



## Fourth NIPN Global Gathering

Mombasa, Kenya  
Grand Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire

4-6 October 2022



C4N-NIPN Global Coordination

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*This report has been developed by Capacity for Nutrition (C4N) – National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) Global Coordination. C4N-NIPN is financed by the European Union, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and implemented by GIZ as part of the Knowledge for Nutrition (K4N) programme. The report does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Commission, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, UNICEF, or any other stakeholder.*

# Organisations and objectives

## 1 Background

The National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) initiative was launched by the European Union in 2015 to support partner countries that are part of the global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and are committed to delivering evidence-based programmes and interventions to improve human nutrition in their progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). The main objective of the NIPN initiative is to create country-led and country-owned information platforms for nutrition to strengthen countries' analysis of nutrition information and data to better inform policies and programmes for improving nutrition. Platforms are currently established in eight countries: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Laos, Niger, and Uganda.

Since 2018, annual global gatherings with all NIPN countries have been organised by the global coordinating unit. The objective is to align and take stock of country progress and facilitate experience and knowledge sharing as well as exchanges on lessons learnt. In 2022, the NIPN Global Gathering (GG) was organised from 4 to 6 October in two locations: Francophone countries met in Grand Bassam, Cote D'Ivoire, while Spanish and Anglophone platform teams met in Mombasa, Kenya. The team from Burkina Faso attended the meeting online due to their inability to travel.

### 1.1 Objectives

With the theme “**Accelerating for results,**” the focus of this fourth Global Gathering was to identify areas for acceleration within the NIPN processes to ensure the sustainability of the platforms in the long term.

The specific objectives of the 2022 Global Gathering were:

- to identify **major achievements and remaining challenges** that enable or hinder platforms from achieving more in less time;
- to promote **good practices** around automatization and **institutionalization** of each function of the NIPN;
- to identify **key steps** that will lead the NIPN platforms toward **sustainability**.

### 1.2 Format and methodology

The meeting used a **mix of methods** (panel discussions, informative sessions, working group and virtual exchanges between platforms) to maximise learning and exchanges between the participants within and across hubs. The agenda is available in Annex 1. The list of participants is available in Annex 2. The Global Gathering took place before the official Launch of NIPN phase II, to feed into strategic discussions with donors and representatives from the implementing partners.

### 1.3 Expectations

On day 1, participants expressed their expectations for the workshop, which were as follows:

- to meet members of other country platforms as well as NIPN Global Coordination in person;
- to learn from others' experiences, challenges and solutions on specific topics, such as platform; set-up, data management, financial arrangement, platform ownership, multi-sectoral approach;
- to have a clearer vision of the needs for phase II;
- to clarify roles and responsibilities between implementing partners, country platforms and the Global Coordination team;
- to better understand the pathways toward sustainability of NIPN.

## 2 NIPN settings in countries

### 2.1 Institutional settings

On day 1, each country platform presented its structure and institutional setting. This provided partners with the opportunity to better understand the complexity and diversity of NIPN structures, as each team is organized according to specific needs and its national context. All country platforms are structured around three main components: i) policy component, ii) data component, iii) technical assistance. While in some countries, NIPN is hosted primarily within the national statistical authority (Kenya, Niger, Burkina Faso, Uganda), other NIPN platforms are hosted within the entity responsible for multisectoral coordination (Laos, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia). In Guatemala, the policy component of the initiative is hosted by the Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SESAN), under the Presidency.

The complexity and diversity of the country NIPN set up can be directly attributed to the nature of this multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder project. No country has raised the need to change its current set-up, established during phase I of the project, which leads to the assumption that despite the complexity, the set-ups are the best possible. Implementing partners (IPs) and technical assistance provision to each NIPN country also vary:

#### Technical assistance entities:

Research institutions:

- IFPRI – Ethiopia
- CATIE (Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center) – Guatemala.

Consultancy firms:

- SOFRECO – Niger.

UNICEF:

- Côte d'Ivoire
- Lao PDR
- Uganda
- Burkina Faso
- Kenya.

GIZ:

- Ethiopia
- Niger.

#### Implementing Partners:

NIPN is implemented in countries through three implementing partners (IPs): GIZ, CATIE and UNICEF. In the second phase of the initiative, **CATIE** will continue to implement NIPN in Guatemala with a direct contract with the European Delegation. Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Lao PDR and Uganda will be directly implemented by **UNICEF**, while the responsible for the implementation in Ethiopia and Niger will be GIZ.

### 2.2 Human Resources structure

NIPN platform teams are diverse in their Human Resources (HR) composition. The table below provides an overview of the HR composition and the institutional set-up of each country platform.

**Table 1: HR composition**

COUNTRY	NIPN TEAM COMPOSITION	SET-UP		
		POLICY COMPONENT	DATA COMPONENT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
<b>Implemented by: CATIE</b>				
<b>Guatemala</b>	9 members, full-time	SESAN <sup>1</sup>	SESAN/CATIE <sup>2</sup>	CATIE
<b>Implemented by: GIZ</b>				
<b>Ethiopia</b>	8 members, full-time and 1 part-time	EPHI <sup>3</sup>	EPHI	IFPRI <sup>4</sup> GIZ
<b>Niger</b>	17 members, full-time	HC3N <sup>5</sup>	INS <sup>6</sup>	Consultancy Firm GIZ
<b>Implemented by: UNICEF</b>				
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	6 members, full-time	Nutrition Directorate of the Ministry of Health	INSD <sup>7</sup>	UNICEF
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	7 members, full-time	SE-CONNAPE <sup>8</sup>	SE-CONNAPE	UNICEF
<b>Kenya</b>	10 members, full-time	KIPPRA <sup>9</sup>	KNBS <sup>10</sup>	UNICEF
<b>Lao PDR</b>	2 members, full-time and 5 part-time	NIER <sup>11</sup>	Centre for Development Policy Research	UNICEF
<b>Uganda</b>	8 members, full-time and 2 part-time	OPM <sup>12</sup>	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS)	UNICEF

For more information on the profile of the NIPN platform team members, please refer to Annex 3.

### 2.3 Summary of progress from the Global Gathering 2021

On the first day of the Global Gathering, the main results from last year's Global Gathering<sup>13</sup> were presented through a constructive and active discussion. The objectives were to provide an opportunity for platforms to reflect on achievements and challenges faced by the NIPN platforms in the past year.

<sup>1</sup> Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security

<sup>2</sup> Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre

<sup>3</sup> Ethiopian Public Health Institute

<sup>4</sup> International Food Policy Research Institute

<sup>5</sup> High-Commissariat to the initiative 3N

<sup>6</sup> National Statistics Institute

<sup>7</sup> National Institute of Statistics and Demography

<sup>8</sup> Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Nutrition, Food and Early Childhood Development

<sup>9</sup> Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis

<sup>10</sup> Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

<sup>11</sup> National Institute for Economic Research

<sup>12</sup> Office of the Prime Minister

<sup>13</sup> For Burkina and Uganda, no action points were formulated during GG 2021.

COUNTRY	ACTION POINT 2021	PROGRESS 2022
BURKINA FASO	N/A	Increased engagement with external stakeholders: -17 ministries contributing to the initiative - initiated enegeements with academia
ETHIOPIA	NIPN can support M&E framework by strengthening capacity of actors across the data generation and use chain.	NIPN Ethiopia has been improving the capacity of the M&E Officer by providing training on data analysis, evidence generation and supporting indicators definition
GUATEMALA	Strengthen advocacy in multi-sectoral planning, programming and investment at national, departmental and municipal levels	In the past year and a half, steady progress has been made in scaling - up the initiatives towards the 22 departments and 114 municipalities
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Support consensus on the common results framework and monitoring indicators for the NNP 2021-2025	Elaboration of a compendium of indicators in collaboration with all the sectors to support standardization in the collection of data.
KENYA	Improving gaps in quality data	Focus on organisation of capacity building activity including on conducting quality of indicators and data sources assessment.
LAO PDR	Explore new partnerships (i.e., academia, private sector)	Lao PDR worked on strengthening the engagement with academia and organized workshops in different provinces of the country to engage stakeholder (UN agency, research institute, NGOs) and to start a decentralisation process of the NIPN.
NIGER	Strengthening the sectoral statistical systems, by collecting available indicators	Niger involved several sectors aiming to harmonize the data harvesting.
UGANDA	N/A	Capacities development trainings on basic data analysis delivered to Ministry's staff to allow them to be able to do basic analyses

Fig. 1: Summary of Progress

### 3 Accelerating for results

#### 3.1 What does acceleration mean?

The following three panellists were invited to share their perspectives on the topic “Accelerating NIPN for results”:

- Prosper Dakurah, NIPN Coordinator LAO PDR Coordinator, UNICEF
- Eduardo Say, NIPN Coordinator Guatemala, CATIE
- Xavier Pavard, NIPN Project Manager, EC INTPA-F3

The panellists answered the following questions:

- What could "acceleration" mean in the context of NIPN?
- Why is it timely to discuss this concept now?

**Xavier PAVARD** emphasized the complexities of acceleration. Firstly, knowledge and data inform actions for nutrition, hence the importance of having a clear understanding of what the initiative wishes to achieve,

leveraging results from the first phase and identifying the key indicators that will allow measuring the efficiency of these actions.

Secondly, no action for development has a chance of succeeding if there is a lack of involvement of national stakeholders. It is therefore essential to ensure the involvement of the national authorities.

Xavier concluded by emphasising that complete ownership at the operational level from all national authorities is needed, to ensure that political decision-making is applied on the ground.

Drawing from the Guatemala experience, **Eduardo SAY** identified five dimensions of acceleration that NIPNs should consider:

1. The project needs to be tied to political institutions, and as such, it needs to be embedded in the political landscape.
2. To support implementation, strict technical requirements must be in place to ensure adequate governance.
3. Consultations with ministries and secretariats and academia are essential.
4. Timely implementation: regarding acceleration, it is important to be mindful that 3-4 years is not a sufficient timeframe to assess change and its sustainability. It is to be expected that some NIPN countries are more advanced than others in their acceleration and sustainability processes.
5. In terms of sustainability, it is important to consider how operational structures can be adapted to fit those of government structures.

**Prosper DAKURAH** highlighted that NIPN's first phase was an opportunity to introduce and institutionalise NIPN within government structures, focusing on evidence-based programming for nutrition. Going forward, he identified several areas for acceleration, to ensure NIPN continues contributing to improving nutrition outcomes:

1. Data management: considerations need to be given as to whether robust systems are in place to track malnutrition management.
2. Progress/positioning of NIPNs: are NIPN platforms in a good position to support policy decision making on nutrition?
3. Capacity strengthening needs to be systematic, evidence based, with government-owned and mainstreamed processes.
4. NIPN scope and reach. It is important that NIPN impacts policies at both national and local levels, contributing to global nutrition narratives.
5. Government to take leadership and ownership of NIPN in Lao PDR.

### 3.2 Examples from countries

When talking about acceleration and streamlining NIPN processes, the platforms explored the practical applications of accelerating NIPN processes in the day-to-day activities of the NIPN platforms. **Niger and Guatemala** led the session by sharing their experiences and lessons learnt around this topic with all participants. For more information on the presentation, please see Annex 4.

The session was then followed by a Q&A session directed at Guatemala and Niger. In the Q&A, platform teams were able to exchange on best practices about acceleration. Some of the questions and topics that were discussed included:

1. Information on the variety of different stakeholders involved in the policy question formulation process.
2. A discussion on the different steps of the accelerated policy formulation process, and how these translated into a data analysis plan; whether the quality of results was hindered by this acceleration.
3. An exchange on the different methodologies, if any, that are in place to track use of data to inform policies and programmes.
4. Strategies and solutions to foster stakeholder buy-in for data analysis plan endorsement.

### 3.3 Working groups discussions

#### Technical Working Groups

The pre-requisites to ensure that NIPN processes can be mainstreamed and accelerated during the second phase are to understand, identify and address the main setbacks that hinder the effective functioning of the NIPN Operational Cycle. To facilitate these discussions, experts from the same field were grouped together to discuss challenges, opportunities and strengths relating to their day-to-day work. A second part of the discussion focused on identifying potential solutions to the problems raised. Based on the composition of the teams in Kenya and Ivory Coast, six main groups were identified:

- NIPN Coordinators
- NIPN Data Analysts
- NIPN Nutritionists, Policy Advisors
- Communication Experts
- Internal management/Strategic positioning of NIPN
- External actors (external policy)/ Multisectoral coordination group.

For more details on the discussions held during this session, please refer to Annex 5.

**Table 2: Results Technical Working Groups**

WORKING GROUPS	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES	POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS
NIPN Coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competing priorities due to shared position of staff between NIPN and host institution tasks</li> <li>• Workload vs staff resources</li> <li>• Sustainability of the platform</li> <li>• Decentralization: resources vs. sub-national levels</li> <li>• Capacities in NIPN communication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy through NIPN for prioritization of Nutrition in national political agenda</li> <li>• Collaboration with multistakeholder environment to better formulate and address policy questions</li> <li>• Support of NIPN to FNS survey, data analysis plans, outcome and output indicator definitions and routine data monitoring</li> <li>• Decentralization/ regionalization of NIPN should be explored where possible</li> </ul>	

WORKING GROUPS	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES	POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS
<b>NIPN Data Analysts</b>	<p>Standardization of processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of standardized indicator definitions and indicator methodologies</li> <li>• Different data collection methodologies (face-to-face vs remote; paper vs digital) and data quality</li> <li>• Issues with data sources, microdata access through sectors</li> <li>• Data representativeness and data analysis</li> <li>• Reporting bias</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital transformation, leveraging on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open data sources and policies within national government</li> <li>2. Application of digital (offline) tools for data collection</li> <li>3. Systems interoperability</li> <li>4. Strengthen links with academia</li> <li>5. Further investments for common repositories for health and nutrition data</li> <li>6. Geospatial data, linking existing survey data to census data using geocodes</li> <li>7. Invest in data visualization CD, big data and digital platforms for CD</li> </ol> </li> <li>• CB/CD of sectoral departments</li> <li>• Harmonisation of data quality standards and indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder engagement and multisectoral coordination to establish and define a common approach to similar data collection efforts.</li> <li>• Common framework, coordinated approach and common planning</li> </ul>
<b>NIPN Nutritionists and Policy Advisors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long PQF<sup>14</sup> process</li> <li>• Understanding the meaning of “influencing policy-makers” and what is meant by <i>policy</i>. What can be realistically achieved?</li> </ul>	<p>PQF process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revision of questions already received in the first cycle. Need to assess if still time-relevant</li> </ul> <p>Influencing policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy for nutrition across sectors, understanding that nutrition goes beyond health</li> </ul>	<p>PQF process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train actors involved in PQF</li> <li>• Develop a slimmer process/methodology</li> <li>• Develop a compendium of questions that can be revised over the course of the project</li> </ul> <p>Influencing policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More specific definition of policy. Potentially target key policies that can bring change at the programmatic level</li> <li>• Programmatic-related issues to be included in the technical guidance notes</li> <li>• Revision of theory of change</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> Policy Question Formulation (PQF)

WORKING GROUPS	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES	POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS
<b>NIPN Communication experts</b>	<p>External communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the platforms known to decision makers in other countries;</li> <li>• Adapt the communication to target audience (nutritionists / general public);</li> <li>• Make the products and activities of the platforms visible (media coverage)</li> </ul> <p>Internal communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchanges between platforms, sharing of lessons-learned</li> <li>• Lack of communication skills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International events where decision-makers are present</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More CD in communication</li> <li>• Utilise innovative tools, adapt/revise communication channels</li> <li>• Identify skillsets to target capacity strengthening activities and develop a communication plan</li> <li>• establish regular exchanges between platforms (virtual)</li> <li>• study missions to other NIPN countries</li> </ul>
<b>NIPN internal management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translating evidence into policy</li> <li>• HR: appropriateness, timely recruitment, correct expertise</li> <li>• Overlap of Phase I and II in some countries</li> <li>• Difficult governance</li> <li>• Understanding the role of Global Support team. Current role not aligned with countries requirements and needs</li> <li>• Positioning of NIPN varies from country to country with different progress levels</li> <li>• Regionalisation of the platforms: allocation of resources, sub-national structures</li> </ul>	<p>Governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of Implementing Partners may facilitate governance and lighten bureaucracy.</li> </ul> <p>From evidence to policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with Ministries to generate demand</li> </ul> <p>Positioning NIPN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NIPN set-up Phase I is the best possible for most countries, however opportunities are available to improve the operating processes</li> <li>• Leverage on role of sub-national nutrition committees where sub-national structures are not well-developed</li> </ul>	<p>Governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transferring some processes to IPs may facilitate governance and lighten bureaucracy.</li> </ul> <p>From evidence to policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Find a balance between existing data and “perfect” data.</li> <li>• Involve university students in data management and NIPN knowledge.</li> </ul> <p>Regionalisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Careful planning in allocation of resources</li> <li>• Revision of terminology to avoid differentiation among regions</li> <li>• Leverage on role of sub-national nutrition committees where sub-national structures are not well-developed</li> </ul>
<b>External policy: external actors and multisectoral coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing sectoral Information Systems: strengthening synergies and avoiding duplication</li> </ul>	<p>Collaboration with other systems/initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NIPN to play a role in strengthening routine data system</li> </ul>	<p>High turnover in sectoral departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entire M&amp;E department to contribute to NIPN</li> </ul>

WORKING GROUPS	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES	POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence briefs based on high data quality</li> <li>High turnover in sectoral departments: changes in focal points</li> <li>Engagement with sectoral departments</li> <li>Validation of NIPN products by higher entities, in charge of multisectoral coordination can create bottleneck</li> </ul>	<p>Evidence-based documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilise political opportunities (i.e., elections) to gather data/evidence from sub-national level</li> </ul> <p>Engagement with sectoral departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NIPN could produce analysis to support sectoral development plans</li> </ul>	<p>rather than appointed individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued CD and advocacy activities for Nutrition</li> </ul> <p>Engagement with sectoral departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Align sectoral and NIPN needs</li> <li>Include time allocation for multisectoral meetings into sectoral budget</li> <li>Facilitate involvement of sectors, academia and research into NIPN operational cycle</li> </ul> <p>Validation of NIPN products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Request technical validation only</li> </ul>

#### FEEDBACK:

At the end of the exchanges, most of the participants provided the following feedback:

- Request by group:** set-up regular exchanges across the technical teams, on a quarterly basis
- General Feedback:** have the next Global Gathering organised by technical groups rather than countries. Parallel sessions by focus area were suggested.

## 4 Paving the path toward sustainability

### 4.1 Theoretical approach: From the acceleration of NIPN to Sustainability

The sustainability theme was introduced by C4N NIPN's Julien Chalimbaud and Ingo Neu. Julien Chalimbaud started the session by providing an overview of the efforts that have been made to ensure sustainability of NIPN platforms. These include sustainability plans developed by the Niger, Ethiopia, and Côte d'Ivoire platforms, as well as a webinar on sustainability which took place in June 2021.

Different evidence products (Mid-Term Reviews, Result-Oriented Monitoring) emerging from NIPN countries have covered the topic of sustainability at least partially. These insights are summarised in a sustainability report, which was recently drafted by NIPN Global Coordination, and includes a review of experiences and plans for sustaining NIPN platforms. Global Coordination is currently drafting a Guidance Note on Sustainability, which will be made available on the NIPN Global website.

The framework for sustainability of NIPN platforms is based on 3 core principles:

1. Technical sustainability
2. Institutional sustainability
3. Financial sustainability



Fig. 2: definition of the different forms of sustainability

These principles highlight that without funding, it is difficult to ensure platform sustainability. To secure funding, there is a **need for policymakers to be convinced of the added value of NIPN**. To achieve this objective, valuable and robust information/evidence are required.

Different elements need to be considered: i) embedding NIPN in the governance of institutions by using existing committees, ii) considering the culture of the institution, and following its procedures. Linking NIPN platforms with national priorities and policies in the governance of institutions can be achieved by including the role of platforms in the National Nutrition Plan & institutional structures.

**The three forms of sustainability are closely interlinked:** financial sustainability can be a result of institutional and technical sustainability. Without adequate (quantitative and qualitative) technical capacities, hosts organisations will not be able to maintain their institutional commitment and to allocate budget and human resources to run NIPN in the long term. Platforms therefore were encouraged to plan for diversification of external sources of funding, while increasing internal resource needs. Similarly, **there is a need to clearly define resource needs, and the costs involved to sustain a platform.**

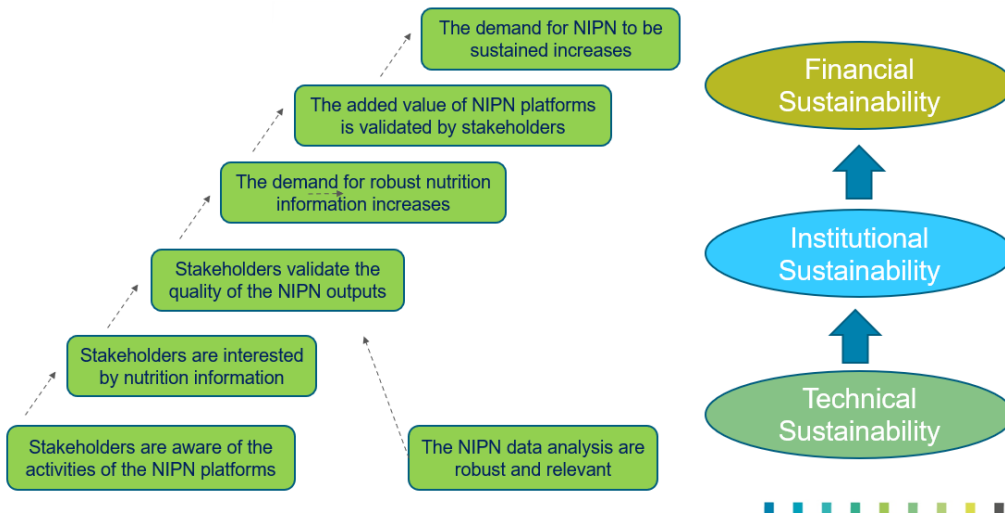


Fig. 3: How to move from technical to financial sustainability

Ingo Neu presented on the topic of “Analysing NIPN functions to be sustained”. For sustainability to be achieved, practical guidelines in the form of an action plan are required. As Phase II activities have started across several platforms, considerations around sustainability need to be given primary importance.

The presentation touched upon some of the outputs and functions that could be sustained, which include but are not limited to:

1. Policy question formulation process
2. Multisectoral data collection, analysis, quality assurance etc
3. Communication of evidence to policy/decision makers (advocacy)
4. Capacity Needs Assessment/Development
5. M&E
6. Studies, policy briefs
7. Website, dashboards
8. Other

For each output and function, participants were invited to reflect on the following questions:

- a. What are the options to sustain them?
- b. Which resources are required?
- c. What processes are required to transfer the functions/outputs?
- d. What is the timeline?
- e. What are the Human Resources needs?

#### 4.2 Working group discussions

In Kenya, the 5 country platforms were then given 60 minutes to discuss the NIPN functions to be sustained within their platforms. The outcomes of the discussions looked at the functions that NIPN platform teams identified as needed beyond the end of the projects. The identified functions are summarised in the table below:

**Table 3: Sustainability of NIPN functions, Kenyan hub**

OUTPUTS TO BE SUSTAINED	COUNTRIES				
	ETHIOPIA	KENYA	GUATEMALA	LAO PDR	UGANDA
PQF	Modification of PQF in order to be sustained	Role of KIPPRA and SECTORS	1 <sup>st</sup> cycle to be completed	Structured approach to engage policymakers regularly, active engagement of the NNC	Utilise existing multisectoral meetings to sustain PQF and revise membership
Dashboards	National and subnational dashboards: Update and make user-friendly/ interactive				Establish and make dashboard functional as incentive to foster engagement of other sectors Continue hosting on OPM/UBOS website
Capacity development	To support and facilitate		Online CD on: - Operational Framework/Logframe		Should be continuous but

OUTPUTS TO BE SUSTAINED	COUNTRIES				
	ETHIOPIA	KENYA	GUATEMALA	LAO PDR	UGANDA
	evidence-based decision-making		-Data Analysis -Use of data -Strengthening CD at sub-national level		concerns due to high staff turnover
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Support national M&E, coordination systems and frameworks	M&E for NPANs	M&E support for NPAN including support of analysis of gaps in FNS national policy		Use existing government M&E to monitor NIPN recommendations
<b>Communication</b>	-Improve process of preparing briefs to present evidence in a more accessible way -Communication & evidence to policymakers using updated communication strategy		More specific studies, policy briefs (WASH, governance indicators)	- Communication of evidence to community of practitioners -Synthesis of publications (Quarterly bulletins)	
<b>Data management</b>	Sustain Data Repository through alignment with national data management centre	- Multisectoral data collection -Maintain Data Repository	- Multisectoral data collection - Quality Assurance (SOP and standardisation in process)	- Data Repository -Multisectoral data collection, quality assurance (in the long-term: transfer to institutions with competitive advantage)	Strengthen the existing data sources to collect nutrition-related indicators (PNSD; NSI)  Use of digitalised systems to improve processes (track progress and collect data)

In the meantime, countries in the Côte d'Ivoire hub identified solutions to challenges identified during the technical group discussions that match their context.

Table 4: Sustainability of NIPN functions, Côte d'Ivoire hub

OUTPUTS TO BE SUSTAINED	COUNTRIES		
	BURKINA FASO	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	NIGER
<b>Data analysis</b>	Initiation of sectors to data clearance; Training on data anonymisation; Issuance of statistical visa by the INS;	In order to have quality sectoral data to feed the platform, Côte d'Ivoire plans to refine the diagnosis of the information systems of the different sectors. This will allow for capacity building based on identified needs.	
<b>Multisectoral coordination</b>	Strengthen the capacities of non-nutritionist actors; Identification of issues specific to sectors and supporting them in the analysis; Validation of PNIN products by the body superior to PNIN: GPOP;	Côte d'Ivoire proposes that to further involve nutrition-sensitive sectors, advocacy should be conducted with the support of the SUN Focal Point and the Executive Secretary of CONNAPE with a view to institutionalizing nutrition in the various sectors	The operationalization of all PNSN governance bodies
<b>Communication</b>	Make the platform known to the planning managers of the sectoral departments through dissemination meetings Adapt the products to the target audience through the development of communication media and communicated through channels communications. Media coverage of PNIN activities	Côte d'Ivoire recognises that it is necessary to move from the evidence generated to their communication to policies to encourage decision-making. To do so, it was established that the evidence generated should be made available to the SUN Focal Point in order to have it validated by the CONNAPE Technical Committee and endorsed by the Decision-making Committee.	Implement the NIPN communication plan
<b>Strategic positioning of NIPN</b>	Take into account the conclusions of the ongoing NIPN sustainability study Advocate for NIPN funding Further dissemination of NIPN evidence to decision-makers	In order to make the platform sustainable, it was recommended to strengthen the existing framework which is giving good results. To this end, it is proposed that the NIPN is included in the organisational scheme of SE-CONNAPE.	Seize the opportunity of the ongoing reform at the National Institute of Statistics (INS) for the positioning of the NIPN into the organisation chart of the INS. A technical note resulting from the sustainability study already exists, the team must

OUTPUTS TO BE SUSTAINED	COUNTRIES		
	BURKINA FASO	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	NIGER
			update it in order to share it with the General Management and the HC3N.

## 5 Key messages and action points

Each country platform formulated key messages and action points to be implemented to accelerate implementation of NIPN in the coming months.

### Burkina Faso

- Register NIPN actions in the long term (Sustainability of the PNIN);
- Mobilize resources for better nutrition financing (specifically NIPN) to achieve better results;
- Make the platform known to those responsible for sector planning.

### Ethiopia

- NIPN to prepare standardised FNS priority indicator definitions
- NIPN to provide capacity building and training to regional representatives as an entry point on routine data use and data visualisation;
- Operationalization of multisector indicators to track the implementation;
- Translating NIPN outputs into infographics/policy briefs/social media posts for policy makes, media, researchers, programme implementers.

### Guatemala

- Strengthen engagement with academia including through advocacy in SESAN;
- Focus on and strengthen the data analysis with support (i.e., Global Support);
- Strengthen communication process from findings to influencing actions and projects and further policies.

### Côte d'Ivoire

- Necessity of reinforce communication on:
  - visibility of NIPN
  - results from NIPN
- Strengthen information systems of contributing sectors for better quality data;
- Produce results of interest to all contributing partners and sectors;
- Include NIPN into organisational scheme of the SE-CONNAPE.

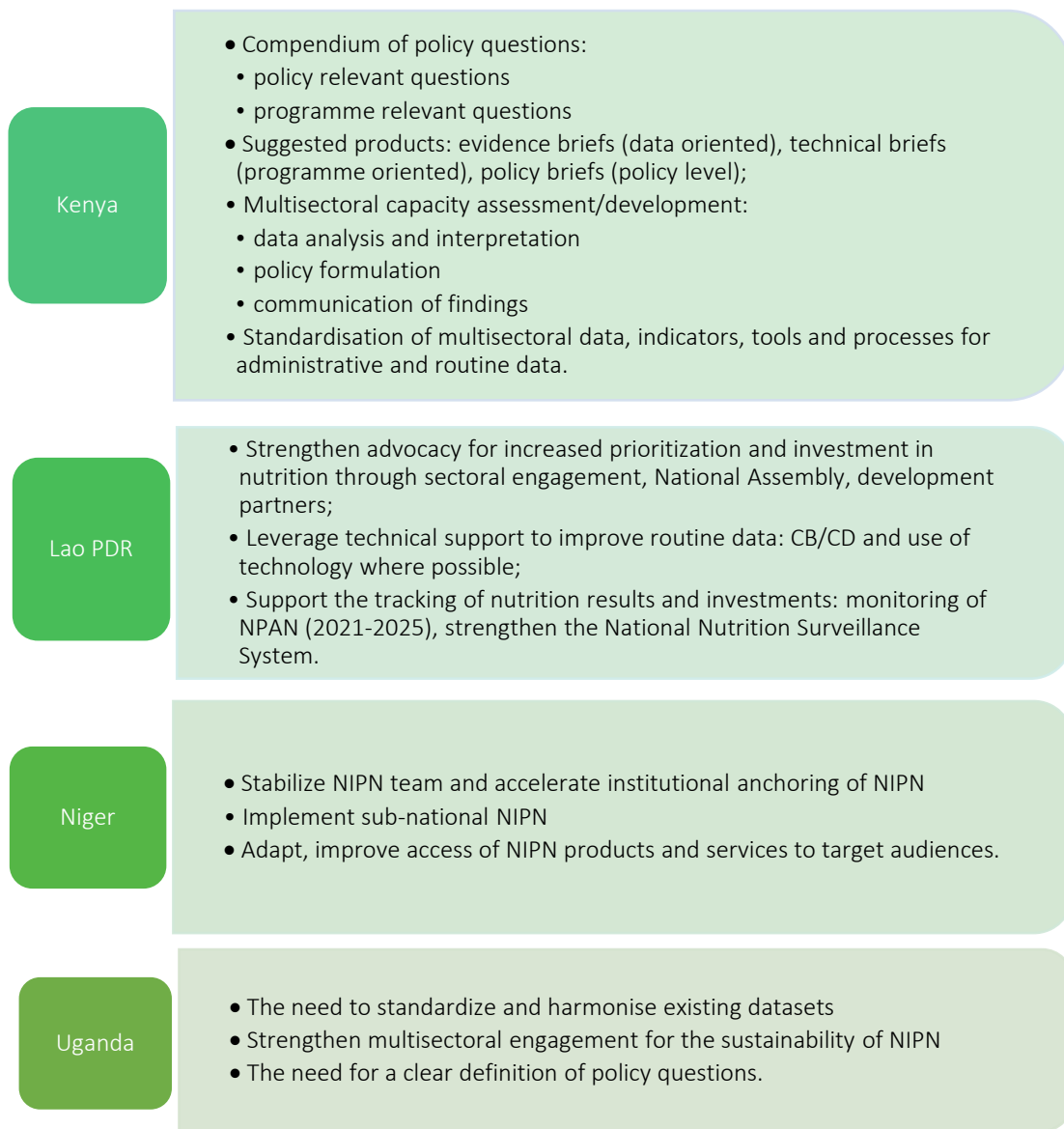


Fig. 4: Key messages and action points

## 6 Conclusion and next steps

This year's Global Gathering was implemented successfully, and the objectives set were met. Each country shall be responsible to implement the action points identified during the meeting and are the exchanges at the gathering have given new impetus to this process. Global Coordination will continue to support with the monitoring of implemented actions through the quarterly monitoring progress meetings (QPM) and time will be allocated to review the action points developed by each platform during the next Global Gathering in 2023.

A Capacity Development Task Force (TF) will be implemented with members nominated by each country<sup>15</sup> to discuss needs and best practices around this topic. The TF will meet in person during the next Global Gathering.

Platform teams welcomed the opportunity to meet in person during this year's event and encouraged these face-to-face exchanges, including through potential regional networking. Global Coordination together with IPs and donors keep this possibility in mind in the implementation of their work plans in the coming year.

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<sup>15</sup> See annex 6

## Annex 1: Agendas

### NIPN GLOBAL GATHERING 2022 - Kenya Hub

Accelerating for Results

DAY I: Tuesday 4 <sup>th</sup> October 2022, 09:15- 17:15 EAT		
Topic	Time (EAT)	Location
Registration	09:00 - 09:30	On site
Opening of Day I	09:45 - 10:05	On site
Welcome and Opening Speeches	10:05 - 11:15	On site
Break // 11:15 - 11:45		
Teambuilding activity	11:45 - 12:30	On site
Lunch Break // 12:30 - 13:30		
Welcome Online	13:45 - 14:05	Plenary (online)
NIPN Set-Up and teams	14h:05 - 15:35	Plenary (online)
Break // 15:35 - 16:05		
Networking	16:05 - 16:35	On site
Progress on action points from GG 2021	16:35 - 17:15	Plenary (online)
Preparation for Day II	17:15 - 17:25	On site

## NIPN GLOBAL GATHERING 2022 - Kenya Hub

Accelerating for Results

Day II: Wednesday 5 <sup>th</sup> October 2022, 08:45 - 17:10 EAT		
Topic	Time (EAT)	Location
Registration	08:45 - 09:15	
Instructions	09:20 - 09:30	On site
Group discussions	09:30 - 10:30	On site
Break // 10:30 - 11:00		
Platform group discussions	11:00 - 12:00	On site
Lunch Break // 12:00 - 13:00		
Accelerating NIPN for results: What is acceleration, looking forward	13:15 - 13:30	Plenary (online)
NIPN country examples	13:30 - 14:00	Plenary (online)
Q&A Discussion	14:00 - 14:30	Plenary (online)
Break // 14:30 - 15:00		
From acceleration of NIPN to sustainability: pathways to sustainability	15:00 - 15:30	Plenary (online)
Closing of online sessions	15:30 - 15:40	Plenary (online)
Group work	15:40 - 16:40	On site
Platform feedback	16:40 - 17:10	On site

## NIPN GLOBAL GATHERING 2022 - Kenya Hub

Accelerating for Results

Day III: Thursday 6 <sup>th</sup> October 2022, 08:30 - 11:00 EAT		
Topic	Time (EAT)	Location
Registration	08:30 - 08:55	On site
Welcome Day III	09:00 - 09:05	On site
Take-away messages from GG	09:05 - 09:55	On site
Looking forward, action points	09:55 - 10:55	On site
Closing	10:55 - 11:00	On site
Collaboration with other initiatives (Optional)	11:00 - 12:00	Plenary (online)

## NIPN GLOBAL GATHERING 2022 - Ivory Coast Hub

Accelerating for Results

Jour I: Mardi 4 Octobre 2022, 08:30 - 16:25		
THÈME	HEURE	Type de sessions
Enregistrement des participants	08:30 - 08:55	
Bienvenue et discours d'ouverture	09:00 - 10:15	En personne
Pause (30 minutes)		
Mot de bienvenue et bref discours d'ouverture	10:45 - 11:05	Plénière (En ligne)
Structure des équipes PNIN	11:05 - 12:35	Plénière (En ligne)
Pause Déjeuner (60 minutes)		
Progrès sur les points d'action du Rassemblement Global 2021	13 :35 - 14:15	Plénière (En ligne)
Activité de teambuilding	14:15 - 15:15	En personne
Pause (30 minutes)		
Activité de réseautage	15:45 - 16:15	En personne
Clôture Jour I	16:15 - 16:25	En personne
Dîner tous ensemble	19h	En personne

## NIPN GLOBAL GATHERING 2022 - Ivory Coast Hub

Accelerating for Results

Jour II: Mercredi 5 Octobre 2022, 08:30 - 17:00		
THÈME	HEURE	Type de sessions
Enregistrement des participants	08:30 - 08:55	
Instructions pour les travaux de groupes	09:00 - 09:10	En personne
Travaux de groupes	09:10 - 10:05	En personne
Accélérer la PNIN pour obtenir des résultats	10:15 - 10:30	Plénière (En ligne)
Exemples du Niger et du Guatemala	10:30 - 11:00	Plénière (En ligne)
Q&R	11:00 - 11:30	Plénière (En ligne)
Pause (30 minutes)		
De l'accélération de la PNIN à la durabilité	12:00 - 12:30	Plénière (En ligne)
Clôture session en ligne	12:30 - 12:40	Plénière (En ligne)
Pause Déjeuner (60 minutes)		
Travail en groupe	13:40 - 14:40	En personne
Pause (30 minutes)		
Discussions de groupes sur la plateforme	15:10 - 16:10	En personne
Restitution	16:10 - 16:55	En personne
Clôture Jour II	16:55 - 17:00	En personne

## NIPN GLOBAL GATHERING 2022 - Ivory Coast Hub

Accelerating for Results

Jour III: Jeudi 6 Octobre 2022, 08:30 - 17:00		
Topic	Time (EAT)	Type de sessions
Enregistrement des participants	08:30 - 08:55	
Messages à retenir du RG et points d'actions	09:00 - 09:50	En personne
Demandes envers les partenaires	09:50 - 10:50	En personne
Clôture	10:50 - 11:00	En personne
Pour l'équipe de la Cote D'Ivoire: collaboration entre EC-NIS et PNIN	11:00 - 11:30	En personne
Déjeuner: 12:00 -13:00		
Activité extérieure 14h-17h		

## Annex 2: Participants list

### IVORY COAST HUB

NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Mr Nakelse Pascal	Directeur Informatique et du management de l'information statistique	INSD	BURKINA FASO (Remote participation)
Madame Compaoré Ella	Directrice de la nutrition	ST NUT	BURKINA FASO (Remote participation)
Mr Kambou Ollo Fabrice	Statisticien		BURKINA FASO (Remote participation)
Mr Ouattara Farma Lamine	Analyste santé nutrition	ST NUT	BURKINA FASO (Remote participation)
Mr Sori Kassoum	Communicateur PNIN	ST NUT	BURKINA FASO (Remote participation)
Mr Ouattara Issa	Communicateur ST-NUT/PNIN	ST NUT	BURKINA FASO (Remote participation)
Mr Ouedraogo Ousmane	Point focal adjoint PNIN	UNICEF	BURKINA FASO (Remote participation)
N'GORAN Patricia	Point Focal SUN, Conseillère à la Présidence	Vice-Présidence de République de Côte D'Ivoire	IVORY COAST
CISSE Moustapha	Secrétaire Exécutif	SE CONNAPE	IVORY COAST
N'DRI Konan Faustin	Chef projet	SE CONNAPE	IVORY COAST
N'DRI Ahoutou Louis	Conseiller en politiques et stratégies	CONNAPE	IVORY COAST
GBOUAZO Tato Oumar	Informaticien	SE CONNAPE	IVORY COAST
N-DRI Fleur	Assistante Passation de Marché	SE CONNAPE	IVORY COAST
Coulibaly Yire Makemin	Assistante Opérationnelle	SE CONNAPE	IVORY COAST
Dosso Ali	Chef de cellule suivi évaluation	Primature, SE CONNAPE	IVORY COAST
Ohouo Kevin Serge Akaffou	Spécialiste Système Information	UNICEF	IVORY COAST

NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Anne Sophie LE DAIN	Nutrition Manager	UNICEF	IVORY COAST
Sophie Léonard	Deputy Representative	UNICEF	IVORY COAST
Dr. Francis Kouassi	Assistant du secrétaire exécutif du CONNAPE	SE CONNAPE	IVORY COAST
Kouma Karidia	Conseiller à la Présidence de la République de Côte d'Ivoire	Présidence de la République de Côte d'Ivoire	IVORY COAST
Stéphane Bossard	Attaché cooperation/ team leader	EUD	IVORY COAST
ALMOUSTAPHA THEODORE YATTA	Analyste Principal PNIN	INS	NIGER
MABABOU KEBE	Chef de mission Assistance Technique PNIN	SOFRECO	NIGER
MOHAMED AGBENDECH	Assistant Technique, Expert en Analyse de politiques	SOFRECO	NIGER
PARAISO VINCENT MOUSSA	Secrétaire Général Adjoint du Haut-Commissariat à l'Initiative 3N	HC3N	NIGER
Dr. MAHAMADOU Aboubacar	Coordonnateur de la cellule nutrition du HC3N	HC3N	NIGER
SAMAILA ISSA IBRAHIM	Coordinator PNIN, Niger	INS	NIGER
SANI OUMAROU	Secrétaire Général INS, Chargé de suivi de la PNIN	INS	NIGER
Laura Barrington	C4N-NIPN Global Coordinator	GIZ	BELGIUM
Barbara Baille	Nutrition Advisor for C4N-NIPN	GIZ	BELGIUM
Xavier Pavard	Conseiller en Politique	INTPA F3	BELGIUM
Raphael Hillebrand	C4N-NIPN	GIZ	NIGER
Julien Chalimbaud	Consultant for C4N-NIPN	EPINUT	FRANCE
Youssef Keita	Consultant for C4N-NIPN		MALI

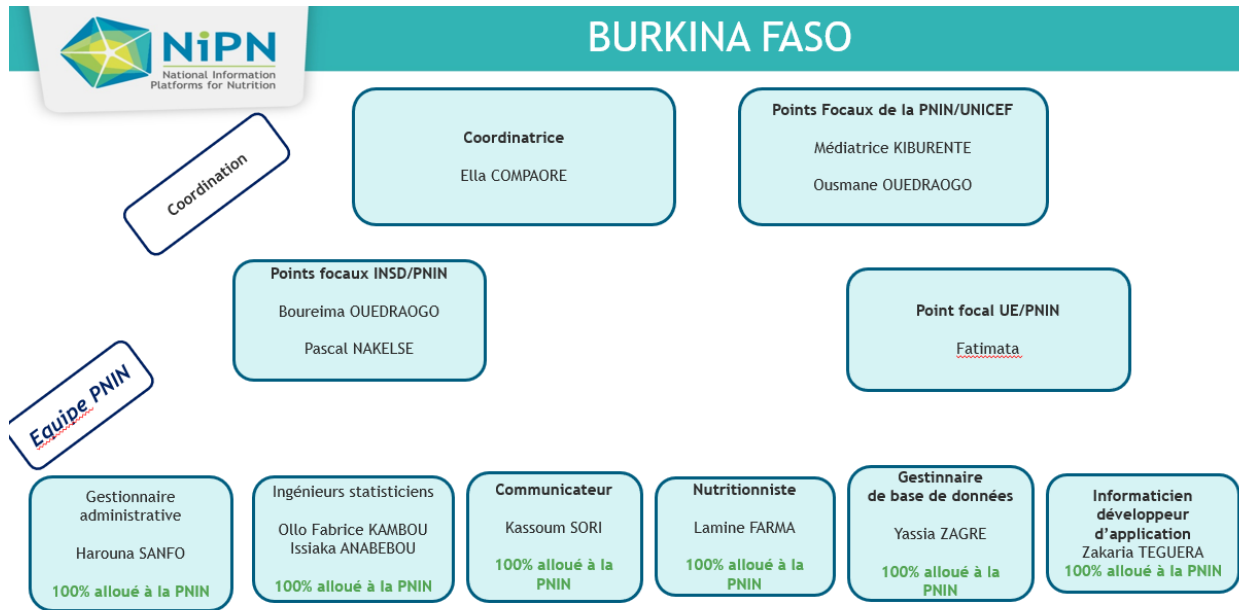
## PARTICIPANTS LIST KENYA HUB

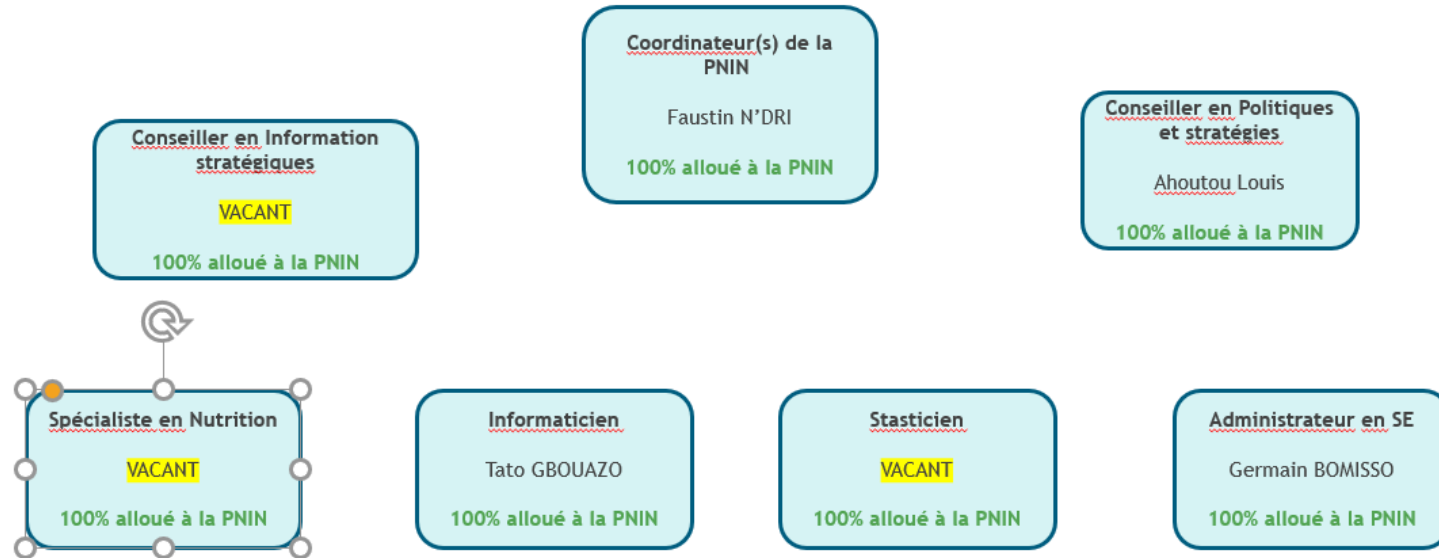
NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Dr. Aregash Samuel	NIPN coordinator	EPHI	ETHIOPIA
Mr. Alemayehu Hussen	NIPN data manager	EPHI	ETHIOPIA
Dr. Meron Girma	Policy Analyst	EPHI	ETHIOPIA
Ms. Tirsit Geniye	Research Assistant	IFPRI	ETHIOPIA
Ms Hassina Ousman	Communication Officer	EPHI	ETHIOPIA
Lizett GUZMAN JUAREZ	SESAN secretariat	SESAN	GUATEMALA
Eduardo Rolando SAY CHAVEZ	NIPN coordinator	CATIE	GUATEMALA
Ana Lucia VASQUEZ ARGUETA	International Relations/Administration	CATIE	GUATEMALA
Juan Diego Chi-wen CHANG SANTIZO	Statistics Specialist	CATIE	GUATEMALA
Gabriela Maria OGALDES BOLANOS DE HERNANDEZ	Nutrition Specialist	CATIE	GUATEMALA
Martha Maria PACAY GUILLERMO	Public Policy Specialist and Advocacy in SAN	CATIE/SESAN	GUATEMALA
Saitoti Torome	Principal Secretary	State Department of Planning	KENYA
Ms. Jane Wambugu	Head- Agri-Nutrition/Deputy Director Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	KENYA
Mr. Robert Nderitu	NIPFN Project Director/Director Production Statistics Directorate	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	KENYA
Mr. James Gatungu	Project Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	KENYA
Mr. Samuel Kipruto	Senior Data Advisor	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	KENYA
Mr. Allan Gathuru	Data Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	KENYA

NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Ms. Lillian Karanja-Odhiambo	Nutritionist	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	KENYA
Mrs. Gladys Mugambi	SUN Focal Point	MOH	KENYA
Dr. Abiud Omwega	Chief of Nutrition	UNICEF	KENYA
Sicity Matu	Nutrition Specialist, Policy & Advocacy	UNICEF	KENYA
Lucy Maina	Nutrition Officer, Monitoring & Evaluation	UNICEF	KENYA
Mr. Macdonald Obudho	General Director	KNBS	KENYA
Leila Odhiambu	MOH Nutrition officer	MOH	KENYA
Evelyne Kikiu	Data analyst	KIPPRA	KENYA
Tupege Kasongwa	Project assistant	KNBS	KENYA
Titus Katembu	Programme manager	EUD	KENYA
Tupege Kasongwa	Logistics on site core team	GIZ	KENYA
Dr Siththorot Rasphone	Director General, Development Research Institute, Ministry of Planning and Investment	Ministry of Planning and Investment	LAO
Mr Ousavanh Thiengthepvongsa	Director General, Socio-economic Policy Research Institute, Lao Academy Social and Economic Sciences (LASES)	Lao Academy Social and Economic Sciences (LASES)	LAO
Prosper Dakurah	Nutrition Specialist	UNICEF	LAO
Vilon Viphongxay	Programme Officer	UNICEF	LAO
Mr. Vatthana ATANAPHONE	NIPN Focal Point	EUD	LAO

NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Dr Phonesavanh Keonakhone	Directeur General national nutrition centre	Ministry of health	LAO
Walugembe Edward Fredrick	Project Director-OPM	OPM	UGANDA
Galiwango Samuel	Project Coordinator NIPN 2	OPM	UGANDA
Muwonge James	Head Analysis Unit/UBOS	UBOS	UGANDA
Nelly Birungi	Nutrition Specialist	UNICEF	UGANDA
Mueni Mutunga	Nutrition Specialist	UNICEF EAPRO	THAILAND
Alina Michalska	Nutrition Specialist	UNICEF ESARO	KENYA
Andrea Bettini	Nutrition Advisor for C4N-NIPN	GIZ	BELGIUM
Flaminia Mussio	Nutrition Advisor for C4N-NIPN	GIZ	BELGIUM
Melissa Scott	Nutrition Advisor for C4N-NIPN	GIZ	BELGIUM
Christoph Langenkamp	K4N Coordinator	GIZ	GERMANY
Archana Sarkar	NIPN Advisor	GIZ	ETHIOPIA
Ingo Neu	Consultant for C4N-NIPN	GOPA	THAILAND
Tatiana Gil	Consultant for C4N-NIPN		SPAIN
Jane Badham	Facilitator	JB Consultancy	SOUTH AFRICA
Jeremy Shoham	Director	N4D	UK
Carmel Dolan	Director	N4D	UK

## Annex 3: NIPN Team structure composition and profiles







# ETHIOPIA



DG EPHI  
DDG EPHI

Dr. Masresha Tessema  
Project Director

NIPN Coordinator  
Dr. Aregash Samuel  
50% allocated to NIPN

NIPN Policy analyst

Dr. Meron Girma

100% allocated to NIPN

Data manager/statistician  
Alemayehu Hussien

100% allocated to NIPN

NIPN communication officer

Hassina Ousman

100% allocated to NIPN

Project assistant

Amanuel Kelbero

100% allocated to NIPN

EPHI staff  
assisting NIPN

Nutritionists  
Data manager  
IT officer  
HR officer  
Support staff

Data manager/statistician  
Bedassa Tessema

100% allocated to NIPN

M&E and Learning officer

Mr. Gebretsadik Keleb

100% allocated to NIPN

Nutrition Researcher/policy analyst

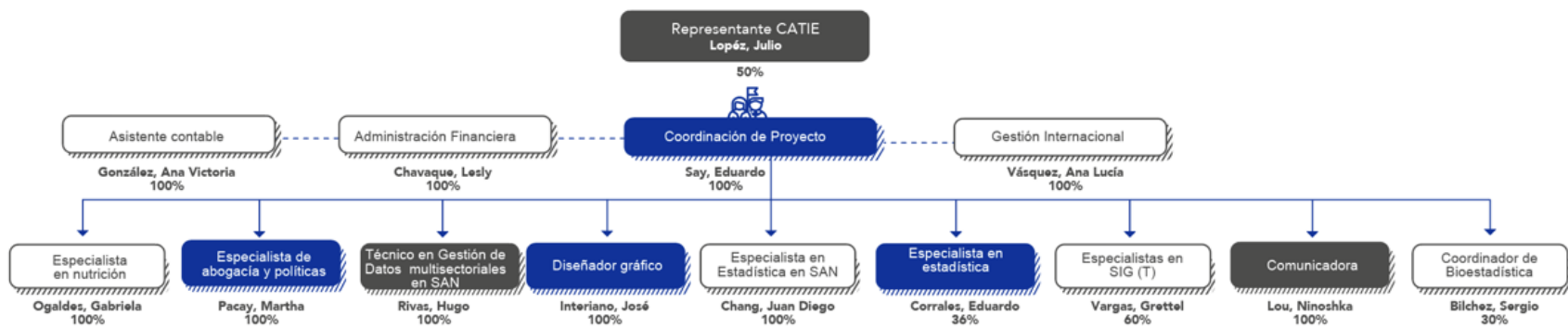
Dr. Anbissa Muleta

100% allocated to NIPN

Finance officer  
Office manager  
Data cleaner

100% allocated to NIPN





<b>KNBS Director General</b> Macdonald <u>Obudho</u> 10%	<b>KIPPRA Executive Director</b> Dr. Rose Ngugi 100%	<b>Project Director</b> Robert Nderitu 10%	<b>Project Manager</b> James <u>Gatungu</u> 100%	<b>ICT Officer</b> Maurice Kamau 10%
<b>State Department for Planning Project Liaison Person</b> Dr. Mary <u>Karumba</u> 10%	<b>Senior Data Advisor</b> Samuel Kipruto 100%	<b>Senior Policy Advisor</b> Vacant 100%	<b>Senior Communication Officer</b> Vacant 100%	<b>Statistician</b> Alphonse <u>Orang'o</u> 10%
<b>Data Manager</b> Allan Wairimu 100%	<b>Public Health Nutritionist</b> Lillian Karanja 100%	<b>Project Finance Officer</b> Tom Mutua 100%	<b>Project Assistant</b> <u>Tupege Kasongwa</u> 100%	<b>Finance Officer</b> Elias Njoroge 10%
<b>Statistician</b> Eric Macharia 100%	<b>Statistician</b> Dr. Sam Mwenda 100%	<b>Statistician</b> Paul Nderitu 10%	<b>Statistician</b> Project Statistician 10%	<b>Statistician</b> Silvester <u>Mwendwa</u> 10%



# Lao PDR

1 October 2014 to 2015



ພ້ອມດ້ກທຸກໆຄົນ

Project  
Management  
Unit

Chief of Nutrition Section (20%)

Nutrition Specialist  
NIPN Manager (100%)

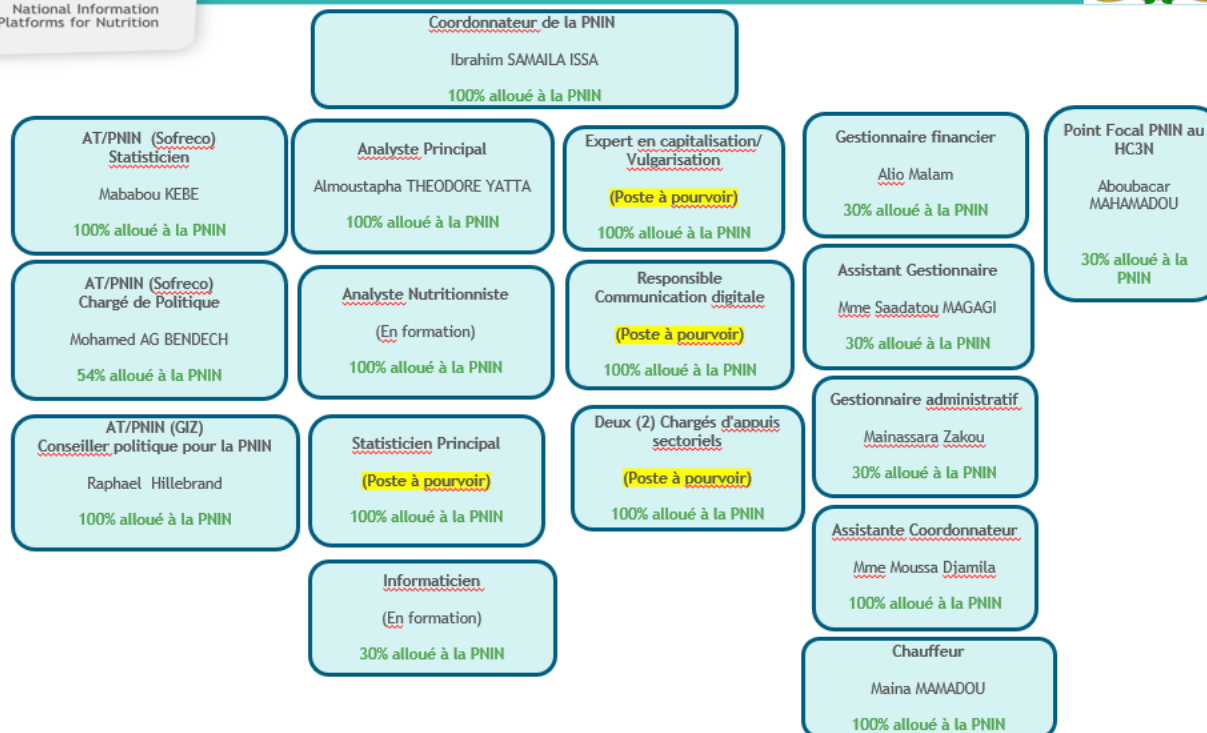
Program Officer (100%)

Program Assistant  
(50%)

Social Policy Officer (30%)

Supply Assistant (50%)

Human Resources Officer  
(30%)



# UGANDA

**Project Director**  
40%

**HEAD OF ANALYSIS UNIT**

Mr. James Muwonge

40% allocated to NIPN

**NIPN Coordinator(s)**

- Phase 1 : Mr. Boaz Musiimenta
- Phase 2: Mr. Samuel Galiwango

60 % allocated to NIPN

- **Data Analysis Unit Manager** (40% of time dedicated to NIPN)
- **3 Statisticians** (100%), 1 **recruitment to be done**
- **Data Manager** (100%) % allocated to NIPN

**Communications Officer**

**Recruitment Ongoing**

100% allocated to NIPN

**SENIOR POLICY ADVISOR**

**Recruitment ongoing**

100% allocated to NIPN

**M&E OFFICER**

**Recruitment Ongoing**

100% allocated to NIPN

**NUTRITIONIST**

**Recruitment Ongoing**

100% allocated to NIPN

## Annex 4: NIPN country examples on acceleration

### **Niger: streamlining the Data Analysis Plan (DAP) process**

The formulation of the first DAP was a long process that took over a year to be elaborated. This process highlighted the following:

- Use of external expertise is expensive and lengthens the formulation process without being efficient;
- Underestimation of the implementation effort to respond to five analytical questions due to the capacity of the NIPN team;
- Outreach of information and promotion of dialogue between technical and decision-making stakeholders were not optimized;
- Needs of decision-makers (political dimension) should have been considered
- Data that met the standard quality criteria defined by the NIPN should have been prioritized

Based on the lessons learnt from the first cycle, a shorter (4 months) process with a better integration of the political dimension and a stronger national leadership was put in place.

The effective formulation of the second DAP led to the following recommendations:

- Ensure full national ownership of the DAP formulation process
- Continue the search for efficiency in the process of formulating the analysis questions
- Give priority to "the principle of subsidiarity" in the allocation of the treatment of analytical questions
- Expand technical partnerships with universities and research institutes
- Seek co-financing to ensure the processing of the various analytical questions

### **Guatemala: streamlining the prioritization of nutrition policy questions**

NIPN Guatemala presented their experiences in the development of a digitalized tool for the collection and prioritization of nutrition policy questions based on a technical criterion which was informed by challenges and lessons learnt captured during the first phase of the initiative.

- The need to strengthen partners' capacities in the knowledge of nutrition and food security frameworks in order to define relevant questions linked to national priorities.
- Define and adequate timeframe for the collection of questions at the national and sub-national level
- Update the mapping of key processes to influence policy decisions and budget (Government Nutrition Strategy 2024-2027; SDG 2, Annual Operational Plans, etc.)
- Involve and capacitate multi-sectoral teams for the validation and analysis of the questions.
- Automate the collection of questions through a computer application to improve the organisation and prioritisation of information requirements.

The digital tool is expected to accelerate the PQF process by supporting the completion of the two PQF cycles at the national and sub-national level once the tool will be validated and its utilization extended to all levels of the FNS.

For further information on the presentations rendered, please access [THIS PAGE](#) for presentation slides and video recordings

## Annex 5: Country examples emerging from the working groups

In addition to the summary table above, a few country examples on challenges, opportunities and potential solutions were shared across countries during the working group discussions:

### Nutritionists and Policy Advisors:

#### ➤ Policy question formulation process:

**ETHIOPIA:** the team is currently working on the third PQF cycle and they are now following a two-pathways system to respond to questions:

- i) rapid response (quickest turnaround is 2 weeks) for non-technical questions,
- ii) standard response, most often related to technical questions

**UGANDA:** discussion in progress for NIPN Uganda to develop a compendium of 50-60 questions to be reviewed and updated along the course of the project

#### ➤ Definition of policy questions

**ETHIOPIA:** It is important to clearly define what is meant by “influencing policies” as for instance, in Ethiopia, policies take a long time to be changed and updated, therefore the possibility to influence policymaking processes based on data analysis findings, which are often time-sensitive, can be challenging

### NIPN Internal Management

#### ➤ Strategic positioning of NIPN

##### **NIGER:**

- strategic positioning of the platform is clear, host institutions have a clear mandate in line with the NIPN functions. Policy host institutions, HC3N, has a clear framework for multisectoral collaboration with sectors and is a clear political institution.
- Centralization of data validation occurs at the level of the National Statistical Institute

##### **IVORY COAST:**

- Set-up within SE-CONNAPE ideal.
- Policy component managed by technical committee composed of directors of planning departments within the ministries and Platform is producing info validated by a technical subcommittee specific to NIPN
- No centralization in the validation process of data as each sector has the mandate to control the quality

##### **BURKINA FASO:**

- Institutional mandates are clear: STAN as policy institution with a clear strategic role for NIPN. INS is in charge of the data component.
- Sectors in charge of validating data

➤ **Regionalization**

**NIGER:**

- HC3N and INS have both structures at sub-national level
- Seven (7) sectors for regional transfer funding planned and 3 are finalized: health, education and water

**IVORY COAST:**

- No regional structure of the SE CONNAPE but there are regional nutrition committee in charge of monitoring regional actions
- Decentralization plan in place but financial and decision-making process are still heavily centralized
- Regional council have the decision power but very limited capacity / knowledge on nutrition. More CD is needed

**External policy: external actors and multisectoral coordination**

➤ **From evidence to policy**

**KENYA:**

- NIPFN is supporting the development of an M&E framework. It is important to ensure that evidence/information will be shared at high level.

**GUATEMALA:**

- Upcoming elections, opportunity for NIPN to use data/evidence for the municipalities' elections

**LAO PDR:**

- NIPN supports key national government committees (e.g., finance and audit, social affairs) and at sub-national level it plans to engage with the provincial committees to support implementation of provincial development plans.
- NIPN team actively engaging with academia.
- Additional support should be provided to National Nutrition Centre and more CD should be delivered to support to staff of other institutions (i.e, MoE, MoA).

➤ **Strengthening engagement of sectoral departments**

**NIGER:**

- 12 focal points from sectors have been enrolled into a course on nutrition at university for 9 months which they attend outside working hours; they will obtain a diploma at the end of the course (pending their success to an exam). Focal points committed to stay for minimum amount of time into their job as a prerequisite to get enrolled into this course.

➤ **Validation of NIPN products**

**NIGER:**

- Products go through technical validation only and are published with a preface from the Director of national statistic or equivalent

## Annex 6: Set up of Capacity Development Task Force

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Uganda	TBD
Guatemala	Eduardo Say (CATIE) Gabriela Olgades (CATIE)



**NiPN**

National Information  
Platforms for Nutrition

National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) is an initiative of the European Commission's Directorate General for International Partnerships. NIPN is supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and UNICEF. The NIPN Global Coordination unit is implemented by GIZ.



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