

MAPPING STAKEHOLDERS ALONG CLIMATE INFORMATION SERVICE VALUE CHAIN IN NIGERIA



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Summary



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stakeholder institutions and organizations are working along the CIS value chain in Nigeria.

NiMET is a key central actor in the CIS value chain in Nigeria, and collaborate directly with all other actors in the ecosystems.



Extension services, farmer-based organizations, and private sector actors contribute to the dissemination and use of CIS by farmers.

Agriculture plays an important role in Nigeria's development as it is a significant contributor to the country's economy and the primary employer of its labour force.

However, the sector is disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change. Addressing climate change challenges in agriculture and food systems require transformative actions not only at individual farmer levels but also at the organisational or institutional and the systemic level. By providing relevant science-based climate information needed to understand, anticipate, and manage climate-related risks in agriculture planning, policy and practice across scales, climate information service (CIS) plays a central role in responding to climate change challenges. This report documents the outputs of the stakeholder mapping exercises conducted as part of the "Building Agricultural Systems Resilience through an Effective Early Warning System in Nigeria" (EWS) project activities. EWS aims to enhance operational capacity for key early warning actors, bolstering Nigeria's agricultural resilience to climate change. The report identified and mapped the key stakeholders along the CIS value chain in agriculture and food systems in Nigeria. The mapping exercise also analysed the interactions among key stakeholders along the value chains. In total 31 stakeholder institutions and organizations working along the CIS value chain in Nigeria have been identified by the participants throughout the stakeholder engagement process. Most of the identified institutions worked in more than one segment of the value chain. NiMET is a key central actor along the CIS value chain in Nigeria, followed by NIHSA, and collaborate directly with all other actors in the ecosystems. Extension services, farmers-based organizations and private sector actors are important stakeholders contributing to the dissemination and use of CIS by farmers. Some of the identified institutions do not fall strictly in any of the segments of the CIS value chains but provide funding and technical support for the development CIS system and CIS dissemination to farmers. A public-partnership approach for CIS dissemination could strengthen the collaboration among key actors along the CIS value chain and improve the effectiveness of the CIS dissemination.

Introduction

Agriculture plays an important role in Nigeria's development as it is a significant contributor to the country's economy and the primary employer of its labour force, with more than 70% of the households involved in agricultural activities (Adesina and Loboguerrero, 2020; NBS, 2024a). Agriculture contributes about 25% of the national GDP (NBS, 2024b). The agriculture sector contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has experienced sustained growth over the last decade, despite the country's high dependence on oil exports (Restrepo et al., 2023).

Comprising mainly of smallholder farmers and rain-fed production systems, agriculture in Nigeria is highly exposed to the effects of climate variability and change, as evidenced by **rising temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, and increasing frequency of extreme events like droughts, floods, and pest outbreaks** (Haider, 2019; Adesina and Loboguerrero, 2020; Bioversity International & CIAT and GIZ, 2020; Federal Ministry of Environment, 2021; NBS, 2024a). Nigeria is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and under



business-as-usual scenario climate change will continue to reduce agricultural productivity, and thus reducing the sector's contribution to GDP (Haider, 2019; Adesina and Loboguerrero, 2020; Bioversity International & CIAT and GIZ, 2020; Federal Ministry of Environment, 2021). The reduced agricultural productivity induced by climate change directly affects the entire agricultural value chains, resulting in increased market prices (Haider, 2019; Bioversity International & CIAT and GIZ, 2020). The climate change-induced increasing aridity in the northeast of the country and the soil erosion in southern parts of the country has drastically reduced opportunities for sustainable agriculture (Haider, 2019; Federal Ministry of Environment, 2021). Climate change impacts exacerbate existing vulnerabilities of the millions of smallholder farmers in the country who depend on weather and climate conditions for their livelihoods, adversely impacting the country's agricultural outputs, undermining yield gains achieved through years of investments, and ultimately negatively impacting the fight against poverty and the country's efforts to improving food security (Haider, 2019; Adesina and Loboguerrero, 2020; Federal Ministry of Environment, 2021). Addressing these climate change challenges becomes imperative to improve the livelihoods of millions of rural families and combat growing food insecurity amid a rapidly growing population.

More than

70%

of households in Nigeria are involved in agricultural activities



Agriculture contributes about 25% of Nigeria's national GDP



Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is a top priority for addressing climate change in agriculture sector in Nigeria (Federal Ministry of Environment, 2021). Several CSA technologies and innovations can alleviate the negative climate change effects on Nigeria agriculture and food systems (Adesina and Loboguerrero, 2020; Bioversity International & CIAT and GIZ, 2020).

As an approach for transforming and reorienting agriculture and food systems to support food security under the new realities of climate change (Lipper et al., 2014 ; Totin et al., 2018), **CSA is defined by three main objectives:**



(i) sustainably increasing agricultural productivity to support increased incomes and food security;



(ii) adapting and building resilience to climate change across scales;



(iii) and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing carbon sinks.

By providing relevant science-based climate information needed to understand, anticipate, and manage climate-related risks in agriculture planning, policy and practice across scales, climate information service¹ (CIS) plays a central role in supporting the scaling CSA technologies and innovations (Born et al., 2021; Clarkson et al., 2022; Hansen et al., 2022; Rosenstock et al., 2024).

For instance, effective early warning systems are crucial in building resilience and adaptation of vulnerable populations to the adverse effects of climate change. They provide critical information on weather and climate events, enabling communities, local authorities, and emergency responders to take proactive measures and mobilize resources for response and recovery. Reliable and

1. <https://gfcs.wmo.int/site/global-framework-climate-services-gfcs>

timely climate information allows farmers to make informed decisions about crop selection, planting, irrigation, and pest control (Born et al., 2021; Agyekum et al., 2022; Clarkson et al., 2022). Early warnings help protect agricultural livelihoods, enhance food production, and support adaptive farming practices, ensuring food security for at-risk communities (Hansen et al., 2022).

The «Building Agricultural Systems Resilience through an Effective Early Warning System in Nigeria» (EWS) Project aims to enhance operational capacity for key early warning actors, bolstering Nigeria's agricultural resilience to climate change through



(i) Improving analytic capability of key climate stakeholders



(ii) Expanding capacity to support locally tailored climate analytics and information services



(iii) Aligning national early action infrastructure for improved impact



(iv) Enhancing early warning systems operational governance through inter-agency cooperation

The «**Building Agricultural Systems Resilience through an Effective Early Warning System in Nigeria» (EWS) project**, funded by the **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)**, aims to enhance operational capacity for key early warning actors, bolstering Nigeria's agricultural resilience to climate change.

Given the vulnerability of Nigerian agriculture to climate impacts, early warning facilitates risk mitigation and adaptation for farmers. The EWS project is financially supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and implemented by a consortium of both national and international partners, including Sahel Consulting, the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT).

This report documents the outputs of the stakeholder mapping exercises conducted as part of the EWS project activities. The objective was to identify and map the key stakeholders along the CIS value chain in agriculture and food systems in Nigeria. The mapping exercise also analysed the interactions among key stakeholders along the value chains. This report contains four main sections. Section 2 describes the methodology and approaches used, while section 3 presents the key findings and insights of the stakeholder mapping and analysis exercise from the workshop. The last section discusses the results and the implications for the next steps in the project implementation.



Methodology

We conducted three participatory stakeholder engagement workshops to mobilize and engage key stakeholders along the CIS value chain in Nigeria's agriculture and food systems (Figure 1). The methodological approach used in each workshop consisted of a series of presentations and participatory group exercises in breakout groups. The exercises helped to identify and understand the links between stakeholders and their role and influence along CIS value chain in Nigeria. A better understanding on stakeholders' roles and mandates, existing interlinkages and their importance will enable the project to develop effective strategy for collaboration and partnership



The first workshop (08-09 May 2024, Abuja, Nigeria) brought together stakeholders working along CIS value chain in Nigeria, identified during previous engagement efforts of the project to:

(i) identify and describe the key stakeholders/actors along CIS value chain in Nigeria;

(i) Describe the roles of each stakeholders along the value chain;

(ii) Explore the linkage and collaboration among the identified stakeholders in relation to production and dissemination of CIS, and

(iii) Identify the most important stakeholders in each segment of the CIS value chain in Nigeria.

Prior to the exercise, a first presentation clarified the concept of CIS value chain. CIS value chain is conceptualized as a four-segment value chain (Figure 2) consisting of:

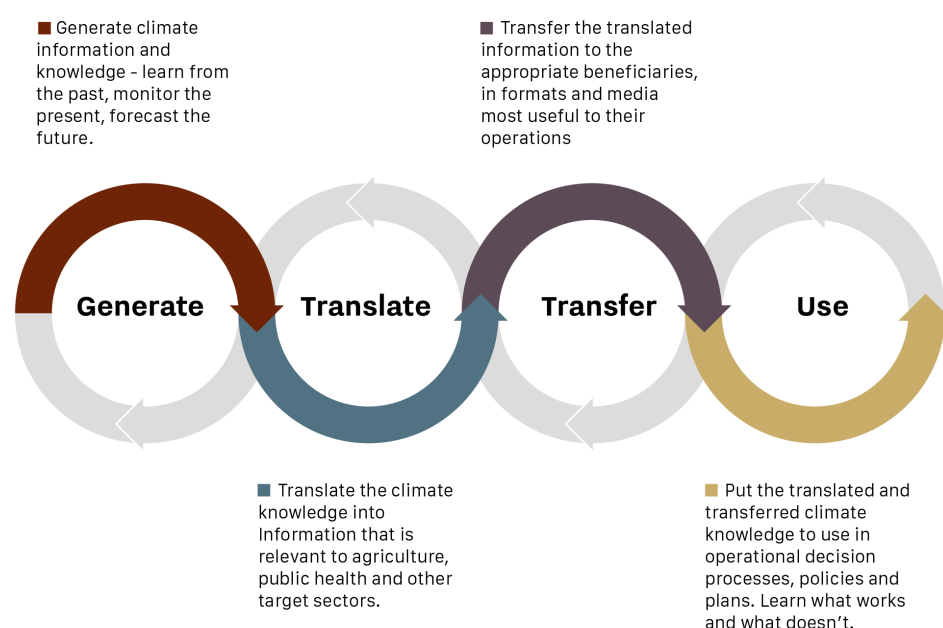
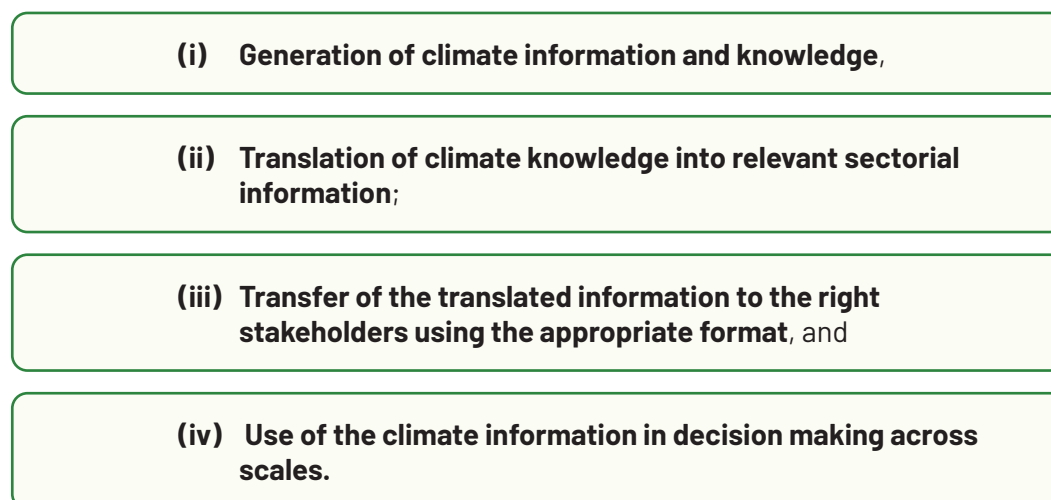


Figure 2. Climate information service value chain (source : IRI)

Thirty-six participants, with about 42% of women ($n = 15$) attended the first workshop. During the workshop, participants were divided into three heterogeneous groups (each stakeholder type was represented in each group) to capture diversity of perspectives and inputs. Stakeholder types represented at the workshop included: public (government ministries, departments, agencies, etc.), civil society (NGOs, Farmer-based organizations, community-based organisations, etc.), academia, private sectors, international or multinational governance institutions.

Using clear criteria, guidelines, and tools (Box 1), the first breakout session aimed at identifying and describing the key stakeholders/actors and their specific roles, activities and products along CIS value chain in Nigeria. The instruction questions and guidelines were developed based on previous research actors and their roles in climate change adaptation (Petzold et al., 2023).

Box 1. Instructions and tools for Breakout Session 1

Breakout Session 1

- + Please identify a moderator (to facilitate the discussions) and a rapporteur
- + Use the guiding points (a, b, c and the Table below to identify key stakeholders along CIS chain
- + Be as exhaustive as possible, and provide any supporting references or documents

a) Criteria

- ✓ Any of the segments of CIS value chain
- ✓ National scope or mandate
- ✓ Agriculture and food system sector
- ✓ Ideally, an institution or a legal entity

b) Type of stakeholders

- ✓ Public (local, sub-national, national: Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Services,
- ✓ Private sectors (SME) Private sectors (corporations)
- ✓ Civil Society [sub-national, local: local NGOs, FEOs, CBO
- ✓ Civil Society (international; multinational; national)
- ✓ NGOs, FBQB
- ✓ International or multinational governance institutions
- ✓ Academia
- ✓ Individuals or households
- ✓ Others

c) Role/Function/Mandate

- ✓ Technical assessing, generation, implementation)
- ✓ Research
- ✓ Extension services
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Policy and Planning
- ✓ Funding
- ✓ Awareness raising
- ✓ Coordination of interaction
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation
- ✓ Others

Stakeholders	Segment of the CIS value chain	Scope	Type of organization	Roles, Function, Responsibilities

Stakeholders	Generation Climate Information and Knowledge	Translation Relevant sectorial information	Transfer right Stakeholders, appropriate Format & Channels	Use actual decision making, policies, plans, practices

- + For each stakeholder identified in the Table above, indicate specific activities being implemented under each segment or component: Be as specific as possible

The second breakout session aimed at exploring the linkage and collaboration among the identified stakeholders in relation to production and dissemination of CIS, and identifying the most important stakeholders in each segment of the CIS value chain in Nigeria. It started with a brainstorming of how the identified stakeholders currently collaborate, followed by a more structured exercise in the breakout group guided by clear instructions and guidelines (Box 2)

Box 2. Instructions and tools for Breakout Session 2

Breakout Session 2

- ✚ Indicate the linkage and collaboration in relation to production and dissemination of CIS among the identified stakeholders

- A:** Co-production of information
- B:** Flow of information, knowledge or advice
- C:** Provision of technical training and inputs
- D:** Flow of funding
- E:** Authority (formal or informal)
- F:** Other

Stakeholders	Stakeholders 1	Stakeholders 2	Stakeholders 3	Stakeholders 4
Stakeholders 1				
Stakeholders 2				
Stakeholders 3				
Stakeholders 4				

- ✚ Who are the three most important stakeholders along the CIS value chain to your institutions (or you)?
- ✓ Use the post-stick to write them starting with the most important

During the second workshop (21-22 August 2024, Abuja, Nigeria), the results and outcomes of the first workshop were presented to the participants. 51 participants, including 21 women (41%) attended the event. The second workshop provided opportunities to reflect on the stakeholders identified along the value chain, and their interactions. Feedback and suggestions by the participants in the second workshop have enabled to identify additional actors. The third workshop (15 November 2024, Abuja, Nigeria) aimed to validate the findings of the stakeholder mapping exercise and identify recommendations for the next steps. Forty participants, including 14 women (35%) attended the validation workshop.



Key findings

In total 31 stakeholder institutions and organizations working along the CIS value chain in Nigeria have been identified by the participants throughout the stakeholder engagement process (Figure 1; Annex 1). Most of the stakeholder organizations (about 61%, $n = 19$) operate at national level, while about 32% ($n = 10$) of them are international organizations operating in Nigeria and beyond. About 6% of the stakeholder organizations operate at sub-national level, working in only selected states in the countries. Figure 3 presents the different categories along the value chain. About 42% and 26% of the institutions identified are public (government ministries or agencies, and universities) institutions ($n = 13$) and international or multinational governance institutions ($n = 8$), respectively. Private sector actors ($n = 4$) and international civil society organizations ($n = 3$) represent about 13% and 10%, respectively. National civil society organizations ($n = 3$) such farmer-based organizations (such as the Federation of Agricultural Commodity Association of Nigeria (FACAN) or All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN) and Nigerian Women for Agricultural Progressive and Development Initiative (NWAPDI)) represent about 10% of the stakeholders.

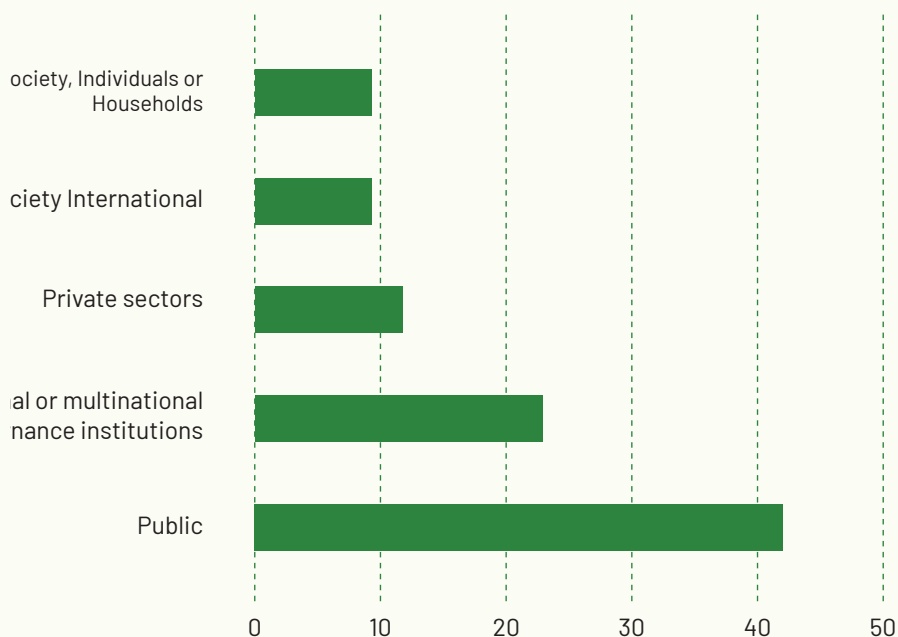


Figure 3. Categories of actors in CIS value chain in Nigeria

Figure 4 presents the distribution of the institutions along the CIS value chains. Most (71%, $n = 20$) of the identified institutions worked in more than one segment of the value chain. About 29% ($n = 8$) of the identified institutions work only in one segment, namely the use segment of the CIS value chain. Only one institution covered all the four segments of the CIS value chains (Federal Ministry of En-

vironment). Most of the institutions focused on the use (about 58%, $n = 18$) and transfer (42%, $n = 13$) segments. About 25% ($n = 8$) of the institutions focused on the translate segment. Four (04, about 21%) institutions were identified as key in generating climate information and knowledge. These includes NiMET, NIHSA, NARSDA, and the Federal Ministry of Environment.

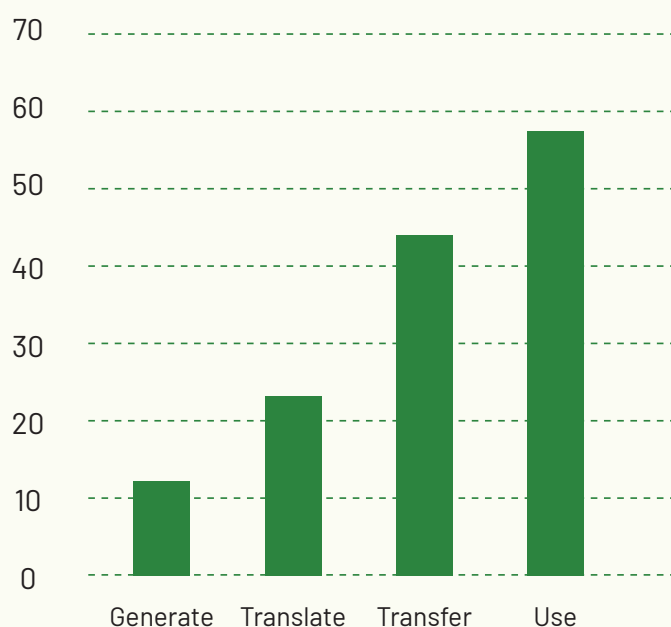


Figure 4. Distribution of the institutions along the CIS value chain

Some of the identified institutions do not fall strictly in any of the segments of the CIS value chains but provide funding and technical support for the development CIS system and CIS dissemination to farmers. These include International Research Organizations (such the CGIAR, Alliance Bioversity International and CIAT, IITA, etc.), International or multinational governance institutions (World Bank, World Food Program (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), Food and Agriculture (FAO), USAID, and GIZ) or International civil society organizations (Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)). For example, the World Bank-funded project ACRoSAL (Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes) is tackling the pressing issues of land degradation and climate change in Northern Nigeria through increasing the implementation of sustainable landscape management practices enabling integrated climate-resilient landscape management.

Box 3. Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMET)

The Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) is a Federal Government agency, created by an Act of the National Assembly, with the responsibility to observe, collate, collect, process and disseminate all meteorological data and information in support of sustainable socio-economic activities in Nigeria. NiMET's mandate is to observe, analyze, timely and accurate report weather and climate information for socio-economic development and safety of lives and property, in support to National and International obligations.

See more at: <https://nimet.gov.ng/>

Box 4. Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA)

The Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency mission is to provide information on the status and trends of the nation's water resources including its location in time and space, extent, dependability, quality and the possibilities of its utilization and control, through the provision of reliable and high quality hydrological and hydrogeological data on a continuous basis. NIHSA operates and maintains hydrological stations nationwide and also carries out ground water exploration and monitoring using various scientific technics in order to provide hydrogeological data needed for proper planning, design, execution and management of water resources and allied projects.

See more at: <https://nihsa.gov.ng/>

Figure 5 illustrates the interaction and collaboration among the identified institutions working along CIS value chain. It shows that NiMET is a key central actor along the CIS value chain in Nigeria, followed by NIHSA. NiMET collaborate directly with all other actors in the ecosystems. NiMET and NIHSA not only generate, but also translate climate information and knowledge into relevant sectorial information and transfer that sectorial information to the relevant stakeholders using appropriate format. While NASDA generate climate information using earth observation data, it has a weak connection with other actors in the ecosystem. Except the Federal Ministry of Environment that covered all the value chain with a very specific CIS product, all the Federal Ministries (Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation, Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security) covered the translate, transfer and use segments of the value chain. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is a key player when it comes to the transfer of climate information to end user in various subsectors beyond agriculture and food systems.

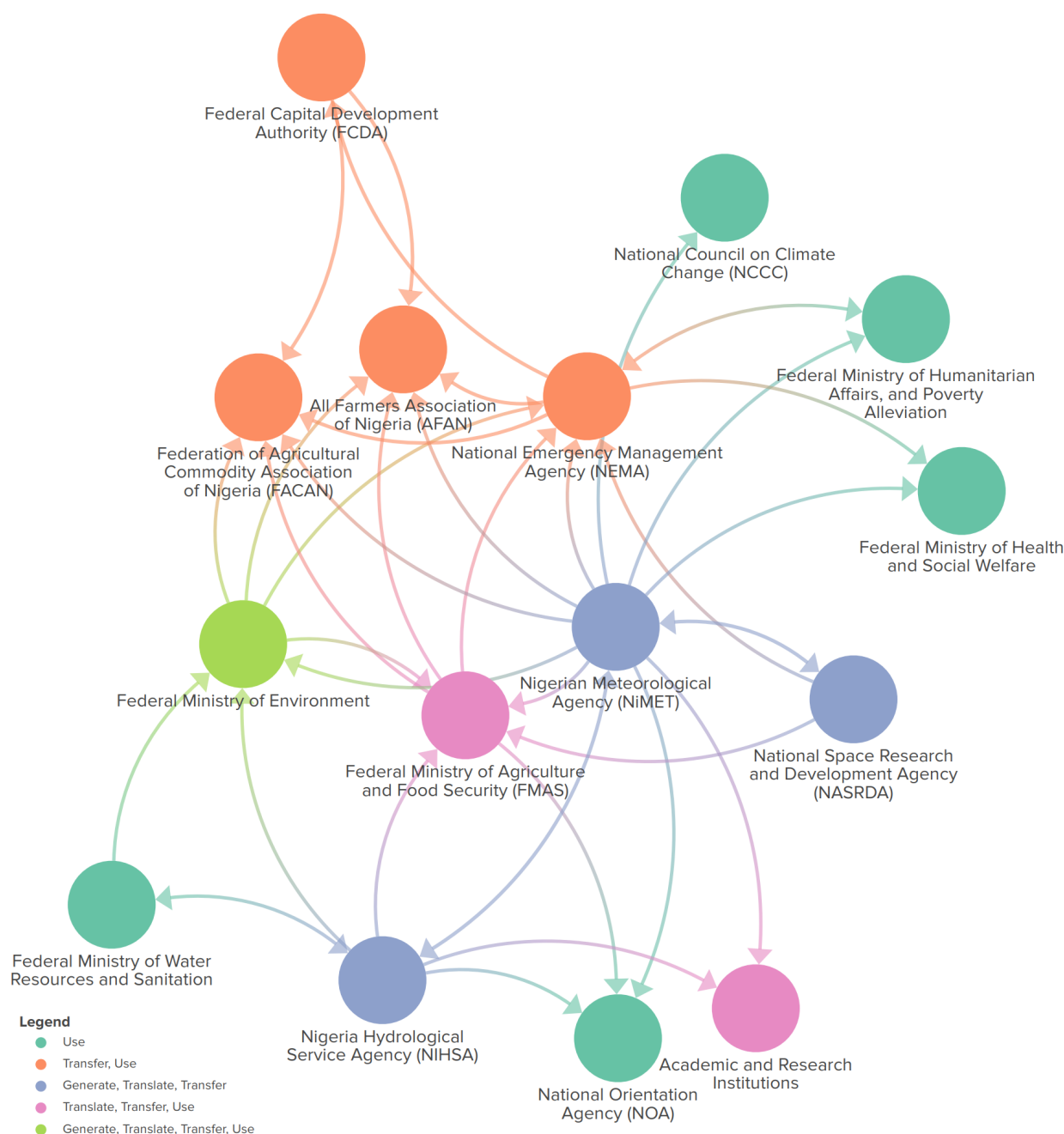
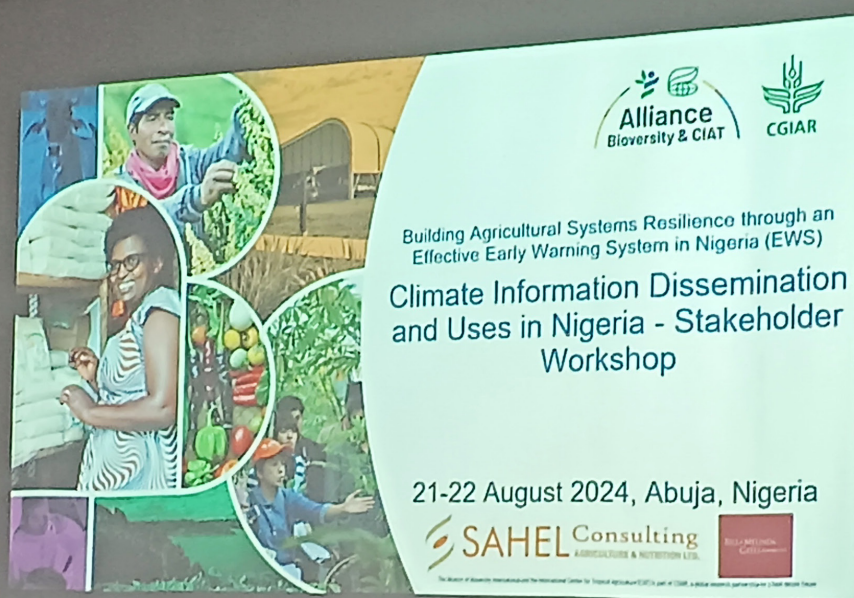


Figure 5. Interactions among the various actors along the CIS value chain

The Federation of Agricultural Commodity Association of Nigeria (FACAN) and All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN) are two key farmer-based organizations contributing to the dissemination and use of CIS by farmers. Private sector actors, such as Extension Africa (EXAF) and Farm Radio International, also play some role in CIS dissemination. Extension Africa (EXAF) is a research-based ag-tech platform that provides private extension services to value chain actors. Farm Radio International is an international non-governmental organization uniquely focused on improving the lives of rural Africans through the world's most accessible communication tools: radio and mobile phones.

Conclusions and Next steps



Addressing climate change challenges in agriculture and food systems require transformative actions not only at individual farmer levels but also at the organisational or institutional and the systemic level. As a prerequisite of enhancing operational capacity for key early warning actors, this report identified and mapped the key stakeholders along the CIS value chain in agriculture and food systems in Nigeria. Key actors working along the generation, translation, transfer and use segments of the value chain have identified and interactions analysed. The next steps are to take stock of the various CIS products available and the existing dissemination mechanisms. The steps will enable to propose relevant dissemination mechanisms for an effective early warning system, bolstering Nigeria's agricultural resilience to climate change.

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Annex 1: List of stakeholders identified throughout the stakeholder engagement process

No	Institutions
1	Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMET)
2	Nigeria Hydrological Service Agency (NIHSA)
3	Federal Ministry of Environment
4	National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA)
5	Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation
6	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAS)
7	National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)
8	Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, and Poverty Alleviation
9	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
10	Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
11	Academic and Research Institutions: Universities, ARCN, NARS, etc.
12	National Orientation Agency (NOA)
13	Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA)
14	Federation of Agricultural Commodity Association of Nigeria (FACAN)
15	All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN)
16	One Acre Fund
17	Extension Africa
18	Sasakawa Africa Association
19	Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL)
20	Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation
21	Nigerian Women for Agricultural Progressive and Development Initiative (NWAPDI)
22	Farm Radio International
23	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)
24	International Research Institutions (CGIAR Centers, etc. Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA),
25	Food and Agriculture (FAO)
26	United Nations for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
27	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
28	World Bank
29	World Food Program (WFP)
30	GIZ
31	USAID

