



# THE JIGAWA STATE AGRICULTURE POLICY

2024-2030



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## **JIGAWA STATE**

### **Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources**

#### **The Jigawa State Agriculture Policy**

**2024-2030**

# **Policy Statement, Vision and Mission**

## **Overarching Objective:**

To sustainably transform agriculture in Jigawa State, resulting in food and nutrition security, improved livelihoods, job creation, increased internal revenue generation (IGR), enhanced investments and elimination of extreme poverty.

## **Vision**

**By 2030:** To reposition Jigawa State as the new world of possibilities for agricultural transformation, the preferred destination for investors and the premier producer and processor of key agricultural commodities in the West Africa region and beyond, in the spirit of sustainable growth and shared prosperity.

## **Mission**

To cultivate a conducive environment fostering the growth of agribusiness, market and food systems approaches that leverage technology and innovations to create benefits that resonate with people, climate, and nature.

## **Foreword**

I am pleased to introduce the new Jigawa State Agriculture Policy 2024-2030, a testament to our unwavering commitment to agricultural advancement and a recognition of its existential significance for our State. With agriculture serving as the cornerstone of our economy, contributing over 60% to our GDP and sustaining nearly 90% of our population, Jigawa State stands poised for transformative growth.

Our dedication to harnessing the potential of agriculture and commerce remains steadfast. Anchored on the pillars of food security, job creation, and private sector investments, this policy marks a significant stride towards sustainable development.

Embracing a market-oriented and private sector-led approach is pivotal to unleashing the full potential of our agricultural sector. By aligning production with market demands, promoting value addition, and fostering private sector initiatives, we pave the way for enhanced productivity and inclusive growth.

Building upon the solid foundation laid by the 2016 Agriculture Policy, and shaped by the State's Comprehensive Development Plan, this new policy document is intricately woven into our administration's 12-point agenda. It addresses contemporary challenges while incorporating vital considerations for income diversification, climate-smart agriculture, and the empowerment of women and youth.

Crafted through extensive stakeholder consultations, informed by global best practices and rooted in contextual realities, this policy sets a clear trajectory for agricultural transformation in Jigawa State. It beckons all stakeholders - government, private sector, and civil society - to unite in elevating our beloved state to unprecedented heights.

Together, let us seize this unique opportunity to redefine agriculture as a thriving enterprise in Jigawa State.

**H.E. Malam Umar A. Namadi, FCA  
Executive Governor of Jigawa State**

## **Acknowledgement**

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to Propcom+, and FCDO for their invaluable technical and financial assistance, which played a pivotal role in the seamless development of the Jigawa State Agriculture Policy.

This milestone achievement was made possible through the collaborative efforts of various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) within the Jigawa State Government. We extend our sincere appreciation to our colleagues from the MDAs for their unwavering support, provision of crucial information, and active participation in consultations. Special commendation goes to the Technical Working Group (TWG), comprised mainly of MDA members, for their invaluable technical insights.

Our gratitude also extends to the private sector, civil society, academia/research institutions, and development partners for their active engagement throughout the process. We commend the consultants for their expertise and facilitation in guiding the policy review and development.

We express profound appreciation to H.E. Malam Umar A. Namadi, FCA, Executive Governor of Jigawa State, for his exemplary leadership, which ensured the smooth progression of this policy document. We also acknowledge the support of Dr Saifullahi Umar and all the Technical and Special Advisors of His Excellency

With confidence, we believe that this policy document will serve as a practical tool for all stakeholders involved in its implementation, ultimately fostering prosperity for the esteemed people of Jigawa State.

**Alhaji Muttaka Namadi**  
**Honourable Commissioner for Agriculture**  
**Jigawa State**

## Executive Summary

This Policy builds on the 2016 Agriculture Policy, the Comprehensive Development Framework and the 12 Point Agenda of the current government. It provides a strategic roadmap towards transforming the agricultural sector in the state into a thriving hub of innovation, productivity, and shared prosperity. With agriculture sustaining nearly 90% of the population and contributing significantly to the state's Gross Domestic Product, this policy instrument responds to the agro-industrial investment and sustainable growth aspirations of the people and its leaders. Jigawa State proudly heralds itself as "***the new world***" for agro-industrial investment, embodying a steadfast commitment to becoming a premier destination for agricultural endeavors. The state boasts of abundant prospects for private sector investments in agricultural infrastructure, value chain development, and agro-processing industries, creating employment opportunities, increasing agricultural productivity, and generating income for farmers.

The strategic alignment of the agricultural policy with the 12-point agenda of the current Executive Governor of the state" *H.E. Malam Umar A. Namadi, FCA* demonstrates the state's commitment to food security, job creation, and private sector investments.

Findings from the review of the 2016 Jigawa Agricultural Policy highlighted the need for a robust results framework, improved coordination mechanisms, and enhanced governance considerations. The methodology and policy development process, including stakeholder consultations, policy analysis workshops, and approval and adoption procedures, ensure a comprehensive and inclusive approach to policy formulation and implementation.

With eleven clearly defined policy objectives, the strategies are focused on advancing the key policy thrusts of improved food and nutrition security, increased internally generated revenue, job creation, and private sector investment in agriculture. Institutional arrangements, roles, and responsibilities emphasize effective coordination among government agencies and stakeholders for policy execution. Resource mobilization, funding, and financing strategies are outlined to drive transformative agricultural development in Jigawa State. Legal and legislative recommendations, as well as a framework for a new investment strategy, guide resource mobilization and sustainable agricultural practices, setting the stage for a prosperous and sustainable future for the state's agricultural sector.

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
ARMTI	Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
BUK	Bayero University Kano
CACS	Commercial Agricultural Credit Scheme
CASP	Climate Change Adaptation and Agribusiness Support Programme
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CDA	Centre for Dryland Agriculture
CDF III	Comprehensive Development Framework III
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
EoDB	Ease of Doing Business
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FUD	Federal University Dutse
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HVIP	Hadejia Valley Irrigation Project
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IGR	Internally Generated Revenue
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
JACCIMA	Jigawa Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Agriculture
JARDA	Jigawa State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority
JASCO	Jigawa State Agricultural Supply Company
J-CARES	Jigawa COVID-19 Action Recovery and Economic Stimulus
JRI	Jigawa State Research Institute
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LGAs	Local Government Areas
L-PRES	Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project

MAF	Mutual Accountability Framework
MANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
NAERLS	National Agricultural Extension Liaison Services
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDP	National Development Plan
NEXTJigawa	New Extension for Delivery of Improved Services in Jigawa
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIRSL	Nigeria Incentive-based Risk Sharing for Agricultural Lending
NPC	National Population Commission
NSHCD	National Strategy for Human Capital Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
RAMP	Rural Access and Mobility Project
SAPZ	Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound.
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TRIMMING	Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WEAI	Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WIA	Women in Agriculture

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Jigawa State: The New World for Agro-Industrial Investment.

Jigawa State proudly heralds itself as "the new world" for agro-industrial investment, embodying a steadfast commitment to becoming a premier destination for agricultural endeavours. The state shares borders with Kano and Katsina States to the west, Bauchi State to the east, and Yobe State to the northeast. Notably, its northern boundary intersects with the Republic of Niger, presenting distinctive opportunities for cross-border trade. Jigawa State's economy hinges significantly on agriculture, which accounts for over 60% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and sustains nearly 90% of the population. The sector exhibits resilience and rapid growth, spurred by recent governmental interventions aimed at transitioning from subsistence to commercial farming. This transformation presents a ripe opportunity for investors to participate in the burgeoning agricultural investment landscape unfolding across the state.

The state boasts abundant prospects for private sector investments, ranging from enhancing agricultural infrastructure, including farmlands, ponds, trees, and livestock, to upgrading tools and implements. There is also a demand for investments in storage, packaging, and processing facilities, as well as expanding cultivated land areas. The term "agro-industrial investment" will be built upon crop production, rearing of livestock, encompassing value addition, market development, job creation, and bolstering food security for strategic sustainable agricultural growth. The new official slogan of Jigawa State: "New World" highlights Jigawa's innovative spirit, beckoning investors to explore untapped opportunities within its fertile landscapes and experiencing a new world of possibilities and benefits.

#### 1.1.1 Value Chain Development and Agro-Processing

Jigawa State's agricultural sector extends beyond primary production to include agro-processing and value chain development. With abundant raw materials available locally, the state is primed for the establishment of food processing industries such as rice mills, wheat processing mills, sesame cleaning factories, and oil mills. These value-added activities not only create employment opportunities but also contribute to increased agricultural productivity and income generation for farmers. Already, several investors have established (or are preparing to establish) rice mills, wheat processing mills, sesame cleaning factories, oil mills, sugar production estates and tomato paste companies.

#### 1.1.2 Market Development

Jigawa State emerges as a pivotal player in bridging the national crop production gap, with expansive fertile arable land suitable for a wide array of tropical crops. Recent agricultural enhancement initiatives, such as the cluster farming scheme and the anchor borrower scheme, have propelled improved productivity of major crops within the state. These initiatives have not only increased crop yields but also created a conducive environment for private sector participation. Private sector entities have capitalized on these programs, fostering successful outgrower schemes across various crop categories. This collaboration between the public and private sectors has not only boosted crop production but has also led to the development of robust supply chains and market networks.

Jigawa State is also home to one of the major export processing zones (EPZ) in the country, strategically situated in Maigatari town. The Maigatari Export Processing Zone serves as a focal point for economic activity, particularly in the livestock sector. It facilitates seamless access to the Republic of Niger and other landlocked West African countries, fostering the

growth of export-oriented enterprises. The Jigawa State Government leases prototype warehouses within the EPZ to investors for diverse factory operations, including packaging, food processing, and machinery assembly lines. This presents an opportunity for investors to leverage the state's strategic location and infrastructure to establish export-oriented enterprises, thereby contributing to the growth of the agricultural sector and the overall economic development of the state.

### **1.1.3 Job Creation**

Agriculture provides livelihoods for a substantial portion of the population in both Nigeria and Jigawa State. However, in Jigawa State, agriculture supports close to 90% of the population, indicating its central role in providing employment and sustaining livelihoods within the state. The state government's recent interventions aimed at transitioning from subsistence to commercial farming and gender inclusion for both women and youth have created a conducive environment for private sector participation. Investing in agricultural infrastructure, technology, and value-added processing industries, Jigawa State can drive economic diversification, reduce unemployment, and stimulate overall economic growth in Nigeria.

### **1.1.4 Food Security**

Jigawa State's agricultural sector plays a crucial role in enhancing food security not only within the state but also at the national level. With its vast arable land and favorable weather conditions, the state has the potential to significantly contribute to meeting Nigeria's food needs. Increasing production capacity and efficiency, Jigawa State can help reduce the country's reliance on food imports and enhance its self-sufficiency in staple crops.

## **1.2 Vegetation and Climate**

*Vegetation* – Jigawa State lies within three (3) vegetational zones, namely, Guinea Savannah, Sudan Savannah and Sahel Savannah. Gwaram and some parts of Birnin Kudu and Buji Local Government Areas (LGAs) fall within the Guinea Savannah; while Dutse, Kiyawa, Jahun, Miga, Ringim, Taura, Kafin Hausa, Auyo, Hadejia, Kiri-Kasamma Guri and some parts of Buji, and Birnin Kudu are within Sudan Savannah. The rest of the LGAs of the State are covered by Sahel Savannah. These include Roni, Gwiwa, Kazaure, Birniwa, Maigatari, Babura, Gumel, Gagarawa, Garki, Sule Tankarkar, Yankwashi, Kaugama and Malam Madori. The climate in Jigawa State presents a typical sub-tropical condition, characterized by hot wet summer and cool dry winter with an average rainy season of 3-5 months.

### **1.2.1 Climate Issues**

Environmental degradation in Jigawa State is a multifaceted issue influenced by both natural factors and human activities. Environmental degradation, exacerbated by factors such as erratic rainfall patterns, gully erosion, and the proliferation of invasive aquatic weeds in floodplains, poses a significant threat to agriculture and livelihood. Human activities, including deforestation, overgrazing, and poor soil management practices, further compound these challenges, leading to unfavourable irreversible outcomes. Societal factors e.g. poor sanitary habits, contribute to the degradation of Jigawa State environmental landscape. Unfortunately, the near obsolete environmental laws and weak enforcement regulations fail to adequately address these issues. Inadequate refuse collection facilities and the absence of permanent refuse dumping sites worsen the waste management challenges, further resulting in unmanageable environmental degradation. The lack of community engagement in environmental protection efforts and the non-enforcement of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) on developmental projects apply significant strain on the natural resources. The absence of modern and clean environmental technologies and the dearth of alternative renewable energy sources for domestic use compound these challenges.

### **1.2.2 Sector Performance to Mitigate Climate Challenges**

The environmental sector in Jigawa State has made significant strides in recent years, as evidenced by various initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable land management, biodiversity conservation, and renewable energy adoption. One notable accomplishment is the successful afforestation and reforestation efforts undertaken across the state. Through the distribution of twelve million tree seedlings, Jigawa has seen a remarkable increase in forest cover, with the area covered by forests expanding from 1,379.9 km<sup>2</sup> in 2015 to 1,757 km<sup>2</sup> by 2021. This surpasses the set target, reflecting a proactive approach towards enhancing green spaces and mitigating environmental degradation (CDF III, 2023). There are also plans and on-going efforts to expand date palm estates in the state.

The state has also been proactive in addressing erosion control and land reclamation challenges. Construction of new drainages, culverts, and the reclamation of eroded lands have significantly reduced the extent of land affected by gully erosion. From 1,400 km<sup>2</sup> in 2015, the affected area decreased to 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> in 2021, exceeding the set target and showcasing effective land management strategies. Collaborative efforts with self-help groups have also led to the clearance of river channels blocked by invasive aquatic weeds, promoting water flow and preventing flooding incidents.

In tandem with erosion control measures, Jigawa State has prioritized drainage maintenance to improve stormwater flow and minimize environmental health risks. Desilting approximately 1,890 km of drainages has not only enhanced water management but also contributed to disease prevention by curbing mosquito breeding sites. The state's commitment to waste management is evident in the continuous increase in waste collection and disposal volumes in urban centres. While slightly below the set target, the annual waste collection rose from 56,093 tons in 2015 to 59,653 tons in 2021, highlighting efforts towards promoting a cleaner environment (CDF III, 2023).

Jigawa State has also embraced renewable energy solutions as part of its environmental sustainability agenda. The installation of solar energy facilities for electricity generation has witnessed notable progress, with the number of megawatts generated increasing from 0.45 MW in 2015 to 0.8 MW in 2021. This transition towards cleaner energy sources aligns with global efforts to mitigate climate change and reduce carbon emissions. Despite these achievements, challenges persist in areas such as clean cook stove distribution, establishing solar farms, bio-diesel extraction projects, and other renewable energy initiatives, showing the need for continued innovation and intervention to address environmental sustainability comprehensively.

## **1.3 Agro-Industrial Profile of Jigawa State**

### **1.3.1 Overview of Agricultural Resources**

Jigawa is an agrarian state blessed with a large expanse of agricultural land suitable for crops, livestock and fish production. Out of the 2.24 million hectares total land area of the state, about 1.4 million hectares are estimated to be cultivable during the rainy season. The major arable crops cultivated mainly in the wet season in the state include millet, sorghum, cowpea, groundnuts, sesame, rice, maize, sweet potatoes, Bambara nuts, watermelon, cassava, cotton, okra, etc. Crops produced in the dry season under irrigation include rice, tomatoes, pepper, onions, wheat, sugarcane, carrots, cabbage, lettuce, maize, and a host of other leafy vegetables. Important livestock raised in the state include cattle, sheep, goats, camels, and poultry (NextJigawa, 2023).

### **1.3.2 Strategic Location and Infrastructure**

Jigawa State's strategic location within Nigeria and robust infrastructure have facilitated the establishment of several key industrial ventures, contributing to the state's economic growth

and job creation. Among these investments are Vinylon Footwear Limited, operating in Kijawal, Ringim LGA, which not only produces footwear but also hosts Nigeria's largest plastic recycling plant. Another noteworthy investment is the Dangote Rice Mill, currently under construction in Hadin, Kaugama LGA. Once completed, this mill is expected to be one of the largest in Africa, with a projected annual turnover of ₦84 billion. Jigawa Rice Mill, located in Gujungu, Taura LGA, with a substantial milling capacity of 16 tonnes per hour, plays a vital role in rice processing and contributes to the state's agricultural value chain (InvestJigawa, 2021).

Furthermore, Great Northern Agribusiness Limited's proposed sugar factory and plantation farm in Gagarawa LGA represent a significant investment in the agro-industrial sector. With plans for integrated power generation and additional manufacturing units, this project has the potential to create thousands of jobs and stimulate economic growth in the region. Other notable investments include Malam Alu Farms' tomato production and fertilizer blending plant, and Majestic Farms Limited's rice mill and agro-processing facility. These ventures collectively demonstrate the diverse industrial landscape of Jigawa State and its capacity for sustained economic development (InvestJigawa, 2021).

### **1.3.3 Agro-Industrial Clusters and Zones**

Key industry players such as Majestic Dairy Products, Majestic Rice Mill, and Jigawa Rice Mill, among others, are already operational and can form the nucleus of agro-industrial clusters in their respective locations, such as Birnin Kudu, Gumel, Hadejia, and Taura. These clusters can provide a conducive ecosystem for value addition and processing activities, particularly in sectors like food processing, agro-export, and agro-input manufacturing. The privatization and functional status of these facilities demonstrate their readiness to engage with other stakeholders and collaborate within the framework of agro-industrial clusters. For instance, Majestic Dairy Products in Birnin Kudu and Crystal Sugar Company in Hadejia can anchor clusters focused on dairy processing and sugar production, respectively, while facilities like Three Brothers Rice Mill in Hadejia and Jigawa Rice Mill in Gujungu, Taura, can spearhead clusters dedicated to rice milling and processing.

The presence of privately owned enterprises like Danmodi Food Processing Co., Kateko Poultry & Fishery Farms, and Malam Alu Farms, among others, highlight the vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem within the state. These businesses can contribute to the diversification and expansion of agro-industrial clusters, particularly in sectors such as cassava processing, poultry, fisheries, and tomato production. Clustering these enterprises together and providing shared infrastructure such as warehousing facilities, processing plants, cold storage units, and logistics services can create synergies that drive innovation, value addition, and market access for local agribusinesses.

## **1.4 Resources**

### **1.4.1 Grazing reserves and Stock Routes**

The State is endowed with a total of 452 grazing reserves out of which 57 were gazetted. In addition, 81 grazing reserves have been developed with watering facilities powered by windmills and are fully functional. There are 6 major international stock routes traversing the State with a total distance of 3,185km and numerous national and intra State stock routes. They are Kanwarin-50km, Burseli-80km, Adare-560km, Guri-585km, Gwiwa to Kano-100km and Yobe to Katsina via Birniwa-420km.

### **1.4.2 Mineral Resources**

Mineral resources found in Jigawa include granite of high physical and chemical properties suitable for tile production; tin and columbite samples present excellent qualities; iron ore used in the iron and steel industry was discovered in 700 m<sup>2</sup> pre-feasibility area, quantities remain to be further investigated upon. Kaolin, which is used in a few industries like paper,

ceramic, cement, pharmaceuticals, rubber, plastic and textiles, was discovered in large quantities. Trona or soda ash used in pharmaceuticals, textiles, leather, glass, soap and detergent production, was also discovered in large quantities.

#### **1.4.3 Water resources**

Providing water supply through an integrated strategy has helped the water sector achieve great progress towards its goals. Consequently, despite still falling short of the desired 100% (based on MICS statistics from 2015 and 2022), access to water supply has increased significantly, rising from 79.4% in 2016 to 86.3% in 2021. There has been similar progress in terms of access to basic sanitation and hygiene, with rates growing from 32.8% in 2016 to 34.6% in 2021, however they are still below the 65% target (CDF III, 2023). The lack of passage of the water bill poses a significant obstacle to the implementation of crucial sector initiatives. This challenge could be effectively tackled by ensuring the enactment of the water bill into law.

Another constraint in the sector is the scarcity of skilled and unskilled manpower. This constraint can however be mitigated through the execution of skills gap analysis and subsequent recruitment drives targeting skilled and unskilled personnel. Weak private sector involvement is another issue that needs to be addressed, and this can be achieved by creating a conducive environment and offering incentives to encourage private sector participation. Despite the constraints highlighted, there are still lots of opportunities, primarily stemming from the government's commitment to reform, which has garnered significant donor support over the years. This support not only enhances the sector's capacity but also attracts private sector participation. The presence of robust institutional arrangements within the sector also serves as a significant opportunity.

#### **1.4.4 Renewable Energy**

Nigeria's energy landscape, despite its vast resources, still grapples with an insufficient supply of electricity, a necessity for industrial growth and rural development. To address this, the National Energy Masterplan aims to elevate renewable energy to constitute 20% of Nigeria's energy portfolio by 2030. Jigawa State emerges prominently in this narrative due to its abundance of solar irradiation and diverse bio products, presenting lucrative opportunities for renewable energy ventures. Solar PV Solutions stand out as a promising avenue for investment, particularly in Jigawa State, renowned for its exceptional solar irradiation levels. Positioned strategically, the state offers an ideal setting for the production of solar equipment and electricity generation, catering to the needs of emerging industries and local businesses grappling with electricity shortages.

Currently, InvestJigawa is collaborating with five firms to establish independent solar power plants, projected to yield approximately 1300 MW of solar power at an estimated cost of US\$2 billion. The efforts being put in place to enhance transmission infrastructure serve as strong incentive to investors keen on establishing solar power plants for grid distribution. In addition to solar energy, Jigawa State harbors untapped potential for biofuel production, aligning with rural electrification initiatives. Biofuels, derived from various agricultural crops, including sugar cane and Jatropha cultivated in the state, offer a sustainable alternative for powering engines and machinery. Notably, Jatropha cultivation in the northern region of the state, as part of anti-desertification efforts, highlights the feasibility and promise of biofuel production as a renewable energy source (InvestJigawa, 2023). Substantial opportunities also exist for generating clean energy from the wind in the state.

#### **1.4.5 Demographic resources**

##### ***Population, Youth size and potentials***

According to the 2006 census, Jigawa State boasted a total population exceeding 4.3 million residents. The state's population growth is estimated at 3.5%, with approximately 48% of its

inhabitants falling below the age of fifteen. In 2023 the projected Jigawa State's population stood at 7,763,488, based on the 3.5% growth rate stipulated by the National Population Commission (NPC) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), with the 2006 census serving as the base year. Of this estimated population, around 5,235,696 million individuals are considered productive adults. Moreover, the population dynamics indicated a slightly changing composition and of age structure with 0.4% less males compared to 2006; also, while about 56.7% of the State's population in 2006 were aged 0-19 years, this proportion has jumped to almost 60% in 2022 suggesting that the population is now more youthful (CDF III, 2023).

To harness the potential of the youth in Jigawa State, various strategies can be implemented to empower them and facilitate their active participation in agricultural development. Firstly, there is a need for capacity-building initiatives aimed at providing vocational training in agriculture. This can help enhance their capacity to engage effectively in agricultural activities, fostering innovation and productivity. Moreover, fostering political engagement among youth is crucial for advocating for policies and investments that support agricultural development. Youth involvement in governance processes, provides an opportunity to address their needs and aspirations, thereby creating an enabling environment for agricultural growth and entrepreneurship.

Prioritizing youth development is another crucial aspect in harnessing potentials and can be realized through targeted training programs focusing on agricultural practices, technology adoption, and entrepreneurship. Initiatives aimed at reducing unemployment among youth through job creation programs and entrepreneurship opportunities are vital. The government's initiative to employ over 1000 agro-extension workers, all of whom are young people, is commendable. This move not only addresses the challenge of poor farming practices but also enhances productivity, improves farmers' welfare, and ultimately boosts the overall revenue of the state.

#### **1.4.6 Strategic Agro -Industrial Resources**

##### **Maigatari Export Processing Zone**

The Maigatari Export Processing Zone (EPZ) in Jigawa State serves as a strategic location for promoting export-oriented activities, providing easy access to neighbouring countries such as Niger. This EPZ facilitates trade and industrial activities, potentially contributing to Nigeria's export earnings and economic growth. It has 11 warehouses, banking facilities, hotel accommodation, a container terminal and security services. Presently, about 6 companies are operating in the zone location, namely, Fine Baby Garment Company, Inter Product Link Limited, WACOT Limited, Jigawa Investment and Property Development Company, Obasanjo Farms Limited and a hibiscus processing company.

##### ***Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones***

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) has initiated the Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) program, in collaboration with state governments, development partners, relevant federal ministries, departments, private investors, aiming to establish agro-processing clusters in agriculturally rich regions nationwide. This initiative seeks to bolster modern agro-processing capabilities, catering to the growing domestic market, bolstering farmer incomes, mitigating postharvest losses, and fostering import substitution while creating employment opportunities, particularly for youth and women.

The main goal of the SAPZ program in Jigawa State is to elevate household incomes, spur rural job creation, enhance food security, and support inclusive and sustainable agro-industrial development. Through a clustering approach, the initiative will address investment barriers such as infrastructural deficits and feedstock inadequacies in agro-processing

enclaves across Jigawa. The state government's decision to participate in the SAPZ initiative (funded by the African Development Bank), aligns with its agenda on agriculture, rural development, and poverty reduction, signalling a timely endeavour to enhance smallholder farmer productivity, facilitate rural infrastructure development, and unlock market linkages for value addition and export prospects.

#### **1.4.7 Governance and Political Will**

The Governor of Jigawa State has consistently demonstrated unwavering commitment to advancing agricultural development within the region, recognizing agriculture as the cornerstone of the state's economy. This dedication is evident through a comprehensive blueprint aimed at providing holistic support to farmers, encompassing various facets of agricultural enhancement and rural empowerment. One pivotal aspect of this commitment is the implementation of a Farm Security Plan, intended to bolster the security of agricultural lands, ensuring their accessibility and safety for food production. Moreover, the state aims to expand and sustain its Cluster Farming Initiative across senatorial zones, facilitating transparent distribution of essential inputs to smallholder farmers through private sector partnerships. Efforts to scale the Jigawa State Irrigation Project align with the broader goal of enhancing year-round agricultural production, while initiatives such as the revitalization of the Agricultural Supply Company aim to attract private sector collaboration, driving technological advancement, and revenue generation.

Furthermore, the state prioritizes market development and value chain enhancement, aiming to establish aggregation and processing centres, fostering industrial linkages, and boosting overall industrialization. Strengthening market infrastructure and policy frameworks for youth engagement underscores the state's commitment to fostering inclusive agricultural growth. In addition to these initiatives, the Governor emphasized the importance of livestock development, value chain enhancement for strategic crops, and the promotion of apiculture, thus reflecting a comprehensive approach to diversifying and expanding the state's agricultural production base. Implementing strategic partnerships with local and international investors, as well as development partners, this will help sustain and expand critical investments in the agricultural sector, furthering its goal of driving transformative growth and prosperity across rural communities in Jigawa State.

#### **1.4.8 Business Environment Resources**

Jigawa State stands out for its favourable and progressive regulatory environment, positioning itself as an attractive destination for businesses. According to the 2023 World Bank Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) sub-national rankings, Jigawa State was ranked 2nd in the 2023 Subnational EoDB report. This is the second Ease of Doing Business survey conducted by the Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council. Jigawa secured the No. 2 spot, showcasing its efficient processes across various indicators like Starting a Business, Registering Property, Enforcing Contracts, and Dealing with Construction Permits. Moreover, the state boasts a peaceful atmosphere with low crime rates and minimal communal tensions, ensuring a conducive environment for both domestic and foreign investors (Investjigawa, 2023).

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 The Context for a New Agriculture Policy in Jigawa State

It is easier to understand the current state of Agriculture in Jigawa and the development of a new agricultural policy for Jigawa State, against the backdrop of the 12-point agenda of the current Governor, the Comprehensive Development Framework III (CDF III) of the state and the key findings of the review of the 2016 Jigawa State Agricultural Policy.

Nestled in Nigeria's northern region, Jigawa State boasts a rich agricultural heritage that serves as a cornerstone of its economy and cultural identity. With fertile lands cradled by the majestic Hadejia River and favourable climatic conditions, agriculture thrives as the lifeblood of the state. From the golden fields of wheat and millet to the lush orchards of mangoes and guavas, Jigawa's agricultural landscape paints a vibrant picture of abundance and resilience. Through innovative practices and strategic investments, the state is poised to continue to harness the power of its land, to nurture sustainable growth, and prosperity for generations of its citizens.

Since assuming office in May 2023, the current Governor, His Excellency Mallam Umar Namadi has championed an agricultural revolution as the core of his approach for economic and social development. His **12-point Agenda** (which was initially a campaign manifesto) places emphasis on food security, job creation, and investment as the pillars of his administration's policy thrust. Governor Namadi reaffirms agriculture's pivotal role in Jigawa State's economic development and outlines commitments to strengthen institutions, establish a commodity exchange, expand irrigation facilities, and attract private sector investments.

The 12-point agenda is anchored on the understanding that Jigawa is globally aware and connected and thus, is affected in some dimensions by the evolving and broader social, economic, public health, governance and climate change related developments and dynamics. It asserts its position as a constitutional entity in the Federal Republic of Nigeria also affected by the general national social and economic development conditions in the country.

It attributes the recent growth in GDP to a strong reform orientation. The 12-point agenda projects the state as pro-technology and innovations, pro-reforms, intentional about significant infrastructural expansion and pro-business. It communicates an aspiration for a modern, efficient and profitable agriculture which is linked to other shared aspirations for youth empowerment and improved security. Making agriculture the first of the 12 goals is instructive as well as the consistency around poverty reduction, food security, job creation and increased internally generated revenue (IGR) as the most critical outcomes for the agricultural policy endeavour in the state going forward.

While the current 2016 Agriculture policy provides the foundation for addressing the 12-Point Agenda in a few ways, it did not reflect a full alignment with the breadth and length of the aspirations for the new government. Although the spirit and context for continuity is evident, a new agriculture policy instrument early in the life of this administration provides the political, legal, and institutional framework and a structured and systematic approach to

focusing, resourcing and accomplishing the key expectations of the new government especially for the agriculture sector.

A new policy instrument will strengthen ownership and leverage the momentum and progressive political climate to drive execution and advance impact. It would also go a long way to assisting the Government of Jigawa State to develop an inclusive, market oriented and investment-focused Agricultural policy that would drive the Governor's vision for sustainable and resilient agri-business based economic growth in the state.

## **2.1 Alignment with Other Existing Key State Policy Development Instruments**

The alignment between the Jigawa State Agricultural Policy and the **Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF)** is critical and is consistent with the history of development planning that has evolved across decades into the third edition of its Comprehensive Development Framework. This new Policy is substantially aligned with a few of the cardinal objectives of the CDF rooted in the understanding of the primary functions of a state for the security and welfare of its citizens in line with the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy. The **CDF III** (the third edition) itself recognized and aligns with the National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025, the National Strategy for Human Capital Development (NSHCD), and the National SDGs Implementation Plan. This helps to align State Sector objectives and priorities with the perspectives of the NDP, the NHCD Strategy and the SDGs.

It also recognized that national macro-economic indicators would continue to influence the performance of development policies at the subnational levels. The CDF clearly sought to align with the national development aspirations in the following areas: poverty reduction, attainment of food security and improved nutrition; ensuring healthy lives and promotion of wellbeing, inclusive and equitable quality education, gender equality and women empowerment, water and sanitation for all, promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, provision of productive employment, building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, fostering innovation, and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.

The CDF however acknowledged, that while budget implementation since 2016 was relatively generally satisfactory with lots of budgetary outputs, not all sector objectives and set sectoral performance targets were fully achieved. In highlighting gaps and challenges, the CDF III indicated that agricultural development in the State remains largely characterized by low productivity (yields per hectare), high level of drudgery, high post-harvest losses, and relatively high cost of inputs. And that these factors have made the sector generally less attractive particularly to the youths. This situation could be linked to the fact that agricultural operations in the sector are yet to be fully mechanized and subsistence farming is a dominant practice well linked to continuing poverty of smallholder farmers. It recognized the challenge of population growth compounded by the subsisting traditional land tenure system with the attendant fragmentation of agricultural lands. This is very consistent with the key findings from the review of the 2016 Jigawa State Agricultural Policy, conducted between February and March 2024.

The new Policy is shaped to respond to the foregoing national priorities while addressing the key challenges and opportunities within the state through the declared policy thrust of ensuring inclusive food security, nutrition and sustainable agro-based economic growth in the context of its objectives, strategies, results, and implementation framework.

## 2.2 Key findings from the review of the 2016 Jigawa Agricultural Policy

The comprehensive review of the 2016 Jigawa Agricultural Policy conducted in February/March 2024 unveiled several key findings and learnings, setting the tone for new additional directions as established in Chapter 4 of this new policy document. The learnings include:

- Results Framework Enhancement: A revised policy should feature a robust results framework with clearly defined indicators constructed on verified data and targets. This framework will facilitate functional progress tracking and reporting systems, essential for policy implementation and research prioritization. Establishing basic and functional data systems in support of policy implementation is crucial for impactful execution.
- Improved Coordination Mechanisms: Despite the Ministry of Agriculture's primary responsibility, weak alignment between policy goals and actual implementation has hindered optimal coordination among relevant institutions. Enhancing coordination architecture will bolster trust and address perception challenges, leveraging strong political support for agricultural development. It is important to ensure that the new policy amplifies the strategic governance considerations for agricultural development in the state.
- Inclusion of Socio-economic Crops: Tree crops and additional vegetables beyond Hibiscus were under-prioritized in the 2016 Policy. Recommendations suggest their inclusion in the new policy to enhance revenue generation, improve diets, and support nature conservation.
- Climate Smart Food Systems Approach: The new policy should prioritize a food systems approach, promoting healthy diets, resilience, sustainability, and climate-friendliness across value chains. This approach fosters inclusive growth, job creation, and economic development.
- Optimization of Cluster Farming Model: Equity-based input distribution and innovative farming cooperative systems should be incorporated to ensure resource efficiency, market sustainability, and financial inclusion. Digital infrastructure will enhance transparency and manageability.
- Livestock Development Enhancement: The 2016 Policy's limited ambition for livestock development calls for a more robust agenda to improve livelihoods, create jobs, and boost internally generated revenue. Focus areas include productivity optimization and private-sector investment attraction.
- Addressing Climate Change implications: Intentional integration of climate-smart initiatives in livestock development, such as improved breeds, better waste management system, and renewable energy utilization, will enhance productivity, resilience, and greenhouse gas mitigation.

These key findings underscored the imperative for a comprehensive policy update that addresses gaps, fosters inclusive growth, and promotes sustainable agricultural development in Jigawa State.

## 2.3 Situation and SWOT Analysis

### 2.3.1 Situation Analysis

Agriculture serves as the backbone of Jigawa State's economy, providing livelihoods for a significant portion of the population, particularly in rural areas. It contributes over 60% to its GDP and offering livelihoods to nearly 90% of its populace. The state benefits from a favourable climate and fertile land, facilitating the cultivation of diverse crops such as rice, millet, sorghum, maize, groundnuts, and vegetables. Both rain-fed and irrigated agriculture are practiced, with projects like the Hadejia Valley Irrigation Project supporting crop production, especially during dry seasons.

Jigawa State is a leading rice-producing state in Nigeria, with extensive cultivation areas and ambitious expansion plans. Government interventions, including improved seed varieties, credit access, and irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation, aim to boost rice production. Sorghum and Millet are staples in Jigawa and are extensively cultivated by smallholder farmers. Maize and Groundnuts are significant contributors to the state's agricultural output. Hibiscus, Sesame and Wheat are increasingly becoming recognised as priority cash crops for Jigawa State.

The state is confronted with several challenges that includes climate change. Erratic rainfall patterns, flooding and rising temperatures are regular features and threaten productivity. Climate-smart practices like water conservation and crop diversification are required to minimize the impact of climate change for Jigawa. Smallholder farmers face difficulties accessing quality seeds, fertilizers, and modern equipment, hindering productivity. The challenge of post-harvest losses, especially for fruits and vegetables remains substantial. Inadequate storage facilities contribute to significant losses, impacting farmers' incomes and food security. The situation is made worse by occasional outbreaks of pests and diseases, which pose risks to crop yields. Land tenure issues hinder large-scale investment and mechanization, despite the introduction of innovative policies and land consolidation initiatives such as the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) for large agribusinesses.

The government of His Excellency, Mallam Umar Namadi has categorically positioned agriculture as a major platform and catalyst for the growth of Jigawa State. Food security, job creation, and private-sector investments are the pillars of his administration's policy thrust for the sector. The state government collaborates with federal agencies, development partners and the private sector to implement agricultural programs aimed at enhancing productivity, improving livelihoods, and promoting food security. Initiatives include subsidized inputs, extension services, capacity-building programs, and establishment of Cluster Farms and processing facilities. The state has also made significant investments in irrigation infrastructure support and expanded cultivation towards year-round production.

In the last five years, the Jigawa State government has prioritized value addition and agribusiness. With the active support of InvestJigawa, the state has attracted many businesses, who have established processing industries, transforming the agricultural commodities (e.g. rice, hibiscus, sesame, etc) grown in the state into value added products, creating employment and increasing incomes. The potential for export is also top priority for the State government. Jigawa state has potential to contribute significantly to Nigeria's agricultural exports by developing export-oriented value chains and meeting quality standards. The development of the Export Processing Zone at Maigatari is a proof of the commitment of the government to realizing its export potentials. Despite efforts being made to involve youths through training, finance access, and technology, there is still room for

stronger youth and women engagement in the quest for agricultural transformation of the state.

### 2.3.2 SWOT Analysis for Jigawa State

The SWOT analysis for agriculture in Jigawa State enables a reasonable understanding of its **strengths**, **weaknesses**, **opportunities**, and **threats**. This insightful examination highlights the state's agricultural prowess, such as abundant arable land and favourable climate (Strengths), alongside challenges like limited access to modern farming technology (Weaknesses). Moreover, it identifies promising avenues for growth, such as increased investment in irrigation infrastructure (Opportunities), while also recognizing external factors like market fluctuations and climate change (Threats) that require strategic planning and adaptation. Through this analysis, stakeholders can formulate targeted strategies to capitalize on strengths, address weaknesses, seize opportunities, and mitigate threats, paving the way for a resilient and thriving agricultural sector in Jigawa State.

**Table 1: SWOT Analysis of Jigawa State Agriculture**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abundant arable land for crops and grazing lands for animals</li> <li>• Favourable climate and divergent soil</li> <li>• Positive political will</li> <li>• Increased investment in research, extension, and rural education</li> <li>• Vibrant investment climate</li> <li>• Strong focus on value-addition</li> <li>• Great divergent soil and climate favourable to support high-quality crop output requiring fertilizers.</li> <li>• Strong institutions focused on various aspects of agriculture e.g. InvestJigawa, JARDA, JASCO, JRI and Farmers-Herdsman Board</li> <li>• Infrastructural facilities like access road, rail, cargo air systems</li> <li>• Shares land border with the Republic of Niger</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to modern farming technology including mechanization.</li> <li>• Poor quality inputs used by small holder farmers.</li> <li>• High cost of good quality inputs</li> <li>• Inadequate capital by most investors to properly expand and fully mechanize their operations.</li> <li>• Distribution of subsidized fertilizers and inputs fraught with logistics challenge and accusations of political interference in markets</li> <li>• Lack of standard procedures, framework for efficient implementation of profitable operational activities of value chain actors market system.</li> <li>• Sub optimal extension system.</li> <li>• Poor technical knowledge on soils fertility and management practices, fertilizer recommendation and postharvest management</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased investment in irrigation infrastructure</li> <li>• Development of various value chains</li> <li>• Reduced corporate tax rates by state and federal government as an incentive.</li> <li>• Availability and accessibility to agricultural inputs for production</li> <li>• Opportunity for more aggressive market systems approach to agriculture</li> <li>• Significant increase in number of large-scale investors in the state</li> <li>• Relatively peaceful state with very low conflict scenarios</li> <li>• Increased interest in Jigawa by international development partners</li> <li>• Export potentials and regional trade.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market fluctuations</li> <li>• Inflation</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Weak rural infrastructure in some communities especially road, electricity, and storage</li> <li>• Inadequate market information systems</li> <li>• Extremely low access to finance for smallholder farmers and processors.</li> <li>• Outbreak of pests and diseases for crops and livestock</li> <li>• Poor quality inputs</li> <li>• Inconsistent policies from Federal and State Governments</li> <li>• No/low adoption of market-oriented principles by farmers and government.</li> <li>• Land tenure issues</li> </ul>

### 2.3.3 Crop Production

The State is endowed with favourable weather condition and requisite natural resources to support crop production. Approximately 400,000ha of the total 1.9 million ha cultivable land fall in the floodplain region (FADAMA) in Ringim Local Government Area, traversing Taura, Miga, Kafin Hausa, Auyo, Hadejia, Kiri Kasama and Guri Local Government Areas. The FADAMA land is available for year-round farming. The remaining 1.5 million ha is suited for raining season farming and has appreciable underground water to support year-round irrigation. Jigawa State is highly competitive in rice, sesame, hibiscus, groundnut, wheat, soya beans, sorghum, millet, maize, sugarcane, cotton, and tomato production (Table 2). There are opportunities to further expand the agriculture sector's vast potentials by increasing the area under cultivation, improving efficiency, and increasing production capacity of the State.

The implementation of various development interventions such as J-CARES, L-PRES and CASP have supported farmers with good agronomic practices (GAP), soil fertility management and various climate resilient practices. These interventions have positively impacted on farming practices including postharvest management practices, business management skills, group formation and dynamics as well as overall market system development. There is also potential for agro processing as Jigawa State is home to the raw materials required for successfully operating agro allied industries, thus opening up opportunities for food processing companies. Jigawa provides the right atmosphere for seed research, processing, and multiplication in meeting the growing demand for quality seed in Nigeria and the West African Region.

**Table 2: Production Volume (Mt) of Priority Commodities in the State**

Crops	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Millet	481,195	505,255	535,505	546,434	573,756	655,177	507,163	510,349	593,440
Sorghum	686,948	721,295	900,056	835,103	876,858	637,469	404,761	605,150	418,812
Rice	65,936	69,233	127,942	107,530	112,907	1,014,672	453,350	453,350	604,818
Maize	111,002	114,332	127,360	127,360	129,907	42,201	125,516	125,516	120,869
Wheat	15,768	16,555	22,408	21,960	21,301	48,901	49,860	50,780	55,858
Sesame	59,425	62,396	61,985	74,382	81,820	77,382	85,911	128,527	138,201

Source: Jigawa State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (JARDA), Feb 2024

### 2.3.5 Livestock and Fisheries Production

#### Livestock Production

With a large part of the State lying in the Sudan savannah vegetative belt, it has vast grazing land suitable for livestock production. Current livestock population is estimated at 3.06 million cattle, 5.6 million sheep and 6.6 million goats, 15.9 million poultry (InvestJigawa, 2021). Jigawa State has one of the largest livestock markets in West Africa, located at Maigatari. Despite its large livestock population (19.8 million cattle, 43.4 million sheep, 76 million goats and 213 million poultry) (InvestJigawa, 2021), Nigeria still imports meat and dairy products. In 2020 for instance, Nigeria spent about USD1.5bn on milk importation, opening opportunities for investors to meet the local and global demand.

Livestock farmers rely heavily on free range grazing system which is characterized by acute seasonal feed scarcity. Environmental degradation through natural forces and deplorable human activities especially deforestation, due to increasing demand for firewood often result in loss of productive biodiversity and grazing lands. Desert encroachment and stiff competition among natural resource users particularly crops and livestock farmers have also

contributed to the problem. With increasing farmers herders' clashes in the country, the Federal Government launched the National Livestock Transformation Plan.

The plan is a blueprint to support and strengthen the development of market-driven ranches in the livestock ecosystem for improved productivity through breed improvement, pasture production, efficient land and water capacity enhancements. By implementing effective breeding programs and enhancing feeding, healthcare, and housing standards, livestock production in Jigawa State can experience significant improvement. The state's vast resource of 452 grazing reserves, covering a total area of 220,000 hectares, presents a unique opportunity for pasture development to benefit both sedentary and nomadic herders. Moreover, these reserves offer an attractive prospect for investors seeking to establish cattle, sheep, or goat ranches, as well as large-scale poultry farms. Characterized by expansive land suitable for pasture cultivation, shallow groundwater levels, ample sunshine for solar energy production, and convenient access to infrastructure such as all-weather roads, the national power grid, and mobile phone networks, these reserves provide a conducive environment for sustainable agricultural development and investment in Jigawa State.

### **Fisheries Production**

Jigawa State, renowned for its robust livestock industry, boasts a climate perfectly suited for animal husbandry, aviculture, and aquaculture, fostering a conducive environment for business ventures such as slaughterhouses, cold storage facilities, and transportation services. The state's abundant water resources, including perennial rivers and reservoirs like Birnin Kudu, Muhammad Ayuba, and Gwaram dams, along with the Hadejia river system, offer ideal habitats for fishing activities, with a long-standing tradition dating back to ancient times. Despite the challenges posed by climate change and declining aquatic species diversity, the demand for fish continues to rise steadily, driven by population growth and its cost-effective nature as a protein source compared to meat. To address these challenges and harness the full potential of fisheries, concerted regulatory efforts are imperative to preserve species diversity and enhance productivity, ensuring a sustainable and thriving sector in Jigawa State.

### **2.4 Irrigation Infrastructure and Facilities**

Irrigation infrastructure is essential for agricultural production particularly existing water bodies across Jigawa states that provides water for dry season investment and domestic consumption. The major water source for agriculture and domestic activities in Jigawa state is the Hadejia river system where the Hadejia Valley Irrigation project (HVIP) under Hadejia River Basin Development Authority (HJRBDA) is located. Major production cluster of priority commodities benefits from HVIP in addition to the dams and water bodies such as Warwade, Kafin Gana and Birnin Kudu dams respectively. Irrigation projects such as the HVIP is associated with the population of farmer organizations with strong organization of water users' association (WUA) of Nigeria as an institutional body that drives water management and utilization. Some of the functional dams currently providing water for irrigation activities across Jigawa state are listed in the Table 3 below:

**Table 3: Irrigation Infrastructure and Facilities**

SN	Name	Type	River	Height	Length	Capacity	Status	LGA
1	Muhammed Ayuba Dam	Earthfill	TIGARI	15.85m	1,012m	5,535,000m <sup>3</sup>	completed	Kazaure
2	Warwade Dam	Zoned Earthfill	Dudurun gaya	12m	1900m	12,300,000m <sup>3</sup>	completed	Dutse
3	Galala Dam	Earthfill	GALALA	12m	440m	23,000,000m <sup>3</sup>	Completed	Gwaram
4	Kafin Gana Dam	Zoned Earthfill	DUTSE & IGGI	12m	900m	4,500,000m <sup>3</sup>	Completed	Birnin Kudu
5	Dambo Dam	Earthfill	WAWAN RAFI	8m	220m	11,550,000 m <sup>3</sup>	Completed	Kazaure
6	Birnin Kudu Dam	Earthfill	Birnin Kudu	11m	410m	21,000,000m <sup>3</sup>	Completed	Birnin udu

In addition to the mentioned irrigation infrastructure, Jigawa State also has several other important dams including: Kuda, Dangwalo, Hayin-Warde, Galambi, Gangama and Basirka Dams.

### **2.5.3 Major Agro Allied Industries in Jigawa State**

Jigawa State is supportive to a vibrant agro-allied industry sector that drives value addition activities. Investors actively foster linkages and partnerships to promote sustainable investment in agro-allied industrial activities. Jigawa State continues to attract new investments in agro-allied sectors, with a surge in processing facilities over the past 8 to 9 years. These facilities span dairy, cereal milling, and cassava processing companies, along with the emergence of livestock processing companies and fertilizer blending factories. This influx of investments underscores the state's commitment to enhancing value addition and economic diversification within its agricultural landscape. Notably, the emergence of cottage industries reflects the growing economy, particularly in rice, groundnut oil, and cereals processing at small and medium scales.

### **2.5.4 Stakeholders**

In Jigawa State's agricultural landscape, a vibrant multistakeholder environment thrives, characterized by collaborative efforts between public and private entities under the framework of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). This collaborative approach harnesses the strengths and resources of various stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, agricultural organizations, and private enterprises, to drive innovation, investment, and sustainable development across the agricultural value chain. Through PPPs, initiatives ranging from infrastructure development and technology adoption to market access and capacity building are pursued, fostering inclusive growth and resilience in the agricultural sector. By leveraging the complementary expertise and resources of both public and private sectors, Jigawa State is poised to unlock new opportunities, address challenges, and realize its full agricultural potential, ultimately contributing to economic prosperity and food security for its people.

## **Jigawa State Ministries, Departments and Agencies**

Central to the Agricultural Policy Review and Development in Jigawa State are key government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) tasked with various roles and responsibilities. Among these pivotal entities are the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, InvestJigawa, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, Ministry of Water Resources, Youth Employment and Empowerment Agency, and Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Renewable Energy among many others. Their diverse functions and recognized statutory mandates in advancing the state's agricultural agenda justify their inclusion in the Technical Working Group (TWG).

These stakeholders play a crucial role due to the pivotal position of agriculture as the cornerstone of the state's industrial and economic advancement. As such, agriculture is a high-profile, multi-faceted, multi-stakeholder, multisectoral development agenda, with involvement from numerous government institutions beyond the core Ministry of Agriculture and its affiliated agencies.

## **Federal and National Level Ministries, Agencies and Departments**

The state is in sync with federal government institutions that are critical to the agricultural transformation agenda of the State; that ensure national policy synergy, coherence, and consistency. They include sectoral organizations like the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and a range of agencies associated with it. They also include financing policy entities and a set of government agencies across several sectors that are critical for agriculture in Jigawa State. Much of the engagement with this stakeholder group has been through the review of their policy instruments and documents and discussing them at state-level policy analysis and technical working group meetings. The Strategic Agro-Industrial Zone initiatives, the National Livestock Transformation Plan are a few examples of the many federal level initiatives that shape state level actions in the State. Trade conversations around the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement and Area (AfCTA) and the operationalization of climate related commitments such as the Nationally Determined Contributions all provide important platforms through which the State engages and aligns with federal level policy directions.

## **International Development Organizations**

International agencies and development organizations play pivotal roles in bolstering subnational agricultural development, offering significant and strategic support aligned with national and state-level policies and development frameworks. In Jigawa State, several international entities actively contribute to these efforts. Notable among them are USAID, UNICEF, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and FCDO., with projects implemented by Sahel and Technoserve. Additionally, various initiatives supported by the FCDO like Propcom+, Propcom Markarfi, LINKS, and PERL-ARC and PERL-ECP) have made significant impact on the agriculture landscape in Jigawa State. By addressing cross-boundary issues and aligning with multi-country agricultural development priorities, these organizations bring invaluable international dimensions to agricultural development in Jigawa State.

## **The Private Sector Stakeholders**

In Jigawa State, the private sector's presence in agriculture spans the entire value chain, characterized by diversity, multisectoral engagement, and operation at various scales and timeframes. Serving as the driving force behind farming activities in the state, private sector practitioners encompass a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including small, medium, and large-scale investors, as well as service providers offering inputs, processing, transportation,

storage, distribution, and financing services. These actors, including producers, processors, markets, and other value chain participants, actively contribute to discussions and policy analysis workshops, collaborating closely with key government agencies like InvestJigawa. Their involvement is integral to the government's vision of fostering a market-oriented agriculture policy, embracing agriculture as a business, and laying the groundwork for agro-based investment strategies and agro-industrialization policies.

### **Civil Society Groups and Associations**

In Jigawa State, Civil Society Groups and Associations form a diverse coalition of advocates and stakeholders actively engaged in agricultural initiatives. These groups encompass a wide range of entities, including civil society advocates, trade associations like the All-Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN), the Jigawa Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Agriculture (JACCIMA), NEXTJigawa, the Women Farmers Association of Nigeria, and associations representing pastoralists and livestock producers. Many of these organizations have played pivotal roles in shaping policy dialogues, particularly on topics concerning youth, women, climate change, and the digital economy. Notably, AFAN, JACCIMA, and NEXTJigawa have been active participants in both focused group discussions and policy analysis workshops, contributing valuable insights and perspectives to the agricultural discourse in the state.

### **Research Organizations**

Linkages and partnerships are critical elements in market system and value chain development of agricultural enterprises. Agricultural activities can rely on the existing capacities, technologies and practices developed and utilized by the identified institution during implementation of development activities. Apart from the Jigawa Research Institute (currently going through a massive revamp), Jigawa State relies on research institutes in neighbouring states such as Kano and Kaduna. Some of the key institutions and agencies identified for partnership during implementation of agricultural intervention include the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), ICRISAT, National Horticultural Research Institute, National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS) and Institute for Agricultural Research (NAERLS/IAR). Others are BUK – CDA, Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria, Agricultural and Rural Management and Training Institute (ARMTI) and the Centre for Gender studies, BUK Kano and the Centre for Agricultural Research and Extension Services (CARES) of FUD Dutse.

## **2.6 Gender Responsive and Inclusive Participatory Mechanisms**

Ensuring gender responsiveness and inclusivity in agricultural interventions requires robust cooperation and collaboration among all stakeholders involved in rural development and resilience efforts. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and faith-based organizations play pivotal roles in enhancing decision-makers' capacity and advocating for gender equality and social inclusion. They challenge entrenched social norms hindering progress towards inclusive mechanisms, as emphasized in the policy document.

Effective coordination poses a challenge, but centralizing coordination and fostering partnerships across government agencies, local NGOs, CSOs, and grassroots organizations are essential. Women's organizations and private sector entities are key partners in facilitating inclusive engagement of women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Localization ensures relevance to local contexts and addresses societal needs.

To institutionalize women's leadership in various facets of agricultural development and resilience, creating enabling institutional conditions and delineating clear roles and responsibilities are imperative. Overcoming negative gender-based mentalities in Jigawa State necessitates support for women's organizations to actively participate and lead in coordination mechanisms. But much more, it is important that agencies supporting agriculture implementation work towards achieving gender balance in their workforce composition, intentionally build in gender responsive objectives and goals in their policies, strategies and programmes, secure committed gender expertise to resource their operations, and commit to building the evidence base and disaggregating data by gender in all applicable ramifications.

All these will help ensure that agricultural interventions are not only gender-responsive but also transformative, fostering inclusive growth and resilience in the state. Furthermore, committing to building the evidence base by collecting and analyzing gender-disaggregated data in all applicable areas is very important. This data is crucial for understanding the differential impacts of agricultural interventions on men and women and for designing more effective, inclusive programs, actively engage communities, especially women and youth, in the planning and implementation of agricultural projects. Empowerment initiatives should include education, access to resources, and leadership development opportunities for women and marginalized groups. Additionally, these initiatives should ensure that women and persons with disabilities have equal access to agricultural resources and services, including land, credit, training, and technology.

## **2.7 Leverage and Sustainability Potential**

Jigawa State holds significant leverage and sustainability potential through previous and ongoing projects such as Fadama III, J-CARES, CASP, and TRIMING, all aimed at enhancing productivity and strengthening infrastructure across various agricultural value chains. These initiatives engage directly with farming families, farmer organizations, value chain actors, extension agents, and other stakeholders, providing a solid foundation for community entry and activity implementation. Moreover, the sizable population of women and youth present an opportunity for structural community engagement, facilitating impactful value chain development.

Key components like input support for inclusive smallholder farmers play a crucial role in boosting productivity, income, and food security, while asset provision such as tricycles and processing machines fosters enterprise support and business development, offering households diversification alternatives. With its status as a strategic food production state in Nigeria, Jigawa possesses vast potential for development interventions, leveraging existing technologies, infrastructure, and capacity to scale productivity and income among rural farmers.

Sustainability is paramount in development efforts, and Jigawa State is committed to a bottom-up approach to ensure lasting impact even after project interventions cease. This entails engaging extension agents, lead farmers, community leaders, agro dealers, off-takers, aggregators, government agencies, relevant MDAs, private sector entities, and development partners. By integrating these critical stakeholders into seasonal government activities, Jigawa aims to sustainably implement agricultural policies, projects, and programs, ensuring enduring benefits for its communities.

## **2.8 Financing Agricultural Investment**

Securing financing for agricultural investment stands as a crucial driver of economic development, demanding careful consideration in policy and program development to

support smallholder farmers and processors. Funding sources play a pivotal role in complementing development efforts and fostering conditions for intervention sustainability within Jigawa State's robust socioeconomic environment, motivating individual and corporate investments that necessitate adequate funding avenues to thrive.

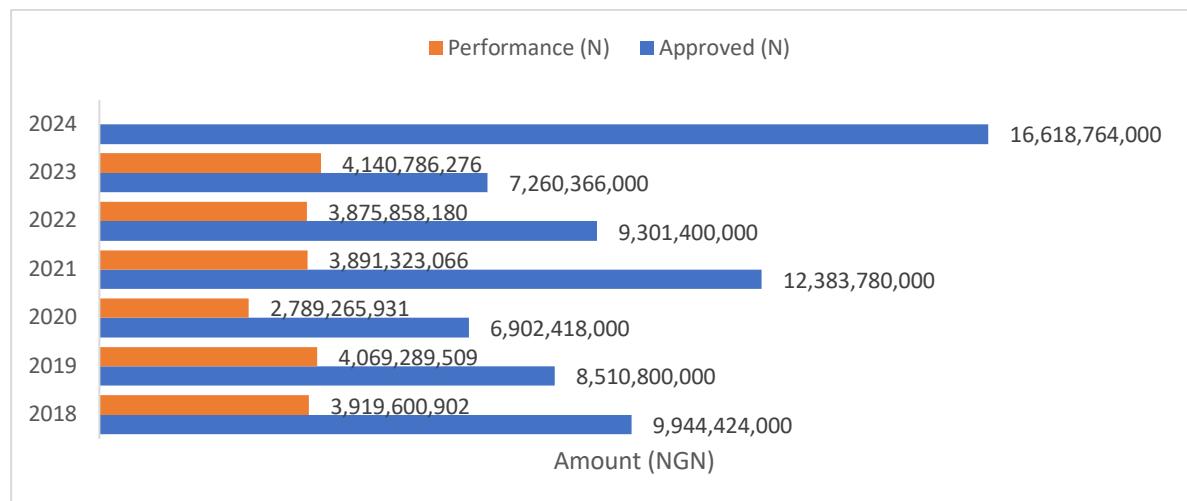
However, accessing loans from commercial banks for agricultural activities remains challenging due to stringent and cumbersome processes. Nonetheless, farmers in selected local government areas (LGAs) have sought financial support from alternative institutions such as Micro-Finance Banks, Cooperative Societies, and product aggregators, albeit facing high-interest rates that inflate production costs and diminish profits. This highlights the pressing need for improved financial inclusion within Jigawa State's agricultural policy framework. Considerations for climate finance and other innovative financing models in resource-limited contexts like Jigawa State should be part of the overall financing mix for sustainable agricultural transformation.

## 2.9 Agricultural Budget Implementation and Performance

Effective implementation of the agricultural budget is pivotal for driving operational activities within the sector. Analysing budget proposal and performance statistics, as depicted in Figure 1 reveals trends of underperformance compared to approved budgets over the years. This underscores the need for intensified efforts by responsible agencies to achieve higher implementation rates in subsequent periods. Historically, less than 50% of approved budgets have been implemented, indicating room for improvement. Moreover, there have been fluctuations in proposed budget allocations, with decreasing rates observed from 2018 to 2020 and 2021 to 2023, respectively.

Budget implementers are tasked with tracking timely release, maintaining active communication with relevant authorities, and ensuring proper management throughout the implementation process. These insights underscore the importance of diligent budget management to optimize resource utilization and enhance agricultural sector outcomes.

**Figure 1: Agricultural Budget Performance (2018-2023)**



Source: Jigawa State Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning (2024).

## **2.10 The Policy Imperative for a Food Systems Approach to Sustainable Agricultural Development**

Food system thinking recognizes that food systems are influenced by various drivers, such as population growth, urbanization, climate change, globalization, technological innovation, and consumer needs and preferences. These drivers can have positive or negative effects on different dimensions of food systems, such as availability, access, utilization, stability, quality, safety, diversity, efficiency, equity, and health. It also acknowledges that food systems have multiple outcomes and trade-offs, such as food security and nutrition, income and livelihoods, environmental sustainability, social justice, and cultural diversity.

A food systems approach would ensure that the agricultural transformation agenda in Jigawa State prioritizes healthy diets and affordable nutrition and that it is inclusive, efficient, resilient and sustainable while working for everyone in ways that are climate-friendly, and across the value chains and domains, while creating jobs, spurring growth and building the economy. The continued widespread poverty, high levels of malnutrition and food insecurity, and the high proportion of persons unable to afford healthy diets in Jigawa state despite all its evolving strides and potential in agriculture make food systems transformation imperative.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 Methodology and Policy Development Process

The formulation of this policy document followed a meticulously structured methodology and policy development process. It encompassed a thorough review of the 2016 policy and relevant documents, extensive stakeholder consultations, and utilization of policy analysis and validation workshops.

#### 3.1. Overview of Policy Review and Development Process

A rapid review approach supplemented with quantitative assessment within the Results Framework was employed, alongside in-depth stakeholder consultations and documentary reviews. A set of engagement activities, including preliminary discussions and desk reviews, were conducted to identify major policy gaps.

##### 3.1.1 Pre-engagement

The pre-engagement activities included preliminary discussion and familiarization visits, comprehensive desk review of existing documents, development of engagement work plan, creation of effective technical working groups, development of instrument/tools for data collection during engagement and establishment of major policy gaps from the existing documents.

##### 3.1.2 Engagement

This process involved conduct of engagement through well curated consultations, policy analysis workshops and roundtables as well as collection of data through key informant interviews and focus group discussions at appropriate levels (value chain actors, women's groups and women's champions and CSOs), harmonizing various data sources and effective building of the draft policy document. Some of these activities are described further below.

##### 3.1.3 Post engagement Activities

This includes a range of harmonization, validation, finetuning and approval processes, sessions, consultations and actions in working towards submitting a final policy document for submission to the Executive Council of the Jigawa State Government for ratification and approval.

##### 3.1.4 Intense and extensive review of documents

A detailed review of a range of relevant documents and literature during the review of the 2016 Agriculture Policy was conducted. These documents, obtained from government and development and private sector partners, were relevant for the agricultural policy review and development. Some of the documents reviewed include the 2016 Agriculture Policy, the Jigawa Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF), the 12 Point Agenda Declaration, the Mutual Accountability Framework, Sector Budget Performance Analysis reports and agricultural policy documents of other states.

##### 3.1.5 Review of 2016 Policy

The framework adopted for the review of the 2016 policy document allowed for a comprehensive evaluation of the 2016 policy's performance in terms of *Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Relevance, and Sustainability*, with a focus on agriculture, livestock, climate-smart principles, gender, and nutrition.

##### 3.1.6 Data Analysis

Through critical summaries, analysis of key content and data, quantitative analyses of outcome indicators in the results framework, review of existing quantitative analytical

products and budget performance data, trends, strengths, associations, gaps and opportunities were established to help inform the review and development process.

### **3.1.7 Tools and Processes**

Several processes and channels were employed to aid communication, gather input, and encourage active involvement. This methodology integrated rigorous analysis, extensive stakeholder engagement, and alignment with government objectives to facilitate the comprehensive review and development of agricultural policies in Jigawa State.

The following compilation of typical instruments and procedures is provided with usage guidelines:

- Meetings and workshops: In-person gatherings gave participants the chance to present ideas, participate in interactive dialogues, and collaborate to find solutions. These events involved the use of agendas, key speakers, and facilitators to guarantee active participation. Employed innovative engagement methods to enhance stakeholder participation and input.
- Consultations and focus groups: These methods facilitated a thorough examination of the opinions, experiences, and concerns of stakeholders. By interacting directly with people or small groups, this offered chances for in-depth comprehension and the discovery of insights that might not be found through surveys alone.
- Working together on ideas in real time is one example of a collaboration which had a great impact. Utilized structured and unstructured interviews, focus groups, working group sessions, and policy analysis workshops to gather input.
- Informational resources: supplying easily understood and obtainable information resources. Discussion Guides were developed for the Focus Group Discussions.

## **3.2 Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement Modalities**

Strategic stakeholder consultations were conducted to garner perspectives from critical stakeholders in Jigawa State, including government agencies, private sector entities, civil society groups, and farmers' associations. The initial briefing session with the Executive Council of Jigawa State (with the Executive Governor in attendance) was useful in setting the tone for the extensive stakeholder engagement that followed. The subsequent conversations with key government officials provided insights into the workings of the various ministries, departments and agencies involved in the implementation of agricultural programs in the state. The one-on-one meetings were avenues to understand the challenges, nuances and dynamics that would hardly be discussed in large formal consultations. Senior government officials also shared their perspectives about the 2016 agricultural policy: what worked, what didn't work; gaps to be filled in the new agricultural policy.

**Focus Group Discussions** were held to ensure diverse stakeholder representation. Over 60 stakeholders participated in three focus group discussions to deepen engagement around the current situation of things across the value chains for crops and livestock in Jigawa State. The sessions helped in assessing their understanding of government policy, what their experiences have been regarding the policies, the gaps, challenges, opportunities they see and the recommendations they wanted to make.

The first group was the smallholder farmers, small and medium scale processors, sector-specific associations, service providers and civil society groups in agriculture. The second group was primarily made of large-scale farmers and processors while the third group comprised livestock producers of various scales and their linked associations. Women were

fairly represented in the groups especially in the first group and least in the second group where we had only one female participant.

The use of structured discussion guides was deployed during these focus group discussions.

### **3.3 Technical Working Group**

A Technical Working Group (TWG), comprising government officials, private sector representatives, academics, and civil society members, played a pivotal role in the policy review process. Thematic groups within the TWG provided data and insights, addressing specific questions related to the policy.

A key part of the stakeholder engagement process was the establishment of a Technical Working Group in the State. This Group comprised mostly Directors of the State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and other relevant ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) in the states. The representatives from the private sector, academia, civil society groups and various farmers and livestock producer associations, though not members of the TWG, were invited to participate in policy analysis workshops and meetings. These individuals in the TWG and other groups consulted regularly were involved in the design and implementation of the current agriculture policy of the state government; and were therefore in a very good position to critically assess the level of implementation of the policy strategies. They were able to provide insights into the levels of achievement of the current policy, support the overall process and shape and validate the recommendations for a new agriculture policy.

Leaders of thematic areas were appointed and worked with their members to address specific questions while adopting the framework for review of the 2016 Agriculture policy. The different thematic groups worked and collaborated intensely with the team of consultants towards delivering a comprehensible review of the 2016 Agriculture Policy. The TWG also contributed to the development of the policy during the various policy analysis and validation workshops.

### **3.4 Policy Analysis and Validation Workshops**

Policy analysis and validation workshops facilitated structured conversations among stakeholders, enriching the policy review process and clarifying potential directions for the new policy. These workshops aimed to refine, validate, and substantiate emerging policy directions.

Policy analysis and validation workshops are integral parts of the stakeholder engagement process. In addition to various meetings which included 1:1 consultation, focus group discussions and consultations with the TWG, there was a strong need to host two strategic policy analysis and validation meetings. The first one focused primarily on policy analysis and securing early recommendations for improvement and better alignment. The policy analysis workshop adopted a multi-modal design approach to enable the convergence of diverse stakeholders and perspectives with provisions that allowed for well-structured and curated conversations that enriched policy review process and helped clarify potential directions for the new policy while deepening debate and constructive engagement among key stakeholders.

Some of the objectives of the workshop included:

- Reaching a common understanding of the most critical challenges and barriers to poverty reduction, improving food and nutrition security, creating jobs and boosting private sector led investments through the agricultural sector in Jigawa state.

- Deepening engagement around the most critical existing and future opportunities that will accelerate poverty reduction, improve food and nutrition security, create jobs and boost private sector led investments through the agricultural sector in Jigawa state.
- Clarifying the most critical pathways and strategies to building a modern, climate smart, inclusive, gender and nutrition sensitive pro-business agricultural sector in Jigawa State
- Deepening assessment of the most critical subsectors and align on the most strategic priority value chains to achieve to poverty reduction, improving food and nutrition security, creating jobs and boosting private sector led investments through the agricultural sector in Jigawa state.

The workshop was attended by senior leaders from the state including Permanent Secretaries, Special and Technical Advisers, Director Generals and CEOs of key agencies. Other participants were representatives of private sector and civil society entities and members of the TWG, international development actors, and members of the policy review consulting team.

The validation workshop was more focused on refining, validating, substantiating emerging directions, and filling gaps.

### **3.5 Approval and Adoption**

The final draft policy document underwent discussion, review, approval, and adoption by the State Executive Council, marking the culmination of the policy development process for Jigawa State

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 4.1 Background and Justification for the Policy

The Jigawa State Government is keen to develop an inclusive, robust, and investment-focused agricultural policy that aligns with its vision for sustainable agri-business-based economic growth. His Excellency, Mallam Umar Namadi, the Executive Governor of Jigawa State has expressed his belief that a revolution in the agricultural sector holds a strong promise for the sustainable social and economic development of the State. His 12-point Agenda places emphasis on food security, job creation, and private sector investments as the pillars of his administration's policy thrust for the sector. While the 2016 Jigawa State agricultural policy serves as a foundation, the dynamic nature of the agricultural sector and the new administration's vision necessitated a comprehensive review and the development of a new policy.

#### 4.2. Policy Thrusts and Objectives

The policy Thrusts of the 2024-2030 Jigawa State agriculture policy which are in line with the 12-Point Agenda of the Namadi administration and the State's Comprehensive Development Framework include: Improved Food and Nutrition Security, Increased Agriculture Driven Internally Generated Revenue, Job Creation and Employment, Increased Private Sector Investment in Agriculture and Elimination of Extreme Poverty.

The considerations of these policy thrusts were built into the Results Framework as Strategic SMART goals (that are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound) and would be measured and tracked over the planned life span of this Policy. While other sectors would contribute to the attainment of these goals, much of the status of the goals over time would remain largely attributable to agriculture that is the bedrock of the state's economic development, that supports the livelihood of about 90 percent of the population in the State and accounts for over 60 percent of the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This Policy responds to the fundamental principles and directives of the Jigawa State Comprehensive Development Framework.

- Food and Nutrition Security would be measured using multidimensional poverty, stunting rates, affordability of healthy diets and assessment of household food insecurity.
- Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) would be tracked through the Budget and Planning Ministry, InvestJigawa, National Bureau of Statistics and the Budgit organization. It is assumed that the bulk of accumulated IGR is agriculture related.
- Job Creation and Employment: This would be tracked through the Ministry of Employment and Youth Empowerment and the National Bureau of Statistics.
- Increased Private Sector Investment in agriculture: This will be tracked through the instrumentalities of InvestJigawa.
- Elimination of Extreme Poverty would be tracked through the periodic poverty headcount data from the National Bureau of Statistics.

The specific objectives to be pursued under this policy are to:

1. Promote climate-smart agriculture principles and practices across the value chains and food systems domains.

2. Promote sustainable livestock development principles and practices across the value chains and food systems domains.
3. Accelerate agro-industrialization through increased government supported, private sector led investments and partnerships.
4. Harness land, water and energy resources for expanded sustainable and integrated irrigated agriculture.
5. Expand opportunities for mechanization in agriculture.
6. Support modern value chain and market oriented agricultural extension services and input delivery systems.
7. Strengthen trade, market and commodity exchange systems for more profitable, inclusive and sustainable agriculture.
8. Promote research and development, innovations and technology in Jigawa State Agriculture.
9. Promote increased gender-responsiveness and mainstream youths, women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture and livestock development across the value chains.
10. Build and strengthen sustainable and comprehensive agricultural financing mechanisms.
11. Ensure effective inter-governmental collaboration and coordination for transformative agricultural policy planning and implementation.

#### **4.3 Expected Policy Outcomes and High-Level Strategies**

##### **Policy Objective 1: Promote climate-smart agricultural principles and practices across the value chains and food systems domains.**

This will ensure that climate smart agriculture principles are integrated across the value chains and food systems domains. The intent here is to go beyond on-farm agricultural development activities and to intentionally pursue value addition through the processing and light manufacturing, marketing, retailing and provisioning continuum. Enhancing value addition has been a strategic policy priority for Jigawa State and would now intentionally integrate climate principles and practices to ensure enhanced productivity, resilience, profitability, improved livelihoods, and reduction in greenhouse gas emission. The food systems considerations will ensure that healthy diets, job creation, economic growth and planetary health are considered in an inclusive and equitable manner.

## 1.1 Expected Outcomes

### 1.1.1 Enhanced value addition of agricultural produce

- Number of medium to large scale value adding processing facilities established.
- Proportion of agricultural produce processed or transformed into higher value-added products.
- Increase in the value of agricultural exports of processed or value-added products compared to raw agricultural commodities originating from Jigawa State.
- Increase in number of companies and private sector partners with signed commitments to implement value addition operations within the State.

### 1.1.2 Improved agricultural productivity for key staples, fruit and vegetables/and tree crops

- Millet
- Sorghum
- Maize
- Rice
- Wheat
- Sesame
- Groundnut
- Cowpea
- Hibiscus
- Mango
- Tomato,
- Dates

*(Yield per hectare, hectarage cultivated and volume of output produced)*

### 1.1.3 Increased Adoption of Climate-Smart Agricultural Principles and Practices

- The percentage of farming households participating in the Cluster Farming Initiatives adopting climate smart crop varieties (better yields with drought and pest resistance).
- The percentage increase or number of crop processing factories and facilities (large, medium, small-scale partially or fully powered through solar or other renewable energy sources

### Key Strategies:

- Enhance diversification of production systems and strengthen value chains and market linkages for nutrient rich, biodiverse products through sustained support for key staples and elevated resourcing for tree crops, fruits and vegetables.
- Reevaluate the current JASCO modalities and strengthen the agricultural input delivery system to explore innovative public-private sector models through the application of appropriate incentives for input producers and stakeholders towards meeting inclusive farmers' expectations around availability of appropriate varieties, breeds, quality, timeliness, targeting, and affordability.

- Strengthen, expand and digitalize the cluster farming model and associated systems for enhanced agricultural productivity and resilience across the value chain while promoting inclusiveness, transparency, and accountability.
- Provide strategic incentives and partnership frameworks to encourage value addition for crop, livestock, forestry and fishery products within Jigawa State for enhanced profitability and local job creation.
- Promote adoption of climate adapted breeds, species and crop varieties through a range of measures that includes a reactivated Growth Enhancement Scheme model.
- Increase the share of land under regenerative, resilient and adaptive practices and combat desertification, through natural or assisted regeneration including, afforestation or reforestation and maximizing use of indigenous species with high economic and nutritional value.
- Support farmers in moderating agro-chemical usage for local ecologies without compromising production through adoption of appropriate integrated pest and farm management practices and regulatory actions.
- Scale up the production, processing and marketing of biofortified climate-smart crops, across all LGAs, to ensure increased availability of nutrient enriched seeds, promotion of good agricultural practices, and encourage their procurement for government programmes in schools and other vulnerable communities.
- Increase investments and strengthen systems and partnerships to improve post-harvest handling and storage of crops, livestock and fisheries products through relevant practices, innovations and technologies across micro, small, medium and large-scale operations.
- Invest in priority food systems infrastructures that optimize climate-smart principles and technologies for small, medium and large-scale agroprocessors to enhance the profitability and sustainability of their operations.
- Promote backyard gardening to improve access to nutritious foods especially for those rich in protein, vitamins and minerals alongside nutrient enriched biofortified staple crops.
- Establish and strengthen functional, integrated and digitalized climate, market and nutrition information system and services in the context of a coordinated early warning facility.

**Policy Objective 2: Promote sustainable livestock development principles and practices across the value chains and food systems domains.**

This will ensure that sustainable livestock development practices and principles are integrated across the value chains and food systems domains. The intent here is to go beyond primary livestock development activities and to intentionally pursue value addition

through the processing and light manufacturing, marketing, retailing and provisioning continuum. It recognizes that enhancing value addition has been a strategic policy priority for Jigawa State and the food systems considerations and market driven and technology enabled production systems will ensure that healthy diets, job creation, economic growth and planetary health are considered in an inclusive, gender responsive and equitable manner.

## **2.1 Expected Outcomes**

### **2.1.1 Enhanced value addition in livestock and fisheries**

- Percentage increase in all livestock and fisheries related products processed or transformed into higher value-added products in Jigawa State (Estimation of all livestock and fisheries related processing or value addition).
- Annual increase in value adding livestock and fisheries processing facilities in the state.
- Annual increase in the value of exports of processed or value-added livestock products (meat, dairy and leather).
- Annual increase in the value of exports of processed or value-added fisheries products (fishery products).
- Increase in number of companies and private sector partners with signed commitments to implement value addition operations in livestock and fisheries within Jigawa State (dairy development, meat process, leather processing, fisheries).

### **2.1.2 Improved Livestock Productivity**

- Increase in annual cattle, sheep, goat, poultry outputs.
- Increase in annual animal vaccination coverage.

### **2.1.3 Improved Fisheries Productivity**

Tracking trends in annual fishery outputs/percentage change in tons of fish produced

- Percentage increase in the annual output from artisanal/capture fisheries.
- Percental increase from Aquaculture.
- Percentage increase in total annual output estimations for fisheries.

### **2.1.4 Increased Adoption of Climate-Smart and Sustainable Livestock Development Principles and Practices**

- Annual percentage increase in improved livestock breeding and upgrading initiatives implemented within the State.
- Percentage increase in farming households participating in the cluster farming initiatives practicing mixed farming.

- Increase in number of gazetted grazing reserves and ranches.
- Percentage increase or number animal processing factories and facilities (large, medium, small-scale) partially or fully powered through solar or other renewable energy sources.

**Key Strategies:**

- Enhance diversification of production systems and strengthen value chains and market linkages for nutrient rich, biodiverse products through sustained support and elevated resourcing for key livestock, fisheries and other animal source foods.
- Strengthen the foundations for modern livestock development and productivity through improved input delivery and support systems that promote livestock upgrading programs and artificial insemination, expanded veterinary support and animal health interventions coverage, innovative feed and fodder programs, more formalized ranching and grazing reserves initiatives.
- Strengthen government incentives for more and better public-private sector partnership models that supports private sector leadership in the areas of dairy development, meat processing, leather production, animal health and feeds development, and modernized ranching initiatives.
- Scale and modify for optimisation the existing livestock development and credit support programs for women building on the increased and sustained participation, high returns and low default rates.
- Strengthen livestock market associations, modernize major livestock markets and digitalize the revenue management and record keeping system for increased internally generated revenues and improved accountability.
- Promote adoption of climate adapted breeds and species, adoption of renewable energy sources for livestock and fisheries processing facilities, promoting innovative livestock and fisheries waste management initiatives that includes biogas development towards better circularity, natural resource management and enhanced environmental health and sustainability.
- Implement comprehensive livestock extension reforms and ramp up knowledge and capacity building services within the state and across the livestock and fisheries value chains while taking considerations for smallholder farmers rearing small ruminants and animals into account.
- Increase investments and strengthen systems and partnerships to improve the infrastructures and processes that best supports livestock and fisheries handling, processing, storage, markets and trades across micro, small, medium and large-scale operations to enhance the profitability and sustainability of their operations.
- Reactivate the livestock management Information system and build appropriate data collection and management capabilities while establishing and strengthening

functional, integrated and digitalized climate, market and nutrition information systems and services in the context of a coordinated early warning initiative.

- Strengthen the legal framework and the equity and justice propositions for sustained and peaceful co-existence of farmers, herders and all public and private actors in the livestock and fisheries value chain in the state.

### **Policy Objective 3: Accelerate agro-industrialization through increased government supported private sector led investments and partnerships.**

This objective provides the strategic platform that supports InvestJigawa's contribution to advancing agro-industrialization in the state through government supported private sector investments especially in the areas of agriculture, light manufacturing, and renewable energy. It supports the agency's efforts to attract agribusinesses and allied investments, improve the business environment for climate-smart agro-industrial initiatives while improving the delivery capacity, operational efficiency and organizational continuity of the agency.

#### **3.1 Expected Outcomes**

##### **3.1.1 Increased private sector investment in agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries) and related light manufacturing and renewable energy initiatives across the value chains in the State.**

- Percentage increase in private sector investment (agribusinesses and related light manufacturing and renewable energy initiatives).

##### **3.1.2 Direct and indirect jobs created through attracted and supported private sector Investments.**

- Number of agribusiness direct jobs.
- Estimate of associated indirect agribusiness jobs.

##### **31.3 Improved investment environment for climate-smart agribusiness initiatives**

- Sustain or better ranking in key ease of doing business parameters.
- Starting business index
- Registering business index
- Enforcing contracts index
- Dealing with construction index

#### **Key Strategies**

- Optimize the successful InvestJigawa model for agro-industrialization through adequate resourcing (structural, systems, human resource capacity, technological and funding) and sustained strategic leadership support. These would ensure that InvestJigawa operates at its best and fullest capacity.

- Promote a comprehensive agro-industrialization policy, update, and reinforce the execution of complementary policies such as the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework, the Public-Private Partnership Policy, the Out-grower Scheme initiative and the Off Grid Solar Power Policy.
- Promote partnerships to enable the prioritization, establishment and execution of a strategic food systems infrastructure investment bundle broadly covering irrigation, temperature and humidity controlled postharvest facilities that includes modern abattoirs, and modern wholesale markets for transformative agricultural and livestock development across the value chains.
- Ensure focused engagement to advance the Special Agro-Industrial and Export Processing Zones Initiatives
- Maintain proactive measures to position Jigawa favourably within the context of the AfCTA framework as well as other relevant national commitments and initiatives.

**Policy Objective 4: Harness land, water and energy resources for expanded sustainable and integrated irrigated agriculture.**

This objective recognizes irrigation as the single most important infrastructure investment for extending growing seasons and increasing crop diversity, and the significant potential for increasing yield and overall profitability. It supports increasing arable lands under irrigation towards ensuring year-round food production and availability. These would translate to improved livelihoods and improved food and nutrition security, increased and more profitable engagement for the women, youths, and persons with disabilities through agro-based employment opportunities and better manage flooding and its impact while building resilience. But irrigation is optimized when land and energy considerations are integrated to support diverse production of economy boosting and nutrition enhancing agricultural produce with climate smart considerations.

**4.1 Expected Outcomes**

**4.1.1 Increase in proportion of land under irrigation in Jigawa State (Annual estimates of proportion of irrigable land now under irrigation).**

- Percentage increase in new hectarage of all crops cultivated under irrigation.

**4.1.2 Progress with all year-round agricultural production**

- Annual estimates of number of months substantially subjected to agricultural production across seasons.

**4.1.3 Increase in irrigation facilities powered through solar or other renewable energy sources for more sustainable agricultural production**

- Annual estimates of number of irrigated facilities powered by climate-sensitive and renewable energy sources.

### **Key Strategies**

- Commission, institutionalize and subject all land and water resources to active state-wide multifunctional land and water use planning complemented with a comprehensive food systems infrastructures audit and digitalized database of all operational stakeholders.
- Develop and finance state- wide water resources development and utilization plan with systematic prioritization of areas of investment in maximizing the potential and uniqueness of the Hadejia Valley, while reactivating and optimizing all available dams and other strategic water resource endowments of the State.
- Promote adoption of sustainable water management technologies as appropriate at farm and landscape level to increase water productivity and conserve water quality through a range of options that includes rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, supplemental irrigation, river dredging, agroecology, bioretention mechanisms and managed wetlands, and the fadama amongst others as appropriate and applicable.
- Promote the use of solar and other renewable energy sources for cost effective and climate smart irrigation.
- Elevate the State to the multi-million-dollar untapped economic opportunities of aggressive expansion of irrigation through strategic public- private investment and financing models considering its unique water resource endowments and potential covering large, medium to small scale schemes and variety of water bodies that includes small, medium to deep aquifers.
- Leverage expanding irrigation to enhance integrated and diversified production systems to enable year-round availability and affordability nutrient rich, biodiverse products through sustained support for key staples and a range of tree crops, fruits and vegetables, livestock and other animal source foods as appropriate and applicable.
- Explore land reclamation initiatives in areas experiencing degradation due to irrigation activities.
- Strengthen the framework of collaboration, inclusiveness and co creation for the peaceful co-existence of multiple stakeholders (farmers, pastoralists, etc) competing for the state's water, land and other natural resources for a conflict free Jigawa State.

### **Policy Objective 5: Expand opportunities for mechanization in agriculture.**

This objective recognizes that the agro-industrialization aspirations of the State require some strategic aggressiveness about increasing the rate of mechanization in a country that has an overall rate of 0.3 horsepower per hectare relative to sufficiently higher levels of about 2-8hp/ha in competing countries. Mechanization powered through renewable energy sources would increase yield, reduce losses and greenhouse emissions, and improve overall profitability. But it requires innovations and policy support to meet the challenge of initial and maintenance cost requirements that limits significant utilization.

## **5.1 Expected Outcome**

### **5.1.1 Improved agricultural outputs and productivity**

- As already captured in Policy Objectives 1 and 2.

### **5.1.2 Improved accessibility of agricultural machineries for increased output**

- Annual increase in number of functional tractors available and utilized within the state.

### **5.1.3 Reduction in level of postharvest losses**

- Reduction in the level of post-harvest losses in priority crops.

## **Key Strategies**

- Explore co-investment opportunities through the Cluster Farming Model to remove cost related barriers, expand collective purchasing power and bargain, simplify cost recovery and maximize equipment use and maintenance.
- Systematize promotion for increased mechanization and build capacity of farmers including Women equipping them with appropriate knowledge and techniques for optimum use and maintenance of acquired and required equipment.
- Encourage innovative partnership models that incentivises private sector led mechanization services with cost lowering government support.
- Strengthen local fabrication of agricultural machineries and equipment for sustainable transformation.
- Rehabilitate public and privately run agricultural mechanization workshops with a focus on youth training, development, and support.
- Enable JASCO to better clarify and support the execution of a functional public-private partnership and investment model that would accelerate the supply, availability, and utilization of mechanization within the state.

## **Policy Objective 6: Support modern value chain and market-oriented agricultural extension services and input delivery systems.**

This objective encourages the reactivating, building, and strengthening as applicable an extension system that is comprehensive and inclusive in scope and supports production, through postharvest handling and management, and consumption. It encourages market systems informed input delivery mechanisms effectively integrated with extension support.

## **6.1 Expected Outcome**

### **6.1.1 Improved agricultural productivity (crops, livestock, fisheries).**

- As already captured in Policy Objectives 1 and 2.
- Improved farmers-extension worker ratio

### **6.1.2. Increased adoption of appropriate deployed technologies across the value chain**

- Number of trained small, medium and large farmers including women and persons with disabilities farmers supported with effective extensions services who adopted improved technologies or practices across the value chains.

#### **Key Strategies**

- Reposition agricultural extension covering crops, livestock and fisheries as the strategic platform that drives and deepens the understanding, acceptance and practice of agriculture as a business across all levels in Jigawa State.
- Recruit more agricultural extension personnel, including women, and persons with disabilities to fill in the gap in extension service delivery and strengthen the collaboration and synergy between crop and livestock extension actors.
- Build the capacities and competencies of the agricultural extension personnel and effectively monitor their progress.
- Develop and implement a strategic agricultural extension delivery plan that enables market reforms in agriculture across the value chains in the context of an adequately resourced (staffed, financed, trained) operational framework.
- Strengthen and better regulate public and private sector extension service delivery.
- Secure strategic government financing support and innovate to incentivise increased private sector investment for a sustainable, marketed oriented extension service delivery.
- Prioritize the full integration of the comprehensive agricultural extension delivery system into and in service of the State's Cluster Farming Model and systematically unlock market access possibilities for participating farmers across levels.
- Integrate youths, persons with disabilities and women's considerations, digitalize the extension delivery systems and strengthen incentives for better technology adoption and productivity enhancement.
- Promote the production, processing, marketing and consumption of diverse foods (crops, livestock and fisheries to improve the affordability of healthy diets and improved animal and human nutrition. This includes the adoption of nutrient enriched biofortified climate-smart staple crops such as Vitamin A maize and cassava, high iron pearl millet, and zinc rice, to reduce vulnerability and enhance the resilience of inclusive smallholder farmers against the negative impacts of climate change.

## **Policy Objective 7: Strengthen trade, market and commodity exchange systems for more profitable, inclusive and sustainable agriculture.**

This objective would ensure that Jigawa State increases its competitiveness leveraging crops and livestock of comparative advantage, its closeness to international borders and the offerings of the natural resources it is uniquely endowed with and reinforced with the significant achievements in easing up the broader markets and business environment. It supports the introduction of an innovative commodity exchange systems and strengthens the State's positioning for advantageous engagement with the evolving Africa Continental Free Trade Area Agreement.

### **7.1 Expected Outcome**

#### **7.1.1 Increased volume of traded agricultural commodities linked to Jigawa State**

- Annual estimate of cumulative increase in volumes of traded agricultural commodities

#### **Key Strategies**

- Operationalize functional market information systems and support to farmers, traders and various value chain actors to increase market access and effective engagement through the instrumentality of regular trends, supply and demand, pricing and market integration analytics covering local and international markets.
- Invest in strategic market infrastructures such as modern wholesale markets, modern warehouses, storage and processing facilities with waste management innovations to further enable access, diversification and commodity exchanges across key markets and trade corridors.
- Establish and digitalize comprehensive market information systems to enhance the connectedness, timely and more profitable operations of the market actors within and outside of Jigawa State.
- Strengthen farmer associations, cooperatives and clusters, for Men, Women, and Persons with disabilities in the state through targeted capacity building in key areas that include group dynamics, inclusive governance, transparent accountability and digital innovations.
- Strengthen market governance, organization and regulations to enhance effective market operations and increase internally generated revenues that accrues to the State through digitalized revenue collection and accounting mechanisms across all key markets for crops, livestock and fisheries.
- Anchored on the Cluster Farming model, explore a Community Agro-Dealer concept that allows for the setting up of a Jigawa Produce Management Company (JPMC) or an Agriculture Services Facility that coordinates input financing institutions, input suppliers and private sector buyers with clusters and aggregation of farmers through community agro dealers that operates on the principles of public private partnership with the active participation of the private sector with government playing as a minority equity owner. This in coordination with JASCO could enable multi-purpose community agro- dealers serve the clusters with a menu of services like aggregation, extension and input supplies.

## **Policy Objective 8: Promote Research, Development and Transfer of Innovations and Technology in Jigawa State Agriculture**

This policy would ensure the State leverages on research, development, innovations and technology to enable farmers gain access to innovative agricultural practices, technologies, and management strategies that enhance yields and overall productivity across the agricultural value chains. It projects the research and development priorities around crop production, biotechnology, livestock, fisheries and soil survey and analysis. It also embodies the aspirations and dynamics of a youth focused digital green economy.

### **8.1 Expected Outcomes**

#### **8.1.1 Enhanced agricultural, livestock and fisheries productivity.**

- Annual changes in yield per hectare for key crops.
- Annual changes in hectarages cultivated.
- Annual changes in volumes of outputs produced.
- Annual changes in available breeds of livestock.

### **Key Strategies**

- Strengthen the Jigawa Agricultural Research Institute (JARI) Kazaure, to promote the development of quality seeds, improved livestock breeds and fish species peculiar to the needs of the farmers within and outside of the state.
- Optimize crop yields through proven, contextually relevant and climate-smart production and sustainable farm management practices that includes the deployment of evidence-based cropping patterns, farming periodicity and tillage practices taking key agroecological diversities in the state into consideration.
- Promote research and development of locally available staple crops towards switching current varieties to nutrient enriched biofortified variants that meet expected yield and climate-smart parameters while promoting other under-utilized crops for improved and sustainable nutrition.
- Initiate, develop and implement agronomic evaluative protocols to establish soil health and climactic profiles for key crops.
- Research and screen for the determinants of crop health such as prevalent pests and diseases, agrochemicals and weeds in the context of a comprehensive approach to crop protection and nutrient management.
- Implement research initiatives that will focus on developing sustainable agricultural systems that maintain soil health, preserve water resources, and promote biodiversity and crop diversification towards strengthening the resilience of agricultural systems.
- Promote extension services supported by research findings that provide farmers (men, women, and persons with disabilities) with training and technical assistance to adopt improved practices and technologies as well as capacity-building initiatives that includes farmer field schools, demonstration plots, and training workshops.

- Advance agronomic research and development through adequate staffing and training, quality seed production for breeder and foundation seeds, appropriate field acquisition and collaboration with other relevant research institutions and universities within and outside of Jigawa State.
- Advance biotechnology through upgrades for cutting edge tissue culture research, improving molecular biology and pathology laboratories and procurement of state-of-the-art research facilities,
- Execute a business strategy and boost revenue through sustainable supply of improved planting materials and support, commercialization of improved technologies, promoting the marketing and export of processed plant and animal through enhanced quality control and standards.
- Advance livestock improvement through procurement of modern AI supported equipment and kits, effect genetic upgrade of the state's livestock industry for efficient meat and milk production, improve pasture quality and reseeding grazing areas for efficient livestock nutrition.
- Invest in research to support the development and equitable scaling up of digital agriculture, climate services, innovative, low-emission technologies, practices and products as an integral component of enhanced investments that can enhance the sustainability and resilience of food systems in Jigawa State.

**Policy Objective 9: Promote increased gender-responsiveness and mainstream youths, women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture and livestock development across the value chains.**

### **9.1 Expected Outcomes**

#### **9.1.1 Enhanced gender-responsive and sensitive government systems and strengthened institutional capacity.**

- Annual Change in Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)
- Annual estimate of proportion of women employed as Ministry staff.
- Annual estimate of number of key Ministries, Departments and Agencies reporting gender-disaggregated data
- Number of initiatives with explicit gender-responsive objectives

#### **9.1.2 Improved gender balance in access to key agricultural inputs and resources**

- Annual Change in Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)
- Number of women or proportion of male and female farmers accessing credit, input, facilities by type throughout the state or through the Cluster Farming Model

## **Key Strategies**

- Establish and incorporate explicit, measurable, and appropriate gender-responsive objectives into all strategic crop, forestry, livestock, fisheries and related development initiatives.
- Disaggregate all crop, forestry, livestock, fisheries and related development data by gender.
- Recruit to progressively achieve gender balance in the staffing of the agriculture related MDAs in the state Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and all critical ministries, departments, and agencies critical for the implementation of the agriculture policy.
- Resource all relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies with the appropriate gender expertise.
- Institutionalize gender analysis to clarify gender responsive directions and potential impact in all crops, forestry, livestock, fisheries and related initiatives.
- Strengthen the Women-In-Agriculture (WIA) programme of JARDA to enforce compliance to stated gender related minimum requirements as part of standard government approval processes as relevant for the agricultural sector in the State.
- Empower women and youths with appropriate inputs, training, skills, credit, business development and entrepreneurship opportunities, access to markets and other support services and facilities across the agricultural value chain.
- Scale successful financing models targeted at women and integrate gender transformative principles across the value chain and provide special incentives for defined vulnerable groups to participate in agriculture across the value chain.

## **Policy Objective 10: Build and strengthen sustainable and comprehensive agricultural financing mechanisms.**

This objective projects the place of sustainable financing that can drive agricultural development to a transformative scale. It explores a blend of statutory and innovative multistakeholder financing schemes and proposals with significant recognition for the role of the private sector in the context of a broader framework for agricultural investment while aligning and leveraging existing and new federal level initiatives.

### **10.1 Expected outcomes.**

#### **10.1.1 Increase government budget allocation and release for agricultural development across the value chains**

- Percentage increase in annual budgetary allocation for agriculture across major contributing sectors and agencies

- Percentage change in annual cumulative budget performance of key agriculture related sectors

#### **10.1.2 Increased private sector investment attracted to agriculture across the value chains.**

- Annual estimate of total investments attracted to agriculture and related light manufacturing and renewable energy initiatives.

#### **10.1.3 Increased Access to credit facilities and support by agricultural value chain actors**

- Annual estimated increase in available credit and subsidy facilities (size or number)
- Percentage increase or number of farmers, (men, women, and persons with disabilities) and agricultural value chain actors benefiting from one credit facility or the other.

#### **Key Strategies**

- Public financing should prioritize food systems infrastructures that enable sustainable food systems transformation in Jigawa.
- Support the cluster farming initiatives with incentives for the priority value chain crops.
- Develop investment pipelines to support agriculture research and innovation and capacity development for light manufacturing and processing.
- Consider how fiscal incentives can be used to support the development of more sustainable and resilient food systems and consumption by those who cannot afford them.
- Clarify a framework for the learning and operationalization of carbon credit systems within the overall context of a broader climate financing agenda for the State
- Foster and operationalize strategic public-private-partnership frameworks for improved financing.
- Leverage relevant federal level credit, financing provisions and instruments for agricultural development actors in Jigawa State.
- Review credit and subsidy systems for more effectiveness and sustainability while exploring innovative financing models for resource limited settings such as warehouse receipt financing, input vouchers and other approaches as applicable
- Implement established MTSS and annual budget review process with excellence for effective budget performance and accountability.

- Develop and operationalize a comprehensive investment strategy for agriculture in Jigawa State.
- Explore blended financing facilities and trust funds comprising grants, loans and credits through coordinated multistakeholder mechanisms especially with private philanthropy, bilateral and multilateral donors and other national and international development and financing institutions.

**Policy Objective 11: Ensure effective collaboration and coordination for transformative agricultural policy planning and implementation.**

This objective recognizes agriculture in Jigawa State as a multisectoral multistakeholder priority that requires deliberate and enforceable collaborations. It also recognizes the importance of ensuring strategic alignment with relevant federal level policies, programmes and initiatives and the place of interfacing with other state governments within the Northern region and more broadly through the Nigerian Governors Forum and other entities and partners

**11.1 Expected Outcomes**

**11.1.1 Effective policy reviews and implementation**

- Implementation of at least one collaborative annual sector review expressly convened by the Executive Governor of Jigawa State.
- Annual estimate of percentage increase in level of implementation of this agricultural policy as approved.

**Key Strategies**

- Strengthen intergovernmental consultations and collaborations on policy and planning within the state, with other state governments and the federal government as applicable, appropriate, and necessary.
- Clarify the mandates and effective collaborative structures and framework for key contributing ministries, departments, and agencies of government and international development partners for agriculture in Jigawa State.
- Enforce annual joint collaborative sector reviews expressly convened by the Executive Governor of the State.
- Advance collaborative capacity building initiatives for accelerated multisectoral policy implementation.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION, LEGAL AND FINANCING FRAMEWORK

The Jigawa State government has an impressive architecture of ministries, departments, agencies and entities that are foundational to the sustainability of policy outcomes across sectors and are all quite important for the implementation of this 2024-2030 Agriculture Policy especially given the strategic place of agriculture in the overall economic development of Jigawa State. This chapter clarifies a leadership structure for the agricultural sector in Jigawa State, the institutional arrangement that will support effective policy execution, the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and entities, and the broader legal, governance and financing framework for this policy.

#### 5.1 Leadership Structure and Institutions

Given the multi-faceted, multisectoral and multi-stakeholder agricultural development agenda of the state, effective coordination, therefore, is imperative for excellent policy execution. The coordination of the State Policy on Agriculture (2024-2030) shall be carried out primarily at two levels of government while maintaining strategic interface with applicable federal level policies, programs and entities as deemed appropriate. These levels would be at the State and Local Government levels. In this context, government would generally identify and mobilize resources, execute all projects in a coordinated manner, ensure compliance to environmental, social protection and contributory health policies and standards, comply with food safety, food and nutrition security, land, investments, environmental, public and private sector partnership policies and all other policies domesticated by the State. Government shall provide synergy and harmony within its geographic boundaries and authority.

A State Council on Agriculture shall be established and effectively functionalized. The administrative arrangement of the State Council on Agriculture would comprise the Agricultural Services Management Committee, the Local Government Committee on Agriculture and the Ward Committee on Agriculture and these would form the basis for planning and implementation of this Policy Document. In this regard, field offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, JARDA, JASCO and JRI remain the focal points for the coordination of all agricultural programmes at the community and Local Government levels. These all respond to the institutional arrangement requirements for the effective execution of the Jigawa State Agricultural Policy 2024-2030.

#### 5.2 Institutional Arrangement

##### 5.2.1 Jigawa State Council on Agriculture (JSCA)

A Jigawa State Council on Agriculture (JSCA) will be established and approved by the State Executive Council. Membership will be diverse, including related Commissioners, Technical Advisers, Special Advisers, Chief Executives of relevant MDAs, representatives from Local Government, the organized private sector, and agriculture-related agencies.

Roles and Responsibilities of the JSCA:

1. The JSCA will serve as the highest policy-making body on all agricultural matters in the State. The Governor and Commissioner for Agriculture will hold the positions of Chairman/Chairperson and Co-Chairman respectively or appoint designates.

2. Working closely with the State government, the JSCA will oversee the implementation of all recommendations and initiatives outlined in the policy framework aimed at revitalizing the agriculture sector in Jigawa State.

Government Responsibilities include:

1. Identify, analyse, and ascertain strategic issues in agricultural development and transformation, ensuring alignment with the Jigawa State Comprehensive Development Plan.
2. Evaluate existing efforts aimed at accelerating agricultural development in the State.
3. Review strategies and their impact on farmers, farming systems, and all value chain actors across Wards, Local Government Areas, and the State.
4. Assess activities and determine new trajectories for agricultural development and transformation based on regular reviews of the policy results framework, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) reports, and periodic surveys.
5. Coordinate and harmonize agriculture programmes within the State.
6. Ensure adequate resource mobilization and allocation to accelerate agricultural development and transformation.
7. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will serve as the secretariat of the State Coordination Agency (SCA), collaborating closely with the Local Government Secretariat and facilitating regular interactions.
8. Ensure that council meetings are convened at least twice yearly to address pertinent agricultural issues and chart the course for progress.

### **5.2.2 Jigawa Agricultural Services Management Committee (JASMC)**

At the State level, the Jigawa Agricultural Service Management Committee (JASMC) will be instituted. Membership of the JASMC shall include the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR), Directors of all MANR Departments, as well as Heads of Parastatals supervised by the ministry.

Roles and Responsibilities of the JASMC:

1. The JASMC will serve as the State's focal point for Agricultural Policy Programme Planning and Coordination.
2. It will provide daily support to enhance the effectiveness of the Jigawa State Coordination Agency (JSCA).
3. Acting as the focal point, the JASMC will coordinate and harmonize all agriculture-related policies and programmes implemented by various State Ministries, Departments, and Agencies. This will ensure consistency with the goals outlined in the Policy document and alignment with federal-level policies and initiatives.
4. The JASMC will facilitate a forum for partners and stakeholders implementing agricultural programmes in the State to exchange views and experiences, strengthening their respective roles.
5. It will continuously review policies and programmes, assessing their potential impact on agriculture in the State.
6. The JASMC will ensure effective implementation of policy thrusts and programmes by establishing machinery for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and conducting annual reviews of the Results Framework.

7. Sustaining ongoing advocacies on agricultural development will be a key focus area.
8. It will ensure adequate financial provisions and timely release of allocated funds in the State development plan and annual budget.
9. The JASMC will liaise with local and international donor agencies, financial institutions, private sector entities, community-based organizations (CBOs), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to solicit funds complementing Government resources. This includes advocating for agricultural considerations in development strategies across sectors such as Education, Health, Industry, Water Resources, Youth, and Gender-Based Programmes.
10. Supporting agricultural data system transformation in the State and coordinating the analysis and dissemination of results from significant agricultural studies will also fall under the purview of the JASMC.

### **5.2.3 Local Government Participation in Agricultural Policy Implementation**

The Jigawa State Local Government Reform Law mandates Local Governments to foster participatory governance, facilitating equal opportunities for men and women in community affairs. Each of the 27 Local Government Councils is urged to enhance their capacity for planning, executing, and monitoring development endeavors. These structural reforms aim to bolster service delivery, foster grassroots development, and ensure alignment with the Jigawa State Comprehensive Development Framework. Within this framework, Local Governments will play a pivotal role in advancing the effective execution of the agricultural policy.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Local Government Committee on Agriculture (LGCA):

1. The LGCA will spearhead the implementation of the agricultural policy at the local government level.
2. Collaborating with the State and Ward Committees on Agriculture, the LGCA will execute agriculture-related programmes, projects, and initiatives, ensuring synergy and effectiveness across all levels of governance.

### **5.3 Accountability of Councils and Committees**

Government and stakeholders will enforce full accountability measures for the resources and programme activities entrusted to these Councils and Committees. This oversight is essential to uphold the confidence of all stakeholders and partners involved and to ensure the correct and timely implementation of programmes.

### **5.4 Sector Coordination**

Despite the facilitative nature of their roles, the State's Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and its departments and agencies are primarily responsible for the execution of the agriculture policy in Jigawa State. Given the commitment of the new administration to advance government enabled and private sector-led, and market systems driven agro-industrialization agenda, it would be necessary that organizations like InvestJigawa, Ministry of Youths Employment and Empowerment, Ministry of Budget and Planning and key MDAs in Commerce, Infrastructure, and Renewable Energy work very strategically closely with the

State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. This would ensure productive coherence, synergy, and consistency for optimum impact.

#### **5.4.1 Jigawa State Executive Council**

The Jigawa State Executive Council has all the Honourable Commissioners of the line Ministries in the state headed and chaired by the His Excellency, the Executive Governor, Malam Umar Namadi. The Council prioritized agriculture as a key to ensure positive growth and development of the state economy. Fundamentally, the Council's roles pertaining the 2024-2030 Agriculture Policy include the consideration and approval of the policy document for effective implementation, approval of funds for the execution of the policy, commissioning strategic progress reviews and providing sustained political support in all aspects required for the execution of this policy.

#### **5.4.2 Jigawa State House of Assembly**

The legislative arm of the government in Jigawa State is the State House of Assembly. It makes appropriate laws to support the implementation of the policy, approves budgetary provision in respect of implementation of any component of the policy and undertakes oversight functions to ensure effective implementation of the policy.

#### **5.4.3 Jigawa State Judiciary**

The Jigawa State Judiciary handles matters related to Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) on the effective implementation of the policy. It also takes into consideration any litigation that might arise pertaining to the Agriculture Policy.

#### **5.4.4 The State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR)**

The State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources is pivotal for effective policy making and implementation of Agriculture Policy of the state to ensure growth and development of the sector. It executes programmes and projects aimed at the development of agriculture through its departments and agencies. The specific responsibilities of the Ministry include:

- Policy formulation and supervision of agricultural development.
- Provision of agricultural inputs for crops, livestock, fish, apiculture, horticulture and agro forestry.
- Ensuring access to land for prospective medium and large-scale farmers.
- Development and management of irrigation facilities and dams.
- Training and manpower development to ensure staff productivity.
- Control of plant and animal pests and diseases.
- Coordinating with appropriate institutions for administering credit to farmers' cooperatives.
- Maintenance of buffer stocks of agricultural commodities to ensure food security.
- Coordinating and collaborating with federal, State MDAs, local governments, and development partners in agricultural activities.
- Provision of appropriate fishing technology.
- Promoting agricultural mechanisation.
- Collation and analysis of agricultural data; and
- Provision of veterinary health services.

#### **5.4.5 The Agencies Under the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources**

For effective implementation of policies and programmes, the State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has established four (4) key agencies namely: Jigawa State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (JARDA), Jigawa State Agricultural Supply Company (JASCO), Jigawa State Research Institute (JRI), and Farmers and Herdsman Board. The roles and responsibilities of these agencies are stated as follows:

##### **Jigawa State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (JARDA)**

The main responsibility of JARDA is the identification, adaptation and dissemination of proven agricultural technologies to resource-poor farmers in the area of crops, livestock, fisheries, and agro-processing as well as linkages to credit facilities and market outlets. JARDA has a network of Extension Agents covering all nooks and crannies of the State. The backbone of the extension service is the Subject Matter Specialists in various areas. These specialists are responsible for agricultural technology transfer and adoption.

##### **The Jigawa State Agricultural Supply Company (JASCO)**

JASCO is responsible for the procurement, supply and sales of quality agricultural inputs like high-quality/improved seeds, agro-chemicals and equipment to farmers at affordable prices. Agricultural policy implementation is critical to the availability, accessibility, and affordability of farm inputs by farmers for enhanced agricultural production.

##### **Farmers and Herdsman Board**

The Board manages conflicts between farmers and herdsmen, maintains and develops grazing reserves, stock routes and watering points. This is aimed at managing the natural resource users to ensure harmonious co-existence amongst them.

##### **Jigawa State Research Institute**

The institute was established to identify farmers' production problems as they relate to crops, livestock, fisheries, agro-processing, and reduction in drudgery and liaise with National and International Research Institutes with a view to identifying agriculture-related challenges and proffering solutions. It is also charged with the responsibility of conducting applied research to develop technologies for enhancing agricultural productivity in the state, particularly those related to the ecosystem of the state.

#### **5.5 Other Pertinent State MDAs**

##### **Jigawa State Ministry of Lands, Housing and Regional Planning**

This Ministry is key for enhancing easy access to land and land acquisition as well as processing of Certificates of Occupancy for prospective investors in agriculture under appropriate terms and conditions. The Land Titling exercise will go a long way towards improving access to collateral for agricultural credit. Reviewing and strengthening the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework to further enhance private sector investments remains important for the agricultural sector in the state.

##### **Ministry of Water Resources**

As custodian of State water resources, there is a need for continuous collaboration around water budgeting for both surface and sub-surface water resources in order to avoid over-exploitation, especially of ground water resources. Periodic monitoring of aquifer levels as well as water quality will be properly instituted.

##### **Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Renewable Energy**

A major threat to agriculture in Jigawa State is climate change, which was aggravated by gross mismanagement of natural resources including grazing reserves, forest reserves, indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals, use of inappropriate fishing gears, deforestation,

indiscriminate tree felling and bush burning, etc. It is evident that the need to work together to restore lost vegetation cover through agro-forestry and establishment of woodlots and shelterbelts has become necessary. Use of agro-chemicals will also be properly monitored in relation to water and farm produce safety. There is a need for an Environmental Impact Assessment on dry season land cultivation in relation to water quality and build-up of pests and diseases. The law that prohibits deforestation in the state should be enforced to discourage indiscriminate felling of trees. Also, an operational framework for statewide engagement with the evolving carbon-market and carbon-credit initiatives should be established towards further building resilience, reducing greenhouse gas emission while enhancing financing and overall profitability of the agricultural sector.

### **InvestJigawa**

InvestJigawa is an agency set up by the Jigawa State government mainly for investment attraction and facilitation, and for the coordination of all investment promotion activities in the state. The investment promotion and support priorities of InvestJigawa include agriculture, light manufacturing, renewable energy, solid minerals, and hospitality and tourisms. The first three relate more to the agricultural development aspirations of the state.

This new agricultural policy that reflects the government's renewed focus on driving agro industrialization presents an opportunity to ensure effective alignment and repositioning of agriculture as the cornerstone for sustainable economic development in Jigawa State. This includes facilitating effective coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and InvestJigawa, allowing the new agriculture policy to shape the new industrialization policy and associated investment strategy for enhanced implementation, policy coherence, and synergy.

InvestJigawa's focus on shifting the trajectory of investment partnerships in agriculture towards achieving more value addition aligns with the objectives of developing agriculture across value chains and promoting opportunities for private sector investment. This includes reviewing InvestJigawa's 5-year Strategic Plan, Framework of Incentives for Investment Promotion in Agriculture, and the State Outgrower Scheme for more effective implementation and alignment with the agricultural policy objectives.

### **Youth Employment and Empowerment Agency**

The Youth Employment and Empowerment Agency is charged with the responsibilities of empowering the women, youth and persons with disability to acquire skills meant to improve their welfare and livelihoods. Through capacity building, trainings and financial support, the Agency aims at reducing the levels of unemployment and poverty especially among women, youths and persons living with disability in the state. Additionally, the Agency procures and distributes some agricultural inputs for distribution to farmers. Thus, synergy is required between the Agency and Ministry of Agriculture, through JARDA in relation to the procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs, equipment, and machineries, to ensure effective coordination and impact.

### **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has the responsibilities of promoting investment in the agricultural space. Both SMEs and large-scale investors could be encouraged to invest in agriculture. Establishment of linkages with National and International bodies dealing with export of farm produce will be further enhanced. The ministry will also expedite actions to register farmers' groups, cooperatives, and agro-allied enterprises.

### **Local Governments**

The local governments will be expected to take over progressively some of the responsibilities of state government with respect to:

- The provision of effective extension services.
- Provision of rural infrastructure to complement federal and state governments' efforts.

- Management of irrigation areas and dams.
- Mobilization of farmers for accelerated agricultural and rural development through cooperative organisations, local institutions and communities.
- Provision of land for new entrants into farming in accordance with the provision of the Land Use Act.
- Provision of inputs to farmers (fertilizer, tractor services, etc); and
- Assistance in the coordination of data collection at primary levels.

### **The Federal Government**

The Federal Government shall be responsible for:

- The provision of a general policy framework, including macroeconomic policies for agricultural and rural development, for the guidance of all stakeholders.
- Management of impounded water, supervision of large dams and irrigation canals and maintenance of pumping facilities.
- Control of pests and diseases of national and international significance, and the promotion of integrated disease and pest management.
- Establishment and maintenance of virile national and international animal and plant quarantine services.
- Maintenance of favourable tariff regime for agricultural commodities.
- Promotion of the export of agricultural commodities through the Export Processing Zones (EPZs), among other things,
- Maintenance of a Strategic National Grain Reserve for national food security.
- Coordination of agricultural data and information management systems.
- Support inputs supply and distribution for agricultural production.
- Mapping and developing of cattle routes, inter-state grazing reserves and watering points.
- Collaborations with State governments for the conduct of agricultural research.
- Support states in funding agricultural projects which are capital intensive; and
- Periodic review of agreements on international agricultural trade.

### **Central Bank of Nigeria's and other Banks' Supports to Agricultural Development**

The Central Bank is critical for agricultural financing and broader policies that support food and nutrition security, reduction in poverty and job creation. The Bank of Agriculture and the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) supported by the Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Scheme will have a critical role to play. There have been a number of impediments that prevent farmers from accessing these financial services and Central Bank's Development Finance Initiatives are currently under review. These include the cumbersome nature of acquiring credit/insurance leading to lateness, lack of collaterals at individual farmer level, irrevocable Standing Payment Order at State level and lack of commitment on the part of Commercial Banks largely due to high risk associated with agricultural business. Strategies to address these will include the following mechanisms to be put in place to address these challenges.

- Small holder farmers will be encouraged and assisted to acquire titles for farmlands and residence to ease the problem of collateral.
- Government will also consider partnering with other financial institutions, like the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and African Development Bank's (AfDB) as alternative sources of agricultural financing. His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Jigawa State Malam Umar Namadi has recently taken a bold step to discuss with

the management of IsDB in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia seeking for their support for agricultural development in the state.

- **Nigeria Incentive-based Risk Sharing for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL)** This scheme operates to allay the fears of commercial banks and other financial institutions with regards to inherent risks in agricultural lending by embarking on an incentive-based risk sharing formula pertaining the credit extension to farmers by the financial institutions.
- **Anchor Borrower Scheme** currently under review provided low interest credit to small and medium scale producers, processors and marketers of agricultural commodities. In Jigawa State the benefitting farmers were given credit for them to repay back after harvest.
- **Commercial Agricultural Credit Scheme (CACS)**. This scheme supports large scale investment in agriculture. The Jigawa State government should engage the scheme to provide funding for our large-scale farmers for proper investment in agricultural value chains.

### **The Private Sector**

Much of agricultural production, processing, storage and marketing are essentially private sector activities. The role of the private sector will be to take advantage of the improved enabling environment provided by the public sector for profitable agricultural investment. In particular, the private sector is expected to play a leading role with respect to:

- Investment in all aspects of upstream and downstream agricultural enterprises and agro businesses, including agricultural commodity storage, processing, marketing, and animal feed production across the value chains.
- Agricultural input supply and distribution for effective service delivery.
- The production of commercial seeds, seedlings, brood stock and fingerlings.
- Agricultural mechanisation.
- Participation in out-grower schemes for enhanced farming activities
- Provision of enterprise-specific rural infrastructure, and support for research in all aspects of agriculture.
- Provision of private extension services to complement government efforts in agricultural development.
- Collaborate with Government and other stakeholders in policy articulation and facilitation of agricultural initiatives across the agricultural value chain.
- Participate in agriculture governance, bringing in innovation and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

### **Development Partners and Stakeholder Involvement**

Development partners comprise of regional cooperation organizations, bi-lateral and multilateral donors, various regional agricultural research organizations, United Nations' (UN) organizations, private philanthropy and foundations, and various other funding agencies. Some of these partners include FCDO, the UN, World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), BMGF, ECOWAS, USAID and Islamic Development Bank. While many are funding agencies or donor agencies, regional cooperative organizations such as ECOWAS provide opportunities for expanding markets for goods and services. The main role of Development Partners and donors is to

provide all necessary support required to fill funding gaps that the government cannot otherwise cover. Development Partners have assumed special significance as they help overcome obstacles to socio-economic progress. They not only provide financial support, but a wide range of technical and administrative facilities. They also help in building capacities, support innovations and infrastructural development in agriculture. They also participate in M&E and the development of databases for effective planning.

- **Development Partners/Organizations:** Support governance reforms to increase agricultural production, reduce rural poverty, and grow farmers' incomes; provide technical cooperation for developing value chains for agricultural products in rural communities; supporting small-holder farmers through the supply of agricultural inputs and technical cooperation for developing livestock/meat and dairy value chains and collaborate in research and capacity building. Notable among them are:
- **FCDO /Propcom+**  
Propcom+as a programme of the UK-based Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). It is a global leader in the design, development and delivery of positive impacts – the international creation of enduring social and economic values. It works with governments, businesses, and investors to solve the world's most pressing challenges. It helps improve economies, societies and most importantly, people's lives within the context of advancing the long-standing reforms and support relationship between the Jigawa State Government and the FCDO in Nigeria.
- This activity responds to specific request from the State for the agriculture policy review and development process. The request for support informed the Propcom+ offer in the recent Jigawa state Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) Strategic Dialogue to support a private sector led approach to agriculture in line with the Jigawa vision for "Agriculture as a Business". It is particularly a fit under Pillar 3 of Propcom+ which focuses on a strengthened policy environment for sustainable land and agricultural systems and improved enabling conditions for sustainable climate smart agriculture and agribusinesses. Hence, Propcom+ is expected to oversee the proper implementation of the Agriculture Policy.
- **Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria (TRIMING)**  
TRIMING aims to strengthen the quality of and access to productivity-enhancing and market access services across irrigation schemes in the state. The project provided technical assistance to establish a Farmers' Management Center (FMC) at each irrigation scheme and to initiate strong forward and backward linkages along the value chains, using the productive alliance model. The project is aimed at empowering the irrigation stakeholders in the state and opens more avenues for increased welfare and livelihoods of the agriculture value chain actors in the state.
- **IFAD – Climate Change Adaptation and Agribusiness Support Programme (CASP)**  
The interventions under CASP strengthen the capacity of farmers to use climate information for the planning and promotion of climate-resilient farming techniques. This will promote the adoption of climate smart agricultural practices to ensure resilience for improved livelihoods.
- **Jigawa Covid-19 Action Recovery and Economic Stimulus (J-CARES)**  
This programme seeks to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the livelihoods of poor individuals, farmers, vulnerable households, communities and owners of micro and small enterprises.

- **Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP)**

The objectives of the Rural Access and Mobility Project in Nigeria are to improve road access for rural communities in Jigawa state and improve management of the state road network in a sustainable manner.

### **Professional Bodies**

- Support stakeholders with technical updates on Best Agricultural Practices
- Collaborate in the capacity building of farmers including co-operative groups.
- Participate in M&E and to advice Government on GAP
- Carry out policy advocacy to encourage policy implementation and consistency.

### **Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs)**

- Mobilize farmers (Men and Women) and create awareness on opportunities in projects and programmes.
- Advise Government and serve as a link between farmers and other stakeholders.
- Mobilize funds in support of farmers related activities.
- Collaborate in the capacity building of (Men and Women) farmers.
- Collaborate with other stakeholders in M&E activities.
- Network with other organizations for the improvement of Agricultural Practices.

### **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

- Support the capacity building of staff and farmers including behavior change communication.
- Participate in Monitoring and Evaluation activities.
- Provide advisories to stakeholders.
- Create public awareness on agribusiness development.
- Mount advocacy for Good Agriculture Governance (GAG), for increased budgetary allocations.

## **RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

**Table 4: Results Framework for the 2024-2030 Jigawa State Agriculture Policy**

Expected Outcomes	Outcome KPIs	Outcome Baseline	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Primary Contributing Objectives	Responsible
1.0 Enhanced value addition of agricultural produce	Number of medium to large scale value adding processing facilities established	Number of processing facilities							1, 2, 3,	
		20 processing facilities established in 2023	25	30	35	40	45	50		MANR/ Min. of Commerce/ InvestJigawa
	Number of companies and private sector partners with signed commitments to implement value addition operations within the State	Number of registered companies committed to implementing value addition operations							1, 2, 3,	
		72 registered companies in 2023	80	85	90	95	100	120		MANR/ Min. of Commerce/ InvestJigawa
2.0 Improved agricultural productivity for key staples, fruits and vegetables	Crop yield (metric ton per hectare)	Crop yield in 2022 (mt/ha)							1,4,5,8,10	MANR/JAR DA/ JASCO
		i. Maize: 1.79	20	25	30	35	40	45		
		ii. Rice: 1.53	10	20	40	50	60	70		
		iii. Millet: 1.02	10	15	20	25	30	35		

		iv. Wheat :1.1	10	20	25	30	35	40		
		v. Sorghum: 1.12	10	15	20	25	30	35		
		vi. G/nut: 1.58	20	30	40	50	60	70		
		vii. Sesame: 1.22	20	30	40	50	60	70		
		viii. Cowpea: 0.40	20	30	40	50	60	70		
		ix. Mango: 0.98	5	10	15	20	25	30		
		x. Tomato: 2.21	20	30	40	50	60	70		
		xi. Hibiscus:1.0	10	15	20	25	30	35		
		xii. Dates :1.0	5	10	15	20	25	30		
Expected Outcomes	Outcome KPIs	Outcome Baseline	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Contributing Objectives	Responsible
2.0 Improved agricultural productivity for key staples, fruits and vegetables	Annual total production output(mt) 2022		Percentage increase in total output (metric tons)						1, 4, 5, 6	MANR/ JARDA/ JASCO
	i. Maize: 340,810	5	10	15	20	25	30			

		ii. Rice 205, 450	10	15	20	25	30	40		
		iii. Millet: 99, 430	40	45	50	60	65	70		
		iv. Wheat (2021) 5,855	5	10	15	20	25	30		
		v. Sorghum: 349, 760	10	15	20	30	40	50		
		vi. G/nut: 240, 420	10	20	30	35	45	50		
		vii. Sesame: 24,460	15	20	25	30	40	45		
		viii. Cowpea: 195,360	10	15	20	30	35	40		
		ix. Mango: 225,000	15	20	25	35	40	45		
		x. Tomato: 89,010	20	25	30	35	40	50		
		xi. Hibiscus: 11, 898	5	10	20	30	45	50		

		xii. Date: 10,000	5	10	15	20	25	30		
Expected Outcomes	Outcome KPIs	Outcome Baseline	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Contributing Objectives	Responsibility
2.0 Improved agricultural productivity for key staples, fruits and vegetables	Percentage of farming households participating in the Cluster Farming Initiatives adopting climate smart crop varieties (better yields with drought and pest resistance)	Percentage increase in participating farming households/farmers (%)							1,4,5,6	
		A total of 3,822 Clusters with 74,953 farmers on 58,914 ha by 2021	10	15	20	25	30	35		
3.0 Enhanced value addition in livestock	Number of livestock processed or transformed into higher value-added products in the State	Slaughtered & processed livestock in 2022:	Percentage increase in Number of livestock processed (%)							2, 3
		i. Cattle: 34,578	15	20	25	30	40	50		MANR/ Min of Health/ Min. of Environment
		ii. Sheep: 48,598	20	30	40	50	60	70		
		iii. Goats: 218,573	20	30	40	50	60	70		
		iv Camels: 829	10	15	20	25	30	35		

4.0 Enhanced Livestock Production	Annual Percentage increase in livestock output	Livestock Output in 2022	Percentage increase in Livestock output (%)							2,3,4,8	
	I Cattle: 2,437,153	10	20	30	40	50	60				
	ii. Sheep: 5,729,653	15	30	45	60	75	85				
	iii. Goats: 6,611,749	15	30	45	60	75	85				
	iv. Poultry 9,160,879:	40	50	60	70	80	90				
	Increase in annual animal vaccination coverage	Number of livestock vaccinated in 2023	Percentage increase in annual animal vaccination coverage (%)							MANR	
	Cattle: 465,698	20	30	40	50	60	70				
	Sheep: 93,127	30	40	50	60	70	80				
	Goats: 139,690	30	40	50	60	70	80				
	Poultry: 23,844	40	50	60	70	80	90				
Expected Outcomes	Outcome KPIs	Outcome Baseline	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Contributing Objectives	Responsibility	
		Percentage Increase in Outputs (%)									
5.0 Enhanced Fisheries	Annual fisheries output	Artisanal/ captured fisheries in	10	15	20	25	30	35	2,4,8,10	MANR	

Production		2023 (Metric tons): 123,849								
6.0 Increased Adoption of Climate-Smart and Sustainable Livestock Development Principles and Practices	Number of cattle subjected to improved livestock breeding and upgrading initiatives implemented within the State.	Increase in number of cattle artificially inseminated						1,8		
		3,000 cows were artificially inseminated in 2015, with 71% calving rate,	1,000	1,500	2,500	3,000	4,000	5,000	MANR/JRI	
	Increase in number of gazetted grazing reserves and ranches	Number of grazing reserves gazetted in 2021: 57	60	70	100	120	125	130	MANR/ Min. of Environment / Min. of Budget & Planning	
Expected Outcomes	Outcome KPIs	Outcome Baseline	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Contributing Objectives	Responsibility
7.0 Increased private sector investment in agriculture	Value of private sector investment	investment size in 2022: \$153 million	20% increase	30% increase	40% increase	50% increase	60% increase	70% increase	3,7,10	MANR/Min. of Commerce/ InvestJigawa
8.0 Direct jobs created through attracted and supported private sector	Number of agribusiness direct jobs created.	In 2023: 500	750	1000	1250	1500	2000	2500	3,7,10	Min.of Commerce/ InvestJigawa / Economic/ Empowerment

Investments										Directorate
9.0 Improved investment environment for climate-smart agribusiness initiatives	Jigawa state ranking in key ease of doing business.	Jigawa State was ranked second in the ease of doing business: EoDB= 2	EoDB= 2	EoDB= 2	EoDB= 1	EoDB= 1	EoDB= 1	EoDB= 1	3,7,10	Min. of Commerce/ InvestJigawa
		Percentage annual increase in hectarage cultivated under irrigation							1,4,8, 10	
10.0 Increase in proportion of land under irrigation in Jigawa State	Percentage of hectarage cultivated under irrigation	150,000 hectares of land cultivated under irrigation in 2021	35%	50%	60%	70%	80%	100%		MANR/ JARDA/ JASCO
11.0 Progress with all year-round agricultural production	Annual estimates of number of months subjected to agricultural production (rainfed +irrigation)	Average number of months in 2022: 9	9	9	10	10	10	11	1,4,8	MANR/ JARDA/ JASCO
12.0 Increase in irrigation facilities powered through solar/renewable energy sources for sustainable agricultural production	Number of Solar powered equipment distributed to farmers for irrigation	A total of 1,100 solar pumps distributed to farmers for irrigation in 2024	Percentage annual increase in solar-powered irrigation facilities (%)						1,4,8	
			20	30	40	50	60	70		MANR/ JARDA/ JASCO

13.0 Improved accessibility of agricultural machineries for increased output	Number of available and functional tractors leased to farmers	Increase in number of tractors available to farmers every year							5,6, 10,11	MANR/ JASCO/ Economic Empowerment Directorate
		60 tractors in 2023	90	110	130	150	180	200		
14.0 Reduction in the levels of postharvest losses (PHL)	Percentage of post-harvest losses especially of vegetables like tomato	Percentage annual reduction in postharvest losses (%)							1,3,5,8,10	
		50% of PHL in tomato	15	10	10	10	5	5		MANR/ Min. of Commerce/ InvestJigawa
Expected Outcomes	Outcome KPIs	Outcome Baseline	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Contributing Objectives	Responsibility
15.0 Increased adoption of appropriate technologies across the value chain	Number of farmers who received extension services.	67,140 farmers received the training as at 2024	10% increase	20% increase	30% increase	40% increase	50% increase	60% increase	1,2,6,8	MANR/ JARDA/ JASCO/ Economic Empowerment Directorate
	Number of farmers who adopted improved technologies (disaggregated by Value chain and LGAs) across the value chains	46, 545 farmers adopted improved tech	20% increase	30% increase	40% increase	50% increase	60% increase	70% increase		

16.0 Increased volume of traded agricultural commodities linked to Jigawa State	Volumes of traded agricultural commodities (metric tons)	Estimated qty. of Hibiscus traded in 2023 sourced from the state	Percentage annual increase in traded agricultural commodity						7,3,4,11	
			Hibiscus: 12,000 metric tons	25	30	40	50	55	60	
17.0 Enhanced gender-responsive and sensitive government systems and strengthened institutional capacity	Annual change in number of women engaged with the Women in Agriculture Unit	2024 estimate of WIA members: 29	35	40	50	60	70	80	9,10, 11	MANR/ JARDA
	Annual Change in Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)	Estimated Score for 2024 :0-5%	10%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%		MANR/ JARDA
	Number of women employed in agriculture related MDAs	A total of 41 women were employed in agriculture related MDAs in 2024.	50	60	80	90	120	150		MANR/ JARDA/ JASCO/ JRI/ FHB
	Percentage of female farmers accessing credit, input, facilities by		30	40	50	60	70	75		

	type in the state or within the cluster farming model									
18.0 Increase government budget allocation and release for agricultural development across the value chains	Annual budgetary allocation for agriculture across major contributing sectors and agencies	Percentage annual increase (%)					10,11			
	Budgetary allocation for Min of Agric & its agencies in 2024: N16, 618, 764, 000	50	65	80	100	110	120			MANR/ JARDA/ JASCO/ JRI/ FHB/ Min. of Finance/ Min. of Budget & Planning
	Percentage change in annual cumulative budget performance of key agriculture related sectors	Budgetary Performance for Min. of Agric in 2023: N4,140,786, 276	57	85	90	95	100	100		MANR/ JARDA/ JASCO/ JRI/ FHB/ Min. of Finance/ Min. of Budget & Planning
19.0 Increased private sector investment attracted to agriculture across the value chains	Value of investments attracted to agriculture and related light manufacturing and renewable energy initiatives	2022 cumulative estimate: \$180,000	\$ 300, 000	\$400,000	\$450,000	\$500,000	\$550,000	\$6000,0 00		MANR/ Min. of Commerce/ InvestJigawa
Expected	Outcome KPIs	Outcome	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Contributing	Responsibility

Outcomes		Baseline							Objectives	
20.0 Increased Access to credit facilities and support by agricultural value chain actors	Number of farmers and agricultural value chain actors benefiting from one credit facility or the other.	Percentage annual increase in farmers benefitting from credit facilities (%)							10, 11	
		55, 000 farmers & other agricultural VCAs benefitted from the credit facility in 2023	10	15	20	30	40	50		MANR/ Economic Empowerment Directorate
21.0 Effective policy reviews and implementation	Number of agricultural policy recommendations that have commenced implementation	Percentage increase in annual estimated level of policy implementation (%)							11	
		30% in 2023	50	70	80	90	95	100		MANR/ JARDA/ JASCO/ JRI/ FHB/ Min. of Finance/ Min. of Budget & Planning
	Number of collaborative annual sector review convened by the Executive Governor of Jigawa State.	1 in 2024	1	1	1	2	2	2		MANR

## **5.6 Policy Review, Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **5.6.1 M&E Framework for the Policy**

The M&E Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will lead the monitoring and evaluation activities in respect of the implementation of the agricultural policy. In doing this, the Unit will be guided by the Results Framework. The results of the M&E activities will indicate the level of achievements of policy targets and the results will also be used to revise the policy targets when necessary.

These monitoring and evaluation activity should be done in close collaboration with key contributing MDAs such as InvestJigawa, Ministry of Budget and Economic, Ministry of Water Resources, Youths Employment and Empowerment Agency and with the MDAs in Infrastructure, and Renewable Energy.

### **5.6.2 Annual Sector Planning and Review**

Given the high profile of agriculture in Jigawa State, the Annual Sector Planning and Review Sessions will be convened by the Executive Governor of Jigawa State. The Ministry of Agriculture, its agencies and strategic allied organizations will supply the necessary data for planning and review of this policy. This can also be designed as Joint Annual Sector Reviews with a broader scope of partners that includes international development partners at country, regional and continental levels.

The set targets in the Agriculture Policy will be reviewed annually in order to:

- Assess their level of achievement by the sector.
- Identify the enabling factors that need to be strengthened going forward.
- Determine possible solutions to the factors that may have impeded achievement of any of the objectives and policy targets; and
- Determine the changes that are necessary in the set policy objectives and targets based on the findings from the annual review.

This will involve the design of a framework for gathering and analysing data from various sources to provide management and main stakeholders indications of the progress or absence thereof in the achievement of the specified results. Specifically, the review process will involve the following:

- Assessment of the level of achievement of the set targets.
- Assessment of the level of achievement of the specified outcomes.
- Assessment of the level of achievement of the specified objectives.
- Funding of the policy projects; and
- Implementation constraints and possible solutions.

## **5.7 Resource mobilization, funding and financing of the policy**

Adequate statutory budgetary allocation shall be provided by the State Government for the implementation of this policy. All stakeholders are encouraged to participate in mobilizing all resources towards the implementation of this policy. As government prioritizes to effectively fund the implementation of this policy through timely release of adequate budgets, it must fully leverage its partnership potential with private sector, multilateral and bilateral international development, private foundations and the Federal Government through strategic partnership frameworks that will yield significant resources to help drive progress at a transformative scale.

## **5.8 Legal and Legislative Recommendations**

In order to establish a sustainable framework in line with the objectives of this policy, critical and mandatory provisions of the document shall be legislated so as to ensure policy continuity and stability.

## **5.9 Framework for the new Investment Strategy**

The potential for transformative growth in Jigawa State's largely agrarian economy, with a population of approximately 7 million people, is immense. His Excellency, Mallam Umar Namadi, the Executive Governor, envisions a revolution in the agricultural sector as pivotal for the state's sustainable socio-economic development. His administration's 12-point Agenda prioritizes food security, job creation, and private-sector investments as the cornerstones of agricultural policy. The Government of Jigawa State is determined to craft an inclusive, robust, and investment-focused agricultural policy conducive to sustainable and resilient agribusiness-based economic growth.

Central to this endeavor is the revision of the 2016 agriculture policy and the development of a **framework for an Investment Strategy** tailored to the current administration's priorities. While the previous policy addressed challenges of its time and emphasized food security and productivity, the revised policy must align with the present administration's focus on job creation, food security, and investment promotion.

The purpose of the investment framework is to strategically guide and mobilize resources for transformative agricultural development in Jigawa State. It aims to facilitate inclusive, market-oriented, and sustainable practices, drive private sector investments, enhance productivity, and value addition, ensure climate resilience, and promote equitable growth for farmers and stakeholders across the value chain.

### **Key Objectives:**

- Enhancing agricultural productivity and increasing yields and efficiency through improved farming practices, facilitating access to modern inputs, and the adoption of innovative technologies.
- Promoting value addition to develop agribusiness opportunities in processing and value chain infrastructure to create higher-income opportunities.
- Ensuring food and nutrition security by strengthening the state's food production systems to promote diverse cropping patterns and enhance storage and distribution networks to ensure stable and accessible food supplies.
- Facilitating economic diversification that will encourage investment in non-traditional agricultural sectors, agro-processing industries and prioritize and value-added services that will diversify the economy and create employment opportunities beyond farming.

### **Essential elements of the framework:**

A new investment strategy should begin with a comprehensive assessment of the current situation in the state: analysis of the current state of agriculture in the region, including existing infrastructure, resources, key players, and challenges. Identification of areas of strength and weakness within the agricultural sector, value addition processes, and job creation potential would also be useful.

Other key elements of the framework include:

- Infrastructure Development: Investing in irrigation systems, storage facilities, roads, and market access points to enhance productivity and reduce post-harvest losses.
- Technology Growth: Promoting the use of modern farming techniques, mechanization, digital tools, and climate-smart practices to boost efficiency and resilience.
- Value Chain Enhancement: Strengthening value addition activities such as processing, packaging, and marketing to increase the value of agricultural products and attract higher prices.
- Capacity Building: Providing training, knowledge sharing, and skill development programs for farmers, extension workers, and agribusinesses to improve agricultural practices and business management.
- Private Sector Partnerships: Facilitating partnerships with private investors, agribusinesses, and financial institutions to mobilize capital, expertise, and market linkages for sustainable agricultural development.
- Research and Innovation: Supporting research institutions, universities, and startups to innovate in crop breeding, pest control, soil health management, and sustainable agricultural technologies.
- Policy Alignment: Ensuring that investment strategies align with national and state agricultural policies, regulatory frameworks, and development priorities to create an enabling environment for investment and growth.
- Stakeholder engagement: The investment strategy for Jigawa State prioritizes an all-inclusive stakeholder engagement that includes consultations with farmers, community leaders, and local stakeholders to identify investment priorities and ensure that they are involved. Collaboration with agricultural cooperatives, associations, and traditional institutions is further emphasized to insert diverse perspectives and promote local ownership.
- Flexibility and adaptation: the framework emphasizes flexibility and adaptability by facilitating investment projects that can respond to changing market conditions, climate variability, and technological advancements.
- Feedback and Monitoring: It incorporates feedback mechanisms and monitoring systems for continuous improvement and course correction.

## 5.10 Critical Success Factors

**5.10.1 Investing in the States Agricultural Data Systems:** It will be difficult to drive transformation in Jigawa's state agricultural sector with the current state of its data system. Just as unavailability of accurate and useful data made the implementation and evaluation of the 2016 Agricultural Policy very challenging, it would be difficult to effectively implement this policy if concerted efforts are not made to address the state of agricultural data in the State. There are issues around indicators definition, and for many suitable indicators, data is not available. How data is collected across all relevant MDAs needs be overhauled and harmonized. A minimum mandatory set of agricultural data necessary to support the ambition and drive for transformation in the sector must be agreed and resourced within the

context of an appropriate utilization framework. The current results framework can serve as a guide as well as other suggested indicators that are aligned with the policy objectives that were not included in the results framework. Adopting digital innovations in all aspects of the agricultural data system has become imperative. Data must be adequately budgeted for and executed to ensure that the right quality of data is available to support the annual reviews of the Results Framework and guide further facilitative actions. An improved agricultural data environment in the state would also have implications for improved partnership and resource mobilization.

#### **5.10.2 Commitment to Invest in the Full Policy Development and Implementation Cycle:**

**Cycle:** It is important that the State and its partners invest in a full policy development and implementation cycle. Building on the current policy that benefited from robust stakeholder engagement and review of the previous policy instruments and environment, it will be important that a comprehensive strategic plan with annual costed action plans that fits into the annual budgeting and execution process is immediately developed and operationalized. These would all fit into an annual policy review culture, grounded in sound data that enables sustained support from all levels of government and partners.

**5.10.3 Youths, Women and Technology:** The policy recognizes the transformative potential of empowering youths and women in agriculture. The new policy will encourage the emergence of initiatives like the Youth in Agribusiness Program, which will provide training, mentorship, and access to resources for young farmers. Similarly, women's cooperatives will be supported with technology-enabled tools and training programs to enhance their participation in value chains. Rigorous commitment to the minimum set of gender-responsive indicators for the state's agricultural sector remains critical. Leveraging digital platforms and precision agriculture technologies ensures inclusivity and boosts productivity, allowing youths and women to thrive as pivotal stakeholders in sustainable agricultural development.

**5.10.4 Food Systems and Climate Change Considerations:** In response to climate change challenges, the policy adopts a comprehensive approach to ensure food and nutrition security, resilience, and sustainability. In Jigawa State, climate-smart agriculture practices such as conservation agriculture, crop diversification, agroforestry, enhanced value addition and increased investment in food systems infrastructures across the value chain should be effectively promoted to mitigate environmental impacts and enhance resilience. Additionally, the policy implementation support must prioritize the adoption of resilient and nutrient dense crop varieties and more sustainable animal breeds and practices that are better adapted to changing climatic conditions, ensuring the continuity of agricultural productivity in the face of climate uncertainty.

**5.10.5 Innovative Financing, Investment and Partnership Framework:** To drive agricultural transformation, the policy promotes innovative financing mechanisms and strategic partnerships. Financing mechanisms facilitate access to capital for smallholder farmers and agribusinesses. Strategic partnerships with private sector entities, development organizations, and financial institutions are forged to catalyze investments in agribusiness development, value chain enhancement, and infrastructure. This collaborative framework fosters a conducive environment for sustainable agricultural growth and economic prosperity.

**5.10.6 Leadership and Accountability:** Strong leadership and accountability mechanisms are paramount for effective policy implementation. This new Jigawa State Agricultural policy emphasizes transparent governance and effective monitoring and evaluation frameworks to ensure accountability. Regulatory enforcement is strengthened to uphold standards and promote stakeholder trust. Leadership commitment is demonstrated through proactive

engagement with stakeholders, fostering a culture of transparency and accountability in the agricultural sector.

**5.10.7 Coordination and Collaborative Reforms:** Recognizing the importance of coordinated efforts, the policy promotes collaborative reforms across government agencies, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and research institutions. In Jigawa State, multi-stakeholder platforms will continue to facilitate dialogue and coordination to address systemic challenges and optimize resource utilization. Streamlining coordination mechanisms enhances efficiency and effectiveness in policy implementation, driving collective action towards sustainable agricultural development.

**5.10.8 Sustained Markets and Business Philosophy and Practices:** The policy underscores the importance of creating vibrant and sustainable markets to support agricultural growth. Entrepreneurship is encouraged through new initiatives, which provides capacity-building and market access opportunities for aspiring entrepreneurs especially youth and women. Market-driven value chains and value addition strategies are promoted to enhance competitiveness and profitability. Ethical business practices and resilience-building measures ensure the long-term viability and sustainability of agricultural markets, fostering a conducive environment for economic growth and development.

**5.10.9 Building Critical Capacities:** The State must work with its partners to prioritize learning, skills development and capacity building for farmers, actors in systems and institutions supporting farmers and public sector delivery leaders. This will entrench a culture of learning and skill building for sustained agricultural transformation. Women and Youths must be at the center of this endeavour.

