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NAMP 2026:
POLICY AT A GLANCE

From Policy to Practice
Nigeria's National Agricultural Mechanization Policy 2026–2031



A Public Guide to the **Policy's Vision, Priorities and Implementation Framework**

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)

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Why Nigeria Needs NAMP?

Mechanization is about More Than Machinery

Agricultural mechanization can help farmers improve productivity, reduce drudgery, complete farm operations on time, and strengthen food production. Yet access to appropriate machinery and mechanization services remains a challenge for many Nigerian farmers, particularly smallholder farmers.

The National Agricultural Mechanization Policy (NAMP) 2026–2031 provides a national framework for addressing these barriers and developing a more coordinated, accessible and sustainable mechanization ecosystem.

The Challenge

Nigeria's mechanization sector faces interconnected challenges, including:

- **Limited Access to Machinery and Services**
- **Financing Constraints**
- **Land Development and Management**
- **Skills and Maintenance Gaps**
- **Local Manufacturing and Quality**
- **Institutional Coordination**

These challenges are connected. Expanding machinery supply alone will not deliver sustainable mechanization if farmers cannot afford services, operators lack training, equipment cannot be maintained or institutions work in isolation.

The National Ambition

The policy identifies Nigeria's mechanization level as

0.27

Horsepower Per Hectare (hp/ha)

and sets a target of increasing it to

1.5hp/ha

Over the **Five-Year Policy Cycle 2026–2031**

What NAMP Sets Out To Do?

The policy provides a framework for coordinated action on:

- Access to appropriate agricultural machinery and mechanization services.
- Financing and investment in the mechanization value chain.
- Skills development and technical capacity.
- Local manufacturing, research, and innovation.
- Sustainable land development and management.
- Climate-smart and digital mechanization.
- Institutional coordination, standards, and accountability.

Vision

Sustainable, efficient, climate-smart mechanization that drives food security, rural transformation, and reduces

Mission

To expand smallholder and marginal farmers' access to modern mechanization technologies, promote appropriate public and private service models, and strengthen capacity through training, demonstration and related interventions.



Policy Priorities

NAMP sets out a comprehensive policy framework covering land development, mechanization technologies, institutional arrangements, skills, financing, access to equipment, and more. The priorities below bring related areas together to highlight how the policy's key provisions connect to implementation

Land Development and Farmland Management

Mechanization works best when farmland is accessible, suitable for the intended equipment and managed in ways that support efficient operations.

The policy addresses sustainable agricultural land development alongside farmland ownership, management, and clustering. These areas are intended to support more efficient land preparation, coordinated farming operations, and better use of mechanization services.

What this means in practice

- Improve land development and readiness for mechanized farming.
- Promote suitable approaches to farmland management and clustering.
- Support coordinated operations where fragmented plots make mechanization difficult.
- Connect land-use planning with wider agricultural development priorities.

The policy proposes developing at least 10% of each state's available arable land over five years. This is a proposed policy target; progress will depend on implementation arrangements, resources, and state-level action.

Sustainable Mechanization Technologies and Local Manufacturing

The policy promotes sustainable mechanization technologies while recognizing the importance of research, indigenous fabrication, and local capacity.

A stronger domestic mechanization ecosystem can contribute to the availability of suitable equipment, spare parts, technical expertise, and maintenance services.

Priority actions include:

- Promoting appropriate and sustainable machinery and technologies.
- Supporting research, innovation, and indigenous fabrication.
- Encouraging local manufacturing, assembly, and the development of spare parts.
- Strengthening technical capacity to operate and maintain equipment.
- Improving links between researchers, manufacturers, fabricators, and end users.

The emphasis is not simply on acquiring more machinery, but on building the technical and industrial capacity needed to sustain its use.

Mechanization Access and Service Delivery

Not every farmer needs to own a tractor or other piece of equipment. Access to affordable, reliable mechanization services can also help farmers benefit from machinery without bearing the full cost of ownership.

NAMP addresses increased machinery ownership alongside access to mechanization technologies and extension services.

The policy's direction includes:

- Improving access to suitable machinery and mechanization services.
- Supporting service delivery models that respond to farmers' needs.
- Strengthening information and extension services.
- Encouraging approaches that connect farmers with equipment, operators, and technical support.
- Promoting service arrangements that can reach smallholders and marginal farmers.

Implementation will require viable service models, trained operators, equipment maintenance, appropriate financing, and coordination among service providers and farming communities.

Financing, Investment, and Insurance

The cost of machinery and its operation can limit adoption. NAMP therefore addresses private sector engagement, financing, machinery acquisition, and insurance as connected parts of the mechanization ecosystem.

The policy seeks to:

- Encourage investment from private businesses and financial institutions.
- Expand financing options for machinery acquisition and mechanization services.
- Support hiring, leasing, and other access models.
- Promote insurance arrangements that help manage relevant risks.
- Encourage partnerships among government, financial institutions, and private sector actors.

The policy also proposes a National Agricultural Mechanization Development Fund. Its proposed structure, funding sources, and intended uses are outlined on Page 7 of the policy document.

The Fund and its proposed revenue mechanisms should not be interpreted as operational solely because they appear in the policy. Their implementation status, governance arrangements, and applicable procedures require confirmation from the responsible authorities.

Skills Development and Inclusive Participation

Mechanization depends on people as much as equipment. Farmers, operators, mechanics, technicians, entrepreneurs, and other professionals need the skills to use, maintain, and manage technologies effectively.

NAMP prioritizes education, training, and skills development. It also addresses access to mechanization for persons with disabilities (PWDs), alongside the participation of women and young people.

The policy's direction includes:

- Strengthening technical education and practical training.
- Developing the capacity of operators, mechanics, and other mechanization professionals.
- Supporting women's and young people's participation in mechanization.
- Promoting accessible technologies and approaches that respond to the needs of persons with disabilities.
- Encouraging inclusive participation in mechanization-related enterprises and decision-making.

Inclusion is a question of access to opportunities, services, appropriate technologies, and the systems that support participation.

Climate-Smart and Digital Mechanization

NAMP recognizes the importance of environmentally sustainable technologies and digital systems in modernizing agricultural mechanization.

The policy proposes approaches that include renewable energy-powered machinery, precision agriculture, climate-resilient technologies, and sustainable land management. It also provides a National Agricultural Mechanization Digital Platform.

The proposed platform is intended to support functions such as machinery registration, GIS-based land mapping, digital extension, mechanization data collection, machinery tracking, and performance monitoring.

These provisions outline the policy's intended direction. The extent to which the systems are operational will depend on implementation.

Governance, Standards, and Implementation Accountability

Effective mechanization requires clear responsibilities, coordination, and mechanisms for monitoring progress.

NAMP addresses the legal and institutional framework, machinery quality assurance and standards, and the establishment of agricultural engineering and mechanization departments across states.

The policy also outlines arrangements for coordination, reporting, and financial accountability.

The implementation priorities include:

- Coordinating responsibilities across relevant institutions and levels of government.
- Strengthening machinery testing, certification, and standardization.
- Supporting institutional capacity for agricultural engineering and mechanization.
- Tracking implementation and reporting progress.
- Promoting transparency and accountability in the use of resources

Who Benefits and Who has a Role?

Mechanization is a shared responsibility

NAMP envisages coordinated participation across the public and private sectors. The policy's intended results depend on institutions, businesses, and farming communities playing complementary roles.

- **Federal Government and Public Institutions**

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) is identified as the coordinating ministry and the secretariat for the proposed Nigerian Agricultural Mechanization Development Council (NAMDC).

Relevant public institutions have roles in policy coordination, technical capacity, machinery standards, financing, insurance, and implementation. State and local governments are also important to local coordination and delivery.

- **Farmers and Cooperatives**

Farmers and cooperatives are central to identifying mechanization needs and using services effectively. Their participation can help shape practical approaches to machinery access, land management, service delivery, and financing.

- **Mechanization Service Providers and Entrepreneurs**

Service providers help connect machinery with farmers who need it. Their ability to deliver reliable services depends on access to equipment, finance, trained personnel, maintenance, and viable business models.

- **Manufacturers, Fabricators, and Researchers**

Local manufacturers, indigenous fabricators, research institutions, and academic organizations can contribute to appropriate technologies, local production, technical innovation, machinery adaptation, and skills development.

- **Financial Institutions, Insurers, and Investors**

Financing and insurance providers can help develop mechanisms that respond to the costs and risks associated with machinery ownership, leasing, and service delivery. Private investors and businesses can contribute to capital, expertise, and operational capacity.

- **Women, Young People, and Persons with Disabilities**

The policy explicitly recognizes women and young people in agricultural mechanization and addresses access for persons with disabilities. Its inclusion provisions are intended to support participation in mechanization services, technical skills, enterprise, and relevant decision-making structures.

- **Development Partners and Civil Society**

Development partners, professional bodies, civil society organizations and other stakeholders can contribute to technical support, research, investment, capacity development, and stakeholder engagement.











Financing the Mechanisation Agenda

The proposed National Agricultural Mechanization Development Fund

NAMP proposes a National Agricultural Mechanization Development Fund (NAMDF) to finance mechanization interventions nationwide.

The Fund is intended to help mobilize resources for machinery acquisition, local manufacturing, mechanization services, training, research, climate-smart technologies, and digital agriculture.

Proposed Sources of Funding

The policy identifies a range of potential funding sources:

- Federal Government budget allocations.
- A proposed 1% levy on the Cost-Insurance-Freight (CIF) value of imported agricultural machinery and equipment.
- Grants, loans, and technical support from development partners.
- Contributions from state governments and local government authorities.
- Private sector contributions and financing from financial institutions.
- Public-private partnership investments and concession arrangements.
- Climate finance, green financing, and sustainability funds.
- Donations, endowments, and philanthropic support.
- Returns on investments and operational surpluses from Fund-supported projects.

The policy financing framework is designed to draw on multiple sources rather than rely on a single funding stream.

What the Fund is intended to support

The policy proposes that Fund resources support:

Machinery and Services

- Machinery acquisition.
- Mechanization service centers and agro-mechanization hubs.
- Hiring and leasing schemes.

Local Industry and Innovation

- Local manufacturing, assembly and fabrication of machinery and spare parts.
- Agricultural engineering, research, and innovation.
- Precision agriculture and digital mechanization systems.

People and Enterprise

- Financing support for farmer cooperatives and mechanization service providers.
- Support for women and youth agripreneurs and agro-industrial enterprises.
- Training centers, technical institutions, and human-capital development.

Sustainability and Demonstration

- Renewable energy-powered mechanization.
- Sustainable land management.
- Pilot projects, demonstration farms, and mechanization innovation clusters.

Governance and Accountability

The policy outlines proposed safeguards that include independent annual financial audits, monitoring and evaluation of funded projects, digital financial tracking, transparent disbursement procedures, reporting to oversight institutions and performance assessment.

These safeguards are important to ensure that resources are allocated transparently and used for their

How Implementation is Intended to Work

Institutions, Coordination and the Legal Framework

NAMP identifies institutional arrangements intended to guide coordination, financing, standards and implementation across Nigeria's mechanization ecosystem:

- **Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)**

The policy assigns FMAFS a central coordinating role and identifies the Ministry as the secretariat, administrative and technical arm of the proposed NAMDC. It also provides for coordination with state and local government counterparts and annual progress reporting.

- **Nigerian Agricultural Mechanization Development Council (NAMDC)**

The policy proposes NAMDC as the highest decision-making body for agricultural mechanization in Nigeria. It is intended to oversee interventions, coordinate relevant stakeholders, and support progress towards the policy's objectives.

- **Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)**

Under the policy framework, the CBN would act as manager of the proposed National Agricultural Mechanization Development Fund, in line with guidelines approved by the Council.

- **National Centre for Agricultural Mechanization (NCAM) and Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON)**

The policy assigns NCAM and SON responsibilities for machinery testing, certification and standardization, including action relating to substandard equipment

- **Nigeria Customs Service (NCS)**

The policy identifies NCS as the institution that would collect the proposed 1% levy on imported agricultural machinery at the point of entry and remit it to the mechanization fund.

- **State and Local Governments**

State and local governments are important to coordinating implementation at subnational levels, supporting local priorities and linking national policy with agricultural communities and service delivery.

- **Private Sector, Research Institutions and Other Stakeholders**

Manufacturers, fabricators, financial institutions, insurers, research and academic institutions, development partners, professional bodies, and civil society are among the actors whose participation is envisaged in the policy.

The Proposed Legal Framework

The policy identifies a proposed Nigerian Agricultural Mechanization Bill as the legal framework intended to support implementation and strengthen accountability.

The policy also sets out provisions for coordination, monitoring, reporting, and financial oversight. These arrangements are intended to provide a more structured basis for implementation and institutional



From Ratification to Results

The Next Phase is Implementation

Ratification marked an important policy milestone. The next challenge is translating the policy framework into coordinated action, adequately resourced programmes and measurable progress.

What Implementation Needs to Prioritize

Clarify Institutional Responsibilities

Relevant institutions need to understand their roles, coordinate effectively, and align implementation with national and subnational priorities.

Mobilize Sustainable Financing

Mechanization requires investment in equipment, services, technical skills, local production, infrastructure, and supporting systems. Proposed funding mechanisms will need clear governance and implementation arrangements.

Expand Access to Appropriate Services

Farmers need access to machinery and services suited to their needs, alongside trained operators, maintenance, spare parts and viable service-delivery models.

Build Skills and Strengthen Local Capacity

Training, research, indigenous fabrication, technical education and enterprise development will be important to the sustainability of mechanization.

Make Inclusion Part of Implementation

The policy's provisions on women, young people and persons with disabilities need to inform the design and delivery of relevant opportunities, technologies and services.

Track Progress and Report Transparently

Monitoring should help stakeholders understand what is being implemented, where progress is being made, what gaps remain, and what corrective action is needed.

Monitoring Progress

The policy envisages monitoring, evaluation and reporting as part of its implementation framework. Tracking should connect activities and investments to evidence of change, rather than relying only on the number of activities completed.

Relevant areas for monitoring include:

- Changes in mechanization access and the policy's mechanization-level target.
- Availability and use of machinery and mechanization services.
- Financing and investment in the sector.
- Skills development and technical capacity.
- Local manufacturing, research, and innovation.
- Participation of women, young people and persons with disabilities.
- Machinery quality assurance and standards.
- Institutional coordination, resource use, and implementation progress.
- Agricultural productivity, post-harvest outcomes, and other longer-term results.

The exact indicators, baselines, reporting schedules and institutional responsibilities should be drawn from the approved monitoring framework and official implementation guidance.

A Five-Year Policy Horizon

2026–2031 is the policy period. Progress will depend on the translation of policy provisions into operational plans, budgets, institutional action and measurable results.

The policy's longer-term outcomes, including improved productivity, rural incomes, food security and employment, are intended results. They should be assessed through implementation evidence over time, not assumed to have been achieved through ratification alone.

This guide provides an accessible overview of the National Agricultural Mechanization Policy 2026–2031. It does not replace the full policy document, which remains the reference for the complete provisions, institutional responsibilities and implementation framework.

Full policy document: https://www.tmfnigeria.com/feedback

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