



**NiPN**  
National Information  
Platforms for Nutrition



# Knowledge management & learning across countries

Marti J. van Liere

5 July, Paris



## What are the advantages of a multi-country project ?

- Common challenges
- Across-country learning (as shown in this meeting)
- Common solutions (or at least partially)

## How can we facilitate across-country learning in NIPN ?

- Systematic approach
- Gather information (progress indicators, challenges, existing tools)
- Analysing information across countries
- Drawing conclusions & learning lessons
- Transforming lessons learned in tools & outputs (to support next project cycle or new country)

# ➔ This is knowledge management



## Examples of progress indicators / markers

- A fully staffed and functioning NIPN team is in place in the country
- Capacity building plan is in place for defining nutrition policy questions or data management
- Nutrition and multi-sector indicators have been identified to be included in a data repository
- .....
- ...

## How can we make this work for NIPN ?

- NIPN reports to EU Delegation at country level
- Can additional progress indicators be identified and reported on with regular intervals, also to GSF?
- Regular update calls with GSF to capture progress, challenges and solutions?
- Avoid duplicating efforts and define least-invasive way for GSF to collate info of 10 countries



## Role of GSF

- Generate cross-country lessons based on the information shared by countries
- Identify common challenges
- Offer common solutions to challenges (could take multiple forms)
- Capture lessons learned in writing, publishing and disseminating them

## Table discussion (across countries)

1. Who do you think should be responsible for sharing progress indicators with GSF?
2. Which progress indicators / markers are important to collect (also beyond current EU reporting)
3. Which outputs/tools would you value as solution to encountered common challenges?