



Technical Report

Strengthening Nutrition, Health, and Food Security in Nigeria: Policy and Programming Alignment for Innovation Scaling

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We also recognize the continued support and collaboration of national and regional partners, whose engagement ensures that the solutions developed are responsive to local needs, strengthen innovation systems, and contribute to building more resilient agrifood systems.

About CGIAR Scaling for Impact (S4I) program

Scaling for Impact (S4I) is a CGIAR program (2025–2030) that tests, refines, and scales innovations in food, land, and water systems. It works to align those innovations with stakeholder needs to achieve transformative impact.

Website:

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About CGIAR

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Cover photo: Staff of Robani Agriculture Enterprises remove maize from the cob and separate the husks during post-harvest processing. (Photo Credit: Robin Hammond/Panos Pictures)



A farmer harvests freshly matured potatoes on a demonstration field (photo: CGIAR photoshelter)

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Executive Summary

Nigeria is grappling with a multi-faceted crisis in nutrition, health, and food security. This presents a significant barrier to its national development. For instance, Nigeria ranked 110th out of 127 countries, a serious level of hunger on the 2024 Global Hunger Index (Global Hunger Index, 2024). There is severe malnutrition, characterized by a 40% stunting rate among children. It is also projected that, an additional one million children will suffer from acute malnutrition by 2025, if immediate and decisive action is not taken (Nigeria Cadre Harmonisé, 2024). The economic ramifications of the multi-faceted crisis are staggering, with malnutrition alone costing the nation an estimated USD 56 billion (about 12% of the country's total income) annually (Nutrition International, 2025). While Nigeria possesses a robust landscape of policies, strategic plans and programs, there is a significant gap between policy intention and tangible impact. To have a better understanding of these gaps, we profiled and analyzed 23 national policies documents, and 24 institutional programs related to nutrition, health, food and water securities. This report identifies the systemic constraints that hinder effective policy implementation and proposes recommendations for aligning aspirational demand to actionable demand towards enhanced nutrition, health, food and water securities in Nigeria.

We found that 60% of the profiled documents are high-level policy or strategic plans. About 85% have a national scope, aiming for broad, federally managed outcomes. Most demand signaling categories focused on innovation (45%), research (30%), compared to 25% for scaling. Generally, a significant portion of Nigeria's policy demand aligns with the CGIAR impact area on nutrition, health and food security.

- **Strong aspirational demand, less actionable demand:** The policy landscape is characterized by high-level goals and urgency signals related to malnutrition, poverty, and climate vulnerability. However, most of these policies lack the critical components (e.g., funding commitments, coordinated plans for implementation and focused mandates for adoption) necessary to translate intent into effective demand for innovation scaling.
- **Financial disconnect:** There is a misalignment between high-level commitments and actual budgetary allocations. The 2024 federal health budget, at 4.47% of the total budget, and the proposed 2025 agriculture budget, 1.75%, fall short of the African Union's pledged benchmarks of 15% (Abuja Declaration) and 10% (Maputo Declaration), respectively. This funding gap is a primary cause of low program effectiveness and poor service delivery.
- **High policy-intent, low implementation coherence:** There is a comprehensive suite of policies and plans, such as the National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (NMPFAN), the Agricultural Sector Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (AFSNS), and the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP), that are aligned with global best practices, the SDGs, and the CGIAR's impact areas. But, the operational effectiveness of the documents is compromised, largely because of fragmented implementation, weak coordination, and a historical lack of political continuity across administrations.
- **Scaling gap:** There is a disproportionate emphasis on research and piloting of innovations, relative to mandates for widespread scaling, and policy reforms to provide the enabling environment for adoption. There is preference for innovation pilot projects than institutionalizing proven solutions.
- **Systemic gaps hinder scaling:** A significant barrier to scaling agrifood system innovations is the absence of a comprehensive enabling environment. This is evident in the persistent digital and gender divides that limit access to technology and resources, as well as a lack of investment in critical complementary infrastructure, such as rural roads, irrigation, and storage facilities.

- **Data and governance weaknesses:** The lack of a unified database for social protection and agricultural programs and the fragmented nature of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems make it difficult to target interventions effectively, track progress, and ensure accountability. This is a central issue identified in critical assessments of flagship programs like the National Social Investment Program (NSIP).

1. Background

1.1 CGIAR's Nutrition, Health and Food Security impact area

CGIAR's Nutrition, Health and Food Security (NHFS) impact area is a central pillar of its research portfolio, focused on addressing the systemic constraints that prevent the delivery of sustainable, healthy diets and improved nutrition outcomes in low- and middle-income countries (CGIAR, 2025a). The impact area's core mandate is to end hunger and ensure that the world's most vulnerable people have access to safe, affordable, and nutritious food (CGIAR, 2025b). This is a direct response to the global challenge of over 3 billion people who cannot afford a healthy diet (CGIAR, 2025a).

The NHFS impact area's strategic areas of work are designed to address the problem from multiple angles. It aims to reduce all forms of malnutrition and diet-linked diseases by promoting diverse, nutritious, and safe food sources (CGIAR, 2025a). A critical component of this work involves improving food safety and managing the growing threats of zoonotic diseases and antimicrobial resistance, which pose significant risks to human health (CGIAR, 2025b). The impact area also focuses on the development and scaling of biofortified and health-enhancing staples, such as nutrient-dense legumes and cereals, to combat hidden hunger caused by micronutrient deficiencies (CGIAR, 2025a). Furthermore, it recognizes the necessity of a holistic approach by harnessing multisectoral systems, including schools, health clinics, and social protection programs, to combat malnutrition and advance equity goals (CGIAR, 2025a). A key pillar of the NHFS impact area is its commitment to driving transformative change by filling knowledge gaps on equity issues and ensuring that solutions benefit women, youth, and other marginalized groups, while also leveraging opportunities to increase their incomes through employment in the food system (CGIAR, 2025a).

The NHFS impact area directly links to the mandate of CGIAR's Scaling for Impact (S4I) science program. The S4I program is uniquely positioned to translate research into tangible results by applying transdisciplinary science, fostering partnerships, and delivering integrated, scalable solutions. The program emphasizes that scaling innovations must be done responsibly, with careful attention to local contexts, potential risks, and the imperative for inclusive benefits (CGIAR, 2025c). The S4I program ensures that CGIAR's innovations are accessible and effectively utilized by the millions of smallholder farmers, value chain actors, and consumers who need them most (CGIAR, 2025c).

1.2 Nigeria's vulnerabilities and risks to nutrition, health and food security

Nigeria's demographic and economic realities have created a landscape of profound vulnerability and risk. The nation's population, currently around 230 million, is highly susceptible to shocks, and its food systems are under immense pressure (Nigerian Economic Summit Group, 2024). A critical vulnerability is the escalating hunger and food insecurity, with the number of food-insecure Nigerians skyrocketing from 66.2 million in the first quarter of 2023 to 100 million in the same period of 2024 (Nigerian Economic Summit Group, 2024). The country's serious hunger rating on the Global Hunger Index reflects a

deteriorating situation (Global hunger index, 2024). The food insecurity directly correlates with a deepening malnutrition crisis. For instance, Nigeria's stunting rate among children was 40% in 2023-2024, a figure that is not improving (Ajieroh et al., 2025). The situation is particularly dire for young children, with a projected 5.4 million children at risk of acute malnutrition by April 2025, an increase of 25% from the previous year (Nigeria Cadre Harmonisé, 2024).

Of these, approximately 1.8 million are expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition, the most lethal form of the condition (Nigeria Cadre Harmonisé, 2024). This crisis is a national development issue (World Bank, 2025). While some progress has been seen in reducing wasting prevalence in conflict-affected northern regions, this success has not been mirrored in the fight against stunting, highlighting the need to move beyond emergency responses to address the underlying, chronic nature of malnutrition (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 2019). The systemic threats exacerbating these challenges include a historical dependence on volatile oil revenues, which has led to fiscal instability and a decline in real income per capita (World Bank, 2025). Climate change also acts as a major threat multiplier, with expanding desertification consuming farmland and severe floods displacing millions and disrupting food production (Nigeria Cadre Harmonisé, 2024). Another important source of vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity in Nigeria is the high inflation rate. The food inflation rate currently stands at about 17%, which is high by any standard. These interconnected crises create a complex web of challenges that cannot be solved by a single-sector approach

1.3 Importance of aligning policies and programs with on-the-ground realities for scaling innovations and impacts

The existence of a multitude of well-intentioned national policies and programs is not a guarantee of success. A fundamental challenge in Nigeria's development efforts is the persistent disconnect between policy design and implementation. For instance, despite the existence of gender policies in agriculture, discriminatory customary laws and weak enforcement mean that women often lack the secure land tenure and collateral required to access formal credit and agricultural programs (Amusan et al., 2021). This disconnect creates a gap between a policy's stated goals and the on-the-ground reality. This implementation gap is central to the concept of scaling. CGIAR's Scaling Readiness framework, highlights that, pilot projects while successful in controlled environments, often fail when scaled because they are not complemented by the necessary institutional and infrastructural investments (CGIAR, 2025c). For example, the expansion of a digital agriculture app into remote areas may be hindered by limited phone access, unreliable electricity and internet connectivity, and a lack of digital literacy, regardless of how effective the app itself may be (CGIAR, 2025c). This means that effective scaling requires more than just replicating an innovation; it demands a holistic approach that combines the institutional and physical infrastructure needed for the innovation to thrive.

The economic consequences of this lack of alignment are immense. The economic cost of malnutrition alone, estimated at \$56 billion annually, far outweighs the cost of investing in effective interventions (Nutrition International, 2025). This underscores the critical importance of a coordinated, evidence-based approach to ensure that policies translate into tangible, scalable, and sustainable impact.

1.4 Justification: gaps in Nigeria's policies and programs addressing health, nutrition and food security and the role of CGIAR Scaling for Impact program

The current political and economic environment in Nigeria presents a critical opportunity to address the gaps. The Renewed Hope agenda of the government, along with the new World Bank-backed programs like the Primary Healthcare Provision Strengthening Program (HOPE-PHC) and the Human Capital Opportunities for Prosperity and Equity (HOPE-GOV), signals a renewed focus on governance reform and human capital development. This focus creates a strategic entry point for a partner like CGIAR.

This is because there is a need for an external catalyst to provide the evidence, technical support, and institutional capacity to bridge the gap between policy and practice. The CGIAR's S4I program is uniquely positioned for this role. Its mandate is to move beyond fragmented, project-level efforts to a whole-of-CGIAR portfolio-wide strategy that embeds scaling into the entire research and innovation process (CGIAR, 2025c). This involves technical innovations, strengthening institutional and policy frameworks to create a more resilient and equitable system.

The report provides comprehensive, evidence-based insights that moves beyond a simple inventory of policies and programs to an in-depth analysis of their coherence, implementation, and potential for enabling scaling. It serves as a roadmap for how CGIAR can strategically engage with government, donors, farmers, and private sector to de-risk the scaling of its innovations and ensure they contribute meaningfully to Nigeria's national development goals.

2. Objectives

1.1 CGIAR's Nutrition, Health and Food Security impact area

The report profiles and analyzes a wide range of sectoral policies (e.g., National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition, National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy), and institutional programs for a better understanding of where priorities align or are undermined by implementation gaps, thereby providing a clear pathway for action.

How the report will be used

The report is designed for a dual audience: researchers and analysts who require a deep, evidence-based understanding of the Nigerian policy and program landscape; and operational stakeholders who need to make informed decisions.

- **CGIAR (and S4I) Leadership:** The report serves as a foundation for a strategic engagement plan in Nigeria. It identifies evidence-backed entry points for CGIAR's initiatives, allowing for the development of a multi-year plan that is grounded in local institutional realities and policy priorities.
- **Federal Ministries:** The analysis provides a critical assessment of existing policies and programs, offering insights that can inform ongoing policy reviews. For instance, the findings on the National Gender Policy in Agriculture is particularly useful for the ongoing review and development of its strategic plan for 2025-2030.
- **Donors and Development Partners (e.g., World Bank, EU, AfDB):** The report serves as a resource for aligning their investments with a coherent national vision. By highlighting policy gaps, priorities and opportunities, it helps donors channel their funding into areas where it can have the most catalytic effect and avoid the duplication of efforts that has plagued past interventions (Aderibigbe, 2017).
- **Private Sector and Investors:** The report helps to de-risk potential investments by providing a clear understanding of the policy (enabling or constraining) environment. It identifies opportunities for public-private partnerships, to encourage private sector engagements with government programs where there is a clear demand signal and supportive policy framework.

3. Methodology

The policy and program documents inventory spanned from formal legislative acts, such as the Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation Act, national strategic plans like the National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition, and to detailed project appraisal documents for initiatives like the Nigeria National Social Safety Nets Project. The study profiled and reviewed 23 national policies and strategic documents, and 24 institutional programs related to nutrition, health, food security and water. The policy profiling was done in Microsoft Excel, based on column headings such as: title, type of document, policy goals, budget, stakeholders, challenges identified (See Annex 2). This provided a structured overview of the government's policy intentions and the specific issues they aimed to address. The programs were profiled in the Excel template under columns headings - name of initiative, summary/description, implementing agency, challenges, implementation partners etc. The report is generally based on the analysis of the information from the Excel inventories. Insights from knowledge products (journal articles, reports, blogs) were used to explain the insights from the policy analysis, where necessary.

A three-stage thematic analysis process, involving open coding (e.g., generating provisional codes based on concepts and issues mentioned), axial coding (linking related codes across different columns), and theme synthesis (aggregating axial codes into meta-themes), was applied to extract content from the narrative columns of the templates.

Content analysis was done to capture call for scaling based on related verbs like, 'scale', 'adopt', 'fund', 'institutionalize', 'widespread roll-out'. Indicators of urgency or priority which convey time-sensitivity such as, 'emergency', 'critical needs', 'immediate action required', 'priority areas', were also analyzed to identify demand signals, intensity and call for action.

Furthermore, a weight-index or score was developed for related nutrition, health and food security elements to assess the intensity across 20 selected profiled policies. Then they were systematically analyzed based on several indicators, grouped into three main categories: food value chain, nutrition and food system, institutional and systemic capacity.

An alignment scoring matrix was also used to assess the degree to which each of the 23 policies aligns with CGIAR's Nutrition, Health, and Food Security impact area. The scoring directly linked to specific goals, objectives, or key activities detailed in the Excel inventory, with 0 = No relevance to 5 = Core to mandate.



Two farmers in the field while working, one with a bunch of plantains and the other with a tablet (photo: shutterstock)

4. Findings

4.1 Policy landscape

4.1.1 Overview of nutrition, health and food security policy landscape

Nigeria's policy landscape is characterized by a series of recent and comprehensive documents that demonstrate a clear national intent to address the crises in nutrition, health, and food security. About 60% documents are framed as high-level policies and strategic plans. The analysis reveals 85% of the documents exhibit a national scope, aiming for broad, federally managed outcomes. While this national orientation provides a strong signal for large-scale innovation, it often masks overshadows regional disparities. Only a small fraction (15%) specifically mention subnational geographies (e.g., Rivers, Ebonyi). This suggests a potential misalignment where the high-level national mandates may lack granular focus necessary for targeted, state-specific scaling, to ensure maximize scaling impact.

The time trend analysis of policy age reveals an uneven distribution, with a cluster of high-urgency policy activity between 2019 and 2023 (Figure 1). This indicates adaptation to the post-SDG framework era and may also reflect responses to post-Covid economic shocks and escalating climate and security crises.

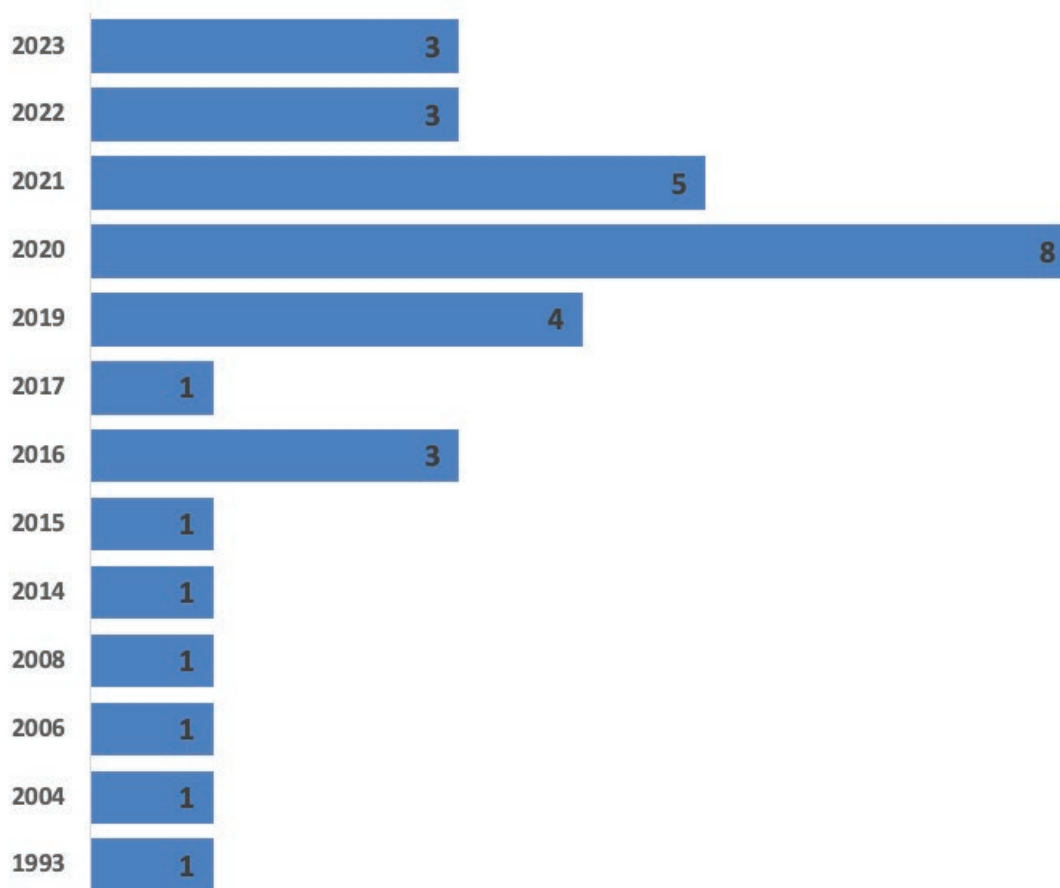


Figure 1: Number of policies by year launched

At the highest level, the National Poverty Reduction with Growth Strategy (NPRGS) and the National Development Plan (NDP) 2021–2025 serve as foundational frameworks, with overarching goals to lift millions out of poverty and drive economic diversification. Beneath these, a suite of sectoral policies provides strategic direction, for example:

- National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (NMPFAN) 2021–2025: A costed operational plan that mandates multi-sectoral collaboration to address malnutrition, with a focus on vulnerable populations such as women and children. It explicitly calls for interventions like biofortification and food fortification.
- National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP) 2022–2027: It marks a strategic shift toward modernizing agriculture through the integration of technology, digital tools, and private sector engagement. It aims to improve productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and promote climate-smart agriculture.
- National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) 2019–2028: A direct response to farmer-herder conflicts. It seeks to transition nomadic pastoralists to sedentary, market-driven ranching systems to enhance productivity and promote peaceful coexistence.
- National Dairy Policy 2021: It addresses the significant deficit in local milk production, which necessitates over \$1.3 billion in annual imports. It proposes strategies for breed improvement, feed development, and institutional support to achieve self-sufficiency.
- National Policy on Food Safety and Its Implementation Strategy 2014: A foundational framework for modernizing the country's food safety system to reduce foodborne illnesses.

4.1.2 Focus of national policies on nutrition, health and food security

This analysis in Figure 2, shows the priorities of 20 key nutrition, health, and food security related policies in Nigeria. Primarily, there is strong emphasis on food security, productivity improvement, and inclusion to achieve the objectives of all the policies.

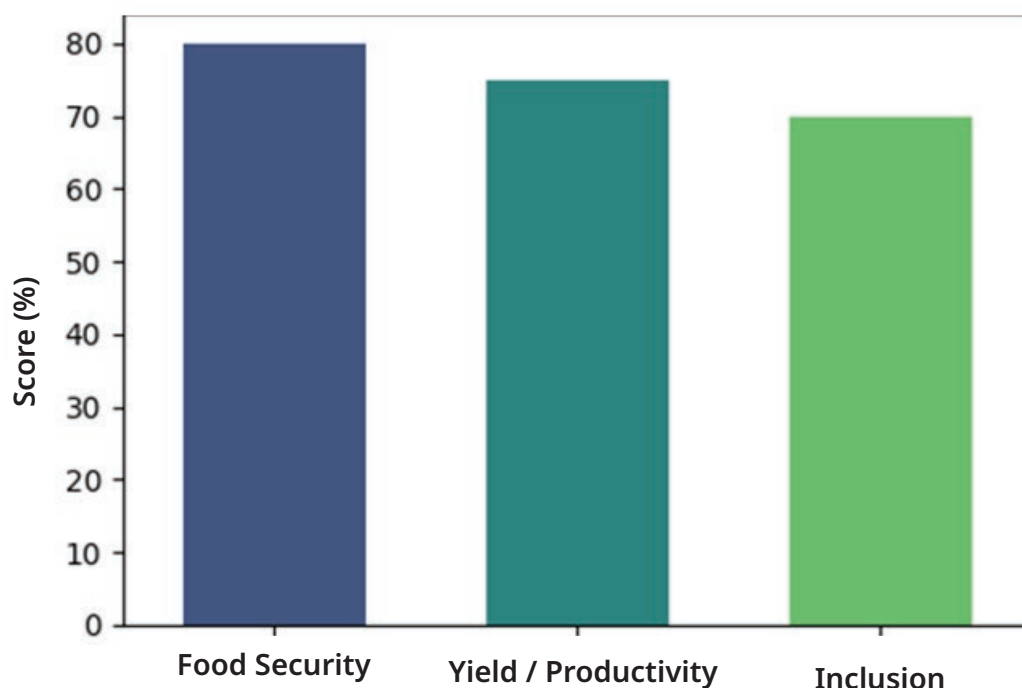


Figure 2: Policy Priorities from the 20 policies document

The inventory of Nigeria's currently active policies addressing nutrition, health, and food security shows commendable attention to agricultural value chain; nutrition, food security and food system; institutional and systemic capacity. The policymakers aim to improve farm yields and productivity, develop value chains and market linkages. Figure 3 presents the key thematic aspirations of the policies reviewed.

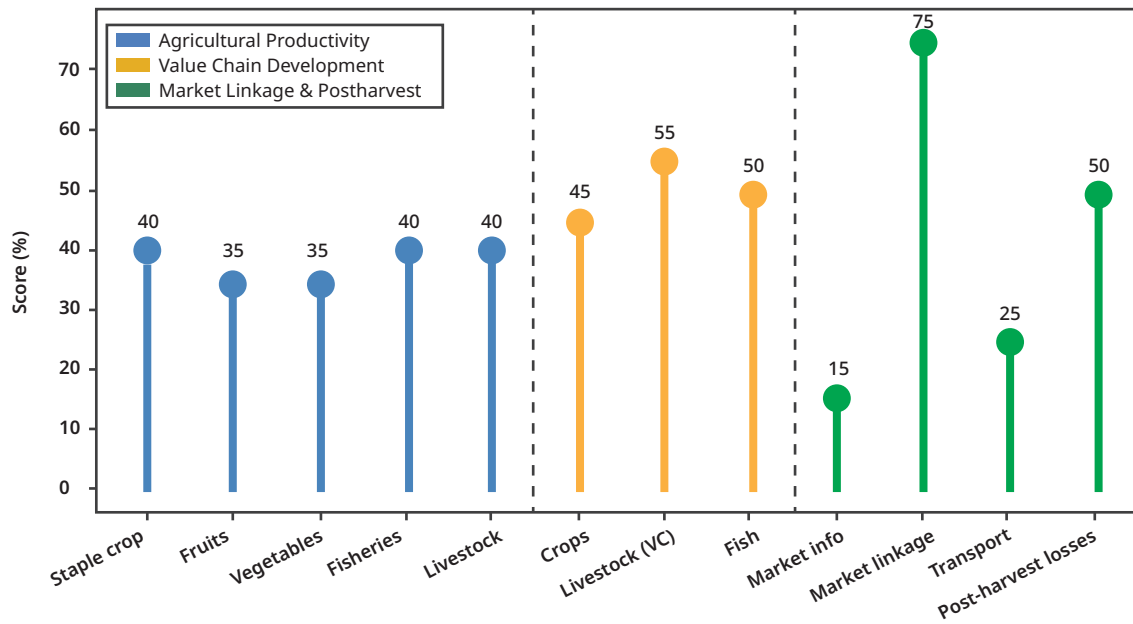


Figure 3: Key thematic focus indicated in the reviewed policy documents

The analysis shows more attention on improving the value chain performance of staple crop cultivation (45%), livestock (55%), and fish development (50%). However, fruits and vegetables are not usually considered (despite their contribution to micronutrients, vitamins, and minerals). Production of nutrient-dense foods alone cannot guarantee improved nutrition. For instance, Mekonnen et al., (2021) reported that, many households consume sufficient calories but lack micronutrient adequacy in Nigeria. For agricultural productivity, staple crops, livestock, and fisheries each were featured by 40% of the policies, compared to 35% each for fruit and vegetable production. The majority (75%) of the policies cover the need to link farmers to markets. But there is less emphasis on the role of market information (15%) and transport infrastructure (25%), which play key roles in food accessibility and price mechanism for both rural and urban dwellers. 50% of the policies are tailored to addressing postharvest losses, which usually undermines food productivity and security goals. Chakrabarti et al. (2018) noted that while staple and legume production is emphasized, aspects such as postharvest losses, market access, processing for nutrient retention receive less policy attention.

Nutrition, food security and food system are critical to national development. More than half of the reviewed policies focus on promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture, while 20% of the policies emphasize issues of malnutrition and stunting, as presented in Figure 4.

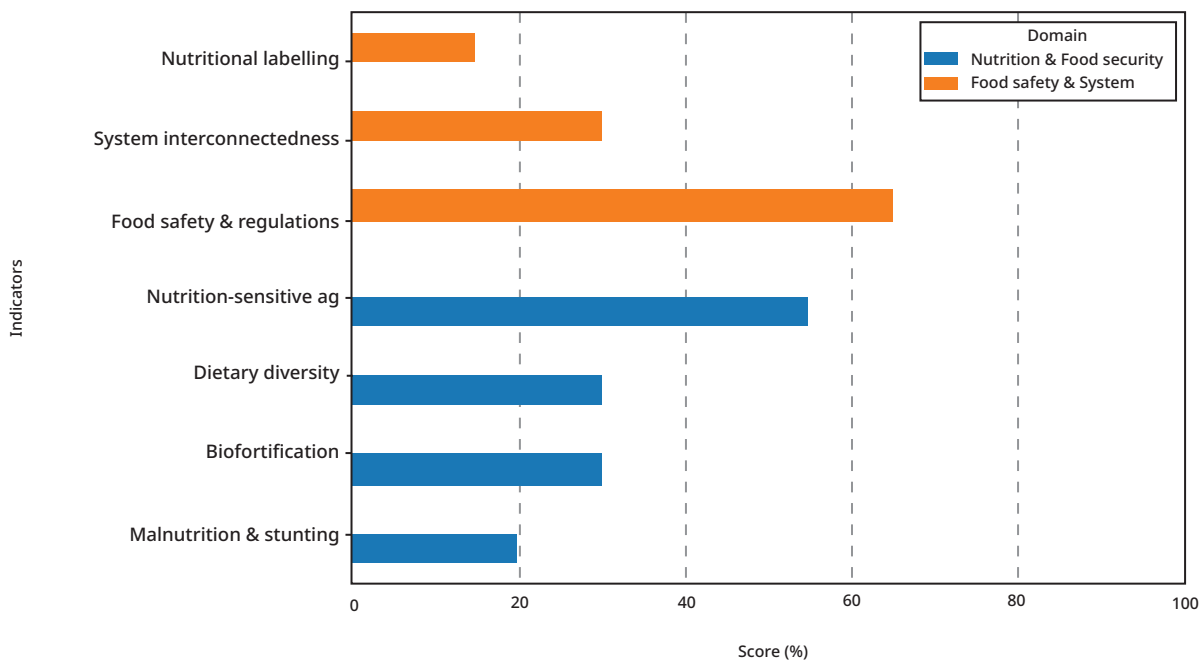


Figure 4: Nutrition, food security, and system dimension

About 30% of the policies emphasize the need for dietary diversity and biofortification of staple crops such as orange-fleshed sweet potato, provitamin A cassava, yellow maize, iron sorghum and cowpea. The Nigeria biofortification program (led by CGIAR, HarvestPlus, and national agencies) has released multiple provitamin-A-enriched varieties of cassava and maize, which can benefit millions of consumers (Biol et al., 2023; Okwuonu et al., 2021). On the other hand, most (65%) of the policies address the issues of food safety and regulation.

The indicators of institutional and systemic capacity are shown in Figure 5. The findings indicate more emphasis on accountability and coordination mechanisms (i.e., monitoring and evaluation, leadership, responsibility, and collaborations) relative to finance, knowledge, and adaptive capacity.

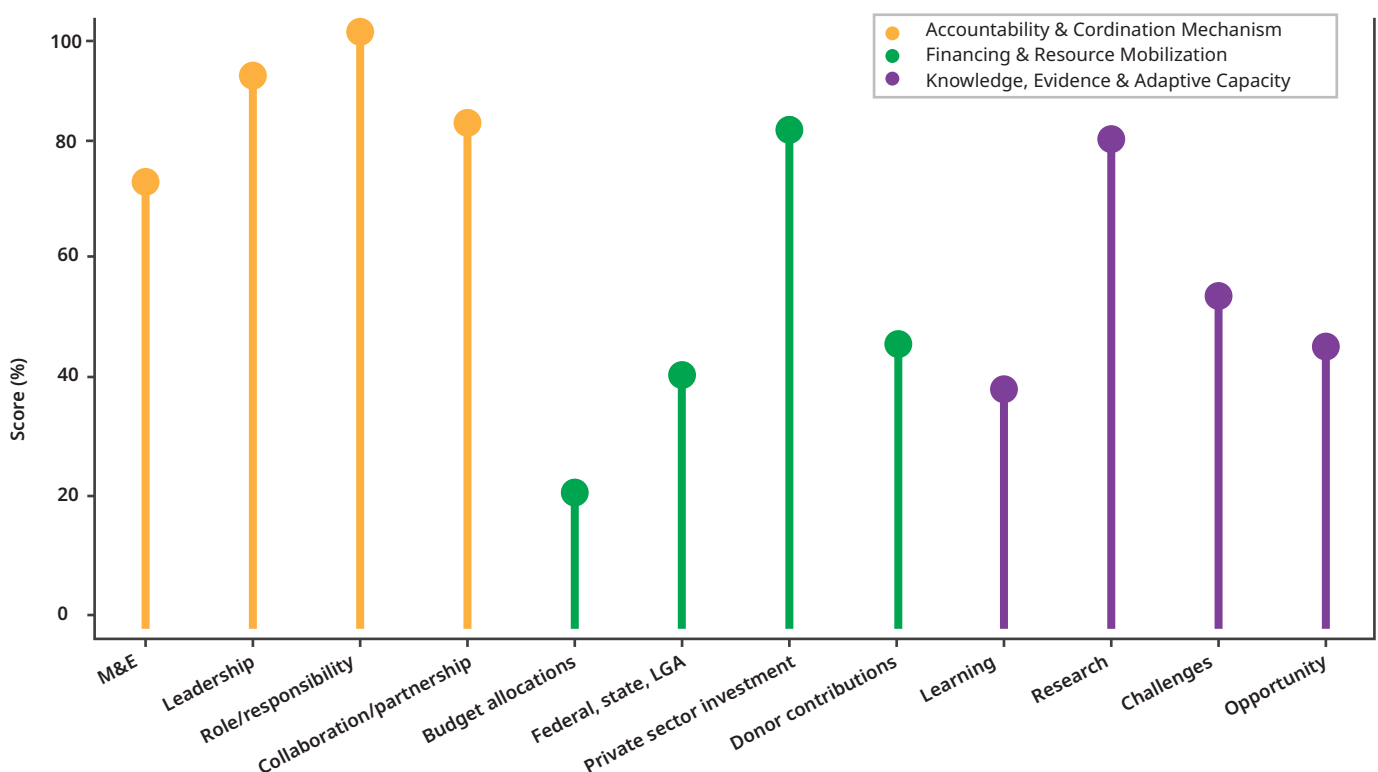


Figure 5: Governance, institutional, and adaptive capacity dimension

At least three-quarters of the policies reviewed covered all indicators within the accountability and coordinating portfolio. Only 20% of the policies reviewed cover budgetary allocation, and 40% ensure inclusion across the three tiers of government (i.e., federal, state, and local government area). 80% of the policies consider private sector involvement, and 60% acknowledged international donors' contributions or support. In relation to knowledge, evidence, and adaptive capacity, there is strong evidence of support and promotion for research in the policies reviewed (80%). Challenges were highlighted in 60% of the policies reviewed. Ezekannagha et al., (2023), noted that, many actors in the states and local government areas are insufficiently resourced to participate meaningfully in coordination meetings. Similarly, Adeyemi et al (2023a) indicated that, state and local government levels lag due to underfunding, limited personnel, and weak infrastructure for nutrition interventions, as coordination often bypasses subnational actors, reducing program coherence and effectiveness.

4.1.3. Alignment of policies and national strategies to CGIAR objectives

The alignment score for each policy was determined by a detailed review of its objectives, key activities, and problem statements. For example, a policy explicitly promoting "biofortified crops" and "nutrition-sensitive value chains" is scored a 5 for the Nutrition, Health and Food Security impact area, as these are central to CGIAR's mandate in this space. The analysis found a high degree of alignment with CGIAR's strategic objectives. Many national strategies explicitly incorporate principles and innovations that are central to CGIAR's Nutrition, Health and Food Security impact area. Table 1 illustrates this alignment, scoring each policy on a 0–5 scale across the CGIAR's impact area.

Legend: Rubric alignment scoring	
Score	Description
5	Core to mandate: The policy's primary, explicit objectives and interventions directly address the CGIAR impact area. The document is foundational to the theme.
4	Strong alignment: The policy has multiple, well-articulated objectives or major components that align with and support the CGIAR impact area. The connection is explicit and significant.
3	Direct contribution: The policy has at least one explicit objective or a major activity that contributes to the CGIAR impact area, but it is not a central focus.
2	Indirect contribution: The policy's contribution to the CGIAR impact area is a secondary or implicit benefit, but there are no direct interventions or stated objectives.
1	Tangential relevance: The policy may mention a concept related to the CGIAR impact area (e.g., food) but offers no specific or meaningful interventions.
0	No relevance: The policy has no discernible connection to the CGIAR impact area.

Table 1: Policy-to-CGIAR Impact Area Alignment Matrix

Policy / Strategic Document	CGIAR impact area score
National Poverty Reduction with Growth Strategy	4
National Development Plan 2021-2025	4
Nigeria National Social Safety Nets Project (NASSP)	3
National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy	4
National Gender Policy in Agriculture	5
Agricultural Policy for Nigeria	4
Agricultural Sector Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (AFSNS)	5
National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition	5
Nigeria Zero Hunger Strategic Review	5
National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy	5
Nigeria Digital Agriculture Strategy (NDAS)	4
Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation Act	4
Food Hygiene Regulations, 2019	5
One Health Strategic Plan 2019–2023	5
National Policy on Food Safety and Its Implementation Strategy	5
National Dairy Policy, 2021	5
National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP)	5
National Seed Road Map for Nigeria	5
National Agricultural Seed Policy 2022	5
National Aquaculture Strategy for Nigeria 5	5
National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2024–2028) 5	5
National Irrigation and Drainage Policy and Strategy 5	5
National Water Resources Bill, 2020	4

The matrix clearly shows that all the policies on agriculture (e.g. NATIP, NLTP, National Seed Road Map), nutrition and health (e.g. NMPFAN, AFSNS, One Health), are highly aligned with the mandate of the CGIAR's impact area. This indicates that the national policy environment is a receptive ground for partnership and innovation scaling on agri-food systems, nutrition and health. Bangladesh's climate policies remain strongly adaptation-driven but integrated and mitigation-focused initiatives are gradually increasing, signaling a shift toward more balanced climate action.

4.1.4 Gaps identified and Opportunities (entry points for CGIAR/scaling)

While the policy landscape is robust in its vision, significant gaps exist in its practical application. The most critical gap is the disconnect between policy and practice. (Amaugo, 2025). For example, the National Gender Policy in Agriculture aims to promote equity, but its effectiveness is undermined by discriminatory customary laws and a lack of enforcement, creating a gap between legal rights and on-the-ground realities for women (Chinweze, 2025). Another gap is policy incoherence. Numerous policies exist in parallel, but they often operate in silos with insufficient cross-sectoral integration. The One Health Strategic Plan acknowledges this challenge by highlighting the minimal data sharing and collaboration among the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, and Environment (Anjorin et al., 2019). This fragmentation leads to a duplication of efforts and an inability to address complex issues that require a multi-sectoral approach. Furthermore, legal fragmentation is a persistent issue, as exemplified by the slow passage of the National Water Resources Bill, which aims to harmonize a patchwork of outdated laws. This legal incoherence also hinders the integrated management of critical resources.

There are significant spatial and demographic gaps. Many of the reviewed policies lack a strong, targeted geographic focus, which may result in uneven program delivery, with the potential of leaving vulnerable populations, particularly those in the Northeast underserved. Women, youth, and internally displaced persons often face persistent barriers to accessing programs due to a lack of formal identification, land titles, and digital literacy, despite being the intended beneficiaries (Elegbede et al., 2024).

The identified gaps in the policy landscape create opportunities for strategic interventions. For instance, the ongoing review of the National Gender Policy in Agriculture, with a new strategic plan for 2025-2030, presents a prime opportunity for CGIAR to provide technical assistance and evidence to embed transformational food systems, gender-intentional and digital principles into the policy.

The creation of the National Council on Nutrition, and the recently established Federal Ministry of Livestock Development, offers a direct entry point for CGIAR to provide technical support for the development of their strategic plans, M&E frameworks, and operational guidelines. This support can help ensure these new bodies are effective from the outset. The strong demand signals in the Nigeria Digital Agriculture Strategy and the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) project provide a clear mandate for CGIAR's innovations. CGIAR can co-design and scale "bundled" solutions that combine technology (e.g., digital extension platforms) with biofortified seeds and complementary services like financial literacy training. This would demonstrate a model for effective scaling that addresses the technological gap, as well as the institutional and social barriers to adoption.

4.2 Institutional programs and roles

4.2.1 Key programs on nutrition, health and food security in Nigeria

The programmatic landscape in Nigeria is composed of a mix of large-scale, government-led and donor-funded initiatives aimed at tackling poverty, hunger, and poor health outcomes. A flagship government scheme is the National Social Investment Program (NSIP), which comprises four key components: N-Power for youth employment, the Government Enterprise and Empowerment Program (GEEP) for micro-lending, the Home Grown School Feeding Program (HGSFP), and the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program for poor households (National Social Investment Office, 2018). On the health and nutrition front, the Accelerating Nutrition Results in Nigeria (ANRiN) project, a World Bank-funded initiative, is a major effort to reduce chronic malnutrition and improve maternal and child health in high-burden states. Similarly, the National Primary Healthcare Revitalization Initiative (NPHRI) aims to upgrade primary healthcare centers nationwide to improve access to basic services for all citizens.

The ACReSAL project is a multi-sectoral scheme designed to combat desertification and restore degraded lands in Northern Nigeria. Another significant initiative is the Central Bank of Nigeria's Anchor Borrowers' Program, which aims to create linkages between smallholder farmers and large-scale processors through subsidized loans for agricultural inputs.

4.2.2 Major implementing agencies and stakeholder categories

The institutional ecosystem for these programs is a complex and fragmented network of actors and stakeholders. The primary implementing agencies are federal ministries and their parastatals, such as the Federal Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Food Security, and Budget and Economic Planning, along with specialized agencies like the National Social Safety-Net Coordinating Office and the National Primary Health Care Development Agency. Donors and international partners such as the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), UNICEF, FAO, GIZ, and the European Union are major players, providing both financial support and technical expertise, as seen in projects like ANRiN and IMPACT. The private sector's role is growing, particularly through public-private partnerships (PPPs) in health and agriculture. The Private Sector Health Alliance of Nigeria is a notable actor in this space, mobilizing private capital for health infrastructure. The private sector is also involved as service providers (e.g., payment systems for social transfers) and as partners in initiatives like the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone program.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) are a vital component of the ecosystem. Alliances like the Civil Society Scaling-Up Nutrition in Nigeria (CS-SUNN) act as watchdogs, advocates, and capacity-building partners, ensuring accountability and community-level mobilization.

4.2.3 Effectiveness and reach of the programs

The effectiveness and reach of programs in Nigeria, present a mixed and often contradictory picture. While official reports often highlight successes, other analyses mention significant shortcomings. The NSIP is a clear example of this dichotomy. The government's own reports showcase achievements like poverty reduction among beneficiaries and increased school enrollment. However, independent studies and civil society reports argue that the program has been a disaster, plagued by corruption, political bias in beneficiary selection, and insufficient cash transfers that do little to lift people out of poverty (Amaechi, 2023; Uyiojo, 2021). A cross-cutting challenge is a lack of robust M&E systems and an incomplete beneficiary database, which makes it difficult to verify claims and track progress (Obi et al., 2021).

In contrast, some programs show more concrete, evidence-based successes. The Home Grown School Feeding Program has been lauded for increasing school enrollment and attendance, particularly in pilot states like Osun. Similarly, the World Bank-funded ANRiN project reported reaching over 8.5 million children and nearly 4 million pregnant women by May 2024, with 26 of its 33 disbursement-linked results achieved. The success of these programs often stems from a more rigorous M&E framework and a focus on specific, measurable outcomes.

4.2.4 Challenges and strengths

The challenges and strengths identified from the inventory of the institutional programs are outlined below:

Challenges:

- **Political Interference:** There is the politicization of programs, particularly in beneficiary selection for social protection schemes. The National Social Safety Net Program, while designed to be transparent, has faced allegations of political meddling, though officials claim the new digital payment system and National Identity Number (NIN) integration have made it more robust (Uyiojo, 2021). The historical pattern of new governments creating their own programs instead of building on existing ones, as seen with schemes like the Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Program (SURE-P), also hinders long-term continuity (Chinenye and Ngonadi, 2017).
- **Data and M&E Gaps:** A recurring theme is the absence of a proper M&E framework, which is a key reason for the failure to achieve desired outcomes in many programs. The NSIP's shortcomings, for instance, are attributed to an incomplete database and a lack of accountability frameworks.
- **Fragile Institutional Capacity:** There is a persistent challenge of weak inter-sectoral coordination and a lack of capacity at the sub-national level. This fragmentation is explicitly mentioned as a barrier to the successful implementation of the One Health Strategic Plan (Anjorin, et al., 2019). The evaluation of the Basic Healthcare Provision Fund also found that staff capacity gaps, poor management, and inadequate human resources were significant challenges in some states (Igbokwe et al, 2024).

Strengths:

- **Institutional Frameworks Exist:** Despite the challenges, the existence of coordinating bodies like the National Council on Nutrition and the National Social Safety-Net Coordinating Office provides a legal and institutional foundation to build upon. These structures, though imperfect, offer a starting point for improving coordination.
- **Public-Private Partnership Models:** The growing use of PPPs in health (e.g., the NSIA Healthcare Expansion Program, the Adopt-A-Healthcare Facility Program) and in agriculture (e.g., the SAPZ program) indicates a recognition of the private sector's vital role. These models provide a proven mechanism for CGIAR and other partners to engage with the government.
- **Donor-led Rigor:** Donor-funded projects often have robust, results-based M&E frameworks that can serve as a model for improving government-led initiatives. Projects like ANRiN and IMPACT, with their disbursement-linked indicators, demonstrate a successful approach to ensuring accountability and tracking progress.

4.3 Political and financial commitments

4.3.1 Budget allocation trends and analysis

An analysis of Nigeria's budgetary allocations for the health and agriculture sectors reveals a consistent and significant shortfall against national and international commitments. These trends are critical for understanding the gap between policy intent and actual implementation.

Agriculture Sector Budgetary Allocation Trends

- The government has proposed **allocating only 1.75% of the 2025 national budget to agriculture**. This is a drastic shortfall from the 10% commitment Nigeria made in the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa.
- Historical data confirms this trend, with agricultural investment by states averaging between 1% and 3% of their total budgets (Adeyemi et al., 2023). This chronic underfunding is a major factor in the low productivity and food insecurity plaguing the country.

Health Sector Budgetary Allocation Trends

- In 2024, the **federal health budget was USD 842.8 million**, which amounted to 4.47% of the total budget. This figure is slightly less than one-third of the 15% benchmark set by the Abuja Declaration.
- The proposed **2025 budget showed an increase to USD 1.7 billion**, representing 5.18% of the national budget. While this is a notable rise, it still falls far short of the 15% benchmark and leaves a substantial funding gap of over USD 1.78 billion.

Social Protection Sector Budgetary Allocation Trends

- Nigeria's total expenditure on social protection (excluding health) as a percentage of its GDP stood at 0.7% in 2019, which is the lowest among comparable countries. While the social protection budget has seen some increases, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, it remains profoundly insufficient for a country with a large, vulnerable population (**ILO Social Protection Platform**).

4.3.2 Commitments and mainstreaming into core national funding

A disconnect exists between the rhetoric of long-term strategies and the reality of financial commitments. While policies like the NMPFAN are fully costed at ₦294.75 billion over five years, national budget allocations consistently fall short of the required funding. This creates a situation where strategic plans become aspirational documents rather than actionable roadmaps. The analysis also highlights a fiscal maze where multiple, concurrent budgets and a lack of a coordinated financing agenda lead to operational and implementation challenges.

Many of Nigeria's programs are reliant on external funding, which creates a sustainability risk. The program inventory shows that, the World Bank, for instance, provides a lot of the funding for initiatives like ANRiN and the new HOPE-PHC. This dependency makes these programs vulnerable to shifts in donor priorities or donor fatigue. The new administration's Nigeria Health Sector Renewal Investment Initiative and its adoption of a Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) is an attempt to address this by transitioning donor-funded programs to locally managed systems and aligning all state and federal budgets under a unified strategy. This represents a positive move toward mainstreaming these efforts into core national funding, but it is still in its early stages.

The current government's "Renewed Hope" agenda has brought renewed political commitment to human capital development and governance reform. The establishment of the Nutrition 774 Initiative, a flagship program under the Vice President, demonstrates a heightened political will to tackle malnutrition, with the goal of fostering multi-sectoral collaboration and increasing funding. A significant step toward improving accountability and transparency is the Executive Order mandating the National Social Register as the sole database for all government interventions, which aims to eliminate duplication and political meddling. Despite these positive steps, a historical pattern of new governments abandoning their predecessors' programs remains a significant risk to budget continuity and long-term impact.

4.4 Demand signaling: National priorities expressed in reviewed documents

4.4.1. Types of demand signaling

The policy inventory shows strong primary alignment with global frameworks such as SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being). A categorization of the 'type of demand' of the policies show a higher proportion of innovation (45%) and research (30%) mandates, in contrast to proportion categorized as scaling (25%). This distribution indicates a scaling gap within Nigeria's policy environment. The policy infrastructure is effective at generating initial research questions and piloting novel technologies, but it fails to generate the necessary subsequent political or financial momentum to move proven interventions into widespread adoption. This pattern creates a significant risk for CGIAR investments: if funding is mostly directed toward research, it risks worsening the challenge of running pilot projects that never transition into sustained, national programs. Also, a cross-tabulation of type of innovation shows that Technology innovations (e.g., inputs, digital tools) account for 50% of the explicit innovation demands, followed by institutional (25%), policy (15%), and financial (10%) innovations (see Table 2). This highlights that demand remains heavily weighted toward technical fixes, often overlooking the critical institutional and financial reforms required to make those technical fixes viable or accessible.

Table 2: Types of innovation demanded

Type of Innovation	Examples from Inventory	Share of Innovation Demand
Technology	Digital Platforms (NDAS), Biofortification (AFSNS, NMPFAN), Solar Energy (ESP)	50%
Institutional	Governance Structures (One Health), M&E Systems (NMPFAN), Land Reform (NLTP)	25%
Policy	Regulatory Reform (Food Hygiene Regs), Legislation (Water Resources Bill, Seed Policy)	15%
Financial	Credit Schemes (ESP), Insurance (NAIC Act), Green Bonds (NCCP)	10%

Analysis of stakeholder demand reveals that effective demand is highly segmented and specific to the type of innovation requested. For example, the private sector consistently exhibits high effective demand only when the policy focuses on financial or technology innovations, demonstrating an interest in scalable, market-driven solutions (e.g., demands for regulatory clarity, credit access, or digital tool adoption). In contrast, smallholders, women's groups, and NGOs often show high demand for institutional and policy innovations, such as better extension systems, regulatory changes regarding land rights, or mechanisms for participatory governance

4.4.2. Mapping policy intent to effective demand for scaling

We found most policies to have an aspirational-action deficit, where high policy intent, evidenced by stated goals and problem statements, is fundamentally decoupled from implementation and resource allocation. For instance, the goal of the National Nutrition Strategy is, 'eliminating stunting among all children under five by 2030', but only calls for 'further research on locally available micronutrients' and 'the creation of a new, unfunded coordinating committee'. This demonstrates a reliance on research and institutional mechanisms that are not matched by the urgent timeline or scale of the stated goal.

Again, the Rural Infrastructure Program, focuses on the problem of, "Rural poverty is exacerbated by a severe lack of market access, resulting in systemic supply deficits and food instability." However, "Advocate for future private sector participation in infrastructure financing. Here, the government signals the severity of the problem but offloads the solution and financing burden onto external parties without creating explicit policy instruments (e.g., tax incentives, guaranteed off-take) to compel action. The aspirational-action deficit highlights that Nigerian policy makers often utilize strong "vision statements" that are decoupled from immediate implementation capacity. Overcoming this requires not just technical scaling, but first investing in institutional innovation, such as transparent monitoring frameworks and enhanced cross-sectoral coordination capacity, to force alignment between intent and action.

Generally, Nigeria's policy and program analysis reveals a strong aspirational demand for improvements in nutrition, health and food security, but a significant actionable demand deficit. The policy landscape is

characterized by high-level goals and urgency signals related to systemic issues of malnutrition, poverty and climate vulnerability. However, most of the policies and programs lack the critical components (such as explicit funding commitments, and dedicated implementation strategies) necessary to translate intent into effective demand for innovation scaling.

4.4.3. National priorities/demand and alignment to CGIAR's focus areas

The analysis of the inventories indicates an explicit alignment between Nigeria's national priorities and the innovations produced by CGIAR. Generally, Nigeria's policy documents and programs are actively seeking the very solutions that CGIAR provides. For instance:

- **Biofortified crops:** The NMPFAN and the AFSNS both promote the production and consumption of biofortified crops like Vitamin A cassava, iron beans, and zinc rice to address widespread micronutrient deficiencies. This is a core area of CGIAR's work through its HarvestPlus program (CGIAR 2025a).
- **Digital Agriculture:** The various youth employment initiatives seek digital tools for agricultural extension, market access, and data collection. CGIAR's focus on digital innovations like ICT-enabled early warning systems and e-extension platforms is a direct match for this demand.
- **Climate-Smart Solutions:** Initiatives ACRoSAL project and the NATIP call for climate-resilient farming practices, drought-resistant seeds, and water management solutions. These align perfectly with CGIAR's research on climate-smart agriculture and its Scaling for Impact program's mandate to scale land and water innovations.

This alignment provides a strong basis for a strategic partnership, as CGIAR's innovations can be directly integrated into Nigeria's existing policy frameworks and programmatic needs.

4.4.4. Supply signaling: CGIAR innovation landscape in Nigeria

The CGIAR presence in Nigeria is delivered through several core centers and global initiatives, targeting smallholder farmers, youth, SMEs, private sector, and policy makers across the value chain. The CGIAR's innovation supply is highly strategic, filling critical implementation and policy gaps identified in the national policy analysis that tend to favor staple crop productivity and general governance while underserving niche but crucial areas.

Table 3: Examples of National demand and CGIAR innovation supply

National Policy Gap/ Area of Low Emphasis (Demand)	Aligned CGIAR Innovation/Program (Supply)	Alignment Focus
Lack of National Dairy Strategy	ILRI's National Dairy Policy (2024) and National Livestock Master Plan (N-LMP): The N-LMP provides an investment roadmap for the entire livestock sector (breeding, health, processing) while the Dairy Policy aims for self-sufficiency in milk production.	Economic and Food Security: Provides a strategic, policy-backed pathway for formalizing and investing in the livestock sector, which contributes significantly to GDP.
Unrealized Aquaculture Potential	WorldFish/IFPRI's National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2025-2029): This co-created policy is a roadmap to increase aquaculture production by 1 million metric tons, optimize resource use, and promote inclusive growth.	Nutrition and Livelihoods: Targets increased production of nutritious aquatic foods and supports the design of the sector to be resilient against future shocks.
Gaps in Integrated Soil Fertility	IITA/CGIAR's Regional Hub for Fertilizer and Soil Health: Supports the Presidential Soil Health Initiative by developing digital soil maps and site-specific fertilizer recommendations (4R stewardship).	Sustainable Intensification: Elevates soil health from a technical issue to a national political priority, crucial for long-term productivity.
Weak Institutional Coordination	IWMI's MSD-FLID and CGIAR Policy Initiatives: ILRI/WorldFish/IFPRI are embedded in the co-creation of national policies, ensuring that scientific evidence informs policy from the design stage and promoting coherence across different government ministries.	Policy Coherence: Institutionalizes evidence-based decision-making to ensure alignment between research, policy, and investment.

The examples show that CGIAR innovation supply landscape in Nigeria is well-aligned with key national goals for agri-food productivity and inclusion. The findings established that, most national policies do not have adequate budgetary allocation, and ensure inclusion across the three tiers of government. Thus, while good technical innovations exist, the institutional and financial pipeline for moving them from research stations to farmers' fields is weak. The policy gaps identified from inventory analysis provides a strategic opportunity for deeper CGIAR engagement on matters related to governance, institutional, and financing capacity, especially at state and local government levels. For better alignment and maximum impact of its innovations, CGIAR, should prioritize innovations that encompasses sub-national financing models for nutrition, health and food security intervention. CGIAR can provide evidence and frameworks for institutionalizing effective multi-stakeholder coordination and also enhance the sustainability and reach of its existing scientific and process innovations.

5. Synthesis and Discussion

The analysis consistently shows that Nigeria's national policies and institutional programs for nutrition, health, and food security are highly aligned with the country's most pressing needs. The existence of comprehensive, multi-sectoral strategies like the NMPFAN and NATIP demonstrates that the government has a clear vision for its agrifood systems and has committed, on paper, to modern and evidence-based solutions. These policies call for the types of innovations that CGIAR produces. The issue is the failure of these policies to translate into tangible, widespread impact on the ground. It is evident that the alignment is strong, but the coherence between policy and implementation is weak.

The primary bottleneck preventing the successful matching of national priorities with development interventions is largely institutional and fiscal. While policies are conceptually sound, they are often designed in a fragmented, top-down manner without a clear, coordinated financial or monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan. This fragmentation is a systemic issue, acknowledged in documents like the One Health Strategic Plan, which notes poor data sharing and collaboration among key ministries (Anjorin et al., 2019). A consequence of this is the mismatch between policy commitments and budgetary realities. For instance, while the NMPFAN is a detailed, costed plan, a review of national budgets reveals that the financial commitments required for its implementation are not being met. Compounding this is a historical tendency for new administrations to create new programs instead of building on the successes of their predecessors, as seen with the fate of programs like SURE-P.

The implementation gap is a function of several interlocking factors, which can be understood through the lens of CGIAR's Scaling frameworks. For example, the scaling of a digital agriculture innovation can be hindered by a lack of basic infrastructure such as reliable electricity, network connectivity, and digital literacy in rural areas (CGIAR, 2025c). A well-designed intervention cannot reach its intended beneficiaries if the data to identify them is absent or unreliable.

Improving nutrition, health, and food security outcomes in Nigeria requires a collaborative, multi-stakeholder approach that focuses on strengthening the enabling environment for scaling. The government must take the lead in ensuring political will and aligning its financial commitments with its policy intentions.

The private sector's role is to serve as a partner in innovation and investment, but it needs a clear, predictable, and de-risked policy environment to do so. This is where CGIAR can play a crucial role as a science-for-impact partner, to provide evidence for policymaking, co-design innovations with partners and build the capacity of national institutions to manage and scale solutions. By focusing on institutional strengthening, policy coherence, and building a supportive ecosystem for innovation, CGIAR can help ensure that Nigeria's policies lead to tangible, sustainable impact.

6. Conclusion

Nigeria has articulated a clear vision for addressing its challenges in nutrition, health, and food security. The analysis shows that the country's extensive policy landscape is highly aligned with national needs and CGIAR's strategic objectives. However, a persistent and multi-faceted implementation gap, stemming from fragmented institutional frameworks, underfunding, and weak M&E systems, prevents these policies from achieving their intended impact.

This report concludes that, CGIAR, through its Scaling for Impact science program, is uniquely positioned to address the identified gaps by acting as a science-for-impact partner. The recommendations outlined in this report provide a strategic roadmap for CGIAR to move beyond traditional research partnerships to a more holistic engagement. By supporting the government in institutionalizing coordination, strengthening data systems, and co-designing bundled innovations that address systemic barriers, CGIAR can play a catalytic role.

The goal is to help Nigeria transition from a policy environment of good intentions to one of robust, scalable, and sustainable impact. This report serves as a foundational document providing the evidence and justification for a coordinated approach to research-for-development. With a targeted focus on institutional and financial coherence, CGIAR can help ensure that its innovations reach the most vulnerable populations, contributing meaningfully to a future of improved nutrition, health, and food security for all Nigerians.

07. Limitations

The primary limitation of this analysis is its reliance on the Excel inventories. While the data is extensive, it is not exhaustive. A notable gap is the lack of comprehensive, multi-year budget execution data for all ministries and programs. The available budget data, while useful for 2024 and 2025, is often presented at a high level and may not reflect actual spending. A second limitation is the potential for a positive bias in official government and donor reports. The analysis could have benefited from semi-structured interviews with a range of stakeholders, to provide insights into M&E challenges. To address this limitation, the report will be shared and presented to all stakeholders at a validation workshop in Nigeria. This approach would help triangulate the information and fill the content gaps in the current version of the document.

08. Recommendations

The following actionable recommendations are to contribute to addressing the systemic gaps identified in the policy and programmatic landscape for nutrition, health, and food security in Nigeria.

- CGIAR should offer technical assistance to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security in its ongoing review of the National Gender Policy in Agriculture. This assistance would focus on providing evidence on the specific barriers women face in accessing digital technologies, land, and credit. The goal is to ensure the new strategic plan for 2025-2030 is data-driven and includes actionable legal, institutional, and financial reforms to improve inclusive access to resources.

- Support the government in developing a unified legal framework for agrifood systems. This would involve a comprehensive effort to harmonize disparate laws related to land use, water resources, food safety, and seed systems to create a more predictable and enabling environment for both private sector investment and the sustainable scaling of innovations.
- Support the government in developing a robust, interoperable data ecosystem, moving beyond fragmented databases to a federated system for agriculture, health, and social protection. This would provide real-time data for decision-making and accountability, a goal already articulated in programs like HOPE-PHC and the renewed push for the National Social Register.
- Facilitate a multi-donor dialogue to establish a Scaling for Impact Challenge Fund, that co-finances bundled, proven innovations. This would align donors around a single, de-risked portfolio and address the problem of thinly spread funding. This fund would provide the catalytic capital needed to move innovations from pilot to scale.
- De-risk the scaling of single innovations by packaging CGIAR innovations e.g., biofortified seeds with complementary interventions like digital literacy training, financial services, and legal support for land tenure.
- Work with private sector partners, including commercial banks and FinTech companies, to develop innovative financial products for smallholder farmers and agripreneurs. This could include digital credit systems for inputs, weather-indexed insurance schemes (as an upgrade to the existing Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation Act, and micro-lending for women's cooperatives.
- Engage national institutions, including universities, research institutes, and civil society organizations, in capacity-sharing initiatives to train them to be champions of CGIAR's innovations. This approach, which is central to CGIAR's mandate, would build a sustainable domestic constituency for evidence-based solutions that can endure beyond a single program or political cycle.
- Engage media and traditional leaders to transform cultural norms around gender, land tenure, and technology adoption. This addresses the underlying social and cultural barriers that can undermine the best-intentioned policies and helps create an environment where innovations can be adopted equitably and sustainably.

Annex 1: Thematic Codebook for Demand Signals

Code	Definition	Associated Keyword Examples (Source)	Focus Area
C01: Climate Vulnerability	Impacts of environmental changes on production or wellbeing.	Drought, flood, adaptation, resilience, climate risk, desertification (NCCP, NAP, NLTP)	Resilience / Sustainability
C02: Clinical Nutrition Deficiency	Specific human health outcomes related to inadequate nutrient intake.	Stunting, wasting, micronutrient, anemia, complementary feeding (NMPFAN, AFSNS)	Health/Nutrition
C03: Systemic Supply Deficits	Problems related to the physical quantity or quality of food produced.	Low yield, post-harvest loss, import dependence, low mechanization (NATIP, NDAS)	Food Security / Agriculture
C04: Economic Access Barriers	Challenges related to purchasing power and poverty constraints.	Poverty line, low-income, affordability, socioeconomic, vulnerability (NDP, NPRGS, ESP)	Poverty / Livelihoods
C05: Governance & Coordination Gaps	Institutional failures in policy implementation, monitoring, or coherence.	Policy silo, weak enforcement, lack of data, fragmented mandates (One Health, NPFSIS, Water Bill)	Institutional / Policy
C06: Gender and Equity Disparities	Issues related to unequal access, control over resources, or social inclusion.	Women's rights, gender gap, female leadership, discriminatory norms (Gender Policy in Agriculture, Revised Gender Policy)	Inclusion / SDG 5

Links to policy and program inventories

Annex No.	Title	Description	Access Link
Annex 2	Policy Inventory and Profiling Sheet	Comprehensive list of national policies reviewed, including goals, stakeholders, and implementation details.	Policy Analysis
Annex 3	Institutional Programs Inventory and Profiling	Details of institutional programs related to nutrition, health, food, and water security.	Inventory of Institutional programs_updated_Nigeria.xlsx
Annex 4	Demand Signals from Policy Inventory	Profiling of policy demand signals and alignment with CGIAR's focus areas.	Demand data from policy and programs - Nigeria.xlsx

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A farmer inspects a thriving maize field (photo: shutterstock)



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