Synthesis Report

NiPN
National Information Platforms for Nutrition

Sixth NIPN Global Gathering

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

22-24 October 2024

C4N-NIPN Global Coordination

Contents

Group photo of Global Gathering participants in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia – 22 October 2024

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1. Organisation and objectives

1.1 Background

Initiated by the European Union (EU) in 2015, the National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) aligns with the global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement to enable evidence-based interventions that enhance nutrition, contributing significantly towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). NIPN aims to establish and maintain country-driven and -owned platforms that strengthen the analysis of nutrition data, thereby enhancing policymaking and programmatic outcomes in nutrition. These platforms are now active in nine countries: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Laos, Niger, Uganda, and Zambia. Best practices of the NIPN approach are also being introduced in a selected number of EU partner and SUN member countries through NIPN for Nutrition Information Systems (NIPN4NIS). To reinforce the implementation of the initiative and harmonise technical assistance and capacity strengthening, a Global Coordination (GC) unit has been operational since 2015. Since 2018, the GC team has hosted annual global gatherings of all NIPN countries, crucial for assessing national achievements, exchanging expertise, and deliberating insights**.**

In 2024, the NIPN Global Gathering (GG) was organised from 22 to 24 October in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It was attended by 118 participants from the EU Directorate-General International Partnerships (INTPA), UNICEF, WHO, FAO, and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Francophone Regional Hub. The Gathering focused on assessing and building NIPN sustainability in an evolving policy environment, as well as on ongoing progress and challenges, and advancing the collective mission of the NIPN initiative. Global Gathering participants encompassed colleagues from government, NIPN platforms, implementing partners, donors, as well as partners from EC-NIS and other nutrition data initiatives. This 6th NIPN Global Gathering took place 5 months before the Nutrition for Growth summit in Paris (N4G in March 2025), where countries formulated pledges, demonstrating their commitments to improve nutrition. In this particular context, NIPN GG was an opportunity to reflect on the needs for governmental and international commitments toward nutrition data systems and to convince decision makers of the importance of investing in nutrition information.

1.2 Objectives

As NIPN progressed in its second phase of implementation, this year's Global Gathering adopted the timely theme, 'NIPN for the future: Sustainability in an evolving policy environment.' The event aimed to achieve several critical objectives.

- Sustainability: it supported the further development and implementation of sustainability plans, promoted NIPN's role among national decision-makers at global and country events, advocated for domestic funding within the framework of financial/institutional/technical sustainability, and reviewed the progress of platforms' rollout to the sub-national level, especially in countries with devolved governance.
- Review progress: it explored each country's advancements in implementing NIPN strategies, highlighting key successes and challenges.
- Policy environment: it discussed the evolving policy environment and its impact on NIPN implementation, looking into NIPN future directions and emerging opportunities.

- Knowledge exchange: it facilitated an exchange of insights between platforms on best practices and lessons learnt, enhancing mutual understanding, collaboration, and opportunities for peer-to-peer support.
- Tackle challenges: it organised targeted sessions and working groups designed to explore specific challenges and opportunities within the NIPN framework.

Discussions at the event encompassed a review of the global policy environment for nutrition and examined the linkages of global agendas and processes within NIPN activities, such as Nutrition for Growth (N4G), Scaling Up Nutrition Global Gathering (SUN GG), the humanitarian-development-peace Nexus (HDPN), and the national pathways for food systems transformation. Emphasis was also placed on gender as an essential cross-cutting theme throughout the event's discussions and activities. To accommodate the diverse communication needs of all participants, on-site simultaneous translation services were provided in English, Spanish, and French.

1.3 Format and methodology

The meeting used a mix of methods (panel discussions, informative sessions, working group and virtual presentation of the contribution study) to maximise learning and exchanges between the participants. The agenda is available in Annex 1. The list of participants is available in Annex 2. The Global Gathering seeks to facilitate strategic discussions with donors, representatives and implementing partners. Given the mix of varying levels of experience in implementation, the activities and discussions were adjusted accordingly.

2. NIPN in the country context

2.1 Opening remarks: NIPN long-term vision

The 6th annual Global Gathering was opened by high-level guests. **Ethiopia's Minister of Health, Dr Mekdes Daba,** emphasised that the NIPN Ethiopia initiative has played a crucial role in shaping nutrition policies through evidence-based and informed decision-making. She stated that evidence arises from events such as this one. In his welcome remarks, the **Director General of the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), Dr Mesay Hailu**, pledged that EPHI would intensify its support so that NIPN's initiatives continue their success. He mentioned that in our changing world reliable information is essential and learning for each other is important.

Ms Carlotta Preiss, Deputy Head of Cooperation at the Germany Embassy in Addis Ababa, appreciated the long-standing cooperation between Germany and Ethiopia on food and nutrition security. She noted the importance of addressing hunger and malnutrition through the use of nutrition data, especially with a focus on women and children.

Ms Hélène Berton, Policy Officer, Nutrition, Sustainable Agri-Food System and Fisheries, EU Directorate-General for International Partnerships, highlighted that N4G 2025 will provide an opportunity for donors and governments to strengthen their commitments. Ms Berton emphasised that nutrition information systems are important and must adapt and innovate, and she urged participants to 'think strategically'. She also stressed the importance of private sector engagement to overcome nutrition challenges and develop innovative solutions. She called for sustainable investments

in food security, health and nutrition, highlighting collaboration as key. She expressed the EU's commitment to ensure the NIPN initiative's implementation and appraised the remarkable progress of the NIPN platforms across all participating countries.

2.2 NIPN Platform Updates

Following the introductions of the country delegations and guests, platform delegations formed smaller groups to share their key achievements and contributions in three major areas from the past year.

The first area of progress focused on **advocacy and data dissemination, which** had been enhanced through the different countries' annual Nutrition Research events, held prior to the National Nutrition Forum. These events allowed countries to present findings from their research, showcasing links between key nutrition-contributing factors. A recurring theme was the need for improved data quality and investment to inform policy more effectively. For instance, in Guatemala, efforts had concentrated on improving community-level data collection to support targeted, effective policy interventions against malnutrition. Burkina Faso had used the results of the Lives Saved Tool (LiST) to adapt the financing in their second strategic nutrition plan. In Niger, the platform had identified that poor coordination of multisectoral interventions limited their impact. Two questions are financed externally by FAO and UNICEF.

The second area of achievement involved **strengthening the NIPN data system**. Enhancements to the website and dashboards have increased data accessibility and quality, expanding features to include sub-national data for deeper, locally relevant analysis. For example, Uganda and Ethiopia integrated NIPN data more closely into government-run monitoring systems. Uganda updated its dashboard with new sub-national data features, while Ethiopia established regional data management centres. Guatemala strengthened its data infrastructure by developing mobile applications that facilitate local data collection on food fortification and malnutrition, alongside community-level tracking systems that support timely interventions and fostering data-informed decision-making across departments. In Burkina Faso, a website was developed to include updated stakeholder mapping, a score card of the indicators of the multisectoral plan for nutrition, and key indicators of the country's nutrition situation. The stakeholder mapping identified low coverage of certain interventions and demonstrated a concentration of stakeholders in specific areas. Similarly, Côte d'Ivoire updated its stakeholder mapping to link interventions with stunting prevalence. The platform also updated and monitored the N4G commitments. Additional progress included mapping of interventions and players in the field of chronic malnutrition, the mapping of nutrition data as part of the validation of the new plan, finalising the monitoring and evaluation plan for the new multisectoral nutrition plan, and the monitoring of past N4G commitments through a multisectoral workshop. The PNMIN in Côte d'Ivoire has also worked with academia to carry out sectoral analyses.

The third area of progress focused on **capacity building at both central and sub-national levels**. At the central level, training shifted to a hands-on approach, involving participants in real research, analysis, and policy paper development. At the sub-national level, selected provinces in different countries received targeted training for local staff on data usage, quality checks, basic statistical analysis, and report preparation for local governance. These initiatives collectively strengthened the use of nutrition data in decision-making, contributing meaningfully to food security and nutrition outcomes. Ethiopia expanded sub-national capacity by training staff in newly selected regions and involving them in data analysis and policy formulation processes. In Guatemala, training efforts have focused on data

management, report preparation, and technical skills, empowering local government staff and preparing them to independently maintain nutrition monitoring systems in the future. Burkina Faso conducted capacity building activities on data quality, harmonisation, data cleaning, and data quality assessments. In Cote d'Ivoire capacity-building efforts continued for contributing sectors and partners, leveraging the benefit of the EC-NIS project at the Ministry of Health. Meanwhile, Niger trained 14 nutrition professionals through the NUTRALPRO professional training and certificate and sensitised 128 partners.

2.3 Sustainability NIPN – presentations

During the NIPN sustainability session, two practical cases from Ethiopia and Guatemala were presented, highlighting their substantial progress in institutional, financial, and technical sustainability. Both countries have demonstrated strong commitments to long-term, evidence-based decision-making through comprehensive policy frameworks, robust data management systems, and multi-sector coordination.

Guatemala's food and nutrition security (FNS) policy (2022-2037) and Ethiopia's integration of national and sub-national data management systems reflect a shared commitment to long-term, evidence-based decision-making. These systems are coordinated across various ministries and levels of government. By establishing strong operational and monitoring structures, they have enabled nutrition data to drive policy and programmatic outcomes, fostering a foundation for sustained nutrition improvement at all levels.

In terms of financial and technical sustainability, both countries have secured funding sources to support ongoing operations and are investing in capacity building across their institutions. Guatemala has allocated institutional budgets and specific funds, including those from the PiNN project, to enhance governance and interoperability within its FNS framework. Similarly, Ethiopia has dedicated budgets for NIPN operations and is embedding nutrition goals within broader development plans.

On technical sustainability, both countries have prioritised capacity building by equipping their teams with advanced dashboards and mobile applications to support data-driven decision-making. Continuous improvements in technical infrastructure, diagnostic evaluations, and targeted training have strengthened their resilience and adaptability. These efforts position Ethiopia and Guatemala to sustain and expand their nutrition information systems effectively.

2.4 Sustainability challenges – panel discussion

NIPN countries face several core challenges in achieving sustainability. These challenges include establishing and maintaining institutional frameworks, securing consistent funding, and building adequate capacity and coordination at all administrative levels. Inserting NIPN within national policy agendas and aligning it with long-term development plans has proven demanding particularly as robust data management systems require ongoing support from high-level government offices (e.g., finance and planning) and partnerships across public, donor, and private sectors. Resource constraints, in both budget and technical capacity, often limit the reach and effectiveness of nutrition information systems at sub-national levels.

Financial sustainability remains a critical challenge for many NIPN countries that take steps to incorporate NIPN into their budget cycles. Resource mobilization efforts, such as proposal writing and

partner engagement, are essential to sustain and expand NIPN initiatives. Additionally, building technical capacity is crucial, as countries like Uganda and Niger focus on training centres and sub-national capacity development to support NIPN's long-term goals. Anchoring platforms within national nutrition agendas helps to sustain funding. For instance, in Côte d'Ivoire the Government has partially funded the platform since its start by recruiting full-time civil servants to manage it. The objective is to officially allocate 4-6% of the nutrition strategic plan budget to finance the platform for the coordination and monitoring and evaluation of the plan. Additionally, the government of Côte d'Ivoire is co-leading the N4G summit in Paris, which offers a strategic opportunity to secure further support for the platform. In Kenya, the National Development Agenda puts nutrition and food security as a priority which helps to institutionalise the platforms within Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

Institutionalising multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms is another significant challenge. Effective collaboration between ministries, local government agencies, and national statistical offices is often complicated by varying priorities and resource limitations. Dedicated policy units and communication strategies have been essential for fostering cross-sectoral alignment, though these require sustained funding and governance support. Addressing these challenges is crucial to ensuring that nutrition data systems remain responsive and adaptable within systematic national contexts. While embedding NIPN within national institutions is a strength, it also poses risks in rapidly changing contexts. For example, in Niger, the strategic institution of NIPN, HC3N, was abolished in 2024, necessitating a rapid adaption of strategies to ensure continuity.

Devolving NIPN at sub national level is a strategy implemented in Ethiopia, Lao PDR, and Kenya to align with administrative structures and decision-making processes.

3. High level event: 'When data works – a call to invest in nutrition information systems at N4G Paris 2025'

NIPN and the European Commission's project *Strengthening National Nutrition Information Systems (EC-NIS)* organised a high-level event to inform and support commitments towards nutrition information systems in the run-up to the N4G, calling on the nutrition community to rally for continued and increased investment in nutrition information systems.

The event opened with a video message from Brieuc Pont, France's Special Envoy for the Paris 2025 N4G, followed by presentations from Hélène Berton, Policy Officer at the European Commission, reviewing the 8th EC nutrition report, and Aregash Samuel from EPHI and the Coordinator of NIPN Ethiopia, revisiting the successful implementation of NIS projects in the country.

A panel discussion featured Afshan Kahn, the Global SUN Coordinator; Roberto Schiliro, Head of Cooperation of the EU Delegation to Ethiopia; Sisay Sinamo, Senior Program Manager, Seqota Declaration, SUN Focal Person, and Ministry of Health, Ethiopia. The discussion emphasised that nutrition is an issue for all countries and underscored the need for sustained collaboration and investment to strengthen data systems. Panellists highlighted the importance of nutrition data in monitoring progress towards nutrition targets as well as enabling accountability of commitments for nutrition.

The event concluded with closing remarks from Laura Barrington, Coordinator NIPN Global Coordination, who emphasised the immense economic benefits of scaling up nutrition interventions,

and called for a stronger and more unified commitment to strengthening nutrition data systems at N4G 2025.

4. Business case

4.1 NIPN Guatemala presentation

Eduardo Say, NIPN coordinator for Guatemala, presented a session focused on the business case (BC) developed by the CATIE team with support from C4N Global Coordination. Guatemala has a comprehensive policy and regulatory framework that includes general development plans and policies, as well as a specific national nutrition plan. Mr Say emphasised the importance of defining the business case's objectives clearly: *what do we want to achieve? Who is the target audience? What information should be included?* He structured the business case to address the following key aspects:

Challenges

- Interoperability between different information systems. Alignment with various government offices.
- Ensuring the long-term sustainability of the system, including funding.

Objectives

- Identify funding source for phase 3.

Target Groups

- National and local decision-makers (political, administrative, and technical).
- Donors.

Approach

1. Present success and achievements:
    - Strengthened data management systems.
    - Increased municipal investments in nutrition.
    - Automated information processing systems.
    - Improved analysis and visualisation of nutrition and health data.
2. Show how the system evolved and improved through lessons learnt in phase 1 and 2
    - More efficient data storage, analysis, and management.
    - Faster information processing and increased investment in nutrition data management.
3. Demonstrate cost effectiveness and profitability
    - Saved EUR 2 million in salaries and human resource costs, which can be reinvested.

Next steps

- Consolidate processes and achieve full sustainability in phase 3.
- Strengthen strategic enabling conditions.
- Enhance interventions to combat undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight.
- Include agri-food systems in the approach.
- Identify and strengthen responses in regions with high chronic and acute malnutrition rates.
- Address climate change issues as part of the strategy.

Mr Say based the presentation on Guatemala's experiences and the methodology they used to achieve their objectives. He also shared success stories from NIPN Guatemala, illustrating how the project has helped the government save resources by automating data collection processes.

4.2 Next steps for advocating for NIPN – groupwork

During the work group, each country reflected on the type of business case that might be most appropriate for their contest by addressing four key questions:

1. What is your challenge?
2. What is your goal?
3. Who is your target?
4. What is your approach to persuade?

This exercise provided a valuable starting point, laying the groundwork for each country to develop its own tailored business case. The discussions were fruitful, with participants expressing strong interest in continuing collaboration with the NIPN Global Coordination to further develop and refine these business cases.

5. Integrating gender

5.1. Review of integrating gender into NIPN activities

During the NIPN Global Gathering, three gender-focused sessions emphasised the importance of integrating gender perspectives within nutrition programmes. Dr Tatiana Gil presented two sessions highlighting key areas such as:

- promoting gender-balanced representation, by selecting appropriate profiles for workshops
- and training sessions, as well as encouraging women to take roles as chairs, panellists and moderators.
- Utilising gender-sensitive data, not limited to disaggregation, for understanding social and economic differences.
- Overcoming challenges in gender integration, including developing a gender analysis report across NIPN countries. Dr Gil's sessions also shared results from the recent gender survey, which revealed gaps in the understanding, use, and awareness of the Gender Technical Guidance Note (TGN) among NIPN stakeholders. Many participants reported difficulties in applying gender-sensitive practices, highlighting a need for further support in understanding and implementing gender-responsive measures in their activities.

Following Dr Gil's sessions, Archana Archar, the NIPN Ethiopia Coordinator, presented findings from a gender analysis of NIPN Ethiopia. She addressed key barriers, including the patriarchal structure of Ethiopian society, which limits women's access to resources and decision-making, affecting nutrition outcomes. Archana Archar's recommendations included developing a dedicated gender strategy, promoting women's participation in data and decision-making processes, and building capacity within NIPN for effective gender mainstreaming.

NIPN platform's next steps – groupwork

The presentations were followed by a working group discussion to define practical next steps. Participants brainstormed strategies to embed gender-sensitive practices, enhance gender balance in project activities, and adopt gender-responsive planning across NIPN projects.

Gender integration working group results by country

Laos: Gender is mainstreamed across sectors, though disparities persist in childcare, nutrition, and WASH. Gender understanding varies at different levels, especially along ethnic minorities. Next steps include stakeholder capacity building in gender analysis and conducting a gap analysis to address identified issues.

Uganda: Current focus is on gender-sensitive nutrition policies and capacity building for women. Future plans include exploring gender-related nutrition issues, improved maternal leave provisions, and preventing community-level gender-based violence.

Niger: Emphasis on building women's capacity in data analysis, establishing gender quotas in capacity building, and using gender-sensitive communication tools in nutrition education.

Guatemala: Engaged in gender-sensitive dialogues; next steps involve leveraging gender experts to refine data practices and strengthen institutional policies for gender inclusion.

Kenya: The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) has a Gender Unit. NIPFN implements gender-disaggregated data collection and policy indicators for dietary diversity and land ownership. Upcoming efforts include enhancing male participation in nutrition programmes and gender-responsive policy frameworks.

Zambia: Conducting a gender analysis among nutrition stakeholders to inform the integration of gender-responsive practices.

Burkina Faso: Limited initial gender integration, with plans to train women in nutrition and gender-based violence, develop gender reports, and establish monitoring tools for gender inclusion.

Ethiopia: Focus on gender inclusion in policy and communication, development of gender training materials, and gender mainstreaming in digital health and staff training. Efforts are supported by monitoring systems.

Côte d'Ivoire: Gender considerations integrated into evaluation and planning. Upcoming actions include gender analysis in policy briefs and expanded training on gender sensitivity. A consultant has been recruited to include gender issues in the national nutrition plan and in its implementation at all levels.

Results of NIPN countries current efforts, challenges and next steps:

Country	Current efforts	Challenges	Next steps
Laos	Gender mainstreamed across various sectors	Knowledge gaps in gender analysis among stakeholders	Capacity building in gender analysis; conducting a gap analysis with a nutrition focus for policy advocacy

Country	Current efforts	Challenges	Next steps
Uganda	Integrating gender in nutrition policies; capacity building for women	Limited focus on gender-based violence, maternal leave, and household practices	In-depth analysis of gender issues in nutrition, including support for breastfeeding, community decision-making, and violence prevention
Niger	Gender quotas in capacity-building activities; gender-sensitive data analysis	Limited female representation in data analysis and decision-making roles	Increase women's participation in data collection; use gender-sensitive tools for nutrition education
Guatemala	Established gender-sensitive dialogues	Gaps in institutional gender policy and data management practices	Look expert support to refine gender data practices and improve institutional policies
Kenya	Gender-disaggregated data; gender project led by UN Women	Need for broader male involvement in gender-sensitive nutrition policy	Focus on male involvement in nutrition; develop gender-responsive policy frameworks
Zambia	Engaged a gender consultant for stakeholder gender analysis	Implementation of actionable recommendations needed	Conduct comprehensive gender analysis to inform NIPN activities
Burkina Faso	Initial steps to integrate gender in training and nutrition themes	Limited gender-based data and training for gender violence	Create gender-based reports, mobilize resources for gender inclusion, and establish monitoring systems
Ethiopia	Gender elements in policy and communication; support for gender in digital health	Resource limitations for gender training	Develop gender training materials; integrate gender into staff onboarding and monitoring systems
Côte d'Ivoire	Integration of gender in evaluation and planning	Limited gender-specific analysis in PNMIN	Embed gender considerations in policy briefs and strategic plans; enhance gender sensitivity training

6. Food systems transformations (FST) – national pathways

The Food System Transformation (FST) session, led by Teresa Bevere (SUN Advisor, C4N-Advisory) and Patrizia Fracassi (Senior Nutrition and Food Systems Officer, FAO), focused on the critical role of NIPN in supporting country-specific pathways for sustainable food systems.

6.1. Concept definition

FST initiatives underscore a holistic view of sustainability, integrating environmental, economic, and social dimensions. By boosting agricultural productivity through sustainable practices, NIPN countries are working to reduce land, water, and greenhouse gas footprints, as was demonstrated by the "Egg Hub" model in East Africa and India, which increased egg availability in rural communities. These pathways not only improve local food supply but also enhance livelihoods through professionalised egg farming. One Health principles were highlighted, with biosecurity practices implemented to reduce childhood exposure to infections. This integrative approach positions NIPN countries to build resilient food systems that are nutritionally and environmentally sustainable, supporting a comprehensive transformation that addresses nutrition, environmental impact, and socio-economic resilience.

Participating NIPN countries – including Ethiopia, Guatemala, Laos, Niger, Zambia, and Côte d'Ivoire – shared insights into their progress and challenges in addressing local food security needs while advancing global nutrition goals. A key emphasis was placed on reducing malnutrition and child stunting through increased availability and integration of animal-sourced foods, such as eggs, into young children's diets. Through targeted campaigns, the professionalisation of small-scale egg production, and sustainable agricultural practices, these interventions aim to meet immediate nutritional needs while fostering long-term food system sustainability.

6.2. World Café

N4G and NIPN

The table below summarises the experiences of NIPN platforms with the N4G commitments in their respective countries.

Kenya	NIPFN is monitoring the N4G 2021 commitments. The platform was assigned to develop indicators for each commitment. The Ministry of Health (MoH) is officially in charge, with NIPFN collaborating.
Uganda	NIPN was not involved in the review of 2021 N4G commitments but will participate in a workshop in November to measure progress. The Office of the Prime Minister is in charge.
Ethiopia	The Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Seqota Declaration supported by the Ethiopian Public Health Institute are integral to Ethiopia's Nutrition for Growth (N4G) commitments.
Lao PDR	MoH oversees N4G commitments; however, NIPN is not involved.

Guatemala	NIPN provides indicators for the commitments.
Niger	NIPN recommended improvements to the commitments and related indicators, submitting a note to MoH. N4G indicators are included on the NIPN dashboard for easy reference and monitoring. Political uncertainty affects future roles.
Burkina Faso	PNIN supports development and monitoring. Of the 13 commitments made in 2021, four have been achieved, one will be dropped (tax reduction), and the rest are ongoing.
Cote d'Ivoire	Three commitments have been achieved, and two are in progress. NIPN was not involved in developing the commitments but is engaged in monitoring and improving the 'smartness' of indicators.

General comments from the discussions:

- The Nutrition Accountability Framework (https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/naf) does not display the exhaustive list of N4G commitments.
- Multiplying commitments across various initiatives risks diluting engagement.
- Most N4G commitments are from governments, with limited involvement from civil society.
- A regional consultation will be organised in West Africa by the SUN movement.

FST and national pathways

The thematic session on food system transformation (FST) and national pathways highlighted the importance of a multi-faceted approaches involving demand creation, supply chain enhancement, and cross-sectoral collaboration. Key topics included:

Role of formative research: Formative research helps in understanding local behaviours and cultural perceptions around food, which can influence dietary choices and nutritional outcomes. For example, studies on food items like small fish in Nigeria and porridge in Uganda revealed cultural barriers and safety concerns that need to be addressed to improve the acceptance and consumption of nutritious foods. Formative research not only provides insights into community behaviours but also engages small and medium enterprises, thereby fostering a stronger linkage between demand and supply.

Parallel demand and supply strategies: Generating demand without ensuring adequate supply can hinder food security efforts. The integration of local food products into programs, such as school meals, was identified as an effective strategy to influence both availability and accessibility of nutritious foods, especially in settings like Ethiopia. To support this, a well-coordinated food environment, where distribution and access are optimized, is necessary to sustainably transform food systems.

Cross-sectoral collaboration: Coordination among sectors, such as health, agriculture, education, and transportation, is fundamental to create a comprehensive national food system transformation strategy. This approach ensures that each sector understands its role and contributes effectively to the transformation process, with existing platforms, such as

ministries of agriculture and health, serving as entry points for coordination and implementation.

Sub-national rollout

The World Café sessions featured four discussion groups, exploring the concept and relevance of sub-national approaches. Discussions were guided by three key questions:

1. What does sub-national mean, and why is it important?
2. What criteria determine where and how to start?
3. What enablers have supported success, or what obstacles have prevented it?

These questions sparked insightful reflections on the definition and significance of sub-national efforts, strategies for effective implementation, and the practical factors that either facilitate or hinder progress at the local level.

The World Café discussions underscored critical factors for implementing sub-national approaches effectively, recognising that the definition of "sub-national" itself varies depending on each country's structure and was interpreted differently by participants. Some defined sub-national at the regional or provincial level, while others focused on districts or even community levels, based on the unique administrative setup of their country. Participants emphasised the need for tailored strategies, noting that each region has unique challenges and resources. Decentralising and adapting NIPN services to fit local contexts was seen as essential, though feasibility depends on available resources. The discussions also explored criteria for launching sub-national initiatives, prioritising areas with high malnutrition rates, existing capacity, and strong stakeholder engagement. Key enablers were identified, including sufficient financial and human resources, multi-sectoral coordination, and local partnerships. Successful sub-national implementation requires fostering ownership at local levels, ensuring robust data-sharing channels, and building the capacity of local actors to gather, analyse, and apply nutrition data effectively.

7. EC-NIS plenary, emerging evidence, innovations & Technical Expert Advisory group on Nutrition Monitoring (TEAM)

The EC-NIS plenary discussion highlighted key advancements and challenges in implementing national information systems in Ethiopia and Laos.

In Ethiopia, a significant achievement has been the establishment of a unified, multi-sectoral NIS using the DHIS2 (District Health Information System) platform. This system integrates nutrition-specific interventions across multiple sectors and regions, providing comprehensive data for impact analysis and supporting initiatives like the Seqota Declaration. Ethiopia has also invested in the system's sustainability by distributing necessary infrastructure, like computers and Wi-Fi, to regional centres, with the government assuming responsibility for ongoing operational costs.

In Laos, the EC-NIS project has enhanced data collection and reporting capabilities by developing indicators that link directly to parliamentary oversight, enabling regular monitoring and accountability. However, challenges remain, especially in data quality and disaggregation. To address these issues, Laos is planning to upgrade its system to include more detailed and disaggregated data, improving the ability to track nutrition outcomes at sub-national levels. Additionally, EC-NIS and NIPN has strengthened their collaboration, with efforts underway to establish information-sharing portals that centralise nutrition

resources, policy documents, and event information. These portals, set to launch in December, aim to improve access to nutrition data and foster better coordination among stakeholders.

8. Capacity development task force meeting

In 2022, the Global Coordination Unit conducted a 'Capacity Development (CD) Mapping' exercise to create a comprehensive catalogue of all capacity development activities supported or funded by the platforms. During a subsequent webinar, it was decided to establish a 'CD Task Force' to regularly update the catalogue and facilitate ongoing exchanges of experiences related to CD within the context of NIPN. The task force consists of 2 to 3 members from each participating country.

In 2024, the second meeting of the CD Task Force took place. Participants updated the catalogue of CD activities and shared insights and lessons learnt during an open forum, further fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange.

The trainings conducted across the platforms have covered a broad range of topics, including:

- **Policy formulation**: with a particular focus on drafting policy briefs.
- **Data analysis and software tools**: providing participants with skills in data analysis and the use of software tools.
- **Media training**: public and private media received training on how to effectively communicate health and nutrition-related data through publications.
- **Advanced research techniques: r**esearchers and PhD students were trained in advanced data analysis techniques.
- **Grant writing**: led by a senior researcher from Canada, and cascade training to ensure knowledge transfer within local teams.
- **Information interpretation**: specific interventions focused on searching for and interpreting relevant information.

While feedback on these trainings has been positive, and a formal impact evaluation was considered as a potential activity over the past year, none of the platforms have yet conducted one. However, the tangible benefits of these trainings are evident, particularly as trained individuals collaborate and apply their newly acquired skills in practice.

9. Artificial Intelligence

Dr Nadia Akseer from Johns Hopkins University provided an overview of different AI application levels and their relevance for nutrition. She defined AI as the ability to perform human tasks, such as visual recognition, acoustic/speech recognition, decision making, and translation between languages. Dr Akseer categorised AI into three classes:

1. **Narrow (weak) AI** – responds only to direct requests.
2. **General (strong) AI** – can perform multiple tasks simultaneously, some of which may not have been directly requested.
3. **Super AI** – able to outsmart humans (not yet possible).

She highlighted key AI applications in nutrition. **Machine learning** supports tools such as Food Recognition Assistance and Nudging Insights (FRANI), Nutrition Early Warning Systems (NEWS), child

Growth Monitoring, hunger Mapping, and Modelling and Mapping Inadequate Micronutrient Intake (MIMI). Deep learning is used to identify patterns in large data sets that may be difficult for humans to recognise, conduct dietary assessments via food image recognition, and predict under-five mortality rates. Natural language processing maps verbal information on food intake to composition data, while computer vision applies photo-based recognition for assessing dietary intake among schoolchildren.

Dr Akseer also discussed important considerations when applying AI in nutrition. Data privacy is a primary concern, as research must respect individual and community rights while safeguarding sensitive information. The growing use of AI also increases the risk of data breaches, especially since anonymised data can sometimes be re-identified using advanced techniques. Bias in algorithms poses significant challenges, as AI systems are only as reliable as the data they are trained on, meaning biased data can result in skewed outcomes that exacerbate existing health disparities. Additionally, the high cost of compiling, storing, and processing data can limit accessibility in resource-poor settings, while lack of internet access in certain areas may prevent the implementation of AI tools.

Participants raised several critical questions during the session:

1. Child Growth Monitoring application: it is not public. Regarding data privacy, a lot of questions remain: where does the server sit? Who has access to it? The conversation will have to happen before a country decides to use it.
2. Feasibility to use the Child Growth Monitoring app instead of the old tools in large survey (such as SMART): the app is not yet available for large surveys, still in pilot stage. It needs a good internet connection, a phone with camera. This will limit its application in some countries.
3. This app is less efficient with young children (<1), as they cannot stand, and they need to be touched to be mobile in a picture.
4. The FRANI app (with the photo of the plate to estimate the quantity and quality of the food eaten) can also work for children <5years.
5. Is there a committee that scientifically validates the tools developed? This is a critical component to have in a team; most of the tools are published in peer journal – this shows the seriousness of the tools.
6. Machine algorithms: is auto dropping possible? Yes, procedures for automatic drop exist; sometimes this can lead to leaving apart an important variable – such as sex for instance. Sex matters for nutrition, but the machine could consider that this is not a significant variable and drop it.

At the end of the session, Dr Akseer summarised some key messages for the audience. She emphasised that AI tools represent powerful advancement and can support decision-making but must be used with caution. Limitations, biases, and ethical considerations must always be acknowledged. While no model is perfect, AI has the potential to transform nutrition monitoring and decision-making when applied critically and thoughtfully.

10. Experts exchange session on data; communication; policy and coordination

During the GG, expert exchange sessions on data, communication, policy and coordination were held, bringing together participants who are experts in their respective fields to engage in valuable discussions and share insights.Following a vote on the topics proposed by the participants, the experts' exchange session on data focused on the interoperability of data and dashboards. A key topic of discussion was the linking of DHIS2 data with other sectoral data to the NIPN dashboards. These dashboards provide an overview of nutrition data from surveys and, in some cases, include routine data from systems like DHIS2. Platforms in Côte d'Ivoire, Lao PDR, Guatemala, Niger, and Uganda have already established this linkage or automated the process, while Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Zambia, are still in the planning or development stages.

Challenges in linking DHIS2 data to NIPN dashboards include reformatting and translating data, data quality issues, time consuming downloads, data storage requirements, and the need for multisectoral collaboration and data sharing agreements. Factors supporting interoperability include strong working relationships with other sectors, host institutions leveraging their influence, capacity development initiatives, support for improving data quality in other sectors, and fostering joint responsibility for the data.

Platforms recognised that while some information can be automatically uploaded onto multisectoral dashboards, interoperability challenges remain high. Updating certain indicators often requires manual compilation during stakeholder workshops. Power BI was noted as the most commonly used visualisation tool for NIPN dashboards.

Experts exchange session on communication

The session on communication addressed challenges in tailoring messages for different audiences. High-level stakeholders, such as ministers, often have limited time, necessitating concise and impactful communication Building the capacity of technical staff to better understand and communicate data was also highlighted as essential.

- Country-specific approached to communication: **Uganda**: Regular stakeholders dialogues to share survey results, with meetings chaired by the prime minister and involving SUN platforms and policymakers. **Kenya**: Developed a web portal accessible to all and a micro site featuring news from the project. The team develops regularly policy briefs and journal articles. Dissemination occurs at sub-national levels in seven countries through meetings with local governments.
- **Guatemala**: Uses three mechanisms: face-to-face discussions with local authorities to build trust, infographics in local languages, and policy briefs shared ministerial advisors.
- **Côte d'Ivoire**: Works regionally with 'prefets' and 'sous prefets' and relies on oral communication at the community level to address local needs.
- **Ethiopia**: Collaborates with local population and journalists, building their capacity to translate the scientific info generated by NIPN into accessible messages for communities, sensitising them to the importance of information on nutrition.

Assessing communication performance often involves qualitative feedback. For example, Ethiopia conducted end-user monitoring by sending questionnaires to decision-makers. Identifying key messages also requires cultural and regional sensitivity. Côte d'Ivoire tailors visual communication to reflect local customers and dietary habits, while Uganda's messaging aligns with national nutrition priorities, such as promoting healthy diets for children.

Experts exchange session on coordination

The discussion on coordination underscored the importance of establishing formal, multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms to address nutrition challenges effectively. Participants highlighted that stakeholders often work in isolation, making cohesive strategies essential. A successful coordination structure requires high-level commitment, ideally through official mandates that connect all relevant sectors, including health, agriculture, and education.

Establishing national-level multi-stakeholder committees with clear roles and responsibilities was highlighted as a best practice to align efforts and improve policy implementation across sectors. Technical committees focused on operational aspects, such as monitoring, evaluation, and nutrition information management, were recommended to support decision-making. Regular communication and formalised working groups with specific tasks are essential for fostering accountability and information sharing.

Participants also emphasised the importance of extending coordination structures to sub-national levels. This allows field workers to contribute meaningfully while ensuring alignment with national policy objectives. A well-structured coordination framework can help countries address gaps, avoid duplication of efforts, and achieve a more meaningful impact on the ground.

Experts exchange session on policy

Key highlights from the NIPN country experts discussion on good practices and challenges in using evidence to inform policy programming:

- Utilising LiST (Lives Saved Tool) to assess the impact of multisectoral nutrition plans promotes the integration of evidence into policy decision-making.
- Strengthening the capacities of sectoral representatives in using dashboards and scorecards to visualise and monitor nutrition plan implementation supports informed and data-driven decisions.
- Enhancing sector representatives' expertise in nutrition leads to better evidence-based integration of nutrition across policies and programs.
- Formulating priority nutrition-related questions ensures the uptake of findings and their relevance for decision-making.
- Tracking the use of NIPN findings to inform policy decisions continues to present challenges.
- Delays in the timely availability of evidence and communication issues remain significant barriers to the effective use of evidence in policy programming.

11. Exchange on meeting highlights and country requests

COUNTRY	REQUEST
Guatemala	• Support in managing the 3rd phase • Assistance on integrating Gender into SAN • Technical Assistance to prepare a report on malnutrition using administrative data

Côte d'Ivoire	• Request an extension of 1 year since they started late • Networking • Technical assistance • Strengthening TA between UNICEF and NIPN • Countries exchange
Niger	• Capacity building in business case development • Capacity building in AI tools • Partners proposal for phase 3 funding
Uganda	• TA support for a sustainable plan • Support for documentation and visibility
Zambia	• Accelerate the funding to begin activity implementation • Consider extension of NIPN • Technical support for visibility: NIPN websites and dashboards
Lao PDR	• Capacity building on the use of AI, leadership training on country level, others (multisectoral coordination) • Need supports to attend N4G meeting • Increase supporting team to government • Provide / increase support for FCT supplies (computer, video conference etc.)
Burkina Faso	• Resource mobilisation to finance the nutrition multi-sector strategical plan • Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in developing proposal for financing research • Comply to the country needs and demands
Kenya	• Implementation of cost of school meals study recommendation and school meal diets compendium of 3500 meals across schools (with technical and financial support from FAO using their food systems transformation module) • Finalisation of NIPN sustainability plan while integrating NIPN business case • Ensure operationalisation of NIPN II which should facilitate continuity of NIPN beyond December 2024 • Support Kenya in designing, implementing and financing of NIPFN business case, targeting other potential partners to fund NIPN activities beyond 2025
Ethiopia	• Support Ethiopia's transition on sustainability • Experience sharing with other countries • Support financial and admin settlement (GIZ) • Support digitalisation and NIPN knowledge products (IFPRI & GIZ)

COUNTRY	HIGHLIGHTS
Côte d'Ivoire	• NIPN activities can be broader (environment, food system, climate, gender, humanitarian aid) • Funding: business case
Niger	• Increase government funding and diversify source of funding to ensure the financial sustainability of NIPN • Integrate AI in data collection and nutritional data analysis
Kenya	• Business case designing • Food system transformation • Use of AI for nutrition and food security
Burkina Faso	• Challenges in NIPN sustainability/continuation • AI: link between nutritional data systems and NIPN
Uganda	• Sustainability plan for NIPN • Evidence generation and translation using informal mechanisms is acceptable
Guatemala	• To see the progress in analysing multisectoral data from other countries • The work at subnational level • Increased participation of academic institutions during the GG
Ethiopia	• Ways to ensure NIPNs sustainability • The power of nutrition data for evidence-based decision making
Lao PDR	• World café • Expert exchange
Zambia	• AI session: leveraging the power of AI to make anyone an expert for anthropometric measurement • Sustainability: important to include sustainability right from the start incorporating the business case

12. Closing remarks

In her closing Alina Michalska, Nutrition Specialist at UNICEF's Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office, reminded participants of the positive change in nutrition over the last three decades, but also of the persistent challenge of child food poverty and the work ahead of us. She noted the value of the Global Gathering as an opportunity to exchange learning on both successes and challenges as well as to share great progress in strengthening nutrition information systems, monitoring of multi-sectoral nutrition results, advocacy, and policy making. She underlined how the discussions of the last three days had stressed the importance of being guided by evidence, which combined with innovative technologies, cross-sectoral partnerships and coalitions, and hold the promise of a future where every decision is informed by reliable information.

Julio López Payés, National Director and Representative of CATIE in Guatemala closed the NIPN Global Gathering with a powerful reflection on the commitment of member countries and partner institutions to advocate for the most vulnerable. He emphasised the ongoing challenges of making food and nutrition security a visible and strategic priority for policymakers and donors, stressing the importance of turning intentions into sustainable actions. He highlighted the need to strengthen multisectoral

nutritional data analysis, develop effective policies and programmes, and prioritise strategies for improving visibility and securing increased funding for nutrition initiatives.

Annex 1: Agendas

		
Day 1: TUESDAY, 22 OCTOBER 2024		
MORNING SESSIONS: 08.00 - 12.50		
8.30 9.00	Registration	
9.00 9.10	Welcome	Jane Badham
9.10 9.30	Security briefing	Bezawit Zerihun - SRM Analyst
9.30 9.55	Opening remarks: NIPN long term vision	Dr Mesay Hailu - DG, EPHI H.E Dr Mekdes Daba - MoH H.E Dr Girma Amente - MoA Helené Berton - DG INTPA, EC Ms Carlotta Preiss - German Embassy
9.55 10.40	NIPN platforms and partners introduction	All participants
10.40 11.00	BREAK	
11.00 12.35	NIPN platform updates (achievements, lessons learnt, challenges)	NIPN country focal points
12.35 12.50	Communication photography challenge	Barbara Baille - C4N-NIPN
12.50 1.50	LUNCH BREAK & Gallery walk	
AFTERNOON SESSIONS: 1.50 - 5.45		
1.50 2.10	Presentation - Sustainability NIPN	NIPN country focal points
2.10 3.30	Panel discussion - Sustainability challenges	NIPN country focal points
3.30 4.00	BREAK	
4.00 5.35	HIGH-LEVEL EVENT When data works: A call to invest in nutrition information systems at N4G Paris 2025	(see separate agenda)

5.35 5.45	Group photo	All participants
5.45 7.30	COCKTAIL RECEPTION	All participants

Day 2: WEDNESDAY, 23 OCTOBER 2024		
MORNING SESSIONS: 09.00 - 12.20		
9.00 9.10	Opening day 2	
9.10 9.30	Presentation - NIPN Guatemala Business Case	Eduardo Say - CATIE NIPN Guatemala
9.30 10.30	Business Case: Group work - next steps for advocating for NIPN	All participants
10.30 11.00	BREAK	
11.00 11.30	Review of intergrating gender into NIPN activities	C4N-NIPN, NIPN Ethiopia
11.30 12.20	Group work: Integrating gender - NIPN platforms' next steps	All participants
12.20 1.20	LUNCH BREAK	
AFTERNOON SESSIONS: 1.20 - 5.45		
1.20 1.35	Food System Transformation - National pathways (FST) - Concept Definition	Patrizia Fracassi - FAO Teresa Bevere - C4N-SUN
1.35 3.10	World Café: 'NIPN activities related to sustainability and the evolving policy environment' including: Food System Transformation - National pathways (FST); Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus (HDPN); N4G accountability; NIPN sub-national roll-out	All participants
3.10 3.40	BREAK	
3.40 4.30	EC-NIS plenary, emerging evidence, innovations & Technical Expert Advisory group on Nutrition Monitoring (TEAM)	Kuntal Saha - WHO Alina Michalska - UNICEF
4.30 4.40	Day 2 wrap up	Jane Badham
4.45 5.45	Capacity Development Task Force meeting	CD Task Force representatives for each country

Day 3: THURSDAY, 24 OCTOBER 2024		
MORNING SESSIONS: 09.00 - 1.15		
9.00 9.10	Opening day 3	Jane Badham
9.10 10.00	Artificial Intelligence: The link to nutrition information systems and NIPN	Nadia Akseer - JHU
10.00 10.30	Let's see how you do with Artificial Intelligence..	All participants
10.30 11.00	BREAK	
11.00 12.10	Experts' exchange session on the topics of: Data; Communication; Policy coordination; EC-NIS.	Youssouf Keita, Tatiana Gil, Ingo Neu, Julien Chalimbaud C4N-NIPN
12.10 12.35	Photography challenge results	Barbara Baille - C4N-NIPN
12.35 12.55	Exchange on meeting highlights and country requests	All participants
12.55 1.15	Closing remarks	Alina Michalska - Nutrition Specialist UNICEF Julio Lopez - Representative CATIE Jane Badham
1.15 2.15	LUNCH BREAK	

Annex 1: Participant List

LAST NAME		NAME	POSITION
Burkina Faso			
Ms	COMPAORÉ	Ella	Coordinator Technical Secretariat in charge of multisectoral approach to nutrition (ST-NUT)
Mr	SOME	Placide	IT and Statistical Information Management at National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INDS)
Ms	SAWADOGO	Josiane	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Technical Secretariat in charge of multisectoral approach to nutrition (ST-NUT)
Côte d'Ivoire			
Ms	KONE EPSE MEITE	Aminata	Communication officer at the National Council for Nutrition, Food and Early Childhood Development (SE CONNAPE)
Mr	N'DRI KONAN	Faustin	NIPN Coordinator
Mr	N'DRI AHOUTOU	Louis	Senior Policy and Strategy Advisor
Mr	DAPPA	Koffi Djakari	Head of Monitoring & Evaluation department
Ms	LEDAIN	Anne Sophie	Nutrition Manager
Ethiopia			
Ms	Dr HAFEBO	Samuel Aregash	NIPN coordinator
Mr	Dr MULETA	Anbissa	Nutrition researcher, NIPN
Ms	Dr GIRMA	Meron	Public Heath analyst, NIPN
	ENDESHAW GIZAW	Haile-Gebriel	Communications Officer, NIPN
	GETU	Zekarias	Monitoring, and Evaluation officer, NIPN
	TESEMA	Bedassa	Data Manager, NIPN
	ZEWDNEH BEYENE	Betelehem	Project admin. Assistant
	BAYABLE	Melaku	School health and nutrition advisor
	Dr HALALA	Yoseph	Nutrition advisor for Food and Nutrition Office
	ZEWDU	Frezer	Multisectoral nutrition coordination advisor
	Dr ZERFU	Taddese Alemu	Research fellow, IFPRI
	ESTIFANOSE	Fikirte	Amhara PHI representative
	DEBALKE	Damene	Sidama PHI representative
	FEUADU	Tesjaye	EthioStats, Project Manager
	MIDEKSA	Samson	EPH, Senior Researcher
	MENU	Merteds	EU, Programma Officer
	SCHILIRO	Roberto	EU, HoC
	HASSEM	Ahmed	ADA

	MAPANI	Mutanga K.	NANC
	NAKAJME	Chula	ZamStats, Chief Statician
	NAMBIAZ	Benjoy	WHO, Policy Advisor
	BAYE	Kaleab	AAV
	SISSEUY	Yemaniam	Embassy of France, Economic Analyst
	HAIKE	Mesay	EPHI, Director General
	GETAEHEW	Yalew	MOH, Journalist
	PREISS	Carlotta	PER EMB
	TESHOME	Myiret	ACF, Head of Deposit
	TOLLEM	Getucrew	EPHI, DDG
	DARSENE	Hiwot	MOH, LEO
	KASAHUE	Sara	MOH, Pro
	SINAMO	Sisay	MOH-SD FPPA, SPM
	TESSEME	Mastosha	EPHI
	BELAY	Adamu	EPHI, Researcher
	AMANUEL	Temnert	GIZ, Gender Advisor
	ZERSHUA	Bezawst	GIZ, SRMO
Guatemala			
Mr	LÓPEZ PAYÉZ	Julio Gustavo	National Director and Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE) Representative
Mr	EDUARDO ROLANDO	Say Chávez	NIPN Project Coordinator
Ms	OGALDES BOLAÑOS	Gabriela María	Nutrition Specialist NIPN
Ms	VÁSQUEZ ARGUETA	Ana Lucía	International Management NIPN
Ms	SALAZAR RODRÍGUEZ	Martha Eugenia	Technical Sub-Secretary of Food and Nutrition Security of the Presidency of the Republic (SESAN)
Kenya			
Mr	GATUNGU	James	Project Manager Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Mr	Dr ONSOMU	Eldah Nyamoita	Director Economic Management Directorate of Economic Management Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis
Mr	KIPRUTO	Samuel	Senior Data Specialist Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Ms	Dr KIPLAGAT	Isabella	Senior Policy Specialist Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis
Mr	MACHARIA	Eric Denis	Statistician Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Mr	DUBA	Mohamednur Abdi	Corporate Communication Officer Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis

Lao PDR			
Mr	RASPHONE	Sitthiroth	Director General Development Research Institute, Ministry of Planning and Investment
Mr	THIENGTHEPVONGSA	Ousavanh	Director General Socio-economic Policy Research Institute, Lao Academy Social and Economic Sciences (LASES)
Ms	SAYAMOUNGKHOUN	Phonepraseuth	Director General Department of Health and Hygiene Promotion, MoH
Ms	KEONAKHONE	Phonesavanh	Director Center of Nutrition, MoH
Mr	PHOMMAVONG	Chansaly	Deputy Director General Department of Planning and Finance, MoH
Mr	VIPHONGXAY	Vilon	Programme Officer UNICEF CO
Niger			
Mr	KOLLÈ	Laminou	National Coordinator Collectif TUN Niger
Mr	KÉBÉ	Mababou	International Technical Assistant National Information Platform for Nutrition
Mr	MAHAMADOU	Adamou	Head of Division Direction de la Nutrition
Ms	ALI BOULHASSANE	Maimouna	Coordinator National Information Platform for Nutrition
Mr	ZAKOU DIOFFO	Seydou	Communication Expert National Information Platform for Nutrition
Mr	ALI	Adamou Issa	Principal Statistician National Information Platform for Nutrition
Mr	YATTA THÉODORE	Almoustapha	Principal Analyst National Information Platform for Nutrition
Mr	HILLEBRAND	Raphaël	Country Advisor NIPN, GIZ
Uganda			
Ms	NAMAYANJA	Batemyeto Gertrude	Principal Policy Analyst & NIPN Coordinator Office of the Prime Minister
Mr	OMONG	Mark Donald	Senior Policy Advisor Office of the Prime Minister
Ms	ORISHABA	Judith	Senior Policy Analyst Office of the Prime Minister
Ms	MAINA	Doreen Kirungi Abainenamar	Principal Database Office Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Mr	MBUUSI	Moses	Statisticial Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Ms	BIRUNGI	Nelly	Nutrition Specialist (Governance and Partnerships) UNICEF CO
Zambia			
Mr	CHIRWA	Joseph Mwaba	NIPN Data Advisor GIZ Zambia
Ms	KAUNDA	Juliane	NIPN Nutrition Advisor GIZ Zambia
Mr	MWANZA	Mike	NIPN Coordinator NFNC

Ms Dr	MAPANI	Muntanga Kampengele	Executive Director NFNC
Ms	NAKAZWE	Chola	Chief Statistician ZamStats
Mr	MUBITA	Sikufele	GIS Statistician ZamStats
Ms	PHIRI	Mwazanji	NIPN CD Advisor GIZ Zambia
C4N-NIPN Global Coordination and International Consultants			
Ms	BARRINGTON	Laura	Coordinator for Capacity for Nutrition - National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN), GIZ
Ms	BAILLE	Barbara	Nutrition Advisor for Capacity for Nutrition - National Information Platform for Nutrition(NIPN), GIZ
Ms	MIRSAIDOVA	Manzura	Nutrition Advisor for Capacity for Nutrition - National Information Platform for Nutrition(NIPN), GIZ
Ms	ZELGER	Corinna	Junior Advisor for Capacity for Nutrition - National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN), GIZ
Ms	BEVERE	Teresa	Advisor Food System Transformation-Capacity for Nutrition, GIZ
Ms	GIL	Tatiana	Nutrition Expert West and Central Africa (GFA Consulting Group)
Mr	NEU	Ingo	Nutrition Expert on Nutrition Systems, Networks and platforms (NIPN) (GFA Consulting Group)
Mr	CHALIMBAUD	Julien	Nutrition Expert on Private Sector Engagement and Information Platforms (Epinut Consulting)
Mr	KEITA	Youssouf	C4N-NIPN West - Africa Nutrition Expert
Ms	BADHAM	Jane	Consultant Facilitator for National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN) Global GatheringGIZ (external staff)
Donors & Partners			
Ms	MICHALSKA	Alina	Nutrition Specialist (Information), UNICEF ESARO
Ms	GOSSIAUX	Eve	Francophone Regional Representative, SUN- Regional Francophone hub
Ms	BERTON	Helene	Programme Manager, INTPA F3
Mr	SAHA	Kuntal	Technical officer|Department of Nutrition and Food Safety, World Health Organisation
Ms	FRACASSI	Patricia	FAO