

NATIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION-FOCUSED BUSINESSES

CATALYSING POLICY REFORMS FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND FINANCIAL ACCESS



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Finally, we recognise the invaluable inputs of a diverse group of stakeholders, including MSME representatives, regulatory agencies, civil-society organisations, and development partners, whose efforts have significantly enriched this initiative.

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SUMMARY

Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) play a pivotal role in addressing Nigeria's nutrition challenges, given their significant contribution to the local food system and economy. MSMEs are essential drivers of innovation, employment, and food production, helping make nutritious foods more accessible to underserved populations. However, MSMEs face an array of systemic barriers that hinder their growth and ability to scale sustainable nutrition solutions, such as high costs, complex regulations, and restricted access to finance. To bring together policymakers and the private sector to discuss these challenges, a Nutrition Policy Dialogue was convened by GAIN and the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN) in Abuja on October 31, 2024. Attendees included the Regional and State Hub leads for SBN in Nigeria as well as representatives from businesses, government departments, academia, civil-society organisations, and other key stakeholders.

Through a keynote address, a panel discussion, and two breakout groups, the meeting highlighted key challenges, including regulatory overlaps, limited financial access, and policy inconsistencies affecting MSMEs. It also proposed actionable recommendations such as harmonising regulatory frameworks, developing cluster-based financing models, and enhancing financial literacy. Finally, it served to foster stakeholder commitments to training programs, advocacy efforts, and implementation of innovative financing solutions.

KEY MESSAGES

- Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) are critical for addressing Nigeria's nutrition challenges.
- Regulatory and financial barriers hinder the growth of nutrition-focused MSMEs.
- The Nutrition Policy Dialogue helped to facilitate discussion on these topics among diverse stakeholders.
- The discussions made clear that effective policy coordination and innovative financing solutions are essential to bridge gaps.

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

Nigeria is grappling with profound nutrition challenges, characterised by persistently high rates of malnutrition that affect millions of children and adults. These challenges are compounded by a volatile policy environment and structural barriers that restrict access to affordable, nutritious food for a significant portion of the population. As a result, malnutrition continues to undermine national development, contributing to poor health outcomes, diminished workforce productivity, and increased healthcare costs.

Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) play a pivotal role in addressing these challenges, given their significant contribution to the local food system and economy. MSMEs are essential drivers of innovation, employment, and food production, often bridging gaps in supply chains and making nutritious foods more accessible to underserved populations. However, despite their critical role, MSMEs face an array of systemic barriers that hinder their growth and ability to scale sustainable nutrition solutions.

Key challenges include:

1. **High Production Costs:** Rising costs of raw materials, energy, and logistics create financial pressure on MSMEs, limiting their capacity to produce affordable nutritious foods.
2. **Complex Regulatory Requirements:** Many MSMEs struggle with navigating Nigeria's intricate regulatory framework, which includes overlapping policies, lengthy approval processes, and inconsistent enforcement of standards.
3. **Restricted Access to Finance:** Limited access to affordable credit and financial instruments prevents MSMEs from investing in scaling operations, upgrading facilities, and meeting quality standards for nutrition products.

Recognising these challenges, a multi-stakeholder Nutrition Policy Dialogue was convened to address the pressing need to further strengthen the enabling environment for the MSMEs in the nutrition sector in Nigeria. This dialogue sought to bridge the gap between policy, regulation, and the private sector, ensuring that the contributions of MSMEs to national nutrition goals are amplified and sustained.

The objectives of the dialogue were three-fold:

1. **Review the Regulatory Environment:** Analyse existing policies and regulatory frameworks that impact MSMEs in the nutrition sector, with a focus on identifying bottlenecks and inefficiencies that stifle innovation and growth.
2. **Highlight Policy Gaps and Obstacles:** Examine specific challenges, such as limited access to finance, complex licensing requirements, and inadequate regulatory support, which constrain MSMEs from operating effectively and contributing to improved nutrition outcomes.
3. **Identify Actionable Steps for Reform:** Develop a roadmap of practical and achievable policy and regulatory reforms to create a more conducive business climate for nutrition enterprises. These reforms should aim to enhance MSMEs' capacity to deliver affordable, nutritious products, foster sustainable growth, and contribute meaningfully to Nigeria's nutrition landscape.

By addressing these objectives, the dialogue aimed to facilitate a collaborative effort among key stakeholders—including policymakers, regulatory bodies, development partners, and MSMEs—to unlock the potential of the private sector in advancing national nutrition goals.

The Nutrition Policy Dialogue for Food and Nutrition-Focused Businesses took place on October 31, 2024, in Abuja, Nigeria (see agenda in Annex). The event gathered a diverse group of stakeholders, including representatives from the private sector, government bodies, civil-society organisations, Enterprise Support Organisations (ESOs), financial institutions, and development partners, to discuss pressing issues affecting the nutrition landscape in Nigeria. The dialogue was structured into three parts, including a keynote address, a panel discussion, and breakout sessions.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: THE ROLE OF POLICY IN ENABLING BUSINESS TO ADVANCE NUTRITION IN NIGERIA

Dr Kingsley Uzoma, the Senior Adviser to the President on Agribusiness and Productivity Enhancement representing the Office of the Vice President of Nigeria, delivered the keynote address. He underscored the urgent nutrition crisis in Nigeria and noted that the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria firmly believes in the principle, 'Let your food be thy medicine and let thy medicine be thy food.' He highlighted that one of the mandates of his office is to support organisations like the SUN Business Network (SBN). He emphasised ongoing efforts through the National Nutrition Council (NNC) to ensure that all line ministries, departments, and agencies that coordinate and implement nutrition activities in Nigeria establish dedicated nutrition departments, not just divisions. Additionally, through collaboration with the Nigeria Governors' Forum, relevant ministries at both state and local government levels should also soon have nutrition departments. This greater support can help boost the efforts of businesses across the country.

Dr Uzoma highlighted that over 6 million children suffer from acute malnutrition, with stunting rates as high as 40% (1). Additionally, he emphasised the barriers to nutritious diets due to high inflation and food costs, which disproportionately impact vulnerable families. Within this context, Dr Uzoma discussed the pivotal role of Nigeria's 39 million micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in the food supply chain, especially for underserved regions, and the challenges they face including economic pressures, inflationary shocks, and rising production costs. He pointed out that when empowered through supportive policies, MSMEs can innovate and expand their offerings to include healthier food options that meet local nutritional needs.

He further outlined the government's efforts to empower these businesses to provide nutritious foods. He highlighted the following policies, which support this goal:

1. The **National Food and Nutrition Policy** provides a framework for combating malnutrition through intersectoral collaboration and promoting food security.
2. The **National Strategic Plan of Action for Nutrition** focuses on enhancing the availability, accessibility, and affordability of nutritious foods, promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, and strengthening institutional capacities for nutrition governance by implementing evidence-based interventions across sectors, including health, agriculture, education, and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

3. The **Micronutrient Deficiency Control Program** mandates the fortification of staple foods to increase essential nutrient intake, especially for vulnerable groups.
4. The **Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Program**, implemented by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security with joint financing and support from the African Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Islamic Development Bank, supports agribusiness clusters to produce selected strategic crops and livestock products, making nutritious products more affordable. Currently, the programme is being implemented in seven states and the Federal Capitol Territory, but it is being expanded to cover an additional 24 states.
5. The **National Development Plan** provides incentives for local food manufacturing, aiming to enhance nutritious food availability. This is a medium-term blueprint designed to unlock the country's potential in the agricultural and other sectors for sustainable, holistic, and inclusive national development.
6. The **Food Safety and Quality Bill** is pending; when passed by the national assembly and signed by the president, it will provide a unified framework to ensure food safety and quality, protecting public health by ensuring all foods meet safety standards, and opening access to international markets.

Dr Uzoma rounded up his keynote speech by emphasising that collaborative efforts are needed to turn these policies into action and urging government, business, and civil society leaders to champion these initiatives. He called for unified support to build a food system that fosters health and prosperity for all Nigerians.

PANEL DISCUSSION: ENABLING THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT FOR NUTRITION-FOCUSED ENTERPRISES THROUGH EFFECTIVE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

The panel discussion, moderated by Dr. Somawina Nwegbu, a Public Health Specialist at the Policy Innovation Centre, highlighted the critical importance of fostering a supportive environment for nutrition-focused businesses, MSMEs.

The panel emphasised that current agricultural, food, and nutrition policies were outdated, primarily serving the needs of previous generations of farmers rather than today's younger farmers. To effectively address the evolving challenges posed by climate change and food access, policies must be updated to reflect the current realities of the food systems.

In addition, a number of key challenges faced by MSMEs were identified:

- **Duplication of Oversight:** Lack of clarity between the Standards Organisation of Nigeria and the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) leads to confusion and inefficiency.
- **Complexities involved in product registration:** Processes are often more tedious than those of international counterparts like the US Food and Drug Administration. Misalignment in the requirements of these organisations adds to the difficulties faced by MSMEs.
- **Local Government Fees:** Levies imposed on products moving between states increase operational costs for MSMEs.

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- **Funding Restrictions:** Existing funding structures do not align with the needs of contemporary agribusinesses.
- **Low Media Engagement:** The media's role in informing agribusinesses about available funding opportunities is underutilised, necessitating stronger engagement efforts.
- **Regulatory Disconnect:** Some regulatory agency staff have inadequate insight into the real-world challenges faced by entrepreneurs. Engaging directly with MSMEs could enhance understanding and inform more effective policies.

The discussion highlighted the unique financing challenges faced by nutrition-focused enterprises, including limited awareness of funding opportunities; tedious application processes that discourage potential borrowers; and the need for financing terms that align with the seasonal cash flows typical in agriculture. The panel also proposed several strategies to enhance financial access for nutrition-focused enterprises. These included establishing financing platforms specifically for nutritious foods, funded by organisations like the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, IFAD, World Bank, and the World Food Programme and coordinated by SBN. The media can be utilised to showcase investment opportunities and highlight gaps in the value chain, allowing stakeholders to fund specific agricultural needs. There is also the opportunity to encourage collaboration among investors, particularly targeting retirees seeking investment opportunities. For example, larger funding needs could be distributed among multiple investors to mitigate individual risks.

Panellists also stressed the importance of evidence-based policy development, advocating for research that supports informed decision-making. Key points included:

- The lack of evaluation for existing policies, such as the National Food and Nutrition Policy, underscores the need for impact assessments.
- Collaborative research initiatives between academic institutions and businesses can lead to innovative solutions that meet market demands.
- Understanding consumer behaviour and the factors influencing food choices is essential for developing effective nutrition policies.

Policy recommendations included regulating raw material prices to ensure competitiveness, offering incentives for MSMEs producing nutritious foods, and mandating food fortification to enhance nutritional standards. Finally, the panel underscored the necessity of stable agricultural policies to encourage investment and support for the sector. It was recommended that a social contract between the government and citizens be established to ensure continuity in fundamental policies that affect the agriculture and nutrition landscape.

BREAKOUT SESSION ONE: IMPROVING POLICIES FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE FOR NUTRITION-FOCUSED BUSINESSES

The participants were divided into two groups, each assigned a facilitator to guide discussions aimed at developing different topics. One group focused on 'Improving Policies for Regulatory Compliance for Nutrition-Focused Businesses.' Facilitated by Mr. Sunday Okoronkwo, the group discussed a series of targeted questions, concluding that the challenges faced by MSMEs in complying with food safety and fortification standards significantly affect their ability to offer safe and nutritious food products to the market.

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The common challenges and impacts, as well as potential solutions, are presented in Table 1. Other mentioned challenges include gaps in food safety regulations present that hinder the growth of nutrition-focused businesses; lengthy product registration processes that slow down market entry; fragmented and incoherent regulatory frameworks that complicate compliance for MSMEs; and insufficient training and capacity building for MSMEs that stifles growth and innovation.

Table 1. Common challenges, impacts, and solutions for MSMEs in complying with food safety and fortification standards

Challenges	Impact	Action Plans
Lack of Awareness: Many MSMEs lack knowledge about important regulatory information, such as tax regulations, VAT, and tax rebates. Increased awareness efforts by regulatory bodies like NAFDAC and financial institutions are essential.	Limited knowledge results in fewer safe food options, increases the presence of unregistered and substandard products, and poses legal risks to businesses.	Awareness Campaigns: Regulatory bodies and financial institutions should conduct ongoing campaigns to improve understanding of government regulations and compliance frameworks.
Regulatory Duplication: Confusion arises from overlapping roles between the Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON) and NAFDAC, highlighting the need for harmonised procedures and a centralised database.	Conflicting regulations lead to higher production costs and reduce the accessibility and affordability of nutritious products.	Harmonisation of SON and NAFDAC's procedures to promote quicker, cost-effective registration of products.
High Costs of Compliance: The expenses associated with recommended standard processing equipment and other inputs can be prohibitive for MSMEs.	High compliance costs deter new entrants into the market. The financial burden of compliance leads to the use of substandard materials, adversely affecting product quality and safety.	Regulatory bodies to offer compliance incentives such as renewal breaks or subsidies for deserving MSMEs based on predefined criteria.
Limited Training Access: There is a notable shortage of training opportunities related to government regulations, which limits MSMEs' ability to comply effectively	Insufficient training restricts the number of certified food processors, undermining quality assurance and food safety	Development partners and government agencies should invest in more capacity building programmes aimed at improving understanding of regulatory compliance and other requirements
Complex Regulatory Processes: The convoluted nature of registration and compliance requirements poses significant challenges to market entry for MSMEs.	Difficulties in meeting compliance standards hinder market access.	Regulatory Advocacy: Engage stakeholders, including MSME associations, to advocate for clearer, unified policies that simplify compliance.

BREAKOUT SESSION TWO: LEVERAGING POLICIES, INVESTMENTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR BETTER FOOD ENVIRONMENTS

The group, led by John-Paul Iwuoha, discussed the main financial barriers that MSMEs in the nutrition sector face when trying to scale their operations. The group noted the following:

- **Policy and Government Challenges:** Frequent policy changes, poor implementation, systemic corruption in government financing schemes, bureaucratic barriers, and strict documentation requirements all impact access to financing for SMEs.
- **High Costs and Interest Rates:** High interest rates, processing fees, and general financial pressure make it challenging for businesses to access affordable financing.
- **Collateral and Credit Constraints:** Many MSMEs lack collateral (like landed property) and face limited de-risking options, which restricts their access to credit.
- **Financial Literacy and Record-Keeping:** Inadequate financial literacy, poor record-keeping, and lack of audited financials hinder businesses from meeting financial requirements and accessing funding.
- **Market Volatility and Economic Pressures:** Market price fluctuations, economic instability, and low business viability in these situations add to the financial strain on MSMEs.
- **Limited Awareness and Financial Accessibility:** A lack of awareness of financial options, coupled with restrictive conditions from financial institutions and investor reluctance to fund agribusinesses or certain value chains, limits funding access for certain sectors.
- **Operational Focus Over Strategic Planning:** Many businesses focus on day-to-day operations, neglecting strategic planning, which can affect competitiveness and investor readiness.
- **Need for Innovative Financial Products:** Developing innovative financing products tailored for MSMEs could address unique financial challenges and improve market competitiveness.
- **Lack of Data:** Investing in agribusinesses is risky due to lack of data on agribusinesses. Access to data on agribusinesses gives investors insights on relevant products and services for the businesses.

Considering how these barriers affect the ability of businesses to innovate and expand their offerings of nutritious foods, the group noted that limited innovative capacity results in missed economic opportunities and restricts business growth potential. Moreover, difficulty in fulfilling fortification requirements and quality standards affect product quality and business reputation. A limited market scope impacts both market reach and the long-term sustainability of the business, while barriers to scaling and migration limit business expansion, leading to stunted growth and reduced competitiveness.

Considering how to promote sustainable investment models that support long-term growth for nutrition-focused businesses, the group had several ideas:

- **Cluster Financing and Shared Production Hubs:** Financing groups rather than individuals, along with creating production hubs and shared spaces, helps improve access and efficiency.
- **Incentive-Based Financing and De-Risking for Successful Companies:** Offering incentives (e.g., prompt repayment being accompanied by reduced interest) and reducing risk for companies with proven success support further growth and stability.
- **Strategic Market Access and Value Chain Enhancement:** Identifying key supply chain actors, improving supply chains, and securing access to ready markets support business scalability.
- **Leveraging Partnerships and White Labelling:** Using strategic partnerships and white labelling (White labelling is a business practice in which one company produces a product or service and allows another company to rebrand and market it as their own.) allows smaller businesses to sidestep financial constraints and fulfil larger orders.

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- **Off-Season Marginal Farming and Profit Optimisation:** Highlighting off-season farming opportunities and focusing on larger orders help improve profit margins for small businesses.

Finally, the group discussed which types of financial incentives would have the greatest impact on improving access to finance for these businesses and honed in on the following: subsidised interest rates; input financing and profit sharing; impact-focused financing and alternative financing (e.g., Islamic banking); tax exemptions for nutrition-based businesses and financial institutions on the products and services designed for agribusinesses; flexible repayment terms/schedules; investment readiness assistance (e.g., paying a consultant to prepare a targeted business plan); more ESOs to help build capacity to access finance; revenue-based repayment; and government subsidies to business owners.

ACTION ITEMS

The meeting concluded with the identification of practical actions that could be taken by participants with a target timing of the next 9-12 months. The action plan is summarised in Table 2 below. To drive implementation of the action plan, SBN aim to plan a quarterly advocacy visits to the responsible agencies outlined in the table.

Table 2. Practical follow-up actions

Challenge	Action	Responsible	Timeline	Objective	Specific Policy
Awareness challenges	Creation of more awareness through campaigns, open days, etc.	Regulatory bodies, Banks of Industry	Quarterly	Improved understanding of government regulations, frameworks, and compliance that would promote the availability of safe, healthy, and nutritious foods	Food Safety Policy, Tax laws
	Government should mandate MSME associations and groups to educate members on regulatory requirements and frameworks for promoting safe and healthy foods.	Government (NAFDAC, SON, FIRS, SMEDAN, etc.), Relevant Business membership Associations	2nd quarter of 2025		Food Safety Policy, Tax laws, guidelines
Duplication of roles with SON and NAFDAC	Harmonised and streamlined registration, and compliance requirements of SON and NAFDAC concerning safe and healthy products in Nigeria	NAFDAC, SON, National Assembly	3rd quarter of 2025	Promote quicker and cost-effective registration of safe and healthy products.	Nigerian Industrial Standards; Mandatory Conformity Assessment Programme; Food, Drug and Related Products Registration Act Cap F33 LFN 2004; National Policy on Food Safety and Its

					Implementation Strategy
	Harmonised and streamlined tax processes between federal, state and local governments on food production and processing	FIRS, State Tax office, National Assembly	3rd quarter of 2025	Promote quicker and cost-effective registration of safe and healthy products.	Tax laws
	Advocacy to SMEDAN to streamline registration, and compliance requirements of SON and NAFDAC in respect of safe and healthy products in Nigeria	SBN National Coordination Team, SBN Hub Leads, SBN State Coordinators	3rd quarter of 2025	Promote quicker and cost-effective registration of safe and healthy products.	Nigerian Industrial Standards; Mandatory Conformity Assessment Programme; Food, Drug and Related Products Registration Act Cap F33 LFN 2004; National Policy on Food Safety and Its Implementation Strategy

In addition, Table 3 summarises practical actions for bridging the gap in access to finance for MSMEs (all to happen on a timeline of the next 9 months).

Table 3. Follow-up actions for bridging the MSME financing gap

Action	Responsible	Objective	Specific Policy
Tax exemption for nutrition businesses	House of Assembly, The Presidency	Reduction of cost, and motivation of banks to release loans	Tax exemptions for nutrition-based businesses and banks lending to them.
Intervention funds for nutrition-based businesses	Central Bank of Nigeria	Provide more funds	Nutrition Intervention funds
Include nutrition-based businesses in policy formulation processes	Federal, state, and local government	Improve the quality of policy and implementation	N/A
Set up joint production and processing facilities	Ministry of Agriculture, and the Central Bank of Nigeria	Reduce operating costs for businesses and financing needs	N/A
Deliberate promotion of an increase in the consumption of nutritious food	Multi-stakeholders	Drive investment in, and consumption of nutritious food	Quick passing of nutrition-focused bills

Relevant and coordinated research in nutritional foods and plants.	Universities and research institutes	Facilitate insights, discoveries and innovation	University research projects and industry relevance
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CONCLUSION

The meeting wrapped up with a comprehensive recap of the key takeaways, challenges identified, and proposed recommendations that emerged from each breakout session. Key recommendations include harmonisation of SON and NAFDAC’s procedures to enhance efficiency and reduce the regulatory burden; tax exemptions for both nutrition-based businesses and financial institutions on the products and services designed for agribusinesses; creation of capacity-building programmes aimed at improving understanding of regulatory compliance and other requirements for nutrition focused businesses; establishment of Nutritious Food Platforms; and creation of a Nutrition Intervention Fund by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

These recommendations align closely with the objectives of SBN and the SUN Movement by emphasising the role of multi-sectoral collaboration in addressing malnutrition. They highlight actionable steps for advancing SBN's goal of mobilising private-sector contributions. Additionally, the focus on policy alignment and accountability resonates with the SUN Movement's objective of fostering country-led efforts to scale up proven nutrition interventions.

The dialogue underscored the importance of collaborative action among stakeholders, including government bodies, private-sector players, civil-society organisations, and development partners. The discussions highlighted the need for improved policy coordination, better financial and technical support for MSMEs, and strategies to streamline regulatory processes. Participants emphasised the necessity of ongoing stakeholder engagement, advocacy, and the implementation of innovative solutions to bridge gaps and foster a more enabling environment for nutrition-focused enterprises. Overall, the event set a strong foundation for future action, reinforcing the shared commitment to addressing the challenges in the nutrition landscape and promoting sustainable, inclusive growth in the sector.

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ANNEX: NATIONAL NUTRITION POLICY DIALOGUE – AGENDA

Welcome Address

Speaker: Michael Ojo, Country Director, GAIN Nigeria

Overview of Event Objectives

Speaker: Tomisin Odunmbaku, National Coordinator, SBN Nigeria

Keynote Presentation: The Role of Policy in Enabling Business to Advance Nutrition in Nigeria

Speaker: Dr. Kingsley Uzoma, Senior Special Assistant to the President of Nigeria on Agribusiness and Productivity Enhancement

Deep Dive into the Ebani Tool and its recommendations for Nigeria

Speaker: Tomisin Odunmbaku, National Coordinator, SBN Nigeria

Panel Discussion

Moderator: Dr Somawina Nwegbu, Public Health Specialist, Policy Innovation Centre

Panellists:

- Professor Kola Matthew Anigo - The SUN Academia and Research Network Lead
- Africanfarmer Mogaji - CEO, FarmCredit NG
- Catrin Kissick - Public Policy Manager, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
- Maryam Yakubu - Managing Director, Mainstream Lime-Light LTD
- John-Paul Iwuoha - Chief Business Activator, Activator HQ

Breakout Sessions: In-depth discussion on Key Issues

Group 1: Improving Policies for Regulatory Compliance for Nutrition Focused Businesses

Discuss the difficulties businesses face in meeting food safety standards and navigating regulatory requirements

Moderator – Sunday Okoronkwo, Executive Secretary, Civil Society Scaling-up Nutrition in Nigeria (CS-SUNN)

Group 2: Improving Nutrition through the private sector in Nigeria: Leveraging Policies, Investments and Accountability for Better food environments

Explore financial challenges and potential incentives for businesses producing safe, nutritious foods.

Moderator - John-Paul Iwuoha - Chief Business Activator, Activator HQ

Plenary Session

Speakers: John-Paul Iwuoha, Sunday Okoronkwo

Next Steps and Recap:

Speaker: Toluwase Bolujoko, Policy & Advocacy Associate – CASCADE, GAIN Nigeria

Closing Remarks:

Speaker: Osemudiamé Enaholo, Associate, Scaling Up Nutrition: Business Network



ABOUT GAIN

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

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