

NiPN
National Information
Platforms for Nutrition



7th Global Gathering 2025

Day 2

24.09.2025 Lusaka





NiPN
National Information
Platforms for Nutrition



Day Opening

Jane Badham





unicef
for every child

Implemented by
giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



NIPN

National Information
Platforms for Nutrition

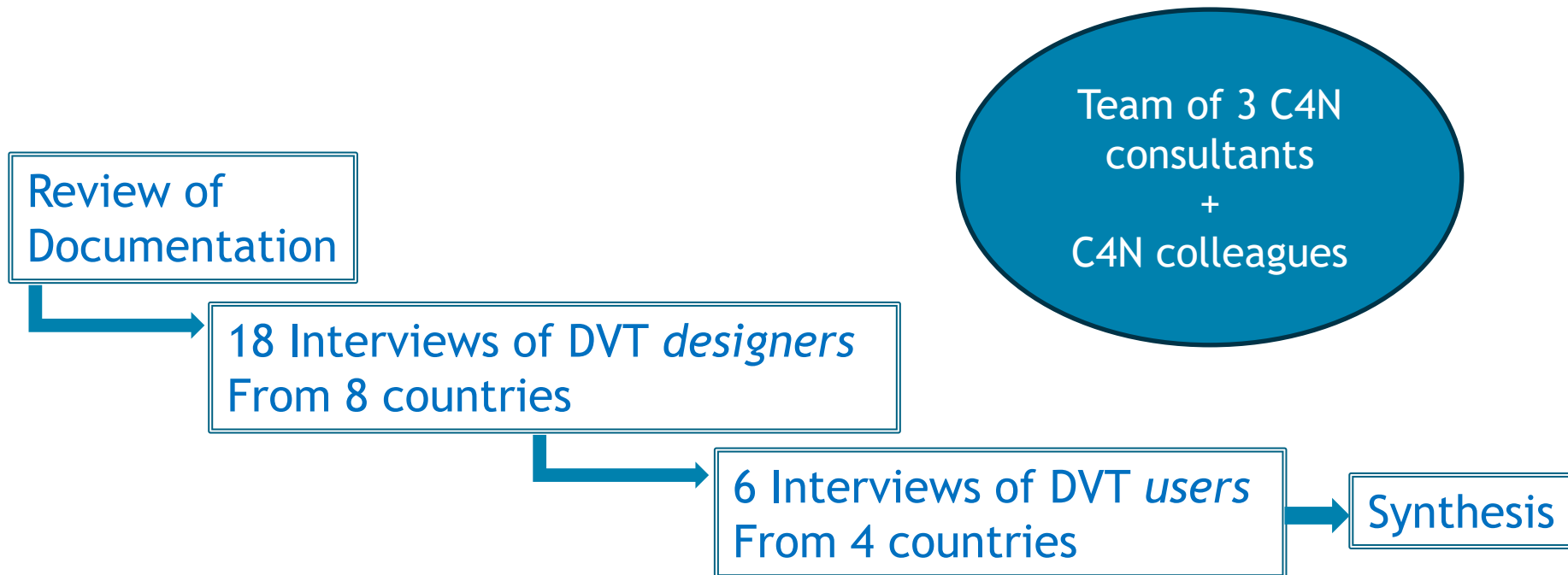
Data Visualisation Tools (DVT)

- Presentation
- Video
- Q&A
- Wrap Up

Lusaka, Sept 2025



What is the NIPN experience regarding Nutrition Data Visualisation Tools (DVT) ?

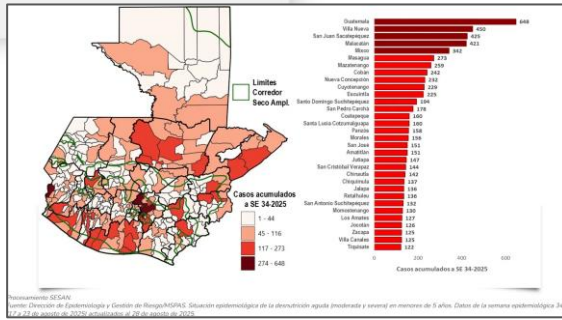


Switch to Mentimeter



Main findings

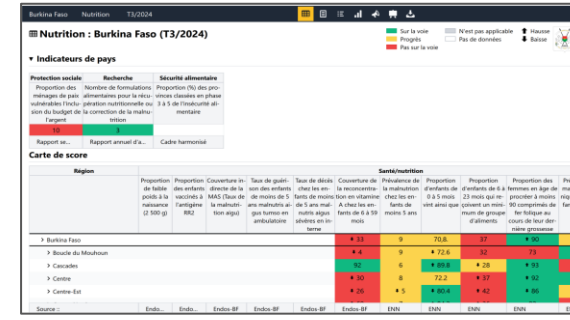




Guatemala



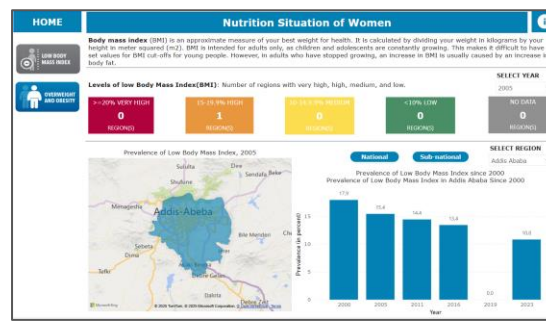
Côte d'Ivoire



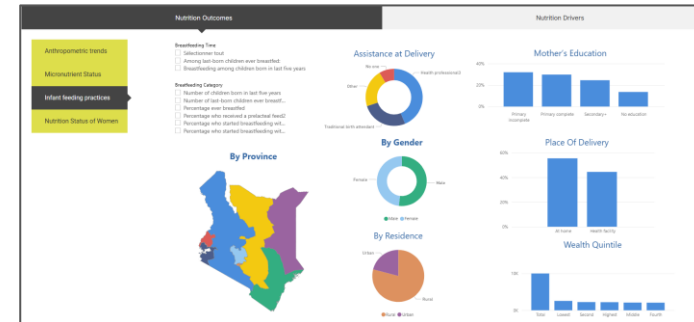
Burkina Faso



Niger

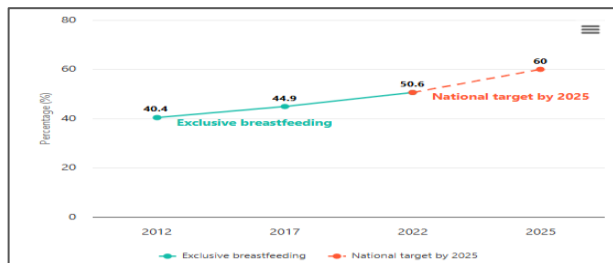


Ethiopia



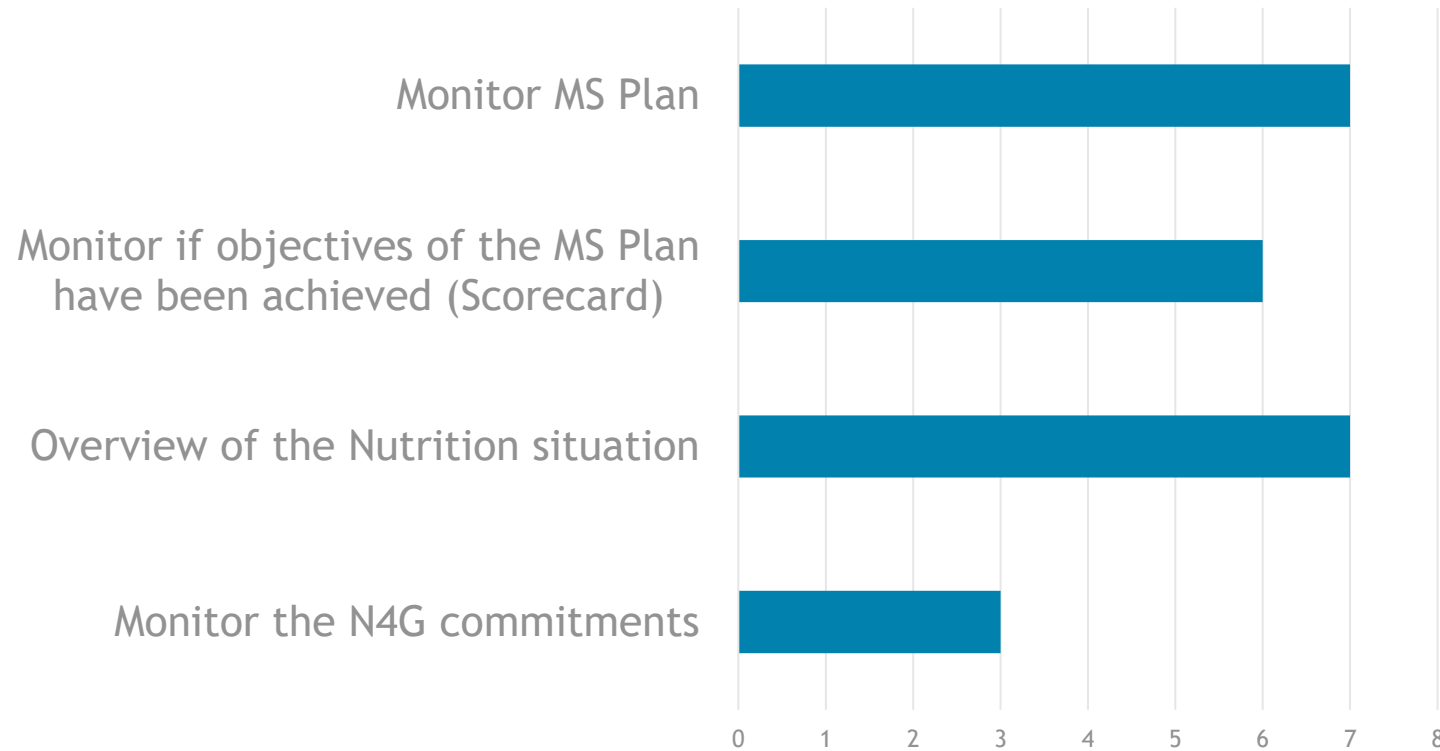
Kenya

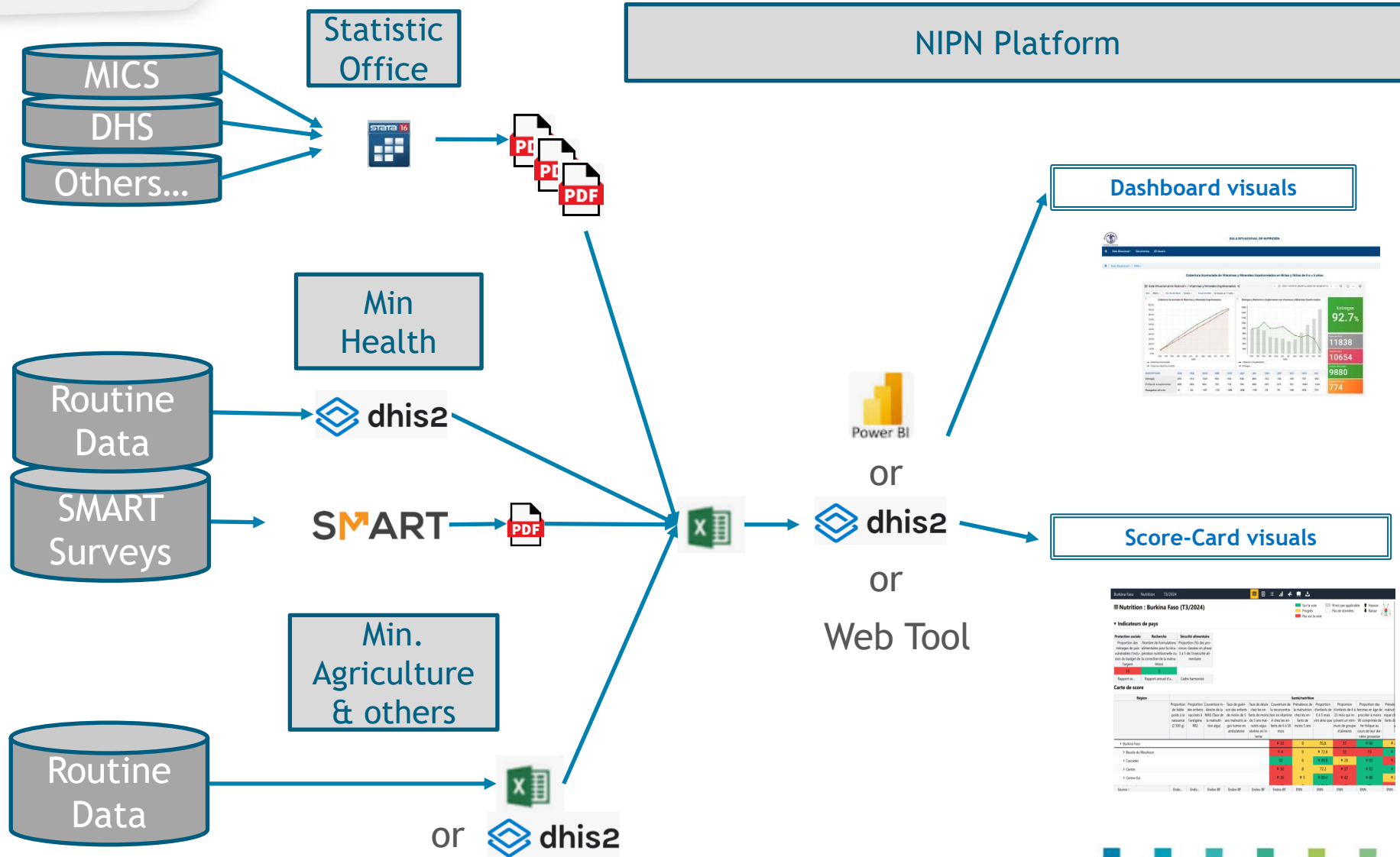
Lao PDR



Sierra Leone

Objectives of the DVT (8 countries = 15 DVT)





Mapping of
Indicators

Defining objectives &
content of the DVT(s)

Compiling
& Harmonising Data

IT
Design

IT
Design

Upload &
Communication



- 6 - 12 months process
- 2 Data Analysts / Data Managers part time over this period
- IT private company support 2-3 months
- Monthly multi-sectoral coordination meetings
- Guatemala evaluation: 25 000 USD total



IT solution	PBI (5/8)	Specific Web application (2/8)	Open Data for Africa - Alliance for Malaria Control (1/8)
Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple data format • Updates are easy • Becoming a standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address specific needs. • Sectors can directly update the data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free • Capacity existing
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subscription fee • Capacity to use PBI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costs • IT Capacity to maintain the DVT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates not systematic

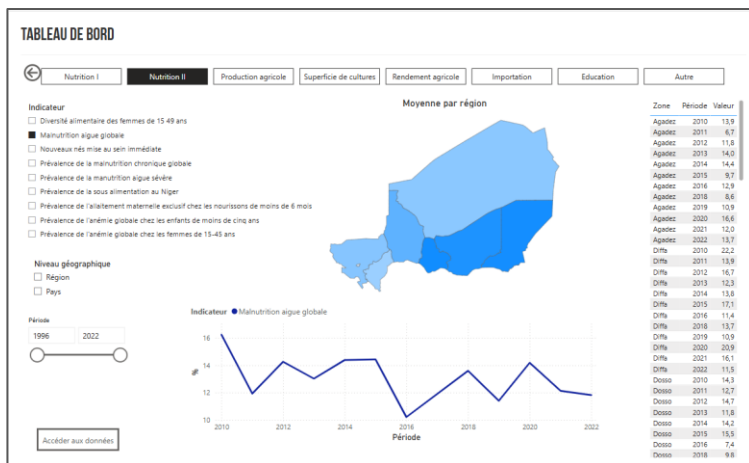
• Examples of resource optimisation:

- **Burkina Faso** using the Score card of the Alliance for Malaria Control
- **Kenya** using existing resources and capacity of the Statistic Office
- **Guatemala** building on sectoral tools to enhance their multisectoral nutrition dimension



Nutrition Info of NIPN Niger:

A database with > 400 indicators
From 7 different sectors



MoH used Nutrition info to update the situation analysis of :

- National Health Strategy
- National Strategy for the reduction of chronic malnutrition

Min of Agriculture used Nutrition Info to advocate for the inclusion of the WDD in national surveys

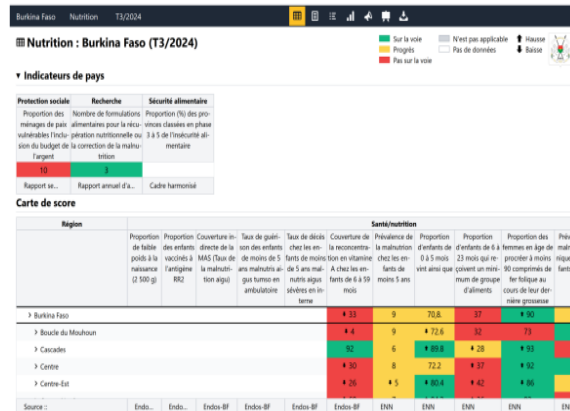
Used to support the monitoring of N4G commitments

Used by Students for nutrition data analysis



ScoreCard of NIPN Burkina Faso:

A Scorecard system to monitor the progress of 25 key indicators of the PNMN



Nutrition : Burkina Faso (T3/2024)

Indicateurs de pays

Indicateur	Proportion (%)	Statut
Proportion des enfants de moins de 5 ans souffrant de malnutrition chronique	19	Sur la voie
Proportion des enfants de moins de 5 ans souffrant de malnutrition aiguë sévère	3	Progrès

Carte de score

Region	Proportion de filles de moins de 5 ans souffrant de malnutrition chronique	Proportion de garçons de moins de 5 ans souffrant de malnutrition chronique	Couverture de la vaccination contre la rougeole	Taux de décès chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans	Taux de décès chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans souffrant de malnutrition chronique	Proportion de femmes enceintes recevant au moins 4 consultations prénatales	Proportion de femmes de 15 à 49 ans recevant au moins 4 consultations prénatales	Proportion de femmes de 15 à 49 ans recevant au moins 4 consultations prénatales	Proportion de femmes de 15 à 49 ans recevant au moins 4 consultations prénatales
Burkina Faso	23	9	70,8	37	90	4			
Bassée du Mouhoun	4	9	72,6	32	79	4			
Cascades	42	6	80,8	28	70	4			
Centre	30	8	72,2	37	70	4			
Centre-Est	26	5	80,4	42	86	4			

Used by MoH to identify districts with high levels of mortality (corrective measures taken)

Used by ST (Technical Secretariat) to monitor progress of the PNMN action plan

Used by Min of Education to identify shortfalls in the School Feeding Programme and to successfully advocate for increased budgets.



Sustainability of the DVT

Resources needed for the maintenance of the DVT	Currently Funded by NIPN project	Currently Funded by Government	Currently Funded by other funds
Human Resources for the maintenance of the tool	GUA, BF, NI, LAO	SL, KY, RCI	
Workshop for updating the tool	GUA, RCI, BF, NI		SL
Web Site subscription	GUA, BF, LAO	SL, RCI, KY	NI
Software subscription	BF, NI, KY	SL	

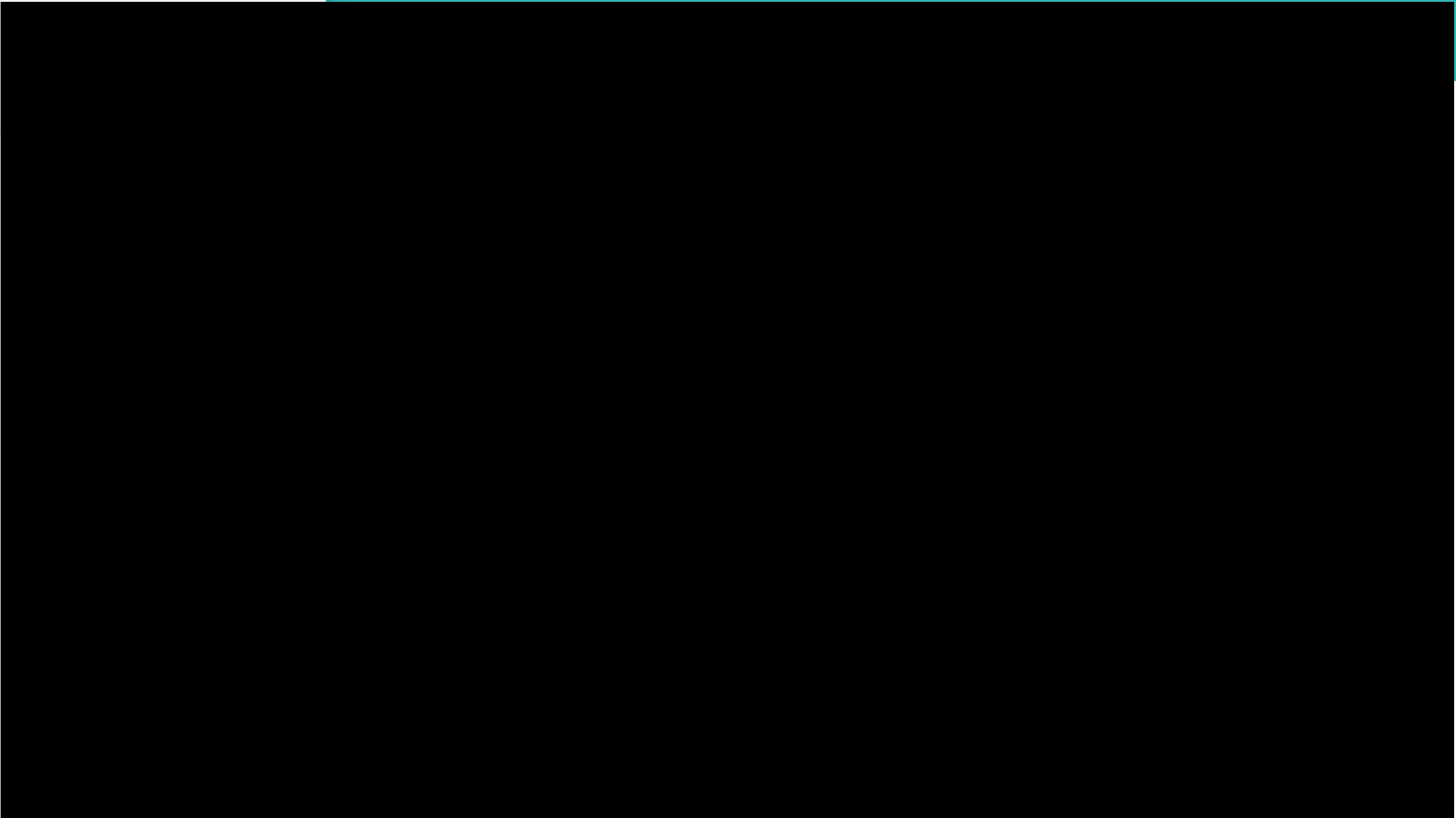
- **Good practices:**
 - **Côte d’Ivoire** : DVT hosted by National IT Society. Clear mandate of CONANUT with resources.
 - **Guatemala**: DVT embedded within the sectoral information systems



Communication

Next is a video
developped by
the SUN & Food System Coordination Unit
of the Vice-President Office
of Sierra Leone



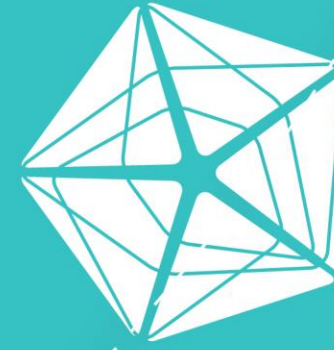


Q&A - 30'



Wrap Up - 5'



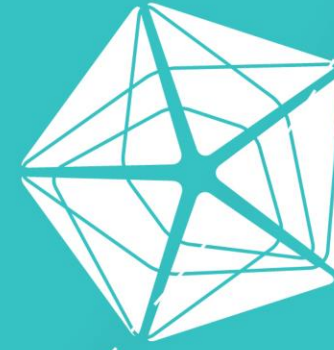


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COFFEE BREAK
10h30-11h00





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Gender integration in nutrition policy and data systems

Tatiana Gil



GENDER TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTE

Review

KEY POINTS



- **Contribute to building political will and institutional awareness:** NIPN platforms can suggest recommendations that include budget allocations from a gender equality perspective to increase investments in gender-responsive actions.
- **Build leadership within the implementing partners' organisation,** identifying gaps in gender expertise and contributing to capacity building.
- **Refine data, evidence and measurements related to gender,** including those that capture the relationship between gender and inequalities affecting nutritional status and food and nutrition security.



- **Contribute to strengthen data quality and information systems at disaggregated level:** Systematic approach to generating, tracking, analysing and using disaggregated data, by sex, age, wealth group, education, location, ethnicity, disability and other context-specific disadvantaged groups.
- **Ensure a situational analysis with a gender approach:** Analyse the causes of malnutrition and food and nutrition insecurity and their relationship with gender.
- **Place girls and women at the centre of programming efforts:** The ultimate beneficiaries of the NIPN platform are best positioned to provide feedback on their preferred nutritional interventions, gaps and bottlenecks.



GENERATING EVIDENCE



1. To systematically collect and **incorporate sex-disaggregated data** in all statistical databases and platforms.
2. To **analyse** sex-disaggregated data **considering all aspects** around the identified inequities.
3. To elaborate **communication products**, highlighting the **gender bias**.
4. To expand the **evidence-base findings** on **gender in nutrition** and food security.



5. To develop communication products that **neither infantilise women**, nor identify them by their role, nor assume that **certain roles/jobs are performed by one sex**.
6. To **ensure fair visibility for men and women** through diversity of experiences, avoiding gender stereotypes.
7. To **avoid gender biased language**, which perpetuates gender stereotypes, in leaflets, evidence-based reports or other communication products.



STRATEGIC PLANNING



1. To **pursuit a gender analysis** and adapt frameworks and activities to the findings.
2. To **allocate dedicated budgets** to gender-related activities.
3. To make **gender expertise available** at national and local levels by including gender sensitivity training in institutional capacity development plans.
4. To **identify and train gender focal points** who may dedicate at least 20% of their time to support gender mainstreaming work.
5. To promote and organise a **follow-up action plan** (e.g. every 5 years) to assess the **level of achievement of gender results**, to identify and address gaps, set priorities and allocate resources for gender mainstreaming.



PROGRAM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION



1. To identify and set **gender-related indicators and results** in all measurement frameworks at all levels to monitor progress of targeted programming,
2. To identify **programme gaps** and **success stories** in achieving gender equity in nutrition.
3. To **formulate and answer policy questions in a gender-sensitive manner**, making gender gaps relevant and promoting gender debate with different stakeholders.



HUMAN RESOURCES



1. NIPN staff to **promote gender equality as part of their work and functions**, encouraging critical assessments of existing harmful gender stereotypes in the workplace.
2. **Identify and train gender focal points and supervisors** on gender issues. Clearly include the roles and responsibilities of the staff in gender mainstreaming and promotion.
3. Include **gender objectives/indicators** when planning the **performance evaluation for the staff**



4. Organise regular **gender trainings** for all staff, especially when new members take up their posts.
5. Promote **gender parity on panels, chairing and moderating** meetings, conferences and workshops.
6. Regularly **train** teams and partners in **gender-sensitive data management**.



GROUP WORK



*Equality is understood to be the **right to be equal**, not considering biological and gender differences between men and women.*

*Because it assumes that men and women are the same, the goal is to treat them the same. **it sounds reasonable, right?***

But....

Formal equality promotes gender blindness



Activity 1

The ZamStats office in Lusaka need to hire two new staff for its main office.

The advertisement reads: “Statistician job, based in Lusaka, open to men and women. Candidate must have a degree in statistics with a master’s degree in epidemiology. The job is 40h/week, from 8-12h and 13-17h. There are compulsory on-call duties on some weekends and public holidays, driven license is required”.

- 1. Why might the announcement prevent women to apply?**
- 2. What the HR department can do to promote women to apply and to have similar opportunities to access this job?**



*Gender is a critical factor that determines the **role and status** of an individual. Women and men have different roles, and responsibilities and use the available resources differently.*

*Then the **projects affect women and men differently.***

Project managers assume that the entire community will benefit equally from the project, but this rarely happens.



Activity 2

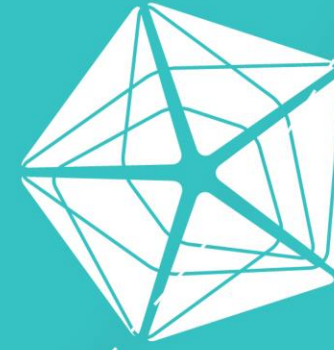
A local NGO wants to set-up a gender-sensitive* nutritional project in Chinsali to focus on **training farmers** on joint decision-making, budget management and the use of digital technologies to look for potential clients.

They want to ensure the participation of men and women. They ask the NIPN teams for support in designing the project.

**Gender-sensitive program recognizes that each gender have a role, which is context related, and do recognizes that women and men may be different in needs and would use their time differently.*

1. Which type of information is needed to design a gender-sensitive project?
2. What can be done to achieve equitable participation, according to your country context?





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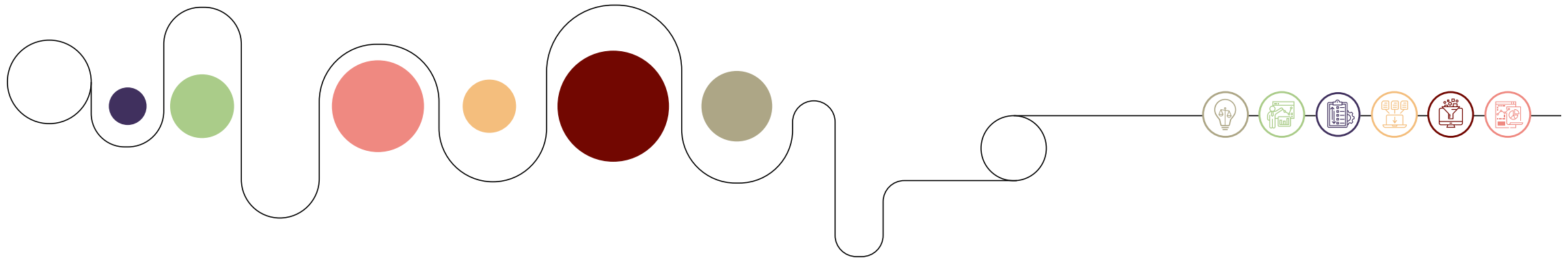
Strengthening food and nutrition information ecosystems in the humanitarian and development peace nexus

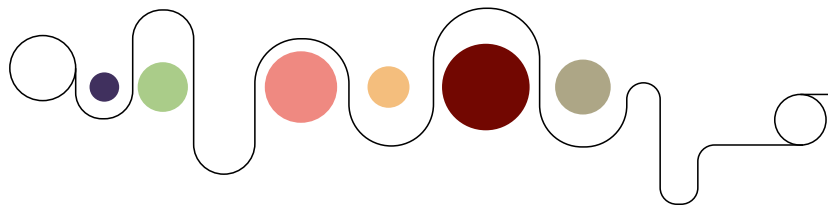
Roos Verstaete, Julien Chalimbaud and Barbara Baille



Strengthening food and nutrition information ecosystems in the humanitarian and development peace nexus

A roadmap for action





Why This Matters — Now More Than Ever

Three converging forces reshaping the data agenda in fragile contexts



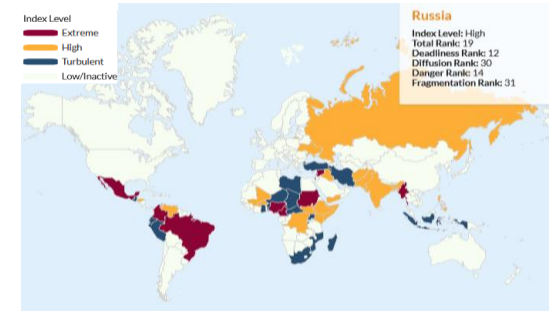
Shifting geopolitics & data landscapes



Shrinking funding & competing priorities

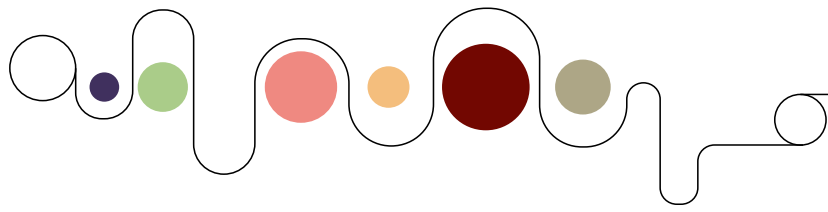


Rising conflicts & climate emergencies



The context is changing. Our approach must too.





Disrupted global & national data infrastructure → blind spots, slower responses & lack of targeting



Surveillance

DHS “paused”, SMART surveys cancelled.
CATI surveys, MSNA,

Predictive Modelling

Hunger Map and Joint Monitoring Report paused or affected, GEOGLAM crop monitor challenge to maintain plurality

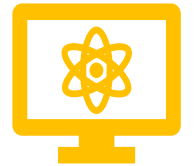


Early Warning & Forecasting

FEWS NET was paused, GIEWS and DIEM operating under severe resource constraints

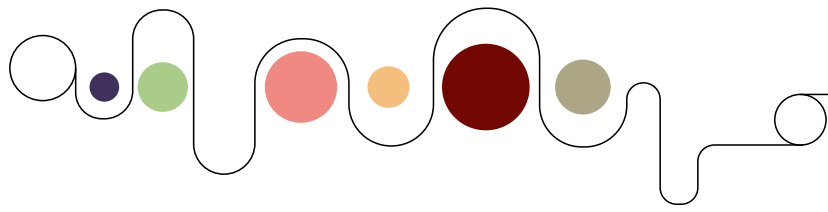
Science Systems

Cuts to NIH, CDC, NOAA, NASA weaken global research on disease, nutrition, and climate systems



Blind spots in crisis forecasting, slower responses, systemic risks, and poor targeting of humanitarian action.





Setting the scene: the Humanitarian-Development divide around nutrition information systems (NIS)

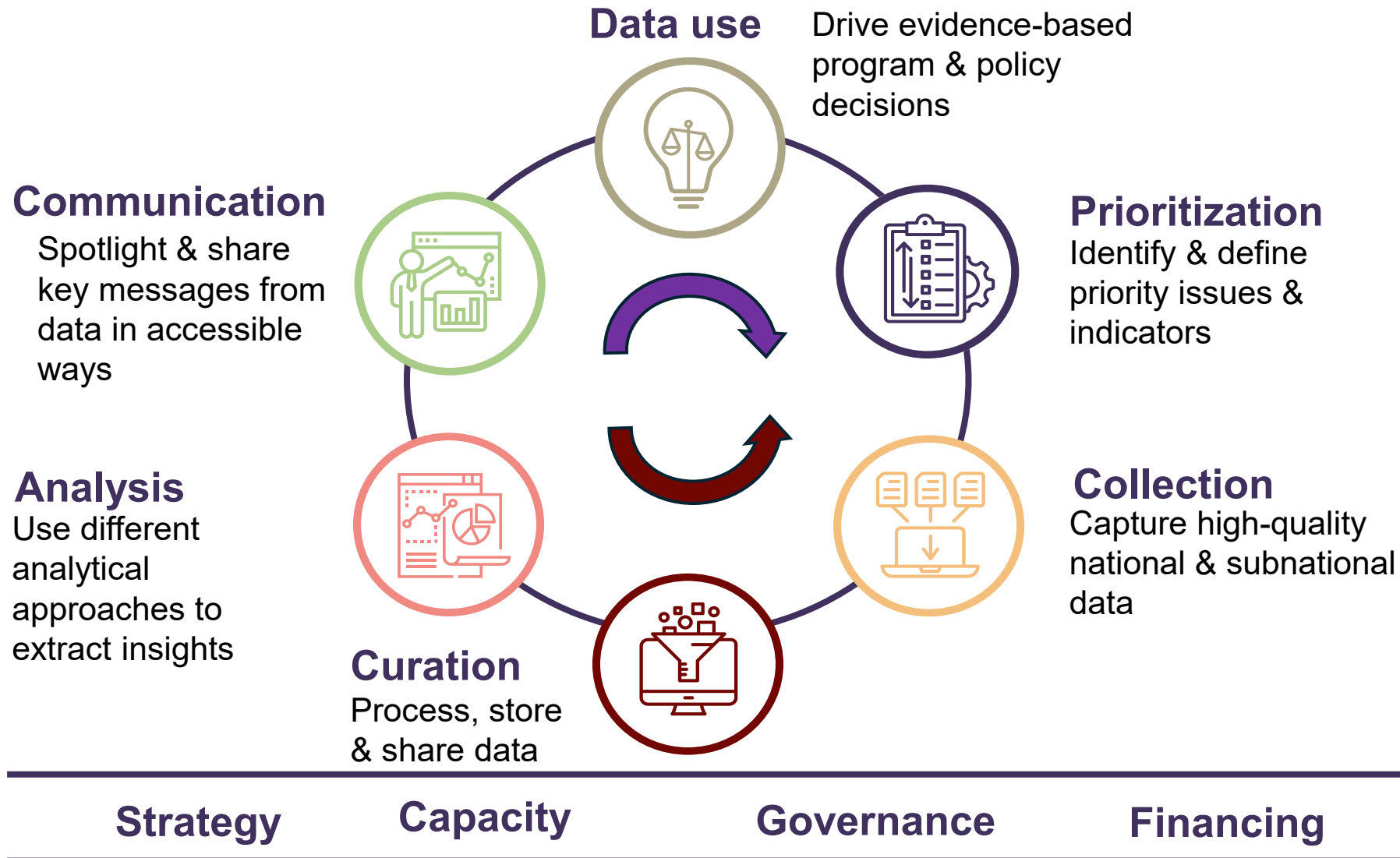


Bridge being constructed over the Irrawaddy River

© Unlisted Images/Corbis

- In many contexts, the aims of humanitarian & development actors are converging due to protracted crisis & global shocks
- Actions by global development & humanitarian stakeholders to support data & information systems remained siloed
- We need to bridge the NIS divide - but how?

Resilient nutrition information systems must be built on a strong nutrition data value chain



76
participants

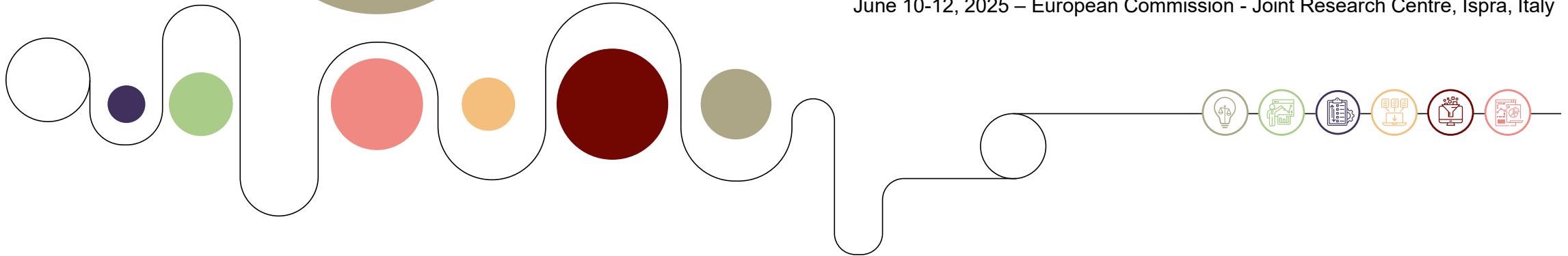


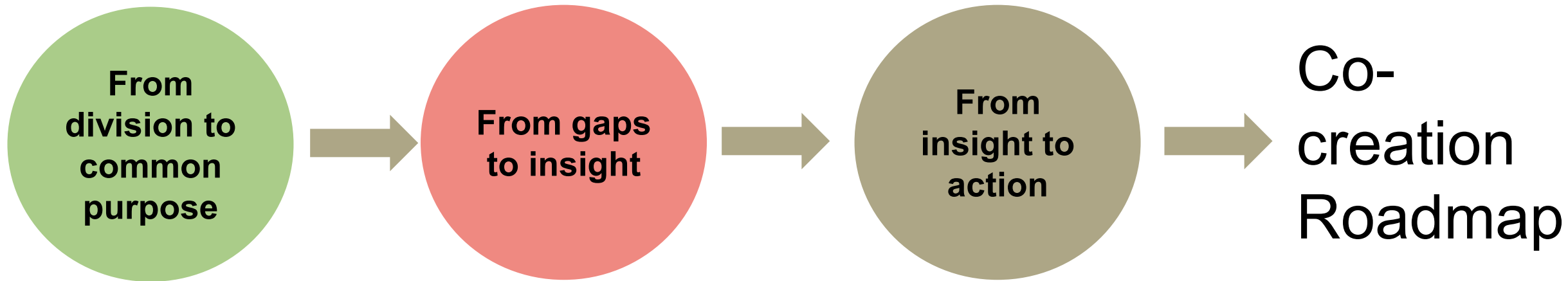
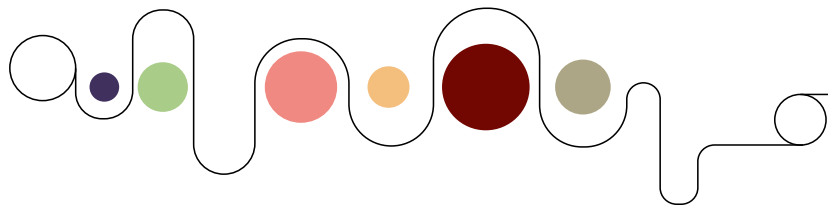
7 NIPN

Breaking Down Silos: Unifying Humanitarian and Development Efforts through Nutrition Information Systems

A workshop on harnessing nutrition data systems to improve decision-making in fragile contexts

June 10-12, 2025 – European Commission - Joint Research Centre, Ispra, Italy



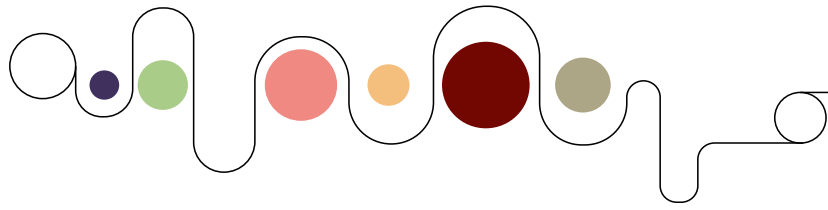


Strengthening (food &) nutrition information ecosystems in fragile contexts

STARTING THE CONVERSATION

DONORS – Gouvernement





What the roadmap will do for national systems

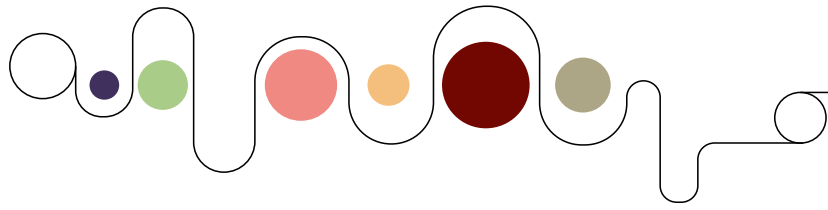
1. Mitigate Risks

- Identify **systemic vulnerabilities** (e.g., duplication, funding volatility, coordination breakdowns).
- Propose **risk-mitigation strategies** (like multi-actor governance models or integrated funding mechanisms).

2. Support Adaptive and Flexible Programming

- Encourage **modular, context-responsive approaches**, allowing systems to adapt during crises.





What the roadmap will do for national systems, cont'd

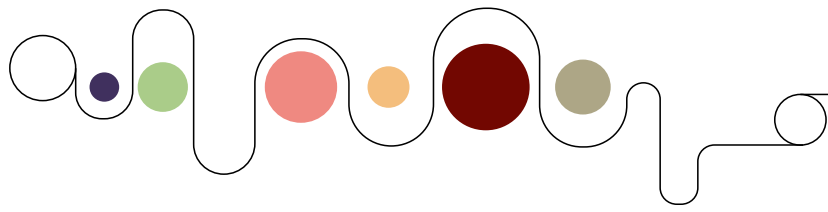
3. Enable Monitoring & Accountability

- Define **metrics of success**, not just outputs but outcomes (e.g., timely decision-making, reduced duplication) and impacts (timely funding/resource allocation, improved nutrition situation).
- Offer **mechanisms for joint monitoring**, encouraging donor-government accountability partnerships.

4. Advance Local Ownership & Capacity

- Emphasize **capacity-building for national actors** in data governance, interpretation, and use





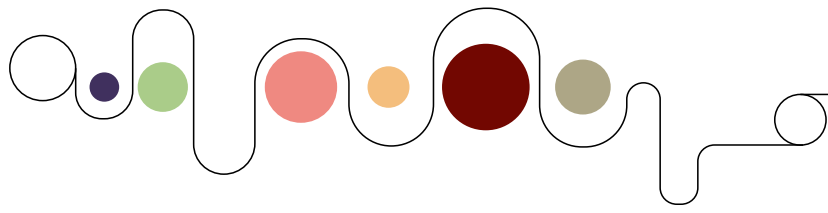
What the roadmap will do for donors and development/humanitarian partners

Provide Strategic Direction

Foster Alignment & Coordination

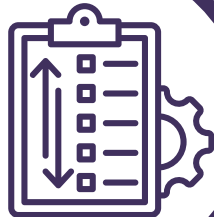
Highlight Investment Opportunities





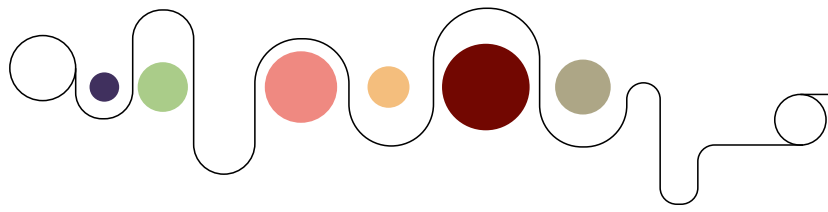
Roadmap Vision

Vision



A coherent, resilient, agile, and action-oriented nutrition information ecosystem for the humanitarian and development peace nexus based on a strong nutrition data value chain





Roadmap pillars

Coordination
for capacity

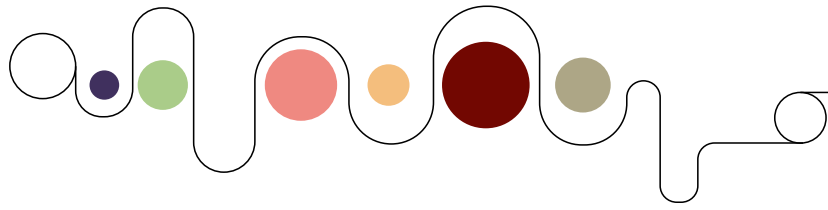
Primary data
collection

Leveraging
routine &
admin data

Metrics,
methods,
and tools

We will provide a snapshot of the rich discussions that have happened over the last 2 days....





Coordination for Capacity

Key Actions

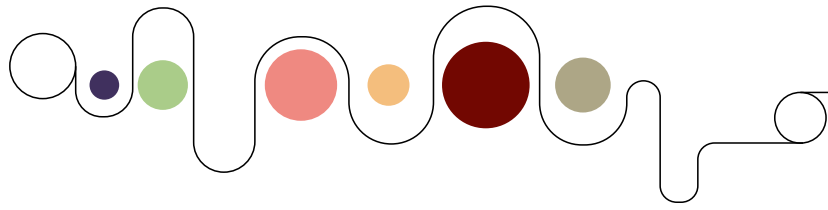
Global Stocktaking at global and regional levels

- Loss of technical expertise and existing expertise
- Losses of experienced professionals with limited investment in talent pipelines and existing professionals and investments
- Existence of uniform NIS with country-level government leadership

Data Sharing and Interoperability

- Push toward clear, standardized protocols for data requesting and sharing across partners
- Growing attention to transparency and accountability in access, timelines, and procedures
- Strengthening capacity in data sharing and interoperability for nutrition





Primary Data Collection

Key Actions

Humanitarian and Development stakeholders to recalibrate what is necessary as primary data:

- Who needs What data when for What Action
- At global AND local level

Empower frontline workers with data that will enable them to make actionable local decision daily

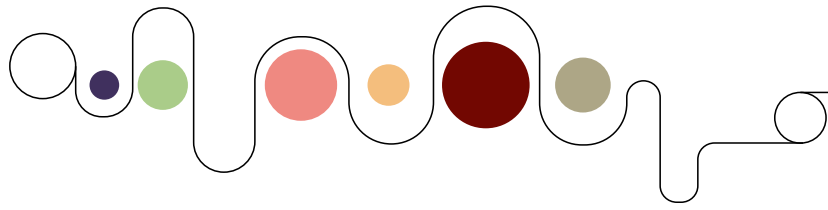
- Develop guidance with minimum set of indicators to be collected at local level
- And set of indicators needed to allow for global progress monitoring

Expand our catalogue of primary data

- Set up task force/working group for this

Design cost efficient primary data collection





Leveraging Routine and Administrative Data

Key Actions

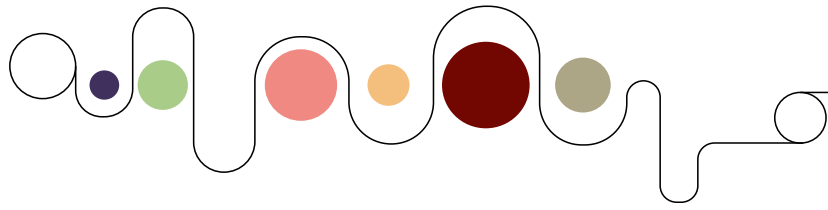
Global Stocktaking at global and regional levels

- Recognition of data losses and uncertainty in fragile and crisis-affected settings and Limited visibility on which data is being collected, where, and by whom
- Prioritisation in response to reduced funding
- Develop guidance on best use of admin data for public health purposes

Building Cross Sectoral Integration without duplication

- Establish a conceptual framework to connect nutrition data with other sectoral systems
- Build on political and technical momentum to break silos between humanitarian and development platforms (e.g., WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR databases)
- Strengthen multi-sectoral data capacity through joint training, quality assurance, and collaborative analysis





Metrics, Methods/Approaches and Tools

Key Actions

Stocktaking

- What already exists/is underway for different approaches

Novel development, e.g., Innovative tools, metrics, methods

- Development of hybrid approaches that combine qualitative and quantitative data
- Experimentation with data aggregation and triangulation using AI/ML tools (incl. LLMs) for low-access or data-sparse settings
- Implementation research

Facilitating harmony, integration and uptake of existing tools, metrics, methods

- Utilising existing tools, metrics, methods approaches

Guidance

- Guidance for wide-spread use, harmonisation of approaches to create clarity for endline users (govs)

Cost

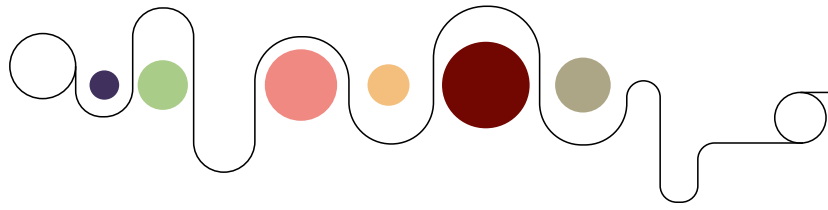
- Costing, trade-offs, value for money



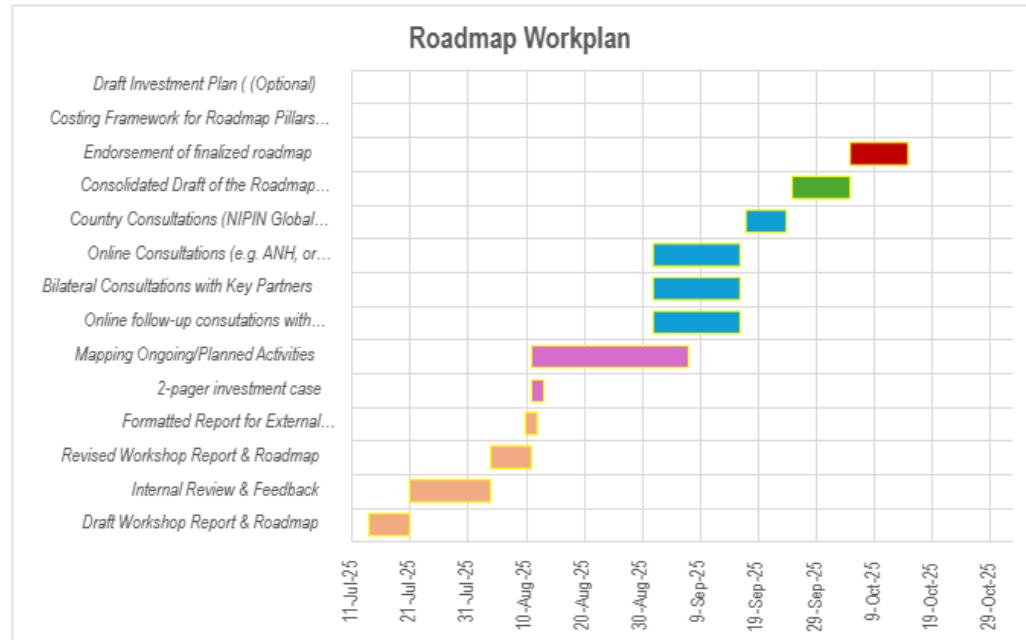
Key take-aways

- **Resilient systems are non-negotiable:** In fragile contexts, disruptions are inevitable — but systems built on a strong nutrition data value chain can adapt, recover, and continue delivering insights.
- **Good Enough Data:** Shift from perfection to *timely, actionable, and context-appropriate data* that supports rapid decisions in dynamic settings.
- **Country leadership & interoperability:** Greater emphasis on national ownership of data systems, with stronger interoperability across agencies, government, and donors to avoid fragmentation — especially for health.
- **Innovation with trust:** Technology and innovation can accelerate progress, but must be balanced with trust, transparency, and local validation.
- **Strong foundations:** Strategy, capacity, governance, and financing remain the pillars that sustain this value chain.
- **Data as a lifeline:** Ultimately, timely, reliable information is not a luxury but a necessity — the backbone of targeted humanitarian action and resilient development.





Next steps



- In-country dialogue (NIPN GG, Zambia)
- Webinar + Open Consultation (ANH Academy, end of October)
- Launch Roadmap, hybrid (Brussels/online) (Third week of November)



NIPN

National Information
Platforms for Nutrition



Nutrition Collective Action Plan

Reed Akin





Nutrition Collective Action Plan

7th NIPN Global Gathering 2025

Reflecting on Progress to Sustain
Nutrition Impact

22-25 September 2025





Table of Contents

1. Importance of filling the nutrition data gap
2. Summary of meetings that led to the need to develop a Nutrition Collective Action Plan
 1. Micronutrient Data in a Changing Landscape
 2. IUNS-ICN 2015
3. Nutrition Collective Action Plan



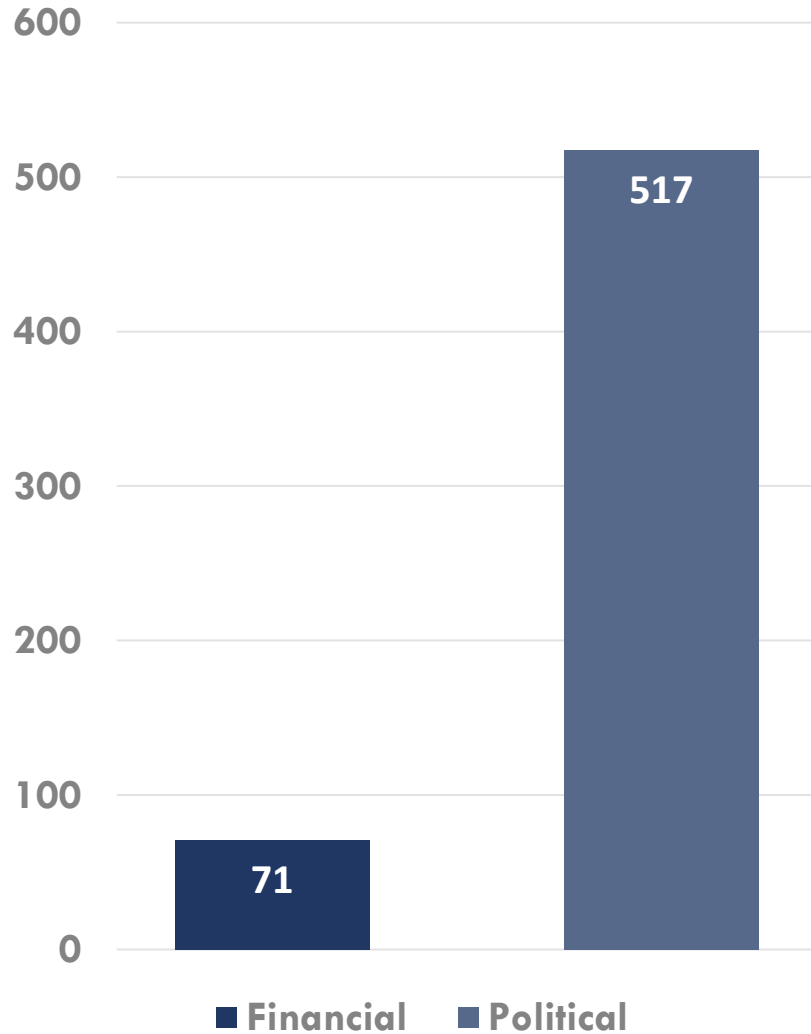
Importance of Filling the Data Gap

- Nutrition data tells us what we should start, continue, and stop
- Recent funding cuts make an already limited nutrition data landscape even more vulnerable
- Need to work together to take action to strengthen the nutrition data value chain



N4G Paris 2025 Commitments

Types of Commitments



About 31% of commitments were self labeled as data and research commitments





Taking Stock: Nutrition Data in DHS

Nutrition Status

- Anthropometry
- **Anemia**
- **Micronutrient status (select countries)**
- Blood Pressure (select countries)
- Blood Glucose (select countries)

Food Security & Diet

- Food Insecurity Experience Scale (module)
- **Minimum Dietary Diversity (women and children)**
- **Infant and Young Child Feeding practices**

Intervention Coverage

- Counselling (Diet, Breastfeeding)
- Food/Cash transfers
- **Supplementation (Fe, VA)**
- Deworming
- **Salt Iodization**
- BF referral (module)
- Rooming-in (module)
- ***Food fortification coverage (proposed for DHS 9)***

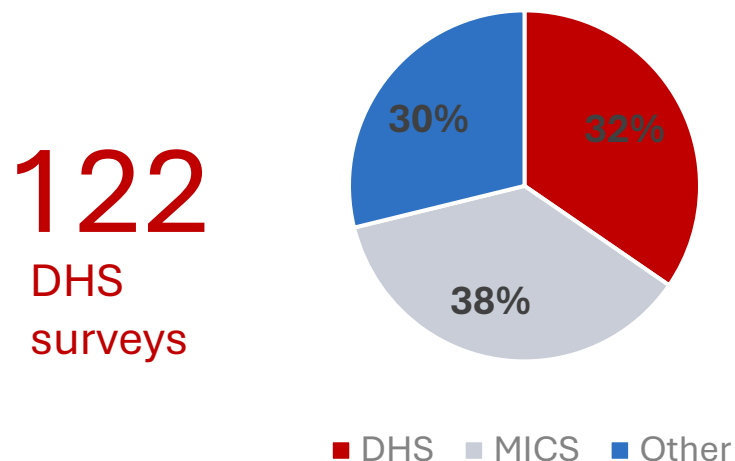
Household characteristics: Demographics, Wealth Index

Other: Records or self report of Birth weight, Diabetes, Hypertension, Cancer, C-section, Hemorrhage

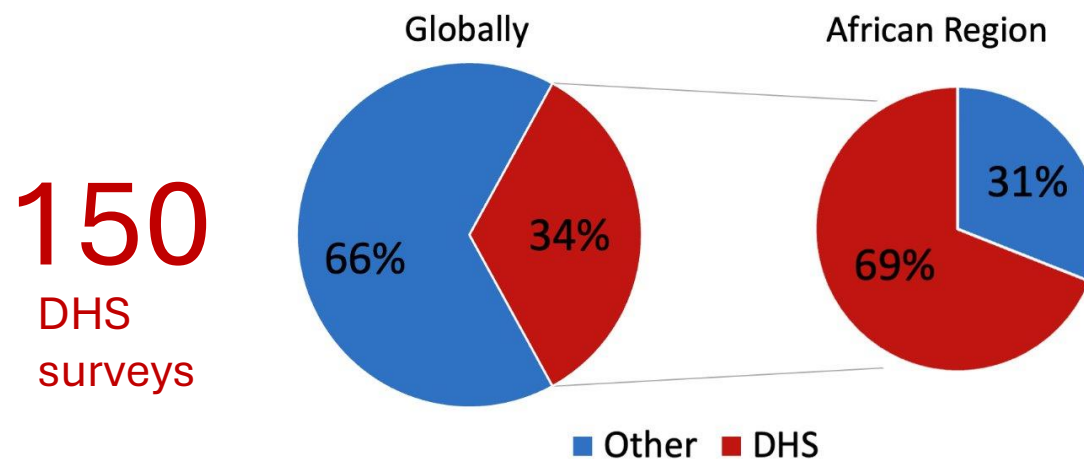


Contribution of Micronutrient Data from DHS

Salt Iodization Coverage (2000 -2022)



Anemia Data Availability (2000 – 2022)



Vitamin A Supplementation – Children (2004 -2022)

143 DHS surveys

Iron/MMS Supplementation – Pregnant women (2004 -2022)

145 DHS surveys



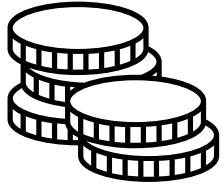
Micronutrient Data in a Changing Landscape: Impacts, Opportunities, and a Collective Way Forward

- Hybrid meeting convened by DInA/MNF and DataDENT in June 2025
- Thirty-eight participants attended, including country actors, UN, technical stakeholders, and donors
- Side meeting to workshop sponsored by the EU-JRC and others: *"Breaking Down Silos: Unifying Humanitarian and Development Efforts through Nutrition Information Systems."*

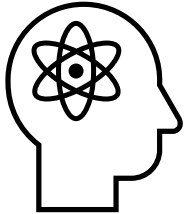




Meeting Outputs



- The impact of funding cuts across the micronutrient data value chain



- Ideas on innovative, cost-effective, and sustainable approaches to support the micronutrient data value chain



- Reached consensus on the need for a collective action plan to strengthen the data value chain





Follow-up at IUNS-ICN in August 2025

- Consensus that more collaboration is needed –among both existing and new actors
- Need to think big!
 - How do we rebuild and strengthen national nutrition data systems?
 - How do we leverage existing systems that have been underutilized (routine health, markets, clinical, infectious)?
 - How do we ensure we are using all the existing data for ultimate impact?
- Position the action plan more broadly, beyond micronutrients; bridging nutrition to the larger public health domain





Leveraging our Collective Knowledge

"Resources are scarce, it should not be the loudest or fastest voice **but a common voice that helps to push the agenda forward and make sure we can get the best data that can support the unique needs countries have** for their various purposes."

- Lynnette Neufeld; Participant of the 'Micronutrient Data in a Changing Landscape: Impacts, opportunities, and a collective way forward' meeting, June 2025





Collective Action Plan for Nutrition Data

- **Purpose:** To support accelerated and sustained progress in strengthening the micronutrient data value chain in low- and middle-income countries
- **Scope:** Prioritized actions structured around: prioritization, collection, curation, analysis, communication, and data use; a cross-cutting section focusing on the financing of nutrition data systems
- **Approach:** Build consensus through online consultations, leverage existing global/regional meetings, survey (and key informant interviews if needed)
- **Output:** Prioritized short-term and long-term actions to address the micronutrient data value chain, including mapping of existing activities





Thank you!

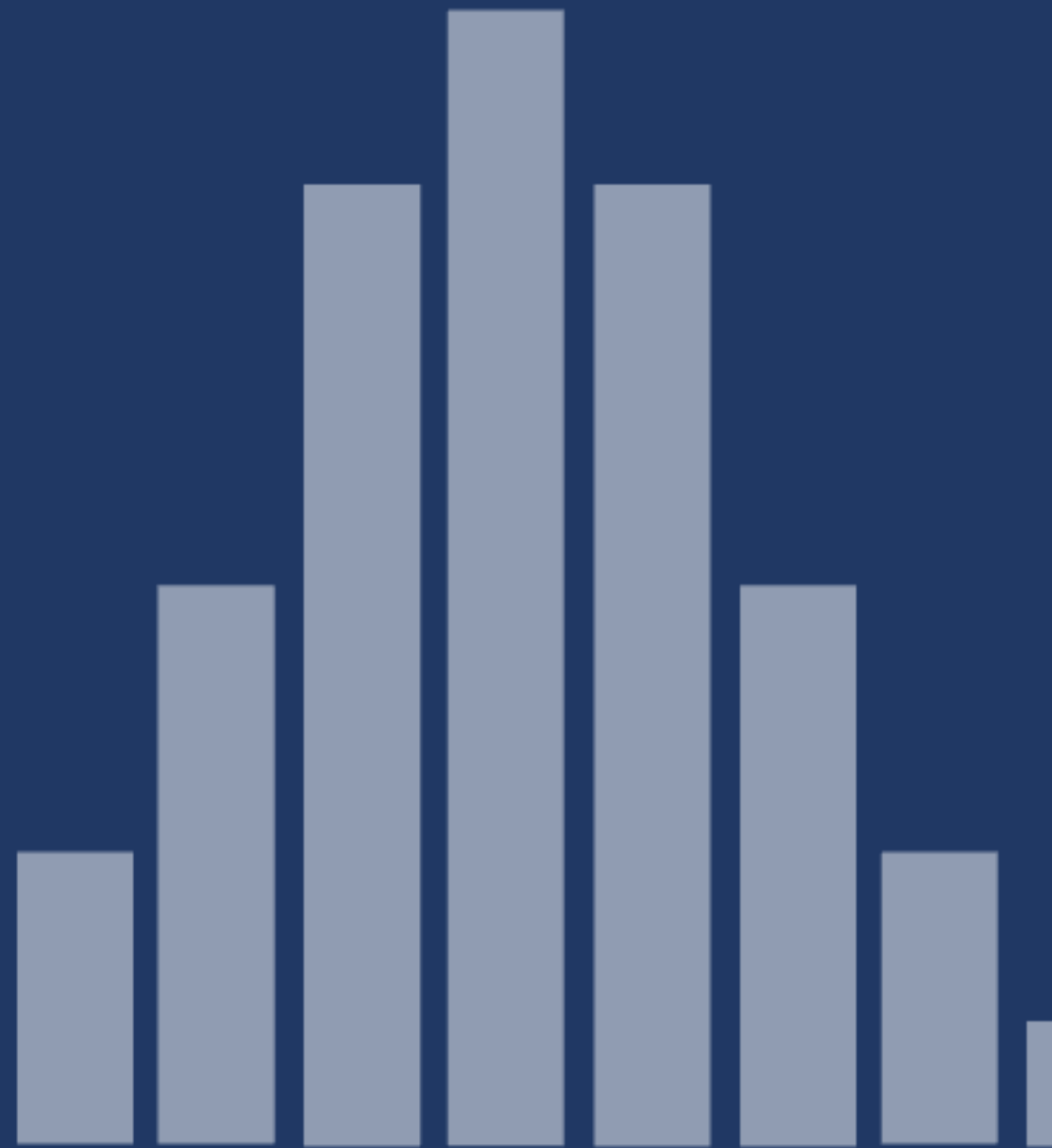
Connect with us!

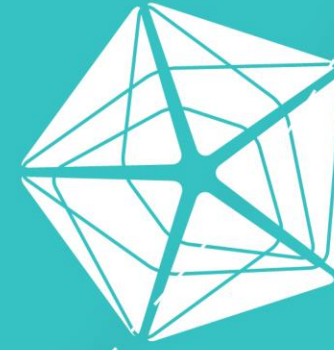
 micronutrientforum.org/micronutrient-data-innovation-alliance/

 DInA@micronutrientforum.org

 [Micronutrient Forum](https://www.linkedin.com/company/micronutrient-forum/)

 [@MNForum](https://twitter.com/MNForum)





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LUNCH BREAK
12h50-13h50





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World Cafe



-

World Café

	Facilitators	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Topic 1	Tatiana/Laura	EN1	FR1	EN2	FR2
Topic 2	Barbara, Julien	FR2	EN1	FR1	EN2
Topic 3	Alina	EN2	FR2	EN1	F1
Topic 4	Reed	FR1	EN2	FR2	EN1
		(FR translation)	(FR translation)	(FR translation)	(FR translation)





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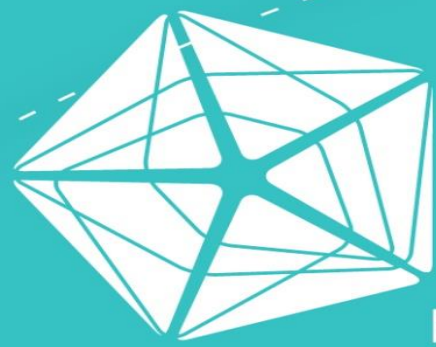


COFFEE BREAK
3.30-4.00





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Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

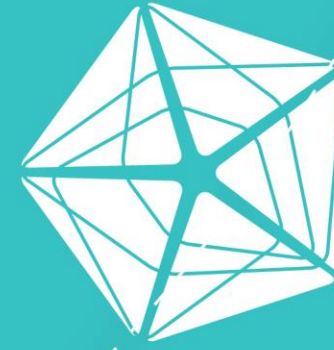


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Plenary for feedback on World Cafe





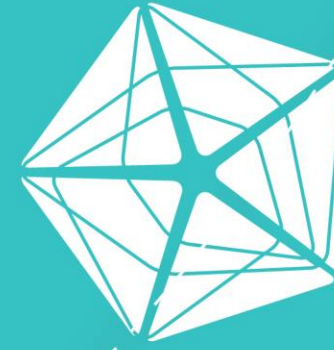
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Day 2 wrap-up

Jane Badham





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CD Task Force Meeting

Julien Chalimbaud, Kim Rimbaud

