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ANNEX 2

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2018 for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture under the Multiannual Indicative Programme for the Thematic Programme on Global Public Goods and Challenges for the period 2018-2020 to be financed from the general budget of the Union

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Nutrition for Development (N4D). CRIS number: FOOD/2018/041-108 financed under Development Cooperation Instrument			
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Multi-country			
3. Programming document	GPGC - Annual Action Programme Year 2018			
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Sustainable agriculture and food and nutrition security	DEV. Aid: YES		
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 52 500 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 39 500 000 Co-finance from Scaling-Up Nutrition [SUN] donors: 13 000 000			
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Direct Management – direct grant with International Organization Direct Management – procurement of services Indirect management – Contribution Agreement Indirect management – UNOPS and WHO			
7 a) DAC code(s)	12240 Nutrition			
b) Main Delivery Channel	10000 Member States Development Agencies 40000 Multilateral organisations			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X

	In Development)			
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. GPGC thematic flagships				
10. SDGs	Main SDG: SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; specifically SDG 2.2: by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition Secondary SDGs: 3, 4, 5 and 6			

SUMMARY: *Nutrition for development (N4D)* aims to enhance strategic collaboration and partnership between the Commission and EU Member States for further coherence and effective support to partner countries in the combat against all forms of malnutrition. This is in line with the commitments and strategic priorities of the European Commission (EC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG2 to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030. The proposed intervention builds on key lessons learnt from the implementation of the European Commission's Action Plan for Nutrition (APN) and the EC's engagement to strengthen international governance for nutrition through the "Scaling Up Nutrition" (SUN) movement.

Aligned with the three core strategic priorities identified in the APN, the specific objectives of N4D are: (i) **enhanced governance and accountability** for nutrition at global, regional and national levels; (ii) **increased scaling up** of effective, equitable, sustainable and resilient nutrition policy responses at global, regional, national and sub-national levels; and, (iii) **uptake of improved knowledge** and evidence base informs nutrition policy development and implementation in line with new global challenges.

This will be achieved through strengthening coordinated transparent mechanisms to enhance accountability, ensure the provision of high quality, flexible technical support for the development of stakeholders' capacities and underpinning policy dialogue at every level with innovative and evidence based analysis.

This six-year, Euro 52.5 million action (Euro 39.5 million EU contribution) will play a key role in the on-going international efforts to end all forms of malnutrition. It will promote the global leadership of the EU and consolidate the strategic positioning of the European Commission to advance global food system reform and address pressing challenges associated

with the international nutrition agenda. These challenges include ensuring a comprehensive and rights based approach to tackle the social determinants of malnutrition as well as fully integrating gender equality and the right to food throughout the Action. Other key challenges to be addressed include climate change, urbanisation and ensuring a sharper focus on empowering local authorities.

1. CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

While there have been important achievements with respect to global food availability and nutrition, overall progress to eliminate all forms of malnutrition by 2030 continues to be slow and uneven. In many developing countries malnutrition is an underlying cause of about 45% of all child deaths and 20% of maternal mortality every year¹. Growth failure frequently begins in utero and then continues after birth, compounded by poor infant and young child feeding practices and inadequate control of infections. By the time they reach reproductive age, almost a quarter of all women are underweight and almost one in three are anaemic. Stunting still affects almost one out of every four children, while child wasting has remained virtually stagnant for decades, micronutrient deficiencies are widespread and the prevalence of overweight and obesity is soaring. This situation is undermining progress across the entire range of SDGs: it has recently been suggested that ‘the rapidly escalating threats posed by malnutrition, represent a planetary challenge on a par with poverty and climate change’².

Global evidence confirms that both undernutrition and overweight/obesity are strongly associated with low quality diets. Diet quality is poor in every country of the world, regardless of development status, and it is now accepted that risk factors for ill health associated with poor quality diets are the main causes of the global burden of disease³. It is clear that a narrow policy focus on increasing the quantity of food production rather than the underlying causes of malnutrition is not enough. The main focus of this intervention will remain priority countries as defined in the Action Plan on Nutrition, bearing in mind that these countries are increasingly have to address the double burden of undernutrition and overweight / obesity.

Malnutrition in developing countries causes significant economic losses, estimated to be as high as 11% of GDP per year in Africa and Asia⁴. It is associated with impaired learning potential, poor school performance, increased social care costs and poor adult labour productivity. As countries and development partners strive to create jobs and economic opportunities for young people, poor nutrition undermines individual growth and development potential from infancy and employability later in life. Correspondingly, the economic returns on investments preventing malnutrition are high; there is therefore an important linkage between this action and EU goals relating to job creation in partner countries.

¹ Black R., Victora C., Walker S., Bhutta Z. Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries. *Lancet*. 2013;382:427–451. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60937-X.

² Webb et al (2018) *Hunger and Malnutrition in the 21st Century*. BMJ.

³ WHO (2015) *Healthy Diet* Factsheet No 394. Also Green et al (2016) *Global dietary quality, undernutrition and NCDs: A Longitudinal modelling study* (BMJ Open); Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition (2016) *Food Systems and Diets*

⁴ Global Nutrition Report 2016

Fundamental to good nutrition is the right to food that both meets an individual's dietary needs as well as enabling people to feed themselves with dignity, together with other basic human rights such as equitable access to health and education services⁵. When a child is well nourished, it is better able to grow and learn, to participate in and contribute to its community and economy and to be resilient in the face of disease, disasters and other global crises.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Public Policy Assessment: In 2012, the World Health Assembly (WHA) endorsed six global targets for improving maternal, infant and child nutrition, by 2025⁶. These targets remain vital to better understand the various forms of malnutrition, identify priority areas for action and to catalyse change at all levels⁷. Building on the Copenhagen Consensus⁸, the World Bank led Global Investment Framework for Nutrition 2016 - 2025⁹ (estimated to cost US\$70 billion over 10 years), has served to highlight the contribution to the WHA targets of investing in nutrition specific interventions.

In 2015, the SDGs went further in terms of underscoring the global demand for transformational change, emphasizing the principles of accountability, participation, non-discrimination and the central cross-cutting principle of “leaving no one behind”. To achieve SDG2, the eradication of all forms of malnutrition, a balance between actions that are ‘nutrition specific’ (addressing the symptoms and immediate determinants of malnutrition) and ‘nutrition sensitive’ (addressing more underlying determinants and basic causes), is required. This is in line with core findings of the Lancet Series (2013)¹⁰ as well as the multi-sectoral focus enshrined within the SUN Movement and the UN “Decade of Action on Nutrition” initiative¹¹.

In terms of public policy at regional level, there are also major opportunities for EU investment to accelerate existing efforts and commitments to address all forms of malnutrition. For instance, the current **African Regional Nutrition Strategy (ARNS) 2015-2025**¹² outlines the specific role of the African Union Commission (AUC) in the elimination of hunger and malnutrition. The Latin American and Caribbean region (LAC) for its part, established its own ambitious framework through the **Hunger Free Latin American and Caribbean Initiative and CELAC's Plan on Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication**¹³. There are also key opportunities to build on the efforts of regional nutrition initiatives such as the South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative (SAFANSI) and further develop regional policy frameworks for nutrition in Southeast Asia and South Asia

⁵ <https://www.unicef.org/crc/>

⁶ <http://www.who.int/nutrition/global-target-2025/en/>

⁷ Furthermore, in 2013 the WHA's Global Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) targets were adopted. <http://www.who.int/nmh/ncd-tools/definition-targets/en/>

⁸ <http://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/post-2015-consensus/nutrition-whats-smartest-post-2015-target>

⁹ <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/26069>

¹⁰ As underscored by the Lancet Journal (2013 Maternal and Child Nutrition Series) with coverage of 90%, priority ‘nutrition – specific’ interventions can address only 20% of stunting-the ‘other 80%’ requires ‘nutrition sensitive’ multi-sectoral actions

¹¹ <http://scalingupnutrition.org/progress-impact/un-decade-of-action-on-nutrition/>

¹² https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/32895-file-arns_english.pdf

¹³ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6747s.pdf>.

EU Policy Framework: The EU Policy Framework for tackling undernutrition has sought to ensure a comprehensive and balanced approach, in line with broader commitments to implement a rights-based approach to development. An over-riding theme in EU policies and commitments is the recognition of the important role that gender equality plays in influencing the quality of pathways to better nutritional outcomes. The proposed intervention builds on and contributes to the Commission's Gender Action Plan, which promotes the transformation of unequal gender roles and aims to improve women's roles in food and nutrition security.

Therefore, while nutrition specific investments in the critical 1000-day window of early childhood are considered crucial, fighting malnutrition in all its forms also requires a multi-sectoral approach to meet ambitious global nutrition goals and targets on dietary diversity, care practices and a healthy environment for all as per the EU's policy position laid out in the New EU Consensus on Development.

Furthermore, the Commission has made two key nutrition commitments: (i) to support partner countries in reducing the number of stunted children under the age of five by at least 7 million by 2025; and, (ii) to ensure the allocation of EUR 3.5 billion between 2014 and 2020 to improve nutrition in developing countries. These two commitments are institutionalised in: (i) the 2013 Commission's Communication *Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in External Assistance*¹⁴ (with the associated Council Conclusions); and (ii) the 2014 *Action Plan on Nutrition*¹⁵ (with the associated Council Conclusions). The APN is structured around three Strategic Priorities for Nutrition: (i) Enhanced mobilization and political commitment for nutrition; (ii) Scaled up actions at country level; and, (iii) Knowledge for nutrition (strengthening the expertise and knowledge base).

Since the launch of the EU's Nutrition Policy, the EU's focus on a nutrition sensitive and multi-sectoral approach to addressing the problem plays a significant strategic role at the global level. The EU has positioned itself at the forefront of efforts to generate evidence and models for best practice in strengthening nutritional outcomes through agriculture, food security, public health, education and social protection policies and programmes. Crucially, the EU has promoted healthy diets following a life cycle approach as a cornerstone of its nutrition strategy.

The action presents a strategic investment in nutrition, taking on board emerging evidence on addressing malnutrition in all its forms while contributing to tackling the global food system reform. Strengthening and broadening the policy agenda will also confirm the global leadership of the EU in the fight against malnutrition and the global food systems reform. In the coming years, the Commission intends to review its APN¹⁶ and the EU Policy Framework¹⁷ so as to encompass better the double burden of malnutrition in line with

¹⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/documents/enhancing_maternal-child_nutrition_in_external_assistance_en.pdf

¹⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/action-plan-nutrition-2015_en.pdf

¹⁶ Action Plan on Nutrition, 3rd July 2014 SWD (2014) 234 final,

¹⁷ Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in External Assistance: an EU Policy Framework (COM (2013) 141). 2013;

emerging global challenges. This intervention directly addresses the Council and Parliament's calls on the Commission to take on a stronger leadership role in the field of food and nutrition security. Reinforcing the EU's comparative advantage with respect to the global nutrition agenda is at the core of the logic underpinning this action.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The focus of the proposed action is on those people most affected by malnutrition, particularly the poorest and most disadvantaged communities, in both rural and urban contexts, and with a particular emphasis on women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under five and incorporating a special focus on the first 1000 days of life from conception until a child's second birthday.

In addition to ensuring that the relationship between state (as duty bearer) and citizen (as rights holder) is centre stage, the proposed action recognises the tremendous significance of many other stakeholders including civil society organisations (CSOs), the private sector and academic institutions. In particular, CSOs have a pivotal **role** to play in making accountability in **nutrition** a reality.

As part of its strategy to promote optimal partnership with all key stakeholders, the EU has actively engaged with the **SUN Movement** and supported it to fight nutrition since its inception in 2010. The SUN Movement has inspired various stakeholders to collaborate around a collective effort to end malnutrition, in particular ensuring that the governments of partner countries are effectively in the lead through the establishment of the national nutrition coordination mechanisms that will be a key focus of this action. SUN's principles of engagement and country ownership, have proven effective in guiding actors to both adopt and adapt best practice, maintaining a common purpose and mutual accountability. Local authorities (as front- line agents of delivery, key duty bearers and partners for EU support in their own right) will be empowered to ensure strong ownership and systems are in place on the ground. The SUN Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020) have four objectives: (i) expand and sustain an enabling political environment; (ii) prioritise and institutionalise effective actions; (iii) implement effective actions aligned with national common results frameworks; and, (iv) effectively use and significantly increase financial resources for nutrition. This action aims to build on this platform and thereby strengthen governance, capacity and knowledge as requisites for scaling up.

Other key platforms for stakeholder dialogue and global governance include the UN "Decade of Action on Nutrition" (WHO and UNICEF as key partners), the World Committee for Food Security (FAO as a key partner) and the Global Nutrition Report (GNR). This action also aims to engage in dialogue and platforms for more coherence in governance for food, nutrition and agriculture. This will provide important opportunities to consider new pathways including those between nutrition and climate change as well as both micro and macro environments (involving urbanisation, increasing inequalities and various risk factors).

The European Commission is also engaged in *No Wasted Lives*¹⁸, which works with national governments in high burden countries to inform practical action and policy making for acute malnutrition.

The Commission has been providing financial support to the **GNR, which tracks nutrition stakeholders'** commitments and progress on nutrition, thus strengthening the accountability of governments and other partners. The **Global Report on Food Crises**¹⁹ very much complements the GNR, by making available the latest estimates of severe hunger in the world as well as providing an overview of those in need of urgent assistance.

Over the past years, the European Commission and EU Member States have stepped up their collaboration on nutrition both at country level (e.g. joint programming) and at policy level (joint paper on Nutrition sensitive agriculture). This intervention will further strengthen the collaboration at European level to further coherence and better support partner countries.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Underpinning the slow and uneven progress experienced with respect to global and country level nutrition targets, there are two fundamental problems to be addressed by this action:

- (i) the gap that has emerged between significant political commitments to tackle malnutrition and the existing weaknesses in capacities that exist across sectors and at various levels in order to operationalise such policy ambitions in practice by translating priorities into local planning systems and social capital; and,
- (ii) the rapid evolution of the nutrition agenda and the time lag between existing policy frameworks and emerging insights regarding the need to address all forms of malnutrition, growing nutrition inequalities, accelerated urbanisation and the risk that protracted crises set back the progress already made.

The starting point of the proposed action is therefore to support key stakeholders at all levels to strategically reorient their approaches in such a way that will ensure continued progress in the face of these challenges. The following areas are therefore prioritised for support:

- **Addressing the root causes of malnutrition**

Ensuring a comprehensive and rights based approach to tackle the social determinants of malnutrition: This requires collective efforts so as to address all forms of malnutrition, with a focus on supporting the effective implementation of national action plans for nutrition. This in turn will require further strengthening of multi-sectoral coordination and partnership mechanisms both at national and sub-national levels together with sustained domestic resource

¹⁸ <https://www.nowastedlives.org/donor-forum/>

¹⁹ <https://www.wfp.org/content/global-report-food-crises-2018>

mobilisation. The double burden of malnutrition in both low and middle-income countries is heavily concentrated amongst the poor, and thus specific measures are required to ensure to reach all those in need. Such approaches reinforce the critical importance of a multi-sectoral approach to tackle the social determinants of malnutrition and to prevent and reduce inequalities in undernutrition and obesity at country level and globally.

- **Facing climate change as a new challenge:**

Climate change and nutrition have overlapping agendas with the most vulnerable populations most at risk. Extreme climate events, in particular those related to drought, were major triggers of food crises in 23 countries in 2017 leading to over 39 million food insecure people in need of urgent assistance. Seasonality (already a strong influence on food and nutrition security) is significantly affected by climate change, which intensifies the frequency and intensity of extreme events. Climate change affects nutrition not only by influencing people's food security but also disease levels and patterns, water and sanitation environments and choices about how to allocate time to their livelihoods and to caregiving. In turn, diet choices can reduce emissions of greenhouse gases with choices that are good for health, also being good for the planet. Therefore, several SUN countries have already started to mainstream climate concerns in their national nutrition plans, a trend that this action will further support in line with SDG goals (especially 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5)

- **Engaging with the right partners to ensure accountability and scale**

Recognizing the critical role played by civil society to end malnutrition at national, regional and global levels is vital. Civil society plays a unique and crucial role in communicating feedback and constructive critique to government and policy makers. The work of the SUN Movement's civil society network (CSN) has brought increased prominence on this, and developed consensus among all actors of the specific contribution civil society plays as an equal partner in ending malnutrition. CSOs have a vital role to play in nutrition governance by holding duty bearers, especially local authorities, to account for policy pledges and the effective use of local resources and discretionary powers. In turn, governments' and local authorities' acknowledgement of civil society input can result in real changes in policy and practice which is essential to protect citizens as individuals and consumers'. The CSN currently represents over 2000 organizations²⁰ and its rationale is to coordinate and amplify the voices of civil society including human rights defenders, women's groups, smallholder farmers, humanitarian agencies, advocacy and research entities, trade unions, consumer groups and many others.

Recognizing the significance of the private sector to support the scale up of nutrition:

The EC already has specific initiatives in place to engage with the private sector across sectors (e.g. European Investment Plan – EIP). In addition, the SUN Business Network (SBN) is one of the main channels to mobilise the private sector for nutrition, and does so through measures that are in line with National Nutrition Strategies. The SBN operates as a national business

²⁰ The network currently includes civil society alliances in 40 countries as well as four regional coordination groups

engagement platform, sensitizing business on the need for greater private sector action on nutrition and the potential returns on investment they can expect. SBN also provides a forum for dialogue with government, civil society and other stakeholders to support strong and responsible business action aligned with national nutrition priorities²¹. The SBN advocates for the role business can play as a multisector partner in the fight against all forms of malnutrition.

Strengthening national capacities and informed decision-making on nutrition: Scale-up of nutrition actions can be accelerated by strengthening national governance, leadership and capacities to implement national action plans for nutrition: A key challenge faced with the implementation of ambitious national action plans for nutrition involves the strengthening of national and sub-national governance, leadership and both human and institutional capacities in order to scale up nutrition.

Addressing data gaps and poor data quality: Lack of data and ineffective monitoring mechanisms can often hamper assessment of the impact of national governments' and development partners' strategies and programmes. It is therefore difficult to know what works for different people in different contexts and therefore to establish priorities for investment. The Commission's APN has specifically referenced the need to "support research on the causal pathways of undernutrition" and "the effectiveness of nutrition-sensitive interventions and policies". Going further in a strategic partnership on NIS (Nutrition Information Systems) with WHO/UNICEF, and building on the National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN)²² supported by the Commission, this intervention will accelerate efforts to strengthen countries' commitment and capacities to routinely collect, analyse and utilise key nutrition-relevant data.

- **Bridging boundaries; Leaving no-one behind**

Ensuring that urban malnutrition is tackled: Given that the global urban population is expected to have risen from 4 billion in 2015 to 6 billion by 2050, it is crucial to address malnutrition in both rural and urban communities. Urban poverty tends to be associated with multiple drivers of malnutrition including lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation and food, poor quality housing, restricted access to education and poorly paid, irregular work. Addressing the urban challenge will require more sophisticated analysis of the complex socio-economic links that go beyond the 'rural-urban' dichotomy and highlight the intersections between rural and urban territories..

²¹ For example, breastfeeding can be undermined in contexts where there is continued exposure to marketing of formula feeding. Improving breastfeeding duration and exclusivity requires policies that empower women and their families such as the enforcement of the international code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes reinforced by initiatives such as family leave policies, flexibility of work hours and locations and protections for women in informal work sectors.

²² While NIPN related support does not include data collection, it can nevertheless lead to identification of significant data gaps and information system weaknesses in many countries for which a strategic and complementary engagement with relevant partners is envisaged.

Tackling all forms of malnutrition in humanitarian and development contexts (Humanitarian-Development Nexus): Following the World Humanitarian Summit²³, the EU's commitment²⁴ and emerging experience with pilot actions to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus in selected countries²⁵ has highlighted important implications for nutrition. While in recent decades the nutrition community has tended to separate child wasting and stunting along the humanitarian/development divide, such boundaries do not reflect the physical reality: a wasted child is more likely to become stunted; a stunted child is more likely to become wasted; and a child that is concurrently wasted and stunted suffers a multiplied risk of death. Both forms of undernutrition must be tackled through a unified and coherent approach, since most of the risk factors are the same²⁶.

Given these priorities, the current intervention will focus on supporting the work of CSO and business networks. The intervention will also provide tailored nutrition expertise to scale-up nutrition actions at national level (development of national capacity, support to policies and practices) and address knowledge bottlenecks and data gaps.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risks (H/M/L)	Mitigating Measures
At country level, whether both political and accompanying financial support for scaling up nutrition are simultaneously maintained	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complementary investments in data and accountability that build a case for political and financial commitment and support civil society to hold government to account. Support will be prioritised in settings having a conducive environment for effective and sustainable impact.
Full range of necessary national and sub-national capacities (systems, functional and technical) are inadequate to ensure effective implementation of ambitious action plans	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust and comprehensive government led capacity assessment for nutrition is undertaken to enable clear prioritisation of capacity gaps and related investments required to ensure effective scale up, delivery of services and activation of required regulatory mechanisms on the ground
Insufficient political commitment to nutrition-sensitive approaches	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced policy dialogue/coordination between regional and national authorities and Member States. Direct and indirect advocacy, including support to

²³ <https://agendaforhumanity.org/>

²⁴ <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/24010/nexus-st09383en17.pdf>

²⁵ In May 2017, the Foreign Affairs Council approved Council Conclusions on Operationalising the Humanitarian-Development Nexus while encouraging the Commission and Member States to do it together through the implementation in 6 pilot countries (Chad, Iraq, Myanmar, Nigeria, Sudan and Uganda).

²⁶ ENN (2018) Child Wasting and Stunting: Time to overcome the separation

		<p>nutrition champions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop capacities across line ministries through improved coordination. ▪ Generate and consolidate evidence on nutrition sensitive interventions impact on stunting, by operational research.
Ongoing data gaps (including poor quality/lack of disaggregation) limits analyses	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish clear quality control mechanisms and data standards and clearly communicate them to relevant partners and stakeholders. ▪ Provision of specific capacity building support required to strengthen data systems as well as skills related to analysis and dissemination to decision makers
Resistance to multi-sectoral partnership and potential tensions around changing current practices, norms and beliefs and disrupting current status quo/power balance, particularly when culture of transparency/information sharing does not exist.	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Balance investment in developing capacities across different stakeholders – including both government and civil society so that informed and constructive engagement is facilitated. ▪ Experimenting with information sharing and working to improve how information is communicated to all stakeholders from local communities to government.
Strategic direction of action undermined by weak management and overly complex agenda	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear theory of change effectively understood by all stakeholders involved and used as the basis for alignment and coordination. ▪ Overall project management/advisory services are inclusive and empowered to ensure an effective steer to the action. ▪ Clear and comprehensive terms of reference and corresponding work plans for technical support developed and agreed in alignment with identified country and regional level priorities
Assumptions:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholders at global, regional, national and local levels will be able to identify priorities for investment in effective and sustainable systems to deliver improved nutrition outcomes, as well as functioning in a network of accountability relations. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is an adequate range of high quality expertise and technical assistance, corresponding to various geographic areas and domains of nutrition, to deliver against objectives. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no major external shocks or events that undermine efforts to build capacity at various levels. 		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Lessons learnt on Technical Assistance NAS/ 2FAS/NIPN//GSF

3.1 Lessons learnt

Key recommendations of comprehensive evaluations of two parallel regional projects²⁷ supported by the EU through the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) in both Africa and Asia from 2011 – 2015 include: (i) The importance of adopting a flexible approach based on context specific nutrition causal analysis; (ii) ensuring local adaptation to ensure government ownership at different levels; (iii) revising the theory of change at mid-term to enable course corrections in line with the findings; and, (iv) ensuring a judicious mix of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions and a more proactive approach to partnering with a range of development agencies.

Since the launch of the SUN Movement and the establishment of a strong policy framework and APN by the Commission, a critical lesson learning process has been underway with the following lessons identified at this stage²⁸:

(i) *Moving beyond a predominant focus on nutrition specific interventions: a narrow sectoral approach to directly tackling the immediate causes of malnutrition is inadequate.* Broader systems, policy and environmental strategies are needed for effective change²⁹. Tackling all forms of malnutrition requires a commitment to work across sectors, with a range of different stakeholders and at multiple levels.

(ii) *Learning from the strengths and limitations of the SUN Movement to date:* the SUN Movement has made a tremendous contribution to important aspects of nutrition governance, including impressive advances in political commitment and the establishment of multi-sectoral national action plans for nutrition. However, a crucial lesson is that capacities to deliver on the ground, especially at subnational level, are far shorter of what is required. The SUN Movement has highlighted six important actions at country level for accelerating progress on nutrition³⁰.

(iii) *Operationalizing a rights-based approach through investing in both civil society and disaggregated data:* A key lesson learned is the importance of investing in civil society alliances, so that they can more effectively advocate for improvements to nutrition and hold governments to account for their responsibility to improve the nutrition status of their populations. Experience further underscores the difference that disaggregated data can make in terms of ensuring the systematic assessment of the status and situation of groups at risk of being left behind.

²⁷ The Maternal and Young Child Nutrition Security Initiative in Asia, (MYCNSIA) and Africa's Nutrition Security Partnership (ANSP) were both implemented by UNICEF in partnership with the EU.

²⁸ An independent Mid-term Review of the Commission's Action Plan for Nutrition will be completed later in 2018.

²⁹ Mozaffarian et al (2018) History of modern nutrition science – implications for current research, dietary guidelines and food policy. (British Medical Journal).

³⁰ (1) Development of evidence-based multi-sector plans; (2) Ensuring sufficient levels of financing for nutrition related programming; (3) Effective delivery (development of capacities at various levels); (4) Robust monitoring of progress and greater investment in efforts to capture best practice; (5) Holding both governments and donors accountable for their actions; (6) Coordination to ensure coherent action across a wide range of components.

(iv) *Taking stock of lessons from large scale EU supported global and regional nutrition programmes*³¹: A key lesson learnt from the EC supported Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) in both Africa and Asia from 2011-2015, was the added value of installing an effective monitoring system so as to enable the contribution of particular interventions (and their combinations) to various nutrition outcomes to be tracked. Furthermore, the FIRST programme has highlighted the significant opportunities that exist to strengthen nutrition sensitive approaches in various priority sectors.

(v) *Building on successful examples of policy coherence and Joint Programming with Member States*: Lessons have been learnt from the joint nutrition programming in Lao PDR and Ethiopia. As evidenced in the EC's Joint Programming guidance released in June 2018, joint programming is a comparative advantage of the Commission, which helps to reduce aid fragmentation and, in turn, improve alignment with national development plans.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Fundamental to the synergies of this action are the other EU nutrition-related interventions linked to political mobilisation, the policy coherence with the Member States, the scaling-up actions and knowledge sharing. The Third Progress Report of the Commission's APN (May 2017-April 2018) highlights three priority areas for further investment and action: (i) the need for purposeful, strategic leadership from the Commission to ensure that its financial commitment is met by 2020; (ii) acceleration of the improvements seen in stunting reduction by further integrating measures to address multiple forms of malnutrition across different programmes (to ensure optimal nutrition sensitivity in all sectors) in order to achieve the Commission's stunting reduction target by 2025; and (iii) stronger leadership role in nutrition, in support of the achievement of global nutrition targets agreed by the WHA and integrated in the SDGs. This requires that the Commission takes on a more comprehensive role in tackling the multiple burdens of malnutrition, calling for a revision of the EU's Policy Framework for nutrition.

The coordination and synergy with ongoing EU funded nutrition programmes, and with EU Member States' investments on nutrition is at the heart of the intervention, both in terms of policy coherence and implementation modality. Building on existing dynamics, the Commission has stepped up its collaboration with Member States at global and country level, with two particularly successful examples of joint programming. Member States' own interventions of particular relevance to the proposed intervention include Germany's **Food and Nutrition Security, Enhanced Resilience programme** in 11 countries of Africa and Asia and the UK's support to the **Technical Assistance for Nutrition** (TAN 2015-2020).

The Commission is member of the global SUN Lead group. The SUN Movement plays a central role in bringing nutrition partners together and building coherence across nutrition initiatives. It also has at its core to strengthen national ownership through the implementation of national action plans for nutrition.

³¹ Other significant global initiatives supported by the EC in partnership with FAO and reinforcing these lessons include the Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) 2015-2017 and The Information for Nutrition, Food Security and Resilience for Decision Making (INFORMED) 2015-2017.

This action will reinforce the initial investment made by the Commission in the establishment partnership with WHO/UNICEF on Nutrition Information Systems (NIS) and of strategic foundations for the **NIPN**, a global initiative providing support to countries to strengthen their information systems for nutrition and to improve the analysis of data so as to inform strategic decision making. The development of specific capacities for nutrition-sensitive research, especially at country and regional level, will be at the core of this approach so that ownership of research priorities and findings can be increasingly decentralized. This component will therefore complement the Commission's established global investment in agricultural research which has a strong focus on innovation, food systems and climate change.

Other relevant initiatives supported by the Commission include the **South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative** (SAFANSI) as well as two forthcoming EU-funded interventions, which should be closely associated with the proposed action: (i) the regional programme on **Resilience Governance for West Africa** (ii) the **EU-WHO programme on Health System Strengthening towards Universal Health Coverage** (potentially covering more than 100 countries with a range of interventions). These provide an important opportunity for synergies with respect to the intensification of efforts to strengthen the nutrition sensitivity of national health systems.

Other significant initiatives with potential opportunities complementarity include the Gallup Diet Quality Project (DQP), the Access To Nutrition Index (ATNI), the Emergency Network for Nutrition (ENN), the Power of Nutrition initiative and Transform Nutrition and Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) led by IFPRI. As referenced under Section 1.1.3, this action will support knowledge management and the strengthening of national nutrition plans to ensure that principles of sustainability, climate resilience and conservation of genetic diversity are fully integrated.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The two most significant cross cutting issues of relevance to this action relate to the promotion of gender-equality and rights-based approaches.

A multi-sectoral approach to tackling nutrition must ensure that the specific needs and roles of women are taken into account in order to work towards sustainable and inclusive solutions. Empowering women is central to efforts to tackle malnutrition, and international evidence shows that without progress in this regard, the effectiveness of nutrition programmes is compromised. Women, whose roles and responsibilities are multiple and complex, are key actors in the production, processing and marketing of food, as well as in preparing food for household consumption, and maintaining household nutrition security. Despite their potential, women face many barriers to increasing agricultural productivity and achieving food and nutrition security for their families. A priority for this action will therefore be to ensure that transformative objectives, associated with empowering women and advancing gender equality, are translated into national plans. The continuation of the Commission's existing

efforts to promote the MDD-W³² indicator to ensure that changes in women's dietary quality are better understood will be crucial in this respect.

This action builds on the commitment of the Commission to adopt a human rights based approach to development cooperation³³: The root causes of malnutrition include multi-dimensional poverty, inequality and discrimination. More disaggregated data leading to meaningful ownership of the development process by local authorities will be vital to ensure that marginalised and vulnerable populations are not left behind in the SDG agenda. For example, there is growing evidence suggesting that inequalities in stunting are increasing since stunting reduction is taking place at a much faster rate among the better off than among the poorer sections of society³⁴. The approach will also focus on implementation of integrated local development plans, unleashing local potential and greater accountability to local populations.

4 ACTION

4.1 Objectives

Overall Objective: To enhance maternal and child nutrition in line with the commitments and strategic priorities of the European Commission and SDGs, specifically SDG 2.2: to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030.

Specific Objectives³⁵:

- **Specific Objective 1:** Enhanced governance and accountability for nutrition at global, regional and national levels;
- **Specific Objective 2:** Increased scaling up of effective, equitable, sustainable and resilient nutrition policy responses at global, regional, national and sub-national levels; and,
- **Specific Objective 3:** Uptake of improved knowledge and evidence base informs nutrition policy development and implementation in line with new global challenges

³² Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women

³³ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/rights-based-approach-development-cooperation_en and https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/rights-based-approach-encompassing-all-human-rights-eu-development-cooperation-tool-box-commission_en

³⁴ See for example T. M. Huda et al (2017) Social Determinants of Inequalities in Child Undernutrition in Bangladesh, and V Greffeuille et al (2016) Persistent Inequalities in Child Undernutrition in Cambodia from 2000 Until Today

³⁵ These correspond directly with the three Strategic Priorities for Nutrition identified in the Action Plan for Nutrition: (i) Enhance mobilization and political commitment for nutrition; (ii) Scale up actions at country level; and, (iii) Knowledge for nutrition (strengthening the expertise and knowledge base)

4.2 Outputs and activities

Output 1: *Strengthened governance and accountability mechanisms at global, regional, national and sub-national levels.* Key activities linked to this output include:

- (i) Supporting the annual production of the Global Nutrition Report (GNR) so that it is strongly aligned with the SDGs, drives rigorous international reporting for nutrition and plays an increasing role as a key accountability mechanism for nutrition
- (ii) Strengthening the role of SUN networks both at global and country level[1] so that they can fulfil their core mandate: the SUN civil society network enables CSOs to jointly advocate for relevant costed national policies and corresponding resource mobilisation and monitor legislation (e.g. social protection floors). CSOs also hold national stakeholders to account on their policies and practices. The SUN Business network actively supports the private sector's capacity to improve its nutrition practices and contribute to the scale-up of nutrition actions.

Output 2: *Increased technical and functional capacities to scale up effective, equitable, sustainable and resilient nutrition policy responses and outreach at global, regional, national and sub-national levels.* Key activities linked to this output include:

- (i) Setting-up a global, regional and country level technical advisory and expertise mechanism that provides timely support to ensure the delivery of the EU's policy framework on nutrition. This support will inform and provide guidance for the EU's policy and programme engagement.
- (ii) The technical advisory and expertise mechanism will be supporting government led assessment of capacity gaps and strengthening national capacities, including capacities for the development of relevant legislation and accompanying regulatory measures. It will also support the implementation of national roadmaps for enhanced capacities for nutrition and increase the outreach of nutrition interventions, while strengthening national and regional reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- (iii) Collaborating with existing global initiatives (e.g. Gallup, ATN) to address emerging nutrition challenges and inform national and international policy development, including necessary adjustments in the face of new challenges and on the basis of emerging evidence. Providing support for the inclusion of cross-cutting issues will be a key focus, in particular increased resilience to climate variability and extreme events.

Output 3: *Improved nutrition information systems and knowledge management (including data collection, analysis and communication).* Key activities linked to this output include:

- (i) Establishing a nutrition research mechanism incorporating internationally renowned research networks, to identify priorities for operational and evaluative research (e.g. impact assessment of nutrition sensitive food systems, climate change) to better address all forms of malnutrition. This output will build on existing EU and Member States operational research for nutrition. An updated assessment of ongoing and planned research initiatives will be undertaken during the inception phase to ensure that specific priorities are identified to correspond to stakeholder demand that particular research initiatives are undertaken.

(ii) Strengthening global technical guidance (including through normative UN agencies such as WHO) to harmonise regional and national efforts to routinely collect and utilise nutrition data thereby enhancing nutrition and food security/diet quality information systems. This will include continued efforts to promote the integration of MDD-W into national surveys, building on existing efforts and launching pilots where required;

(iii) Strengthening of regional and national nutrition information systems (including consolidation of existing national information platforms such as NIPN) so that they serve as models for best practice potentially replicable by other countries and are effectively and sustainably functioning and adding value.

4.3 Intervention logic

The intervention logic is structured on the basis of three interrelated components, in line with the Strategic Priorities set out in the Commission's Action Plan for Nutrition.

Under **Component 1: Governance and Accountability**: The approach is to further strengthen established mechanisms for the global governance of nutrition to enhance accountability to primary stakeholders. The intervention will build on existing Commission funding and support to core governance structures such as the SUN Secretariat and the CFS. This will be achieved through the following

i) Supporting SUN Networks as the Civil Society Network (CSN) and the SUN Business Network (SBN).

ii) Contributing to the Global Nutrition Report (GNR).

(iii) Exploring other potential initiatives seeking to promote nutrition governance and accountability through innovative approaches

Doing so, the intervention will ensure better overall institutional capacities, at different levels, to match the global action required to achieve SDG2 goals while addressing the complexity and the fragmentation of the nutrition landscape:

By supporting SUN Networks (especially those for civil society and business), the Commission will strengthen flexible and demand responsive mechanisms to identify areas for the timely provision of expertise covering the spectrum of nutrition related priorities and contexts.

By investing in the GNR on a multi-annual basis as proposed, the Commission secures a strategic position to engage in the policy dialogue around the design and delivery of the GNR's strategy, thus shaping and actively promoting the nutrition agenda and accountability to that agenda.

Component 2: Capacity Development for Scaling Up: The focus here is to support both identification of and response to capacity gaps as a core priority in order to secure effective progress in combating malnutrition at scale. The development of guidance and the promotion of best practice will be enhance the effectiveness of responses on the basis of requests and

support to government-led assessments of capacity gaps (including individual, organizational and systemic).

The development of a detailed workplan for this component during the Inception Phase will draw on specific strengths and lessons learnt from existing EC nutrition advisory services such as the Nutrition Advisory Service, Fortification Advisory Service and Global Support Facility for NIPN, combining under one umbrella the wide-range of expert skills required to develop capacities and deliver nutrition outcomes. The resulting streamlined ‘Technical Expertise and Advisory Mechanism’ will be appropriately flexible and equipped with strong expertise to address all forms of malnutrition and tackle emerging nutrition challenges in a diverse range of contexts. It will also ensure greater coherence to support partner countries as well as effective sharing of experience and best practice, including through joint programming with Member States. All these will combine to help deliver the EU’s commitment on nutrition.

The support mechanism will respond to requests from partner countries, regional institutions and for the programming exercises in close collaboration with the EU Delegations, for example in the design of complementary measures accompanying Budget Support operations. The multi-skilled support mechanism will directly assist the EU in the implementation of the objectives and strategic priorities of its nutrition policy framework³⁶ and more specifically in its work to reach its pledge to support partner countries to reduce stunting in children under five by at least 10% (7 million) of the World Health Assembly goal by 2025. This will be achieved as a result of the support mechanism providing technical assistance directly to the beneficiary countries to reach the above-mentioned target by 2025 and based on country led assessments of existing capacity weaknesses. The development of capacities identified will accelerate the scaling up of nutrition interventions at country level.

Under **Component 3: Knowledge and Evidence**, the intervention will provide valuable knowledge for enhanced project management and policy decision making on nutrition.

The intervention will provide resources to a number of strategic international initiatives to build the evidence base for what works and address priority knowledge gaps in response to emerging challenges (i.e. rapid urbanization, climate change, food systems). Investments will cover operational research into nutrition-sensitive sectors including the establishment of a nutrition research mechanism (pool of expertise) harnessing and bringing together existing institutions with a strong reputation and influential networks at both global and regional levels. Proposed areas of intervention range from the design and implementation of a global survey measuring diet quality and diet diversity to the development of global technical guidelines based on best practice and the identification of minimum standards for nutrition and diet information systems. The experience and knowledge of FAO in food systems and their role in promoting consumption of diverse, nutritious and safe food for all will be scaled-up to operationalize an approach to developing nutrition-sensitive food systems.

³⁶ European Commission, 2011. Reference document n°13 *Addressing undernutrition in external assistance, an integrated approach through sectors and aid modalities*, Luxembourg, publications Office of the European Union - http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/infopoint/publications/europeaid/252a_en.htm

Through the generation of robust evidence and replicable models of best practice, the EC also aims to encourage private sector involvement by attracting private resources and applying innovative financing models (like the EU External Investment Plan). Examples of support to the private sector through this initiative may include Power of Nutrition (PoN) to attract and leverage private investments and the EIP, aiming to produce an EU additional development impact through blending operations in fragile contexts. The focus will be broadened so as to encompass not only the availability of and access to quality, timely, disaggregated and accessible data, but also to ensure critical analysis and optimal uptake by primary stakeholders – in particular government as duty bearer and citizens as rights holders.

Doing so, the intervention will ensure that evidence is generated and consolidated on the impact of the array of nutrition-sensitive interventions, alongside nutrition specific ones, tackling root causes of malnutrition.

A simplified overview of the intervention logic and bringing together identified priorities, indicative activities (to be further elaborated in the course of the initial Inception Phase) and corresponding components and objectives (at outcome level) is presented below:

Overview of Intervention Logic:

The intervention logic is structured on the basis of three interrelated components, in line with the Strategic Priorities set out in the Commission's Action Plan for Nutrition.

Under **Component 1: Governance and Accountability** the approach is to further strengthen established mechanisms for the global governance of nutrition to enhance accountability to primary stakeholders. The intervention will build on existing Commission funding and support to core governance structures such as the SUN Secretariat and the CFS. This will be achieved through two components: i) Supporting SUN Networks as the Civil Society Network (CSN) and the SUN Business Network (SBN), and ii) Contributing to the Global Nutrition Report (GNR). Doing so, the intervention will ensure better institutional capacity to match the global action required to achieve SDG2 goals while addressing the complexity and the fragmentation of the nutrition landscape.

By supporting SUN Networks, the Commission will strengthen a flexible and demand responsive mechanism to ensure timely provision of expertise covering the spectrum of nutrition related priorities and contexts. By investing in the GNR on a multi-annual basis as proposed, the Commission secures a strategic position to engage in the policy dialogue around the design and delivery of the GNR's strategy, thus shaping and actively promoting the nutrition agenda and accountability to that agenda.

Component 2: Capacity Development for Scaling Up of this intervention addresses capacity gaps as a core priority in order to secure effective progress in combating malnutrition. The development of guidance and the promotion of best practice will be crucial components, responding requests and supporting government-led assessments of capacity gaps (including individual, organizational and systemic).

This component will draw on the specific strengths and lessons learnt of existing nutrition advisory services such as the Nutrition Advisory Service, combining under one umbrella the wide-range of expert skills required to develop capacities and deliver nutrition outcomes. This

single assistance set up will be better equipped to address all forms of malnutrition and tackle emerging nutrition challenges. This set up will also ensure greater flexibility and coherence to support partner countries, including through joint programming with Member States. All these will combine to help deliver the EU's commitment on nutrition.

The support mechanism will respond to requests from partner countries, regional institutions and for the programming exercises in close collaboration with the EU Delegations, for example in the design of complementary measures accompanying Budget Support operations. The multi-skilled support mechanism will directly assist the EU in the implementation of the objectives and strategic priorities of its nutrition policy framework³⁷ and more specifically in its work to reach its pledge to support partner countries to reduce stunting in children under five by at least 10% (7 million) of the World Health Assembly goal by 2025.

Under **Component 3: Knowledge and Evidence**, the intervention will provide valuable knowledge for enhanced project management and policy decision making on nutrition. The intervention will provide resources to a number of strategic international initiatives to build the evidence base for what works and address priority knowledge gaps in response to emerging challenges (i.e. rapid urbanization, climate change, food systems). Investments will cover operational research into nutrition-sensitive sectors. Proposed areas of intervention will range from the design and implementation of a global survey measuring diet quality and diet diversity to the development of global technical guidelines based on best practice and the identification of minimum standards for nutrition and diet information systems. The experience and knowledge of FAO in food systems and their role in promoting consumption of diverse, nutritious and safe food for all will be scaled-up to operationalize an approach to developing nutrition-sensitive food systems.

The EC encourages private sector involvement by attracting private resources and applying innovative financing models (like the EU External Investment Plan). Examples of support to the private sector through this initiative are potential support to the Access To Nutrition Index (ATNI), ranking the biggest Food & Beverage manufacturers on their improvements for better nutrition in markets; to Power of Nutrition (PoN) attracting and leveraging private investments and the EIP, aiming to produce an EU additional development impact through blending operations in fragile contexts. The focus will be broadened so as to encompass not only the availability of and access to quality, timely, disaggregated and accessible data, but also to ensure critical analysis and optimal uptake by primary stakeholders – in particular government as duty bearer and citizens as rights holders.

Doing so, the intervention will ensure that evidence is generated and consolidated on the impact of the array of nutrition-sensitive interventions, alongside nutrition specific ones, tackling root causes of malnutrition.

³⁷ European Commission, 2011. Reference document n°13 *Addressing undernutrition in external assistance, an integrated approach through sectors and aid modalities*, Luxembourg, publications Office of the European Union - http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/infopoint/publications/europeaid/252a_en.htm

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

5.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 90 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this financing decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component – NA

5.4 Implementation modalities

Both in direct and indirect management, the Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures affecting the respective countries of operation³⁸.

5.4.1.1 Grants: call for proposals – NA

5.4.1.2 Grant: direct award for the Global Nutrition Report (GNR) (direct management)

This modality relates to Component One.

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results:

Related to component 1 and co-funded by several donors members of the SUN Donor Network (SDN), this on-going intervention aims at i) providing a highly credible and well respected state-of-play on nutrition (both globally and disaggregated by country) and a 'go-to' accessible resource for data and evidence on nutrition for both nutrition and non-nutrition actors, ii) ensuring up to date reporting against resourcing commitments announced at the Global Nutrition Summit (including Nutrition for Growth event) and hence providing a crucial accountability mechanism for key stakeholders; iii) informing widely the debate and discussions on how to tackle malnutrition and contributes to the evidence base.

(b) Justification of a direct grant:

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorizing officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to Development Initiatives. The recourse to an award

³⁸ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/restrictive_measures-2017-04-26-clean.pdf

of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the action has specific characteristics requiring a specific type of beneficiary for its technical competence and specialization.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria:

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant. The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives, design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing:

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 80% of the eligible costs of the action.

The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(e) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement: First semester 2019

5.4.1.3 Procurement (direct management) - Procurement for component "Knowledge"

This modality relates to Component Three.

Subject in generic terms, if possible	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Knowledge for Nutrition	Services	1	Q2 2019

Analytical capacities will consist of a pool of expertise coming from European science and knowledge institutions and acting as a service provider on demand of partners, EU Delegations and EU Services to fill the knowledge gap in Nutrition with a view to improving the quality of operations supported by EU funds in these countries, where deemed necessary.

The service will generate and consolidate evidence on the impact of the array of nutrition-sensitive interventions used on the reduction of stunting. This should demonstrate that the nutrition-sensitive interventions, promoted by the EU, alongside nutrition specific ones is the most relevant approach to tackle the root causes of malnutrition in all its forms. The outcomes of the service should serve as evidence-based models for scaling-up best practices, for technical guidance and harmonized efforts to effectively tackle global challenges as i.e. rapid urbanisation, food systems and climate change.

Negotiation of a service contract with a service provider will be done according to PRAG 3.2.4.1. and following the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme (AAP) 2018 for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNSSA) under the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic programme.

5.4.1.4 Indirect management with an international organisation (UNOPS)

This modality relates to Component One:

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)**. This implementation entails the strengthening of participation in nutrition governance by in-country non-state stakeholders (civil society, private sector actors, academics, and journalists, among others) and parliamentarians in global and national multi-stakeholder platforms to implement scale up nutrition plans. The SUN Movement Pooled Fund is catalytic source of grant funding to support SUN Civil Society Alliance activities at the national and subnational level.

This implementation is justified because UNOPS is the host agency for the SUN Movement Pooled Fund (as well as for the SUN Movement Secretariat) aiming to support the SUN Civil Society Networks. The international organisation identified above, is currently undergoing an ex-ante assessment of [its][their] systems and procedures. Based on its compliance with the conditions in force at the time previously other indirect management actions were awarded to the organisation and based on a long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation can also now implement this action under indirect management, pending the finalisation of the ex-ante assessment, and, where necessary, subject to appropriate supervisory measures in accordance with Article 154(5) of the Financial Regulation.]

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks amongst other: i) management of the pooled fund co-funded by SUN donors, ii) implementation of the grants based on the established provisions, rules and procedures. Eligible applicants are civil society organisations that are members of a SUN Country Civil Society Alliance; iii) coordinate the programme and ensure reporting; iv) undertake direct supervision; v) ensure the monitoring and evaluation including the mid-term review; and vi) communication and visibility activities.

5.4.1.5 Indirect management with a Member State development agency/operational agency

This modality relates to all Components but primarily to Component Two:

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with Member States Development Agency, e.g. **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)**. This is in line with the recommendations of the EC guideline released in June 2018 *Joint Programming Guidance: Supporting EU Delegations to work better together with Member States*: the objective of this implementation modality is to ensure more “coherent, targeted action in partner countries”. It will improve alignment with national development plans and reduce gaps and overlaps in collective action.

This implementation entails contributing to strengthening and reinforcing linkages between governance, capacities and knowledge at all levels for the sustainable and accountable implementation of the Commission as well as regional and national policies and action plans for nutrition. Technical assistance is provided at various levels on the basis of a well-designed and transparent mechanism to respond to demand and prioritise support in support of three areas of strategic priority as identified in the Commission’s Action Plan for Nutrition. This technical assistance will build on, consolidate and take forward the broad range of achievements regarding existing Commission technical initiatives such the Nutrition Advisory Service (NAS); Global Support Facility (GSF), Fortification Advisory Service (2FAS) and the interventions of Member States Development Agencies participating to the intervention. Thereby the Commission requires specialized pluri-national expertise to enhance strategic engagement globally, regionally and in support of partner governments at national level.

This implementation is justified on the basis of GIZ's global reputation for transparency and accountability and effectively supporting stakeholders to effectively translate policy reform commitments and national programmes into practice, GIZ's unique and extensive experience with regard to a nutrition-sensitive food systems approach as well as GIZ's partnership with the SUN stakeholders (partner countries, civil society, business and donors). The international organisation identified above, is currently undergoing an ex-ante assessment of their systems and procedures. Based on their compliance with the conditions in force at the time previously other indirect management actions were awarded to the organisation and based on a long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation can also now implement this action under indirect management, pending the finalisation of the ex-ante assessment, and, where necessary, subject to appropriate supervisory measures in accordance with Article 154(5) of the Financial Regulation.]

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks (amongst other): mobilize technical assistance for the implementation of the Commission and national action plan on nutrition; manage sub-contracting procedures, enter into grant agreement with research and relevant entities (i.e. among other: ATNI, Gallup, Power of Nutrition and ENN) and disburse funds based on agreed provisions, rules and procedures; coordinate the programme and ensure reporting; undertake direct supervision and technical support missions; ensure the monitoring and evaluation including the mid-term review; and undertake knowledge management, communication and visibility activities of the overall action.

In keeping with the EC's Joint Programming Tool recommendations, further collaboration with other Member States will be actively encouraged and reflected in the overall management set up through partnerships and regular updates during technical meetings. The agreement with the main implementing agency will need to highlight how it will coordinate the Commission's services team and how it will bring on board other Member States.

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entrusted entity fail, that part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with similar structures, e.g. EU Member States agencies or cooperation bodies that are seven-pillar assessed. The implementation by these alternative entrusted entities would be justified by active engagement on nutrition as well as a close alignment with the Commission as set out in its 2017 Global nutrition Position Paper. The alternative entrusted entity would carry out the tasks initially entrusted to GIZ.

The Commission authorises that the costs incurred may be recognised as eligible as of January 31st 2019 because of a joint agreement for a secondment to the European commission from February onward.

5.4.1.6 Indirect management with an international organisation (WHO in collaboration with UNICEF).

This modality relates to Component Three:

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **World Health Organization (WHO)**. This implementation entails strengthening countries' capacities in collecting, analysing and using routine nutrition and diet related data (i) A guidance document on nutrition information systems to be used by countries and partners for harmonised routine

nutrition data collection will be developed, (ii) a detailed situation analysis of nutrition information data sources and data collection actors in selected countries will be undertaken, including the quality of existing nutrition information system (NIS), (iii) the quality of collection and management of routine nutrition data will be improved and (iv) nutrition information collected through routine nutrition information system will be used for policy and programme development;

This implementation is justified because WHO and UNICEF have unique and extensive experience on nutrition information systems, including the development of national capacities on the basis of established global norms and in alignment with global targets. They are also well placed through global and regional platforms to engage with other agencies such as FAO regarding the data priorities for understanding dietary trends. The international organisation identified above, is currently undergoing an ex-ante assessment of its systems and procedures. Based on [its][their] compliance with the conditions in force at the time previously other indirect management actions were awarded to the organisation[s] and based on a long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation[s] can also now implement this action under indirect management, pending the finalisation of the ex-ante assessment, and, where necessary, subject to appropriate supervisory measures in accordance with Article 154(5) of the Financial Regulation.]

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks (amongst other): i) set-up and management of a pooled fund, ii) launch calls for proposal and calls for tender, contracting and related disbursement according to agreed provisions, rules and procedures; iii) ensure reporting; iv) undertake direct supervision; v) ensure the monitoring and evaluation including the mid-term review; and vi) communication and visibility activities.

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entrusted entity fail, that part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)**. The implementation by this alternative entrusted entity would be justified because UNOPS is the host agency for all SUN related financial contribution, including contribution to the UN network for SUN. The alternative entrusted entity would carry out the tasks initially entrusted to WHO and UNICEF.

5.4.1.7 Changes from indirect to direct management mode due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

If the preferred modalities under 5.4.1.5 and/or 5.4.1.6 indirect management cannot be implemented due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control, than the Commission will use 5.4.1.1 and/or 5.4.1.2 implementation modality in direct management.

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution (amount in EUR)
Governance: 5.4.1.2 - Direct grant for the Global Nutrition Report (direct management)	2 000 000	8 000 000
Governance: 5.4.1.4 - Indirect management with UNOPS (SUN Movement Pooled Fund for the civil society)	4 000 000	3 000 000
Governance, Capacity: 5.4.1.5 - Indirect management with GIZ (scale-up Action Plans on Nutrition, generate knowledge and overall programme coordination)	19 300 000	tbd
Knowledge: 5.1.4.2. – Procurement of services, Direct management	6 400 000	N.A.
Capacity and Knowledge: 5.4.1.6 Indirect management with WHO and UNICEF (Strengthening Information Systems for Improved Nutrition and Diets)	7 000 000	2 000 000
5.11 - Communication and visibility	800 000	N.A.
Totals	39 500 000	13 000 000

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The entrusted entity related to modality 5.4.1.2 (Direct grant for the Global Nutrition Report) manages the co-funding from donors, report on a quarterly basis the members of the GNR Stakeholders Group³⁹, and support the chair and co-chair of the group on the coordination. The GNR Stakeholders Group meets annually to ensure the oversight of the intervention. As per the agreed governance mechanisms of the GNR Stakeholders Group, the chair and co-chair rotates on a regular basis. The Commission actively participates and contributes to the Stakeholders Group.

The entrusted entity related to modality 5.4.1.4 - Indirect management with UNOPS - manages the co-funding from donors through the SUN Movement Pooled Fund (SMPF). The SMPF management unit reports on an annual basis the SUN donors on the state of play of the intervention. The Commission actively participates and contributes to the SMPF coordination entity.

The entrusted entity related to modality 5.4.1.5 provides the technical assistance as per the specific terms of reference of the Commission detailed in the contractual documents. In addition, the entity contracts and channels funds to research stakeholders (for instance AGRINATURA and partner universities, ATNI, GALLUP DQ, ENN, etc.). The entity ensure the coherence of Governance, capacity and Knowledge components of the action and allocates resources according the priorities needs identified by the Commission. The entity

³⁹ The Commission is a member of the GNR stakeholder group since 2014.

coordinates with the Commission on a monthly basis and organized biannual operational meetings with all stakeholders involved. The Commission chairs these meetings.

The entrusted entity related to modality 5.4.1.6 - Indirect management: Strengthening Information Systems for Improved Nutrition and Diets – manages the co-funding from donors. The management unit in charge reports on an annual basis the SUN donors on the state of play of the intervention. The Commission actively participate and contribute to the coordination entity.

The entrusted entity mobilized under the modality 5.4.1.4 will be responsible for the whole coordination, knowledge management, monitoring & evaluation and supervision of the action.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partners' responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partners shall build on existing (or where necessary establish) internal, technical and financial monitoring systems relevant for the action including the generation and refinement of baseline and target data as indicated in the logframe of the action. The technical expertise and advisory mechanism will contribute to the oversight of monitoring and evaluation as well as supporting the generation of regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports for the action. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Under the overall management of the entrusted entity mobilized under the modality 5.4.1.4, the programme needs to establish a monitoring system, with comprehensive set of indicators at the operational, output and outcome level, for which each partner in the above section 5.6 will need to further specify outputs' plan and related plan of actions.

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a mid-term and a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

In case an evaluation is not foreseen, the Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures, which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above. In particular, attention will be paid to ensuring that EU Delegations and Member States are informed and engaged in the planning process and optimally supported throughout implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)]

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

Results chain	Indicators ⁴⁰⁴¹	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
To enhance maternal and child nutrition in line with the commitments and strategic priorities of the European Commission and SDG 2.2: to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by sex (SDG indicator 2.2.1) -Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age by sex (SDG indicator 2.2.2) -Prevalence of overweight children under 5 years, disaggregated by sex -Prevalence of anemia in women of reproductive age (disaggregated by wealth⁴²) - % of mothers who practice proper IYCF, - Exclusive breastfeeding 	<i>As reported in JME 2018:</i> -150.8 million children / 22.2% under 5 stunted; -7.5% prevalence of children under 5 wasted; -5.6% prevalence of children under 5 overweight -613 million women age 15-49 years with	-100 million children under 5 stunted by 2025 -Prevalence of children under 5 wasted maintained below 5% (2025) -Prevalence of children under 5 overweight maintained below 6% (2025) -Number of women aged 15-49 years with anemia reduced to 230 million (2025)	Joint child Malnutrition Estimates (JME) WHO tracking tool for maternal, infant and young child nutrition Global Nutrition Report (GNR) EU and WHO stunting reduction calculation tool	

⁴⁰ All indicators should be sex disaggregated where possible. Data from the GNR 2017 confirms that for the under-five age group boys tend to have a higher prevalence of both stunting and wasting as compared to girls. However, there is a current paucity of national level sex disaggregated data above the age of five (MQSUN 2018)

⁴¹ Prioritisation of key indicators from those presented here will be finalised in the course of the inception phase

⁴² Since anaemia is associated with poor health outcomes, there is a significant correlation between wealth status and anaemia

	<p>proportion of infants aged 0-6 months fed exclusively with breast milk</p> <p>- Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women – Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have consumed at least five food groups (based on MDD-W methodology)</p> <p>- Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD): Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), apart from breast milk. The “minimum acceptable diet” indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for various age groups</p>	anemia (2016)			
<p>Specific Objective 1: GOVERNANCE: Enhanced governance and accountability for nutrition at global, regional and national levels</p>	<p>- Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (ranking)</p> <p>- Number of partner countries prioritizing nutrition (PCPN) on track to meet at least three of the six WHA nutrition targets:</p> <p>-Status of a budgeted national multi-sector plan/strategy for nutrition</p> <p>-Number of priority countries having national budget analysis completed***</p> <p>- Number of priority countries with maternity protection laws or regulations</p>	<p>5/42 PCPN (2016)⁴³</p> <p>For all the other indicators: To be determined at the contracting stage (2019)</p>	<p>Number of partner countries prioritizing nutrition (PCPN) on track to meet at least three of the six WHA nutrition targets: 10/42 PCPN (2023)</p> <p>For all the other indicators: To be determined at the contracting stage (2023)</p>	<p>-HANCI data set.</p> <p>-Nutrition country fiches</p> <p>-National budget information</p> <p>-SUN Movement Annual Progress Report</p> <p>-EU Progress Report on Action Plan for Nutrition</p> <p>-Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index⁴⁴</p>	<p>-Civil society effectively holds government to account for nutrition commitments</p> <p>-Political and financial commitment sustained at global, regional and national levels</p> <p>-Adequate range of high quality expertise and timely provision of demand responsive</p>

⁴³ Benin, Kenya, Nepal, Uganda and Zimbabwe

	<p>in place in line with ILO Convention 2000***</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of priority countries with operational CSO oversight components on monitoring and enforcement mechanisms -Proportion of the population in priority countries covered by social protection floors / systems 			<p>Civil Society Network Activity report</p> <p>Projects M&E systems</p>	<p>technical assistance corresponding to various geographic areas and domains of nutrition</p> <p>-Regional research and training institutes ensure provision of quality capacity development at regional and national levels</p>
<p>Specific Objective 2: : SCALING UP Increased scaling up of effective, Equitable, sustainable and resilient policy responses, at global, regional, national and sub-national levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Percentage of national budget allocated and/or spent on nutrition-specific or nutrition/sensitive actions - Number of priority countries with increased proportion of total government spending on essential services: education, health and social protection (reported in GNR using SPEED data) - The number of effective policy responses identified by this action that are scaled up by national governments 	<p>To be determined at the contracting stage (2019)</p>	<p>To be determined at the contracting stage (2023)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -SUN Movement Annual Progress Report -EU Progress Report on Action Plan for Nutrition -WHO tracking tool for maternal, infant and young child nutrition Global Nutrition Report (GNR) UNICEF – MICS National Statistics (under development by FAO) UNICEF Data on child nutrition 	

⁴⁴ <http://www.hancindex.org/>

				DHS – Maternal and Child Health National Statistics	
Specific Objective 3: KNOWLEDGE: Uptake of improved knowledge and evidence base informs nutrition policy development and implementation in line with new global challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of priority countries drawing upon NIPN to inform policy and decision-making in relevant sectors - Extent to which nutrition analysis responding to agreed policy priorities has effectively supported and stimulated policy dialogue between key stakeholders (government and civil society) - Extent to which relevant and credible information generated by research is used in multi-sectoral nutrition policy, strategies and regulations. --Number of National surveys designed and implemented which include MDD-W 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -10/42 NIPNs being established (2018) To be determined at the contracting stage (2019) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -10 functioning national platforms (2023) To be determined at the contracting stage (2023) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline and endline studies Baseline and endline studies Baseline and endline studies Projects M&E systems 	
Output linked to SO1 OPI Strengthened governance and accountability mechanisms at global, regional, national and subnational levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Status of the Global Nutrition Report -Number of policy proposals designed with the participation of civil society actors and the support of this intervention -Number of companies that increase their involvement to improve nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GNR Annual Production - Zero with the support of this intervention (2018) - Zero with the support of this intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GNR Annual Production - To be determined at the contracting stage (2023) - To be determined at the contracting stage (2023) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Global Nutrition Report Publications -Project progress reports -Project progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stakeholders identify priorities for investment in effective and sustainable systems to deliver improved nutrition outcomes

	practices thanks to support of this intervention -Number of EU partners countries supported by this intervention in adopting relevant legislation / regulatory measures together with establishment of appropriate monitoring and enforcement mechanisms necessary for effective implementation of ICMBS	(2018) - Zero with the support of this intervention (2018)	- To be determined at the contracting stage (2023)	-Project progress reports	
Output linked to SO 2: OP2 Increased technical and functional capacities to scale up effective, equitable, sustainable and resilient nutrition policy responses and outreach at global, regional, national and sub-national levels	- Number of country led capacity for nutrition needs assessments conducted with the support of this intervention Number of roadmaps for institutional development for nutrition completed with the support of this intervention Number of experts participating in multi skilled support mechanism designed by this intervention Number of best practices that are promoted by this intervention Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition interventions funded through this Action	- Zero with the support of this intervention (2018) - Zero with the support of this intervention (2018) - Zero with the support of this intervention (2018) - Zero with the support of this intervention (2018) - Zero with the support of this intervention (2018)	To be determined at the contracting stage (2023) To be determined at the contracting stage (2023) To be determined at the contracting stage (2023) To be determined at the contracting stage (2023) To be determined at the contracting stage (2023)	-Project progress reports Roadmap documents enclosed in project progress reports Database of participating experts maintained by the project team Project progress reports Database of direct beneficiaries to be maintained by the project team	

Output linked to SO 3: OP3 Improved nutrition information systems and knowledge management (including data collection, analysis and communication)	- Number of research projects funded by this intervention aimed at improving nutrition knowledge	- Zero with the support of this intervention (2018)	To be determined at the contracting stage (2023)	Project progress reports	
	Number of partner countries supported by this intervention to collect nutrition related data	- Zero with the support of this intervention (2018)	To be determined at the contracting stage (2023)	Project progress reports	
	- Number of EU partner countries with information systems for nutrition (information systems for nutrition index scores) developed with the support of this intervention	- Zero with the support of this intervention (2018)	To be determined at the contracting stage (2023)	Project progress reports	
	-Number of National Information Platforms for Nutrition established;	- Zero with the support of this intervention (2018)	To be determined at the contracting stage (2023)	Project progress reports	
	Number of countries adopting MDD-W as an indicator thanks to support of this intervention	0/42 PCPN with MDD-W incl in national surveys	10/42 PCPN with national Information Systems for Nutrition and Quality of Diet	Project progress reports	
	- Number of countries covered by MDD-W surveys thanks to support of this intervention	4/42 PCPN undertaken nutrition related operational and evaluative research (2018)	10/42 PCPN with MDD-W incl in national surveys	Project progress reports	
	- Status of global technical guidelines	No guidelines in place (2018)	21/42 PCPN undertaken nutrition related operational and evaluative research (2023)	Project progress reports	
			To be determined at the contracting stage (2023)	Project progress reports	

	Number of companies reached by initiatives funded by this intervention to promote importance of nutrition	- Zero with the support of this intervention (2018)			
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