



### Strategic Priority #1: Enhanced mobilisation & political commitment

#### OUTPUTS

International nutrition coordination and governance is improved (SUN, SCN, N4G, GNR, ICN2)

Policy dialogue on nutrition takes place at high level as well as with focal points on nutrition in relevant ministries

Appropriate participatory mechanisms for information exchange are supported; capacity of civil society actors is increased

Promotion of equitable and sustainable access to natural resources (including land)

Improved access to basic infrastructure to facilitate agricultural production, storage, processing and transportation

Improved access to agricultural inputs

Improved access to knowledge, skills and advisory services

Increased access to credit

Increased access to social, health and education services

### Strategic Priority #2: Scale-up EU actions at country level

More research on nutrition is conducted at global, regional and local levels, and findings are disseminated, including through regional centres of excellence

Information systems on nutrition are developed and linked to global and regional platforms

Expertise of government officials on nutrition is enhanced, including officials from relevant sectors (e.g. health)

### Strategic Priority #3: Knowledge for nutrition

Increased participation of civil society in policy-making (e.g. through SUN multistakeholder platforms)

Reduced post-harvest losses

Improved access to markets, especially for smallholders

Improved agricultural practices

Improved knowledge and quality of information base for decision-making

#### Specific objectives - OUTCOMES

Nutrition stays in international development agenda (development of SD2, G8/7, Nutrition Summits - London, Rio)

National nutrition strategies and policies (e.g. costed nutrition plans), are in place, and nutrition objectives are integrated in other sector policies (e.g. health, agriculture, water and sanitation, education, social protection)

Improved transparency and government accountability for nutrition

Increased food production and diversification

Improved availability & affordability of nutritious foods in markets and at home

Women's empowerment

Increased households' income, esp. for women and smallholders / Income diversification

Improved WASH access and quality

National nutrition strategies and policies (e.g. costed nutrition plans), especially for maternal and child nutrition are in place, and nutrition objectives are integrated in other sector policies (e.g. health, agriculture, water and sanitation, education, social protection)

Increased financial commitments by donors in nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions

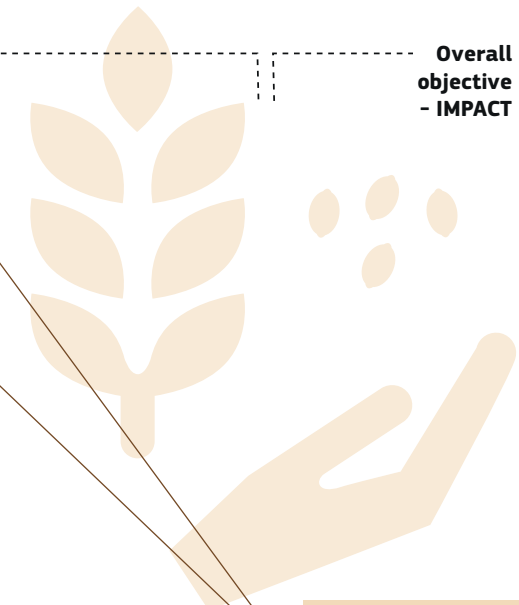
Increased investment in nutrition sensitive and specific interventions by national Governments

Improved access to safe and diversified quality food products

Improved care and feeding practices

Improved access to quality healthcare

Increased nutrition-sensitive interventions



#### Overall objective - IMPACT

Inclusive growth  
Reduced poverty  
Reduced under-nutrition in infants & children

Adequate dietary intake of children and women, esp. of reproductive age

Improved health status for children and women of reproductive age, including reduced incidence of micronutrient deficiencies

#### Related SDGs and Targets



**Main impact**  
1. No Poverty



2. Zero Hunger