2025

CLIMATE AND NUTRITION INTEGRATION:

EVIDENCE GENERATION, STAKEHOLDER MAPPING, AND POLICY LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS IN NIGERIA

FINAL REPORT

I-CAN

Sawubona

gain
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition

Irish Aid
An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN): The Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN) is a multistakeholder initiative that aims to advance action to address the critical nexus of climate change and nutrition. It was launched by the Government of Egypt, in its role as COP27 President and is hosted by WHO. The core partners include FAO, GAIN, the SUN Movement, and UNEP.

Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN): The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) is a Swiss based foundation launched at the UN in 2002 to tackle the human suffering caused by malnutrition. Working with governments, businesses and civil society, we aim to transform food systems so that they deliver healthier diets for all people, especially the most vulnerable, from more sustainable food systems.

Sawubona Advisory Services Limited: Sawubona Advisory Services brings over a decade of experience in designing, developing, and implementing solutions to some of Africa's most pressing development challenges. Since its establishment in 2012, it has built a strong reputation for leveraging deep expertise in market-focused research and analysis to drive meaningful development outcomes. Its multidisciplinary team shares a commitment to using market-based approaches to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The firm's services include social impact programme advisory (design & development) and implementation, as well as digital enablement to scale impact.

Citation: I-CAN (2025). Climate and Nutrition Integration: Evidence Generation, Stakeholder Mapping, and Policy Landscape Analysis in Nigeria, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN).

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Acknowledgements

Our thanks are extended to the members of the wider GAIN team, for their time and effort to guide the development of the report, including Antony Ogolla, Oliver Camp, Stella Nordhagen, Jamie Morrison, Sharada Keats and Jessica Colston.

We also acknowledge the contributions of the consulting team from Sawubona Advisory Services: Obinna Igwebuike, John Okonkwo, and Yusuf Durodola.

We further recognise the contributions of Joyce Akpata and Glory Solomon-Eseh of GAIN Nigeria, who provided country-level coordination, stakeholder engagement, and technical support throughout the development of the report.

We would also like to extend our gratitude to Irish Aid for their support for I-CAN and the development of this report.

This report was prepared by GAIN and published as a technical contribution to I-CAN. It does not necessarily reflect the views of Irish Aid or constitute an endorsement by each of the I-CAN partners.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nigeria faces a pressing dual challenge of escalating food insecurity and the negative impacts of climate change. In response, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) engaged Sawubona to conduct a comprehensive study on the intricate links between climate change and nutrition outcomes in the country. The project's core objective is to lay the groundwork for integrating climate and nutrition considerations into national and subnational policies, programmes, and investments, thereby ensuring that future food systems strategies are both resilient to climate shifts and sensitive to nutritional needs. This engagement is structured around a four-phase methodology: policy landscape research and analysis, stakeholder mapping and analysis, national-level consultation, and the development of a final report.

To effectively identify the level of integration of climate action and nutrition, we needed a clear method for assessment. The Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN), launched by the Government of Egypt at COP27, provided a four-tier classification framework for this assessment. This framework offers a structured methodology for evaluating how well policies and interventions integrate both climate resilience and improved nutrition outcomes, ranging from Level 1: "no intentional connectedness" to Level 4: "commitment to mobilising resources with distinct plans to take action." Our study utilised this I-CAN framework to assess the current level of integration within relevant policies and interventions.

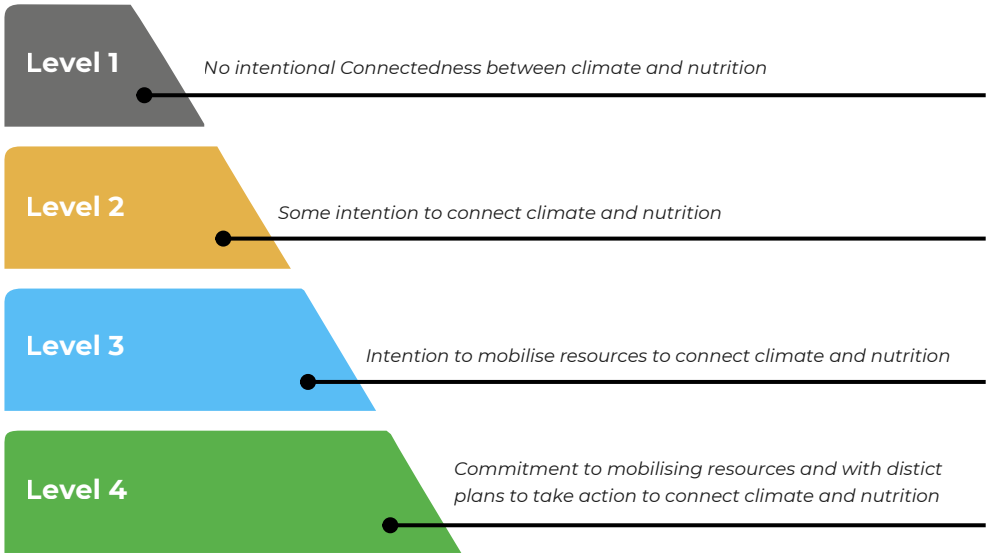


Figure 1: *Overview of the I-CAN Classification framework*

This executive summary lays out our approach and presents the key findings from our assessment of existing policies and initiatives. We provide a detailed overview of how climate resilience and improved nutrition outcomes are currently integrated, with results disaggregated for national and sub-national policies and initiatives, as well as for climate- and nutrition-specific interventions. While choosing these policies and initiatives, we considered publicly available, time-relevant (some publicly available policies are no longer in use) and accessible policies at both National and State levels. For an in-depth understanding of our methodology and a complete list of policies and initiatives analysed, please refer to the dedicated sections within the main report.

To ensure consistent evaluation of climate and nutrition policies, we developed a set of 21 specific parameters: 13 focused on climate and 8 on nutrition. These parameters create a uniform framework, allowing for objective comparisons, identification of gaps, and a clear assessment of outcomes related to climate and nutrition. Each policy or initiative was evaluated against these 21 parameters and, based on their presence or absence, assigned a corresponding level of integration using the I-CAN Classification Framework (Figure 1).

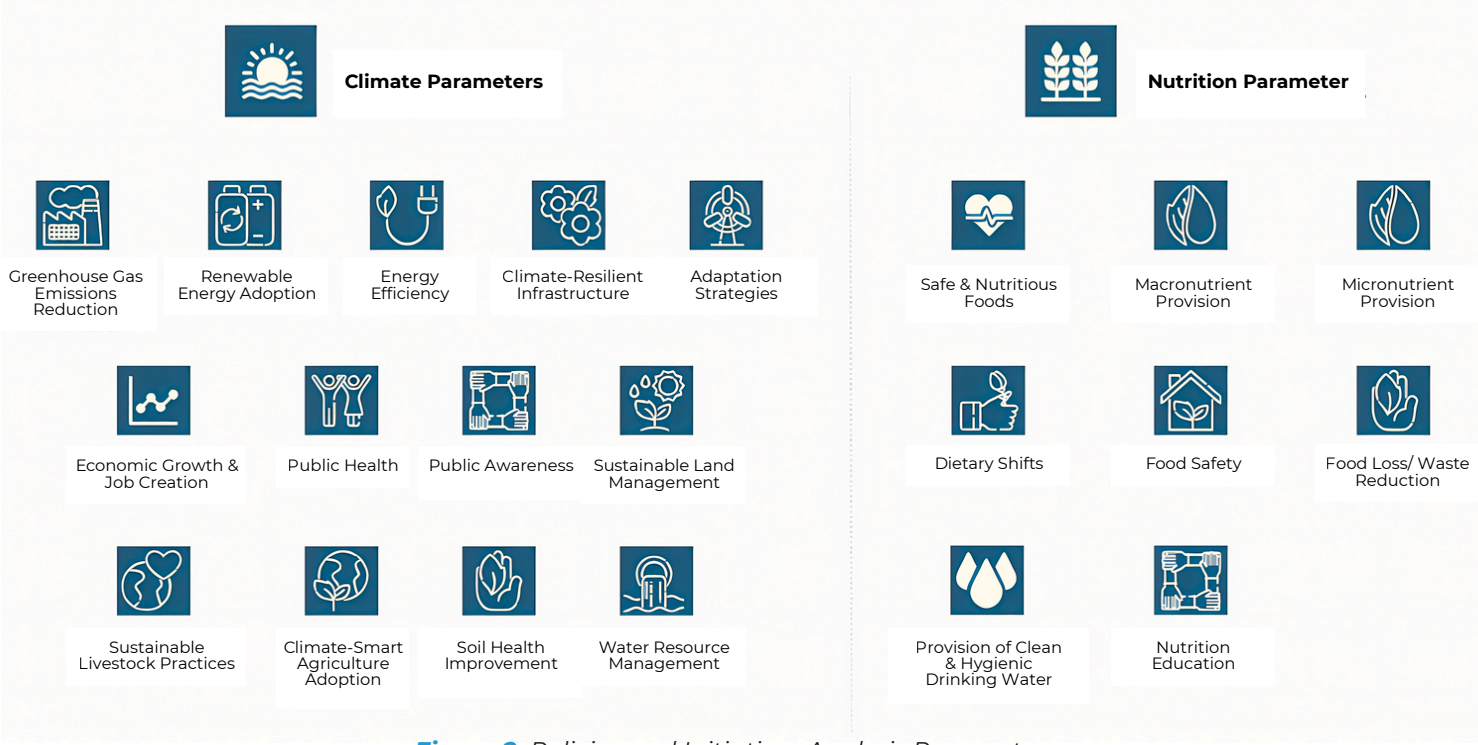


Figure 2: *Policies and Initiatives Analysis Parameters*

1.1 Summary of Results

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
National Climate Policies	4 (50%)	4 (50%)		
State Climate Policies	5 (57.1%)	2 (42.9%)		
National Nutrition Policies	9 (81.8%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (9.1%)	
State Nutrition Policies	7 (87.5%)	1 (12.5%)		
Climate Initiatives & Investments	3 (37.5%)	3 (37.5%)		2 (25%)
Nutrition Initiatives & Investments	10 (83.3%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (8.3%)	

1.1 Summary of Results

These results reveal a pervasive and critical disconnect. The majority of policies, from key national climate policies like Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the National Climate Change Policy to numerous state-level climate and nutrition policies, currently operate in silos, exhibiting no intentional connectedness between climate change and nutrition. In the climate sector, this means that climate action is often designed without explicitly considering its profound impacts on food systems, agricultural productivity, and ultimately, human nutritional status, potentially exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. Conversely, within the nutrition sector, policies and initiatives largely disregard the growing threats posed by climate variability and extreme weather events, failing to build resilience against climate-induced food insecurity and malnutrition.

The highest integration, Level 4, seen in the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP) and the Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II (ARAF II), is characterised by a definitive commitment to mobilising resources and taking explicit action to connect the two parameters. Specifically, the AAAP moves beyond policy by establishing a pillar focused on climate-smart digital technologies with a quantifiable target: scaling access to 30 million farmers while aiming to reduce malnutrition for at least 10 million people, clearly linking climate-resilience investment to a specific nutrition outcome. Similarly, ARAF II's Level 4 status is driven by its design as an investment fund with a clear objective to enhance climate resilience and explicitly link this to improved food security and nutrition, complete with a Technical Assistance Facility to support adaptation interventions and established mechanisms for impact measurement related to income, productivity, and resilience. In contrast, Level 3 policies, such as the Nigeria National Pathways to Food Systems Transformation and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Strategy, demonstrate a strong intention to connect climate and nutrition but focus more on setting the strategic framework. The National Pathways extensively details both Nutrition and Food Safety Enhancement (e.g., fortification, education, nutrient profiling) and Climate Change Adaptation (e.g., climate-smart agriculture, biofortified crops) as parallel, high-priority objectives but does not specify resource mobilisation for a joint outcome. The SUN Strategy solidifies this intention by recognising that efficient spending must involve an integrated approach linking improved nutrition with other approaches, including climate change response, thus establishing the necessary strategic alignment without detailing the specific resource mobilisation mechanism for a unified climate-nutrition intervention. These are, however, exceptions to the overarching trend where climate action often overlooks nutritional implications, and nutrition efforts largely disregard climate vulnerabilities. This fundamental fragmentation significantly hinders the development of holistic and resilient solutions, leaving the population, particularly the most vulnerable, exposed to the compounding crises of climate change and malnutrition.

To address these findings, a strategic, multi-faceted approach is essential to guide ongoing and future policy reviews and strengthen advocacy efforts. For policies under review, such as the National Policy on Food and Nutrition, the Agriculture Sector Food Strategy, and the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP), it is critical to embed explicit linkages between climate and nutrition. This should include clear connections across policy objectives, targets, and goals, supported by detailed plans outlining execution, funding, timelines, baselines, and lead agencies for integrated outcomes. Future policies should also adopt this holistic approach, as proactive advocacy will be key to shaping an environment that prioritises climate–nutrition integration. In the long term, stakeholders should consider a legislative framework mandating cross-sector collaboration, offering fiscal incentives for dual climate-nutrition investments, and potentially establishing a National Climate and Nutrition Act. Finally, as part of a longer-term recommendation, creating a dedicated National Climate and Nutrition Fund will enable strategic investment in dual-purpose programmes and leverage global financing. A strong advocacy programme must also promote stakeholder buy-in, build capacity, and ensure accountability, as well as secure a climate-resilient and nutrition-secure future for Nigeria.

2. INTRODUCTION

Nigeria is facing a dual crisis of escalating food insecurity and worsening climate impacts, both of which are deeply interconnected. As of 2025, **33.1 million** Nigerians are projected to be food insecure, driven by a complex interaction of economic, environmental, and nutritional challenges. This widespread hunger is further highlighted by the **2024 Global Hunger Index,** where Nigeria ranked 110th out of 127 countries with a serious hunger score of 28.8. Also, about **35%** of children under five are stunted, with northern states being disproportionately affected.

The climate crisis is amplifying these vulnerabilities. **Studies** spanning 2000 to 2023 reveal that rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and extreme weather have led to significant reductions in agricultural productivity across Nigeria. Projections suggest that by 2080, climate change could reduce yields of staple crops, such as millet and sorghum, by **13–20%** in northern Nigeria, further compromising food systems. With over **80%** of Nigerian agriculture reliant on rainfall, increasing temperatures are exacerbating evapotranspiration and water demand, threatening sustainable crop production.

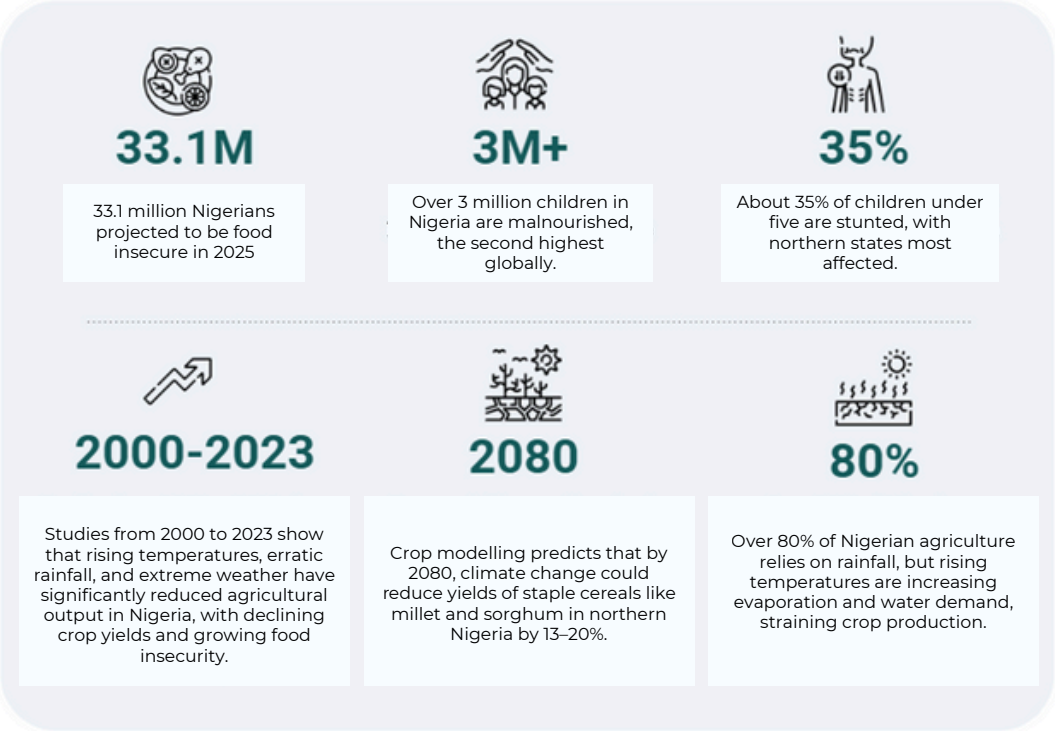


Figure 3: *Climate and Nutrition Situation in Nigeria*

This convergence of climate stress and malnutrition highlights the urgent need for integrated, evidence-based approaches to solve these 2 critical development challenges. The nutrition-climate nexus and its impact on human development is no longer an abstract concept; it is a daily reality for millions of people in Nigeria. Addressing this nexus requires coordinated action, informed by robust data and contextual understanding.

In recognition of this urgency, the Global Alliancea for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) engaged Sawubon Advisory Services to generate actionable insights into the nexus between climate change and nutrition outcomes in Nigeria. The goal is to generate evidence of current levels of integration as a foundation for integrating climate and nutrition into national and subnational policies, programmes, and investments. This engagement seeks to ensure that future strategies are not only climate-resilient but also nutrition-sensitive, enabling Nigeria to build a healthier and more food-secure future.

2.1 Methodology

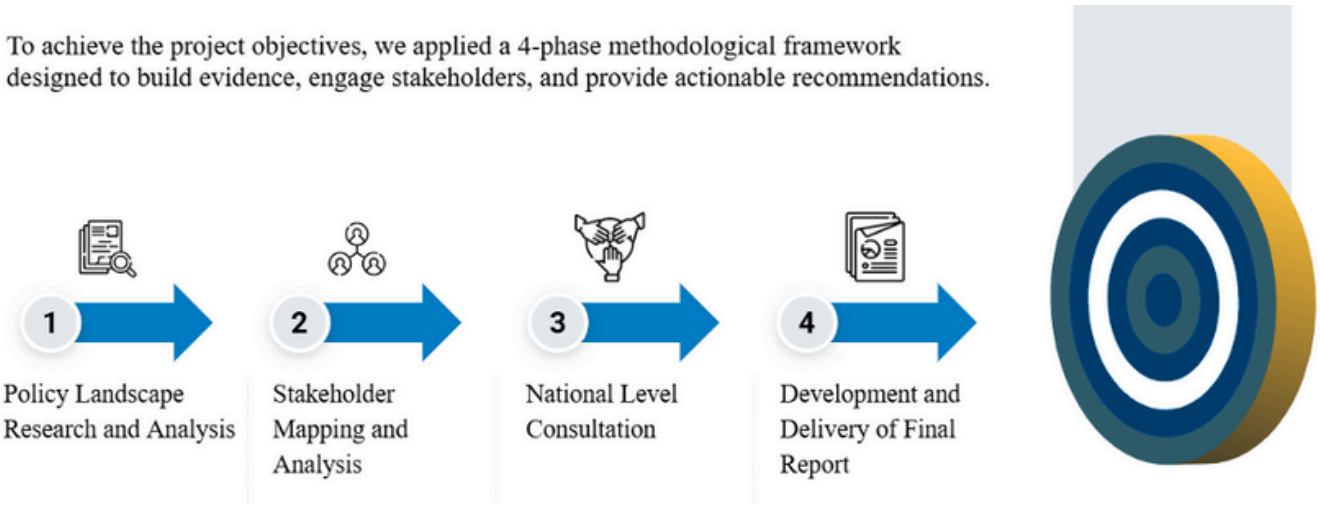


Figure 4: *Project Methodology*

Phase 1: Policy Landscape Research and Analysis

This phase involved a comprehensive review of existing national and subnational policies, initiatives, programmes and investments related to climate change and nutrition in Nigeria. The selected instruments were chosen based on their recency, relevance (still in use), and availability in the public and digital domains. The policy study had the goal of understanding current policy alignments between climate and nutrition and identifying gaps, identifying opportunities for integrating climate-nutrition objectives and establishing a baseline for analysis.

Phase 2: Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

In this phase, the team conducted a stakeholder mapping exercise to rank stakeholders relative to their influence and interest. These stakeholders include:

- Government ministries and agencies
- Development partners
- Civil society organisations
- Academia and research institutions

The objective was to understand the institutional landscape and identify potential champions for policy reform and development.

Phase 3: National-Level Consultation

This step focused on direct engagement with stakeholders through a National Consultation held in Abuja. The consultation provided an opportunity to:

- Validate the preliminary findings from Phases 1 and 2
- Generate contextual insights and on-the-field experiences from stakeholders
- Build consensus on the importance of the climate-nutrition nexus
- Identify policy and programme entry points for action

Phase 4: Development and Delivery of Final Report

In the final stage, findings from the earlier phases were synthesised into a comprehensive report, including:

- Evidence-based recommendations
- Integration of pathways for policy and program design
- Practical guidance tailored for national and subnational actors

This methodology ensured that the project remained evidence-driven, stakeholder-informed, and solution-oriented, positioning it to influence climate and nutrition integration across Nigeria's development agenda.

2.2 Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN)

The Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN) is a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral global flagship programme launched by the Government of Egypt during the "Adaptation and Agriculture" thematic day at COP27. Formally hosted by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as an integral part of the Alliance for Transformative Action for Climate and Health (ATACH), I-CAN brings together core partners including the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement. This collaborative effort recognises the need to address the alarming reality that climate and nutrition targets are significantly off track, necessitating a rapid scale-up of action in both critical areas.

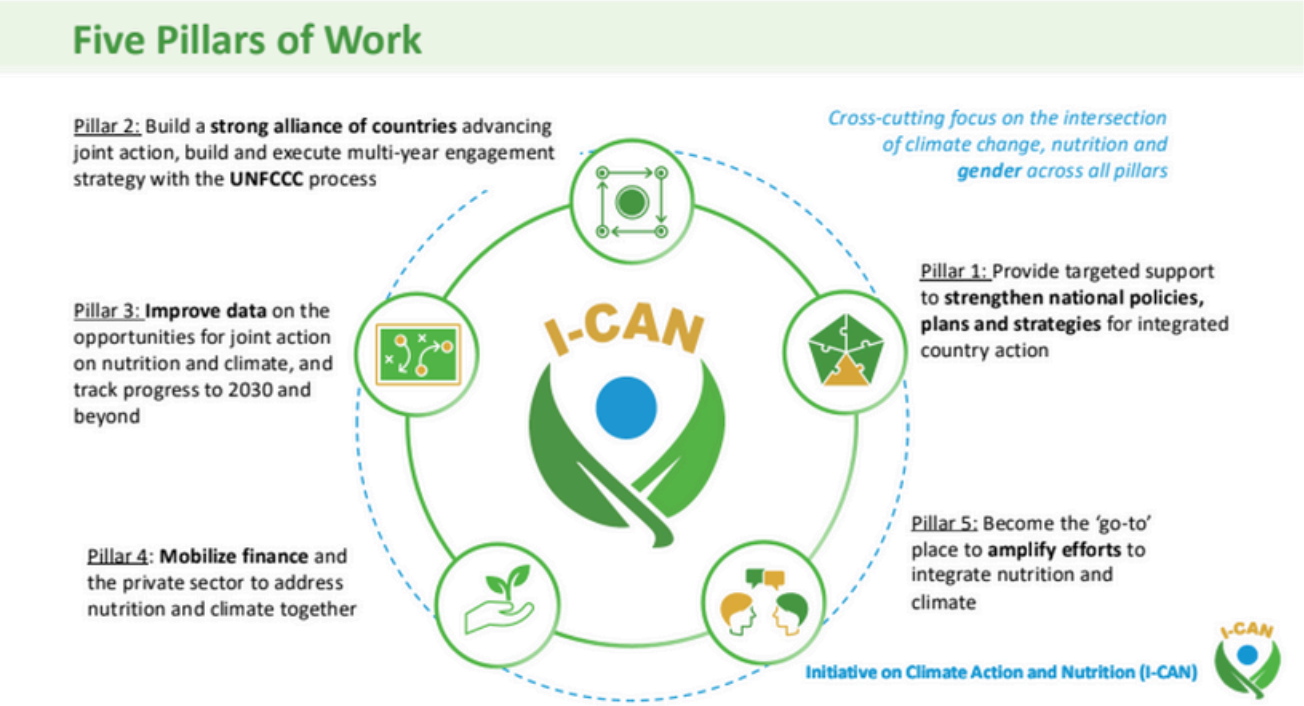


Figure 5: *I-CAN Pillars of Work. Source: Dr. Antony Ogolla, I-CAN Coordinator*

I-CAN operates on the fundamental premise that climate and nutrition are intrinsically linked. Climate change profoundly impacts food systems, influencing production, post-harvest losses, safety, nutrient density of foods, and seasonality. Conversely, promoting improved dietary diversity can contribute to lowering greenhouse gas emissions and bolstering resilience and adaptation strategies. This interconnectedness highlights a unique opportunity: certain climate actions can simultaneously advance nutrition goals, just as specific nutrition interventions can contribute to climate objectives. I-CAN seeks to identify and leverage these synergistic opportunities, fostering "right actions" that deliver dual benefits for both climate and nutrition, accelerating progress towards shared global targets.

For the intersection of climate and nutrition in Nigeria, our approach involved systematically reviewing existing national and subnational policy documents, strategies, and programmes to assess the extent to which nutrition objectives are embedded within climate-related frameworks—and vice versa. This enabled us to evaluate the degree of coherence, alignment, and integration between the two sectors.

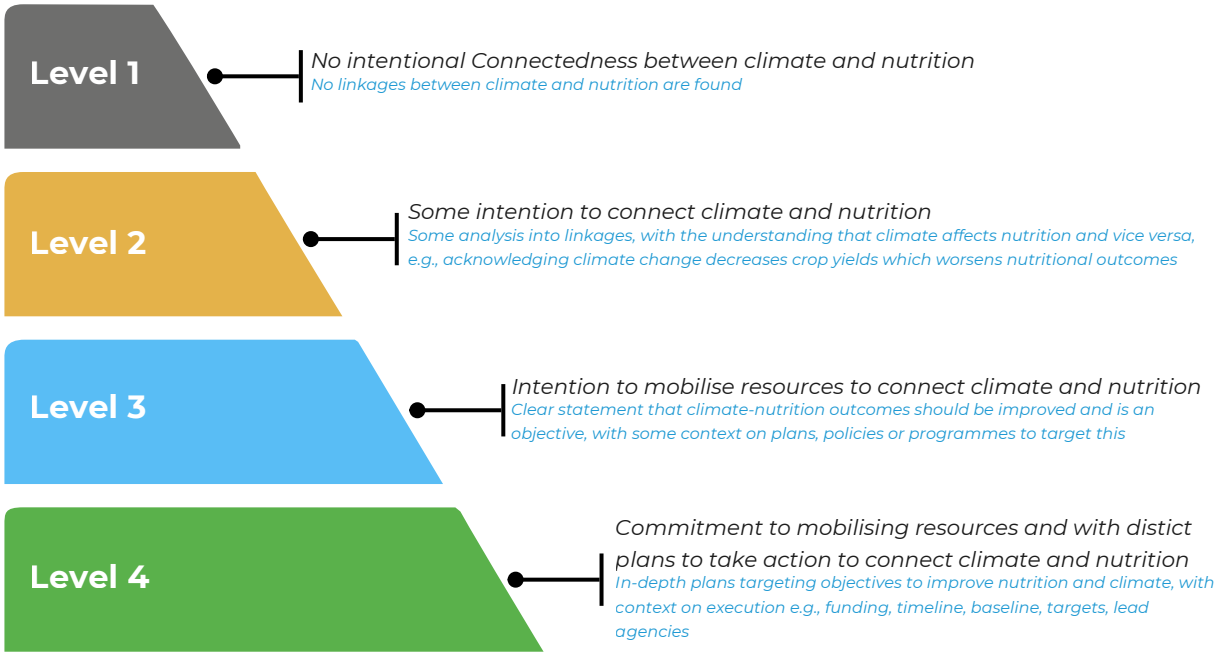
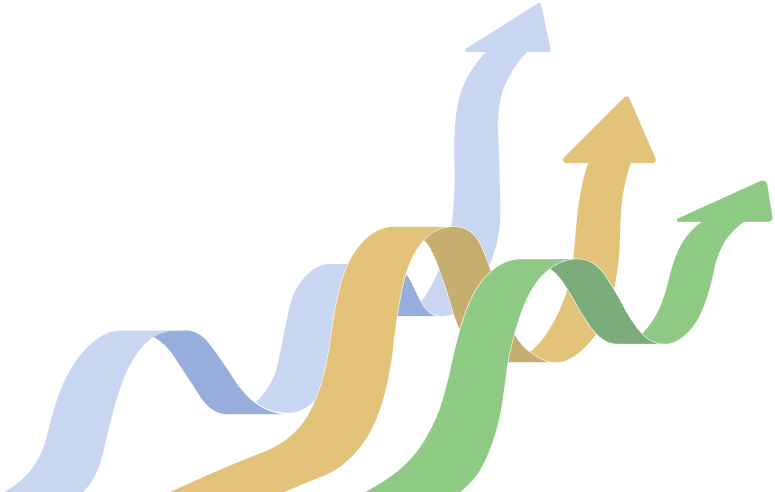


Figure 6: *I-CAN Classification Framework. Source: GAIN Health*

To guide our assessment, we employed the I-CAN (Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition) four-tier classification framework, which offers a structured methodology for determining how well policies and interventions incorporate the dual goals of climate resilience and improved nutrition outcomes. By mapping each policy or initiative against the I-CAN tiers, ranging from no intentional connectedness between climate and nutrition to commitment to mobilising resources with distinct plans to take actions to connect climate and nutrition, we were able to categorise and score their performance, highlighting both strengths and existing gaps. The classification framework, illustrated above, provides a visual representation of these integration levels and supports evidence-based recommendations for enhancing policy coherence moving forward.

2.3 Analysis Parameters

To achieve our analysis objectives, we have developed parameters, recognising the need for consistency in the evaluation of these climate and nutrition policies. These parameters provide a consistent framework for analysing the impact of climate policies on nutrition outcomes, and vice versa, ensuring a standardised approach across all policy evaluations. This will ensure a uniform framework for evaluation, allowing for objective comparisons, identification of gaps, and assessment of policy outcomes.



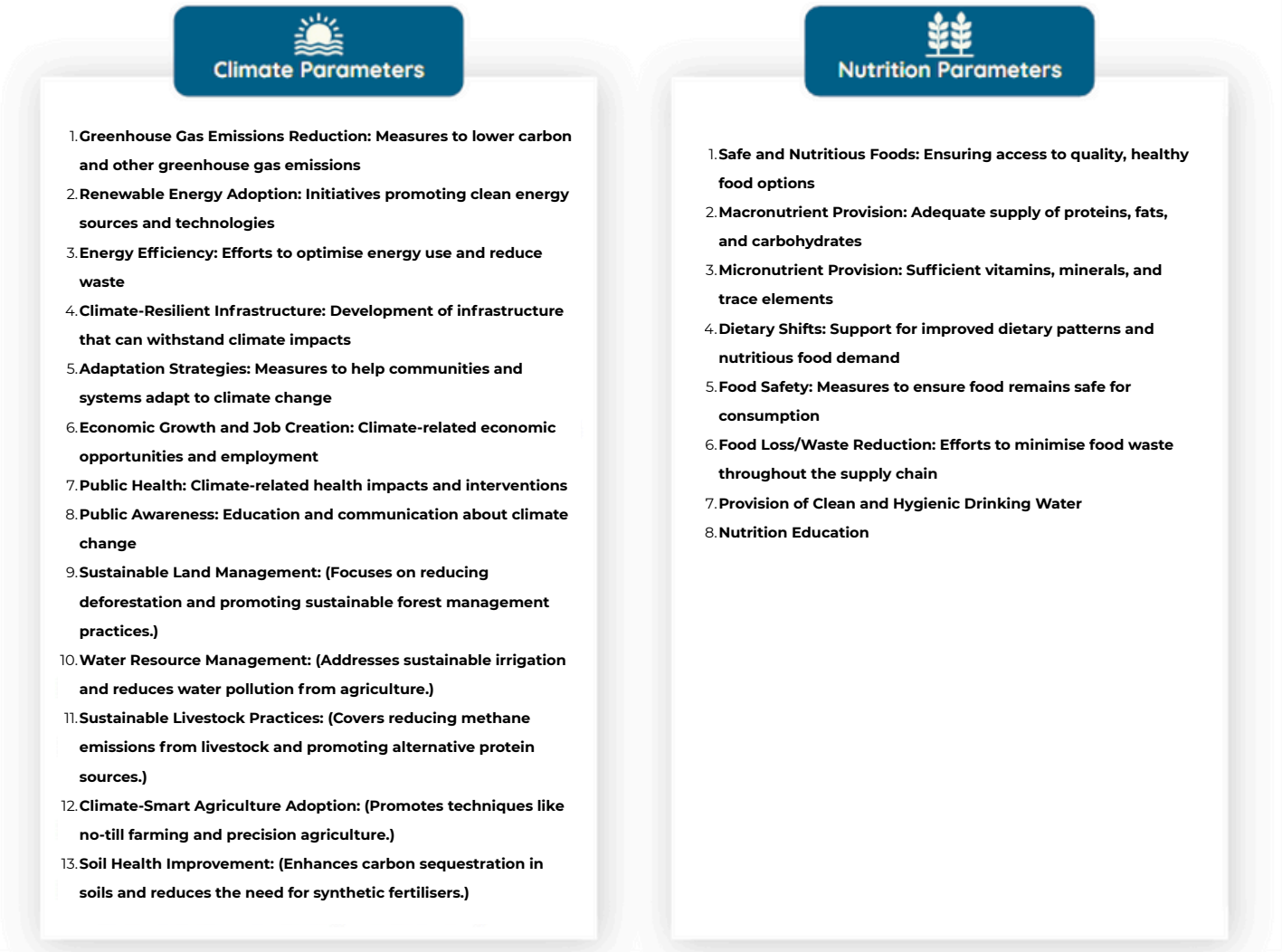


Figure 7: *Climate and Nutrition Outcomes*
Sources: Prevention Web, World Bank, FAO, climatechange.gov.ng, United Nations, Science Direct, Boston University, FAU, Climatechange.gov.ng, FAO.

These parameters were established through a shortlisting process that sourced and consolidated metrics from globally recognised and credible benchmarks, including standards set by international organisations. This methodology was essential to ensure the parameters are authoritative and evidence-based, reflecting established global best practices for both climate and food nutrition.

For every policy, programme, and initiative, we first examined its content to determine whether it explicitly addresses the selected climate and nutrition parameters. Following this analysis, we then assigned a specific classification level of the I-CAN framework, with level 1 being policies, initiatives, programmes and investments that have no linkages between the climate and nutrition. parameters; level 2 being some intention to connect climate and nutrition; level 3 being an intention to mobilise resources to connect climate and nutrition; and level 4 being assigned to policies, initiatives, programmes and investments that showed commitment to mobilising resources

3. POLICY LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

3.1 National Climate Policies

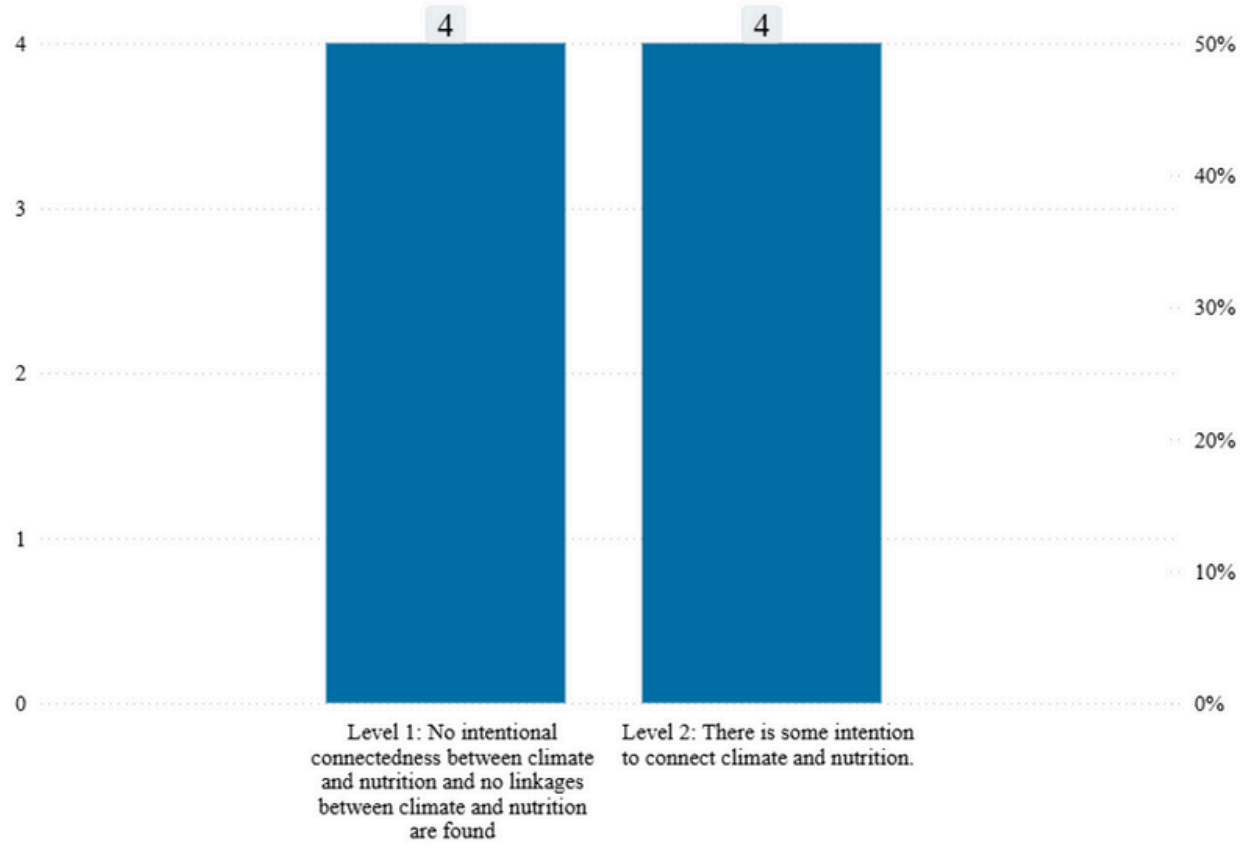


Figure 8: *Level of Integration of National Climate Policies*

Level 1	Level 2
1. Nigeria Nation Adaptation Plan (2020)	1. Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2021)
2. Nigeria's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (2021-2030)	2. National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN) (2020)
3. National Climate Change Act (2021)	3. Climate Smart Agriculture Framework for Nigeria (2024)
4. Nigerian Energy Transition Plan (2022)	4. National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change for Nigeria (2020)

3.1.1 Insights from National Climate Policies

We analysed publicly available, recent and relevant (some publicly available policies are no longer in use) Nigeria's national climate policies. 8 national policies met these criteria. Our analysis shows that Nigeria's national climate policies generally exhibit a low level of integration between climate and nutrition, primarily falling into Levels 1 and 2 of the I-CAN framework. This suggests that while there might be some acknowledgement of the interconnectedness between climate change and its impacts on nutrition (Level 2), the majority of these core climate policies lack explicit or intentional efforts to link climate actions directly with improved nutritional outcomes. The absence of policies at Levels 3 and 4 indicates a significant gap in commitment, resource mobilisation, and distinct, in-depth plans to leverage climate initiatives for specific nutrition benefits or vice versa, highlighting a missed opportunity for holistic and synergistic policy development in Nigeria.

3.2 State Climate Policies

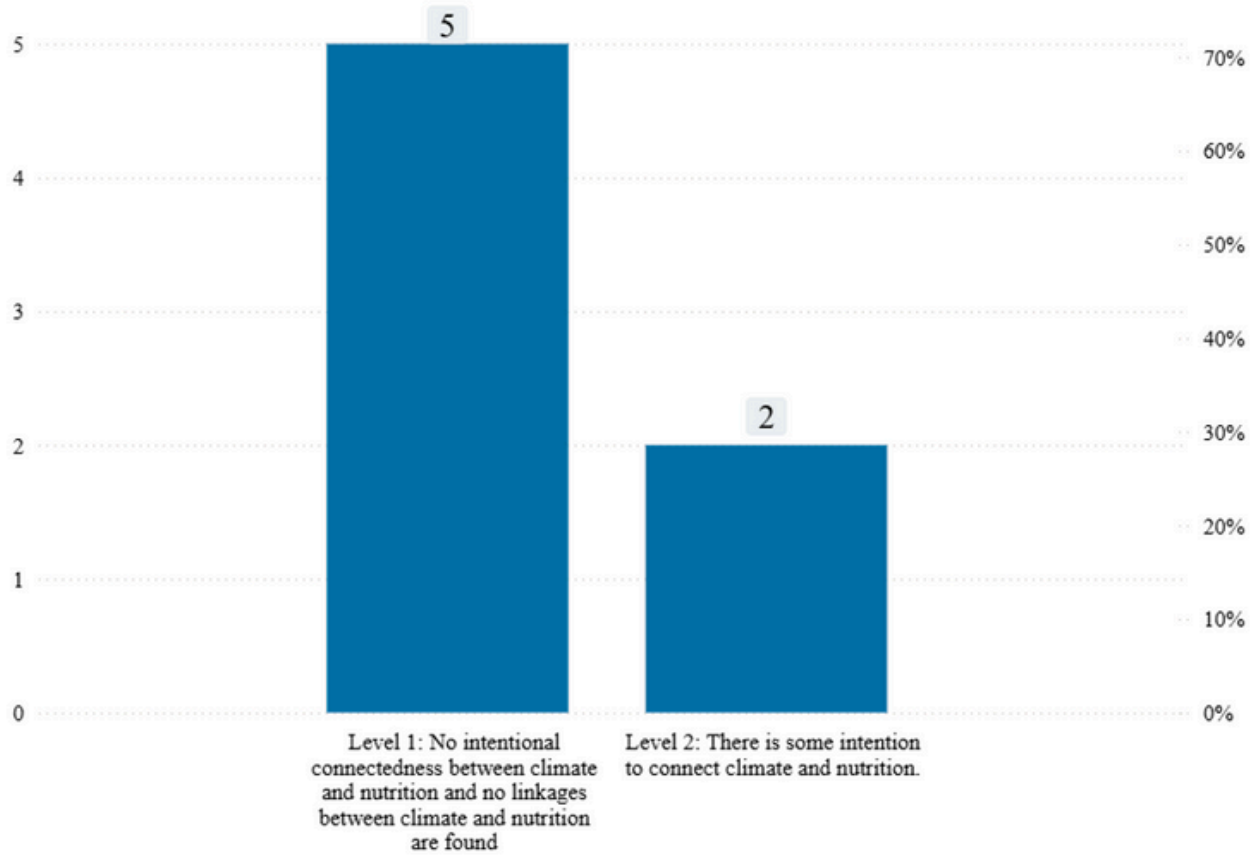
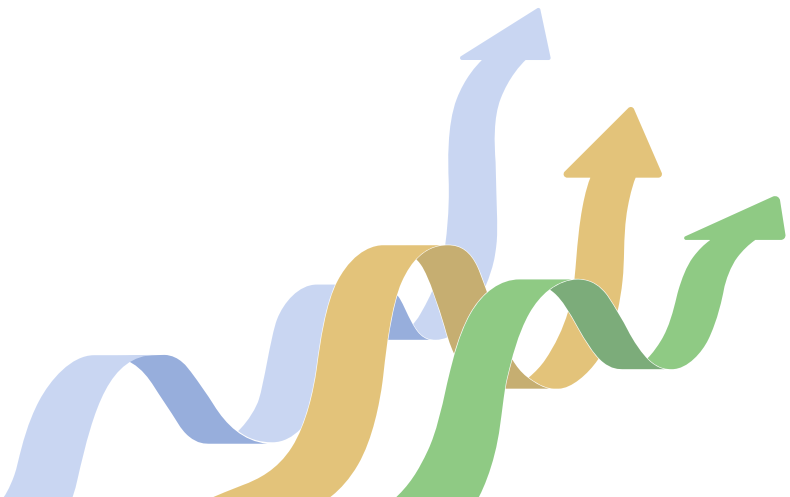


Figure 9: *Level of Integration of State Climate Policies*

Level 1	Level 2
1. Lagos State Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan (LCARP) (2024)	1. Katsina State Green Growth Agenda (KAGGA) (2025)
2. Lagos State Climate Action Plan (CAP 2020-2025)	2. Osun State Climate Action Plan (2025)
3. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for Rivers State (2021)	
4. Ebonyi State Climate Change Policy (2023)	
5. Taraba State Climate Action Plan (2024)	

3.2.1 Insights from State Climate Policies

We analysed publicly available, recent and relevant (some publicly available policies are no longer in use) Nigeria's state climate policies. 7 state policies met these criteria. Our analysis reveals a predominant concentration at Levels 1 and 2, indicating a low level of integration of climate and nutrition considerations in these policies. While some states like Katsina and Osun show intentions to connect climate and nutrition (Level 2), the majority of state-level climate plans, such as those for Lagos, Rivers, Ebonyi, and Taraba, primarily demonstrate no intentional connectedness or explicit linkages (Level 1). The low levels of climate-nutrition integration in both national and state policies pose a significant hurdle to achieving sustainable nutrition in Nigeria. Specifically, the prevalence of policies at Levels 1 and 2 signifies that opportunities to build food system resilience against climate shocks, promote diverse and nutrient-rich diets, and safeguard vulnerable populations from climate-induced malnutrition are being missed. This lack of integrated planning prevents the synergistic deployment of resources, perpetuating a reactive rather than proactive approach to climate impacts on food security and nutrition, ultimately undermining the long-term sustainability of nutritional gains in the face of escalating climate challenges.



3.3 National Nutrition Policies

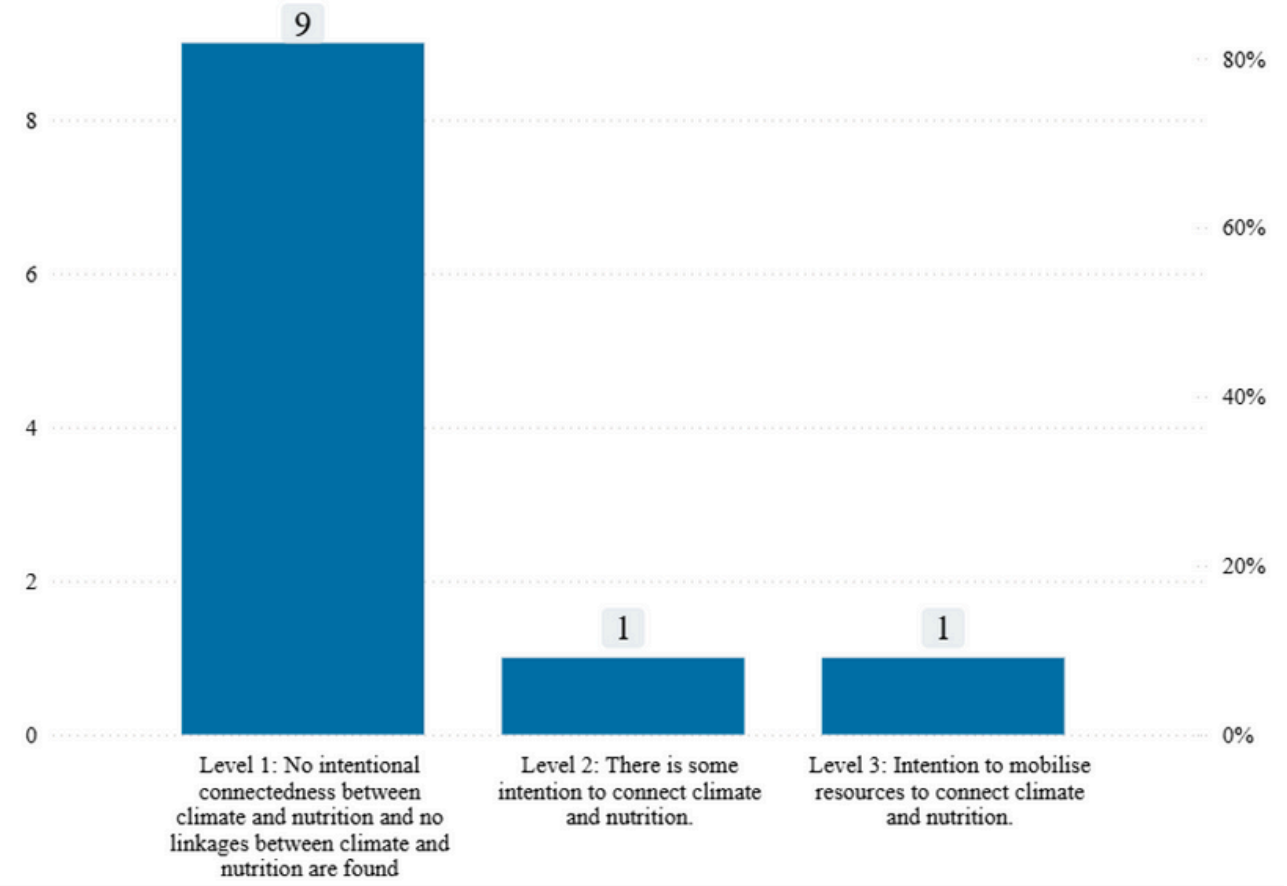


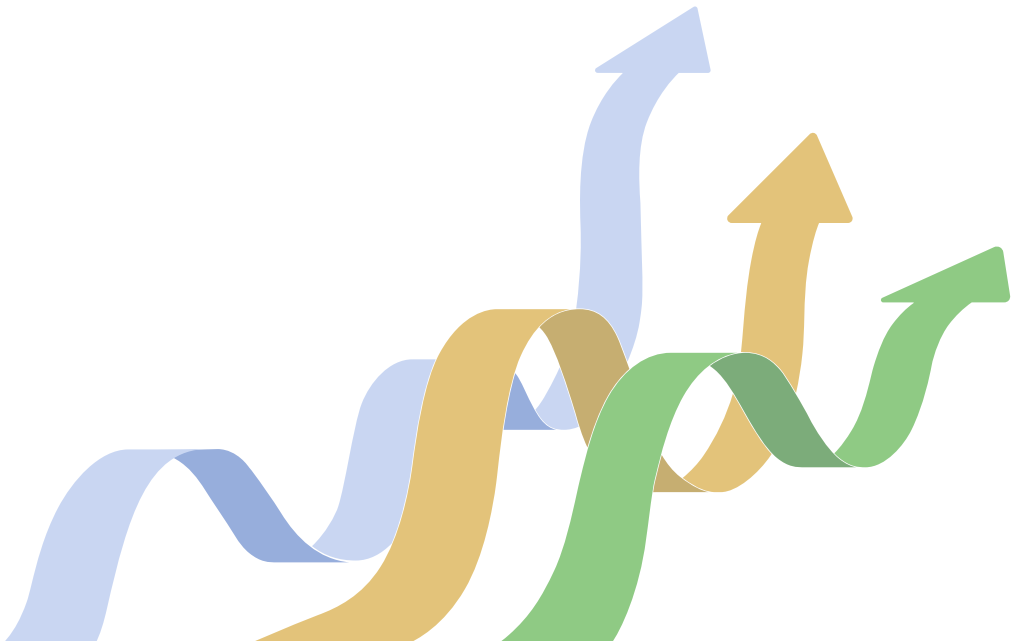
Figure 10: *Level of Integration of National Nutrition Policies*

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. National Policy on Food and Nutrition 2016)	1. National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy 2022 - 2027	1. Nigeria National Pathways to Food Systems Transformation - 2021
2. National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (NMPFAN) 2021 – 2025		
3. National Strategic Plan of Action on Nutrition (NSPAN) 2021-2025		
4. Agricultural Sector Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (2016 – 2025)		

5. NAFDAC Good Manufacturing Practice Guidelines For Food And Food Products (2023)		
6. National Policy on Food Safety and its Implementation Strategy (NPFISI) (2014)		
7. National Social Protection Policy (2021)		
8. National Policy on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Nigeria (2010)		
9. National Health Promotion Policy (2019)		

3.3.1 Insights from National Nutrition Policies

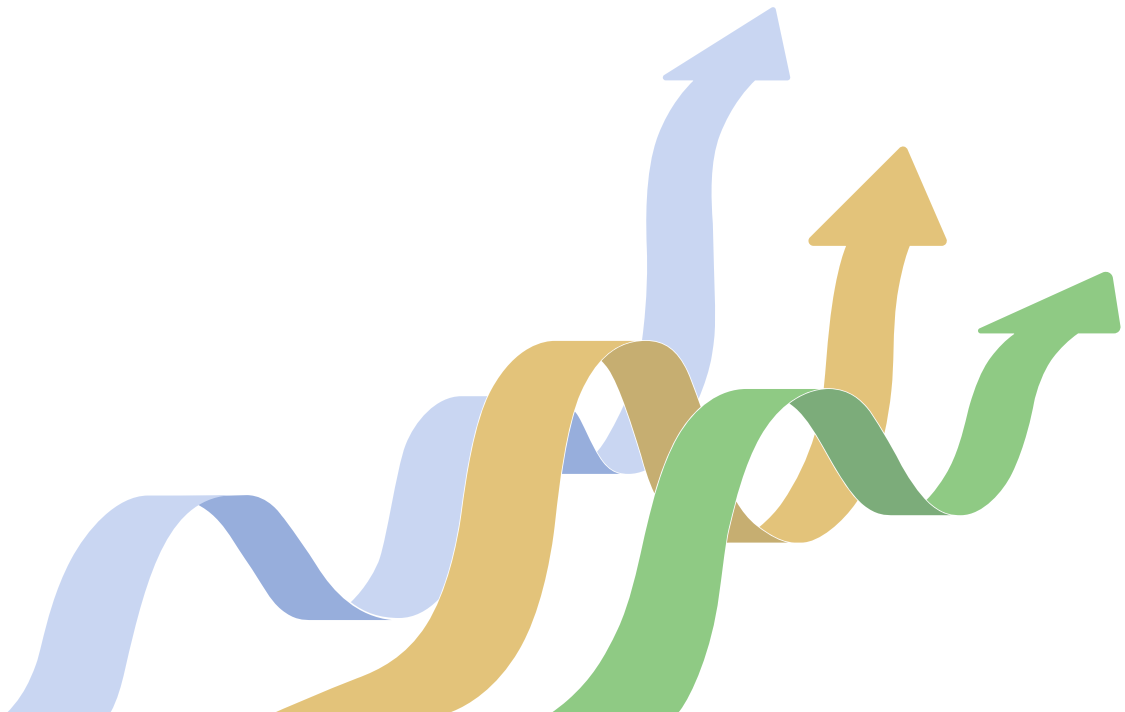
We analysed publicly available, recent and relevant (some publicly available policies are no longer in use) Nigeria's national nutrition policies. A total of 11 national policies met these criteria. This analysis reveals a similar challenge to that observed in climate policies. The majority of these nutrition policies, including the National Policy on Food and Nutrition (2016) and the National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (2021-2025), primarily fall into Level 1, indicating a lack of intentional connectedness between nutrition objectives and climate considerations. While the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (2022-2027) shows some intention to connect (Level 2), and the Nigeria National Pathways to Food Systems Transformation (2021) reaches Level 3 with clear intent to mobilise resources and action for climate and nutrition integration, the overwhelming concentration at Level 1 across numerous nutrition policies signifies a critical missed opportunity. This limited integration means that national efforts to improve nutritional outcomes are largely failing to proactively account for and build resilience against the escalating impacts of climate change on food systems and population health, thereby hindering the achievement of long-term sustainable nutrition in Nigeria.



Nigeria National Pathways to Food Systems Transformation (2021)

The Nigeria National Pathways to Food Systems Transformation (2021) is considered to be a level three policy. These are the key features:.

- Nutrition and Food Safety Enhancement: The policy outlines actions such as strengthening food safety regulations, embedding nutrition education in school curricula, scaling up nutrition education programmes, and establishing nutrient profiling systems to guide food labelling and marketing. It aims to increase the availability of nutrient-rich, diversified diets and fortified staple foods.
    - ○ There is a strong emphasis on improving micronutrient intake through food fortification programmes. The policy calls for better regulation and coordination of existing fortification programmes, ensuring the stability and quality of micronutrient premixes, and promoting partnerships to develop packaging solutions that preserve micronutrients.
- Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience: The policy mentions reducing food systems-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as one of the expected impact indicators of food systems transformation.
    - ○ It promotes climate-smart agriculture, biofortified crops, and sustainable food production to lower emissions from the agricultural sector
    .
    - ○ Adaptation strategies are a significant focus of the document. It calls for:
        - ▪ Adopting climate-smart agricultural practices.
        - ▪ Developing a national framework for climate services to support climate-informed decision-making.
        - ▪ Scaling up biofortified crops and drought-resistant seed varieties to mitigate climate-induced food shortages.



3.4 State Nutrition Policies

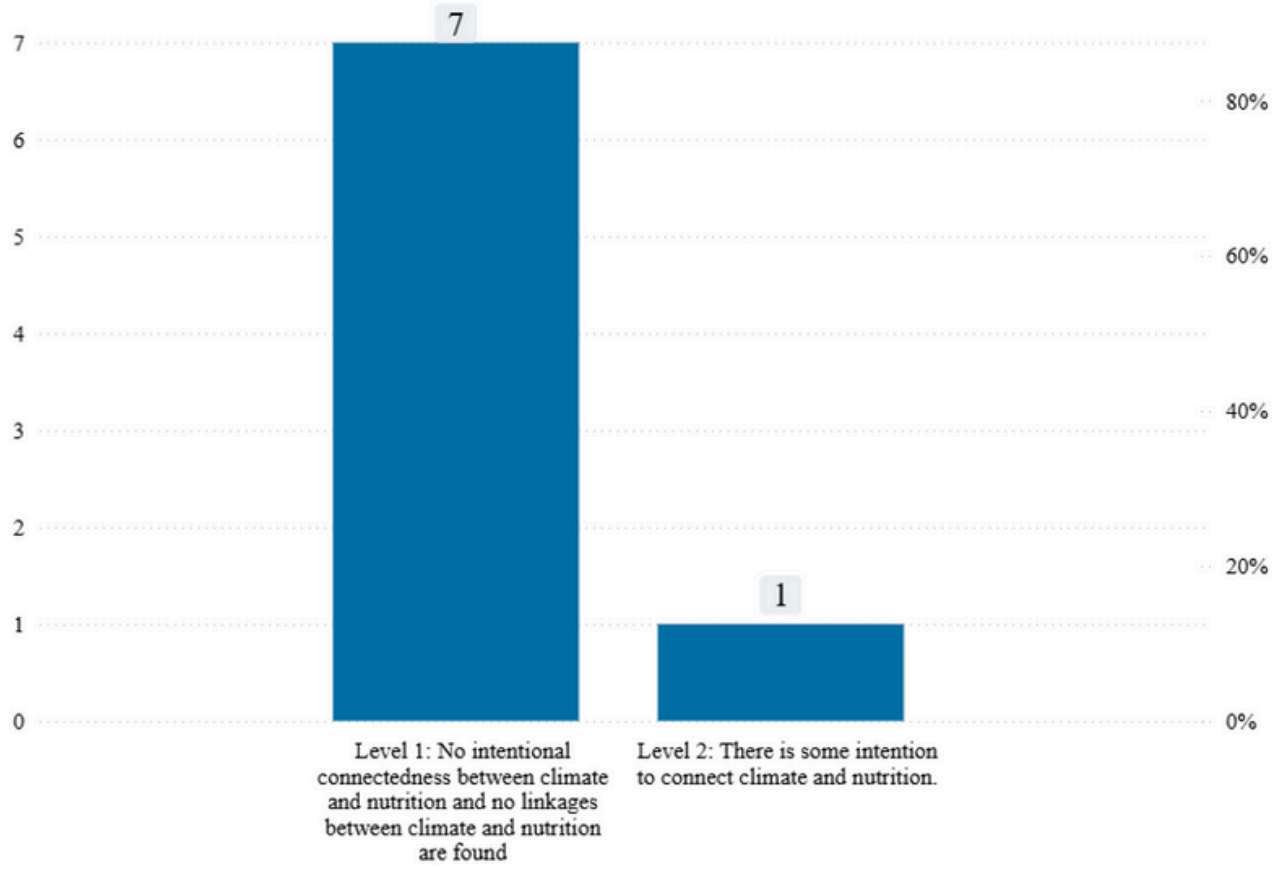


Figure 11: *Level of Integration of State Nutrition Policies*

Level 1	Level 2
1. Lagos State Food and Nutrition Policy (2019-2023)	1. Niger State Policy on Food and Nutrition (2017)
2. Kano State Nutrition and Health Plan (2019)	
3. Kaduna State Policy on Food and Nutrition (2017)	
4. Delta State Strategic Plan of Action on Nutrition (2018)	
5. Ondo State Strategic Plan of Action for Nutrition (2017-2021)	
6. Kebbi State Costed Nutrition Strategic Plan (2017-2021)	
7. Borno State Food Security Strategy on Nutrition (2024-2026)	

3.4.1 Insights from State Nutrition Policies

We analysed publicly available, recent and relevant (some publicly available policies are no longer in use) Nigerian state nutrition policies. A total of 8 state policies met these criteria. This analysis reveals a concerning lack of integration with climate considerations, with the vast majority of policies falling into Level 1. This means that critical policies like the Lagos State Food and Nutrition Policy (2019-2023), the Kano State Nutrition and Health Plan (2019), and the Kaduna State Policy on Food and Nutrition (2017), among others, exhibit virtually no intentional connection or linkages between their nutritional objectives and the impacts of climate change. The sole exception of the Niger State Policy on Food and Nutrition (2017) at Level 2, indicating some recognition, underscores the pervasive deficit across states. This widespread absence of integrated planning at the sub-national level significantly hampers the ability to build climate-resilient food systems and safeguard nutritional outcomes, leaving communities highly vulnerable to climate shocks and ultimately undermining efforts towards achieving sustainable nutrition in Nigeria.

3.5 Nutrition Initiatives and Investments

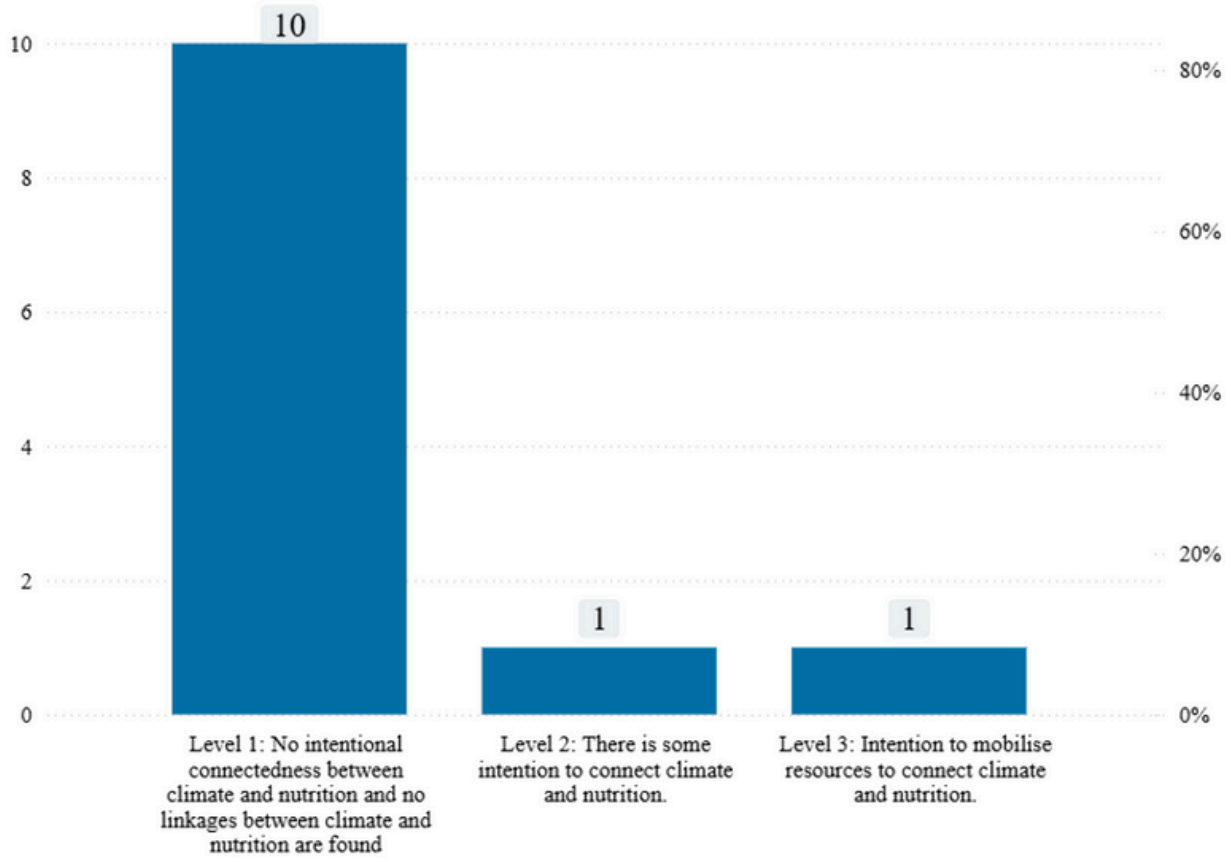


Figure 12: *Level of Integration of Nutrition Initiatives and Investments*

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Accelerating Nutrition Results In Nigeria (ANRiN)	1. Global Food Security Strategy: Nigeria Country Plan (2024)	1. Scaling Up Nutrition Strategy (SUN) (2021-2025)
2. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation $549K investment in FanMilk		
3. Renewed Hope: National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (RH-NHGSFP)		
4. Nutrition 774 Initiative to Combat Malnutrition		
5. Lagos Food Bank Initiative (LFBI)		
6. Katsina State School Feeding Programme		
7. Osun State School Feeding Programme (O'MEALS)		
8. Evidence and Action Towards Safe, Nutritious Food (EatSafe)		
9. Strengthening Nutrition In Priority Staples (SNIPS) Project in Nigeria		
10. Social Enterprise Fund for Agriculture in Africa (SEFAA)		

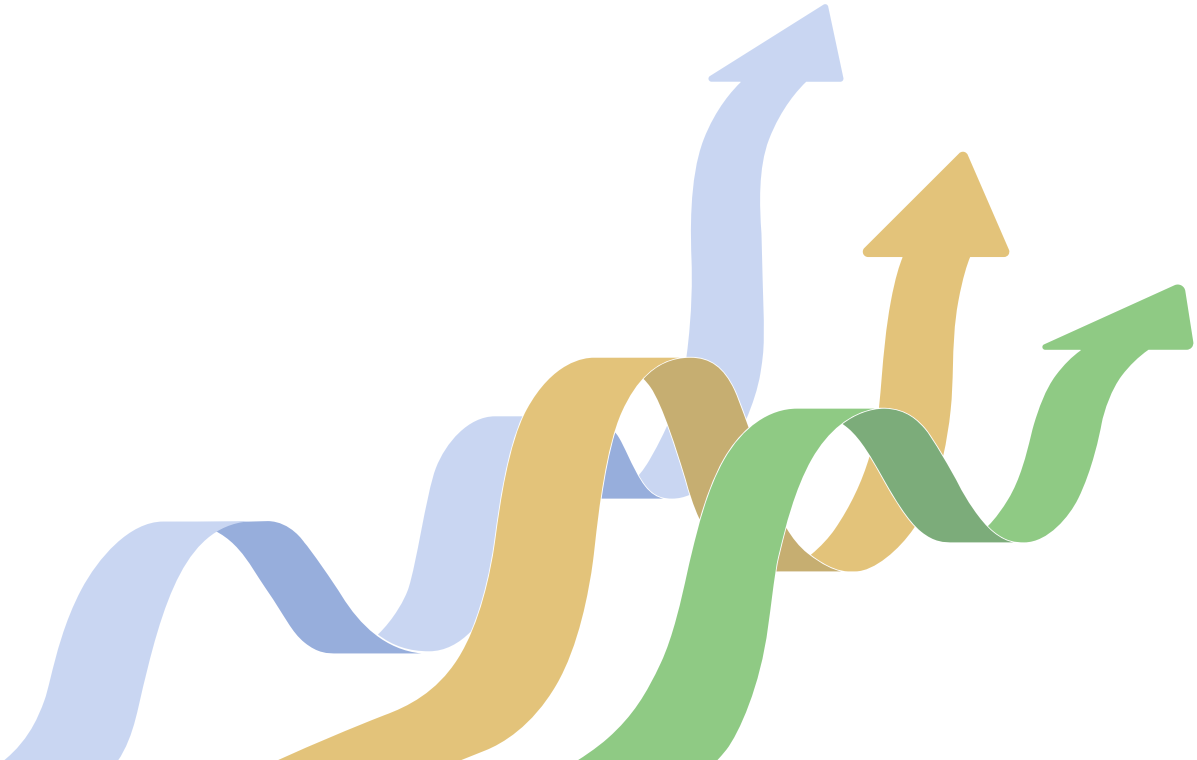
3.5.1 Analysis Insights from Nutrition Initiatives and Investments

We analysed publicly available, recent and relevant (some publicly available policies are no longer in use) nutrition initiatives and investments. 11 initiatives and investments met these criteria. The analysis reveals a concerning trend of limited integration with climate considerations, mirroring the patterns observed in both climate and nutrition policies. A significant number of these initiatives, such as Accelerating Nutrition Results in Nigeria (ANRiN) (2018), Renewed Hope: National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (RH-NHGSFP) (2025), and various state school feeding programmes, fall into Level 1, indicating no intentional connectedness between their nutrition goals and climate change. While the Global Food Security Strategy: Nigeria Country Plan (2024) is a Level 2 and Scaling Up Nutrition Strategy (SUN) (2021-2025) at Level 3 shows intent to improve climate-nutrition outcomes, these are clearly outliers. The majority of the initiatives at Level 1 signify a missed opportunity to leverage significant investments and programmes to build climate resilience within food systems and ensure sustainable nutrition, thereby leaving these initiatives vulnerable to the escalating impacts of climate change and potentially undermining their long-term effectiveness in addressing malnutrition.

Scaling Up Nutrition Strategy (SUN) Strategy (2021–2025)

The Scaling Up Nutrition Strategy (SUN) (2021–2025) is considered to be a level three policy. These are the key features:

- Food System and Market Engagement: The strategy strongly promotes increasing the availability of safe, nutritious, and affordable food. It encourages businesses, particularly SMEs, to engage in reformulation, new product development, and responsible marketing to improve diet quality.
    - Additionally, it acknowledges the importance of addressing micronutrient deficiencies (e.g., vitamins and minerals) as part of tackling malnutrition. It encourages the development of fortified products and nutrition-focused business practices.
- Behaviour Change and Consumer Demand: The strategy supports changing consumption behaviour and increasing demand for nutritious diets. It promotes consumer awareness, healthy food labelling, and responsible marketing to encourage healthier eating patterns.
- Integrated Financing and Policy Alignment: The strategy underscores that maximising nutritional outcomes depends on achieving intersectoral synergy. This means strategically integrating and coordinating financing and action across key areas, specifically treating nutrition as an integral component of the national response to climate change and economic development.
    - The strategy emphasises placing nutrition at the forefront of tackling the climate crisis on national and international agendas.



3.6 Climate Initiatives and Investments

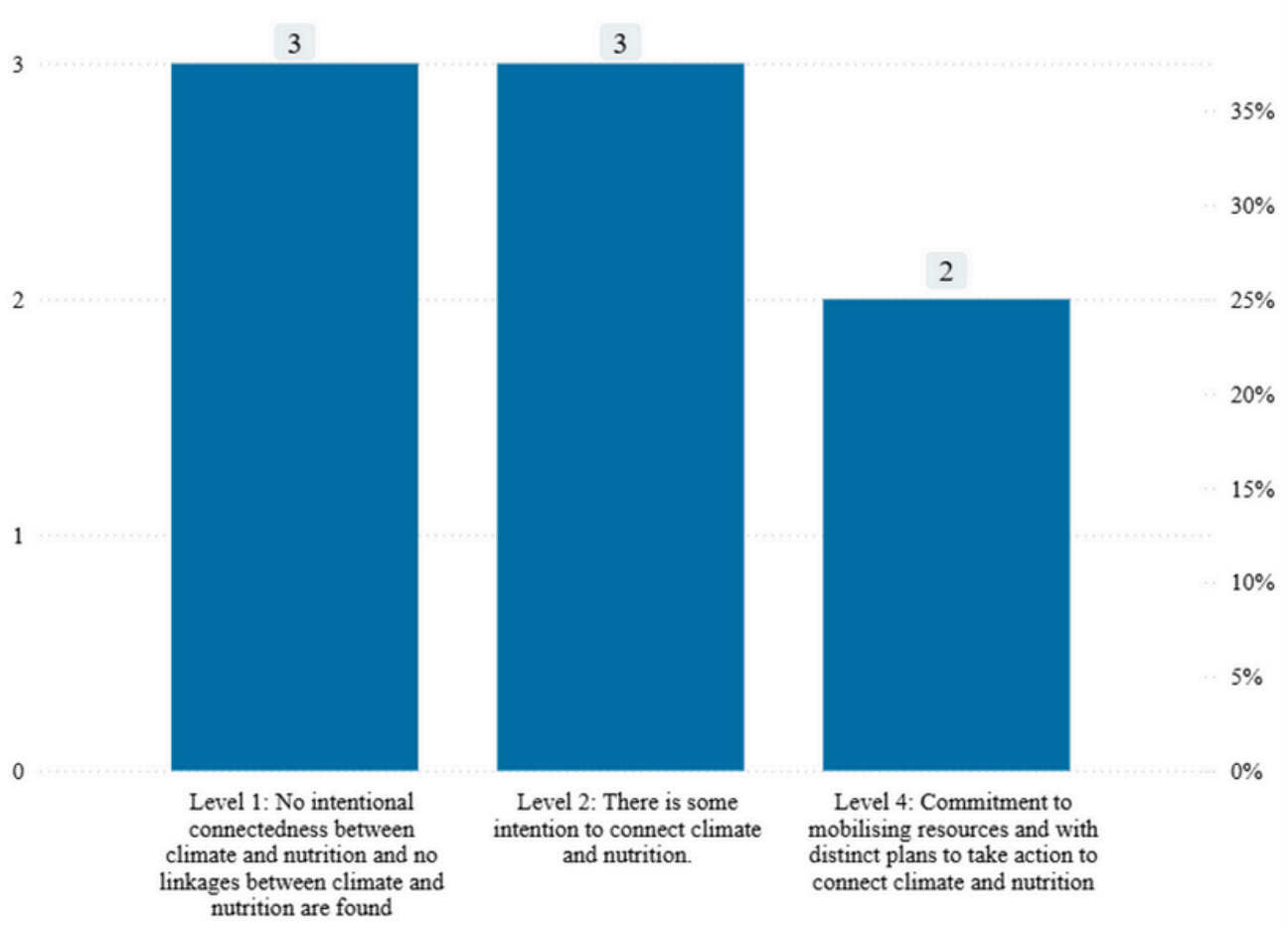


Figure 13: *Level of Integration of Climate Initiatives and Investments*

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Nigeria Solar IPP Support Program by Green Climate Fund	1. Carbon Pricing Initiative	1. Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP)
2. Nigeria Climate Change Response Programme (NCCRP)	2. Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) Project	2. Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II
3. African Carbon Market Initiative (ACMI)	3. Great Green Wall Initiative Nigeria	

3.6.1 Analysis Insights from Climate Initiatives and Investments

We analysed publicly available, recent and relevant (some publicly available policies are no longer in use) climate initiatives and investments. A total of 8 initiatives and investments met these criteria. The analysis presents a mixed but still largely insufficient picture regarding climate-nutrition integration. Initiatives like the Nigeria Solar IPP Support Program and the African Carbon Market Initiative (ACMI) (2023) at Level 1, lacking intentional links to nutrition outcomes. At Level 2, Carbon Pricing Initiative (2023) and Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) (2021), show some recognition of the interconnectedness. Crucially, the presence of initiatives at Level 4, specifically the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP) (2021) and Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II (2024), signifies a commitment to mobilising resources with distinct, in-depth plans to take action to connect climate and nutrition. This suggests that while many climate investments still operate in silos, there are emerging initiatives demonstrating a more robust and actionable approach to integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation with tangible nutritional outcomes in Nigeria.

The AAAP (2021)

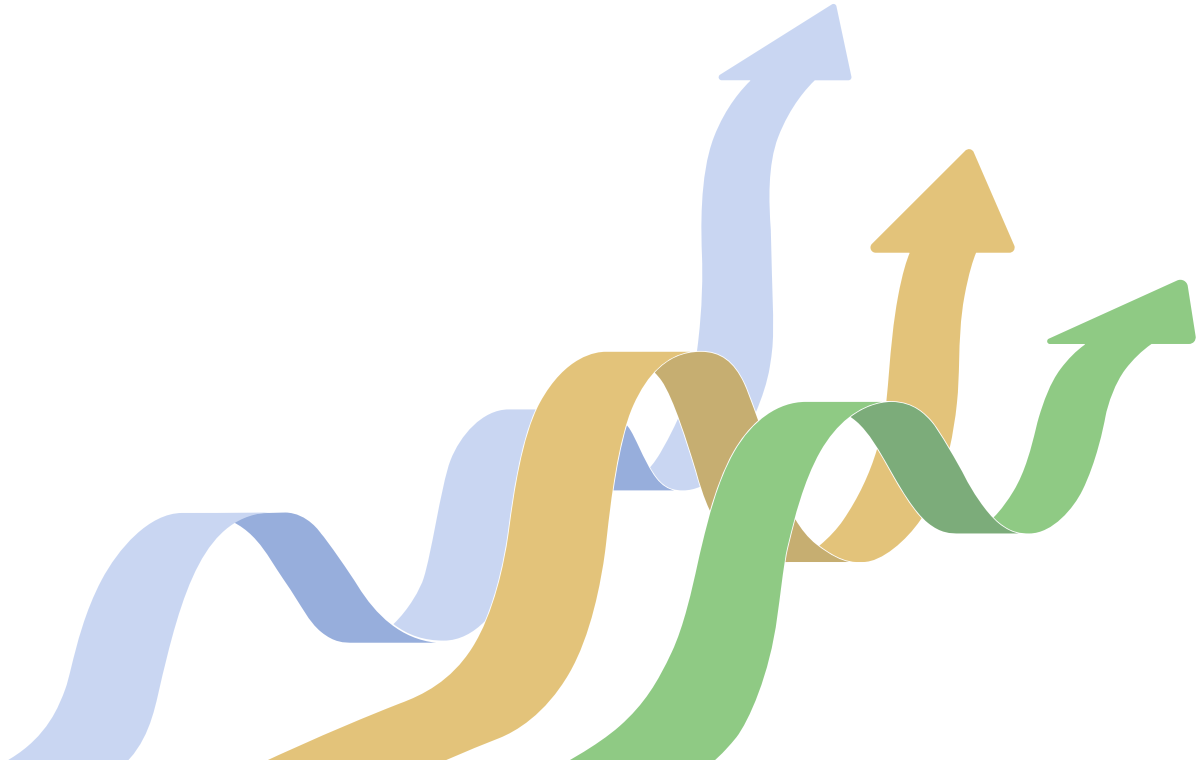
The Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP) (2021) is considered to have the highest level of integration (level 4). These are the key features:

- Adaptation and Resilience Focus: The AAAP highlights agriculture and food security, resilient infrastructure, youth entrepreneurship, and finance as key pillars. It highlights climate-smart technologies, financial instruments, and policy support to enhance resilience.
    - Additionally, the African Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator pillar directly addresses climate-resilient infrastructure, supporting water, transport, energy, and waste management sectors. The programme integrates nature-based solutions, resilience assessments, and risk analysis into infrastructure projects to ensure long-term sustainability.
- Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Security: The Climate-Smart Digital Technologies for Agriculture and Food Security pillar of the AAAP aims to scale up access to climate-smart digital technologies for at least 30 million farmers and reduce malnutrition for at least 10 million people. It supports food security in 26 African countries through investments in resilient food systems and climate-adaptive farming.

ARAF II (2022)

Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II (2024) is considered to have the highest level of integration (level 4). These are the key features:

- Adaptation Strategies: Adaptation is a central theme of the fund. It details various climate change adaptation strategies employed by smallholder farmers, including introducing new crop varieties, shifting planting seasons, diversifying crop production, implementing soil and water conservation practices, and planting fruit and fodder trees.
- Market and Value Chain Integration: The fund invests in aggregator and processing SMEs that must meet market quality standards and provide farmers with climate-resilient inputs and extension.
- Integrated Climate-Nutrition Nexus and Impact
    - ○ The ARAF II fund demonstrates a commitment to mobilising resources and has distinct plans to take action to connect climate and nutrition.
    - ○ It goes beyond simply acknowledging the climate-nutrition nexus by proposing a fund with a clear objective to enhance the climate resilience of smallholder farmers and the agriculture value chain, explicitly linking this to improved food security and nutrition outcomes.
    - ○ The proposal includes detailed plans for investment strategies, such as supporting agribusinesses that provide climate-resilient inputs and financial solutions.
    - ○ It outlines the use of a Technical Assistance Facility to support climate adaptation interventions and farmer training.
    - ○ Furthermore, it establishes mechanisms for impact measurement, including farmer surveys to assess changes in income, productivity, and resilience, which directly relate to nutritional well-being.



4. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Effective climate and nutrition action hinges on the collaborative engagement of diverse stakeholders, as their involvement directly shapes the design, implementation, and impact of policies, investments, and initiatives. Stakeholder participation ensures that interventions are contextually relevant, address the needs of affected communities, and leverage the diverse expertise necessary for sustainable change. Ultimately, their active contribution is essential for driving impactful and equitable outcomes that enhance climate resilience and improve nutritional well-being.

In this stakeholder mapping and analysis, we will map and categorise relevant actors based on their relative influence and interest in shaping and implementing climate and nutrition policies. These stakeholders, identified through our analysis of national and state climate and nutrition policies, as well as ongoing initiatives and investments, vary in their level of influence and interest in climate and nutrition outcomes. To facilitate a structured assessment, they are categorised into four key groups as shown below.

4.1 Stakeholder Groups

4.1.1 Government Institutions and Agencies

This includes national and state-level entities responsible for policy formulation, implementation, and regulation.

1. At the national level, ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) set overarching strategies, mobilise resources, and coordinate climate and nutrition actions.

2. At the state level, subnational agencies operationalise national policies, oversee localised interventions, and engage with grassroots stakeholders.

National	State
1. Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)	1. Nigerian Governors' Forum (Chairperson represents state governments)
2. Federal Ministry of Environment and its agencies	2. Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies
3. Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and its agencies	3. Niger State Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies
4. House Committee on Food and Nutrition	4. Lagos State Ministry of Environment and Water Resources and its agencies
5. House Committee on Renewable Energy	5. Ebonyi State Ministry of Environment and its agencies
6. House Committee on Agriculture and Production Services	6. Kano State Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies
7. National Legislative Network on Nutrition and Food Security	7. Lagos State Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies
8. Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC)	8. Niger State Ministry of Health and its agencies
9. Local Government Committees on Food and Nutrition (LGCFN)	9. Lagos State Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget and its agencies
10. Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD)	10. Taraba State Ministry of Environment and its agencies

11. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)	11. Lagos State Ministry of Education and its agencies
12. Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management, and Social Development and its agencies	12. Katsina State Ministry of Environment and its agencies
13. Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMAWR) and its agencies	13. Kaduna State Ministry of Health and its agencies
14. National Agricultural Development Fund (NADF)	14. Lagos State Ministry of Health and its agencies
15. Nigeria Sovereign Green Bond (Supports NDCs)	15. Rivers State Ministry of Environment and its agencies
16. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	16. Rivers State Ministry of Lands and Housing and its agencies
17. National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA)	17. Delta State Ministry of Education and its agencies
18. Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MB&NP) and its agencies	18. Lagos State Ministry of Transportation and its agencies
19. Federal Ministry of Education and its agencies	19. Kano State Ministry of the Environment and its agencies
20. Federal Ministry of Science & Technology and its agencies	20. Kebbi State Ministry of Environment and its agencies
21. Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and its agencies	21. Kebbi State Ministry of Health and its agencies
22. Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria	22. Ondo State Ministry of Health and its agencies
23. Nursing and Midwifery Council of Nigeria (NMCN)	23. Association of Local Governments of Nigeria (ALGON) (Represents local governments)
24. Federal Ministry of Finance and its agencies	24. State Committees on Food and Nutrition (SCFN)
25. Federal Ministry of Justice	25. Borno State Ministry for Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
26. Federal Ministry of Power and its agencies	26. Kebbi State Ministry of Education and its agencies
27. Office of the National Security Adviser	27. Kebbi State Ministry of Water Resources and its agencies
28. Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade & Investment and its agencies	28. Ondo State Ministry of Finance and its agencies
29. Federal Ministry of Information and Culture and its agencies	29. Office of the Special Adviser to the Ebonyi State Governor on Climate Change

30. Federal Ministry of Labour and its agencies	30. Kano Ministry of Information and Strategy and its agencies
31. Federal Ministry of Transportation and its agencies	31. Delta State Ministry of Economic Planning and its agencies
32. Federal Ministry of Works and Housing and its agencies	32. Delta State Ministry of Information and its agencies
33. Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources and its agencies	33. Ebonyi State Ministry of Finance and its agencies
34. Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development and its agencies	34. Kano State Ministry of Budget and Planning and its agencies
35. National Pension Commission (PenCom)	35. Kebbi State Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning and its agencies
36. Rural Electrification Agency	36. Kebbi State Ministry of Information and its agencies
	37. Niger State Ministry of Budget and Planning and its agencies
	38. Lagos State Ministry of Information and Strategy and its agencies
	39. Katsina State Climate Change Council (SCCC)
	40. Ondo State Committee on Food and Nutrition
	41. Lagos State Ministry of Youth and Social Development and its agencies
	42. Taraba State Emergency Management Agency (TASEMA)

4.1.2 Civil Society, Community, and Faith-Based Organisations

These actors bridge the gap between policy and implementation by advocating for inclusive policies, mobilising communities, and delivering grassroots interventions. They play a key role in awareness creation, behaviour change communication, and ensuring accountability in policy execution.

Civil Society, Community, and Faith-Based Organisations	
1	The Civil Society Scaling-Up Nutrition in Nigeria (CS-SUNN)
2	Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)
3	Nigerian Environmental Society (NES)
4	Friends of the Earth Nigeria / Environmental Rights Action
5	T.R.E.E. Initiative
6	Nutrition Society of Nigeria, Dietetic Association of Nigeria
7	National Coalition on Gas Flaring and Oil Spills in the Niger Delta (NACGOND)
8	Center for Environment, Human Rights and Development
9	Nigerian Red Cross Society
10	Save the Children International (SCI)
11	Nigerian Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (NURHI 2)
12	Nuru Nigeria
13	Nigerian Inter-Faith Action Association (NIFAA)
14	Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN)
15	Women Environmental Programme Nigeria
16	Centre for Communication and Social Impact (CCSI)
17	Society for Family Health (SFH)
18	Development Communications Network (DevComs)
19	Aliko Dangote Foundation
20	IPACC (Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee)
21	Women's Environmental Network
22	Renewable Energy Association of Nigeria
23	Climate Action Network Nigeria

4.1.3 Organised Private Sector

The Organised Private Sector (OPS) plays a crucial role in driving the integration of climate and nutrition in Nigeria by leveraging innovation, investment, and market-driven solutions. As key actors in agriculture, food production, finance, and manufacturing, private sector stakeholders influence food systems, supply chains, and consumer choices, making them essential partners in climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive initiatives.

Their participation is critical for aligning business strategies with sustainable development goals, fostering public-private partnerships, and scaling impactful interventions. Through resource mobilisation, policy influence through industry associations, and the promotion of sustainable business practices, the OPS can improve public health outcomes, economic growth, and food system resilience.

Organised Private Sector	
1	Nigeria Agribusiness Group (NABG)
2	Scale Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN) Nigeria
3	Sahel Consulting
4	Dangote Group
5	Flour Mills of Nigeria
6	Olam Foods
7	Indorama Fertilizer
8	Syngenta Nigeria Limited
9	Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN)
10	Ecobank
11	Sterling Bank Plc
12	First City Monument Bank (FCMB)
13	TomatoJos
14	Bankers Committee
15	Thrive Agric

16	Hello Tractor
17	Taj Bank
18	Sahara Group
19	National Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (NASME)
20	Food and Beverage Association of Nigeria
21	Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association (NECA)
22	Hotels, Restaurants, and Caterers (HORECA)
23	Ocean Solutions Energie
24	Genesis Energy Group

4.1.4 International Organisations and Development Partners

Comprising multilateral institutions, bilateral donors, and global initiatives, these stakeholders provide technical expertise, funding, and policy support. Their interventions often complement government efforts by promoting capacity-building, research, and large-scale programme implementation.

International Organisations and Development Partners			
1	Bank of Agriculture	35	Global Center on Adaptation (GCA)
2	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	36	European Investment Bank (EIB)
3	World Health Organisation (WHO)	37	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
4	NDC Partnerships	38	U.S. State Department (Economic Office)
5	UN World Food Programme (WFP)	39	Africa Finance Corporation (AFC)
6	NAP Global Network	40	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
7	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	41	International Labour Organization (ILO)
8	African Development Bank (AfDB)	42	Marie Stopes International Nigeria
9	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	43	Bank of Industry
10	Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)	44	The Dutch Embassy Abuja

11	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	45	U.S. International Development Finance Corporation
12	Helen Keller International	46	International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
13	Action Against Hunger-Nigeria	47	French Development Agency (AFD)
14	Gates Foundation (GF)	48	European External Action Service (EEAS)
15	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	49	Pathfinder International
16	COP26 Energy Transition Council (ETC)	50	Breakthrough ACTION-Nigeria (BA-N)
17	Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL)	51	Global Aids Response Country Progress Report, Nigeria (GARPR)
18	Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)	52	Heifer International
19	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	53	TechnoServe
20	Nutrition International (NI)	54	U.S. African Development Foundation
21	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	55	KickStart International
22	World Bank	56	Acumen Fund Inc.
23	United Nations (UN)	57	Acumen Capital Partners LLC (ACP)
24	European Commission Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection (ECHO)	58	Islamic Development Bank
25	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	59	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
26	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	60	West Africa Alliance
27	Mercy Corps	61	UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
28	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	62	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
29	The Rockefeller Foundation	63	Africare Nigeria
30	Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI)	64	UN Climate Change High-Level Champions (UN HLC)
31	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	65	U.S. Commercial Services
32	Africa Carbon Market Initiative (ACMI)	66	GIZ's Green Innovation Centre (GIC)
33	European Union	67	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
34	Alive & Thrive	68	Impact Fund Management S.A.
		69	KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)

4.1.5 Research Institutions and Universities

These entities generate evidence to inform policy and programme design, assess the impact of interventions, and develop innovative solutions to climate and nutrition challenges. They contribute to data-driven decision-making and long-term sustainability.

Research Institutions and Universities	
1	Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife
2	Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria, Abuja
3	Agricultural Rural Management Training Institute (AMRTI), Ilorin
4	Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR), Zaria
5	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan
6	Forest Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN)
7	Lake Chad Research Institute (LCRI), Maiduguri
8	Environment for Development (EfD) Nigeria
9	University of Ibadan
10	University of Nigeria, Nsukka
11	University of Calabar
12	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
13	Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto
14	University of Maiduguri
15	Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria
16	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
17	Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute
18	Osun State University (UNIOSUN)
19	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
20	Nigeria Institute for Food Science and Technology

4.2 Stakeholder Analysis and Classification

4.2.1 Stakeholder Analysis Parameters

An understanding of the varying influence and interests of these stakeholders is vital for effective consultation on the integration of climate and nutrition in Nigeria. To achieve this, we used a weighted scoring system, focusing on our two key parameters: interest and influence. These parameters are then scored on a consistent 1-5 scale, where 1 signifies minimal interest and influence, while 5 represents the maximum interest and influence. The interest parameter reveals the alignment and demonstrated commitment of stakeholders to climate and nutrition goals, while the influence parameter highlights their capacity to shape policy and action. These parameters will enable us to ensure a structured analysis. Please see table in section 4.2.2 for a more detailed explanation of the metrics that guided the assignment of scores.

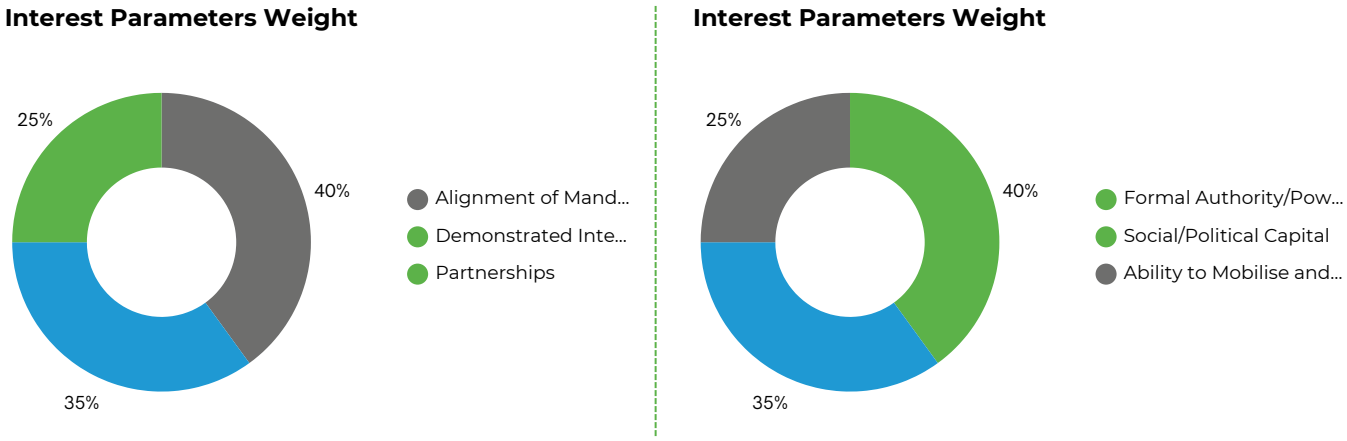
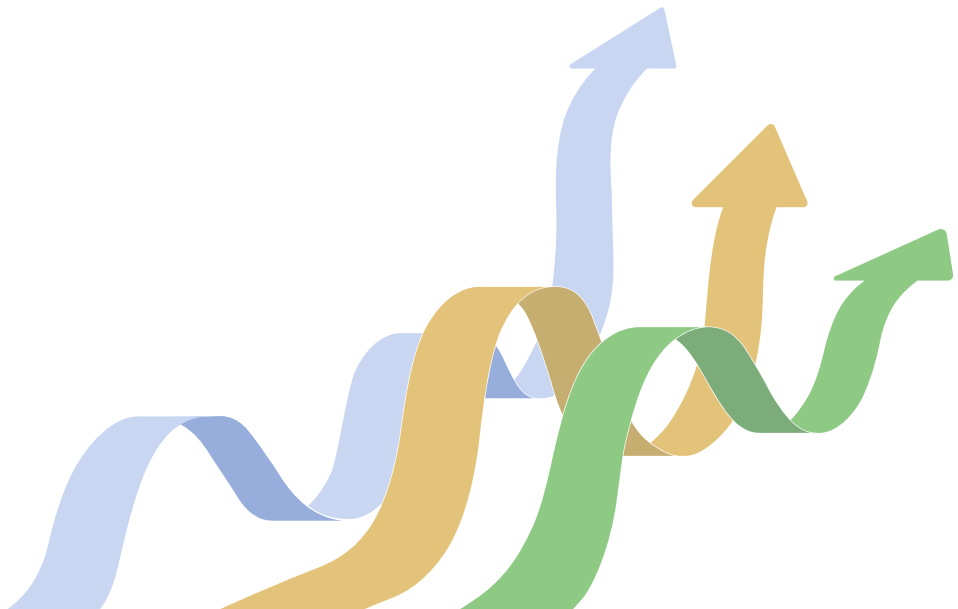


Figure 14: *Stakeholder Interests and Parameters Weights*

In assessing, each parameter is assigned a specific weight, reflecting its importance. For instance, alignment of mandate receives a higher weight than partnership in determining overall influence. Similarly, mandate alignment could be weighted more heavily than isolated activities when assessing interest. Each stakeholder's score for each parameter is multiplied by its corresponding weight, and these weighted scores are then summed to yield a total interest score and a total influence score.



4.2.2 Interest and Influence Parameters

Interest Parameters	Influence Parameters

1. Alignment of Mandate with Climate and Nutrition Goals:

- 1 (No Alignment): The stakeholder's core mandate has no direct or indirect connection to climate change or nutrition.
- 2 (Minimal Alignment): The mandate has a very weak or tangential connection, with limited relevance to climate and nutrition.
- 3 (Moderate Alignment): The mandate includes some aspects related to climate or nutrition, but it's not a primary focus.
- 4 (Strong Alignment): The mandate explicitly addresses either climate change or nutrition, with clear objectives and strategies.
- 5 (Direct and Comprehensive Alignment): The mandate is fundamentally centred on the intersection of climate change and nutrition, with integrated goals and dedicated resources.

1.2. Demonstrated Engagement in Climate and Nutrition Activities:

- 1 (No Activity): The stakeholder has not undertaken any activities related to climate change or nutrition.
- 2 (Limited Activity): The stakeholder has engaged in a few isolated or small-scale activities.
- 3 (Moderate Activity): The stakeholder has implemented several projects or initiatives, but they are not consistently integrated into their overall work.
- 4 (Significant Activity): The stakeholder has a robust portfolio of activities, including research, advocacy, and implementation projects.
- 5 (Extensive and Integrated Activity): The stakeholder has a comprehensive and ongoing programme of activities that are deeply integrated into their operations and strategic plans.

1.3. Partnerships Formed Towards Climate and Nutrition Action:

2. Formal Authority/Power:

- 1 (No Authority): No legal or institutional power.
- 2 (Limited Advisory): Can offer advice, but no decision-making power.
- 3 (Regulatory Influence): Can enforce regulations within a specific scope.
- 4 (Policy Approval): Can approve or modify policies.
- 5 (Direct Decision-Making): Holds direct authority over policy design, implementation, and enforcement.

2.2. Social/Political Capital:

- 1 (No Influence): No public recognition or political connections.
- 2 (Limited Local Influence): Some influence within a small community or sector.
- 3 (Regional/Sectoral Influence): Significant influence within a region or sector.
- 4 (National Influence): Strong influence on national public opinion and political discourse.
- 5 (Extensive National/International Influence): Widespread influence and strong connections at the highest levels.

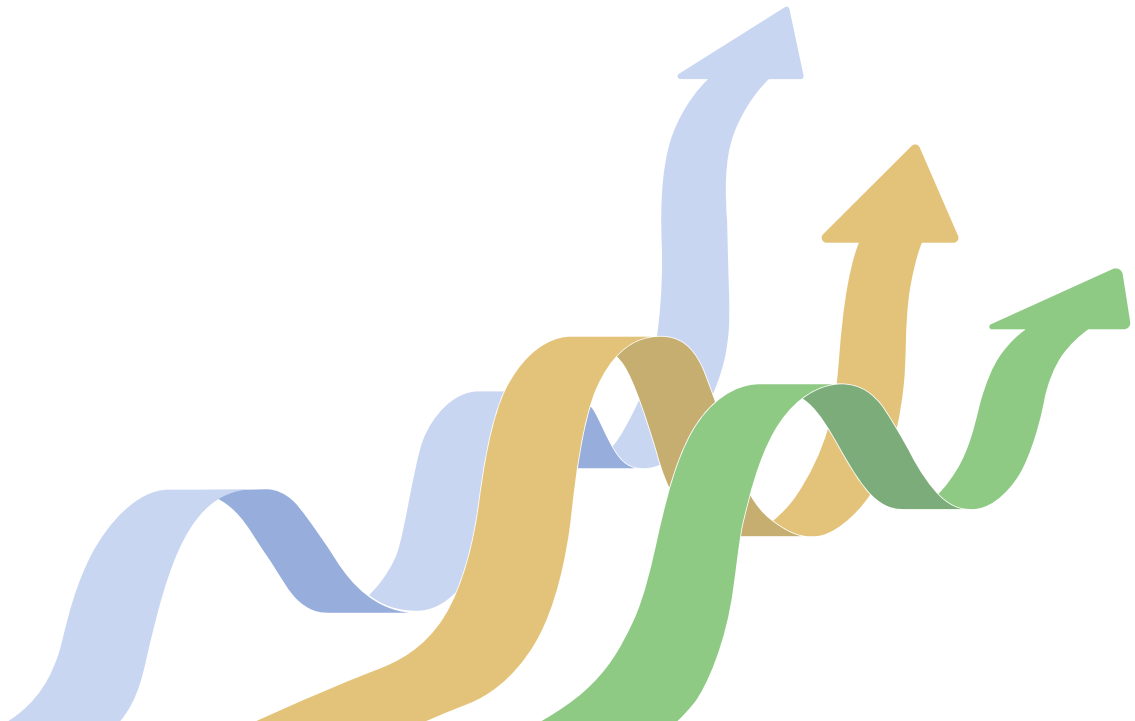
2.3. Ability to Mobilise and Organise:

- 1 (No Mobilisation): Incapable of mobilising resources or organising groups.
- 2 (Limited Mobilisation): Can mobilise small groups or limited resources.
- 3 (Moderate Mobilisation): Can organise meetings, campaigns, or projects with moderate success.
- 4 (Significant Mobilisation): Can effectively mobilise substantial resources and organise large-scale initiatives.
- 5 (Extensive and Strategic Mobilisation): Can build powerful coalitions, mobilise widespread support, and lead complex initiatives.

Interest Parameters	Influence Parameters
• 1 (No Partnerships): The stakeholder has not formed any partnerships related to climate change or nutrition. • 2 (Few Isolated Partnerships): The stakeholder has formed one or two limited partnerships. • 3 (Moderate Partnerships): The stakeholder has established several partnerships, but they are not consistently active or impactful. • 4 (Strong Network of Partnerships): The stakeholder has a well-established network of partnerships with diverse actors, demonstrating active collaboration. • 5 (Extensive and Strategic Partnerships): The stakeholder has a broad and strategic network of partnerships that are actively contributing to significant climate and nutrition outcomes.	

Finally, these calculated scores are plotted on a power-interest matrix, providing a visual representation of stakeholder distribution. This matrix facilitates the identification of key players, potential allies, and possible obstacles, enabling the development of targeted engagement strategies.

By employing this weighted methodology, we can prioritise stakeholders, tailor engagement approaches, and ultimately enhance the effectiveness of climate and nutrition policies in Nigeria.



4.3 Stakeholder Analysis Results

4.3.1 Government Institutions and Agencies (National)

Interest Influence

Stakeholder	Impact
Federal Ministry of Environment and its agencies	4.6 5
Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC)	4.4 5
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)	4 5
Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and its agencies, especially National Council on Climate Change Secretariat (NCCCS)	4 5
Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MB&NP) and its agencies	4 5
House Committee on Food and Nutrition	3.4 5
House Committee on Renewable Energy	3.4 5
House Committee on Agriculture and Production Services	3.4 5
National Legislative Network on Nutrition and Food Security	3.4 5
Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMAWR) and its agencies	4 4
Nigeria Sovereign Green Bond (Supports NDCs)	4 4
Federal Ministry of Power and its agencies	3.8 4
Local Government Committees on Food and Nutrition (LGCFN)	3.4 4
Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD)	3.4 4
National Agricultural Development Fund (NADF)	3.4 4
National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)	3 4
Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management, and Social Development and its agencies	3 4
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	3 4

Stakeholder	Impact
Federal Ministry of Finance and its agencies	3 4
Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources and its agencies	3 4
National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA)	3.4 3
Rural Electrification Agency	3.8 2.3
Federal Ministry of Education and its agencies	3 3
Federal Ministry of Science & Technology and its agencies	3 3
Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and its agencies	3 3
Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade & Investment and its agencies	3 3
Federal Ministry of Justice	1 4
Office of the National Security Adviser	1 4
Federal Ministry of Information and Culture and its agencies	2 3
Federal Ministry of Transportation and its agencies	2 3
Federal Ministry of Works and Housing and its agencies	2 3
Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development and its agencies	2 3
Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria	1 3
Nursing and Midwifery Council of Nigeria (NMCN)	1 3
Federal Ministry of Labour and its agencies	1 3
National Pension Commission (PenCom)	1 3

4.3.1.1 Government Institutions and Agencies (State & Local)

Interest Influence

Stakeholder	Impact
Lagos State Ministry of Environment and Water Resources and its agencies	4 3.9
Lagos State Ministry of Health and its agencies	4 3.9
Rivers State Ministry of Environment and its agencies	4 3.9
Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies	4 3.7
Niger State Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies	4 3.7
Kano State Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies	4 3.7
Lagos State Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies	4 3.7
Niger State Ministry of Health and its agencies	4 3.7
Kaduna State Ministry of Health and its agencies	4 3.7
Kano State Ministry of the Environment and its agencies	4 3.7
Katsina State Ministry of Environment and its Agencies	4 3.7
Katsina State Climate Change Council (SCCC)	4.4 3
Lagos State Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget and its agencies	3.3 3.9
Ebonyi State Ministry of Environment and its agencies	3.4 3.7
Taraba State Ministry of Environment and its agencies	3.4 3.7
Association of Local Governments of Nigeria (ALGON) (Represents local governments)	3 4
Borno State Ministry for Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement	3.6 3.3
Kebbi State Ministry of Environment and its agencies	3.4 3.3
Kebbi State Ministry of Health and its agencies	3.4 3.3
Ondo State Ministry of Health and its agencies	3.4 3.3
State Committees on Food and Nutrition (SCFN)	4.8 1.9

Stakeholder	Impact
Kebbi State Ministry of Water Resources and its agencies	3.4 3.3
Ondo State Committee on Food and Nutrition	4.8 1.7
Delta State Ministry of Economic Planning and its agencies	3 3.3
Kano State Ministry of Budget and Planning and its agencies	3 3.3
Kebbi State Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning and its agencies	3 3.3
Niger State Ministry of Budget and Planning and its agencies	3 3.3
Lagos State Ministry of Education and its agencies	2.4 3.7
Delta State Ministry of Education and its agencies	2.4 3.7
Lagos State Ministry of Transportation and its agencies	2 3.9
Rivers State Ministry of Lands and Housing and its agencies	2 3.7
Kebbi State Ministry of Education and its agencies	2.4 3.3
Ondo State Ministry of Finance and its agencies	2.3 3.3
Ebonyi State Ministry of Finance and its agencies	2.3 3.3
Taraba State Emergency Management Agency (TASEMA)	3.6 2
Office of the Special Adviser to the Ebonyi State Governor on Climate Change	3.4 2
Nigerian Governors' Forum (Chairperson represents state governments)	3.3 2
Delta State Ministry of Information and its agencies	2 3.3
Kebbi State Ministry of Information and its agencies	2 3.3
Kano Ministry of Information and Strategy and its agencies	2 3
Lagos State Ministry of Information and Strategy and its agencies	2 3
Lagos State Ministry of Youth and Social Development and its agencies	2.4 2.6

4.3.2 Civil Society, Community, and Faith-Based Organisations

Stakeholder	Impact
The Civil Society Scaling-Up Nutrition in Nigeria (CS-SUNN)	4.4 2.6
Centre for Communication and Social Impact (CCSI)	4.3 2.4
Nutrition Society of Nigeria, Dietetic Association of Nigeria	4 2.4
National Coalition on Gas Flaring and Oil Spills in the Niger Delta (NACGOND)	3.8 2.3
Friends of the Earth Nigeria / Environmental Rights Action	4 2
Center for Environment, Human Rights and Development	4 2
Nigerian Environmental Society (NES)	3.4 2.3
Nuru Nigeria	3.6 2
Women Environmental Programme Nigeria	4 1.6
Climate Action Network Nigeria	3.4 2
Renewable Energy Association	3.4 2
Society for Family Health (SFH)	3.3 2
Development Communications Network (DevComs)	3.3 2
T.R.E.E. Initiative	3 2
Save the Children International (SCI)	3 2
Nigerian Inter-Faith Action Association (NIFAA)	3 2
Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN)	3 2
Aliko Dangote Foundation	3.3 1.6
IPACC (Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee)	3 1.9
Women Environmental Network	3 1.7
Nigerian Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (NURHI 2)	2.3 2.4
Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)	2 2.3
Nigerian Red Cross Society	2 1.9

4.3.3 Organised Private Sector

Interest Influence

Stakeholder	Impact
Sahel Consulting	5 3.9
Scale Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN)	5 3
National Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (NASME)	3.3 3.6
Nigeria Agribusiness Group (NABG)	3.6 2.9
Dangote Group	3.6 2.9
Flour Mills of Nigeria	3.6 2.9
Olam Foods	3.6 2.9
Indorama Fertilizer	3.6 2.9
Syngenta Nigeria Limited	3.6 2.9
Sahara Group	3 3.3
Food and Beverage Association of Nigeria	3.3 3
Thrive Agric	3 3.2
Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association (NECA)	2.6 3.4
Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN)	2.9 2.9
Bankers Committee	2 3.3
Hello Tractor	2 3.2
Ecobank	2.6 2.5
Sterling Bank Plc	2.6 2.5
First City Monument Bank (FCMB)	2.6 2.5
Ocean Solutions Energie	2.4 2.3
Genesis Energy Group	2.4 2
Taj Bank	2 2
TomatoJos	2 2
Hotels, Restaurants, and Caterers (HORECA)	1 1

4.3.4 International Organisations and Development Partners

Interest Influence

Stakeholder	Impact
African Development Bank (AfDB)	5 5
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	4.6 4.7
UN World Food Programme (WFP)	5 4.2
World Bank	4.2 5
United Nations (UN)	4.2 5
World Health Organisation (WHO)	4.6 4
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	4.6 4
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	4.6 4
UN Climate Change High-Level Champions (UN HLC)	4.7 3.8
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	4.2 4.2
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	3.4 5
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	4 4.4
Gates Foundation (GF)	4.6 3.8
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	4.3 4
GIZ's Green Innovation Centre (GIC)	5 3.3
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	4.6 3.6
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	4 4
French Development Agency (AFD)	4 4
Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	4 4
KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)	4 4
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	4.6 3.2
UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	4 3.4
European Commission Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection (ECHO)	3.6 3.7

Interest Influence

Stakeholder	Impact
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	3.6 3.7
Heifer International	4.4 2.9
European Union	2.3 5
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	4 3.2
U.S. State Department (Economic Office)	3.2 4
Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)	3 4
Helen Keller International	4.4 2.6
Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)	3.4 3.6
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	4 3
Global Center on Adaptation (GCA)	3.4 3.6
The Dutch Embassy Abuja	4 3
The Rockefeller Foundation	3.6 3.2
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3 3.6
TechnoServe	4 2.6
Acumen Fund Inc.	4 2.6
Acumen Capital Partners LLC (ACP)	4 2.6
Bank of Agriculture	3 3.4
COP26 Energy Transition Council (ETC)	4 2.4
Bank of Industry (BoI)	3 3.4
European External Action Service (EEAS)	3 3.4
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)	3.4 3
Africa Finance Corporation (AFC)	2.6 3.7
NDC Partnerships	3.4 2.6

Stakeholder	Impact
Nutrition International	3.4 2.6
Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL)	3.4 2.6
Africa Carbon Market Initiative (ACMI)	3.4 2.6
European Investment Bank (EIB)	2 4
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	3 3
International Labour Organization (ILO)	3 3
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	3.4 2.6
Action Against Hunger-Nigeria (AAH)	3 2.9
NAP Global Network	3.4 2.4
Mercy Corps	3 2.6
Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI)	3 2.6
Alive & Thrive	3 2.6
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	2.7 2.7
U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF)	3 2.3
KickStart International	3 2.3
Breakthrough ACTION-Nigeria (BA-N)	2.6 2.6
West Africa Alliance	3 2
Africare Nigeria	3 2
Marie Stopes International Nigeria	2 2.3
Pathfinder International	2 2.3
Impact Fund Management S.A.	2 1.3
U.S. Commercial Services	1.3 1.6
Global Aids Response Country Progress Report, Nigeria (GARPR)	1 1

4.3.5 Research Institutions and Universities

Interest Influence

Stakeholder	Impact	
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) Ibadan	3.7	2.3
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	3.5	2.3
Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria, Abuja	3.3	2.3
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	3.3	2.3
Forest Research Institute in Nigeria (FRIN)	3	2.3
Nigeria Institute for Food Science and Technology	3	2.3
Institute of Agricultural Research Zaria (IAR)	2.7	2.3
National Centre for Energy and Environment (NCEE)	2.7	2.3
Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute	2.6	2.3
University of Nigeria, Nsukka	2.5	2.3
University of Ibadan	2.3	2.3
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	2.3	2.3
Environment for Development (EfD) Nigeria	2.3	2.3
Lake Chad Research Institute (LCRI) Maiduguri	2.3	2.3
Agricultural Rural Management Training Institute (AMRTI) Ilorin	2.3	2.3
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife	2.3	2.3
University of Calabar	2.3	2.3
Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto	2.3	2.3
University of Maiduguri	2.3	2.3
Osun State University (UNIOSUN)	2.3	2.3

5. NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CLIMATE AND NUTRITION INTEGRATION IN NIGERIA

With the background of the policy landscape analysis and stakeholder mapping in the initial phases, GAIN convened a national consultation aimed at validating preliminary findings, deepening contextual understanding, and fostering cross-sectoral dialogue on climate and nutrition integration. Recognising the intricate link between climate change and nutrition and the urgent need to break the silos between environmental and nutrition policymaking, the consultation served as both a knowledge-sharing and mobilisation platform.

The national consultation brought together a diverse mix of actors from government, civil society, the private sector, research institutions, and development partners to deliberate on the climate-nutrition nexus in Nigeria. The consultation was a direct continuation of the project's evidence-based implementation, particularly engaging stakeholders who ranked highest in the stakeholder analysis and mapping phase.

Stakeholders such as the Federal Ministries of Environment, Water Resources, Livestock Development, Agriculture and Food Security, Health, and Social Welfare, among others. Among the development partners present were United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), AGRA, the NDC Partnerships and the Africa Development Bank (AfDB). The consultation also had in attendance civil society and advocacy groups such as Civil Society Scaling Up Nutrition in Nigeria (CS-SUNN), and the Nigerian Environmental Society, Women in Renewable Energy Alliance (WiRE-A). The private sector was represented by organisations like the Nigerian Agribusiness Group (NABG), HelloTractor, AFEX, Hemam, to mention a few. The academic and research community was represented by stakeholders from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the University of Abuja.

These stakeholders contributed useful insights which were considered for integration in this final report. They also made concrete commitments, including initiating integrated policy frameworks, enhancing cross-sector partnerships, and improving funding mechanisms for climate-nutrition integrated outcomes.

5.1 Feedback from Stakeholders at the National Consultation on Climate and Nutrition Integration

Mrs. L.K. Bako-Aiyebusi from the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare noted that more states have nutrition policies. She noted that Accelerating Nutrition Results In Nigeria (ANRiN) and the National Policy on Food and Nutrition (NPFN) show more climate-nutrition integration than their classification as Level 1. Obinna Igwebuike promised to review this policy and initiative again to identify opportunities for a level upgrade.

Mrs. Bako-Aiyebusi also noted that more states than were represented had climate and nutrition policies, which could have made for a more representative picture. This sentiment was echoed by Mrs. Euchoria Ezeudegbunam, who noted that no state in the South-East was represented in the climate studies. Obinna Igwebuike noted that the consulting team's approach was to focus on policies that were in the public domain. He stated that when the team tried to get a policy that is not in the public domain from a particular state, the contact person in the state had some trouble identifying exactly the most updated version of the policy.

Sumit Karn from UNICEF requested a more expansive approach to the classification framework, noting that it may need to be understood better for people to understand the policy study. He also advised that the updated report needs to have more recent data. He also noted that incidental integrations like a focus on breastfeeding, which reduces Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from industry, can be considered as intentions to integrate climate and nutrition.

Prof. Magnus Onuoha identified security as an important parameter that should be added to both climate and nutrition parameters. Stakeholders present, however, agreed that there are a lot of parameters, like sustainable livestock practices and climate-smart agriculture adaptation; it is represented in the current set of parameters by proxy.

Lastly, Isiaka Ibrahim advised that nutrition public awareness/education is an essential parameter that needs to be added.

5.1.1 Aligning Feedback in the Final Report

Sawubona Advisory Services reviewed both the ANRiN and the NPFN post the consultation to find evidence that supports the views of Mrs. Bako, who noted that both of them were higher up in the classification than the Level 1 they were classified as. We did not find any evidence to support the view by Mrs. Bako - Aiyebusi. ANRiN did not show any evidence to support an upgrade in classification from level 1, as there was no intentional effort to connect climate and nutrition outcomes. Actually, the project's references to climate and sustainability are only within the context of climate risk to project implementation and the sustainability of the project's financing and delivery. At best, there is an incidental connectedness between climate and nutrition, through its focus on breastfeeding. Understandably, breastfeeding reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as breastfeeding is a substitute for industrially produced milk formulas. However, as mentioned above, this is at best an incidental connection and cannot be said to align with I-CAN's approach of identifying intentional connectedness.

Also, the NPFN does not show any intentional attempt to integrate climate and nutrition. What we found were incidental integrations, which include the target of "increasing the exclusive breastfeeding rate from 17% in 2013 to 65% by 2025". Other cases of incidental integration in targets include the "increase in the number of relevant MDAs at all levels with functional nutrition unit by 75% in 2017 (this will have the consequence of mainstreaming nutrition in other ministries like Agriculture and Food Security, Environment, and Livestock Development, but is at best an incidental integration) and "achieve universal access of all school children in the pre- and basic school classes to school-based feeding programmes by 2025," a situation that can give the government an opportunity to work with local farmers to improve their climate-smart agriculture transition. However , like has been stated for those above, this is quite incidental and not exactly a guarantee. This is why we have not made any changes to these classifications.

Regarding Mrs. Euchoria Ezeudegbunam's comments, we were keen on a policy study that was representative of the cultural and ecological diversity of Nigeria. However, we understood the challenge of reviewing policies, programmes and initiatives that had not been presented to the public or in the public domain, as we could not vouch for their authenticity. However, post-National Consultation, we have included the Osun State Climate Action Plan, which, though it is not in the public domain, was specifically handed to us by the Consultant to the Osun State Government on Climate Change and Renewable Energy, Prof. Chinwe Obuaku.

In relation to the comment by Sumit Karn regarding the classification framework, our view is that the I-CAN classification framework is quite clear and a most useful tool for an analysis of the level of climate and nutrition integration of a policy, programme or initiative. We appreciate that many of the stakeholders may have seen it for the first time and may need some more time to fully immerse themselves in it; it should not be subject to individual interpretation. We benchmarked the I-CAN baseline study and noted that there were no cases of incidental integrations that were taken into cognisance for that analysis. This goes without saying, given that the phrasing of the classification categories is clear on 'intention'. We therefore did not take this into cognisance.

We believe security is an important parameter. However, as was stated, using it as a stand-alone may be problematic, because what is essential in an analysis like this is the consequence of security in climate and nutrition. We agree with the position of the stakeholders that security is already represented by proxy.

Lastly, following the feedback from Isiaka Ibrahim, nutrition public awareness/education has been adapted into the document as a parameter, given its importance.

6. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

Building on our findings from the policy analysis, stakeholder mapping and national consultation, this section outlines the key findings from our analysis, refined through stakeholder feedback. These findings provide a detailed understanding of how climate and nutrition are currently integrated into Nigerian policies and initiatives. This insight has informed our recommendations, which aim to guide proactive advocacy efforts, shape ongoing and future policy reviews, and strategically direct investment initiatives towards a more resilient and food-secure Nigeria.

6.1 Key Findings

6.1.1 Level of Nutrition Integration in National and sub-National Climate Policies

The analysis of both national and sub-national climate policies reveals a predominant classification of national policies (e.g., Nigeria's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2021-2030, National Adaptation Plan 2020) and a significant majority of state-level policies (including those from Lagos, Rivers, Ebonyi, and Taraba) under Level 1. This indicates that the majority of the policies show no connectedness between climate and nutrition outcomes in policymaking. This implies that, at present, climate action within these policies is largely conceptualised and implemented without intentional considerations for its direct and indirect impacts on nutritional outcomes, nor how nutrition might exacerbate climate risks. This largely absent intentional linkage presents a significant hurdle for achieving holistic and resilient development, as it overlooks the bidirectional relationship where climate change directly affects food systems and nutritional status, while malnutrition can reduce adaptive capacities to climate shocks.

The presence of a limited number of policies at Level 2, showing some intention to connect climate and nutrition (such as the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action [2011], the Climate Smart Agriculture Policy Framework [2024], and the Katsina State Green Growth Agenda [2025]), offers hope of some intention to integrate climate and nutrition outcomes. While these policies acknowledge the interdependencies, their focus remains largely analytical rather than actionable.

6.1.2 Level of Climate Integration in National and sub-National Nutrition Policies

The analysis of both national and sub-national nutrition policies in Nigeria paints a concerning picture regarding the intentional integration of climate and nutrition considerations. At the national level, a vast majority of nutrition policies, including the National Policy on Food and Nutrition (2014), the National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (2021-2025), and the National Strategic Plan of Action on Nutrition (2021-2025), are classified as Level 1, showing no intentional connectedness between climate and nutrition. This implies that the vulnerabilities of food systems and nutritional outcomes to climate change are largely unaddressed within the very frameworks designed to improve nutrition. There is, however, some climate and nutrition integration in nutrition policies, as the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (2022-2027) shows some intention to connect climate and nutrition (Level 2), and the Nigeria National Pathways to Food Systems Transformation 2021 stands out as Level 3, showing intention to mobilise resources and actions for dual-purpose climate and nutrition outcomes.

This pattern is starkly replicated at the state level. Policies from Kano, Kaduna, Delta, Ondo, Kebbi, and Borno states all fall into "Level 1," demonstrating a widespread lack of intentional climate integration in their respective nutrition strategies. Only the Niger State Policy on Food and Nutrition (2017) is identified at "Level 2," signifying a promising, but still largely analytical, recognition of the climate-nutrition link. The pervasive "Level 1" classification across both national and state nutrition policies carries significant implications. It highlights a need to bridge this policy gap, advocating for the systematic inclusion of climate resilience and adaptation strategies within nutrition policies and actions. Without such integration, efforts to improve nutritional outcomes will remain vulnerable to climate shocks, undermining long-term food security and public health goals.

6.1.3 Level of Nutrition Integration in Climate Initiatives

The analysis of climate initiatives and investments in Nigeria reveals a mixed landscape in terms of their connection to nutrition. Several programmes, such as the Nigeria Solar IPP Support Program by the Green Climate Fund and the Nigeria Climate Change Response Programme (NCCRP), do not intentionally mention or integrate nutrition within their stated objectives or activities.

However, we see more promise in other climate initiatives like the Carbon Pricing Initiative (CPI), the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) 2021, and the Great Green Wall Initiative Nigeria 2023-2034, all level 2. These initiatives demonstrate an emerging awareness of linkages between climate and nutrition and thus intentionally address areas vital for nutrition, such as sustainable agriculture, water management, and community resilience. While these may not have nutrition as a primary, stated objective, their activities inherently contribute to environments that support better nutritional outcomes. Crucially, the Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (ARAF) II 2024 and the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP) 2021, both level 4 initiatives, stand out as leading examples, showcasing a clear commitment to mobilising resources with distinct plans that actively connect climate action with improvements in nutrition, indicating a more holistic and integrated approach to addressing these interconnected challenges.

6.1.4 Level of Climate Integration in Nutrition Initiatives

Our analysis reveals a predominant lack of intentional integration of climate and nutrition considerations in nutrition initiatives. While many programmes and funding mechanisms are in place to address nutritional challenges, such as Accelerating Nutrition Results in Nigeria (ANRiN) (2018); the Renewed Hope: National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme 2005; and various state-level nutrition initiatives, their design and implementation generally do not intentionally incorporate climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, or resilience-building measures. This means that a considerable portion of nutrition efforts may be vulnerable to climate shocks, potentially undermining their effectiveness and sustainability in the long run.

However, the Global Food Security Strategy: Nigeria Country Plan 2024, a level 2 initiative, demonstrates some intention to connect climate and nutrition within a broader food security context, indicating a recognition of the interlinkage. More significantly, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Strategy (2021-2025) stands out as an initiative that intentionally aims to mobilise resources to connect climate and nutrition outcomes, making it a level 3 initiative. This signifies a positive step towards integrated action, where the importance of addressing both climate and nutrition is recognised, and some efforts are made to align resources towards this dual objective.

6.2 Recommendations

The preceding findings, identified from the analysis of Nigeria's national and state climate and nutrition policies, alongside related initiatives and investments, reveal a significant and pervasive disconnect between the two critical sectors. Across the numerous policies, initiatives and programmes, there is a striking absence of intentional integration, indicating that climate action often proceeds without considering its profound implications for food systems and human nutrition, and vice versa. This fragmented approach creates missed opportunities for synergistic impact and leaves both climate and nutrition efforts vulnerable to the compounding effects of a changing environment. Therefore, a strategic and deliberate response to these findings is imperative to inform ongoing and future policy reviews, ensuring that Nigeria's development agenda effectively addresses the complex, interconnected challenges of climate change and malnutrition in a holistic and resilient manner.

6.2.1 Recommendations for Policies Currently in Review

The ongoing reviews of critical national policies, specifically the National Policy on Food and Nutrition (2016), the Agriculture Sector Food and

Security Strategy (2016-2025), and the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (2022-2027), present a timely and crucial opportunity to embed the indispensable integration of climate and nutrition. It is imperative that these revised policies move beyond a siloed approach to explicitly establish an intentional connectedness between climate change and nutritional outcomes. This means clearly articulating that climate impacts such as extreme weather events, altered growing seasons, and resource scarcity directly affect food availability, accessibility, utilisation, and stability, thereby influencing nutritional status. Conversely, a well-nourished population is inherently more resilient to climate shocks. Therefore, the revised policy objectives, targets, and goals must not only identify these intricate interdependencies but also proactively seek to build robust strategies and systems that address them comprehensively. This includes clear statements within their objectives that underscore the commitment to improving integrated climate-nutrition outcomes as a core priority. Furthermore, these policies must go beyond aspirational statements to include in-depth, actionable plans for execution, detailing critical elements such as dedicated funding mechanisms, realistic timelines, measurable baselines and targets, and clearly designated lead agencies responsible for implementation and accountability.

Additionally, to effectively facilitate this crucial integration, it is recommended that GAIN commissions the development of a comprehensive "how-to guide" for climate and nutrition integration. This guide would serve as a reference resource, providing detailed descriptions and practical methodologies for integrating climate and nutrition outcomes directly into policy frameworks and programmatic initiatives. This guide will empower policymakers, programme developers, and designers by providing concrete guidance on identifying relevant entry points, developing integrated indicators, establishing cross-sectoral collaboration mechanisms, and designing climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

6.2.2 Recommendations for Proactive Advocacy

The findings from the policy and initiative analysis underscore an urgent need for proactive advocacy to bridge the existing gaps between the climate and nutrition sectors in Nigeria. While some intentional connections exist, the predominant siloed approach in policies, programmes, and investments risks undermining efforts to build a resilient and food-secure future. Therefore, the following recommendations outline strategic frameworks for targeted interventions designed to foster intentional integration, mobilise resources, and build broad stakeholder consensus towards a holistic approach to climate and nutrition security.

1. Legislative and Institutional Framework: Engaging the National Assembly with a view to advocating for a robust legislative agenda is paramount to embedding climate and nutrition integration within relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). This agenda should, among other provisions:

A. Mandate cross-sectoral collaboration across relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) in the formulation and implementation of national development plans and expenditure frameworks. Such a mandate would ensure that, for instance, agricultural policies consider climate resilience for food production, while health policies account for climate-induced nutritional vulnerabilities.

B. Provide clear fiscal incentives for private sector investors who commit to dual-purpose climate and nutrition investments, encouraging innovation and scaling of solutions that simultaneously address environmental sustainability and nutritional outcomes—for example, investments in drought-resistant, nutrient-dense crops or climate-smart cold chain logistics.

C. Ensure accountability and drive performance by tying performance metrics for relevant MDAs directly to specific climate and nutrition objectives, thereby fostering a climate and nutrition-sensitive food system where departmental successes are measured by their contribution to integrated outcomes.

D. Critically, considering a national climate and nutrition act could provide the overarching legal and policy framework to mandate comprehensive climate and nutrition integration across all relevant sectors.

E. Finally, such a legislative framework must explicitly protect the right of all citizens, especially children, to healthy diets, irrespective of climate conditions, establishing a legal basis for climate-adaptive social protection and food security measures.

2. Financing Framework: Establishing a dedicated National Climate and Nutrition Fund is essential to provide the necessary financial backbone for integrated solutions. This fund should:

A. Primarily invest in dual-purpose climate and nutrition programmes to ensure sustainable nutrition and food security, targeting interventions that yield benefits across both sectors, for instance, climate-smart agriculture projects that enhance both resilience to climate shocks and the availability of diverse, nutritious foods.

B. Create a strategic opportunity for the Nigerian government to leverage existing global and regional climate finance mechanisms and technical assistance (e.g., from the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, and African Development Bank) by demonstrating a national commitment and a clear mechanism for deploying these resources towards a more sustainable and nutrition-secure food system.

C. Play a crucial role in building the body of evidence to support the case for the commercial and social benefits of climate and nutrition dual-purpose investments, thereby attracting further private sector engagement and philanthropic support.

D. Support the mainstreaming of climate and nutrition integration across the various aspects of food systems, from sustainable production and resilient processing to climate-adaptive consumption patterns and efficient, climate-proof distribution networks.

E. Pool initial financing for this fund could be strategically sourced from existing national mechanisms like the Nigerian Agricultural Development Fund (NADF), complemented by partnerships with global and regional development financiers committed to climate and nutrition objectives.

3. Advocacy Framework: Designing and implementing a targeted climate-nutrition advocacy programme is crucial to building consensus and driving action. This programme should:

A. First and foremost, promote active buy-in of stakeholders across the public, private, and social sectors, ensuring that an integrated approach to policies, programmes, initiatives, and financing becomes a shared priority. This involves strategic engagement, awareness campaigns, and demonstrating the mutual benefits of integration.

B. Leverage technical assistance opportunities from initiatives like I-CAN (Integrating Climate and Nutrition) and its partners, which is vital to promote capacity building and knowledge sharing across government agencies, research institutions, and civil society organisations. This would ensure that stakeholders have the technical expertise and evidence base required to design and implement integrated solutions.

C. Provide structured platforms for stakeholders to publicly make commitments to integration and be held accountable for the commitments they have made. This could involve regular multi-stakeholder forums, public reporting mechanisms, and peer review processes to foster transparency and drive continuous progress towards a climate-resilient and nutrition-secure future for Nigeria.

4. Stakeholder Collaboration and Capacity Development Framework: This framework is necessary to strengthen multisectoral collaboration by actively bringing together diverse actors from government ministries, civil society organisations, research institutions, private sector entities, and community groups. Such collaboration is crucial for identifying shared priorities, leveraging diverse expertise, and developing comprehensive solutions that address both climate and nutrition challenges.

A. It is essential to bolster the capacity of health and nutrition stakeholders to effectively participate in climate discourse. This involves providing targeted training on climate science, adaptation and mitigation strategies, climate finance mechanisms, and the specific pathways through which climate change impacts nutrition. Nutrition professionals who are equipped with this knowledge will be better able to articulate the nutritional imperative in climate policy discussions and contribute to climate-smart interventions.

B. Concurrently, there should be a concerted effort to increase engagement with the broader climate community, especially climate negotiators. This means actively positioning health and nutrition as critical components of climate resilience and adaptation efforts, ensuring that their perspectives are integrated into national and international climate strategies and negotiations.

C. Lastly, it is vital to encourage the active engagement of the health and nutrition sector in existing multisectoral coordination mechanisms for climate change. This ensures that their unique insights into population vulnerabilities and food systems are systematically incorporated into climate change planning, implementation, and monitoring.