



CIVIL SOCIETY-SCALING UP NUTRITION IN NIGERIA (CS-SUNN)

BASELINE STUDY ON THE LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE N/SMSPFAN AT THE NATIONAL AND IN PINNS FOCAL STATES

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANRiN	Accelerating Nutrition Results in Nigeria
AOP	Annual operation work plan
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCT	Cash Transfer Programmes
CIYCF	Community infant and young child feeding
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMAM	Community management of Acute malnutrition
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CS-SUNN	The Civil Society Scaling-Up Nutrition in Nigeria
DataDENT	Data for Decisions to Expand Nutrition Transformation
DRNCD	Diet Related Non-Communicable Diseases
EBF	Exclusive Breastfeeding
ECCC	early- child care centers (ECCC)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ERGP	Economic Recovery and Growth Plan
F&N	Food and Nutrition
FBDG	Food Based Dietary Guidelines
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FEC	Federal Executive Council
GMP	Growth, Monitoring and Promotion
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOD	Head of Department
IEC	Information, education & communication
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
IYCN	Infant and Young Child Nutrition
L -ORS	Low-osmolarity Oral Rehydration Salts
LCDAs	Local Council Development Areas
LGA	Local Government Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MIYCF	Maternal Infant & Young Child feeding
MNCHW	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Week
MNP	Micronutrient Powder
MS	Microsoft
MTNDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
N/SMSPFAN	National/State Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Nutrition

NACS	Nutrition Assessment, Counselling Support
NCFN	National Committee on Food and Nutrition
NCN	National Council on Nutrition
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
NFA	National Fortification Alliance
NFP	Nutrition Focal Person
NGOs	Non-Governmental organizations
NMSPAN	National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Nutrition
NNN	National Nutrition Networking
OIC	Officer In-Charge
OPS	Organised Private Sectors
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
PHC	Primary Health Care
PINNS	Partnership for Improving Nigeria Nutrition Systems (PINNS)
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
RESET	Result-driven, Effective, Serviceable, Efficient, and Transparent (RESET)
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition NDHS
SBCC	Social and Behavioural Change Communication
SCFN	State Committee on Food and Nutrition
SMOH	State Ministry of Health
SNO	State Nutrition Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPHCDB	State Primary Health Care Development Board
SUN	Scaling up Nutrition
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TV	Television
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Malnutrition has multifaceted causes and require solutions that are multidisciplinary and multisectoral, cutting across various sectors. According to NDHS (2018) thirty-seven percent of children in Nigeria are stunted, and 19% are severely stunted and childhood mortality rates remain stagnated. Undernutrition in early childhood has serious consequences and contributes to high level of infant mortality. The revised National Policy on Food and Nutrition and its approval in 2016 was one of the landmark steps towards addressing the problem of malnutrition and food insecurity in Nigeria.

The National/State Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Nutrition (NMSPAN) is expected to aid the implementation of nutrition-related interventions at both the national and state levels in Nigeria. Full Implementation of the strategy will lead to improved nutritional status of women and children and inadvertently improve the health status of families, thereby reducing the risk of malnutrition among vulnerable groups in the country.

The Partnership for Improving Nigeria Nutrition Systems (PINNS) project supported the development of the plan at the national level until it was approved and domesticated in the five focal states and have been advocating for the Implementation of the NMSPAN focusing more on evidenced-based advocacy for high impacts nutrition interventions. It is paramount to know the level of implementation of the policy and plan at the national and focal states to measure the successes of the PINNS project as well as know where to tailor advocacy in the PINNS 2.0 project for complete implementation of the policy and plan. Information garnered during this study, is to be utilized by CS-SUNN for evidence-based advocacy for improved funding and implementation of the NMSPAN with a particular focus on high-impact interventions.

This study on the level of implementation of the NMSPFAN at the national and in focal states (Lagos, Kaduna, Niger, Kano, Nasarawa) is to serve as a baseline for the PINNS 2.0 project and also produce national and state-specific policy briefs and factsheets to be used for advocacy to enhance nutrition investment to deliver impact.

The study protocol involves identifying documented results achieved as at end of the year 2021, including budget allocation and releases, barriers to implementation, challenges to nutrition funding, opportunities and recommended actions that can lead to improved performance or impact with information collected through review of existing literature, interviews and visits where necessary to stakeholders in Abuja and focal states among which are Director Planning, and MDAs Nutrition Desk Officers. The study area was purposively determined which include national and five (5) focal states (Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Niger and Nasarawa). In order to ensure the study outcome leads to appropriate decision-making and action, it requires quality data hence, scores were awarded on the basis of verifiable evidences provided. Information was elicited on level of implementation of interventions under the strategic objectives as outlined in the NMPFAN. The performance indicators ranged as follows: No Success (1.0 - 1.4 points), Minimal Success (1.5 - 2.4 points), Little Success (2.5 - 3.4 points), Moderate Success (3.5 - 4.4 points) and Considerable Success (4.5 - 5.0 points). The overall performance and progress were tracked across national and focal states, categorized and colour-coded as: No Success as "Black", Minimal Success "Red", Little Success "Yellow", Moderate Success "Blue" and Considerable Success "Green".

The level of implementation of N/SMSPLAN overall indicate performance higher at Kaduna state (70%) followed by Kano (53.9%) and Niger (51.1%) while National level (49.2%), Nasarawa (43%) and Lagos (42.8%) States

were below average. The performance on the implementation of the N/SMPFAN was about average (49.9%) when combined for both focal states and national. The disaggregation of performance based on strategic objectives indicates higher performance by Kaduna state in all compared to national and focal states.

On strategic objective one to improve food security at the national, community and household levels shows Kaduna state had 60.7% followed by National level which recorded 58.7% performance, Kano had 55.5% then Niger 47.1%. Strategic Objective two to Enhance Caregiving Capacity showed that Kaduna and National had 73.3 and 68.2% performance respectively while Kano, Lagos, Nasarawa and Niger states recorded performance above 50%. The strategic objective three on enhancing provision of quality health services performance showed Kaduna had 74.2% followed by Lagos with 61.6% then Niger 55.6% while National, Kano and Nasarawa states had below 50%. The performance on strategic objective four on improving capacity to address food and nutrition insecurity, focal states and National level recorded low performance of below 30% in Lagos, Nasarawa and National except Kaduna and Kano states with 75.8 and 64.9% respectively. Strategic objective five to raise awareness and understanding of problem of malnutrition, indicates majority of the States (Kaduna, Kano and Niger) and National level recorded above 50% with highest performance recorded in Kaduna state (66%) but Nasarawa state had 29.6%. Performance on strategic objective six about resource allocation for food and nutrition security at all levels shows Kaduna and Nasarawa states had 71.5 and 61.7% respectively followed by Kano (53.5%) whereas Lagos, Niger and National recorded below 50%.

Total Budgetary Allocation, Release and Expended at National Level and Focal States indicate Kaduna state had higher amount released and expended on nutrition followed by national and Nasarawa state while Lagos and Niger states recorded the least. Kano state recorded the least in terms of budget release compared to the amount appropriated.

The proportion of budget N/SMPFAN expected annual investment compared to amount released indicated Kaduna state expended significantly higher proportion (1316%) than the expected investment followed by Nasarawa state (52.3%) and National with 10.7%. Majority of the MDAs at national recorded zero budget release for nutrition except FMARD (28.34%) and MFBNP (11.51%).

The barriers identified to smooth implementation of nutrition programmes include late approval and release of funds, inadequate funding and skilled manpower, stock out of nutrition commodities and instability in the governance structure. The challenges to allocation and release of funds are budget envelope system with inadequate fund for nutrition, lack of budget line for nutrition, lack of cash-backing for approved funds and untimely release of fund and inadequate human resources. The opportunities available are political will for nutrition at highest level of government, support by partners, available policy and plan, coordination, collaboration and synergy among MDAs through SCFN.

The study concluded that performance on the implementation of the N/SMPFAN was very good in Kaduna, average in Kano and Niger states but below average at National level, Lagos and Nasarawa states. In order to achieve the goal of the national policy on food and nutrition it requires the effective implementation of the multisectoral plan on nutrition through significant investment by governments and partners including the private sector. Therefore, the urgent need for the establishment of the approved nutrition department in relevant ministries and agencies and creation of budget line as means of prioritizing nutrition funding for increase sustainable investment of resources and effective coordination of nutrition programmes to achieve nutrition impact.

Recommendations to Government at all levels (Federal Government, States and Local Government) include the following:

- Strong political will at all levels of Government
- There is need to strengthen and sustain efforts on the level of implementation of the N/SMPFAN at national and sub-national level
- Sustained advocacy to policy makers, partners, private sector, community, traditional and religious leaders for improved nutrition funding
- Active engagement of private sector for increase investment in nutrition programs
- Regular and periodic monitoring of food and nutrition programmes in collaboration with partners, CSOs and the private sector at all levels
- Ensuring adequate staffing of relevant MDAs at national and sub-national levels implementing sectoral nutrition programmes with skilled and qualified nutritionists
- Enhance the use of evidence for nutrition policy and programming
- Build the capacity of Nutrition desk officers in relevant MDAs and nutrition professions through training & retraining on Nutrition Programming, resource mobilization and allocation
- Fast track establishment of Nutrition Department and budget lines for increase budgetary allocation for improved programme implementation.
- Support accountability and transparency in utilization of funds through regular budget tracking and application of lesson learnt
- Strengthen coordination and collaboration among nutrition stakeholders at all levels

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Malnutrition is a key factor that contributes to causes of diseases and death among women and children in Nigeria. Undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiency contributes to about one-third of all child deaths, and impairs development and productivity in children. Maternal undernutrition, leads to poor fetal development and higher risk of pregnancy complications.

The revised National Policy on Food and Nutrition and its approval in 2016 was one of the landmark steps towards addressing the problem of malnutrition and food insecurity in Nigeria. Reduction of malnutrition can be achieved through dynamic balance between policies, and planned actions to achieve policy objectives. The National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (NMPFAN) sets out strategies and interventions for improving the nutritional status of all Nigerians with specific emphasis on the most vulnerable groups. The NMPFAN was developed in line with the policy thrust of the present administration as enunciated in the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP 2017 - 2020) and the Successors, the Medium-Term Development Plan MTNDP (2021 - 2025), MTNDP (2026 - 2030) and Nigeria Agenda (2050) currently developed had focus on nutrition issues. The activities enumerated therein if implemented at national and state levels are expected to lay a solid foundation for improved productivity and development among the citizenry.

1.2 Rationale/Statement of Problem

Malnutrition has multifaceted causes and requires solutions that are multidisciplinary and multisectoral, cutting across various sectors. According to NDHS (2018) thirty-seven percent of children in Nigeria are stunted, and 19% are severely stunted and childhood mortality rates remain stagnated. Undernutrition in early childhood has serious consequences and contributes to high level of infant mortality. Nigeria has shown commitment to eradicating hunger and malnutrition among her citizens in order to lay a strong foundation for improved standard of living for citizens and socioeconomic development of the nation.

The Partnership for Improving Nigeria Nutrition Systems (PINNS) 2.0 is a project designed to strengthen the Nigeria nutrition systems to be more Result-driven, Effective, Serviceable, Efficient, and Transparent (RESET). This is to facilitate the delivery of Nutrition interventions and to hold the government accountable on commitments made to allocate, release, and use transparently funds for the implementation of high impact Nutrition interventions in Nigeria through evidence-based advocacy. The project is a continuation of the just-completed PINNS 1.0 and connects the importance of optimal nutrition to attaining Nigeria's Human Capital Development goal by 2025.

1.3 Justification

The National/State Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Nutrition (NMSPAN) is expected to aid the implementation of nutrition-related interventions at both the national and state levels in Nigeria. Full Implementation of the strategy will lead to improved nutritional status of women and children and will inadvertently improve the health status of families, thereby reducing the risk of malnutrition among vulnerable groups in the country. Information garnered during the study, will be utilized by CS-SUNN to conduct evidence-based advocacy for improved funding and implementation of the NMSPAN with a particular focus on high-impact interventions.

The National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Nutrition (NMSPAN) has been finalized by nutrition stakeholders in Nigeria under the leadership of the Ministry of Budget and National Planning. The plan was approved by the National Council on Nutrition (NCN) led by the Vice president and recently approved by the Federal Executive Council.

The PINNS project supported the development of the plan at the national level until it was approved and domesticated in the five focal states and have been advocating for the Implementation of the NMSPAN focusing more on evidenced-based advocacy for high impacts nutrition interventions such as IYCN, Maternal nutrition and staple food fortification in the first phase of the project. It is paramount to know the level of implementation of the policy and plan at the national and focal states to measure the successes of the PINNS project as well as know where to tailor advocacy in the PINNS 2.0 project for complete implementation of the policy and plan.

1.4 Main Objective

The purpose of this study on the level of implementation of the NMSPFAN at the national and in focal states (Lagos, Kaduna, Niger, Kano, Nasarawa) is to serve as a baseline for the PINNS 2.0 project and also produce national and state-specific policy briefs and factsheets from the studies to be used for advocacy.

1.5 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives are to:

- i. Develop a baseline study design to track Policy, budget allocation, and releases for Implementation of the National Multisectoral Strategic Plan of Action for Nutrition (NMSPFAN) in nutrition-related Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) at the National and focal states with clear level of funding and implementation of high-impact interventions like IYCF, Maternal nutrition, staple food fortification, etc.
- ii. Develop and produce baseline study tool
- iii. Conduct baseline study
- iv. Identify regulatory barriers to the smooth implementation of nutrition programmes, allocation, and release of funds
- v. Triangulate findings against regional/global best practices
- vi. Develop a comprehensive report which should be peer-reviewed for quality and output at the end of the assignment
- vii. Develop state-specific policy briefs and factsheets proffering policy-related recommendations and calls to action to policymakers and other key stakeholders.

1.6 Expected Outputs

The expected output are as follows:

- i. A final report on baseline study on the level of implementation of the NMPFAN with focus on maternal and child nutrition and IYCF at the National and focal states.
- ii. Final state-specific policy briefs and fact sheets with recommendations and calls to action on the implementation of the NMPFAN.
- iii. Study design, tools used

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Design

The baseline study was carried out at National (Abuja) and PINNS focal states (Lagos, Kaduna, Niger, Kano, Nasarawa) through interviewing of targeted nutrition stakeholders within the various relevant ministries, departments and agencies of government. Data collection was conducted through the use of face-to-face interviews, virtual contact, email and desk review of literatures/documents with the tools completed by the respondents.

2.2 Key stakeholders' involvement

Before the study was conducted the relevant government agencies and other stakeholders were adequately briefed about the background, purpose, objectives and methods for the study and their cooperation secured.

2.3 Survey Tools

The survey tool used for the study was reviewed, pretested and improved to strengthen the data collection by nutrition experts and approved by CS-SUNN team. The study tool elicited information on the implementation of the interventions in the N/SMPFAN, budget allocation and releases, challenges/barriers and opportunities in nutrition-related Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) at the National and focal states with regard to high-impact interventions.

2.4 Study Activities

The activities involved the following:

- I. Study Preparation: This was to finalize study protocol, arrangement and sensitization of key stakeholders at the relevant MDAs and other stakeholders at national and focal states
- II. Study Design and Development of Tools: This involved review of relevant literatures and documents to help in the development of the tool used for the study. The tool was also pre-tested for reliability and validity. Determination of measures for the study to help improve performance was done. This includes selection of key indicators through literature review and the format for the scorecards using computer MS word and excel processing program to create the template. The tool listed a number of parameters rated along with a box in which a number can be assigned with rating scale on performance.
- III. Data Collection: This involves interview of key stakeholders at national and focal states (Lagos, Kano, Kaduna, Niger and Nasarawa states) and also desk review of documents. Travel visit were made to Abuja and focal states for the interviews, data collection and access to some documents where necessary.
- IV. Reports Writing: This involves data entry, collation and analysis using MS Excel Spreadsheet to document intervention activities, budget allocations, and releases for Implementation of the National/States Multisectoral Strategic Plan with frequencies and percentages generated using descriptive statistics. The report indicates the level of implementation of the N/SMSPAN at the National and focal states with state-specific policy briefs and fact sheets including challenges, recommendations and calls to action on the implementation of the N/SMSPAN.
- V. Validation Meeting: There was preparation of power point and presentations of baseline study design, methodology and results to CS-SUNN and stakeholders at Abuja for comments, input, corrections and finalization.
- VI. Submission of Draft and Final Reports: There was submission of report which documented the study

protocol which was finalized with inputs from CSSUNN and stakeholders after the validation meeting.

2.5 Scoring Elements

The study outcome to result in appropriate decision-making and action, it requires quality data hence, if data and information populating the scorecard lacks quality, it will be negatively affected. Therefore, to ensure the quality of data the scores were awarded on the basis of verifiable evidences provided by Director Planning and Nutrition Desk Officers in the relevant MDAs at national and focal states.

Information was elicited on implementation of the N/SMPFAN as the end of the year 2021 based on the interventions and ranged as: No Success (1.0 - 1.4 points), Minimal Success (1.5 - 2.4 points), Little Success (2.5 - 3.4 points), Moderate Success (3.5 - 4.4 points) and Considerable Success (4.5 - 5.0 points). The overall performance and progress were tracked across national and focal states, categorized and colour-coded as follows: No Success as "Black", Minimal Success "Red", Little Success "Yellow", Moderate Success "Blue" and Considerable Success "Green".

LEGEND	
NO SUCCESS (1.0 – 1.4)	
MINIMAL SUCCESS (1.5 – 2.4)	
LITTLE SUCCESS (2.5 – 3.4)	
MODERATE SUCCESS (3.5 – 4.4)	
CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS (4.5 – 5.0)	

3.0 FINDINGS ON LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF N/SM SPAN

3.1 Overall Performance

The level of implementation of N/SM SPAN overall as presented in Figure 1 indicate performance higher at Kaduna state (70%) followed by Kano (53.9%) and Niger (51.1%) while National level, Lagos and Nasarawa States were below 50%. The disaggregation of performance based on strategic objectives indicate higher performance by Kaduna state in all as shown in Figure 2 - 7. On strategic objective one to improve food security at the national, community and household levels (Figure 2) shows Kaduna state had 60.7% followed by National level which recorded 58.7% performance, Kano had 55.5% then Niger 47.1% whereas Lagos and Nasarawa states had below 40%. Figure 3 showed on Strategic Objective two to Enhance Caregiving Capacity that Kaduna and National had 73.3 and 68.2% performance respectively while Kano, Lagos, Nasarawa and Niger states recorded performance above 50%. The strategic objective three on enhancing provision of quality health services performance (Figure 4) showed Kaduna had 74.2% followed by Lagos with 61.6% then Niger 55.6% while National, Kano and Nasarawa states had below 50%. Figure 5 is the performance on strategic objective four on improving capacity to address food and nutrition insecurity, focal states and National level recorded low performance of below 30% in Lagos, Nasarawa and National except Kaduna and Kano states with 75.8 and 64.9% respectively. On strategic objective five to raise awareness and understanding of problem of malnutrition (Figure 6), majority of the States (Kaduna, Kano and Niger) and National level recorded above 50% with highest performance recorded in Kaduna state (66%) but Nasarawa state had 29.6%. As shown in Figure 7 is the performance on strategic objective six about resource allocation for food and nutrition security at all levels, Kaduna and Nasarawa states had 71.5 and 61.7% respectively followed by Kano (53.5%) whereas Lagos, Niger and National recorded below 50%.

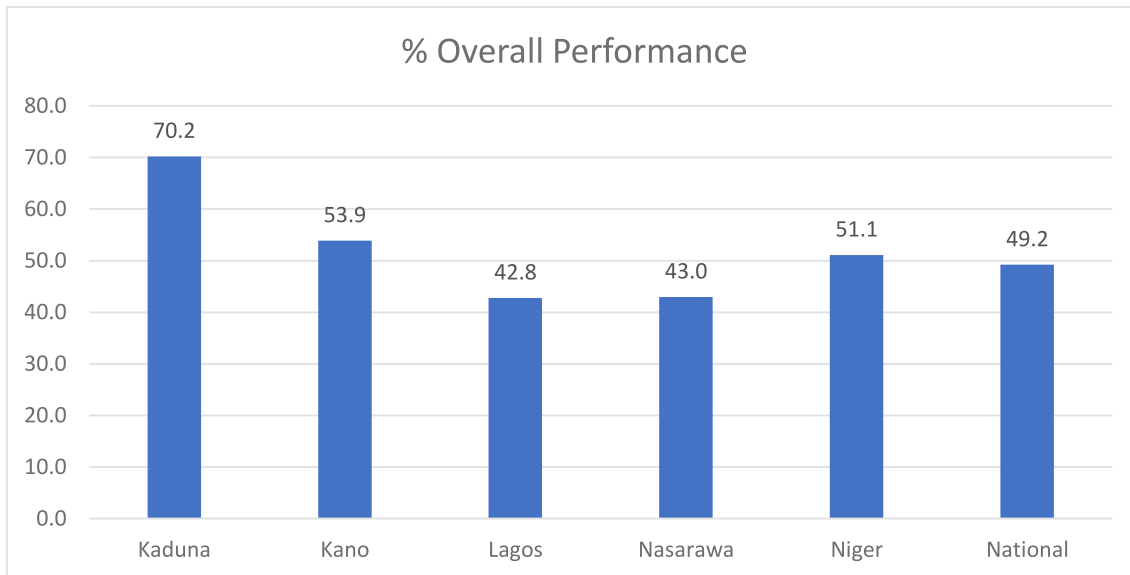


Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Overall Performance on Implementation of N/SMPFAN at National and Focal States

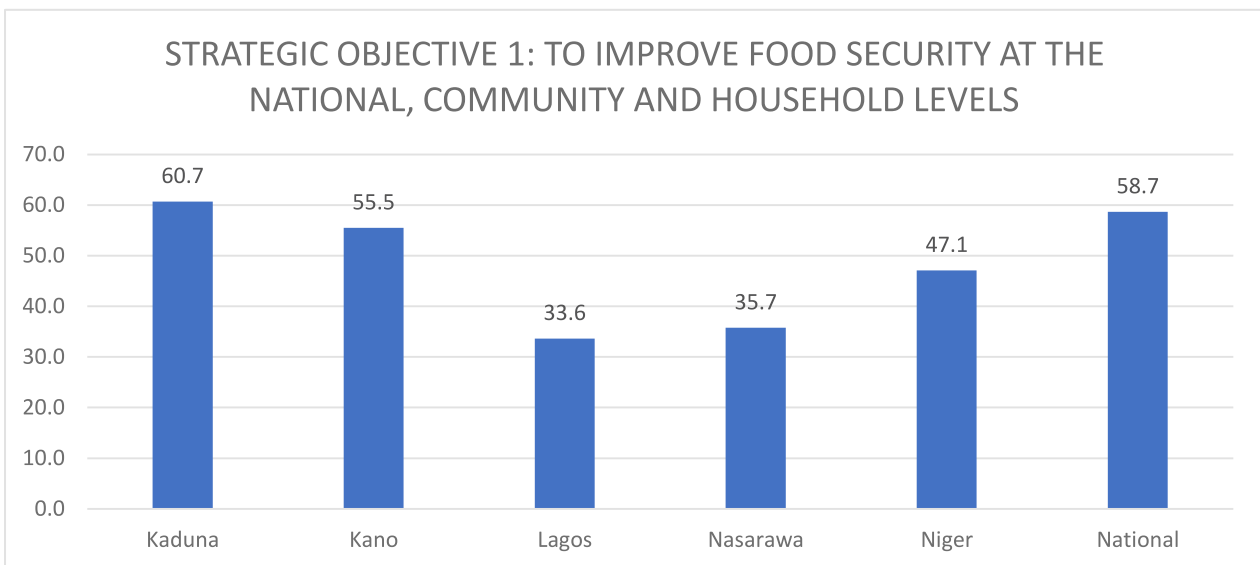


Figure 2: Percentage Performance to Improve Food Security At The National and Focal States

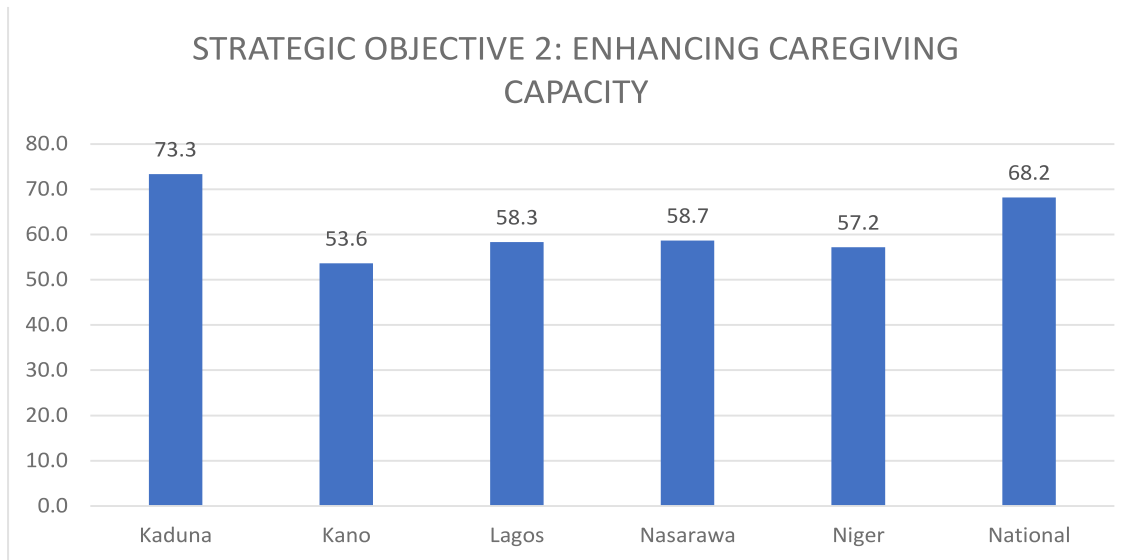


Figure 3: Percentage Performance on Enhancing Caregiving Capacity At The National and Focal States

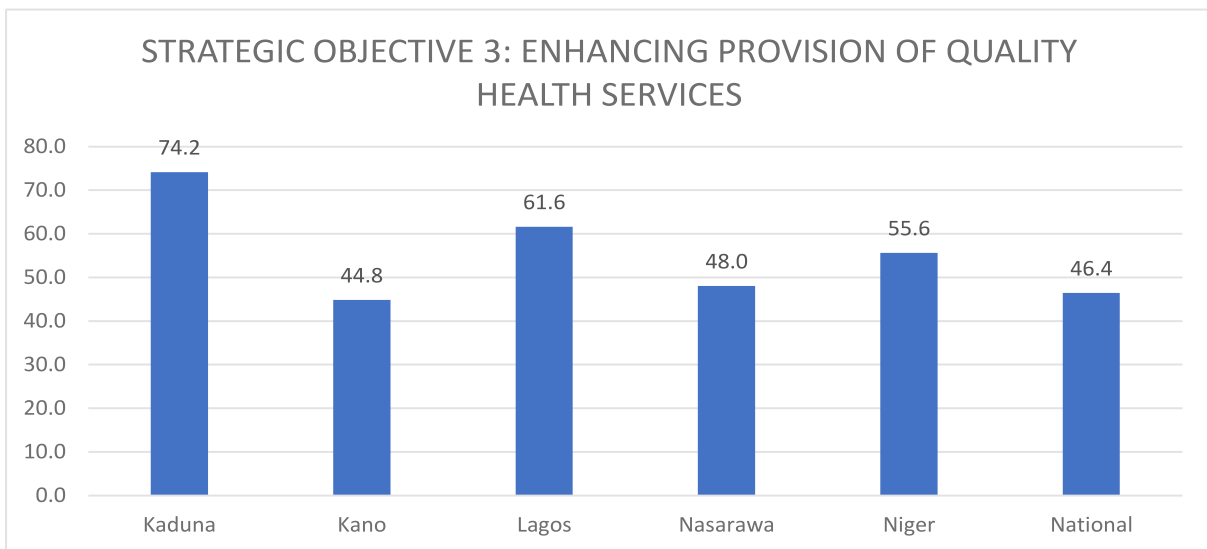


Figure 4: Percentage Performance on Enhancing Provision Of Quality Health Services at National and Focal States

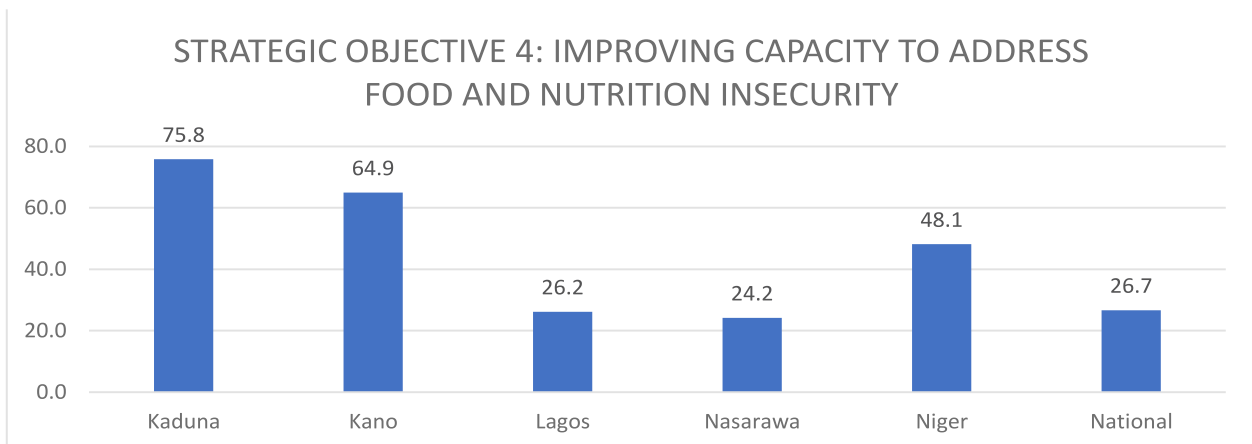


Figure 5: Percentage Performance on Improving Capacity To Address Food And Nutrition Insecurity at National and Focal States

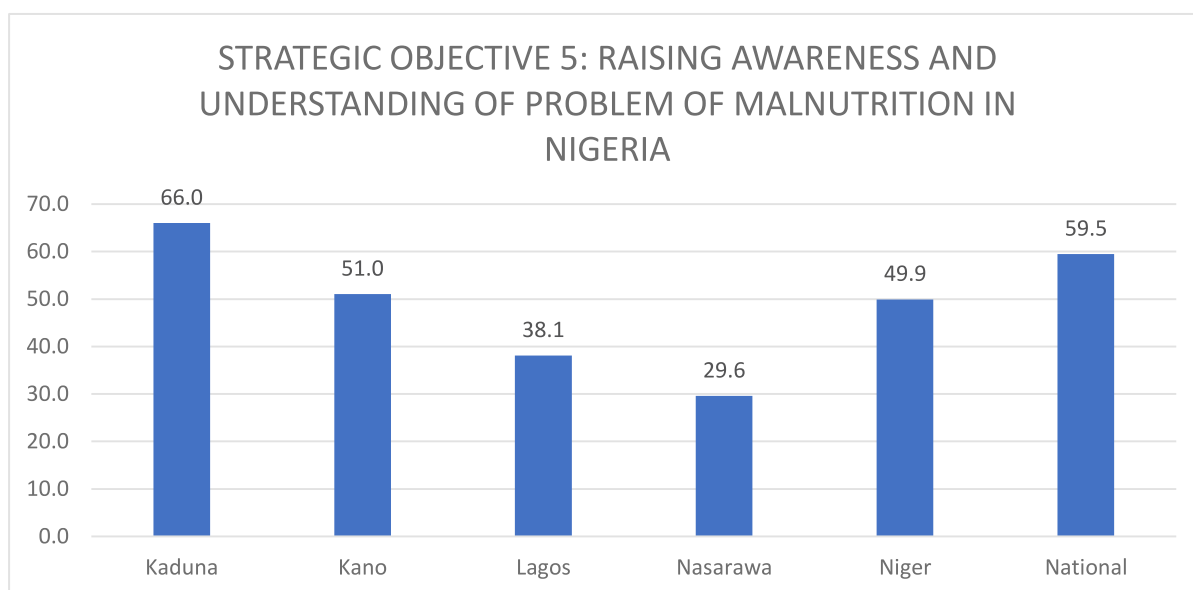


Figure 6: Percentage Performance on Raising Awareness And Understanding Of Problem Of Malnutrition at National and Focal States

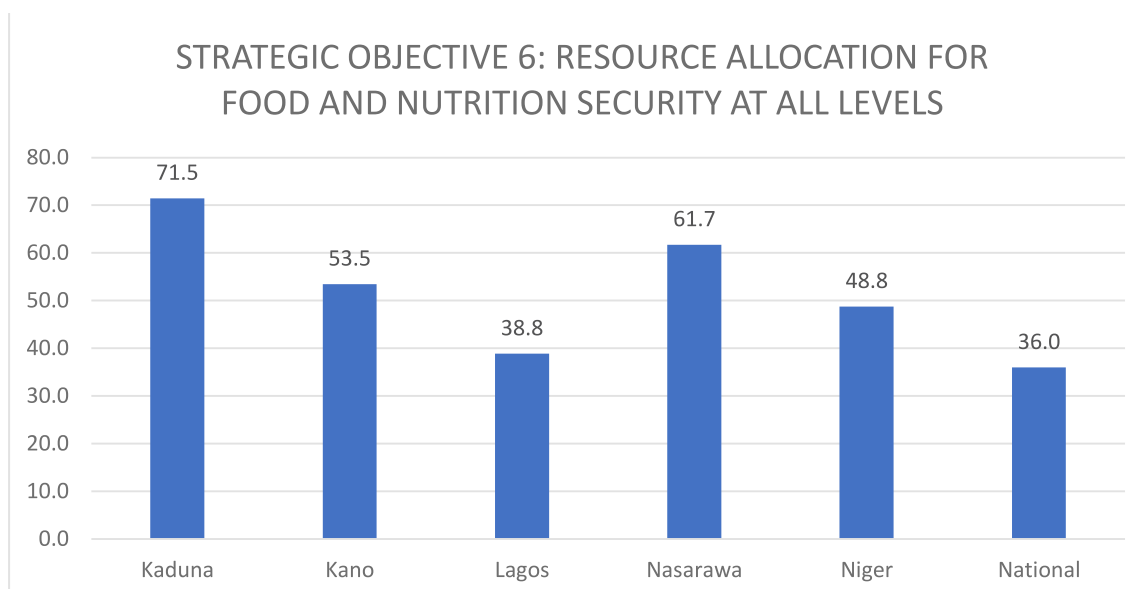


Figure 7: Percentage Performance on Resource Allocation For Food And Nutrition Security At All Levels at National and Focal States

3.2 Performance on Implementation of N/SMPFAN at National Level and Focal States

At national Level based on implementation of the NMPFAN (Figure 8), performance on enhancing caregiving capacity had 68.2%, followed by raising awareness (59.5%) while improving capacity to address food and nutrition insecurity was 26.7%. Figure 9 showed level of implementation above 70% for most strategic objectives in Kaduna state except on raising awareness (66%) and improving food and nutrition security (60.7%). Kano state performance was shown in Figure 10 which indicate improving capacity to address food and nutrition insecurity was 64.9% while performance on other strategic objectives were above 50% except on enhancing provision of quality services (44.8%). Implementation of SMPFAN in Lagos state (Figure 11) indicate Enhancing provision of quality health services and caregiving capacity had 61.6 and 58.3% respectively but recorded low

performance on improving capacity to address food and nutrition insecurity (26.2%). The implementation in Nasarawa state showed resource allocation was 61.7% followed by Enhancing caregiving 58.7% while improving capacity to address food and nutrition insecurity was 24.2% (Figure 12). Figure 13 recorded the implementation in Niger state to be on enhancing provision of quality health services (55.6%) and caregiving capacity (57.2) improving food security recorded 47.1%.

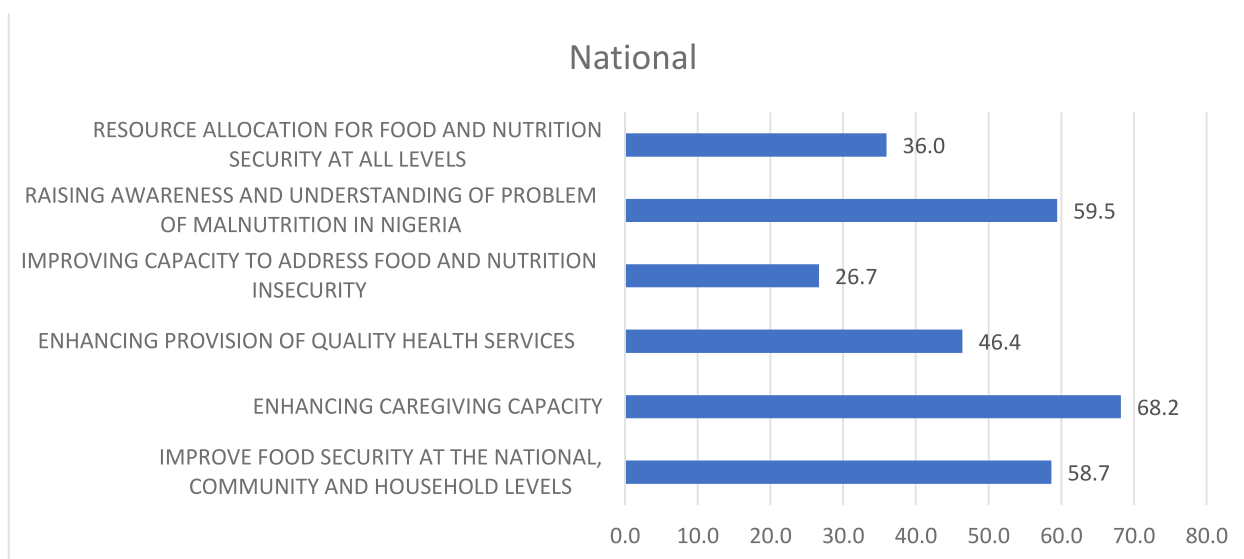


Figure 8: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Multisectoral Plan on Nutrition at National Level

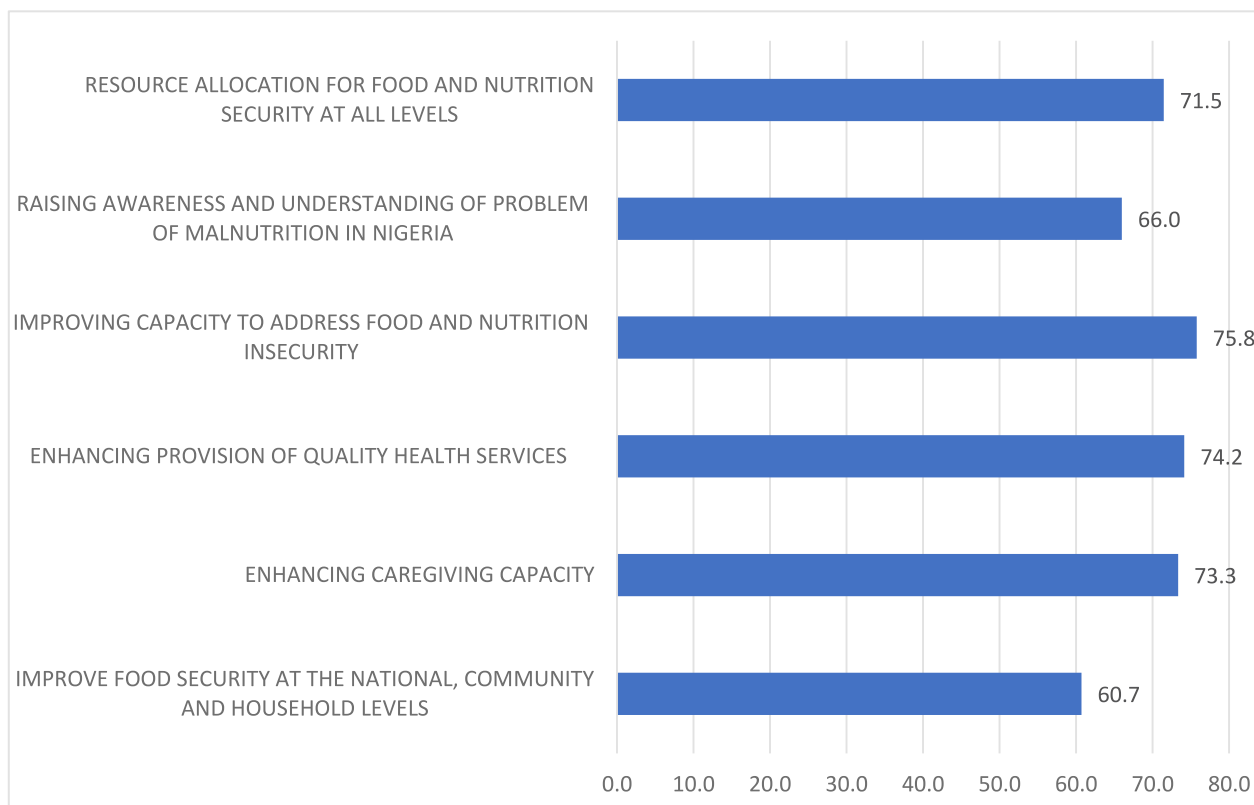


Figure 9: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Multisectoral Plan on Nutrition in Kaduna State

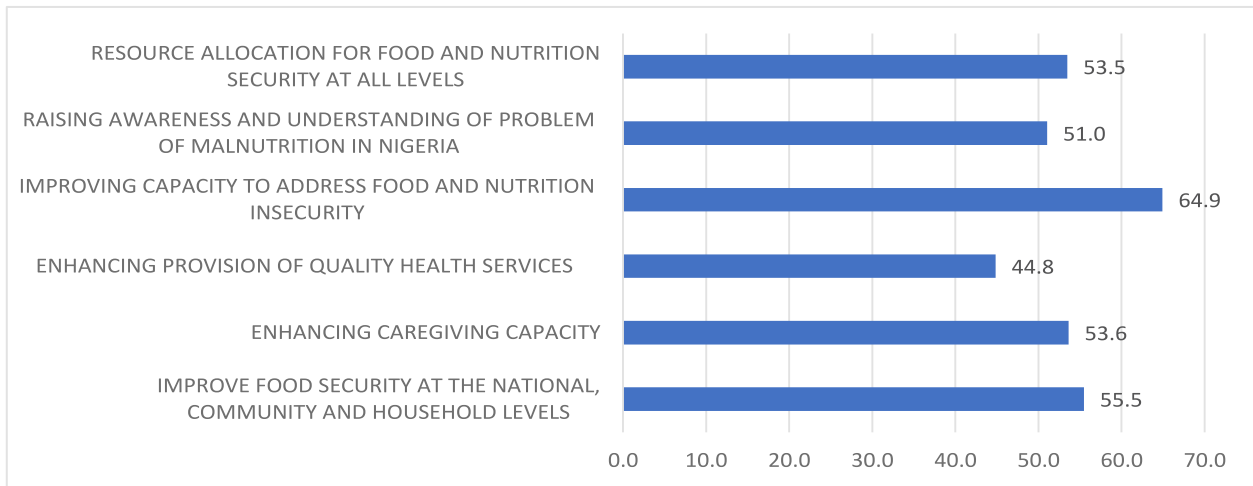


Figure 10: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Multisectoral Plan on Nutrition in Kano State

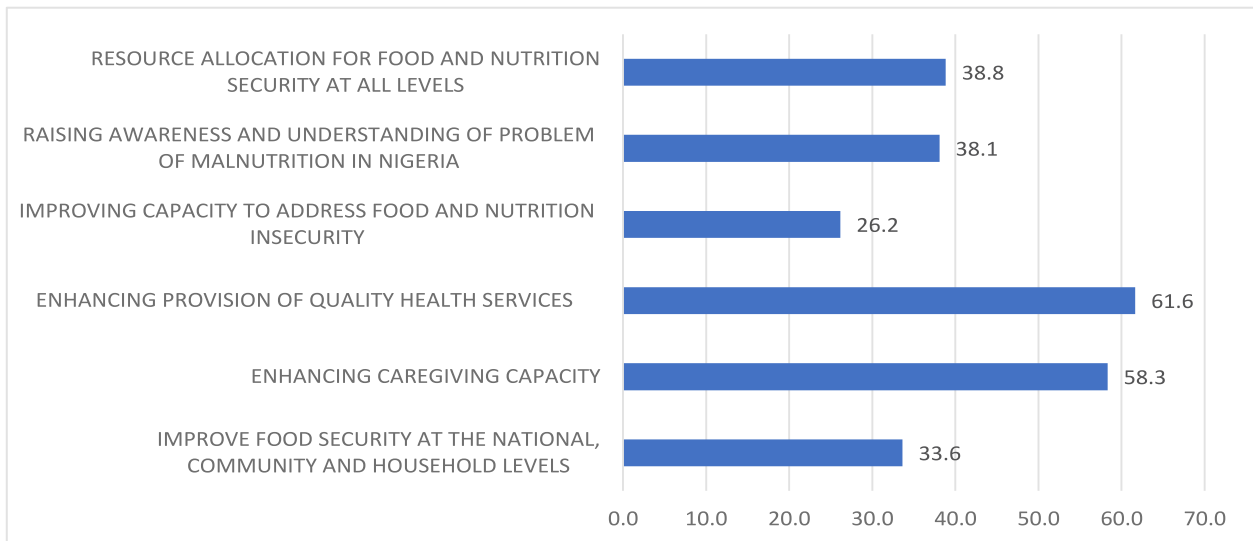


Figure 11: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Multisectoral Plan on Nutrition in Lagos State

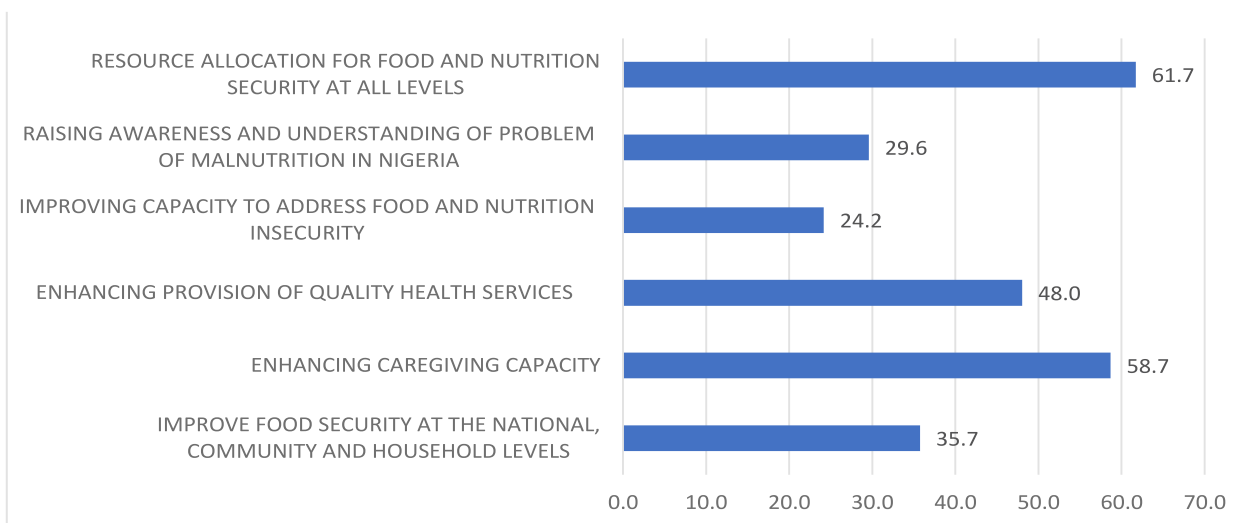


Figure 12: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Multisectoral Plan on Nutrition in Nasarawa State

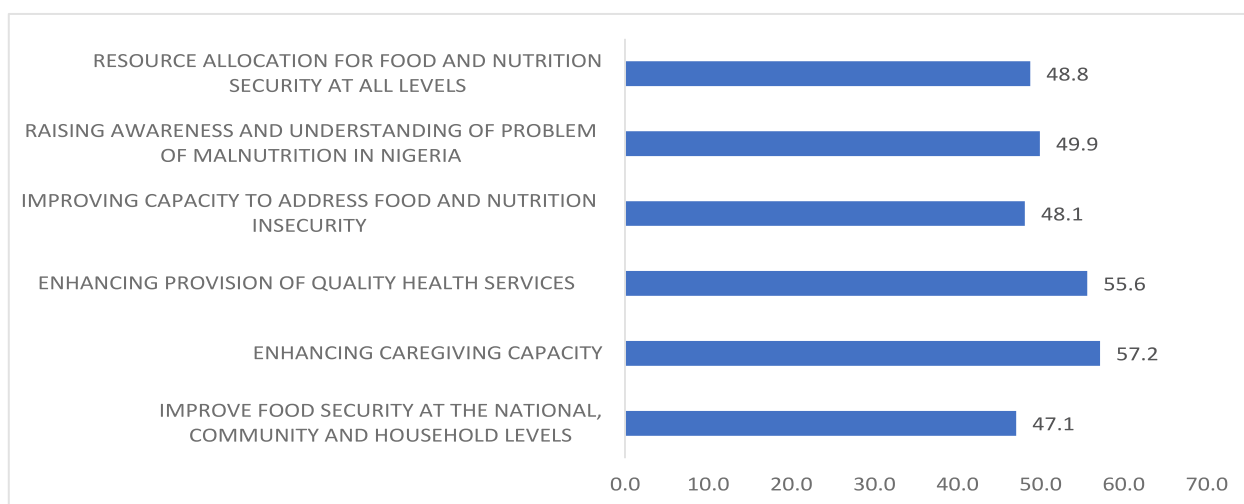


Figure 13: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Multisectoral Plan on Nutrition in Niger State

3.3 Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal States

3.3.1 Strategic Objective One Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal states

Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective One Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal states are presented in Figure 14 - 19. At national level (Figure 14) intervention on improving management of food security crisis and nutrition in emergency recorded 71.7% performance followed by school-based strategies (64%) and the least on increasing availability of food (45%). The performance on intervention strategic objective one in Kaduna state (Figure 15) indicate Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security at the State, LGAs Community and Household had 82.4% followed by improving Food Harvesting, Processing and Preservation (76.4%) and low performance recorded on Improving food preparation and quality (39.5%). Figure 16 presents the performance in Kano state on strategic objective one interventions which showed Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security at the State, LGAs Community and Household (64.7%) and others recorded over 50% performance except on increasing availability of food (48.3%). Performance of Lagos (Figure 17) and Nasarawa (Figure 18) states on each of the interventions under strategic objective one were below 45%. Figure 19 indicate Niger state on Improving Food Harvesting, Processing and Preservation had 69.6% while the least was on Improving Management of Food Security Crisis and Nutrition in Emergency (30.3%).

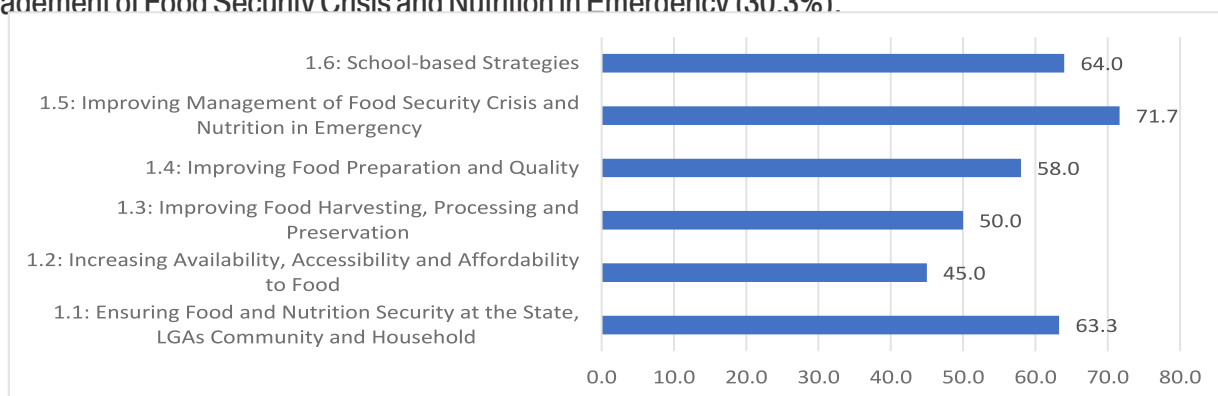


Figure 14: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective One Based on Interventions at National Level

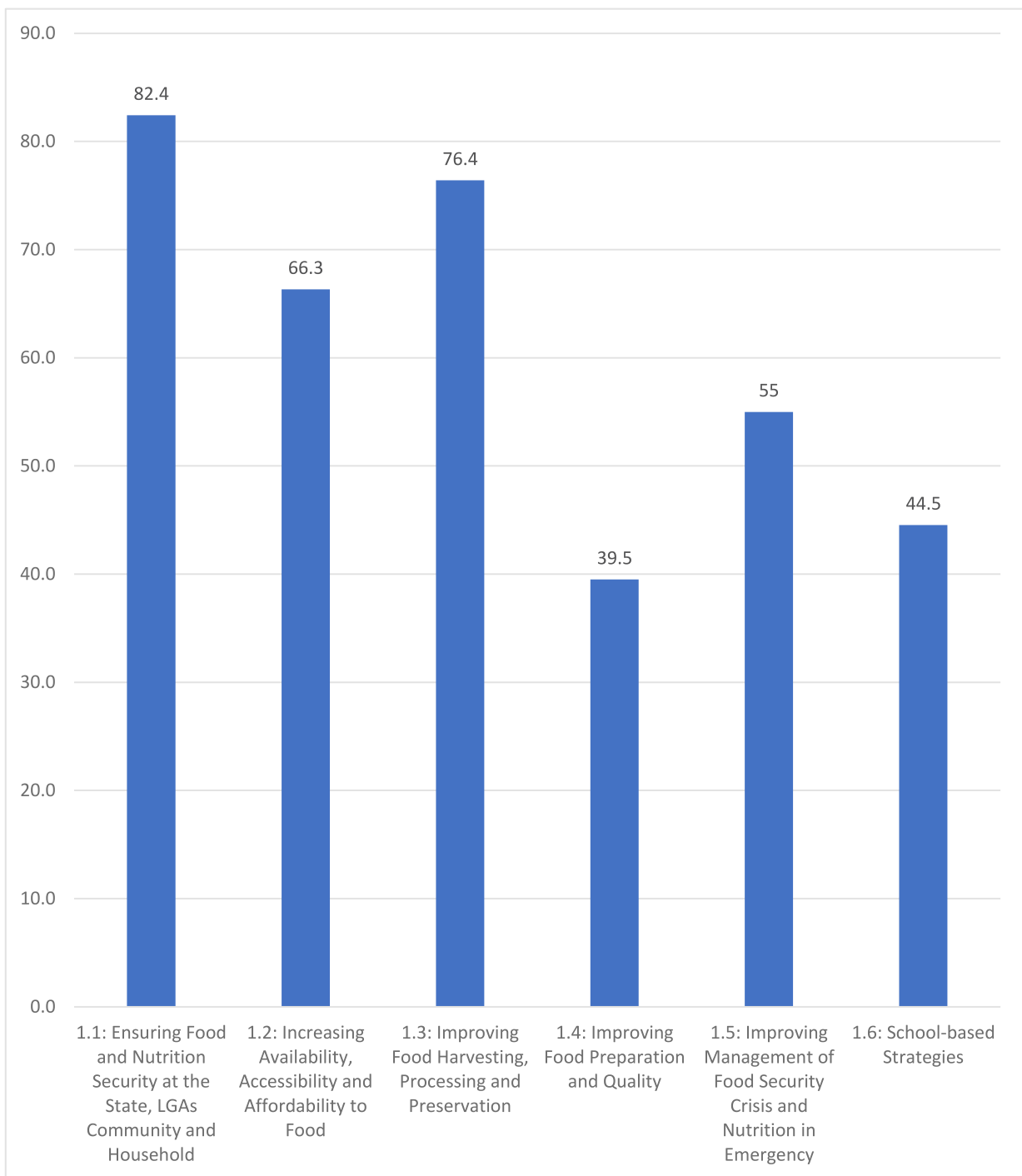


Figure 15: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective One Based on Interventions in Kaduna State

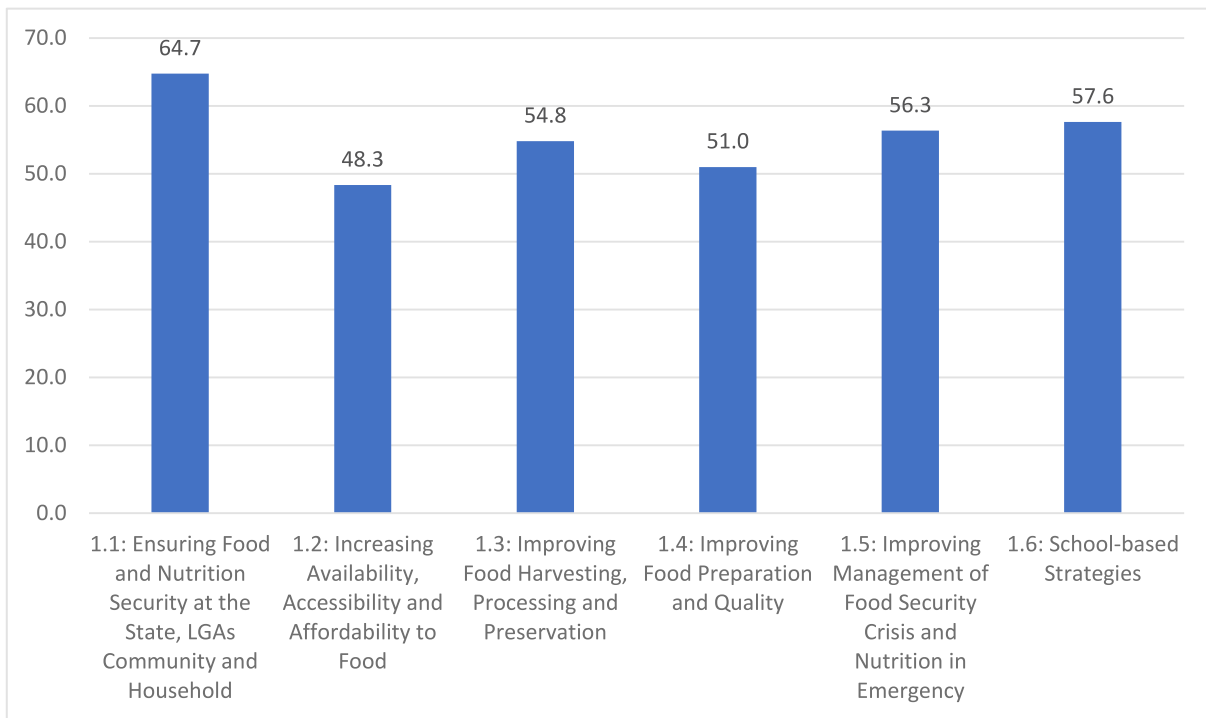


Figure 16: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective One Based on Interventions in Kano State

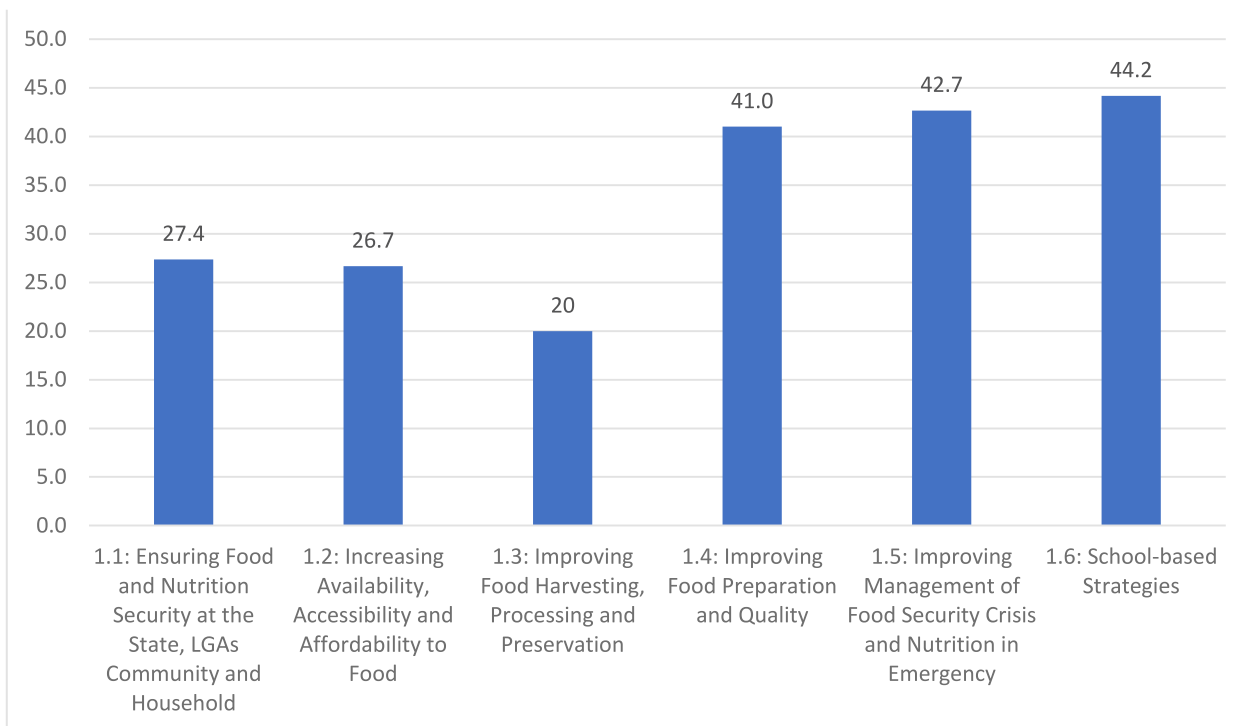


Figure 17: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective One Based on Interventions in Lagos State

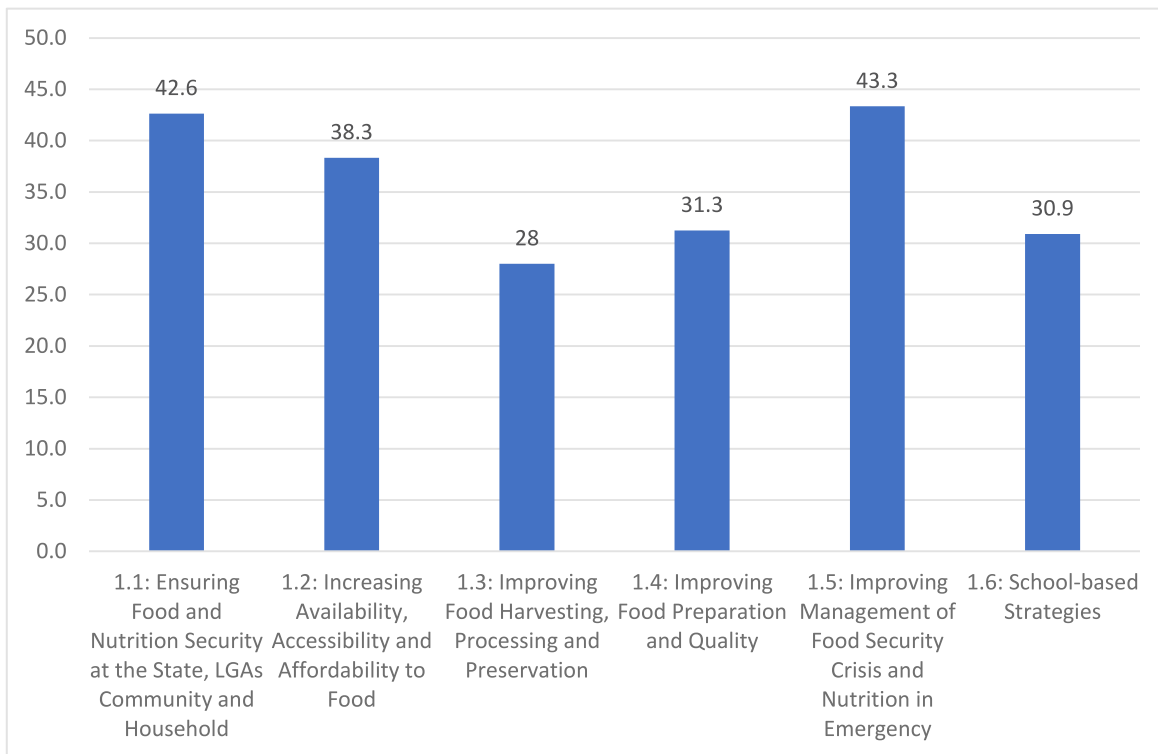


Figure 18: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective One Based on Interventions in Nasarawa State

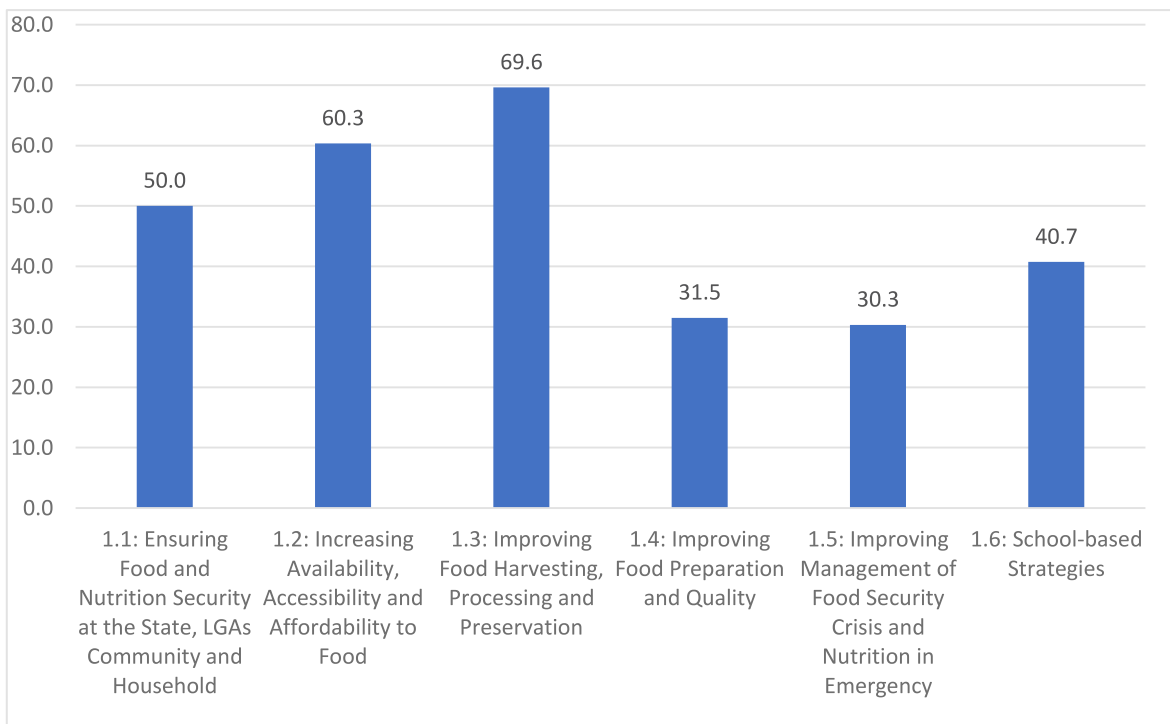


Figure 19: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective One Based on Interventions in Niger State

3.3.2 Strategic Objective Two Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal states

Figure 20 shows performance on implementation of Strategic Objective Two Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal States. Performance on Caring for the Socioeconomically Disadvantaged and Nutritionally Vulnerable showed national level recorded 70% with the least Niger state (48.7%). On ensure Optimal Nutrition in the First 1,000 Days of life Kaduna state had 80% performance and Lagos state with the least value of 50%.

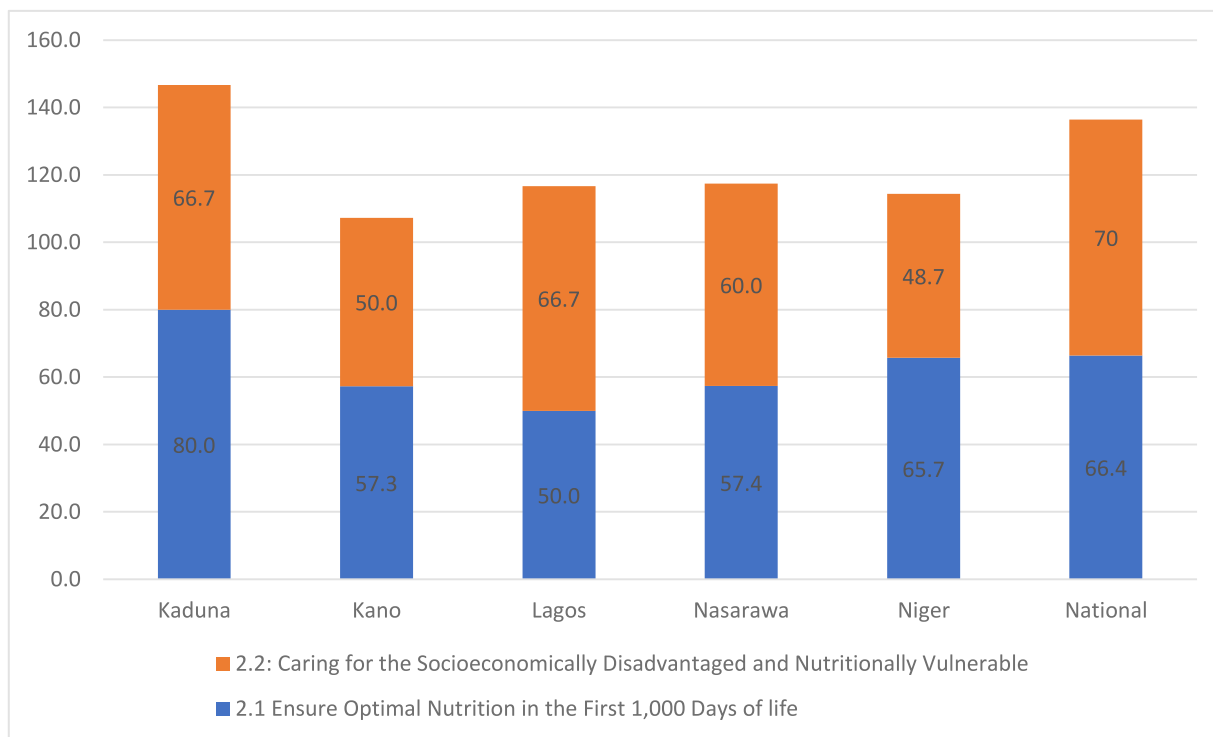
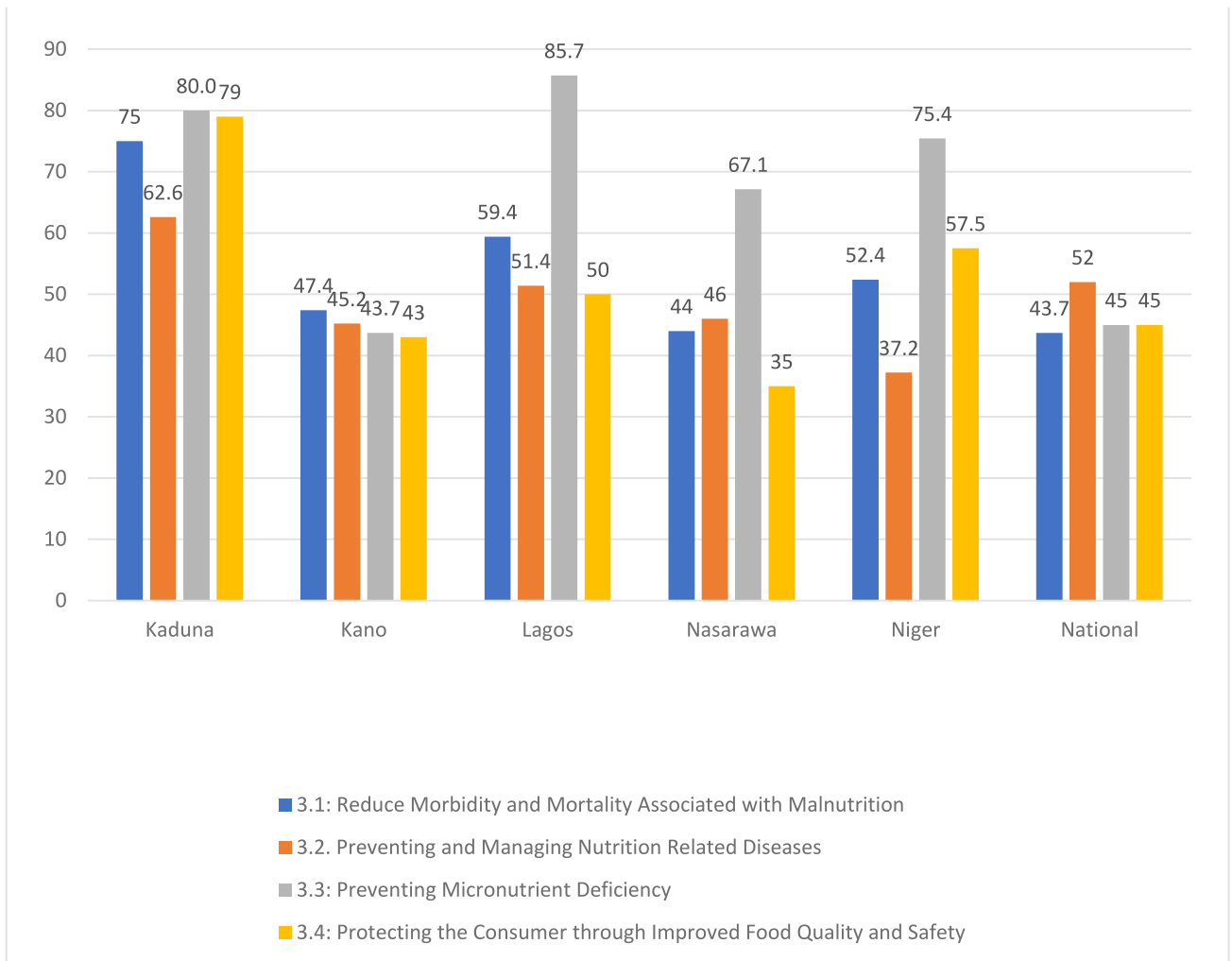


Figure 20: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective Two Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal States

3.3.3 Strategic Objective Three Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal states

Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective Three Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal States which showed Kano state and National recorded the least performance on all the interventions as presented in Figure 21. Higher performance was recorded in Kaduna state for the interventions on Reducing Morbidity and Mortality Associated with Malnutrition (75%), Preventing and managing nutrition related diseases (62.6%) and Protecting the Consumer through Improved Food Quality and Safety in Kaduna state (79%). On Preventing Micronutrient Deficiency Lagos had 85.7% followed by Kaduna (80%) and Niger (75%).



3.3.4 Strategic Objective Four Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal states

Figure 22 indicate Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective Four Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal States which showed Kaduna state recorded higher performance on Social Protection Programmes for the Vulnerable Groups (90%) and Assessing, Analysing and Monitoring Nutrition Situations (73%) while Kano state had 74% on Providing a Conducive Macro Economic Environment. Generally, Nasarawa state and National level recorded low performance on all the interventions in strategic objective four compared to other focal states.

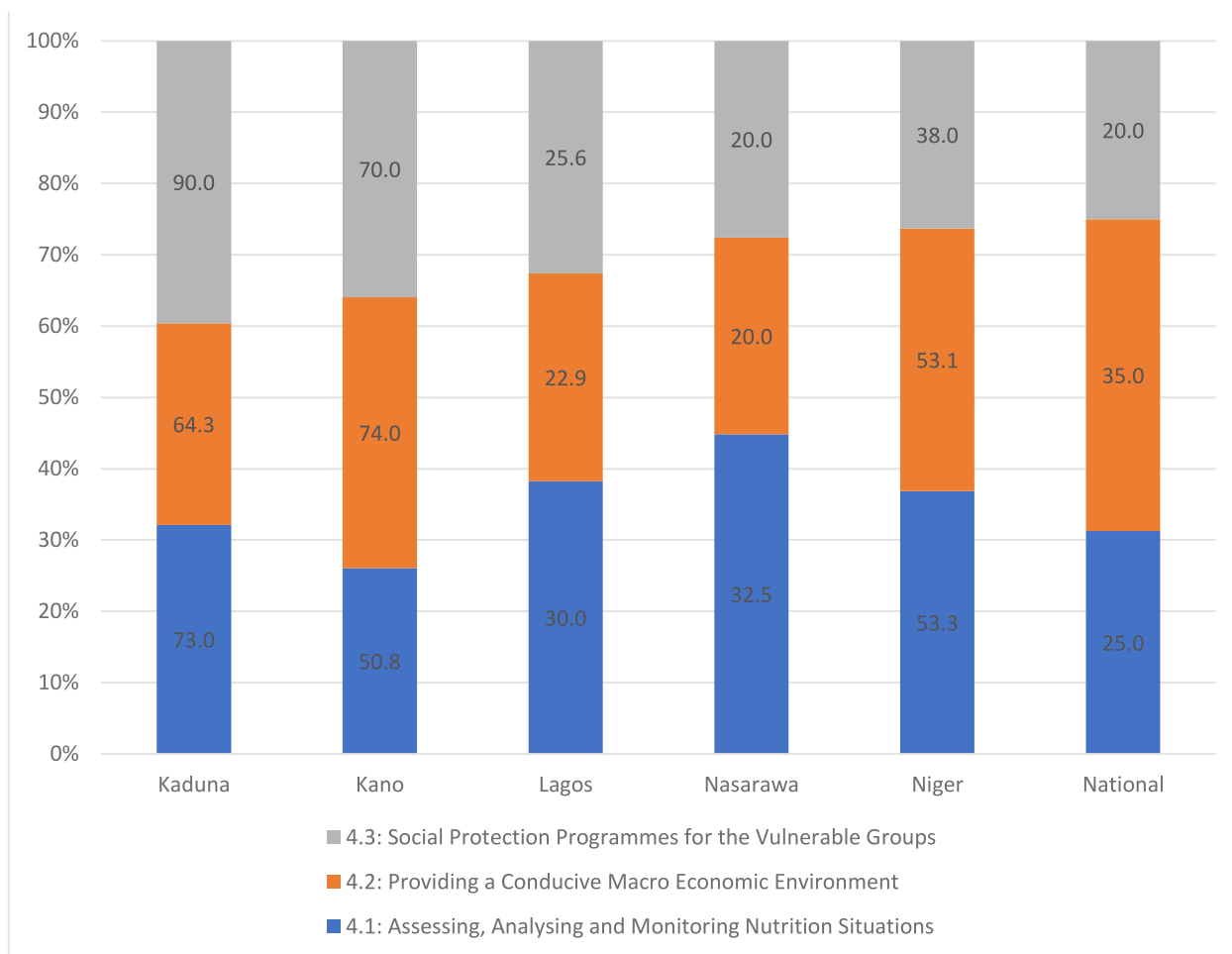


Figure 22: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective Four Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal States

3.3.5 Strategic Objective Five Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal states

Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective Five Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal States is presented in Figure 23. The intervention to Promote Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization showed Kaduna state had 86% with the state and national also recording 53% on the intervention on Promoting Healthy Lifestyles and Dietary habits. On Research in Nutrition national level performance was 62.5%.

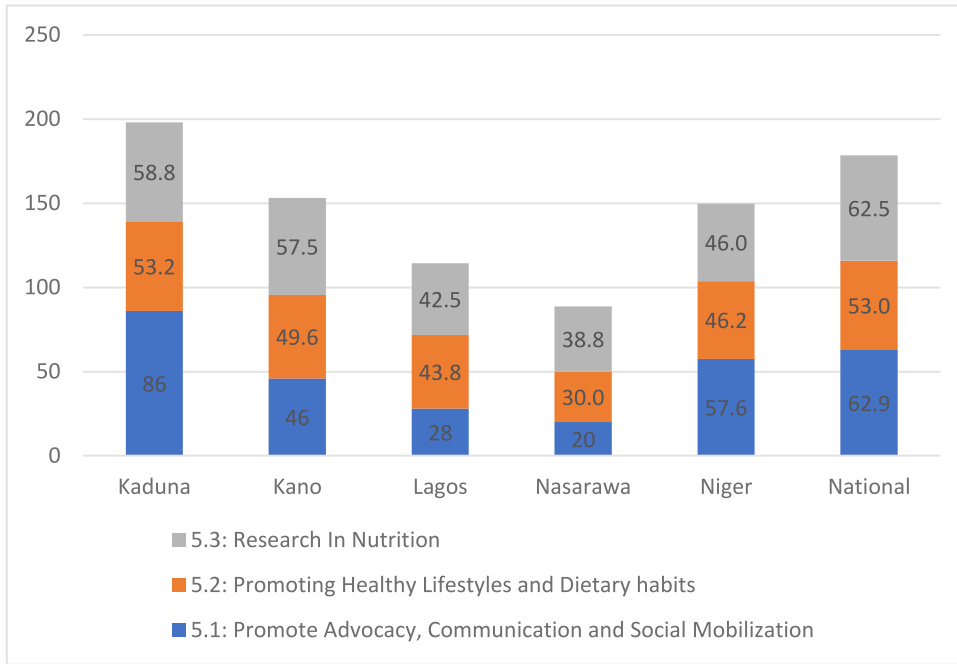


Figure 23: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective Five Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal States

3.3.6 Strategic Objective Six Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal states

Figure 24 is the presentation on Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective Six Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal States. Kaduna state recorded higher performance on all the interventions. The intervention to Promote Adequate Budgetary Allocation and Tracking recorded higher performance in Kaduna (83.5%) while Kano, Nasarawa and Niger states recorded over 60% while national level had least performance (41.3%). Strengthening coordination capacity recorded 75.8% and 64.2% in Kaduna and Nasarawa states respectively with the least value recorded at national level (31.7%). Kaduna had 55% with least Lagos state (20%) on Strengthening capacity to mobilise resources.

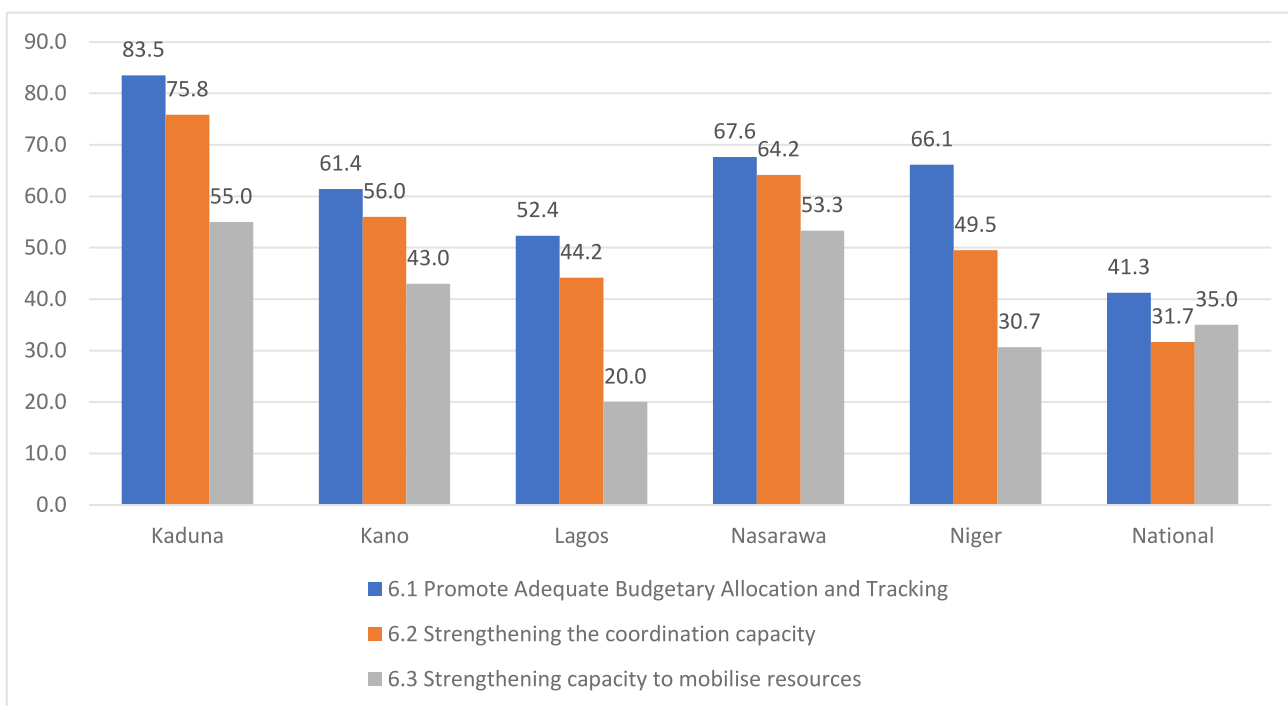


Figure 24: Percentage Performance on Implementation of Strategic Objective Six Based on Interventions at National Level and Focal States

3.4 Budgetary Allocation and Release

Presented in Tables 1- 6 are budgetary proposal, allocation, releases and amount expended at National level and focal states. Figure 25 shows the total Budgetary Allocation, Release and Expended at National Level and Focal States which indicate that Kaduna state had higher amount released and expended on nutrition followed by national and Nasarawa state while Lagos and Niger states recorded the least. Figure 26 Showed Kano state recorded the least in terms of budget release compared to the amount appropriated at National Level and Focal States.

Table 7 presents the proportion of budget N/SMPFAN expected Annual Investment compared to amount released which indicated Kaduna state expended significantly higher proportion (1316%) than the expected investment followed by Nasarawa state (52.3%) and National with 10.7%.

On Table 8 is the expected annual investment at the national level by MDAs which shows FMWR and SON had 546.38 and 24876% respectively, which is an indication that other activities that are not part of the NMPFAN are captured. Majority of the MDAs recorded zero budget release for nutrition except FMARD (28.34%) and MFBNP (11.51%).

Table 1: Budgetary Allocation and Release for Nutrition Interventions at National Level (in Naira)

MDA	Amount in budget proposal by MDAs for nutrition	Allocated Amount in Approved Budget	Amount released	Amount expended
FME	18,206,250.00	0	0	0
SON	629,123,200.00	448,106,620	109,457,988.27	
NPHCDA	340,000,000.00	0	0	0
FMSTI	133,370,475.00	0	0	0
NAFDAC	43,535,800.00	0	0	0
MFBNP	201,526.54	23,293,909.00	23,293,909.00	23,293,909.00
FMIC	160,000,000.00	160,000,000.00	0	0
FSQP	37,811,672.00	0	0	0
FMOH	139,079,719.19	139,079,719.19	32,954,119.88	32,954,119.88
FMARD	890,000,000.00	320,000,000.00	209,000,000.00	209,000,000.00
FMWR	374,044,449.91	374,044,449.91	374,044,449.91	374,044,449.91
FMWA	320,000,000.00	0	0	0
Total	3,085,373,092.64	1,464,524,698.10	748,750,467.06	639,292,478.79

Table 2: Budgetary Allocation and Release for Nutrition Interventions in Kaduna State (in Naira)

MDA	Allocation in Approved Budget	Amount expended	Partners
Ministry of Human Services	46,000,000.00	18,400,000.00	
Ministry of Education	3,498,909,600.00	1,735,190,349.16	
Ministry of Health (KADENAP)	188,000,000.00	134,839,101.00	
Ministry of Health (ANRiN)	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	
SUBEB	1,737,500.00	1,708,626.15	
RUWASSA	2,084,897,855.86	1,216,613,555.68	
KADSHMA	218,000,000.00	218,000,000.00	
Planning and Budget Commission	277,300,000.00	272,668,371.52	244,400,000.00
Total	6,364,844,955.86	3,647,420,003.51	244,400,000.00

Table 3: Budgetary Allocation and Release for Nutrition Interventions in Kano State (in Naira)

MDA	Amount in budget proposal	Allocation in Approved Budget	Amount released	Partners Fund
MOA	41,475,604.00	41,475,604.00	0	0
MOH	650,000,000.00	650,000,000.00	0	100,000,000.00
SPHCMB	80,000,000.00	82,000,000.00	0	850,000.00
MLGCD	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	0	
MoIYC	150,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	0	4,000,000.00
Planning	110,623,999.00	110,624,000.00	0	
MoE	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	0	
MoEd	400,000,000.00	400,000,000.00	46,000,000.00	
SUBEB	10,000,000.00	484,500.00	220,000.00	
MOWR	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	500,000.00	
MoWA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	
Total	1,780,099,603.00	1,772,584,104.00	48,720,000.00	104,850,000.00

Table 4: Budgetary Allocation and Release for Nutrition Interventions in Lagos State

MDA	Amount in budget proposal by MDAs for nutrition	Allocated Amount in Approved Budget	Amount released	Amount expended
MEPB	0	0	0	0
MOA	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
MLGA	13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00
MOE	58,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	4,500,000.00
MOEDU	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	0	0
MOIS	2,300,000.00	2,000,000.00	0	0
MYSO	16,500,000.00	16,500,000.00	2,485,000.00	2,485,000.00
MOH	68,100,000.00	60,100,000.00	60,100,000.00	60,100,000.00
WAPA	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
SUBEB	538,000,000.00	25,300,000.00	10,375,500	10,375,000.00
LSPHCB	16,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	5,400,000.00	5,400,000.00
Total	751,900,000.00	168,900,000.00	112,360,500.00	110,860,000.00

Table 5: Budgetary Allocation and Release for Nutrition Interventions in Nasarawa State (in Naira)

MDA	Allocated Amount in Approved Budget	Amount Expended	Partner Funding
Ministry Of Finance Budget & Planning	8,000,000.00	6,450,000	
Ministry Of Agriculture & Water Resources	10,000,000.00	1,250,000	
Nasarawa State Agricultural Development Program	5,000,000.00	0	
Ministry Of Education Science & Technology	5,000,000.00	2,439,000	
Nasarawa State University Keffi	5,000,000.00	0	
Ministry Of Women Affairs & Social Development	16,000,000.00	0	
Ministry Of Health	5,000,000.00	0	
Saving One Million Lives Programme (SOML)	52,000,000.00	30,000,000	
ANRiN	399,117,230.00	308,999,000	
Primary Healthcare Development Agency	105,000,000.00	50,000,000	50,735,000
Dalhatu Araf Teaching Hospital	5,000,000.00	0	
Ministry Of Information Culture And Tourism	3,000,000.00	0	
Nasarawa State Emergency Management Agency	2,000,000.00	0	
TOTAL	620,117,230	399,138,000	50,735,000

Table 6: Budgetary Allocation and Release for Nutrition Interventions in Niger State (in Naira)

MDA	Amount in budget proposal	Allocation in Approved Budget	Amount released	Amount expended
MOA	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	0	0
SPHCMB	200,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
MOH	50,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	0	0
MLGCD	1,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	0	0
MoIYC	8,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
MoPB	125,000,000.00	-	0	0
MoEd	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0	0
SUBEB	-	-	0	0
MOWR	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0	0
MoWA	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0	0
Total	412,000,000.00	96,000,000.00	56,000,000.00	56,000,000.00

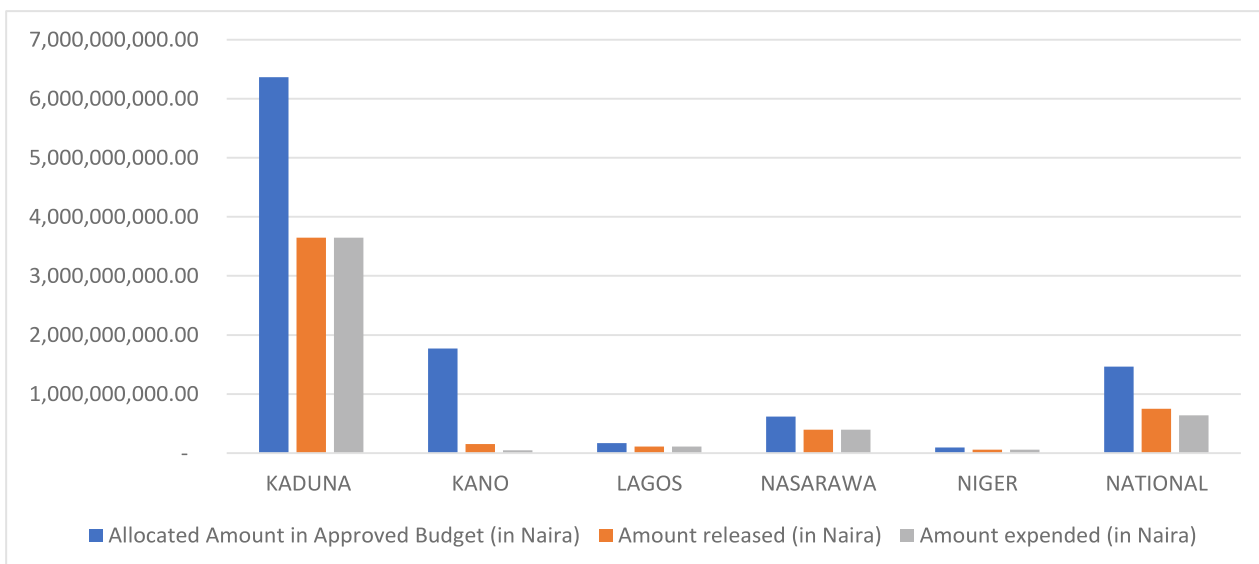


Figure 25: Budgetary Allocation, Release and Expended at National Level and Focal States

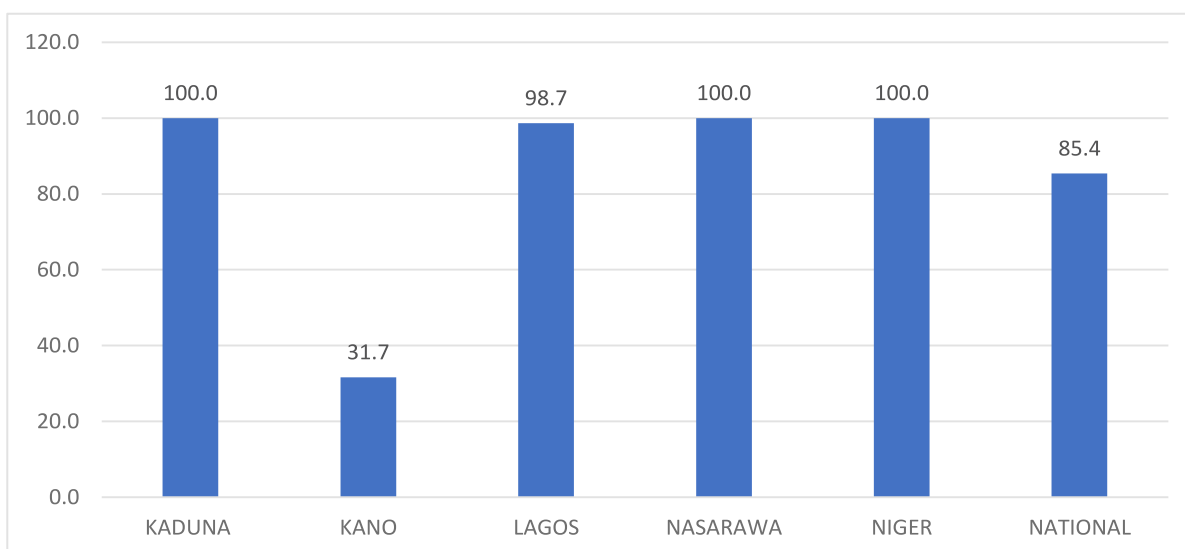


Figure 26: Proportion of Budgetary Release compare with Allocation at National Level and Focal States

Table 7: Proportion of N/SMPFAN Expected Annual Investment

State	Annual Expected Investment	Budgetary Release	% Expected Investment
Kaduna	277,155,350.00	3,647,420,003.51	1316.0
Kano	3,639,296,860.72	153,834,500.00	4.2
Lagos	56,965,299,800.00	112,360,500.00	0.2
Nasarawa	763,052,336.00	399,138,000	52.3
Niger	1,522,833,480.80	56,000,000.00	3.7
FGN	6,981,261,872.00	748,750,467.06	10.7

Table 8: Proportion of NMPFAN Expected Annual Investment by MDAs

MDAs	Annual Expected Investment	Budgetary Release	% Expected Investment
FMOH	2,917,665,527.00	32,954,119.88	1.13
NPHCDA	2,916,702,925.80	0	0.00
FMARD	737,463,645.80	209,000,000.00	28.34
MFBNP	202,320,731.10	23,293,909.00	11.51
FMWASD	117,268,276.20	0	0.00
FMIC	92,866,046.20	0	0.00
FMWR	68,458,209.40	374,044,449.91	546.38
NEMA	30,475,756.20	0	0.00
FMSTI	24,312,656.60	0	0.00
NAFDAC	24,211,384.74	0	0.00
FME	22,612,191.20	0	0.00
FMITI	9,127,639.80	0	0.00
FMWH	275,000.00	0	0.00
SON	440,000.00	109,457,988.27	24876.82
MIA	110,000	0	0.00

NB : Some MDAs may have added releases not in the NMPFAN

3.5 NMPFAN Implementation Barriers, Challenges and Opportunities at National Level
Implementation barriers, challenges and opportunities at National Level and Focal states are presented in Tables 9 and 10 respectively.

Table 9: NMPFAN Implementation Barriers, Challenges and Opportunities at National Level

Barriers to Smooth Implementation of Nutrition Programmes	Challenges to Allocation & Release of Funds	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Budget line • Delay in approval and releases of fund • Inadequate budgetary allocation for nutrition programme • Inadequate skilled personnel • Bureaucratic bottle-neck on fund release • Lack of political will to advance the course of nutrition • Inadequate partners technical and financial interventions to carry out some programme activities • Uneven prioritisation of nutritional needs across the six geopolitical zones • Lack of project vehicles to carry out monitoring of programme implementation • Insufficient capacity building of programme officers to handle Nutrition sensitive activities • Inadequate office accommodation, stationeries and furniture' for officers • Inadequate office equipment eg computers, photocopier machine, printers etc for officers • Paucity of data on prevalence of nutrition related-issues across the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budgetary provision for nutrition activities and program • Federal government inability to release funds for Nutrition activities • Lack of funding support from Donor Agencies/Development Partners. • Non-existence of a dedicated budget line for Nutrition • Inadequate Funding to implement nutrition programmes and timely • Administrative bottle neck • Inadequate and late release of fund for implementation • Delay in approval and release of budget for nutrition activities • Envelop system of budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong political will on nutrition at the highest level of Government • Approval on the creation of Nutrition Department and budget lines in MDAs • Availability of Research Infrastructure & highly qualified researchers • Inclusion of nutrition in the national development Plan • Increase in nutrition funding • Approved NMPFAN (2021-2025) by NCN and FEC • Regular meeting of NCN and NCFN • Increase partnership and Gradual involvement and support of private organization active collaboration among nutrition stakeholders through the TAG/NCN • Availability of transformative pathway for Food system in Nigeria • Increase in nutrition awareness among the public • Capacity to promote hygiene practices among the populace, increase access to portable water and improve sanitation facilities • Renewed commitment of the National

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity • Lack of synergy among MDAs implementing nutrition programmes • Poor awareness among policymakers on nutrition issues • Lack or poor coordination and implementing structure with clarity of roles and responsibilities at SMOH level especially for secondary care level • Absence of SNO position in the SMOH and oversight functions over primary and secondary care levels to drive nutrition action in most states considering that SPHCDB oversight function is over PHC level only. • There is no ownership of nutrition intervention at the State level to drive funds allocation. • Lack of sustain advocacy to policy makers especially at the State level to understand the position of nutrition in nation building • Poor domestication of National Nutrition policies, strategies and guidelines at the state and LGA levels. 	<p>that allow the heads of MDAs to decide areas of priority to allocate funds</p>	<p>Fortification Alliance (NFA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption and micronutrient survey conducted • Sustain partnership with international donor partners, NGOs and Organised Private Sectors (OPS) on nutrition. • Improvement on social media platforms for effective interaction among stakeholders • Nigeria hosting of the ECOWAS Nutrition forum will improve network and sharing of lessons on Nutrition interventions among countries. • Increase data generation and harmonization through Nutrition Data landscape (DataDENT, Exemplars). • Increasing collaboration between Government and Partners to strengthen Nutrition Information System. • Increase investment in nutrition programmes through support by nutrition partners, donors and private sector
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Table 10: Barriers, Challenges and Opportunities at Focal states

State	Barriers to Smooth Implementation of Nutrition Programmes	Challenges to Allocation and Release of Funds	Opportunities
Kaduna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity • Lack of budget line for nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late approval of workplans • Low funding for nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will on government support for nutrition programmes

	<p>in the MDAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Late approval and release of funds Non release of approved funds 	<p>activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of nutrition budget line MDAs Budget Lack cash-backing on approved plans Low capacity to request for funds by MDAs Over ambitious Annual operation work plan (AOP) Inadequate skilled nutritionist at LGA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination by the SCFN Support from development partners Improvement in the health of the targeted groups
Kano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate release of funds for nutrition programmes Need to prioritize nutrition programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of understanding of nutrition by the policy makers Low level of political will on nutrition programmes Absence of M&E framework mechanism Untimely release of funds for nutrition programmes Absence of advocacy tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders' engagement Available developed policy and multisectoral plan of action on Nutrition Annual operation work plan (AOP) on nutrition programmes Building capacity of SCFN Members
Lagos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate budgetary provision for nutrition Untimely release of approved funds for nutrition activities Lack of project vehicles Irregular payment of food vendors on school feeding programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for prioritization of Government projects & programmes Late approval and untimely release of funds Inadequate fund for implementation of nutrition programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Nutrition policy & multisectoral plan with buy-in of the State Government Improvement in nutrition awareness among policy makers Multisectoral collaboration among MDAs Public awareness on importance of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the price of food item due to inflations • Inadequate skilled staff • Late approval of funds for nutrition activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties in accessing approved funds • Inadequate budgetary allocation to implement nutrition activities 	<p>balanced diets and the dangers of malnutrition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate skilled staff implementing nutrition programme at various levels in the state • Availability of nutrition infrastructure/facilities • Advocacy on nutrition to State Executive Council and policy makers for budget release
Nasarawa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate skilled staff • Late approval of funds for nutrition activities • Inadequate budgetary provision for nutrition • Untimely release of approved funds for nutrition activities • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resource (Human & Capital) for nutrition in line MDAs and LGAs • Inadequate fund for implementation of nutrition programmes • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANRIN Project • Funds to drive Nutrition and Behavioural change
Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non release of funds for Nutrition activities by the Ministry • Inadequate skilled manpower to provide nutrition services at health facilities • Lack of political will to support nutrition activities • Inadequate funding • Delay in approval/release of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to appropriated funds allocated for nutrition • Delay in granting approval for fund release • No budgetary provision for the Agency in the State • Inadequate funding • Budget envelop system with inadequate allocation to nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration /Synergy with development partners funded programmes • Investment by private sectors • Prioritizing nutrition funding • Support for community leaders to present evidence of malnutrition challenges in their community and the need for government intervention • Reactivation of School farming /

	<p>funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commodities (Deworming tablet, Vit A supplementation, Iron Folic Acid) • Stock out of RUTF at CMAM sites • Absence of MUAC Tape for screening, weighing scale etc • Insufficient involvement and ineffective communication with stakeholders • Instability in organisational structure due to change of Permanent Secretaries of nutrition lined MDAs 		<p>Garden activities for post basic students' exposure to Agric-business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing awareness on nutrition on media platform and sensitization visit to traditional leaders • Commitment of Staff
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4.0 CONCLUSION

The performance on the implementation of the N/SMPFAN was about average when combined for both focal states and national. Actions are required to strengthen ongoing efforts in order to achieve the targets of the plan both at National and Focal States. In order to achieve the goal of the national policy on food and nutrition requires the effective implementation of the multisectoral plan on nutrition through significant investment by governments and funding agencies including the private sector. Therefore, the urgent need for the establishment of the approved nutrition department in relevant ministries and agencies and creation of budget line in order to prioritize nutrition funding for increase sustainable commitment, resources and effective coordination of nutrition programmes to achieve nutrition impact.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

There is need to strengthen and sustain efforts on the level of implementation of the N/SMPFAN recorded with greater attention required with focus on interventions with low performance. Therefore, the following recommendations are made to the Governments at Federal and Focal states.

5.1 NATIONAL

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY AT THE NATIONAL, COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD LEVELS

- Facilitate the reactivation of prison farms in each geopolitical zone
- Provide improved planting materials and starter packs to farmers across the country to promote food security
- Advocate to relevant Banks to promote increased access to Micro-Credit facilities for farmers especially Women farmers to expand farm operations (interest rates and collaterals)
- Promote the formation of women farmers into sustainable cooperative groups for the provision of grants and revolving loans
- Advocate for increase in import levies and excise duties on commodities that can be locally produced
- Advocate for rehabilitation of the existing rural road network and construction of new ones for easy transportation of farm produce
- Advocate for the establishment of uniform Receipt system for warehouses in government food storage centres
- Promote regulation for the establishment of commodity trading centres
- Promotion and dissemination of research findings on food processing and preservation technology for use in households
- Promote awareness on improved food quality and safety through electronic and print media
- Review minimum standards, print and distribute SOPs (Nutrition and Health) for early- child care centers (ECCC)
- Training Emergency Managers on mainstreaming Nutrition in Feeding Programmes targeted at the vulnerable groups in Emergency Situations
- Promote capacity building of food and nutrition teachers and food vendors on the need to provide nutritional adequate meals using locally available foods through linkages of food vendors and school system

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
ENHANCING CAREGIVING CAPACITY**

- Advocate for legislation of the prolongation of maternity leave and enactment of paternity leave
- Support implementation of baby friendly initiative in all health facilities and delivery maternities
- Establishment of crèches in workplaces to promote Exclusive Breastfeeding.
- Scale up implementation of C-IYCF for optimal infant and young child feeding
- Promote awareness on Girl Child Education, end Child Marriage and adolescent nutrition and health related practices
- Support local production of RUTF, premixes and MNP through advocacy to potential industries in Nigeria

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
REDUCE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH MALNUTRITION**

- Disseminate information on nutrition and key household practices through mass media
- Conduct annual assessment of Household consumption of iodized salt using Primary School children
- Support distribution of Iron folate supplements to adolescent (boys and girls) in Schools and Communities
- Procure and distribute Zinc, L-ORS, de-worming tablet and RUTF for CMAM and routine services
- Conduct awareness campaign on healthy living, good dietary habits and food quality and safety

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:
IMPROVING CAPACITY TO ADDRESS FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY**

- Building the capacity of farmers on cultivation of underutilized crop varieties
- Promote linkages of members to existing capacity building opportunities
- Mid and Endline Review of implementation of the National Multisectorial Plan of Action for Nutrition
- Conduct stakeholders (consultation) meetings for nutrition related investment and sectoral policies including social protection policies

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5:
TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE OF NUTRITION AMONG THE POPULACE AND
NUTRITION EDUCATION INTO FORMAL AND INFORMAL TRAINING**

- Conduct sustained advocacy to policy makers, traditional and religious leaders in Abuja, for improved nutrition funding
- Collaboration with network providers like MTN, Airtel, GLO, 9mobile etc. to disseminate nutrition information to the general public
- Review, publish and disseminate the Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDG) for healthy living
- Review, update, publish and disseminate existing food composition table for Nigeria

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6:
RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AT ALL LEVELS**

- Sustained advocacy to policy makers, traditional and religious leaders for improved nutrition funding
- Conduct of quarterly budget tracking and apply lesson learnt all levels of F&N budgeting processes
- Organize annual National Nutrition Networking NNN meeting of all nutrition stakeholders
- Conduct regular and periodic monitoring on food and nutrition activities in collaboration with partners and the private sector at all levels

- Establish a nutrition Portal and develop tools for the collection of core Nutrition data in partnership with key stakeholders
- Ensuring adequate staffing of relevant MDAs at State and LGAs levels implementing sectoral nutrition programmes with skilled and qualified nutritionists
- Explore for increase in private sector investment in nutrition programs and activities
- Using evidence for nutrition policy and programming
- Build the capacity of Nutrition desk officers in MDAs/LGAs and leaders of Professional Associations in Nutrition through training & retraining on Nutrition Programming, resource mobilization and allocation
- Fast track establishment of Nutrition Department and budget lines for increase budgetary allocation for improved project implementation.
- Effective and efficient coordination and collaboration at all levels (Federal, State and Local Government)
- Build the capacity of Nutrition desk officers in MDAs and leaders of Professional Associations in Nutrition through training & retraining on Nutrition Programming, resource mobilization and allocation
- Strengthening the SUN Networks
- Build the capacity of Nutrition implementers (OICs, NFPs, M & E, agric extension officers and other nutrition officers/ workers at all levels on the use and management of level appropriate nutrition dashboard
- Strengthen the coordination capacity of the Ministry of Planning and Budget and its Local Government counterparts with the required resources (human, financial, and material) for effective management and coordination of the policy

5.2 KADUNA STATE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:

TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY AT THE NATIONAL, COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD LEVELS

- Rehabilitation of dilapidated feeder roads and construction of new ones for easy evacuation of farm produce
- Advocate for subsidized agricultural inputs at the point of manufacturing and import.
- Ensuring quality, safe and hygienic food are available along the food supply chain
- Ensure registration and licensing of food handlers / food operators engaged in quality and safe food processing and storage
- Conduct Sensitization and demonstration on food handling and safety practices to women groups
- Strengthen coordination platform for early warning mechanisms to cope with emergencies at community level
- Ensure effective implementation of Cash Transfer Program mes, food rations or food supplements in emergency situation
- Promote and support the establishment of school gardens to provide complementary feeding and also stimulate interest in farming, food and nutrition-related matters among growing children
- Inclusion of nutrition education in early child care, primary and post primary school curricula

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:

ENHANCING CAREGIVING CAPACITY

- Ensure the establishment of crèches in all workplaces in public and private sectors to promote Exclusive Breastfeeding.
- Promote awareness on Girl Child Education, end Child Marriage, adolescent nutrition and health related

practices

- Promotion of labour-saving technologies/ equipment to reduce work load in women (Manual grinding machines, smokeless, stoves, Briquettes)
- Engage traditional, religious and opinion leaders to support community level action in nutritional care of vulnerable groups
- Train Caregivers in Orphanages in the State on assessment of nutritional status and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:

ENHANCING PROVISION OF QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES

- Support distribution of Iron folate supplements to adolescent (boys and girls) in Schools and Communities
- Health Promotion activities to provide education and increasing services for prevention and management of DRNCD
- Provide education to the general public on risk factors and increase services for Diet Related Non-Communicable Diseases (DRNCD) at health facilities
- Monitor and evaluate micronutrient supplementation programme performance at all level
- Develop State Quality and Safety guidelines for food handlers/food operators

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:

IMPROVING CAPACITY TO ADDRESS FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY

- Conduct studies on nutritious local foods/ diets and use of underutilized crops for dietary diversification in the State
- Increase social-sector investment spending and advocate for increase in private sector investment
- Provide an enabling environment (Government incentives) for private sector investment in the production of complementary foods for local and nationwide consumption

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5:

RAISING AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF PROBLEM OF MALNUTRITION IN NIGERIA

- Promote and strengthen nutrition education for all age groups through multimedia communication approaches.
- Promote regular physical activities and medical check-up in schools and communities including provision of adequate relevant facilities
- Promote good dietary habits and healthy lifestyles for all age groups through appropriate social marketing and communication strategies
- Conduct Nutrition Assessment, Counselling Support (NACS) to Identify, classify, counsel on risk factors to Diet related non-Communicable Disease (DRNCD) at the Health facilities, communities
- Promote research on development of Nutritious diets from locally available staple foods for improved utilization and nutrition

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6:

RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AT ALL LEVELS

- Creation of nutrition departments in relevant MDAs
- Conduct of quarterly budget tracking and apply lesson learnt all levels of F &N budgeting processes

- Conduct of Mid and Endline review on implementation of the state plan
- Regular collection and management of key nutrition data on trends and drivers
- Capacity building on training for Journalists working around nutrition Issues

5.3 KANO STATE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:

TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY AT THE NATIONAL, COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD LEVELS

- Carry out advocacy to relevant MDAs on the need for periodic inspection of food preparation/wastes management in Restaurants, Bakeries, Eateries and Food vendors
- Conduct trainings and provide IEC materials for threshing, milling, grinding or other processing activities to food vendors
- Promote improved food quality and safety through electronic and print media
- Conduct Sensitization and demonstration on food handling and safety practices to women groups
- Construction of sanitation and hygiene facilities in IDPs camps, public places and institutions
- Construction of water schemes, sanitation and hygiene facilities in IDPs camps, public place and institutions
- Procurement and distribution of complementary food packages to nutrition-in -emergency affected people
- Promote and support the establishment of school gardens to provide complementary feeding and also stimulate interest in farming, food and nutrition-related matters among growing children
- Strengthen nutrition education and training in the curricula of early child care, primary and secondary schools
- Awareness creation and sensitization of Head Teachers and relevant MDAs on establishment of school farms.
- Inclusion of nutrition education in early child care, primary and post primary school curricula

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:

ENHANCING CAREGIVING CAPACITY

- Advocate for legislation of the prolongation of maternity leave and enactment of paternity leave
- Capacity building on food handling and hygiene practices of mother and care-givers in Early Child Care Development Centres (ECCD)
- Provide incentives to pregnant women, mothers and other caregivers to motivate utilization of health facilities
- Conduct activities to support breastfeeding till 12 months for HIV-exposed infants
- Establish Nutrition Corners for demonstration of Optimal Maternal Infant & Young Child feeding (MIYCF) practices in the health facilities
- Ensure the establishment of crèches in all workplaces in public and private sectors to promote Exclusive Breastfeeding.
- Promote and campaigns aimed at changing attitudes and practices of food sharing in favour of mothers and children
- Promotion of labour-saving technologies/ equipment to reduce work load in women

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:

ENHANCING PROVISION OF QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES

- Conduct annual assessment of Household consumption of iodized salt using Primary School children
- Build Capacity for regular monitoring of growth and promotion (GMP) at health facilities and communities.

- Capacity building of Faith Based Leaders for dissemination of messages on nutrition care and key household practices
- Provision of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for the treatment of SAM and malnutrition among PLWHA and vulnerable children.
- Conduct sensitization visits to community leaders for promotion of utilization of PHC services in the State
- Health Promotion activities to provide education and increasing services for prevention and management of DRNCD
- Training on hygiene promotion, Community Water Safety Plan and triggering on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
- Promotion of safe practices on food stuff storage and preservation
- Train communities on water safety plan
- Monitor and evaluate micronutrient supplementation programme performance at all level
- Promote social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) to encourage appropriate food choices that favour consumption of micronutrient-rich foods
- Listing and mobilization of children and pregnant women for MNCHW micronutrient supplementation
- Support distribution of Iron folate supplements to adolescent girls during MNCHW
- Provision of adequate complementary food to children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)
- Strengthen the registration and Licensing of food handlers/food operators along the food chain
- Conduct Nutrition and consumer education on improved food quality and safety at the community level

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:

IMPROVING CAPACITY TO ADDRESS FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY

- Establish community-based groups to monitor healthy growth, detect child growth faltering, and recommend appropriate actions
- Advocate and accelerate the implementation of the State Health Insurance Scheme to incorporate the Community Health Insurance health services to vulnerable groups, especially women and children

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5:

RAISING AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF PROBLEM OF MALNUTRITION IN NIGERIA

- Update and use profiles to advocate for Nutrition investment at all levels of government and the communities
- Collaborate with network providers like MTN, Airtel, GLO etc. to disseminate nutrition information to the general public
- Promote regular physical activities and medical check-up in schools and communities including provision of adequate relevant facilities
- Promote good dietary habits and healthy lifestyles for all age groups through appropriate social marketing and communication strategies
- Provision of small grants for research on development of nutritious diets from locally available staple foods

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6:

RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AT ALL LEVELS

- Creation of nutrition departments in relevant MDAs
- Sustained advocacy to policy makers, traditional and religious leaders for improved nutrition funding
- Development and approval of advocacy plan with activities

- Conduct research, monitoring & evaluation on food and nutrition activities in collaboration with partners and the private sector
- Build the capacity of Nutrition implementers (OICs, NFPs, M&E, agric extension officers and other nutrition officers/ workers at both state and Local Government levels of different sectors on the use of tools for capturing of Nutrition activities
- Conduct of quarterly budget tracking and apply lesson learnt all levels of F&N budgeting processes
- Regular collection and management of key nutrition data on trends and drivers
- Strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Economic Development to mobilise resources for F&N interventions
- Strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Planning and Budget to mobilise resources from Government, Philanthropists and development partners for Food & Nutrition interventions
- Building the capacity of Nutrition desk officers on resource mobilisation and allocation
- Capacity building on training for Journalists working around nutrition Issues

5.4 LAGOS STATE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY AT THE NATIONAL, COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD LEVELS

- Sensitize and support the establishment of homestead farms by rural women farmers
- Provision of improved planting materials (staple crops including Guava, Cashew, Mangoes, Plantain, Banana and Pineapples) to farmers to promote food security
- Support production and diversification of fruits and vegetables around the homesteads and schools orchards and farm
- Carry out Advocacy to relevant financial Institutions to enhance increased access to Credit facilities for farmers specially women to expand farm operations (reduced interest rates and collaterals).
- Training of farmers especially women on how to access Credit facilities to commence/expand farm operations at reduced interest rates
- Promote production and consumption of diversified nutritious foods at household and community levels through community farms, home and school farming.
- Establish specialized agricultural based programmes for youth and women
- Review all land tenure and land use laws with a view to increasing women access to land for agricultural activities
- Advocate for scale up of offtake mechanism for food crops t to increase availability of food products
- Promote access to agricultural inputs (including improved seeds, information on agricultural practices, and irrigation) to scale up production of fruits and vegetable
- Promote the establishment of commodity markets/farmers market to ensure food availability
- Reduction of post- harvest losses in crop production by provision of processing centres for cluster of small-scale crop farmers
- Strengthen the training of extension workers for adequate dissemination of environmentally friendly agricultural technologies
- Enlightenment of Farmers on proper use of environmentally friendly agricultural technologies
- Conduct trainings and provide IEC materials for threshing, milling, grinding or other processing activities to

food vendors

- Build the capacity of Agric Extension Officers, HODs (Agric & Social services) and Agric Desk officers on best farm management practices on improved techniques on micronutrient rich products along the entire agricultural value chain.
- Build the capacity of farmers on appropriate use of organic fertilizers and pesticides
- Ensure registration and licensing of food handlers / food operators engaged in quality and safe food processing and storage
- Construction of sanitation and hygiene facilities in IDPs camps, public places and institutions
- Construction of water schemes, sanitation and hygiene facilities in IDPs camps, public place and institutions
- Ensure effective implementation of Cash Transfer Programmes, food rations or food supplements in emergency situation
- Promote and support the establishment of school gardens to provide complementary feeding and also stimulate interest in farming, food and nutrition-related matters among growing children
- Capacity building for nutrition teachers and food vendors on the need to provide nutritionally adequate meals using locally available foods

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: ENHANCING CAREGIVING CAPACITY

- Advocate for legislation of the prolongation of maternity leave and enactment of paternity leave
- Capacity building on food handling and hygiene practices of mother and care-givers in Early Child Care Development Centres (ECCD)
- Conduct intensive activities to protect, promote and support EBF for 6 months and continued breastfeeding until two years of age.
- Establish Nutrition Corners for demonstration of Optimal Maternal Infant & Young Child feeding (MIYCF) practices in the health facilities
- Ensure the establishment of crèches in all workplaces in public and private sectors to promote Exclusive Breastfeeding.
- Conduct Social and Behaviour Change Communication activities on IYCF targeted at adolescents, pregnant women, and caregivers at all levels.
- Sensitization of caregivers especially grandmothers, mothers-in-law for optimal nutrition
- Promote awareness on Girl Child Education, end Child Marriage, adolescent nutrition and health related practices

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: ENHANCING PROVISION OF QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES

- Promote regular monitoring of growth and development at health facilities and communities.
- Conduct annual assessment of Household consumption of iodized salt using Primary School children
- Capacity building of Faith Based Leaders for dissemination of messages on nutrition care and key household practices
- Conduct sensitization visits to community leaders for promotion of utilization of PHC services in the State
- Support distribution of Iron folate supplements to adolescent (boys and girls) in Schools and Communities
- Domestication national Quality and Safety guidelines for food handlers in the state
- Promotion of safe practices on food stuff storage and preservation
- Train communities on water safety plan

- Provide portable water supply in PHC to enhance sanitation and hygiene.
- Promote social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) to encourage appropriate food choices that favour consumption of micronutrient-rich foods

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:

IMPROVING CAPACITY TO ADDRESS FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY

- Promote community participation to assess, analyse, and take appropriate actions to address food and nutrition problems
- Conduct studies on nutritious local foods/ diets and use of underutilized crops for dietary diversification in the State
- Building the capacity of farmers on cultivation, harvest and preservation of nutritious foods and underutilized crop varieties
- Build the capacity of farmers on cultivation of functional foods and underutilized crops varieties
- Develop and strengthen the effective planning and managerial capacity of state and local government authorities to address food and nutrition problems through advocacy
- Evaluate and ensure adequate staffing of relevant MDAs at all levels implementing sectoral nutrition programmes with skilled and qualified nutritionists.
- Create nutrition desk and incorporate nutrition objectives into MDAs' development policies, plans and programmes
- Increase social-sector investment spending and advocate for increase in private sector investment
- Promote productive capacity through encouraging private sector engagement in food and nutrition related investment
- Provide an enabling environment (Government incentives) for private sector investment in the production of complementary foods for local and nationwide consumption
- Incorporate Nutrition considerations (e.g Mothers with SAM children, (CCT)) into social protection programs to address poverty, malnutrition and health of the vulnerable groups.
- Expand the coverage of the State Health Insurance Scheme to incorporate the Local/Community Health Insurance Services for vulnerable groups.
- Conduct advocacy to promote the expansion of existing social protection policy in all sectors with inclusion of nutrition considerations as conditions of social protection programmes to address poverty, malnutrition and health of the most vulnerable group

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5:

RAISING AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF PROBLEM OF MALNUTRITION IN NIGERIA

- Develop clear advocacy strategy and sustain engagement with relevant policy makers and stakeholders for resource mobilisation on food and nutrition activities
- Promote Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) for better understanding of food and nutrition security problems for improved food and nutrition practices through Seminars and advocacy visits
- Promote the use of available local varieties of Nutritious food during food demonstrations by local communities
- Promote and strengthen nutrition education for all age groups through multimedia communication

approaches.

- Provision of small grants for research on development of nutritious diets from locally available staple foods
- Promote, support and disseminate research findings on food processing and preservation technologies for adoption at the village and household levels

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6:

RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AT ALL LEVELS

- Conduct regular budget tracking and apply lessons learnt to all-levels of F & N budgeting processes
- Creation of nutrition departments in relevant MDAs
- Using evidence for nutrition policy and programming
- Explore for increase in private sector investment in nutrition programs and activities
- Sustained advocacy to policy makers, traditional and religious leaders for improved nutrition funding
- Strengthen the coordination capacity of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget in the state with the required resources (human, financial, and material) for effective management and coordination of the policy
- Build the capacity of Nutrition desk officers in MDAs/LGAs through training & retraining on resource mobilisation and allocation
- Conduct monitoring & evaluation on food and nutrition activities in collaboration with partners and the private sector
- Build the capacity of Nutrition implementers (OICs, NFPs, M & E, agric extension officers and other nutrition officers/ workers at both state and Local Government levels of different sectors on the use of tools for capturing of Nutrition activities
- Build synergy and collaboration between the line Ministries and development partners for improved funding for nutrition activities
- Creation of nutrition desk and incorporate nutrition objectives into MDAs' development policies, plans and programmes.
- Ensuring adequate staffing of relevant MDAs at State and LGAs levels implementing sectoral nutrition programmes with skilled and qualified nutritionists
- Regular collection and management of key nutrition data on trends and drivers
- Strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Economic Development to mobilise resources for F&N interventions
- Building the capacity of Nutrition desk officers on resource mobilisation and allocation
- Capacity building on training for Journalists working around nutrition Issues
- Monitoring & evaluation on food and nutrition activities in collaboration with partners, NGOs, CSOs and private sector

5.5 NASARAWA STATE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:

TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY AT THE NATIONAL, COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD LEVELS

- Support the establishment /upgrading of Agro based cottage industries for production of complementary food packages

- Provision of improved planting materials (staple crops including Guava, Cashew, Mangoes, Plantain, Banana and Pineapples) to farmers to promote food security
- Support production and diversification of fruits and vegetables around the homesteads and schools, orchards and farm
- Carry out Advocacy to relevant financial Institutions to enhance increased access to Credit facilities for farmers specially women to expand farm operations (reduced interest rates and collaterals).
- Training of farmers especially women on how to access Credit facilities to commence/expand farm operations at reduced interest rates
- Encourage and support integrated farming (crops, livestock and fisheries) as a means of increasing food diversity and income sustainability for small-holder farmers, especially women
- Promote urban agriculture and support urban and rural women to adopt and set-up home and community gardening
- Provide Support to increase hectrage of land under cultivation of crops, livestock farming and fisheries through Government, communities and individuals
- Promote and support diversified production of drought-resistant crops including vegetables and raising of animals tolerant to heat stress at household and community levels.
- Provision of small ruminant starter packs (5 sheep/goats, concentrates, minerals and vitamins, vaccines and drugs) to women farmers
- Establish specialized agricultural based programmes for youth and women
- Review all land tenure and land use laws with a view to increasing women access to land for agricultural activities
- Promote the establishment of commodity markets/farmers market to ensure food availability
- Reduction of post- harvest losses in crop production by provision of processing centres for cluster of small-scale crop farmers
- Strengthen the training of extension workers for adequate dissemination of environmentally friendly agricultural technologies
- Enlightenment of Farmers on proper use of environmentally friendly agricultural technologies
- Conduct trainings and provide IEC materials for threshing, milling, grinding or other processing activities to food vendors
- Build the capacity of Agric Extension Officers, HODs (Agric & Social services) and Agric Desk officers on best farm management practices on improved techniques on micronutrient rich products along the entire agricultural value chain.
- Promote improved food quality and safety through electronic and print media
- Build the capacity of farmers on appropriate use of organic fertilizers and pesticides
- Ensuring quality, safe and hygienic food are available along the food supply chain
- Ensure registration and licensing of food handlers / food operators engaged in quality and safe food processing and storage
- Support water supply and sanitation interventions in rural, semi-urban areas and emergency situations
- Construction of sanitation and hygiene facilities in IDPs camps, public places and institutions
- Construction of water schemes, sanitation and hygiene facilities in IDPs camps, public place and institutions
- Scale up implementation of Home-grown School Feeding Programme
- Capacity building for nutrition teachers and food vendors on the need to provide nutritionally adequate meals using locally available foods
- Provide SBCC materials on Nutrition for teaching and learning of teachers and school children

- Provide agriculture extension services and inputs to strengthen/establish school farms and garden

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
ENHANCING CAREGIVING CAPACITY**

- Advocate for legislation of the prolongation of maternity leave and enactment of paternity leave
- Provide incentives to pregnant women, mothers and other caregivers to motivate utilization of health facilities
- Ensure the establishment of crèches in all workplaces in public and private sectors to promote Exclusive Breastfeeding
- Promotion of labour-saving technologies/ equipment to reduce work load in women (Manual grinding machines, smokeless, stoves, Briquettes)
- Train Caregivers in Orphanages in the State on assessment of nutritional status and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices
- Disseminate information on nutrition care and key household practices through mass media and institutions, FBOs, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs and Professional groups

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
ENHANCING PROVISION OF QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES**

- Conduct annual assessment of Household consumption of iodized salt using Primary School children
- Capacity building of Faith Based Leaders for dissemination of messages on nutrition care and key household practices
- Provision of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for the treatment of SAM and malnutrition among PLWHA and vulnerable children.
- Support distribution of Iron folate supplements to adolescent (boys and girls) in Schools and Communities
- Scale up and strengthen CMAM sites and support active case finding of SAM and provide appropriate treatment
- Domesticate national Quality and Safety guidelines for food handlers in the state
- Provide education to the general public on risk factors and increase services for Diet Related Non-Communicable Diseases (DRNCD) at health facilities
- Promote social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) to encourage appropriate food choices that favour consumption of micronutrient-rich foods
- Train communities on water safety plan
- Strengthen the registration and Licensing of food handlers/food operators along the food chain
- Conduct Nutrition and consumer education on improved food quality and safety at the community level

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:
IMPROVING CAPACITY TO ADDRESS FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY**

- Promote community participation to assess, analyse, and take appropriate actions to address food and nutrition problems
- Build the capacity of farmers on cultivation of functional foods and underutilized crops varieties
- Develop and strengthen the effective planning and managerial capacity of state and local government authorities to address food and nutrition problems through advocacy
- Conduct training and retraining of State and Community Based Agencies and Organizations and other stakeholders in the planning and implementation of food and nutrition programmes and activities.
- Evaluate and ensure adequate staffing of relevant MDAs at all levels implementing sectoral nutrition

- programmes with skilled and qualified nutritionists.
- Create nutrition desk and incorporate nutrition objectives into MDAs' development policies, plans and programmes
 - Increase social-sector investment spending and advocate for increase in private sector investment
 - Promote productive capacity through encouraging private sector engagement in food and nutrition related investment
 - Provide an enabling environment (Government incentives) for private sector investment in the production of complementary foods for local and nationwide consumption
 - Incorporate Nutrition considerations (e.g Mothers with SAM children, (CCT)) into social protection programs to address poverty, malnutrition and health of the vulnerable groups.
 - Expand the coverage of the State Health Insurance Scheme to incorporate the Local/Community Health Insurance Services for vulnerable groups.
 - Advocate and accelerate the implementation of the State Health Insurance Scheme to incorporate the Community Health Insurance health services to vulnerable groups, especially women and children
 - Domesticating existing national social protection policy in all sectors to address poverty, malnutrition, and health of the most vulnerable groups
 - Incorporate Nutrition considerations into social protection programs to address poverty, malnutrition and health of the vulnerable groups.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5:

RAISING AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF PROBLEM OF MALNUTRITION IN NIGERIA

- Develop clear advocacy strategy and sustain engagement with relevant policy makers and stakeholders for resource mobilisation on food and nutrition activities
- Strengthen collaboration and synergy between relevant MDAs, between state and local Committees on Food and Nutrition and between state and non-state actors
- Promote Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) for better understanding of food and nutrition security problems for improved food and nutrition practices through Seminars and advocacy visits
- Create awareness on problems of malnutrition using the mass media (such as radio jingles, TV drama, film documentaries, home video, and posters in local languages). The Print Media, social media, Online Media
- Promote and strengthen nutrition education for all age groups through multimedia communication approaches.
- Promote appropriate food choices that encourages micronutrient rich food consumption through Social Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)
- Promote good dietary habits and healthy lifestyles for all age groups through appropriate social marketing and communication strategies
- Develop and air TV/Radio jingles and produce leaflets and posters to promote good dietary practices and WASH at household, community levels and schools
- Conduct Nutrition Assessment, Counselling Support (NACS) to Identify, classify, counsel on risk factors to Diet related non-Communicable Disease (DRNCD) at the Health facilities, communities
- Provision of small grants for research on development of nutritious diets from locally available staple foods

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6:

RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AT ALL LEVELS

- Creation of nutrition departments in relevant MDAs
- Explore for increase in private sector investment in nutrition programs and activities
- Conduct research, monitoring & evaluation on food and nutrition activities in collaboration with partners and the private sector
- Ensure adequate implementation of the policy through sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds.
- Ensuring adequate staffing of relevant MDAs at State and LGAs levels implementing sectoral nutrition programmes with skilled and qualified nutritionists

5.6 NIGER STATE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY AT THE NATIONAL, COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD LEVELS

- Support the establishment /upgrading of Agro based cottage industries for production of complementary food packages
- Provision of starter packs for fruits and vegetable farming and small ruminant starter packs for smallholders farmers including women for HH gardening
- Support production and diversification of fruits and vegetables around the homesteads and schools orchards and farm
- Promote the formation of women into sustainable cooperative groups for the provision of grants and revolving loans
- Review all land tenure and land use laws with a view to increasing women access to land for agricultural activities
- Conduct Advocacy to relevant MDAs for rehabilitation of dilapidated feeder roads and construction of new ones for easy evacuation of farm produce
- Promote the establishment of commodity markets/farmers market to ensure food availability
- Promote and provide hermetic storage bags to local farmers for food preservation
- Promote the use of Aflasafe and activities to minimize aflatoxin contamination along the value chain, including GAP and modern drying and storage
- Promote improved food quality and safety through electronic and print media
- Carry out Advocacy to relevant MDAs on the need for periodic inspection of food preparation/wastes management in Restaurants, Bakeries, Eateries and Food vendors
- Ensure registration and licensing of food handlers / food operators engaged in quality and safe food processing and storage
- Conduct Sensitization and demonstration on food handling and safety practices to women groups
- Support water supply and sanitation interventions in rural, semi-urban areas and emergency situations
- Construction of water schemes, sanitation and hygiene facilities in IDPs camps, public place and institutions
- Strengthen coordination platform for early warning mechanisms to cope with emergencies at community level
- Ensure effective implementation of Cash Transfer Programmes, food rations or food supplements in emergency situation
- Capacity building for nutrition teachers and food vendors on the need to provide nutritionally adequate meals using locally available foods

- Strengthen nutrition education and training in the curricula of early child care, primary and secondary schools
- Provide agriculture extension services and inputs to strengthen/establish school farms and garden

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
ENHANCING CAREGIVING CAPACITY**

- Advocate for legislation of the prolongation of maternity leave and enactment of paternity leave
- Capacity building on food handling and hygiene practices of mother and caregivers in Early Child Care Development Centres (ECCD)
- Provide incentives to pregnant women, mothers and other caregivers to motivate utilization of health facilities
- Ensure the establishment of crèches in all workplaces in public and private sectors to promote Exclusive Breastfeeding.
- Sensitization of caregivers especially grandmothers, mothers-in-law for optimal nutrition
- Train Caregivers in Orphanages in the State on assessment of nutritional status and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
ENHANCING PROVISION OF QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES**

- Conduct annual assessment of Household consumption of iodized salt using Primary School children
- Build Capacity for regular monitoring of growth and promotion (GMP) at health facilities and communities.
- Provision of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for the treatment of SAM and malnutrition among PLWHA and vulnerable children.
- Health Promotion activities to provide education and increasing services for prevention and management of DRNCD
- Training on hygiene promotion, Community Water Safety Plan and triggering on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
- Promotion of safe practices on food stuff storage and preservation
- Train communities on water safety plan
- Provide portable water supply in PHC to enhance sanitation and hygiene.
- Promote social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) to encourage appropriate food choices that favour consumption of micronutrient-rich foods
- Promote social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) to encourage appropriate food choices that favour consumption of micronutrient-rich foods

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:
IMPROVING CAPACITY TO ADDRESS FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY**

- Promote community participation to assess, analyse, and take appropriate actions to address food and nutrition problems .
- Conduct studies on nutritious local foods/ diets and use of underutilized crops for dietary diversification in the State
- Conduct training and retraining of State and Community Based Agencies and Organizations and other stakeholders in the planning and implementation of food and nutrition programmes and activities.
- Promote productive capacity through encouraging private sector engagement in food and nutrition related investment
- Expand the coverage of the State Health Insurance Scheme to incorporate the Local/Community Health

Insurance Services for vulnerable groups.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: RAISING AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF PROBLEM OF MALNUTRITION IN NIGERIA

- Promote Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) for better understanding of food and nutrition security problems for improved food and nutrition practices through Seminars and advocacy visits
- Promote and strengthen nutrition education for all age groups through multimedia communication approaches.
- Collaborate with network providers like MTN, Airtel, GLO etc. to disseminate nutrition information to the general public
- Promote regular physical activities and medical check-up in schools and communities including provision of adequate relevant facilities
- Develop and air TV/Radio jingles and produce leaflets and posters to promote good dietary practices and WASH at household, community levels and schools
- Promote, support, and disseminate research findings on food processing and preservation technologies for adaptation at the village and household levels
- Promote research on development of Nutritious diets from locally available staple foods for improved utilization and nutrition
- Provision of small grants for research on development of nutritious diets from locally available staple foods

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AT ALL LEVELS

- Using evidence for nutrition policy and programming
- Advocacy for implementation of Food and Nutrition policy and strategic Plan of Action.
- Sustained advocacy to policy makers, traditional and religious leaders for improved nutrition funding
- Strengthen the coordination capacity of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget in the state with the required resources (human, financial, and material) for effective management and coordination of the policy
- Conduct monitoring & evaluation on food and nutrition activities in collaboration with partners and the private sector
- Build the capacity of Nutrition implementers (OICs, NFPs, M & E, agric extension officers and other nutrition officers/ workers at both state and Local Government levels of different sectors on the use of tools for capturing of Nutrition activities
- Ensure adequate implementation of the policy through sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds.
- Conduct of quarterly budget tracking and apply lesson learnt all levels of F & N budgeting processes
- Conduct of Mid and Endline review on implementation of the state plan
- Regular collection and management of key nutrition data on trends and drivers
- Capacity building on training for Journalists working around nutrition Issues

REFERENCES

ANNEX 1:

PERFORMANCE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF N/SMSPAN



**THE CIVIL SOCIETY SCALING-UP
NUTRITION IN NIGERIA (CS-SUNN)**

**PARTNERSHIP FOR IMPROVING NIGERIA
NUTRITION SYSTEMS (PINNS)**

**PERFORMANCE LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL
MULTISECTORIAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR NUTRITION (N/SMSPAN) AT NATIONAL
AND FIVE STATES
(KADUNA, KANO, LAGOS, NASARAWA AND NIGER)**

Malnutrition has multifaceted causes and requires solutions that are multidisciplinary and multisectoral, cutting across various sectors. According to NDHS (2018) thirty-seven percent of children in Nigeria are stunted, and 19% are severely stunted and childhood mortality rates remain stagnated. The national food and nutrition policy provides the framework for addressing the problems of food and nutrition insecurity at all levels in Nigeria. The National/State Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Nutrition (NMSPAN) is expected to aid the implementation of nutrition-related interventions at both the national and state levels in Nigeria. The implementation of the strategy will lead to improved nutritional status of women and children and will inadvertently improve the health status of families, thereby reducing the risk of malnutrition among vulnerable groups in the country.

Therefore, it is paramount to know the level of implementation of the plan at the national and focal states to measure the successes of past interventions as well as know where to tailor advocacy for complete implementation of the policy.

The level of N/SMSPAN implementation overall indicate National recorded 38.4% performance while Focal States showed Kaduna (40.9%), Kano (51.4%), Lagos (42.1%), Nasarawa (38.5%) and Niger (50.6%). The overall performance and progress were tracked in the scorecard developed across national and focal states based on strategic objectives and interventions, categorized and colour-coded as follows: No Success as "Black", Minimal Success "Red", Little Success "Yellow", Moderate Success "Blue" and Considerable Success

LEGEND	
NO SUCCESS	
MINIMAL SUCCESS	
LITTLE SUCCESS	
MODERATE SUCCESS	
CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS	

**LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL
MULTISECTORIAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR NUTRITION AT**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY AT THE NATIONAL, COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD LEVELS - 58.7%	
1.1: Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security at the State, LGAs Community and Household	National
Empower Farmers cooperatives/clusters for commercial production of food crops by Government and Private sector	
Facilitate the reactivation of prison farms in each geopolitical zone	
Scale-up the production and promote the consumption of Vitamin A, and micronutrient rich foods (orange flesh sweet potato, pro-vitamin A cassava, yellow maize, iron sorghum, and cowpea)	

Review and disseminate existing legislation on fortification to cover staples food and promote hammer mill and household level fortification of cereal, root crops and legumes not presently covered, e.g industrially processed rice, Noodles and Palm oil	
Support the production and diversification of fruits and vegetables around the homesteads, schools, orchards and farms.	
Provide starter packs for fruits and vegetable farming (in seven agro-ecological zones) for 1000 smallholder farmers by zone (including women for Household gardening)	
Provide small ruminant starter packs (5 sheep/goats, concentrates, minerals and vitamins, vaccines and drugs) to vulnerable women farmers	
Provide smoking kilns to clusters of small-scale fish processors /farmers including women fish farmers	
Provide improved planting materials (staple crops including Plantain, Banana and Pineapples) to farmers across the country to promote food security	
Advocate to relevant Banks to promote increased access to Micro-Credit facilities for farmers especially Women farmers to expand farm operations (interest rates and collaterals)	
Promote the formation of women farmers into sustainable cooperative groups for the provision of grants and revolving loans	
Scale-up the activities on enforcement of Food Fortification and salt iodization programs	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	63.3
1.2: Increasing Availability, Accessibility and Affordability to Food	National
Advocate for increase in import levies and excise duties on commodities that can be locally produced	
Advocate for rehabilitation of the existing rural road network and construction of new ones for easy transportation of farm produce	
Advocate for the establishment of uniform Receipt system for warehouses in government food storage centres	
Promote regulation for the establishment of commodity trading centres	
Advocate for scale up of offtake mechanism for food crops to increase availability of food products	
Promote access to agricultural inputs (including improved seeds, information on agricultural practices, and irrigation) to scale up production of fruits and vegetable.	
Advocate for subsidized agricultural inputs at the point of manufacturing and import.	
Train farmers on appropriate use of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	45

1.3: Improving Food Harvesting, Processing and Preservation	National
Conduct regular Stakeholders meeting on reduction of postharvest losses	
Promote and provide hermetic storage bags to local farmers for food preservation	
Sensitization of Farmers on proper use of environmentally friendly agricultural technologies	
Promotion and dissemination of research findings on food processing and preservation technology for use in households	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	50
1.4: Improving Food Preparation and Quality	National
Promote the use of Aflasafe and activities to minimize aflatoxin contamination along the value chain, including GAP and modern drying and storage	
Promote safe, quality and hygienic food along the food supply chain	
Register and license food handlers / food operators engaged in quality and safe food processing and storage	
Promote awareness on improved food quality and safety through electronic and print media	
Review minimum standards, print and distribute SOPs (Nutrition and Health) for early- child care centers (ECCC)	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	58
1.5: Improving Management of Food Security Crisis and Nutrition in Emergency	National
Support water supply interventions in emergency settings and rural areas	
Construction of sanitation and hygiene facilities in IDPs camps, public places and institutions	
Strengthen coordination platform for early warning mechanisms to cope with food emergencies at community level	
Support effective implementation of Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes (CCT), food rations or food supplements in emergency situation	
Strengthen Nutrition surveillance for early warning mechanisms to cope with emergency	
Training Emergency Managers on mainstreaming Nutrition in Feeding Programmes targeted at the vulnerable groups in Emergency Situations	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	71.7
1.6: School-based Strategies	National

Conduct Capacity building for food and nutrition teachers and food vendors on the need to provide nutritionally adequate meals using locally available foods through linkages of food vendors and school system	
Build the capacity of Agricultural Science teachers to strengthen the establishment of school farms and garden	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	64

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: ENHANCING CAREGIVING CAPACITY - 68.2%	
2.1 Ensure Optimal Nutrition in the First 1,000 Days of life	National
Advocate for legislation of the prolongation of maternity leave and enactment of paternity leave	
Provide Orientation for health staff to improve ANC attendance	
Procure and distribute Iron-folic acid supplementation to pregnant women during MNCH Weeks	
Procure and distribute Vitamin A Supplements during MNCHW and other supplementary activities for under 5 children	
Implementation of baby friendly initiative in all health facilities and delivery maternities	
Establishment of crèches in workplaces to promote Exclusive Breastfeeding.	
Promote the establishment of Nutrition/food demonstration corner (optimal MIYCF practices) in the health facilities	
Scale up implementation of C-IYCF for optimal infant and young child feeding	
Conduct Social and Behaviour Change Communication activities on IYCF, and intra-household food distribution targeted at adolescents, pregnant women, and caregivers at all levels.	
Promote awareness on Girl Child Education, end Child Marriage and adolescent nutrition and health related practices	
Scale – up activities in enforcing the provisions of International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (BMS)	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	66.4
2.2: Caring for the Socioeconomically Disadvantaged and Nutritionally Vulnerable	National
Engage traditional, religious and opinion leaders to support community level action on nutritional care of vulnerable groups and encourage utilization of PHC services	
Support local production of RUTF through advocacy to potential industries in Nigeria	

Support local production of Premixes through advocacy to potential industries in Nigeria	
Support local production of Micronutrient powder through advocacy to potential industries in Nigeria	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	70

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: REDUCE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH MALNUTRITION - 46.4%	
3.1: Reduce Morbidity and Mortality Associated with Malnutrition	National
Promote regular monitoring of growth and development of Children under 5 at health facilities and communities.	
Disseminate information on nutrition and key household practices through mass media	
Conduct annual assessment of Household consumption of iodized salt using Primary School children	
Support distribution of Iron folate supplements to adolescent (boys and girls) in Schools and Communities (25% coverage)	
Sustain and scale up distribution of micronutrient powder (MNP) for children 6 - 23 months (50% coverage)	
Scale up and strengthen CMAM sites	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	43.7
3.2. Preventing and Managing Nutrition Related Diseases	National
Health Promotion activities to provide education and increasing services for prevention and management of DRNCD	
Training on hygiene promotion, Community Water Safety Plan and triggering on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	52
3.3: Preventing Micronutrient Deficiency	National
Monitor and evaluate micronutrient supplementation programme performance at all level	
Procure and distribute Zinc, L -ORS, de-worming tablet and RUTF for CMAM and routine services (50% Coverage)	

Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	45
3.4: Protecting the Consumer through Improved Food Quality and Safety	National
Conduct awareness campaign on healthy living, good dietary habits and food quality and safety	
Promotion of safe practices on Pesticide utilization for food stuff preservation	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	45

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: IMPROVING CAPACITY TO ADDRESS FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY – 26.7%	
4.1: Assessing, Analysing and Monitoring Nutrition Situations	National
Building the capacity of farmers on cultivation of underutilized crop varieties	
Promote linkages of members to existing capacity building opportunities	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	25
4.2: Providing a Conducive Macro Economic Environment	National
Advocate for the creation of nutrition department and incorporate nutrition objectives into MDAs' development policies, plans and programmes.	
Mid and Endline Review of implementation of the National Multisectorial Plan of Action for Nutrition	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	35
4.3: Social Protection Programmes for the Vulnerable Groups	National
Conduct stakeholders (consultation) meetings for nutrition related investment and sectoral policies including social protection policies	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	20

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE OF NUTRITION AMONG THE POPULACE AND NUTRITION EDUCATION INTO FORMAL AND INFORMAL TRAINING – 59.5%	
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5.1: Promote Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization	National
2day Annual review meeting of SCFN with NCFN	
Develop advocacy strategy	
Conduct sustained advocacy to policy makers, traditional and religious leaders in Abuja, for improved nutrition funding	
Collaboration with network providers like MTN, Airtel, GLO, 9mobile etc. to disseminate nutrition information to the general public	
Conduct Annual Nutrition Week on topical issues in nutrition	
Development and approval of advocacy plan with activities	
Implementation of advocacy activities	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	62.9
5.2: Promoting Healthy Lifestyles and Dietary habits	National
Promote dietary diversification through the consumption of locally produced staples	
Review, publish and disseminate the Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDG) for healthy living	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	53
5.3: Research in Nutrition	National
Review, update, publish and disseminate existing food composition table for Nigeria	
Conduct the National Food Consumption and Nutrition Survey	
Provide small grants to conduct food and nutrition research on standardization of food recipes and portion sizes of locally available diets	
Conduct assessment at all levels on determinants of low financial investments in Food & Nutrition programs compared to other life-saving interventions in partnership with private sector	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	62.5

Strategic Objective 6: RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AT ALL LEVELS - 36%	
6.1 Promote Adequate Budgetary Allocation and Tracking	National
Advocate for the implementation of policy and costed national multisectoral plan of action for food and nutrition	Yellow
Conduct regular budget tracking to evaluate budget performance of F &N in all sectors.	Red
Advocacy for the Creation of budget lines on food and nutrition activities in MDAs/LGAs and ensure timely release of funds	Blue
Development and Approval of annual multtisectional nutrition implementation work plan and budget	Blue
Ensure adequate implementation of the policy through sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds.	Yellow
Sustained advocacy to policy makers, traditional and religious leaders for improved nutrition funding	Grey
Conduct of quarterly budget tracking and apply lesson learnt all levels of F &N budgeting processes	Grey
Availability of Memos for Nutrition fund release	Grey
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	41.3
6.2 Strengthening the coordination capacity	National
Conduct bi-annual meeting of the National Council on Nutrition	Blue
Organize quarterly Nutrition Partners meetings at all levels	Red
Conduct quarterly meetings of National/States Committee on Food and Nutrition at all levels	Blue
Organize annual National Nutrition Networking NNN meeting of all nutrition stakeholders	Grey
Conduct regular and periodic monitoring on food and nutrition activities in collaboration with partners and the private sector at all levels	Grey
Establish a nutrition Portal and develop tools for the collection of core Nutrition data in partnership with key stakeholders	Grey
Creation of nutrition desk and incorporate nutrition objectives into MDAs' development policies, plans and programmes.	Red
Ensuring adequate staffing of relevant MDAs at State and LGAs levels implementing sectoral nutrition programmes with skilled and qualified nutritionists	Grey

Explore for increase in private sector investment in nutrition programs and activities	
Using evidence for nutrition policy and programming	
Building synergy and collaboration between the line Ministries and development partners for improved funding for nutrition activities	
Availability of a consolidated quarterly coordination report at end of the year	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	31.7
6.3 Strengthening capacity to mobilise resources	National
Build the capacity of Nutrition desk officers in MDAs/LGAs and leaders of Professional Associations in Nutrition through training & retraining on Nutrition Programming, resource mobilization and allocation	
Strengthening the SUN Networks at states	
Build the capacity of Nutrition implementers (OICs, NFPs, M & E, agric extension officers and other nutrition officers/ workers at all levels on the use and management of level appropriate nutrition dashboard	
Strengthen the coordination capacity of the Ministry of Planning and Budget and its Local Government counterparts with the required resources (human, financial, and material) for effective management and coordination of the policy	
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	35

LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL MULTISECTORIAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR NUTRITION IN FOCAL STATES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY AT THE NATIONAL, COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD LEVELS					
1.1: Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security at the State, LGAs Community and Household	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Promote commercial food production by empowering farmers' cooperatives / clusters and private commercial farmers at the LGAs and community level					

Promote production and consumption of diversified nutritious foods including plant and animal proteins, energy giving food crops, micro-nutrient rich fruits and green leafy vegetables at household and community levels through community farms, home and school farming.	Yellow	Yellow	Grey	Yellow	Yellow
Support the establishment /upgrading of Agro based cottage industries for production of complementary food packages	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Grey
Scale-up the production, and promote the consumption of Vitamin A, and micronutrient rich foods (orange flesh sweet potato, pro-vitamin A cassava, yellow maize, quality protein maize (QPM)iron sorghum, and cowpea)	Blue	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow
Provision of starter packs for fruits and vegetable farming for smallholders farmers including women for H H gardening	Green	Yellow	Grey	Yellow	Grey
Sensitize and Support the establishment of homestead farms by rural women farmers	Green	Yellow	Grey	Yellow	Yellow
Provision of improved planting materials (staple crops including Guava, Cashew, Mangoes, Plantain, Banana and Pineapples) to farmers to promote food security	Green	Green	Grey	Yellow	Green
Support production and diversification of fruits and vegetables around the homesteads and schools orchards and farm	Green	Green	Grey	Red	Red
Carry out Advocacy to relevant financial Institutions to enhance increased access to Credit facilities for farmers specially women to expand farm operations (reduced interest rates and collaterals).	Blue	Yellow	Grey	Red	Green
Training of farmers especially women on how to access Credit facilities to commence/expand farm operations at reduced interest rates	Blue	Yellow	Grey	Yellow	Blue
Encourage and support integrated farming (crops, livestock and fisheries) as a means of increasing food diversity and income sustainability for small-holder farmers, especially women	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow

Promote urban agriculture and support urban and rural women to adopt and set-up home and community gardening.					
Provide Support to increase hectrage of land under cultivation of crops, livestock farming and fisheries through Government, communities and individuals					
Promote the formation of women into sustainable cooperative groups for the provision of grants and revolving loans					
Build the capacity of Agric Extension Officers on improved techniques in nutrition integrated crop and animal production					
Promote and support diversified production of drought-resistant crops including vegetables and raising of animals tolerant to heat stress at household and community levels.					
Provision of small ruminant starter packs (5 sheep/goats, concentrates, minerals and vitamins, vaccines and drugs) to women farmers					
Establish specialized agricultural-based programmes for youth and women					
Review all land tenure and land use laws with a view to increasing women access to land for agricultural activities					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	82.4	64.7	27.4	42.6	50.0
1.2: Increasing Availability, Accessibility and Affordability to Food	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Conduct Advocacy to relevant MDAs for rehabilitation of dilapidated feeder roads and construction of new ones for easy evacuation of farm produce					
Advocate for scale up of offtake mechanism for food crops t to increase availability of food products					
Promote access to agricultural inputs (including improved seeds, information on agricultural practices, and irrigation) to scale up production of fruits and vegetable.					
Advocate for subsidized agricultural inputs at the point of manufacturing and import.					

Train farmers on appropriate use of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides					
Promote the establishment of commodity markets/farmers market to ensure food availability					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	66.3	48.3	26.7	38.3	60.3
1.3: Improving Food Harvesting, Processing and Preservation	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Reduction of post- harvest losses in crop production by provision of processing centres for cluster of small-scale crop farmers					
Promote and support adoption of post-harvest handling and storage technologies at household and community levels.					
Reduction of post- harvest losses in fisheries by provision of smoking kilns for cluster of small-scale fish processors.					
Strengthen the training of extension workers for adequate dissemination of environmentally friendly agricultural technologies					
Introduce, facilitate and expose small-holder farmers to appropriate technologies for harvesting, processing and preservation for crops, vegetables, fisheries and livestock					
Promote and provide hermetic storage bags to local farmers for food preservation					
Promote the use of Aflasafe and activities to minimize aflatoxin contamination along the value chain, including GAP and modern drying and storage					
Enlightenment of Farmers on proper use of environmentally friendly agricultural technologies					
Conduct trainings and provide IEC materials for threshing, milling, grinding or other processing activities to food vendors					
Build the capacity of Agric Extension Officers, HODs (Agric & Social services) and Agric Desk officers on best farm management practices on improved techniques on micronutrient rich products along the entire agricultural value chain.					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	76.4	54.8	20	28	69.6
1.4: Improving Food Preparation and Quality	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger

Promote improved food quality and safety through electronic and print media					
Build the capacity of farmers on appropriate use of organic fertilizers and pesticides					
Ensuring quality, safe and hygienic food are available along the food supply chain					
Carry out Advocacy to relevant MDAs on the need for periodic inspection of food preparation/wastes management in Restaurants, Bakeries, Eatries and Food vendors					
Carry out Advocacy to relevant MDAs on registration and licensing of food operators.					
Ensure registration and licensing of food handlers / food operators engaged in quality and safe food processing and storage					
Conduct Sensitization and demonstration on food handling and safety practices to women groups					
Develop food recipes in line with the National Food Based Dietary Guidelines, and disseminate to schools, farmers, com munities, workplaces and food vendors					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	39.5	51.0	41.0	31.3	31.5
1.5: Improving Management of Food Security Crisis and Nutrition in Emergency	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Support water supply and sanitation interventions in rural, semi-urban areas and emergency situations					
Construction of water schemes, sanitation and hygiene facilities in IDPs camps, public places and institutions					
Strengthen coordination platform for early warning mechanisms to cope with emergencies at community level					
Ensure effective implementation of Cash Transfer Program mes, food rations or food supplements in emergency situation					
Procurement and distribution of complementary food packages to nutrition-in -emergency affected people					

Provide safety nets to protect the most vulnerable groups from negative effects of food crises					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	55.0	56.3	42.7	43.3	30.3
1.6: School-based Strategies	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Promote school feeding programmes in all early child care and primary schools to improve nutritional status, learning capacities and enrollment/retention of school-age children through community participation					
Promote and support the establishment of school gardens to provide complementary feeding and also stimulate interest in farming, food and nutrition-related matters among growing children					
Scale up implementation of Home-grown School Feeding Programme					
Capacity building for nutrition teachers and food vendors on the need to provide nutritionally adequate meals using locally available foods					
Provide SBCC materials on Nutrition for teaching and learning of teachers and school children					
Strengthen nutrition education and training in the curricula of early child care, primary and secondary schools					
Awareness creation and sensitization of Head Teachers and relevant MDAs on establishment of school farms.					
Inclusion of nutrition education in early child care, primary and post primary school curricula					
Review and update minimum standards (Nutrition and Health) for early child care centers (ECCC)					
Conduct periodic monitoring of the school feeding programme in the state					
Provide agriculture extension services and inputs to strengthen/establish school farms and garden					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	44.5	57.6	44.2	30.9	40.7
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1	60.7	55.5	33.6	35.7	47.1

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: ENHANCING CAREGIVING CAPACITY					
2.1 Ensure Optimal Nutrition in the First 1,000 Days of life	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Advocate for legislation of the prolongation of maternity leave and enactment of paternity leave	Green	Yellow	Grey	Red	Grey
Capacity building on food handling and hygiene practices of mother and care-givers in Early Child Care Development Centres (ECCD)	Green	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Red
Provide incentives to pregnant women, mothers and other caregivers to motivate utilization of health facilities	Green	Yellow	Blue	Red	Grey
Sustain On-going Iron-folic acid supplementation for pregnant women during MNCH Weeks	Green	Yellow	Blue	Green	Green
Support Routine Iron-folic acid supplementation for pregnant women	Green	Yellow	Blue	Green	Green
Sustain on-going vitamin A supplementation during MNCHW and routine services for under-5 children	Green	Green	Blue	Green	Green
Sustain on-going activities to promote women's nutritional status through Dietary Counselling during Adolescence, Pregnancy and Lactation	Green	Green	Blue	Blue	Blue
Conduct intensive activities to protect, promote and support EBF for 6 months and continued breastfeeding until two years of age.	Green	Yellow	Grey	Blue	Green
Conduct activities to support breastfeeding till 12 months for HIV-exposed infants	Green	Red	Grey	Blue	Green
Promote Early initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of delivery	Green	Yellow	Green	Blue	Green
Establish Nutrition Corners for demonstration of Optimal Maternal Infant & Young Child feeding (MIYCF) practices in the health facilities	Green	Red	Red	Blue	Yellow
Scale up C-IYCF training and counseling for optimal infant and young child feeding.	Green	Yellow	Green	Blue	Blue
Ensure the establishment of crèches in all workplaces in public and private sectors to promote Exclusive Breastfeeding.	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
Conduct Social and Behaviour Change Communication activities on IYCF targeted at adolescents, pregnant women, and caregivers at all levels.	Blue	Green	Red	Blue	Blue

Sensitization of caregivers especially grandmothers, mothers-in-law for optimal nutrition					
Promote awareness on Girl Child Education, end Child Marriage, adolescent nutrition and health related practices					
Promote and campaigns aimed at changing attitudes and practices of food sharing in favour of mothers and children					
Monitor the implementation of the international code on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes (BMS) in health facilities					
Promotion of labour-saving technologies/equipment to reduce work load in women (Manual grinding machines, smokeless, stoves, Briquettes)					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	80.0	57.3	50.0	57.4	65.7
2.2: Caring for the Socioeconomically Disadvantaged and Nutritionally Vulnerable	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Training Emergency Managers on mainstreaming Nutrition in Feeding Programmes targeted at the vulnerable groups in Emergency Situations					
Engage traditional, religious and opinion leaders to support community level action in nutritional care of vulnerable groups					
Train Caregivers in Orphanages in the State on assessment of nutritional status and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	66.7	50	66.7	60.0	48.7
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2	73.3	53.6	58.3	58.7	57.2

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: ENHANCING PROVISION OF QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES					
3.1: Reduce Morbidity and Mortality Associated with Malnutrition	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Promote regular monitoring of growth and development at health facilities and communities.					

Disseminate information on nutrition care and key household practices through mass media and institutions, FBOs, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs and Professional groups					
Conduct annual assessment of Household consumption of iodized salt using Primary School children					
Build Capacity for regular monitoring of growth and promotion (GMP) at health facilities and communities.					
Capacity building of Faith Based Leaders for dissemination of messages on nutrition care and key household practices					
Provision of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for the treatment of SAM and malnutrition among PLWHA and vulnerable children.					
Conduct sensitization visits to community leaders for promotion of utilization of PHC services in the State					
Support distribution of Iron folate supplements to adolescent (boys and girls) in Schools and Communities					
Sustain and scale up distribution of micronutrient powder (MNP) for children 6 - 23 months					
Scale up and strengthen CMAM sites and support active case finding of SAM and provide appropriate treatment					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	75	47.4	59.4	44	52.4
3.2. Preventing and Managing Nutrition Related Diseases	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Health Promotion activities to provide education and increasing services for prevention and management of DRNCD					
Training on hygiene promotion, Community Water Safety Plan and triggering on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)					
Domesticate national Quality and Safety guidelines for food handlers in the state					
Promotion of safe practices on food stuff storage and preservation					

Provide education to the general public on risk factors and increase services for Diet Related Non-Communicable Diseases (DRNCD) at health facilities					
Identifying risk factors, providing education, and increasing services for D R N C D					
Train communities on water safety plan					
Formation and strengthening of WASH Committees for Community Led Total Sanitation					
Organize town hall meetings on personal hygiene, hand washing promotion and menstrual hygiene management for adolescents and caregivers in communities					
Provide portable water supply in PHC to enhance sanitation and hygiene.					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	62.6	45.2	51.4	46	37.2
3.3: Preventing Micronutrient Deficiency	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Monitor and evaluate micronutrient supplementation programme performance at all level					
Promote social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) to encourage appropriate food choices that favour consumption of micronutrient-rich foods					
Strengthen Biannual implementation of MNCH Week					
Procure and distribute Zinc and Lo-ORS, iron folate, deworming tablet, MNP, RUTF for MNCHW and routine services					
Listing and mobilization of children and pregnant women for MNCHW micronutrient supplementation					
Support distribution of Iron folate supplements to adolescent girls during MNCHW					
Provision of adequate complementary food to children with moderate acute malnutrition (M AM)					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	80.0	43.7	85.7	67.1	75.4
3.4: Protecting the Consumer through Improved Food Quality and Safety	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger

Develop State Quality and Safety guidelines for food handlers/food operators					
Strengthen the registration and Licensing of food handlers/food operators along the food chain					
Promotion of safe practices on Pesticide utilization for food stuff preservation					
Conduct Nutrition and consumer education on improved food quality and safety at the community level					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	79	43	50	35	57.5
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3	74.2	44.8	61.6	48.0	55.6

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: IMPROVING CAPACITY TO ADDRESS FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY					
4.1: Assessing, Analysing and Monitoring Nutrition Situations	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Establish community-based groups to monitor healthy growth, detect child growth faltering, and recommend appropriate actions					
Promote community participation to assess, analyse, and take appropriate actions to address food and nutrition problems through Religious leaders, Traditional leaders, Community Health Extension workers, Local government nutrition focal persons, NGOs and other advocacy Groups.					
Conduct studies on nutritious local foods/ diets and use of underutilized crops for dietary diversification in the State					
Building the capacity of farmers on cultivation, harvest and preservation of nutritious foods and underutilized crop varieties					
Awareness creation of Gate Keepers (Traditional Rulers, Religious leaders) on functional and underutilized food crops					
Build the capacity of farmers on cultivation of functional foods and underutilized crops varieties					
Develop and strengthen the effective planning and managerial capacity of state and local government authorities to address food and nutrition problems through advocacy					

Provide education to the general public on risk factors and increase services for Diet Related Non-Communicable Diseases (DRNCD) at health facilities					
Identifying risk factors, providing education, and increasing services for D R N C D					
Train communities on water safety plan					
Formation and strengthening of WASH Committees for Community Led Total Sanitation					
Organize town hall meetings on personal hygiene, hand washing promotion and menstrual hygiene management for adolescents and caregivers in communities					
Provide portable water supply in PHC to enhance sanitation and hygiene.					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	62.6	45.2	51.4	46	37.2
3.3: Preventing Micronutrient Deficiency	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
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3.4: Protecting the Consumer through Improved Food Quality and Safety	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger

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Promotion of safe practices on Pesticide utilization for food stuff preservation					
Conduct Nutrition and consumer education on improved food quality and safety at the community level					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	79	43	50	35	57.5
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3	74.2	44.8	61.6	48.0	55.6

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: IMPROVING CAPACITY TO ADDRESS FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY					
4.1: Assessing, Analysing and Monitoring Nutrition Situations	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Establish community-based groups to monitor healthy growth, detect child growth faltering, and recommend appropriate actions					
Promote community participation to assess, analyse, and take appropriate actions to address food and nutrition problems through Religious leaders, Traditional leaders, Community Health Extension workers, Local government nutrition focal persons, NGOs and other advocacy Groups.					
Conduct studies on nutritious local foods/ diets and use of underutilized crops for dietary diversification in the State					
Building the capacity of farmers on cultivation, harvest and preservation of nutritious foods and underutilized crop varieties					
Awareness creation of Gate Keepers (Traditional Rulers, Religious leaders) on functional and underutilized food crops					
Build the capacity of farmers on cultivation of functional foods and underutilized crops varieties					
Develop and strengthen the effective planning and managerial capacity of state and local government authorities to address food and nutrition problems through advocacy					

Conduct training and retraining of State and Community Based Agencies and Organizations and other stakeholders in the planning and implementation of food and nutrition programmes and activities.					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	73	50.8	30	32.5	53.3
4.2: Providing a Conducive Macro Economic Environment	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Evaluate and ensure adequate staffing of relevant MDAs at all levels implementing sectoral nutrition programmes with skilled and qualified nutritionists.					
Create nutrition desk and incorporate nutrition objectives into MDAs' development policies, plans and programmes					
Establish working groups and sub committees to aid the operational efficiency and effectiveness of the SCFN.					
Conduct an analysis of macro-economic and sectoral policies to ascertain its impact on household income, food consumption, and delivery of human services, with a view for policy modification to ameliorate adverse effects					
Increase social-sector investment spending and advocate for increase in private sector investment					
Promote productive capacity through encouraging private sector engagement in food and nutrition related investment					
Provide an enabling environment (Government incentives) for private sector investment in the production of complementary foods for local and nationwide consumption					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	64.3	74.0	22.9	20.0	53.1
4.3: Social Protection Programmes for the Vulnerable Groups	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Incorporate Nutrition considerations (e.g Mothers with SAM children, (CCT)) into social protection programs to address poverty, malnutrition and health of the vulnerable groups.					
Expand the coverage of the State Health Insurance Scheme to incorporate the Local/Community Health Insurance Services for vulnerable groups.					

Conduct advocacy to promote the expansion of existing social protection policy in all sectors with inclusion of nutrition considerations as conditions of social protection programmes to address poverty, malnutrition and health of the most vulnerable group					
Advocate and accelerate the implementation of the State Health Insurance Scheme to incorporate the Community Health Insurance health services to vulnerable groups, especially women and children					
Domesticate existing national social protection policy in all sectors to address poverty, malnutrition, and health of the most vulnerable groups					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	90.0	70.0	25.6	20.0	38.0
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4	75.8	64.9	26.2	24.2	48.1

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: RAISING AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF PROBLEM OF MALNUTRITION IN NIGERIA					
5.1: Promote Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Develop clear advocacy strategy and sustain engagement with relevant policy makers and stakeholders for resource mobilisation on food and nutrition activities					
Strengthen collaboration and synergy between relevant MDAs, between state and local Committees on Food and Nutrition and between state and non-state actors					
Update and use profiles to advocate for Nutrition investment at all levels of government and the communities					
Annual review meeting of SCFN with Local Committee on Food and Nutrition					
Promote Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) for better understanding of food and nutrition security problems for improved food and nutrition practices through Seminars and advocacy visits					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	86	46	28	20	57.6
5.2: Promoting Healthy Lifestyles and Dietary habits	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger

Promote Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) for better understanding of food and nutrition security problems for improved food and nutrition practices;					
Create awareness on problems of malnutrition using the mass media (such as radio jingles, TV drama, film documentaries, home video, and posters in local languages). The Print Media, Social Media, Online Media					
Promote the use of available local varieties of Nutritious food during food demonstrations by local communities					
Promote and strengthen nutrition education for all age groups through multimedia communication approaches.					
Collaborate with network providers like MTN, Airtel, GLO etc. to disseminate nutrition information to the general public					
Promote regular physical activities and medical check-up in schools and communities including provision of adequate relevant facilities					
Promote good dietary habits and healthy lifestyles for all age groups through appropriate social marketing and communication strategies					
Revise and disseminate food based dietary guidelines for healthy living					
Erect Billboards to raise awareness on nutrition across all LGAs/LCDAs					
Develop and air TV/Radio jingles and produce leaflets and posters to promote good dietary practices and WASH at household, community levels and schools					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	53.2	49.6	43.8	30.0	46.2
Strategic Objective 5.3: Research in Nutrition	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Conduct Nutrition Assessment, Counselling Support (NACS) to Identify, classify, counsel on risk factors to Diet related non-Communicable Disease (DRNCD) at the health facilities and communities					
Promote, support, and disseminate research findings on food processing and preservation technologies for adaptation at the village and household levels					

Promote research on development of Nutritious diets from locally available staple foods for improved utilization and nutrition					
Provision of small grants for research on development of nutritious diets from locally available staple foods					
Promote, support and disseminate research findings on food processing and preservation technologies for adoption at the village and household levels					
Promotion and dissemination of research findings on food processing and preservation technology for use in villages and households					
Revise and disseminate food based dietary guidelines for healthy living					
Availability of monitoring, evaluation and research framework/plans for nutrition					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	58.8	57.5	42.5	38.8	46.0
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5	66.0	51.0	38.1	29.6	49.9

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AT ALL LEVELS					
6.1 Promote Adequate Budgetary Allocation and Tracking	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Promote Adequate Budgetary Allocation and Tracking					
Ensure adequate implementation of the policy through sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds					
Conduct regular budget tracking and apply lessons learnt to all-levels of F &N budgeting processes.					
Advocate, produce and disseminate State policy on Food and Nutrition and the Plan of Action at the State Levels					
Domestication of policy on Food and Nutrition and the Plan of Action at the State Level					
Develop Score Cards of lessons learnt on Budget tracking & applications					
level of implementation of nutrition policy and costed state Multisectoral Plan of Action on Food and Nutrition					
Creation of nutrition departments in relevant MDAs					

Using evidence for nutrition policy and programming					
Development and Approval of annual multisectoral nutrition implementation work plan and budget					
Explore for increase in private sector investment in nutrition programs and activities					
Advocacy for implementation of Food and Nutrition policy and strategic Plan of Action.					
Advocacy for the Creation of budget lines on food and nutrition activities in MDAs/LGAs and ensure timely release of funds					
Sustained advocacy to policy makers, traditional and religious leaders for improved nutrition funding					
Development and approval of advocacy plan with activities					
Implementation of advocacy activities					
Availability of Memos for Nutrition fund release					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	83.5	61.4	52.4	67.6	66.1
6.2 Strengthening the coordination capacity	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Strengthen the coordination capacity of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget in the state with the required resources (human, financial, and material) for effective management and coordination of the policy					
Build the capacity of Nutrition desk officers in MDAs/LGAs through training & retraining on resource mobilisation and allocation					
Conduct monitoring & evaluation on food and nutrition activities in collaboration with partners and the private sector					
Organize quarterly Nutrition Partners meetings at all levels					
Organize quarterly meetings of committee on Food and nutrition at all levels					
Support participation of SCFN at NNN					
Develop a Portal and data tools for the collection of core Nutrition based interventions in partnership with research					

Conduct research, monitoring & evaluation on food and nutrition activities in collaboration with partners and the private sector					
Build the capacity of Nutrition implementers (OICs, NFPs, M & E, agric extension officers and other nutrition officers/ workers at both state and Local Government levels of different sectors on the use of tools for capturing of Nutrition activities					
Build synergy and collaboration between the line Ministries and development partners for improved funding for nutrition activities					
Creation of nutrition desk and incorporate nutrition objectives into MDAs' development policies, plans and programmes.					
Sustaining budget lines on food and nutrition activities in MDAs and LGAs					
Ensure adequate implementation of the policy through sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of funds.					
Ensuring adequate staffing of relevant MDAs at State and LGAs levels implementing sectoral nutrition programmes with skilled and qualified nutritionists					
Annual review meeting of SCFN with Local Committee on Food and Nutrition					
Availability of Appraisal M&E tool with clarity of key indicators and tools					
Availability of a consolidated quarterly coordination report at end of the year					
Meetings of SCFN 4 times for the previous year					
LGFN meetings 4 times for the previous year in all LGAs					
Conduct of quarterly budget tracking and apply lesson learnt all levels of F &N budgeting processes					
Conduct of Mid and Endline review on implementation of the state plan					
Organizing quarterly meetings of committee on Food and nutrition at state and LGA levels					
Utilization of Appraisal M&E tool to collect nutrition data by sectors					
Regular collection and management of key nutrition data on trends and drivers					

Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	75.8	56.0	44.2	64.2	49.5
6.3 Strengthening capacity to mobilise resources	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Nasarawa	Niger
Conduct assessment at all levels on determinants of low financial investments in Food & Nutrition programs compared to other life-saving interventions in partnership with private sector					
Strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Planning and Budget to mobilise resources from Government, Philanthropists and development partners for interventions					
Building the capacity of Nutrition desk officers on resource mobilisation and allocation					
Capacity building on training for Journalists working around nutrition Issues					
Strengthen the coordination capacity of the Ministry of Planning and Budget and its Local Government counterparts with the required resources					
Monitoring & evaluation on food and nutrition activities in collaboration with partners, NGOs, CSOs and private sector					
Percentage Score = ((Total score)/(Total Number of interventions*5)*100)	55.0	43.0	20.0	53.3	30.7
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6	71.5	53.5	38.8	61.7	48.8

ANNEX 2:

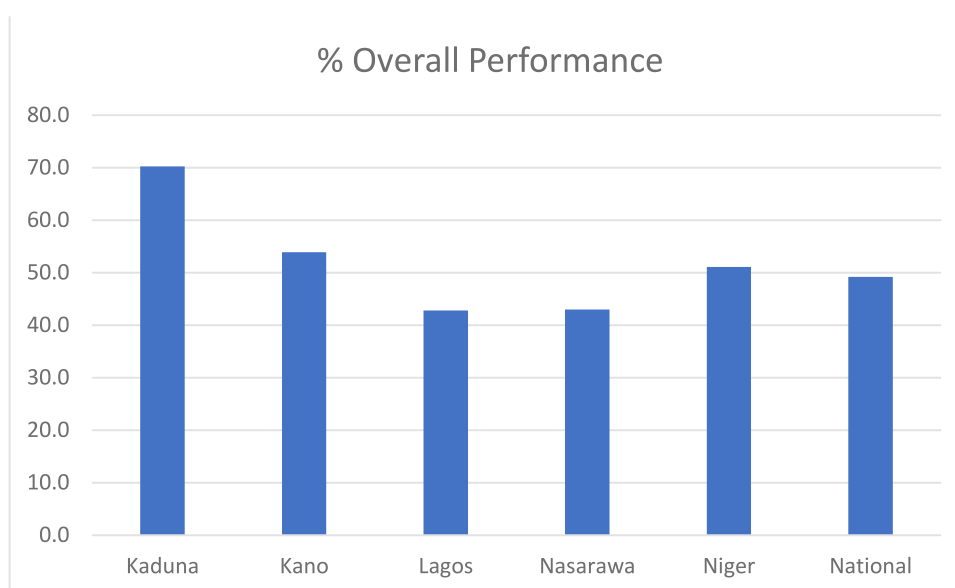
FACT SHEET ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL/STATE MULTI-SECTORAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR NUTRITION

Preamble

These fact sheets provide information on implementation of multisectoral plan on nutrition at national and Focal states (Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger) supported by The Civil Society Scaling-Up Nutrition in Nigeria (CS-SUNN) through The Partnership for Improving Nigeria Nutrition Systems (PINNS) 2.0 project. This may be use by policy and decision makers, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, partners and stakeholders for advocacy for increase investment in nutrition to achieve impact.

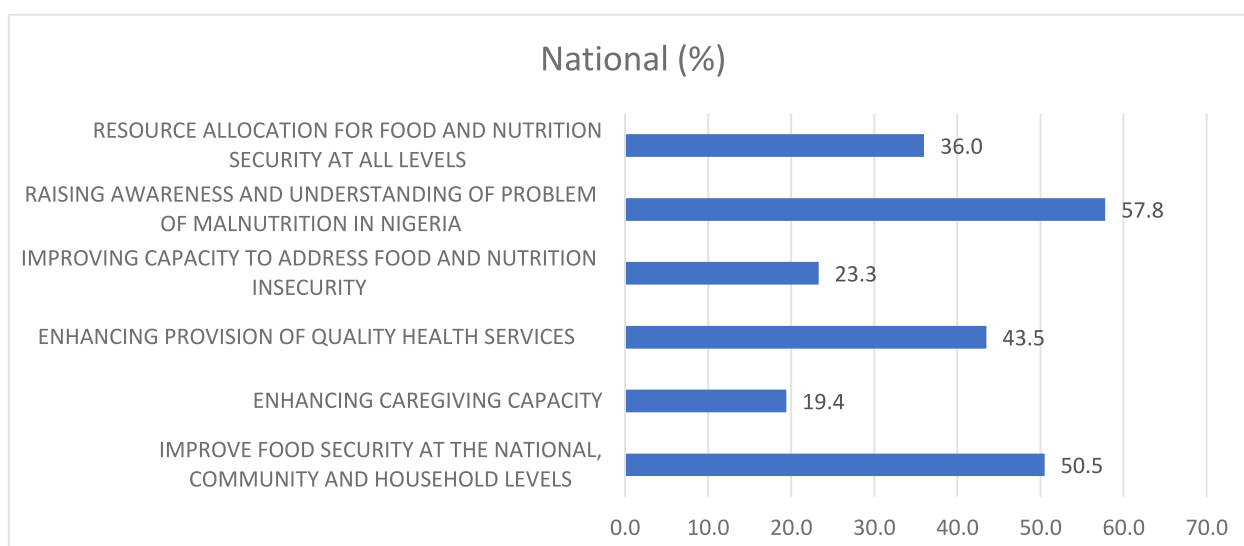
Overall Performance on level of implementation

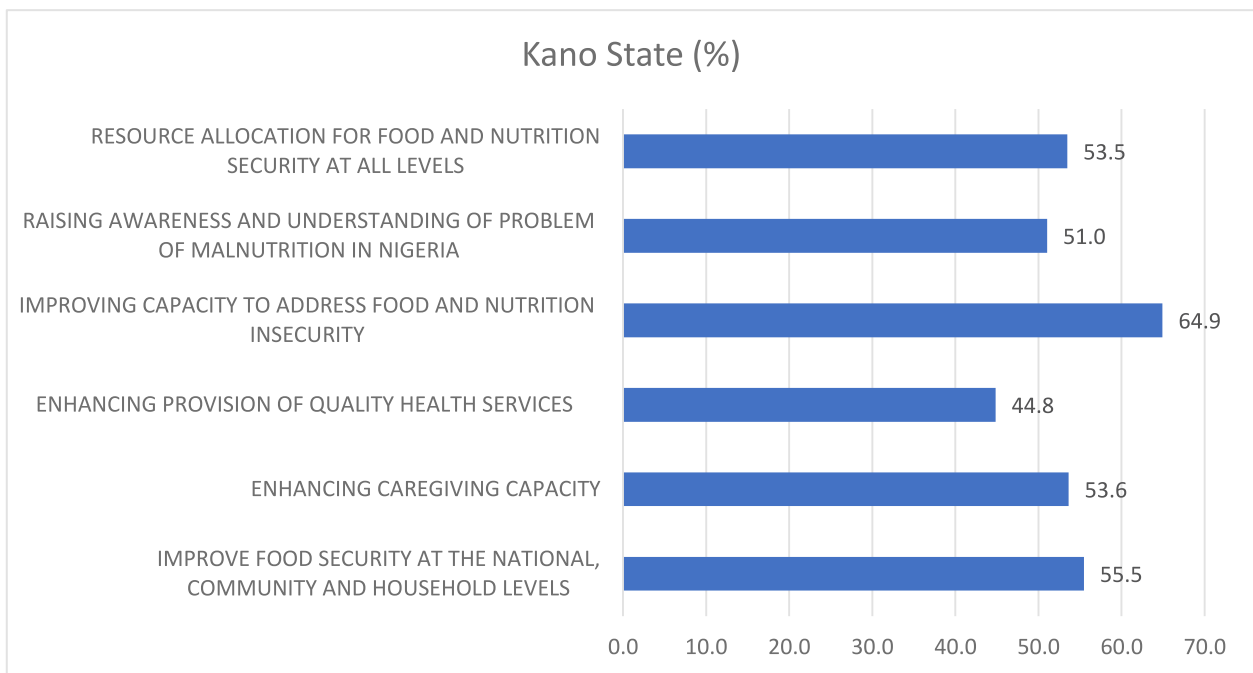
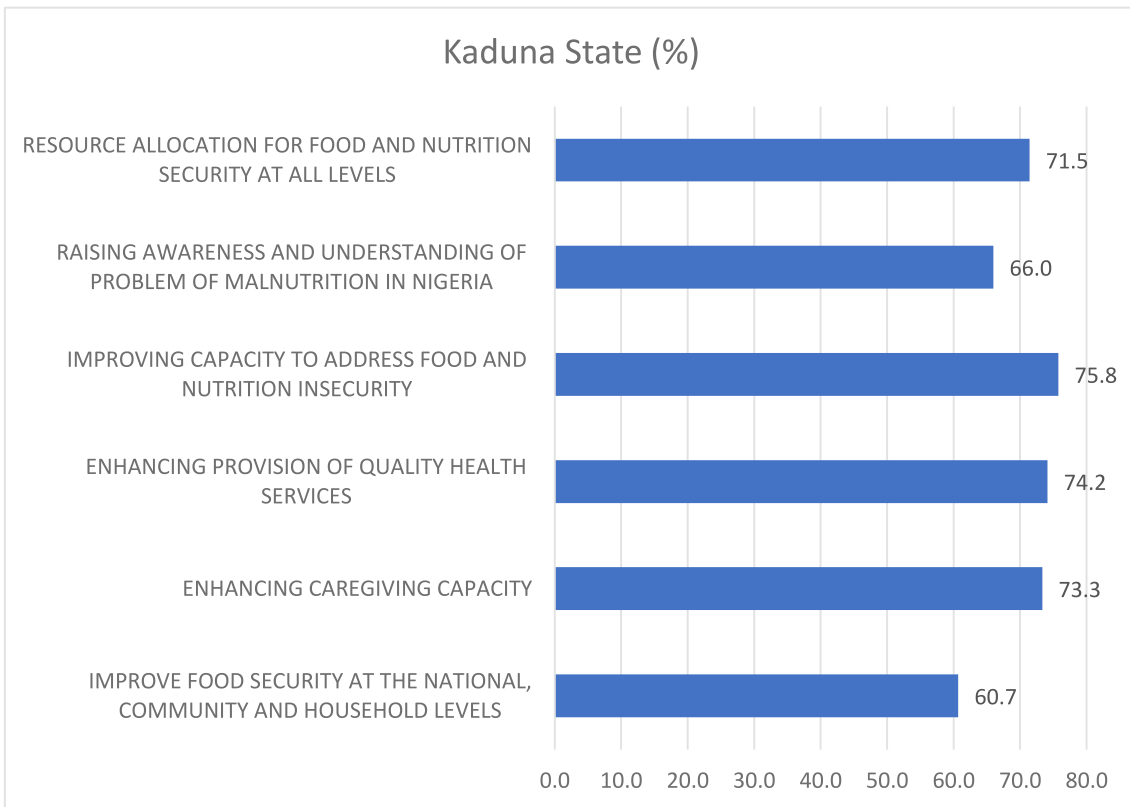
This indicate performance on the implementation of the N/SMPFAN was very good in Kaduna, average in Kano and Niger states but below average at National level, Lagos and Nasarawa states.



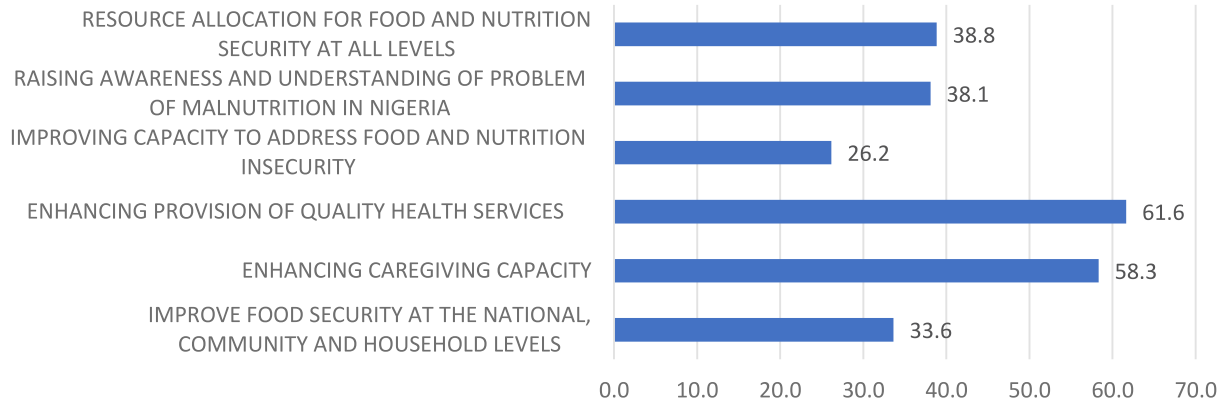
Performance on Implementation at National Level and Focal States

Implementation of mutisectoral plan on nutrition disaggregated based on strategic objectives at National and focal states are presented in the figures below.

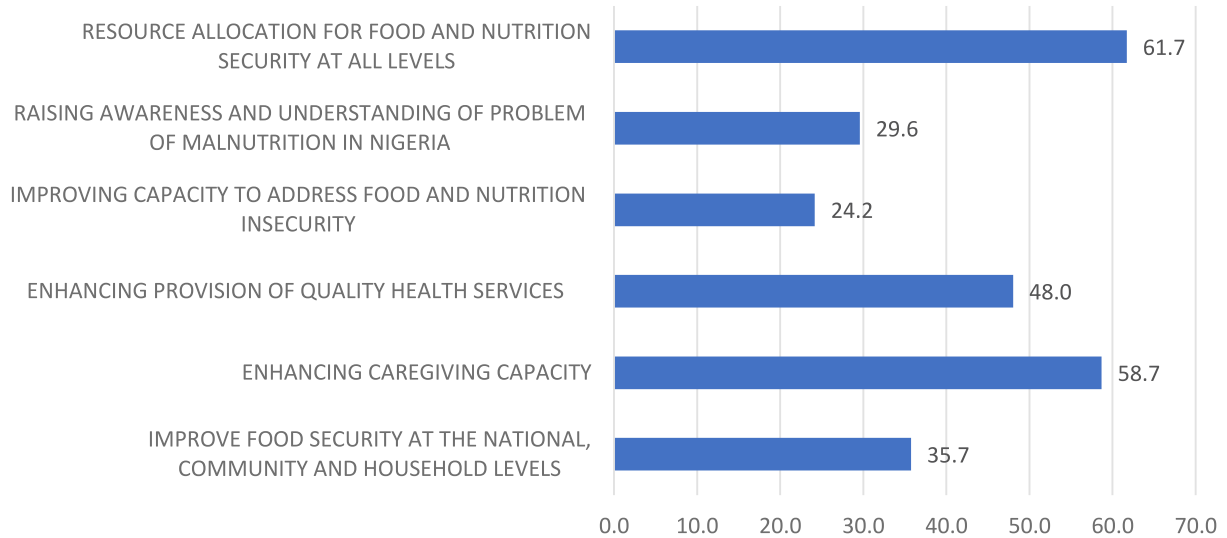




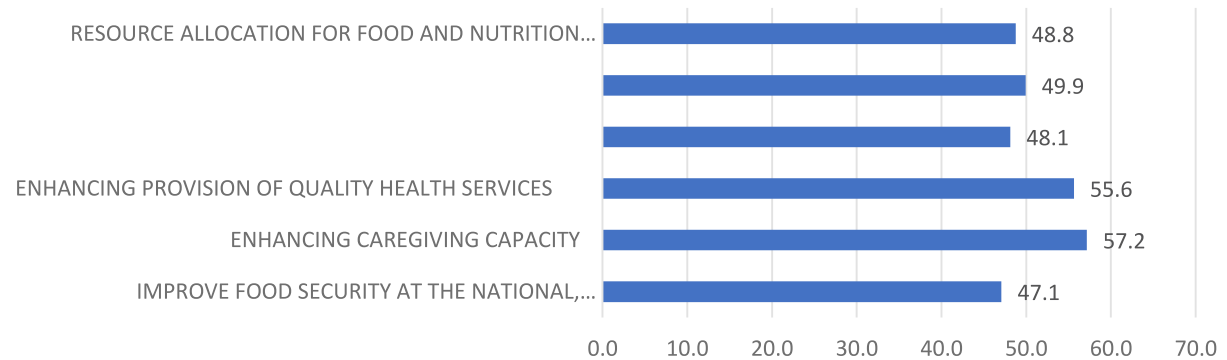
Lagos State (%)



Nasarawa State (%)



Niger State (%)



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Strong political will at all levels of government
- There is need to strengthen and sustain efforts on the level of implementation of the N/SMPFAN
- Sustained advocacy to policy makers, partners, private sector, community, traditional and religious leaders for improved nutrition funding
- Explore for increase in private sector investment in nutrition programs and activities
- Regular and periodic monitoring on food and nutrition activities in collaboration with partners and the private sector at all levels
- Ensuring adequate staffing of relevant MDAs at national and sub-national levels implementing sectoral nutrition programmes with skilled and qualified nutritionists
- Enhance the use of evidence for nutrition policy and programming
- Build the capacity of Nutrition desk officers in MDAs and nutrition professions through training & retraining on Nutrition Programming, resource mobilization and allocation
- Fast track establishment of Nutrition Department and budget lines for increase budgetary allocation for improved programme implementation.
- Support accountability and transparency in utilization of funds through regular budget tracking and application of lesson learnt
- Support effective and efficient coordination and collaboration at all levels (Federal, State and Local Government)

CONCLUSION

The performance on the implementation of the N/SMPFAN was about average when combined for both focal states and national. In order to achieve the goal of the national policy on food and nutrition requires the effective implementation of the multisectoral plan on nutrition through significant investment by governments and partners including the private sector. Therefore, the urgent need for the establishment of the approved nutrition department in relevant ministries and agencies and creation of budget line in order to prioritize nutrition funding for increase sustainable commitment, resources and effective coordination of nutrition programmes to achieve nutrition impact.