

Findings of the
Situational Analysis
of the 2016–2025 NPFN

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Introduction

Background

- National Policy on Food and Nutrition (NPFN) is the central framework for achieving optimal nutrition in Nigeria and is due for a review
- Objectives of the situation analysis were to:

1

Understand the extent and effectiveness of implementation of the 2016 National Policy on Food and Nutrition (NPFN)

2

Determine the successes of the NPFN and challenges faced

3

Identify opportunities and threats for a new NPFN

4

Determine actions that would enable a more effective NPFN

Frameworks Guiding Situation

Analysis:

1 – OECD DAC Evaluation

Fra



Analysis:

2 - Enabling Environment

Frameworks

New Framing and Evidence

- To draw actors in and show they can make a contribution

Politics and Governance

- To understand and navigate competing agendas
- To make the stakeholders' commitments to nutrition visible and to promote accountability

Human and Financial Resources

- To coordinate actions and to deliver, effectively, at scale

Frameworks Guiding Situation Analysis: 3 – Forms of Political Commitment for Nutrition Framework



Methods for Situation Analysis

Desk
review

Secondary
data
review

Online
survey

Key
informant
interviews

Focus
group
discussion
s

Online Survey

Included questions across the three frameworks guiding the assessment

Targeted MDAs, development partners, CSOs, academia, and the private sector

Targeted federal, state, and local government levels

Federal, State, and Local Government Committees on Food and Nutrition were used to liaise with MDAs as much as

possible
CS-SUN and SUN Business Network were used to target civil society organizations and private sector,

respectively
Questions were tailored to each group of stakeholder using skips

Very few identifiers (sector and geopolitical zone) were collected to encourage honest feedback

Key Informant Interviews

Aimed to understand perspectives of stakeholders about the 2016 NPFN implementation as well as necessary actions to ensure a transformative new NPFN

Interviews were conducted with Chairman and Secretary of the SCFN in each state and the FCT, as well as Chairman and Secretary of the NCFN

Interviews additionally identified and targeted one other member in the SCFN per state that had been regular members of the SCFN over a long period and had a good understanding of the nutrition activities of the various MDAs over the 2016 to 2025 period

Focus Group Discussions



Aimed to understand breadth of issues related to the implementation of the NPFN



Identified the challenges that different MDAs in the SCFN face in designing and implementing nutrition interventions



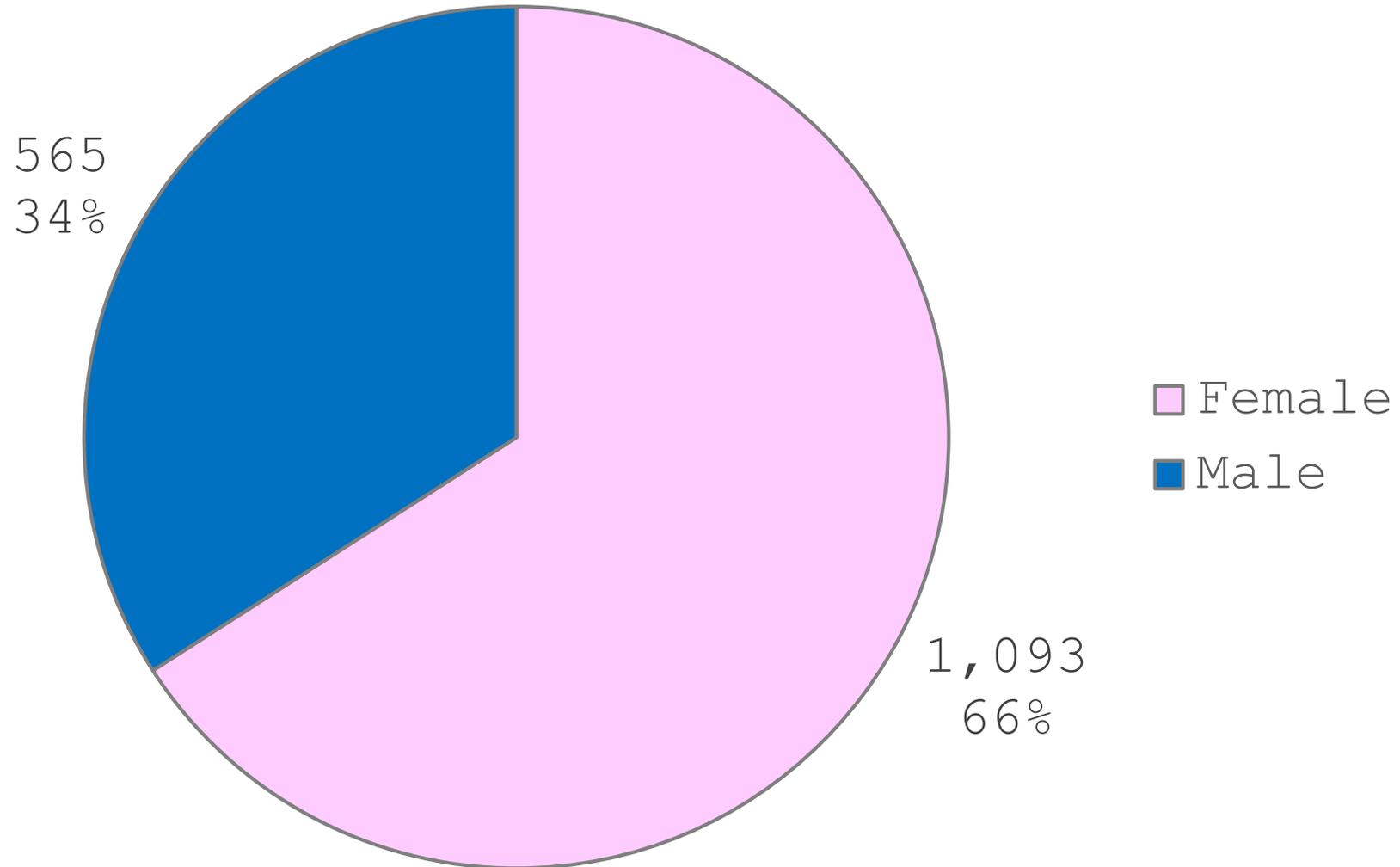
Facilitated consensus about priority actions that would need to be taken to achieve nutrition progress



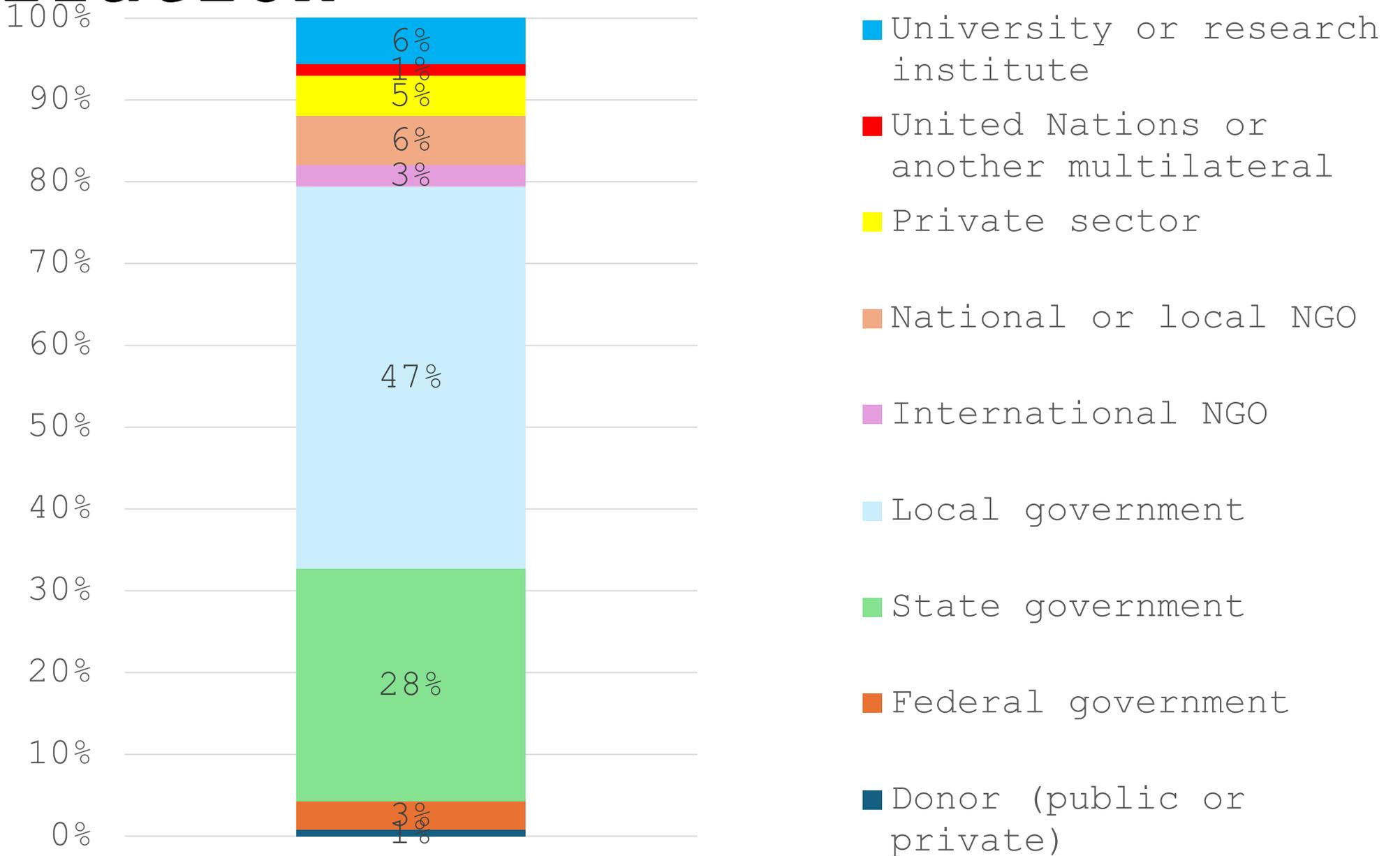
FGDs were conducted using 6 members of each SCFN/LGCFN as a group

Survey Findings

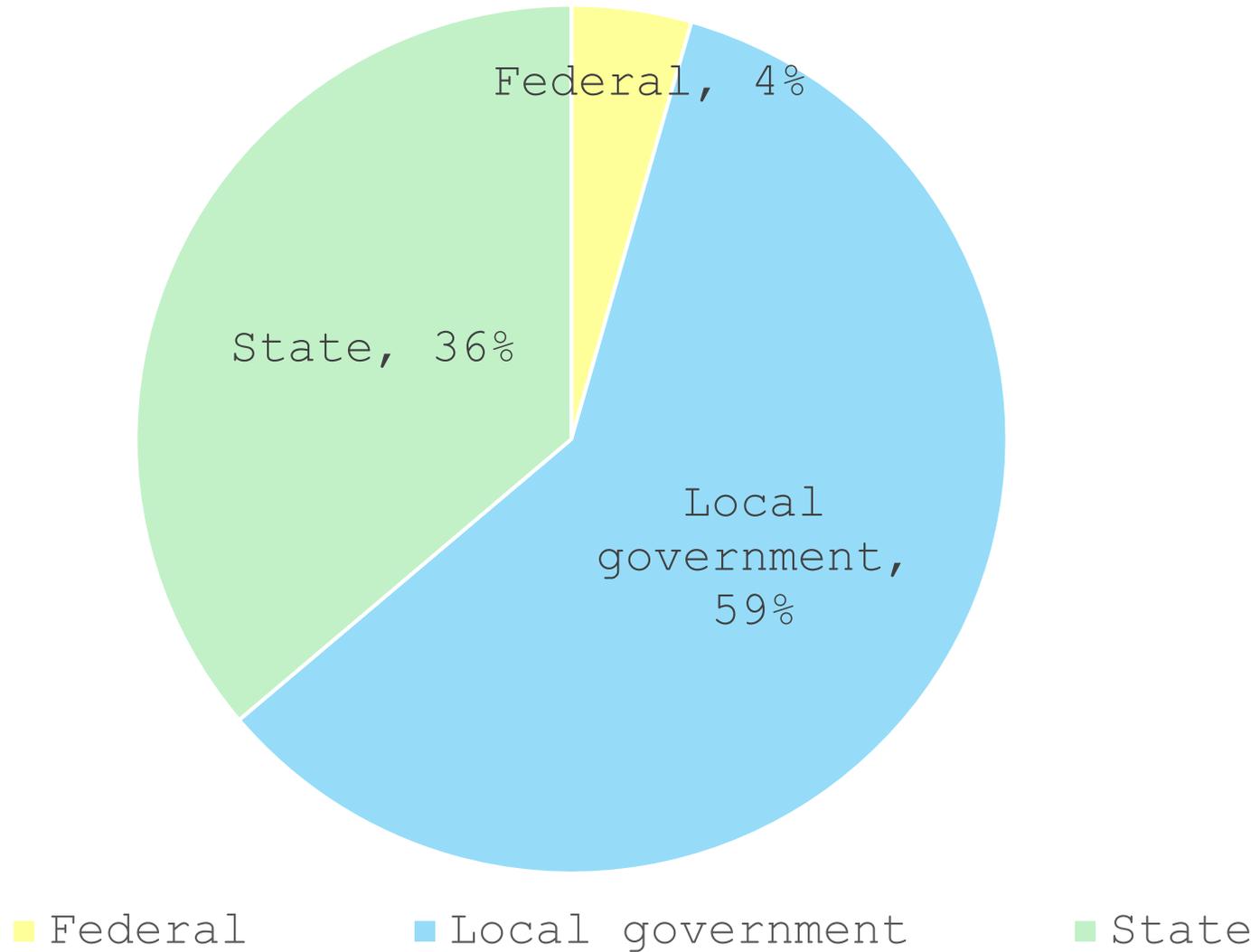
Overview of Respondents (1,658)



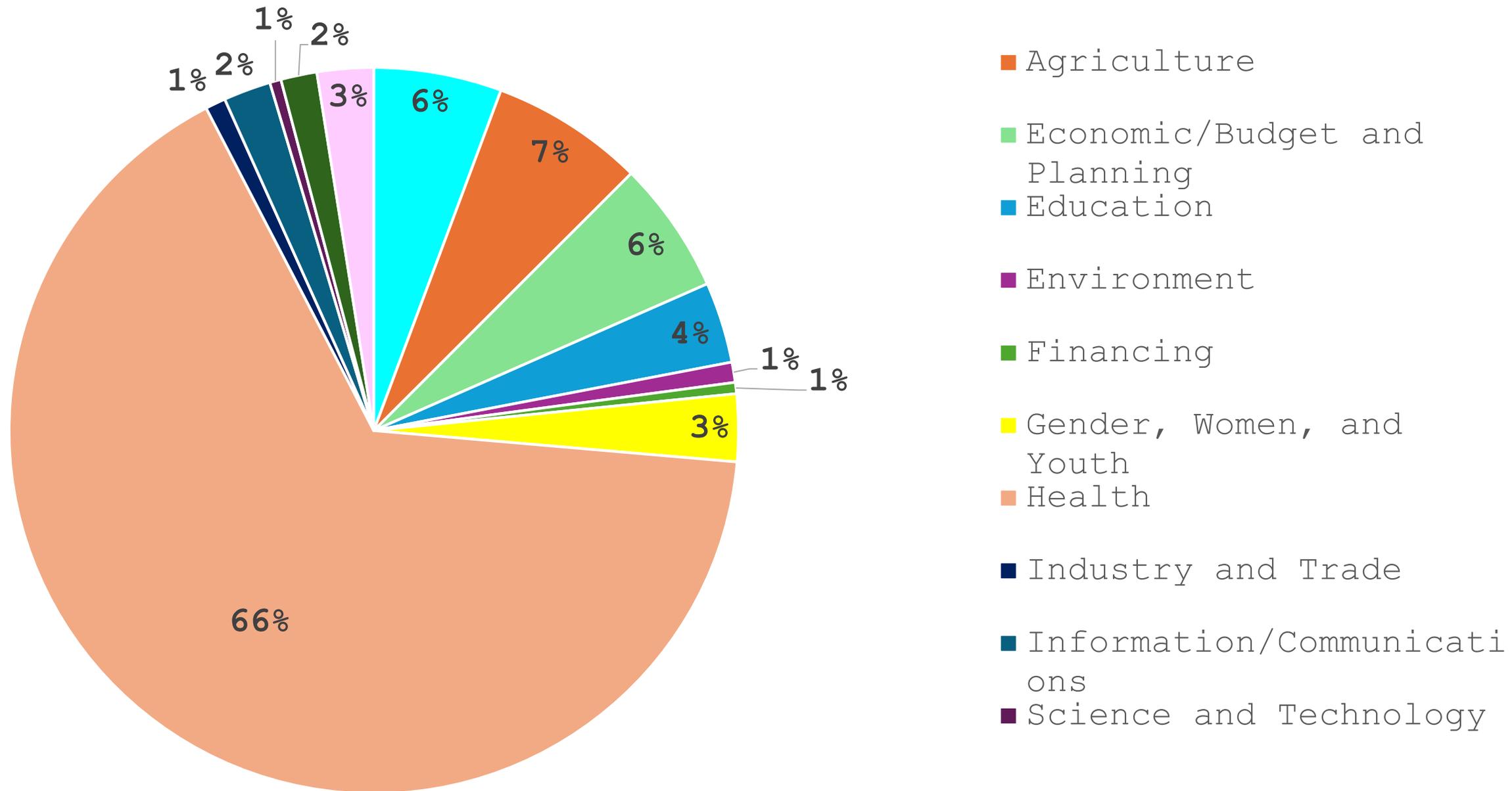
Overview of Respondents - Organization



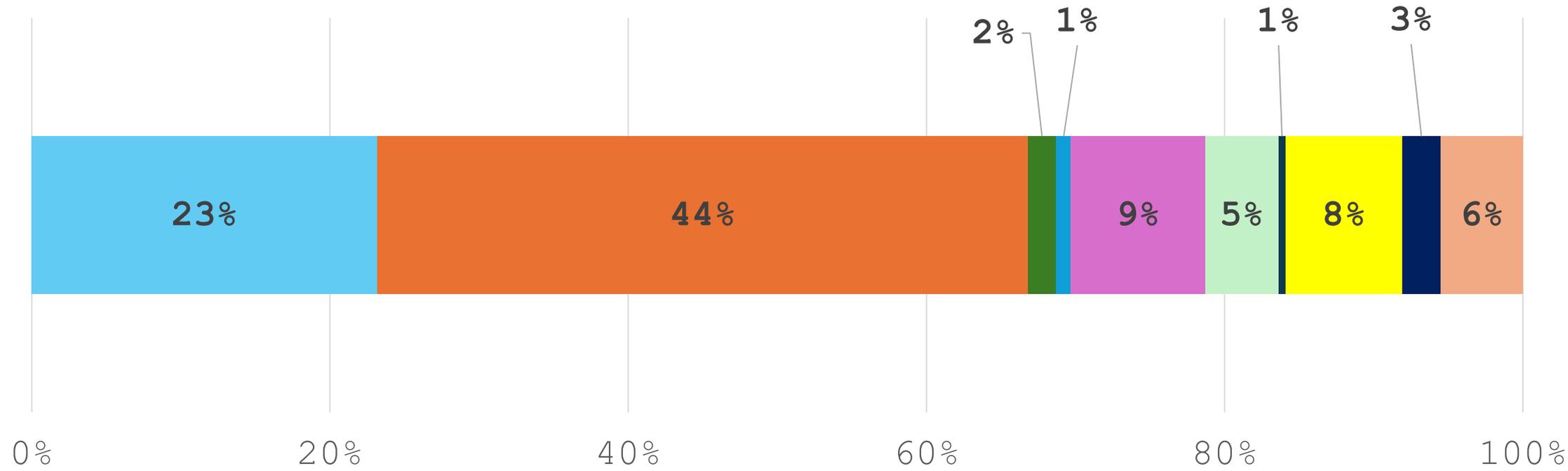
Distribution of MDAs (1,304)



Overview of Respondents - Sector



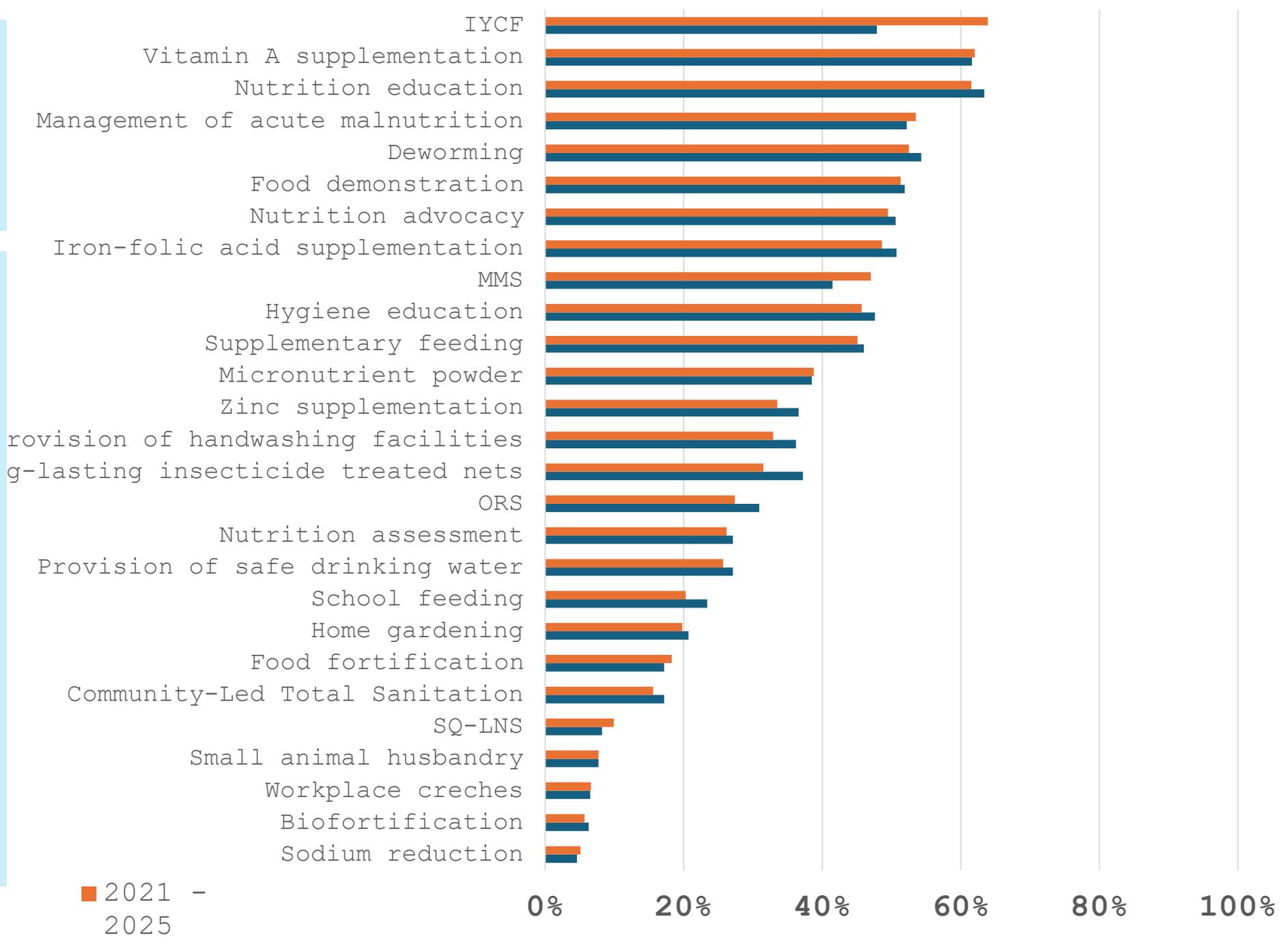
Overview of Respondents - Job Role



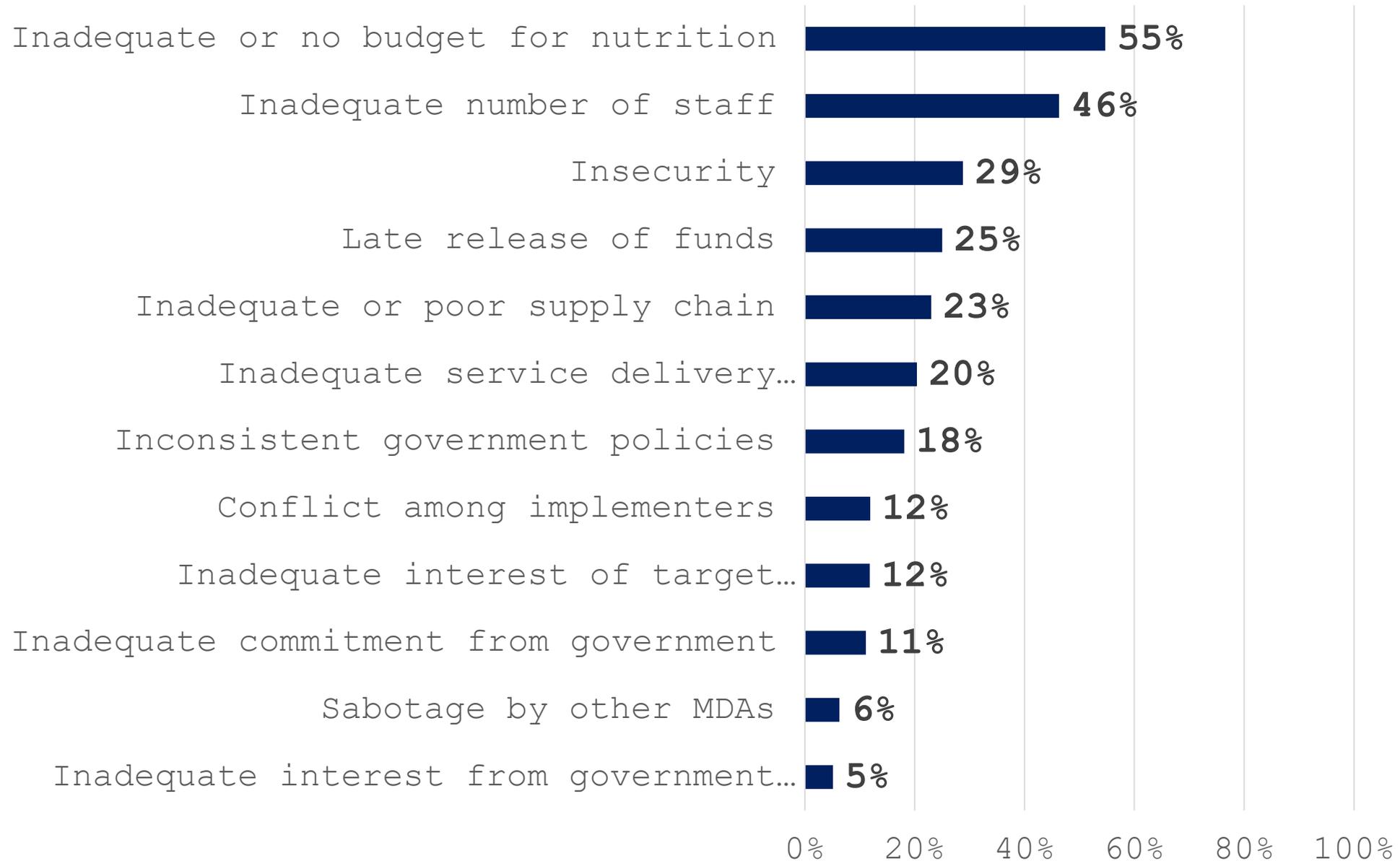
- Advocacy
- Service delivery/programme implementation
- Enforcement/regulation
- High-level financing
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Programme administration
- Programme-specific financial management
- Research

Implementation of Nutrition Interventions

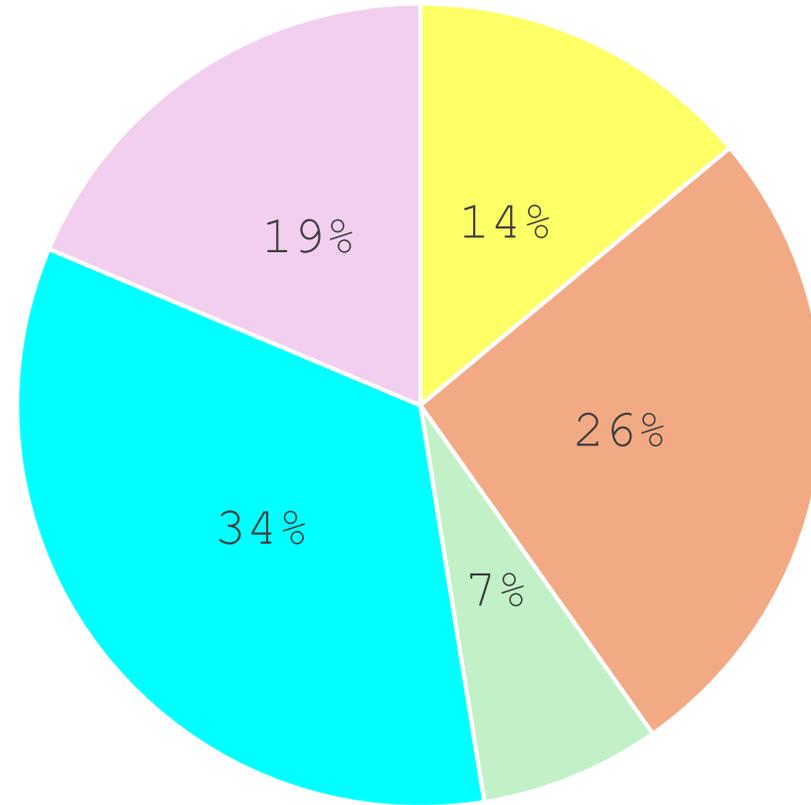
- Average of 9 interventions implemented per organization in each period
- 20% implemented just one or 2 interventions
- 5% implemented no interventions
- Some interventions were more prevalent in one period versus the other
- WASH interventions most prevalent non-



Challenges Affecting Ability to Implement Interventions

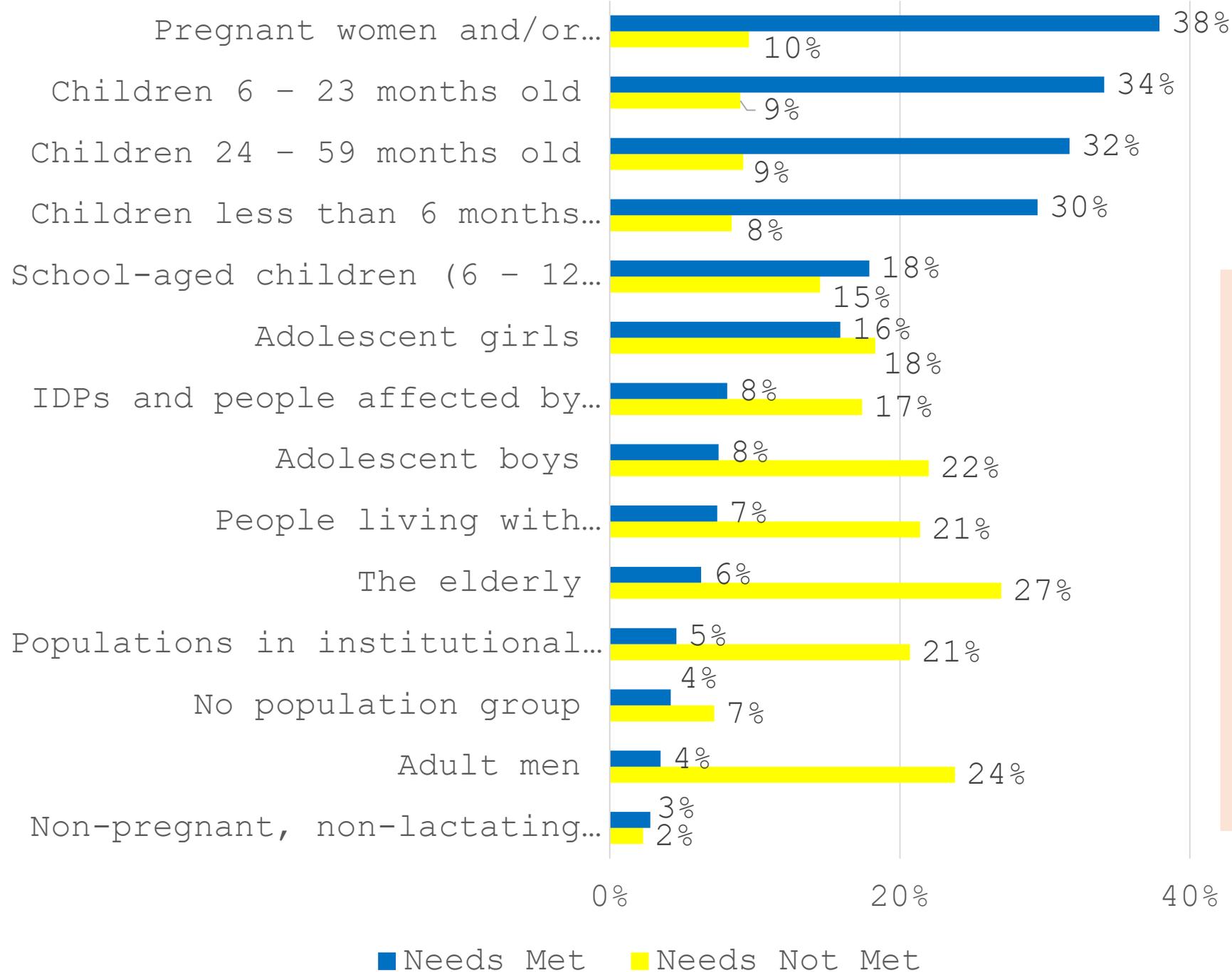


Familiarity with the 2016 - 2025 NPFN



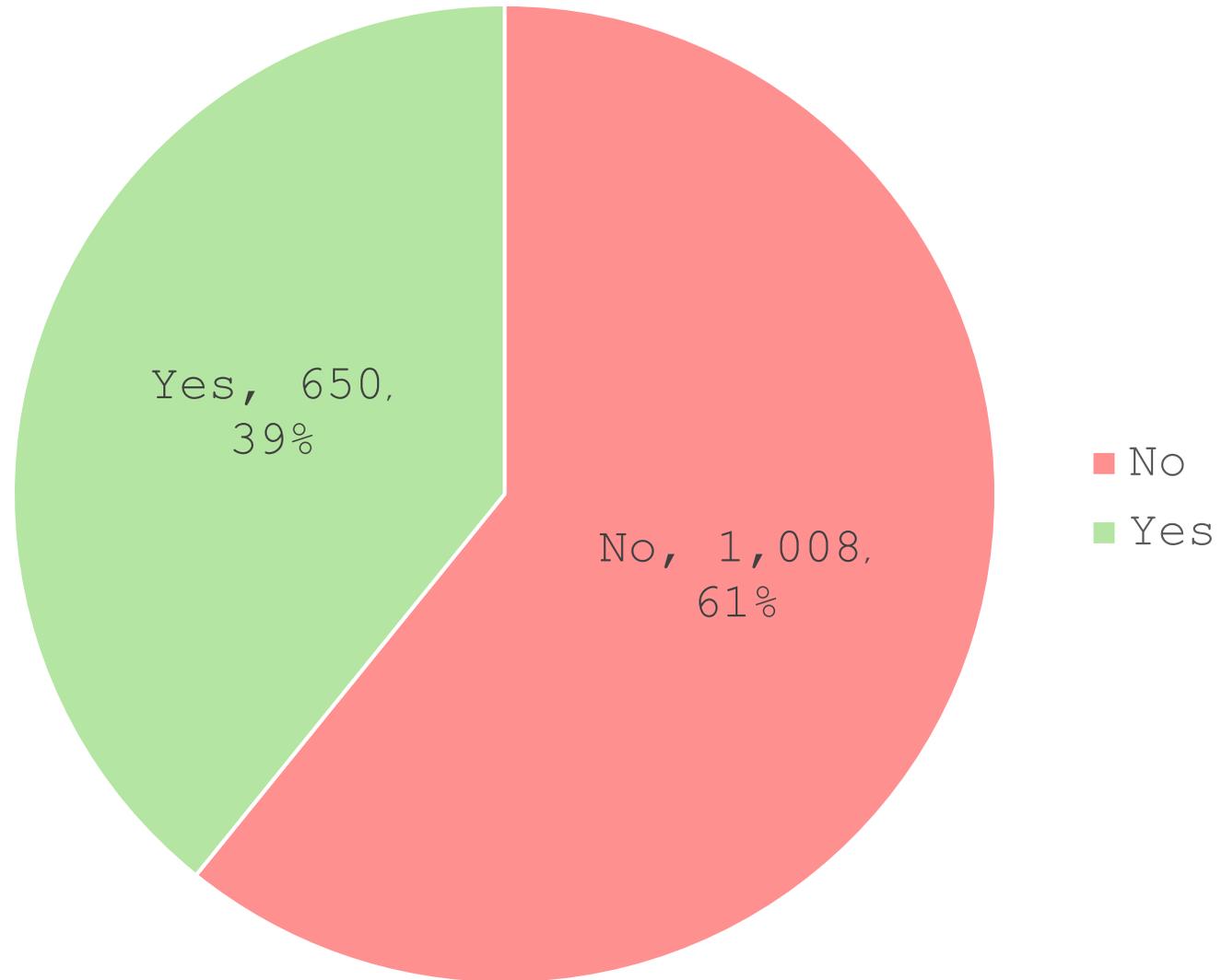
- Not familiar at all
- Familiar to a very little extent ..
- Not sure
- Familiar to some extent
- Very familiar

2016 - 2025 NPFN & Population Needs

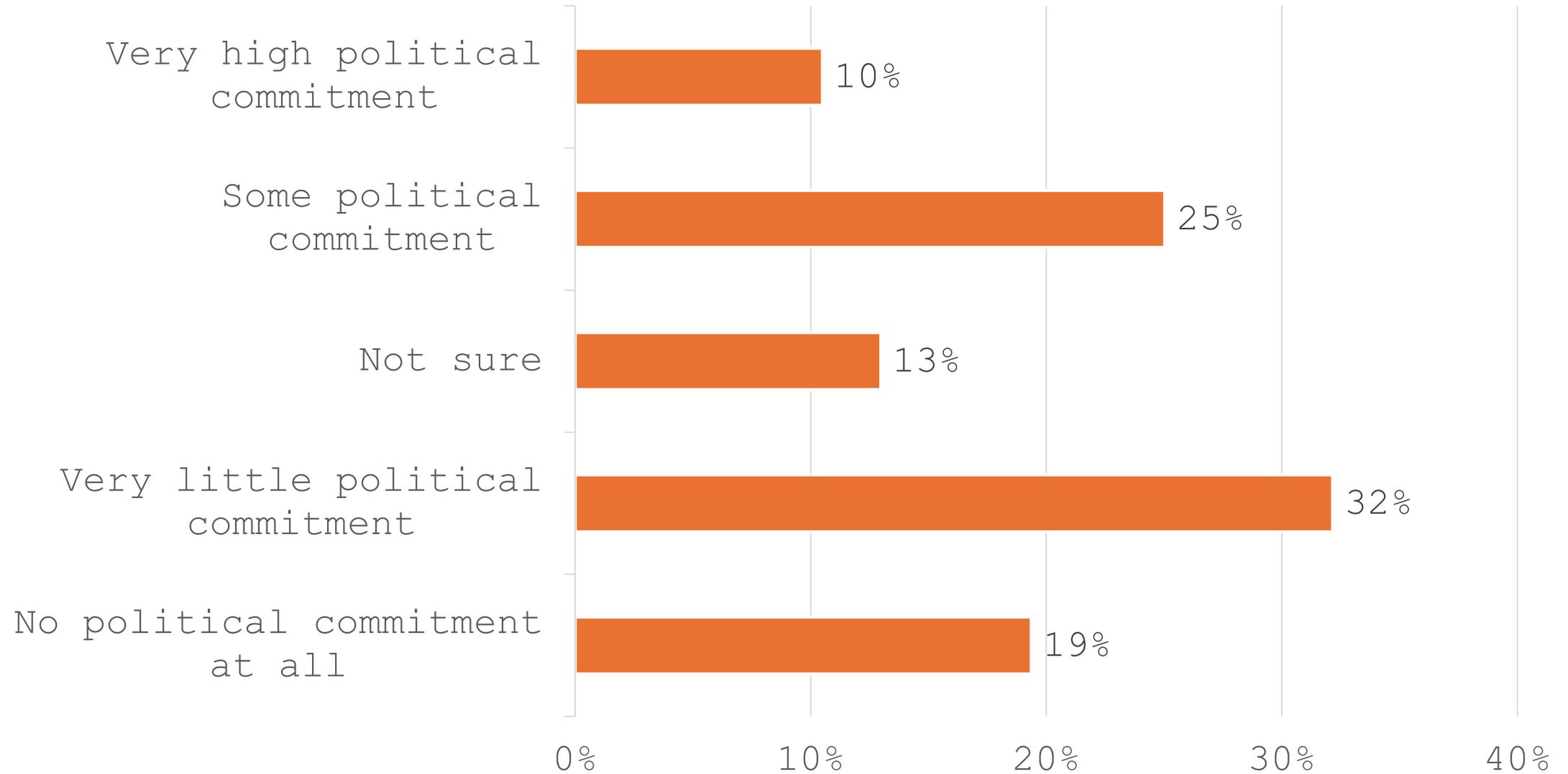


- 68% perceived NPFN addressed correct target populations
- Needs most met:
 - Pregnant women
 - Children 6-23 mos
 - Children 24-59 mos
 - Children <6 mos
- Needs not met:
 - Elderly
 - Adult men
 - Adolescent boys
 - PLWD
 - Institutional populations

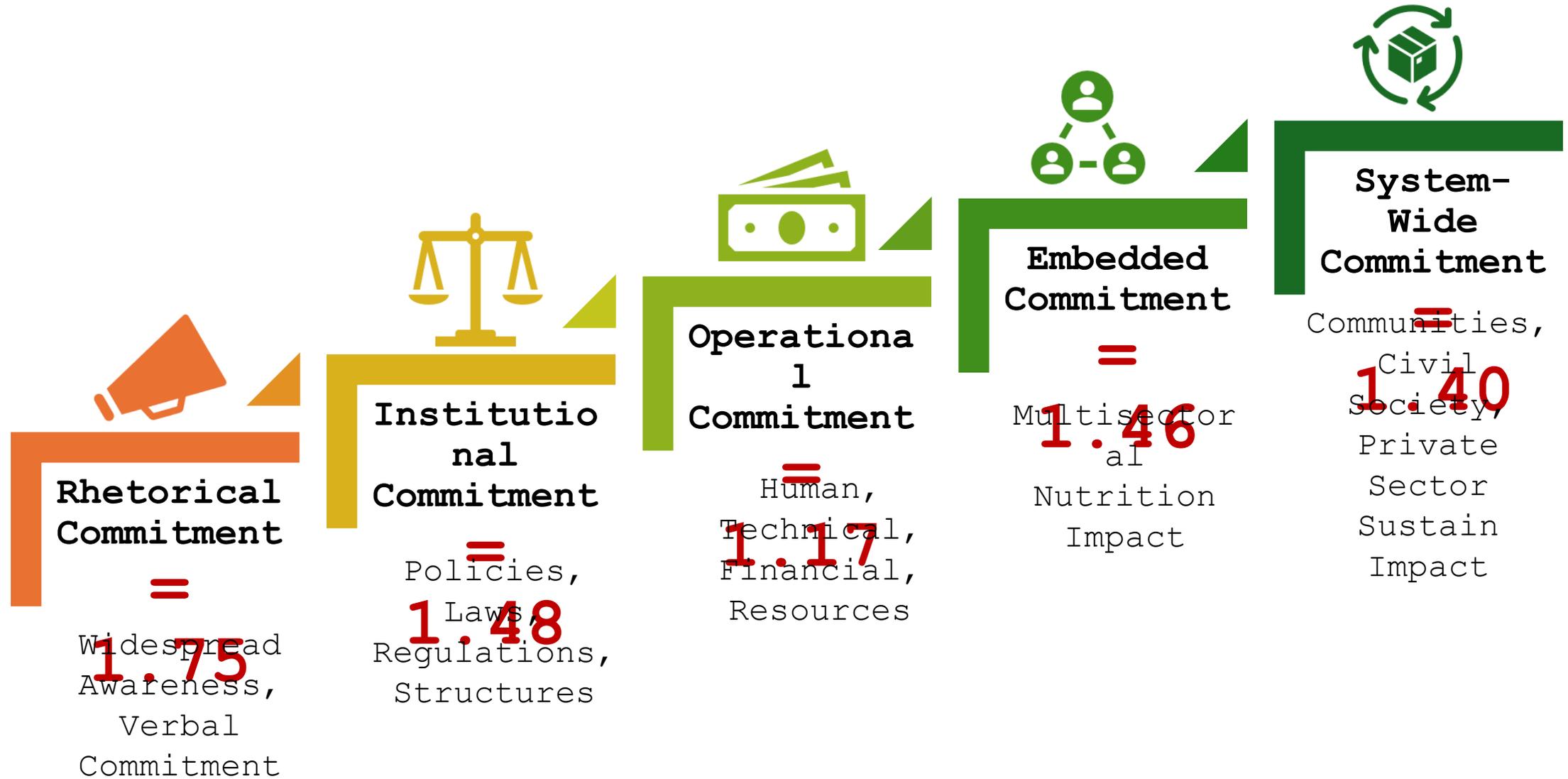
Have a Physical or Electronic Copy of NPFN



Perceived Political Commitment for Nutrition



Scored Political Commitment for Nutrition



Findings from
Interviews & FGDs

Perceptions about 2016 – 2025

NPFN (1)

1. Relevance

- Relevant and well aligned with national and international goals
- Inadequately adaptable to rapidly changing socioeconomic situations, e.g., inflation and displacement
- Limited domestication across states
- Low policy awareness among stakeholders in some states
- Increased awareness of nutrition importance among government and the public

1. Effectiveness

- Institutional frameworks (e.g., nutrition departments, committees, budget lines) have been established, and multi-sectoral collaboration fostered
- Donors and development partners rally around a common framework
- Progress is generally fragmented and characterized by isolated successes amidst systemic failures
- Limited effectiveness because of unreliable and inadequate funding; weak M&E; bureaucratic bottlenecks; intersectoral conflict; and insufficient

Perceptions about 2016 – 2025

NPFN (2)

3. Coherence

- Aligned with other national frameworks and has minimal conflicts, reflecting external coherence
- Limited internal coherences due to poorly defined roles and responsibilities and overlapping stakeholder mandates

3. Efficiency

- Delays in release of available funds
- Inadequately coordinated efforts
- Insufficient data for planning/decision-making
- Waste of resources due to duplicated interventions

Perceptions about 2016 – 2025

NPFN (2)

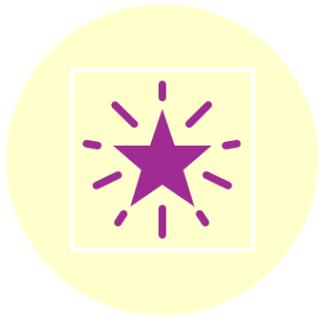
3. Impact

- Limited impact
- Some positive outcomes were recorded such as reduced malnutrition in some states and increased breastfeeding rates
- Some deterioration, such as stunting in some states

3. Sustainability

- Government funding was inconsistent and insufficient
- Over-reliance on external donors undermined long-term sustainability
- Legal and institutional frameworks for nutrition were still under development or were insufficiently empowered

Conclusions



NPFN has catalysed improvements in nutrition awareness, institutionalization, and multi-sectoral collaboration.



Aspects of the NPFN related to interventions and service delivery were poorly implemented due to inadequate capacity, funding, and coordination

Thank
you!