



Country Learning Exchange

Advancing a HDP Nexus Approach to Nutrition

Ethiopia, 11th - 14th May 2026



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Executive summary

The Country Learning Exchange held in Ethiopia in May 2026 brought together country teams from Ethiopia, Niger and Yemen to share practical experience on advancing a humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) Nexus approach to nutrition through national and subnational multisectoral nutrition policies, plans and implementation systems. The exchange was designed to move the discussion beyond general rhetoric on the Nexus and towards concrete country-led pathways for strengthening systems, improving alignment, and sustaining nutrition outcomes in fragile and shock-affected contexts.

The exchange took place against a difficult global backdrop: malnutrition is increasingly concentrated in contexts affected by conflict, climate change, economic shocks and protracted crisis, while reductions in Official Development Assistance and constrained domestic budgets are limiting the resources available for sustained prevention, systems strengthening and multisectoral implementation.

Ethiopia is advancing the approach through the Seqota Declaration and a dedicated Nutrition-Centric HDP Triple Nexus operational guide and implementation roadmap. Niger is using the revision of its National Nutrition Security Policy as the entry point for integrating Nexus principles and approaches into nutrition governance and programming. Yemen is using its Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP) 2025-2030, governance structures, and geographic and thematic accelerator programmes to align humanitarian, development and peace-related action around government-led priorities.

Across the three countries, common lessons emerged. First, government leadership at different levels is indispensable: political leadership, technical leadership, subnational leadership and community leadership. Second, a Nexus approach has to be made operational through tools, financing mechanisms, coordination structures, information systems and subnational plans. Third, long-term and flexible financing remains the largest structural constraint. Fourth, countries need stronger national information systems, context analysis and resource tracking to inform prioritisation and accountability. Fifth, South-South learning is highly valued because countries are facing similar challenges even if at different stages of the journey.

The learning exchange also generated clear asks of global stakeholders. Countries are asking the SUN Movement, the Global Nutrition Cluster, donors, UN agencies and technical partners to support nationally led initiatives rather than parallel systems; provide responsive and coordinated technical assistance; help strengthen government-owned monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning systems; support flexible multi-year financing; and use global and regional platforms to elevate country experience and broker support around country-defined priorities.

1. Introduction

The Country Learning Exchange was convened in Ethiopia in May 2026, hosted by the Ethiopian Ministry of Health and facilitated by [N4D](#). The purpose was to support peer learning between countries working to advance [a Humanitarian-Development-Peace \(HDP\) Nexus approach to nutrition](#) in fragile and shock-affected contexts. The exchange focused on how countries can integrate Nexus approaches into multisectoral nutrition policies, plans, financing, coordination arrangements and subnational implementation. The list of participants and the agenda are provided in Annex 1 and 2 respectively.

The objectives of the exchange were to share experiences and lessons on advancing a HDP Nexus for nutrition approach within multisectoral nutrition policies, plans and service delivery; learn from the Government of Ethiopia and its partners on subnational operationalisation of the Nutrition-Centric HDP Operational Guide and Implementation Roadmap; develop country action plans; agree key asks to the SUN Movement, the Global Nutrition Cluster and the wider global nutrition support system; and hold a webinar to disseminate learning to other countries and global stakeholders.

This report is organised around five areas: country learning; learning from Ethiopia partners; country action plans; key asks of global stakeholders; and the webinar.

2. Country learning

2.1 [Ethiopia](#)

What Ethiopia is doing

Ethiopia is operationalising a Nutrition-Centric HDP Triple Nexus approach within the broader framework of the [Food and Nutrition Strategy](#) and the [Seqota Declaration](#). The Seqota Declaration is a government commitment to end stunting among children under two by 2030 and is a major platform for multisectoral implementation, high-level leadership, resource mobilisation and subnational action.

Existing fragmented humanitarian, development and peace-related interventions have not produced the expected outcomes in the face of recurrent and protracted crises, earmarked and short-term financing, weak joint planning, coordination gaps, conflict, climate shocks and rising humanitarian needs. The Ethiopian approach seeks to bring actors together around a unified long-term plan that addresses immediate nutrition needs while also tackling underlying drivers of malnutrition, strengthening systems, building resilience and incorporating peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity.

Ethiopia has developed a six-phase process for operationalising the approach: situation analysis and stakeholder consultation; development of an operational guide and implementation roadmap; validation and dissemination; rollout; establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system; and development and implementation of advocacy and communication guidance.



What has been achieved

- A situation analysis and stakeholder consultation process was completed to understand how HDP actors were operating and to identify barriers to joint action.
- An [operational guide](#) and [implementation roadmap](#) were developed and validated through a government-led technical process.
- A rollout strategy has been developed, with orientation and capacity building for national and regional stakeholders.
- A Nexus context assessment and needs analysis tool has been developed and piloted in selected Seqota Declaration woredas, with further pilots underway or planned.
- Assessment findings have already informed joint mobilisation of resources with partners, including ACF and SOS Ethiopia.
- A [nutrition funding landscape analysis](#) was conducted with N4D.
- The Nexus approach has been embedded in existing structures rather than built as a separate parallel initiative.

Pilot application of the joint context assessment and needs analysis tool has also sharpened understanding of the local drivers of vulnerability. In one woreda, the analysis found that conflict-driven insecurity was dismantling livelihoods, eroding essential services and sustaining humanitarian dependency. It also identified hidden emergencies, including seasonal peaks in acute malnutrition and population displacement, which expose the limits of conventional short-term humanitarian response and point to the need for integrated, area-based development and peacebuilding alongside nutrition action.

Factors enabling progress

The main enabling factor in Ethiopia is strong government leadership and ownership, overseen by the Office of the Prime Minister, led by the Ministry of Health and the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, with engagement from the Ministry of Peace and other line ministries. The approach has benefited from the political visibility of the Seqota Declaration, a national operational framework, multisectoral coordination, the use of existing platforms, data-driven tools, and sustained technical partnerships.

The Ethiopian experience also shows the importance of working step by step. Rather than beginning with a large-scale rollout, Ethiopia started by analysing the context, building consensus, developing guidance and tools, and then moving into testing and implementation. This phased approach gives the government and partners time to learn, adjust and build confidence.

Challenges and how they can be overcome

Ethiopia's main challenges are operational and financial. The situation analysis identified weak coordination between HDP actors, ad hoc inter-donor coordination, limited community engagement, short-term programming, insufficient multi-year resilience-building, weak risk-informed programming, earmarked and inflexible funding and limited capacity to operationalise the peace pillar.

These challenges can be overcome only if the operational guide becomes a practical implementation instrument. This means using the context assessment and needs analysis tool to inform costed woreda-based planning; mainstreaming the Nexus M&E framework into national information systems; developing standardised training materials; strengthening coordination mechanisms at national and subnational levels; and using early pilot results to engage donors around a concrete investment case.

A further lesson from Ethiopia is that the formal architecture for coordination already exists. The priority is therefore not to create new structures, but to strengthen the functionality, authority and resourcing of existing platforms so they can overcome siloed ways of working, link different Nexus initiatives and support practical action in crisis-vulnerable woredas.

2.2 Niger

What Niger is doing

Niger has not yet operationalised a nutrition-specific Nexus approach, but it has a broader national Nexus framework and is now seeking to integrate the HDP Nexus into the revision of its National Nutrition Security Policy. Niger's pathway is therefore different from Ethiopia's: it is currently more policy-integration focused than implementation-roadmap focused.



Niger's nutrition architecture has been shaped by the Nigeriens Feed Nigeriens initiative, the National Nutrition Security Policy, and later the transfer of nutrition governance responsibilities to the Ministry of Health through the Nutrition Technical Group. Institutional changes, including the dissolution of the I3N Initiative, slowed momentum, but the current policy revision provides a timely opportunity to place a nutrition-focused Nexus approach at the centre of the next strategy.

Niger's nutrition context is severe and multisectoral. The country faces high levels of stunting, wasting, anaemia and food insecurity, compounded by poverty, climate shocks, drought, limited access to health services, poor infant feeding practices, gender and social norms, and insecurity. The cost of undernutrition is high, with losses to health, education, productivity and GDP. This creates a strong case for nutrition as a national investment priority.

What has been achieved

- Niger adopted its first [National Nutrition Security Policy](#) in 2018, with a multisectoral approach to combating malnutrition.
- The country established a broader Nexus framework following the World Humanitarian Summit and the New Way of Working, including a High-Level Tripartite Committee on the Emergency-Development Nexus and subsequent action plans.
- The National Nutrition Information Platform has supported evidence use and has developed a certified training programme, NUTRALPRO, with Abdou Moumouni University.
- The first cohort of NUTRALPRO strengthened the capacity of nutrition focal points across eight sectors: health, agriculture, livestock, education, water resources, environment, women's empowerment and child protection, and humanitarian action and disaster management.
- The revision of the national nutrition policy provides a current opportunity to integrate Nexus principles and approaches more explicitly.

The 2026 evaluation of the PNSN found that coverage of some high-impact nutrition interventions had improved, including treatment of acute malnutrition, vitamin A supplementation, exclusive breastfeeding and food fortification. However, these gains have not yet translated into sufficient reductions in malnutrition, partly because prevention, subnational dissemination, monitoring and accountability remain too weak.

Factors enabling progress

Niger's enabling factors include strong public ownership of nutrition, extensive humanitarian experience, a culture of multisectoral coordination, willingness among partners to test Nexus approaches, and increasing use of data and evidence in decision-making. Nutrition also provides a unifying entry point across sectors because its causes and solutions cut across health, food systems, water and sanitation, education, social protection, gender, humanitarian action and peace-related concerns.

Challenges and how they can be overcome

Niger's challenges include limited Nexus-aligned funding, the predominance of humanitarian financing, low integration at subnational level, insufficient capacity for joint planning and MEAL, and insecurity in some regions. Another weakness is that Nexus principles were not formally integrated into the 2017-2025 nutrition policy from the outset.

The policy revision is therefore a critical opportunity. Niger will need a nutrition Nexus roadmap with clear milestones, responsibilities, indicators, financing arrangements and subnational implementation tools. The new policy should be linked to regional and municipal plans, especially in areas with high malnutrition and food insecurity. Niger's action plan should also include a transparent financial monitoring system for multisectoral nutrition interventions and stronger mechanisms for accountability across sectors and levels.

A specific risk is that partner financing and programming remain insufficiently visible to government and weakly connected to national oversight mechanisms. Stronger government-led resource tracking, partner reporting and subnational accountability will be needed if the new PNSN is to become more than a policy document.

2.3 [Yemen](#)

What Yemen is doing

Yemen is using the national [Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan \(MSNAP\) 2025-2030](#) as the main vehicle for advancing a government-led Nexus approach to nutrition. Yemen's approach is rooted in the recognition that prolonged conflict and an overwhelming reliance on humanitarian mechanisms have weakened national systems and institutions. The updated MSNAP seeks to shift the centre of gravity from fragmented emergency interventions towards a government-led recovery and development approach that also remains responsive to acute needs.

The current MSNAP includes conflict-sensitive programming and is supported by governance structures at national and subnational levels, geographic and thematic accelerator programmes, an investment case, a common results framework and district-level implementation approaches. Yemen's model is particularly focused on alignment: ensuring that donor and partner investments are not merely labelled as "Nexus" but are genuinely aligned with MSNAP priorities, government-led coordination, national systems and long-term sustainability.



What has been achieved

- Yemen has updated its MSNAP and strengthened the role of the SUN Yemen Secretariat within the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.
- [HDP Nexus guidance for nutrition](#) has been drafted through a consultative process.
- MSNAP governance structures have been developed at national and subnational levels.
- Geographic and thematic [accelerator programmes](#) are being designed to concentrate limited resources on priority populations, places and strategic objectives.
- A geographic prioritisation tool has been developed, using stunting and wasting prevalence as key nutrition indicators.

- A process has been set out for alignment of accelerator programmes with MSNAP priorities, including consultation with SUN Yemen Secretariat, engagement with line ministries, agreement on accelerator programme plans, launch, and inclusion in MSNAP reporting systems.

Factors enabling progress

Yemen's main enabling factor has been strong technical leadership from the SUN Yemen Secretariat and its government and partner network. In a politically fragmented context, technical leadership has acted as a stabilising engine, helping sustain a national nutrition vision even when high-level political support is uneven. Committed partners, including UNICEF, KfW, N4D and the Global Nutrition Cluster, have also played an important role in supporting the model.

Regular vertical and horizontal forums for dialogue between national institutions, subnational actors, humanitarian actors, development partners and sectoral ministries have helped build trust, improve transparency and gradually align interventions behind MSNAP objectives.

Yemen's prioritisation approach is another strength. Because resources are insufficient to provide a fully comprehensive package everywhere, geographic and thematic accelerator programmes provide a practical way to focus implementation on areas and issues where the need is greatest and where a multisectoral package can converge.

The geographic accelerator approach is intended to align interventions from health, food systems, water and sanitation, social protection and livelihoods within the same high-risk populations. Yemen's experience also suggests that national plans do not need to be perfect before implementation begins: iterative rollout at governorate and district levels can strengthen ownership, adaptation and learning while systems are still being built.

Challenges and how they can be overcome

Yemen faces the most severe financing and systems challenge of the three countries. Key challenges are weak domestic financing, inconsistent payment of frontline workers, limited local and private sector contribution, and risks that donor-led projects will continue to work through volunteers and parallel mechanisms rather than strengthen national institutions.

The main operational challenge is to maintain the functionality of governance structures long enough for the nutrition integration agenda to be embedded. Yemen also needs donors to align from programme concept through implementation and reporting, rather than by establishing parallel accelerator programmes or maintaining short-term programming under new labels. The MSNAP can provide the framework, but only if donor incentives, government leadership and subnational implementation mechanisms are brought into the same system.

3. Cross-country lessons

The strongest message from the learning exchange is that a Nexus approach to nutrition is a process, not a project. It is not delivered by adding the word "Nexus" to existing programmes. It requires a shift in leadership, planning, financing, coordination, implementation and accountability.

Country	Primary entry point	Main learning contribution
Ethiopia	Seqota Declaration; operational guide and implementation roadmap; woreda-based pilots	How to move from national guidance to phased rollout and piloting
Niger	Revision of National Nutrition Security Policy and broader national Nexus framework	How to integrate Nexus into policy and build operational tools before implementation

Yemen	MSNAP 2025-2030; governance structures; geographic and thematic accelerator programmes	How to prioritise and align actors under severe financing and institutional constraints
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Several lessons cut across all three countries. First, high-level political commitment matters, but technical leadership is often the factor that keeps progress moving when political support is uneven. Second, countries need to identify context-specific entry points rather than import generic models. Third, progress depends on phased, realistic implementation. Fourth, subnational operationalisation is where Nexus approaches are truly tested. Fifth, local plans must be costed and linked to government budgets and partner financing. Sixth, monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning systems are essential; they are the basis for prioritisation, resource tracking and mutual accountability.

The learning exchange also highlighted the value of one committed partner in the proof-of-concept phase. One well-aligned donor or technical partner can help a country generate evidence, demonstrate feasibility and create the basis for wider government and donor engagement. This is an important lesson for global partners: the catalytic value of early flexible support may be greater than the size of the initial investment.

4. Learning from Ethiopia partners

Ethiopia's partners have contributed to the operationalisation of the Nutrition-Centric HDP Triple Nexus approach through technical support, pilot implementation, resource mobilisation and engagement in government-led coordination mechanisms.

ACF was involved in the high-level leadership engagement that helped initiate the Nutrition-Centric HDP Triple Nexus process in 2023 and is also implementing a Nexus programme in drought and conflict affected areas. Right2Grow has been part of the broader partnership landscape supporting long-term technical assistance and learning. SOS Ethiopia is contributing to resource mobilisation and implementation based on findings from the context assessment and needs analysis tool.



Key issues discussed included: how each partner works with government systems; how the operational guide is being translated into subnational implementation; how communities are involved; how local government ownership is being built; how implementation is financed; and what early learning is emerging from partner-supported pilots.

5. Country action points

5.1 Ethiopia

Ethiopia identified four priority actions to advance operationalisation of the Nutrition-Centric HDP Triple Nexus approach:

1. Document key learning from existing pilot projects and national-level strategic implementation in order to engage donors and stakeholders.

2. Organise a national donor engagement and advocacy workshop to share learning and mobilise resources.
3. Mainstream the Nutrition-Centric HDP Triple Nexus M&E framework into the unified nutrition information system.
4. Develop standardised training materials and tools, strengthen FSNC coordination mechanisms, and operationalise the approach in priority crisis-affected woredas to generate a model for scale-up and wider learning.

5.2 Niger

Niger's action points are focused on policy revision, coordination and learning from Ethiopia and Yemen:

1. Recruit a consultant to support the updating of the national nutrition policy and ensure stronger integration of the HDP Nexus approach.
2. Establish a regional or inter-agency Nutrition Technical Working Group to strengthen coordination, knowledge sharing and harmonised approaches.
3. Strengthen multisectoral monitoring and evaluation systems, including data quality, harmonisation and use for evidence-based decision-making.
4. Learn from Ethiopia's resource tracking tool and its role in transparency, coordination and alignment of nutrition financing.
5. Learn from Yemen's district-level MSNAP implementation, especially approaches to operationalisation, coordination and accountability at subnational level.

5.3 Yemen

Yemen's action points focus on leadership, domestic financing, subnational implementation and South-South learning:

1. Use high-level political learning events and visits to strengthen commitment to nutrition and the Nexus approach.
2. Leverage high-level political commitment to mobilise domestic resources and reinforce the role of national and subnational government.
3. Strengthen implementation of district-level MSNAPs and accelerator programmes.
4. Pursue South-South learning opportunities, particularly with Ethiopia and Niger, on costing, resource tracking, scorecards, nutrition information systems and subnational implementation.

6. Practical guidance for government nutrition focal points

The experiences of Ethiopia, Niger and Yemen show that there is no single blueprint for advancing a HDP Nexus approach to nutrition. However, several practical lessons are relevant for government multisectoral nutrition focal points leading multistakeholder nutrition planning and implementation.

Anchor the approach in the national multisectoral nutrition plan

Do not create a separate "Nexus project" unless there is a clear gap. Start with the country's existing multisectoral nutrition policy, plan, strategy or flagship programme, and use it as the entry point for bringing humanitarian, development and peace-related actions together.

Make the Nexus operational, not rhetorical

Avoid using Nexus language without changing how actors work. The test is whether the approach improves joint analysis, prioritisation, planning, financing, implementation, monitoring and accountability.

Strengthen existing government-led coordination systems

Use and strengthen national and subnational government-led platforms wherever possible. Parallel coordination structures may be faster to establish, but they usually weaken ownership, accountability and sustainability.

Invest in leadership at several levels

High-level political commitment is important, but it is not enough. Progress also depends on technical leadership, sector leadership, subnational leadership and community ownership. This is especially important in fragile contexts where political attention can shift quickly.

Use local context analysis to prioritise where multisectoral convergence is feasible

National plans need to be translated into local realities. Use context analysis to identify the specific drivers of malnutrition, shocks, conflict dynamics, service gaps, institutional capacity and opportunities for joint action in priority areas.

Cost subnational plans and align financing behind them

A plan without costs will not drive resource mobilisation or partner alignment. Cost local plans, map existing government and partner resources, identify gaps, and use this evidence to engage ministries of finance, donors, UN agencies and implementing partners.

Build government-owned systems for learning, accountability and adaptation

Strengthen national systems for monitoring, evaluation, accountability, learning, resource tracking and early warning. These systems help governments show progress, identify gaps, adapt to shocks and hold sectors and partners accountable for shared nutrition outcomes.

7. Key asks of global stakeholders

The learning exchange and webinar generated a clear set of asks to the SUN Movement, Global Nutrition Cluster, donors, UN agencies and wider global nutrition support system. These asks are specific requests to change how international partners work with countries in fragile contexts.

Support government leadership at all levels

Countries are asking partners to invest in government leadership from political to technical, subnational and community levels. Leadership requires resources, learning opportunities, technical support and space to make decisions. Partners should support government-led initiatives and avoid creating parallel mechanisms that weaken national ownership.

Align financing and programming with national priorities

Donor and partner programmes should be aligned with national multisectoral nutrition policies, plans and operational frameworks from the concept stage through implementation, monitoring and reporting. Alignment should not mean superficial reference to national plans. It should mean using government-led mechanisms, contributing to shared outcomes, and accepting mutual accountability.

Provide flexible, multi-year and coherent financing

Short-term, earmarked and siloed financing is one of the biggest barriers to operationalising a Nexus approach. Countries need financing that bridges humanitarian and development funding; supports prevention, resilience and systems strengthening; remains flexible enough to respond to shocks; and can be accessed without excessive transaction costs.

Strengthen national information systems, MEAL and resource tracking

Countries need support for government-owned nutrition information systems, multisectoral MEAL frameworks, resource tracking tools, early warning systems and scorecards. These systems are essential for prioritisation, accountability, adaptation and advocacy.

These systems need to capture community-level vulnerabilities and subnational differences, not only national averages. Without better local data, sectoral planning will continue to miss hidden emergencies and the uneven distribution of malnutrition across crisis-vulnerable areas.

Provide responsive technical assistance

Technical assistance should respond to country-defined priorities, not pre-packaged global offers. Areas identified during the learning exchange include context analysis, costing, resource tracking, MEAL, operational tools, subnational planning, shock-responsive nutrition systems, peace and conflict sensitivity, advocacy and communication, and financing mechanisms.

Use global and regional platforms to elevate country experience

The SUN Movement and Global Nutrition Cluster can help connect country focal points, cluster coordinators, SUN networks, donors and technical partners. The GNC-SUN HDP Nexus for Nutrition working group should be used to support countries to document and disseminate their experience, broker South-South learning, and mobilise technical and financial support around country priorities.

8. Webinar and wider learning dissemination

The webinar, [*Building Nutrition Resilience in Fragile Contexts through a HDP Nexus Approach to Nutrition*](#), held on 14th May served as the external dissemination moment for the learning exchange. It was designed to share country learning on integrating and implementing a Nexus approach to nutrition and to explore how the SUN Movement, Global Nutrition Cluster, donors and the wider global support ecosystem can support country-led efforts.

During the first panel discussion, Dr. Sisay Sinamo (Ministry of Health, Ethiopia), Mahamane Issiak Balarabé (National Information Platform for Nutrition, Niger) and Ms. Karima Al-Hada'a (Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation, Yemen) provided country examples to describe the hurdles they have overcome and the challenges that still lie ahead in implementing their multi-sectoral nutrition action plans, underpinned by a HDP Nexus approach.

In the second panel discussion, Dr Joanne Raisin (SUN Movement Secretariat), Colleen Emary (Global Nutrition Cluster), Dr Said Shamsul Islam Shams (WFP Afghanistan and former Coordinator of the Food Security & Nutrition Technical Secretariat in the Office of the President), and Angela Spilsbury (Nutrition Team Lead, UK FCDO), reacted to what they heard from the country panellists and discussed how international partners can enhance coordinated support, aligned with country priorities.

The webinar highlighted how Ethiopia, Niger and Yemen are at different stages but face common challenges. Ethiopia shared experience of its phased operational model; Niger highlighted the opportunity to integrate Nexus into a revised policy framework; and Yemen presented an MSNAP-aligned model based on governance structures, prioritisation and accelerator programmes. Country representatives emphasised that government leadership, technical partnerships, context analysis, subnational planning, financing and information systems are all critical to operationalisation.

The global panel reinforced several messages. Global partners can help bring actors onto the same page for nutrition; support country-led evidence generation and contextualisation of global guidance; strengthen national information systems and early warning; provide responsive technical assistance; address the

disconnect between humanitarian and development financing; and build stronger links between government platforms, nutrition clusters and wider national systems.

The webinar was part of the learning exchange's theory of change: country-to-country learning generated practical messages, which were then taken into a country-to-global dialogue with stakeholders who can influence technical assistance, financing, advocacy and coordination.

9. Conclusions and next steps

The learning exchange shows that countries are already finding practical ways to move from Nexus rhetoric to operational change. The most important conclusion is that a Nexus approach to nutrition must be anchored in country-led systems. It cannot be delivered sustainably through short-term projects, parallel humanitarian mechanisms or externally designed models.

Ethiopia, Niger and Yemen each offer a different pathway. Ethiopia shows how a government can use a national flagship initiative and phased operational roadmap to move towards implementation. Niger shows how policy revision can create the opportunity to formally integrate Nexus principles into the nutrition architecture. Yemen shows how, even in a highly fragile context, a government-led MSNAP can provide a framework for prioritisation, alignment and convergence.

The challenge now is implementation. The next phase should focus on costed subnational plans, practical tools, domestic and external financing alignment, government-owned information systems, and documentation of early implementation models. Global stakeholders should not wait for perfect conditions. They should support countries now, in ways that build national leadership, strengthen systems and create accountability for collective outcomes.

Countries require practical resources to develop Nexus approaches: operational guidance, needs assessment tools, training, capacity building at national and subnational levels, and advocacy to increase understanding of why Nexus approaches matter. Continued investment in inter-country learning is also important because countries facing similar shocks can accelerate progress by adapting each other's tools and implementation models rather than starting from zero.

The joint GNC-SUN HDP Nexus for Nutrition working group provides a platform for facilitating learning exchange between a wider range of countries, as well as brokering coordinated technical and advocacy support to countries. The outcomes of this Learning Exchange and Webinar will be fed into the joint working group.

Annex 1: Country Learning Exchange participants

Country of Work	Type of participation	Name	Organisation	Job title
Ethiopia	in person	Sisay Sinamo	Ministry of Health	Senior Program Manager, Seqota Declaration, Federal Program Delivery Unit,
Ethiopia	in person	Bisrat Haile	Ministry of Health	Seqota Declaration Implementation Adviser
Ethiopia	in person	Asmamaw Eshete Alemu	Action Against Hunger	Technical Advisor [TA] - Nutrition-Centric Humanitarian, Development, Peace Nexus.
Niger	in person	Lamine Kole	Tous Unis pour la Nutrition	Coordinator
Niger	in person	MAHAMANE ISSIAK BALARABE	NATIONAL INFORMATION PLATFORM FOR NUTRITION, NIGER	STATISTICIAN NUTRITIONIST
Niger	in person	Adamou Mahamadou	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC HYGIENE	Director of Nutrition
Niger	in person	GAELE LESLY TCHUMBIEP NGOUENE	UNICEF Niger	NUTRITION SPECIALIST COORDINATION
Niger	in person	Rayanatou Issa Ado	UNICEF Niger	NUTRITION SPECIALIST
Yemen	in person	Dr. Mohammed Mustafa	Ministry of Public Health and Population	Director General for Family Health
Yemen	in person	Abdulkarim Nasser	Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation	Head of SUN Yemen Secretariat
Yemen	in person	Karima Al-Hada'a	Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation	Planning & Liaison, SUN Yemen Secretariat
Yemen	in person	Dr. Abdullah Al-Kaf	Building Foundation for Development	Programme Manager
Yemen	in person	Josephine ippe	UNICEF Yemen	Chief of Nutrition
Yemen	in person	Ramla Ali	UNICEF Yemen	Nutrition Officer
Yemen	in person	Abduraboh Muftah	Building Foundation for Development	
Yemen	in person	Mahfood Ali Muqbel Bokeet	Ministry of Public Health and Population	Director of Nutrition & SUN-Yemen Focal Point
Yemen	in person	Ahmed Abdullah Nasser Al-Tahri	Ministry of Public Health and Population	PHC finance specialist
United Kingdom	in person	Chris Leather	N4D	Co-Director
United Kingdom	virtual	Carmel Dolan	N4D	Co-Director
United Kingdom	virtual	Jeremy Shoham	N4D	Co-Director
United Kingdom	virtual	Frances Mason	N4D	Associate

Annex 2: Country Learning Exchange agenda

Monday 11th May

09.00 - 09.30	○ Welcome, introductions, objectives & agenda
09.30 – 10.30	○ Ethiopia presentation and discussion
10.30 – 11.00	○ <i>Refreshment break</i>
11.00 – 12.00	○ Yemen presentation and discussion
12.00 – 13.00	○ Niger presentation and discussion
13.00 – 14.00	○ <i>Lunch</i>
14.00 – 15.30	○ Discussion to identify common factors that have enabled and hindered progress
15.30 – 16.00	○ <i>Refreshment break</i>
16.00 – 17.30	○ Beginning to develop country action plans for implementing lessons learnt

Tuesday 12th May

09.00– 10.30	○ Presentation, discussion and lessons with Ethiopia partners
10.30 – 11.00	○ <i>Refreshment break</i>
11.00 – 13.00	○ Discussions and lessons learning with Ethiopia partners (continued)
13.00 – 14.00	○ <i>Lunch</i>
14.00 – 15.30	Free time (including developing country action plans informed by lessons learnt)
15.30 – 16.00	

16.00 – 17.30	

Wednesday 13th May

09.00 – 10.30	Bilateral exchanges & developing country action plans What are we going to do to turn lessons into action in our country?	
09.00 – 09.30	Niger – Yemen exchange	Ethiopia team discussion
09.30 – 10.00	Niger – Ethiopia exchange	Yemen team discussion
10.00 – 10.30	Yemen – Ethiopia exchange	Niger team discussion
10.30 – 11.00	<i>Refreshment break</i>	
11.00 – 14.45	Country team discussions to further develop country action plans	
11.45 – 13.00	Presentation & discussion on country actions plans (25 minutes per country)	
11.45 – 12.10	Niger	
12.10 – 12.35	Yemen	
12.35 – 13.00	Ethiopia	
13.00 – 14.00	<i>Lunch</i>	
14.00 – 15.00	Our Advocacy asks What do we want our partners at national, regional and global levels to do to help us operationalise a HDP Nexus approach to nutrition?	
15.00 – 16.00	Webinar preparation Initial discussion on how we organise the country presentation / panel discussion during the webinar (to be continued on Thursday morning)	

16.00 – 16.00	<i>Refreshment break</i>
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Thursday 14th May

09.00 – 10.30	Government focal points meeting to prepare key messages for the country panel discussion
10.30 – 11.00	<i>Refreshment break</i>
11.00 – 12.00	Other Learning Exchange participants welcome to join to further develop key messages for the country panel discussion
12.00 – 13.00	Rehearsal of the country panel discussion
13.00 – 14.00	<i>Lunch</i>
14.00 – 15.30	○ Call with N4D team to coordinate arrangements for the webinar ○ Final preparations for the country panel discussion
15.30 – 16.00	○ <i>Refreshment break</i> ○ Sound check with panellists for the 2nd panel discussion
16.00 – 17.30	○ Webinar – see below for agenda
17.30 – 18.00	○ Closing of the Learning Exchange