

Nutrition Action for Systemic Change (NASC) Technical Assistance Facility

Accounting FCDO's Progress Against its Nutrition Pledges

FCDO's aid spending for nutrition 2023

9 September 2025



About This Publication

This report has been produced through funding provided by UK International Development from the UK government. This document was produced by Nutrition Action for Systemic Change (NASC) technical assistance consultants Natalie Evans and Jordan Beecher with support from Alexandra Crosskey for the NASC Technical Assistance (TA) Facility. The views expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the UK Government.

Nutrition Action for Systemic Change (NASC) is a Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) international development programme. NASC contributes to preventing and reducing malnutrition in all its forms with a particular focus on tackling undernutrition and improving diets of women, girls and children. NASC aims to strengthen nutrition policy and accountability at the country and the global level (so that health, food and other systems more effectively integrate nutrition objectives), increase the amount of public finance mobilised for delivering nutrition services, and make sustainable, healthy diets more affordable and accessible. The programme combines technical assistance, grants, diplomatic and policy campaigns to strengthen the efforts of governments, private sector, civil society, and international partners to address systemic barriers on nutrition, in particular barriers faced by women, girls and children in low-income households.

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Abbreviations

CAPR	Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
ICF	International Climate Finance
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
GNI	Gross National Income
ICAI	Independent Commission on Aid Impact
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
NASC	Nutrition Action for Systemic Change
NPM	Nutrition policy marker
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
R&D	Research and development
SDN	SUN Donor Network
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition

Executive Summary

There remains a global food and nutrition crisis, worsened by conflict, economic turmoil, climate change, and biodiversity loss. Despite global efforts, one in three people are still affected by malnutrition. More than 40% of the world's population cannot afford a healthy diet, and 582 million people are projected to be chronically undernourished by 2030 (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, 2024).

The UK continues to play a prominent role in supporting global efforts to address malnutrition, and at the 2025 Nutrition for Growth (N4G) summit, the UK launched the Global Compact on Nutrition Integration. The Compact invites signatories to embed nutrition objectives into wider policies and programmes. This will help to leverage support to end malnutrition (SDG2.2). 85 governments and organisations have joined the Compact so far.

Following the 2025 summit in Paris, FCDO made three commitments: 1) to increase the integration of nutrition objectives across FCDO's ODA portfolio up to 2030, 2) to champion the Global Compact on Nutrition Integration, and 3) to develop a results target and report results annually. Appropriate progress reporting for these 2025 commitments will be included in future editions of the *Accounting FCDO's Progress Against its Nutrition Pledges* report. These 2025 pledges reflect the UK Government's decision to reduce ODA expenditure from 0.5% to 0.3% of Gross National Income (GNI) by 2027 and supersede the 2021 N4G pledges.

The UK previously made three commitments at the 2021 N4G summit in Tokyo, as well as the additional nutrition programming pledge made in 2023 in response to the 2023 ICAI review (Independent Commission on Aid Impact, 2023) into UK ODA investments in agriculture. In November 2020, prior to the 2021 N4G summit, there was an overall reduction of the UK's ODA budget from 0.7% to 0.5% of Gross National Income (GNI). In February 2025 it was announced that there would be a further, phased reduction in the UK's ODA budget from 0.5% to 0.3% of GNI by 2027.

This report details FCDO progress for the 2023 calendar year against the 2021/22 pledges, providing an independent analysis and assessment utilising the latest available data. The overarching purpose of this report is to promote transparency and accountability regarding FCDO's annual progress towards delivering on its nutrition pledges. A summary of progress against each 2021/22 pledge can be found in Table 1.

Table 1. Progress against FCDO's 2021/22 nutrition pledges

FCDO's 2021/22 nutrition pledges	Latest progress
1. Spend at least £1.5 billion on nutrition objectives from 2022–2030, specifically addressing the nutrition needs of mothers, babies and children, tackling malnutrition in humanitarian emergencies and ensuring nutrition is central to FCDO's wider work.	• In 2023, FCDO's total bilateral aid spending for nutrition was £239.2 million. FCDO had disbursed a total of £630.6 million towards this pledge by December 2023. • Despite a decrease in spend of 39.1% from 2022, FCDO is on track to meet this pledge with 42% of the total disbursed in 2 years (Figure 1). • As a proportion of FCDO's total bilateral aid spending, total nutrition spending increased to 8.5% in 2023 from 7.8% in 2022. • This report will be the final report to cover the 2021 N4G spend commitment.
2. Improve nutrition for women, girls and children by integrating nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive objectives and interventions into multiple sectors, including health, women and girls, humanitarian, climate, and economic development partnerships and investments.	• In 2023, an estimated 11.4% of FCDO programmes were nutrition-related, slightly down from 11.8% in 2022. • FCDO supported a total of 77 programmes with nutrition-related spending, down from the 87 programmes supported in 2022.

3. Adopt the OECD Nutrition Policy Marker (NPM), embedding the Policy Marker into FCDO systems from the point of design.	• In 2024, 76.9% of all live FCDO programmes were marked with the NPM by FCDO staff, up from 60.8% in 2023.
4. Ensure all new and existing commercial agriculture programmes that contribute to nutrition objectives, i.e. those with an NPM score of 1 (Significant) or 2 (Principal), will monitor nutrition outcomes.	• In the 2024 Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review (CAPR), nine programmes were identified as contributing to nutrition objectives (scored NPM 1 or 2). Seven were found to be compliant with nutrition commitment, monitoring nutrition outcomes, with two tracking technology adoption rather than nutrition outcomes (monitoring nutrition outcomes would not be feasible due to the research and development (R&D) nature of the programmes).

1 Introduction

The UK has been an influential voice in promoting solutions to food insecurity and malnutrition. The UK hosted the first Nutrition for Growth (N4G) summit in 2013 and has continued to be an active participant at the three following summits, in Rio (2016), Tokyo (2021), and Paris (2025). At the 2025 N4G summit, the UK launched the Global Compact on Nutrition Integration. The Compact invites signatories to embed nutrition objectives into wider policies and programmes. This will help to leverage support to end malnutrition (SDG2.2). 85 governments and organisations have joined the Compact so far.

Following the 2025 summit in Paris, FCDO made three commitments: 1) to increase the integration of nutrition objectives across FCDO's ODA portfolio up to 2030, 2) to champion the Global Compact on Nutrition Integration, and 3) to develop a results target and report results annually. Appropriate progress reporting for these 2025 commitments would be included in future editions of the *Accounting FCDO's Progress Against its Nutrition Pledges* report. An outline of these 2025 commitments and the context in which they were made and history of FCDO nutrition pledges from 2013 can be found in [Annex 1](#).

This report focuses on the nutrition pledges made at the 2021 N4G summit in Tokyo and the additional nutrition programming pledge made in 2023 in response to the 2023 ICAI review (Independent Commission on Aid Impact, 2023) into UK ODA investments in agriculture (Table 2). These commitments were made in the context of an overall reduction to the UK's ODA budget from 0.7% to 0.5% of Gross National Income (GNI) in November 2020. In February 2025 it was announced that there would be a phased reduction in the UK's ODA budget from 0.5% to 0.3% of GNI by 2027.

Previously, at the London 2013 N4G, the UK made three commitments: to spend £574.8 million on nutrition-specific objectives from 2013 to 2020, to spend £2.13 billion on nutrition-sensitive objectives from 2013 to 2020, and to provide matched funding for new financial commitments for nutrition made by other actors to the value of £280 million. A further commitment was made in 2015 to reach 50 million people with nutrition services by 2020, this built on the 2010 to 2015 commitment to reach 20 million individuals.

Table 2. FCDO's 2021/22 nutrition pledges

Pledge	Year pledge was made	Context in which pledge was made
1. Spend at least £1.5 billion on nutrition objectives from 2022-2030, specifically addressing the nutrition needs of mothers, babies and children, tackling malnutrition in humanitarian emergencies and ensuring nutrition is central to FCDO's wider work	2022	2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit
2. Improve nutrition for women, girls and children by integrating nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive objectives and interventions into multiple sectors, including health, women and girls, humanitarian, climate, and economic development partnerships and investments.	2021	2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit
3. Adopt the OECD Nutrition Policy Marker (NPM), embedding the Policy Marker into FCDO systems from the point of design.	2021	2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit
4. Ensure all new and existing commercial agriculture programmes that contribute to nutrition objectives, i.e., those with an NPM score of 1 (Significant) or 2 (Principal), will monitor nutrition outcomes.	2023	In response to the Independent Commission on Aid Impact (ICAI) review (Independent Commission on Aid Impact, 2023) of UK aid to agriculture

Previous iterations of this report (Development Initiatives 2014-2023) have solely reported annual DFID and FCDO nutrition spending (for years 2010-2022) including progress against DFID nutrition spending targets committed at the 2013 N4G summit. In 2024 and again this year, the scope of this report has expanded to detail progress against all four of FCDO's active nutrition pledges (NASC1/DAI 2024). This report represents the second annual analysis using the latest available data to assess progress under each live nutrition pledge.

1.1 Measuring Approach

1.1.1 Measuring Pledge 1: To spend at least £1.5 billion on nutrition objectives from 2022 up to 2030

This report will measure progress against FCDO's 2022 pledge to spend at least £1.5 billion on nutrition objectives from 2022 up to 2030, by estimating FCDO's annual bilateral ODA spend on nutrition. As in previous years, analysis of FCDO bilateral ODA spend on nutrition uses the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Donor Network methodology (SUN Donor Network, 2013; [Annex 2](#)) and data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database. This data is used to identify nutrition-related projects and calculate FCDO's total bilateral nutrition-related spend. All data in this report was downloaded on 10 March 2025 unless stated otherwise. The latest available spending data is for the calendar year 2023 (financial data in the CRS is typically published with a two-year delay). Progress against Pledge 1 was to be assessed across the 8 years from 2022 up to 2030, meaning 2029 would have been the final year for which progress would be reported against this pledge in 2031. Following the announcement of the 2025 N4G commitments, FCDO will not be reporting against this commitment moving forward.

The CRS database has two measures of ODA: commitments and disbursements. The former is a formal obligation to disburse funds; the latter is the funding that donors have provided. This report only refers to FCDO's disbursements of bilateral ODA and measures their spending each year in GBP (£).

The SUN Donor Network (SDN) methodology is applied to FCDO's bilateral ODA, capturing financial flows to official bodies in recipient countries. It should be noted that this methodology does not capture financing to multilateral agencies through contributions to their core budgets, though it does capture where these agencies were funded to implement specific projects.

The methodology identifies two types of nutrition-related projects: those that are '*nutrition-specific*' and those classified as '*nutrition-sensitive*'. The term 'nutrition-related' is used in this report to encompass both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive projects. Full methodological details are given in [Annex 2](#).

This report includes an overview of FCDO's nutrition spending, disaggregated into nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive, and a more detailed analysis of FCDO's spending across sectors and recipient countries. It also includes a light analysis of the gender sensitivity of FCDO's nutrition spending, and an analysis of the nutrition relevance of FCDO's International Climate Finance (ICF) spend. The latest available data is from 2023, with all values presented in constant prices (see Box 1).



Box 1. Constant pricing

All spending figures are presented in constant 2023 GBP prices, which adjusts values prior to 2023 for inflation to show real purchasing power, enabling meaningful year-on-year comparisons. This differs from current prices, which reflect the actual monetary amounts spent in each year without such adjustments. A series with current pricing is available in [Annex 3](#), and further methodological details are provided in [Annex 2](#).

1.1.2 Measuring Pledge 2: To integrate nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive objectives and interventions into multiple sectors

This report will measure progress against FCDO's pledge 'to integrate nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive objectives and interventions into multiple sectors', by estimating the proportion of FCDO programmes that have integrated nutrition. Using the SDN methodology, this report breaks down programmes that include nutrition objectives, both in total and by sector. Nutrition objectives in this context are representative of a programme which meets the criteria of the SDN methodology ([Annex 2](#)), containing an explicit nutrition objective or indicator and contributing to nutrition-sensitive outcomes.

In some cases, and owing to limited data coverage, it is challenging to determine if projects not classified as nutrition-related are connected to the same programme. This analysis has taken a cautious approach

when grouping projects into programmes. Consequently, this approach may have led to a potential overestimation of the total number of FCDO programmes and an underestimation of the extent of nutrition integration.

Analysis of progress towards this pledge also includes a brief analysis of the gender sensitivity of FCDO's nutrition-related programmes and an analysis of the nutrition relevance of FCDO's programmes that contain ICF spending. This analysis also uses the SDN methodology, and the latest available data is from 2023.

1.1.3 Measuring Pledge 3: To adopt the OECD Nutrition Policy Marker

This report will measure progress against FCDO's pledge 'to adopt the OECD Nutrition Policy Marker, by estimating the proportion of programmes that received an NPM score applied by FCDO programme staff.' This report provides an analysis of this, with data provided directly by FCDO after the close of each calendar year; the latest available data therefore covers 2024.

1.1.4 Measuring Pledge 4: FCDO Commercial Agriculture programmes that contribute to nutrition objectives will monitor nutrition outcomes.

This report will measure progress against FCDO's pledge that "FCDO commercial agriculture programmes that contribute to nutrition objectives will monitor nutrition outcomes", by estimating the proportion of nutrition-relevant FCDO commercial agriculture programmes that are monitoring nutrition outcomes. Under this pledge, commercial agriculture programmes are defined as a programme that has a "significant component of work and spends at least 25% of their budget on commercial agriculture" (this follows the definition adopted by the FCDO Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review 2022; CABI 2023). In this context, commercial agriculture is defined as farmers or agribusinesses who choose to sell at least half of their production. 'Nutrition-relevant' is defined as a programme being scored on the OECD DAC Nutrition Policy Marker (NPM) as either nutrition-principal (2) or nutrition-significant (1).

Programmes were reviewed by consultants for FCDO as part of the Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review (CAPR) against their NPM score. Compliance was identified through the presence and reporting of nutrition indicators in programme log frames.

2 Pledge 1: To spend £1.5 billion on nutrition objectives from 2022 up to 2030

2.1 Progress

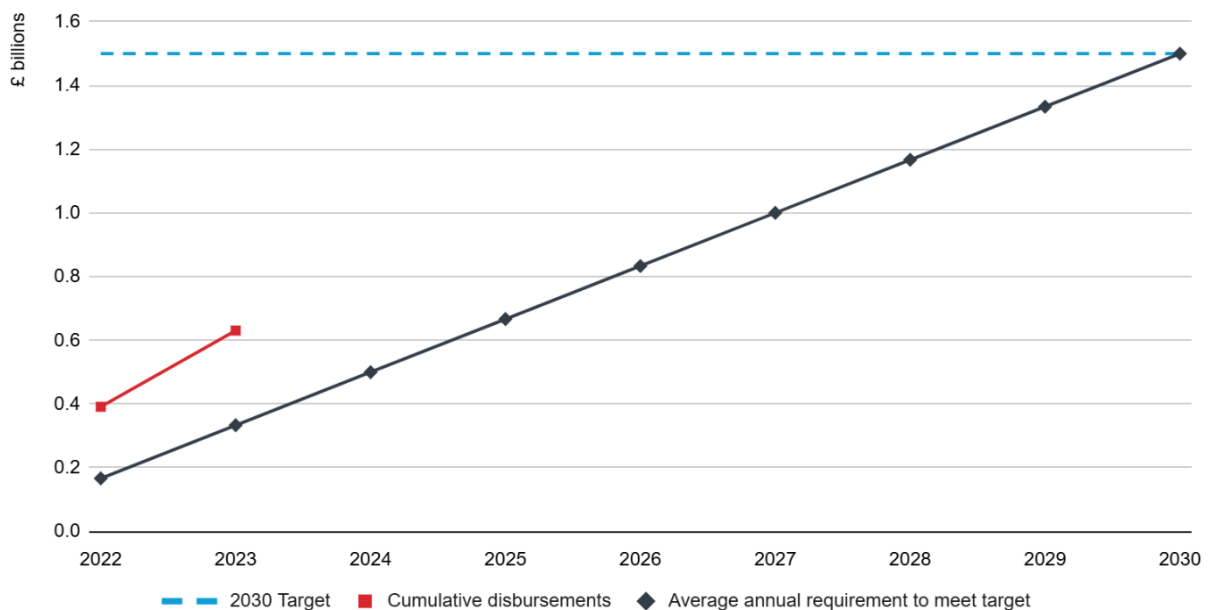
This chapter assesses FCDO's progress toward its 2021 N4G pledge to “Spend at least £1.5 billion on nutrition objectives from 2022 up to 2030, specifically addressing the nutrition needs of mothers, babies and children, tackling malnutrition in humanitarian emergencies and ensuring nutrition is central to FCDO's wider work over the 8 years to 2030.” While this chapter presents FCDO's bilateral ODA nutrition spending data since 2010 for some analyses to provide historical context, only the 2022 and 2023 figures contribute to measuring progress against this current pledge. These represent the first two years of available data for tracking this active commitment. All values are provided in constant 2023 GBP (£) prices to allow for comparison over time. Following the announcement of FCDO's 2025 N4G commitments, FCDO will not be reporting against this commitment moving forward.

Pledge 1: To spend at least £1.5 billion on nutrition objectives from 2022 up to 2030

FCDO disbursed £239.2 million in gross bilateral ODA spending towards nutrition in 2023. FCDO are on track to meet this pledge when considering annualised average requirements with a total of £630.6 million disbursed to date (**Figure 1**)

Figure 1. FCDO is on track to achieve Pledge 1 ahead of 2030

FCDO's cumulative nutrition-related ODA disbursements, 2022-2030



Notes: Constant 2023 prices, GBP (£) billions. Following the announcement of FCDO's 2025 N4G commitments, FCDO will not be reporting against this commitment moving forward.

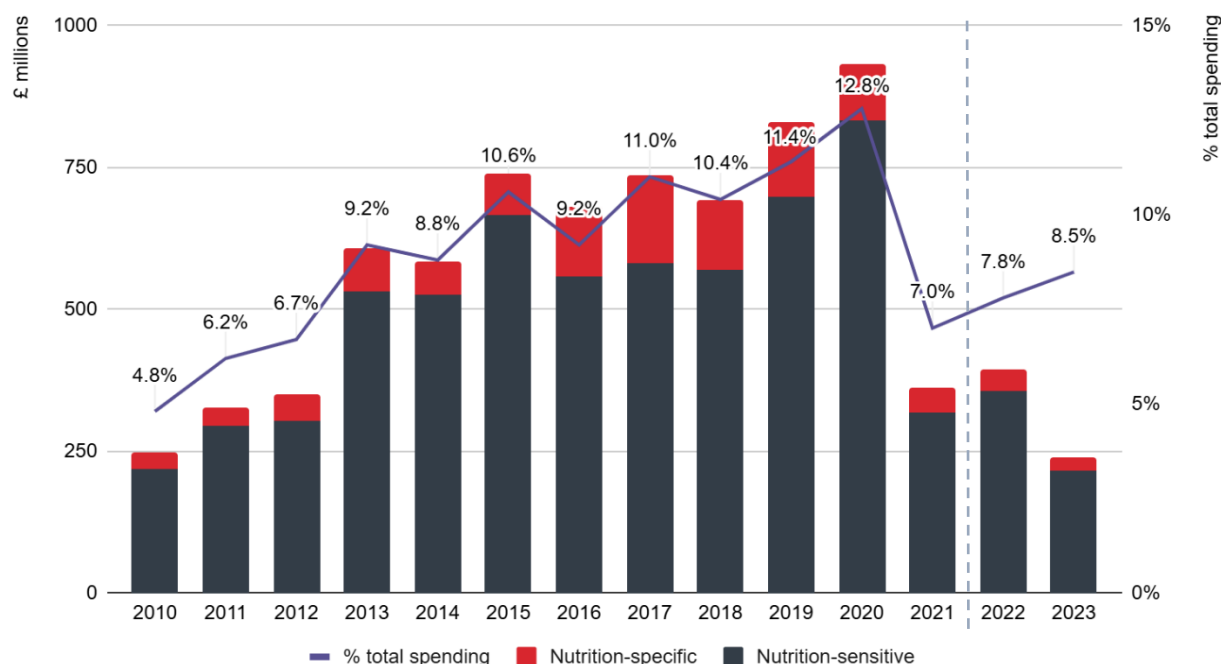
Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

2.2 FCDO's ODA disbursements to nutrition, 2010-2023

In 2023, FCDO's total bilateral aid spending for nutrition decreased to £239.2 million, down by £153.7 million or 39.1% from 2022 levels (Figure 2). Despite this reduction in absolute spending, as a proportion of bilateral spending, FCDO's nutrition spending proportionally increased in 2023, to 8.5% (from 7.8% in 2022).

Figure 2. FCDO's total aid spending for nutrition reduced to £239.2 million in 2023

FCDO's ODA spending for nutrition 2010–2023



Notes: Based on gross bilateral ODA disbursements. GBP (£) millions. Constant 2023 prices. The dotted line marks the start of the reporting period for FCDO's pledge to spend £1.5 billion on nutrition objectives between 2022 and 2030. A current price series of this figure can be found in Annex 3.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Spending on nutrition-sensitive programmes decreased, from £356.0 million in 2022 to £214.3 million in 2023, a decrease of 39.8%. Spending on nutrition-specific programmes¹ decreased for the third year in a row, from £36.9 million in 2022 to £24.9 million in 2023, a decrease of 32.6%. This is the lowest total nutrition-specific spend recorded in this analysis series (Table 3). Annex 4 provides additional information on the changes to nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific spending between 2022 and 2023 and the average amount spent per programme.

In line with previous years, FCDO spent substantially more on nutrition-sensitive programmes in 2022 compared to nutrition-specific programmes. These constituted 89.6% of overall nutrition spending, down from 90.6% the previous year.

FCDO's share of total UK ODA disbursements stood at 61.9% in 2023 (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, 2024), an increase from 59.7% observed in 2022 (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, 2023c). While FCDO is the largest source of UK ODA, other UK government departments and agencies can also contribute to nutrition interventions. This is comparatively limited, and in 2023, only the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills contributed to nutrition-specific projects, spending £0.09 million in addition to the nutrition-related disbursements from FCDO. ODA contributions to nutrition-sensitive interventions by other UK government agencies are not assessed here.

¹ The definition of nutrition-specific actions are those which address the immediate determinants of nutrition (Ruel and Alderman, 2013). When using the SDN methodology, actions are only assessed as nutrition-specific if they are reported against the Basic Nutrition purpose code (12240). As such, there are instances where FCDO programmes may include actions that could be considered nutrition-specific but the programmes have been recorded as nutrition-sensitive for this analysis because these actions are not reported under the Basic Nutrition purpose code.

Table 3. FCDO's nutrition-related ODA spending, 2010–2023

Year	Nutrition-sensitive	Nutrition-specific	Total
2010	219.3	28.9	248.2
2011	294.0	32.7	326.8
2012	302.4	46.3	348.7
2013	531.4	75.9	607.4
2014	526.6	58.7	585.3
2015	667.2	73.1	740.3
2016	558.4	122.5	680.8
2017	581.4	155.0	736.4
2018	568.4	124.5	692.9
2019	696.9	133.1	830.0
2020	832.9	99.9	932.8
2021	318.4	42.7	361.2
2022	356.0	36.9	392.9
2023	214.3	24.9	239.2

Notes: Based on gross ODA disbursements. GBP (£) millions. Constant 2023 prices. A current price series of this table can be found in Annex 3.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

2.3 Recipients of nutrition ODA disbursements

2.3.1 Regions

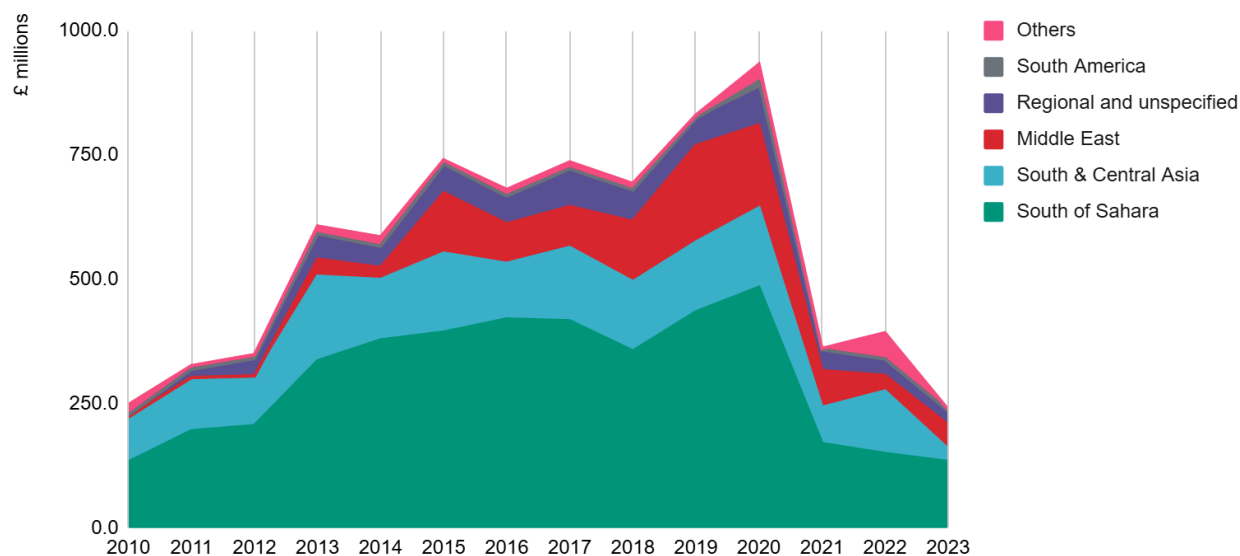
The geographic distribution of supported programmes has remained fairly consistent across regions since 2010 (Figure 3).

Between 2022 and 2023, nutrition spending decreased across all regions except the Middle East. Sub-Saharan Africa remained the largest recipient with £134.0 million in 2023, though this represented a 10.8% decrease from £150.2 million in 2022. South and Central Asia experienced a steeper decline of 79.9%, with spending falling from £125.4 million in 2022 to £25.2 million in 2023 (a reduction of £100.1 million).

In contrast, the Middle East, which previously saw a spike in 2019 due to activities in Yemen, showed an increase in spend by 55.1% from £31.4 million in 2022 to £48.7 million in 2023.

Figure 3. Net spending increased to the Middle East, while decreasing to other regions

Nutrition disbursements by region, 2010–2023



Notes: GBP (£) millions. Constant 2023 prices 'Regional and unspecified' refers to funding allocated to an unspecified region, or not allocated to a single region. 'Others' includes funding allocated to the West Indies, to the Caribbean and Central America, and to Africa and Asia with no further specification.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

2.3.2 Countries

2.3.2.1 Breakdown of funding, 2023

The pattern of funding in 2023 is similar to 2022 in that most countries received either nutrition-sensitive support exclusively or received both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive support (Figure 4). [Annex 5](#) provides a breakdown of the amount of nutrition ODA received by each recipient. In 2023, Ethiopia was the greatest country recipient by volume, receiving £24.9 million in nutrition-related support.

There were 12 countries that received a combination of both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive support, all of whom received more nutrition-sensitive than nutrition-specific support with the exception of Lao People's Democratic Republic who received marginally more nutrition-specific support than nutrition-sensitive (£28,800 and £28,600 respectively). Exclusively nutrition-sensitive support went to 27 countries in 2023, including Ethiopia with £24.9 million, Yemen with £21.5 million and Syrian Arab Republic with £18.5 million. No country received only nutrition-specific support.

2.3.2.2 Changes to funding, 2022 to 2023

In 2023, the total number of countries and territories supported by an FCDO nutrition-related programme increased, with at least 39 countries supported² compared to 30 in 2022. There was one country where funding ceased (Ukraine), and ten newly funded countries (Türkiye, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Chad, Sri Lanka, India, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic) (Figure 5). In 2023, constant prices, the mean annual amount received by any country decreased from £11.9 million in 2022 to £5.2 million in 2023, a reduction of 55.8%

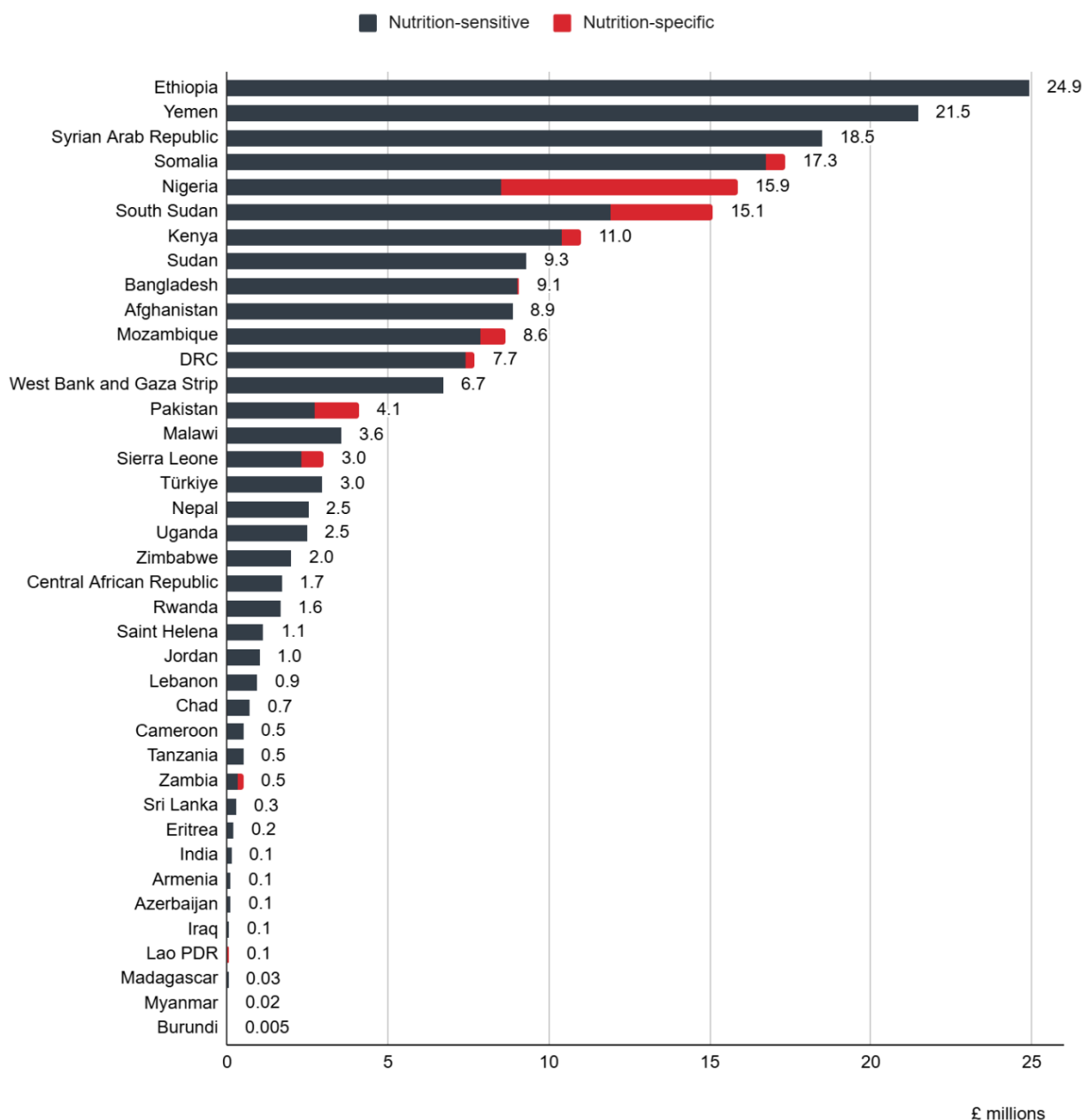
FCDO increased total nutrition-related spending in 20 countries/territories from 2022 to 2023 (Figure 5). Spending increased most notably in Syrian Arab Republic (up £9.6 million to £18.5 million), Kenya (up £8.7 million to £11.0 million) and Ethiopia (up £8.4 million to £24.9 million). Among the newly funded countries, Türkiye received £3.0 million, Rwanda received £1.7 million, Saint Helena received £1.1 million, with all other newly funded countries receiving less than £1.0 million each.

² Programmes with a regional focus are not captured in this analysis as information on the exact amount provided to each country supported is not available. Therefore, this analysis may underrepresent the total support provided to some countries.

In addition to Ukraine, where funding ceased, spending decreased to 19 other countries, most notably in Afghanistan (down £87.0 million to £8.9 million), Nigeria (down £11.8 million to £15.9 million) and Myanmar (down £9.9 million to £0.02 million).

Figure 4. In 2023, Ethiopia received the largest amount of FCDO nutrition-related aid

Nutrition disbursements by country/territory, 2023

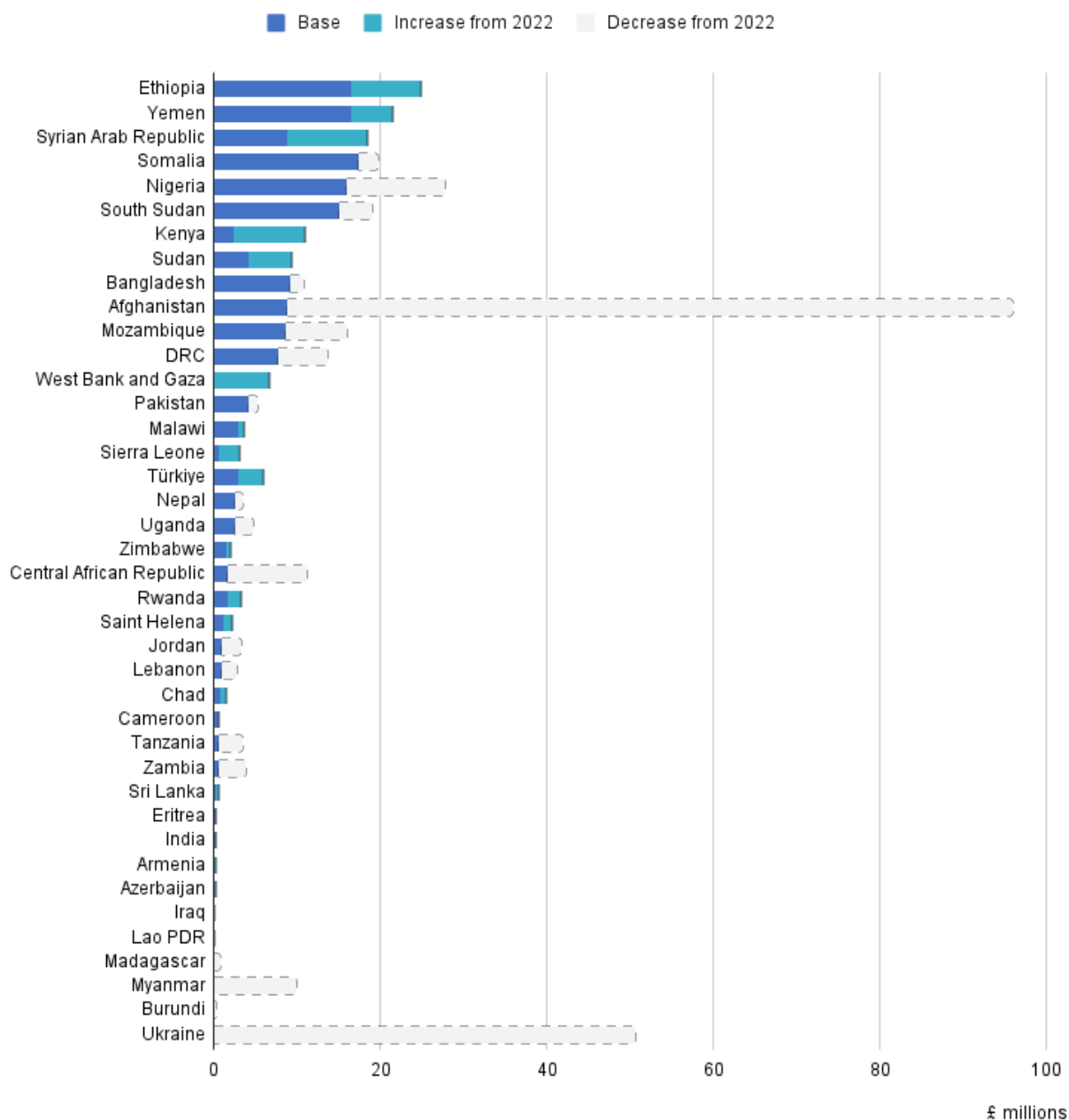


Notes: DRC = Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic. GBP (£) millions. Constant 2023 prices. Country and territory labels are consistent with DAC CRS labelling. Excludes regional and global level disbursements as information on the exact amount provided to each country supported is not available. Therefore, this analysis may not capture the entirety of complete support provided to some countries.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data

Figure 5. FCDO increased disbursements to 20 countries but decreased disbursements to 20 others

Changes in nutrition disbursement by country, 2022–2023



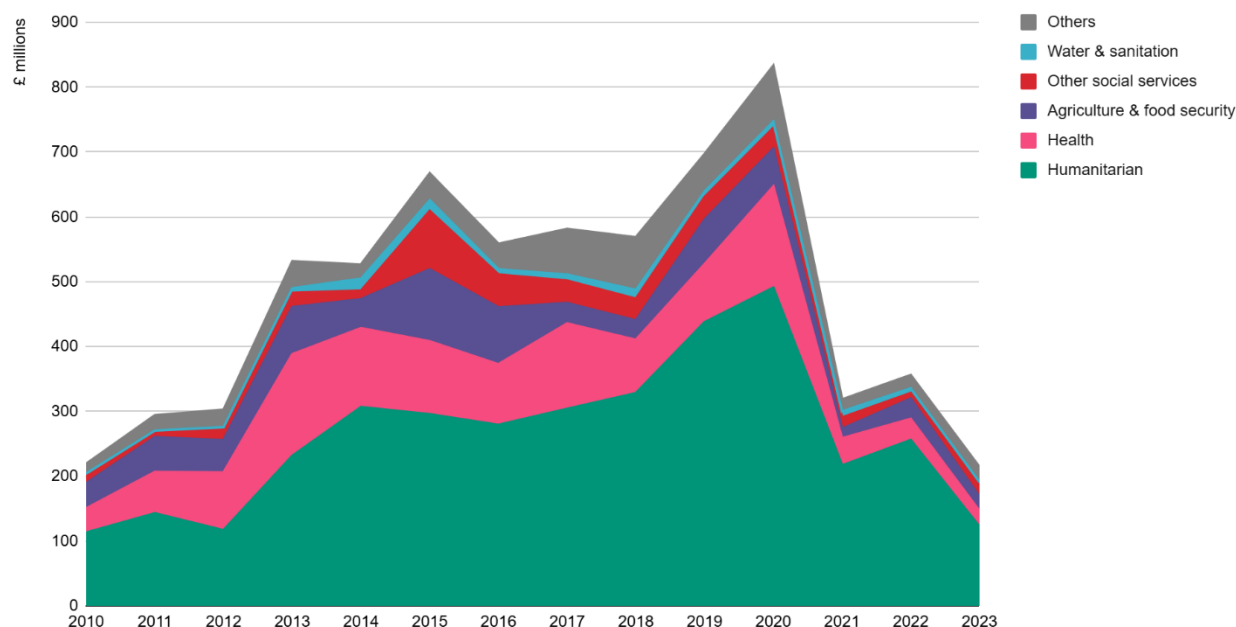
Notes: DRC = Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic. GBP (£) millions. Constant 2023 prices. Country and territory labels are consistent with DAC CRS labelling. Excludes regional and global level disbursements as information on the exact amount provided to each country supported is not available. Therefore, this analysis may not capture the entirety of complete support provided to some countries.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data

2.4 Total nutrition-sensitive spend per sector

Figure 6. Nutrition-sensitive spending from the Humanitarian sector decreased by more than 50% in 2023

Nutrition-sensitive disbursements by sector, 2010–2023



Notes: GBP (£) millions. Constant 2023 prices. 'Others' include 'Environment', 'Education', 'Governance and security', 'Business and industry', 'Infrastructure', 'General budget support' and 'Other'. Additional information about the proportion of spending within specific purpose codes can be found in [Annex 6](#).

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

2.4.1 Spend in humanitarian and health sectors

Proportionally, nutrition-sensitive funding across sectors remained fairly consistent between 2022 and 2023 (Figure 6). The total nutrition-sensitive spending in the humanitarian sector decreased by £133.5 million from £255.8 million in 2022 to £122.3 million. In 2023, this represents 57.1% of FCDO's total 2023 nutrition-sensitive spending, which is lower than in 2022 (71.9%). This represents the lowest level of nutrition-sensitive humanitarian spending since 2012.

Nutrition-sensitive spending on the health sector also reduced, by £8.6 million from £32.8 million in 2022 to £24.2 million in 2023. This represents 11.3% of total nutrition-sensitive spending in 2023, which is higher than in 2022 (9.2%).

The proportional spending in the humanitarian and health sectors is consistent with previous years, where the majority of nutrition-sensitive spending has been in the humanitarian sector, and the health sector accounting for the second greatest proportion.

2.4.2 Spend in other sectors

FCDO's nutrition-sensitive funding for other sectors changed in the following ways:

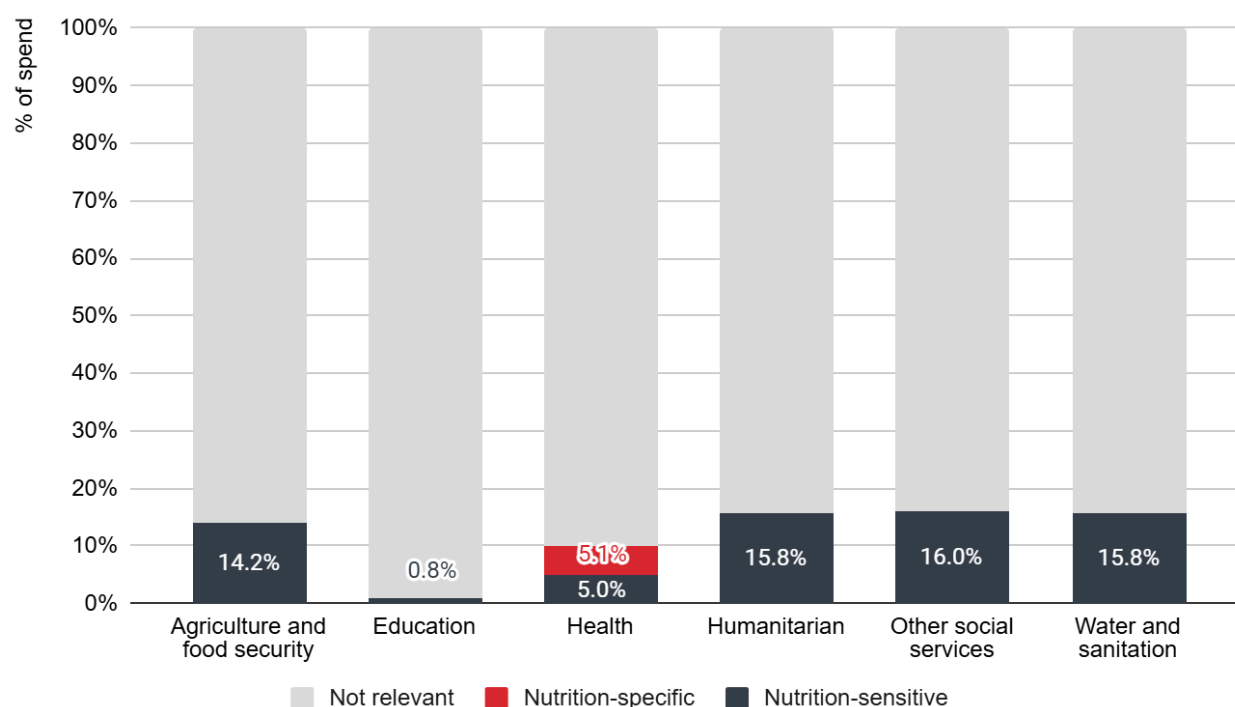
- Spending for **Other social services** increased by £8.4 million to £16.9 million in 2023, representing 7.9% of funding (compared to 2.4% in 2022)
- **Agriculture and food security** decreased by £8.9 million to £22.3 million in 2023, representing 10.4% of funding (compared to 8.8% in 2022)
- Nutrition-sensitive spending for **Water and sanitation** reduced by £1.8 million to £5.5 million in 2023, representing 2.6% of funding (compared to 2.1% in 2022)
- **Governance and security** nutrition-sensitive spending decreased by £6.7 million in 2023 to £4.7 million, representing 2.2% of funding (compared to 3.2% in 2022)

- Nutrition-sensitive spending for **Education** decreased by £0.2 million to £2.7 million in 2023, representing 1.3% of nutrition-sensitive funding (compared to 0.8% in 2022)
- **Environment** nutrition-sensitive spending decreased by £1.2 million to £1.8 million in 2023, representing 0.8% of funding (equal to 0.8% in 2022)

2.5 Proportion of nutrition-related spending within each sector

Figure 7. Almost a sixth (15.8%) of FCDO's humanitarian spending was nutrition-sensitive in 2023

Disbursements by key sectors and types, 2023



Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data

2.5.1 Proportion of spend in humanitarian and health sectors

By share of FCDO's spending in each sector, 15.8% of humanitarian spending was nutrition-sensitive in 2023 (Figure 7) down from 21.7% in 2022. The share of nutrition-sensitive health spending increased in 2023, from 4.2% to 5.0% and the share of nutrition-specific health spending was up from 4.8% in 2022 to 5.1% in 2023.

2.5.2 Proportion of spend in other sectors

For other sectors, the proportion of FCDO's spending that was nutrition-sensitive changed in the following ways:

- For **Water and sanitation**, the share of spending that was nutrition-sensitive increased from 13.8% in 2022 to 15.8% in 2023
- The proportion of **Agriculture and food security** spending that was nutrition-sensitive decreased slightly from 14.7% in 2022 to 14.2% in 2023
- The proportion of **Education** spending that was nutrition-sensitive remained at 0.8% in 2023
- The share of **Other social services** spending that was nutrition-sensitive increased from 9.0% in 2022 to 16.0% in 2023
- By this measure, the **Infrastructure** sector was the least nutrition-sensitive for the second year in a row, with just 0.03% of disbursements being nutrition-sensitive in 2023, a small increase from 0.02% in 2022

2.6 FCDO's aid spending for nutrition and the gender marker

The OECD DAC's gender equality marker, defined as "a statistical tool to record aid activities that target gender equality as a policy objective" (OECD, 2016), is used to identify ODA relevant to gender equality and women's rights.

Reporters can mark a programme as having either a significant or principal gender equality policy objective, signalling the relevance of each marked programme. Those marked as 'principal' have gender equality as a primary objective, whereas programmes marked as 'significant' may have other key objectives, while retaining gender equality as a deliberate objective. The following section refers to the sum of ODA associated with programmes marked as 'significant' and 'principal'. It should be stressed that ODA identified in this way should be considered an estimate only.

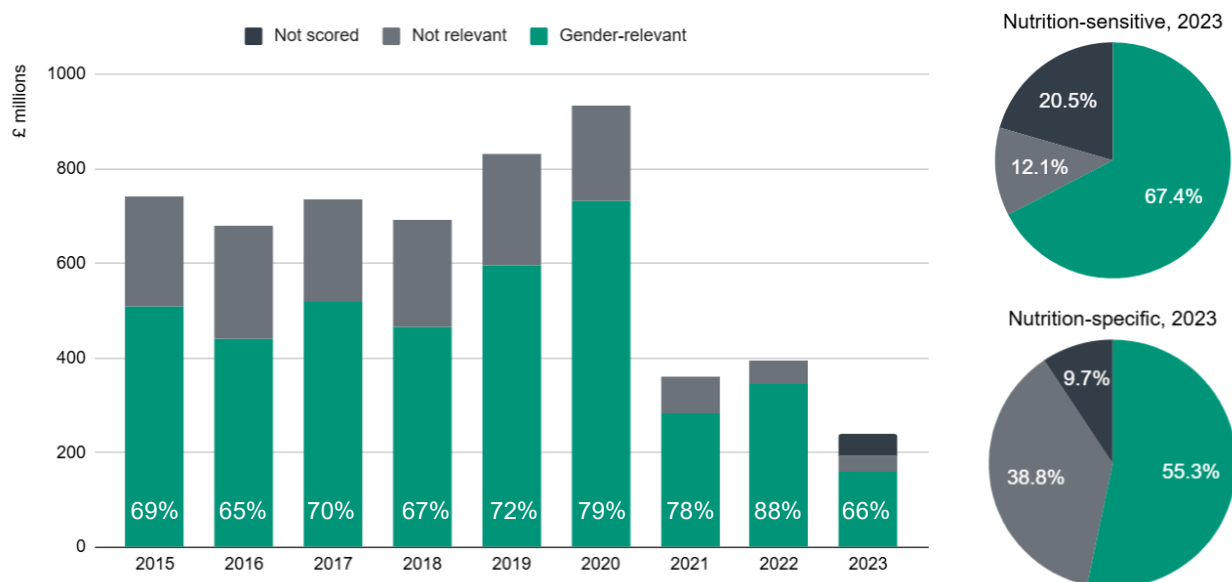
The resulting data shows changes in FCDO's nutrition spending marked as relevant to gender equality has decreased, though it is important to note that not all programmes were scored using the gender policy marker in 2023 (Figure 8).

The overall proportion of FCDO's nutrition spending marked relevant to gender equality has decreased from 87.6% in 2022 to 66.1% in 2023 (Figure 8). However, when examining only those programmes that were actually scored in 2023, 82.0% were marked as relevant to gender equality.

Overall, gender-relevant nutrition-sensitive spending fell from 86.9% in 2022 to 67.4% in 2023. Among programmes that were scored, 84.8% were marked relevant to gender equality. Overall gender-relevant nutrition-specific spending reduced from 94.7% in 2022 to 55.3% in 2023. Of those programmes that were scored using the gender policy marker, 61.2% were identified as relevant to gender equality. In 2023, FCDO spent £153.6 million of nutrition-sensitive ODA on programmes specifically designed for ending violence against women and girls, identifiable using the OECD DAC purpose codes, which is lower than the £344.3 million spent in 2022.

Figure 8. 66.1% of FCDO's nutrition spending had gender policy objectives in 2023

Gender-relevant nutrition disbursements, 2015–2023



Notes: Gender-relevant refers to disbursements reported as having a significant or principal gender equality policy objective. GBP (£) millions. Constant 2023 prices.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

2.7 FCDO's aid spending for nutrition and climate

International Climate Finance (ICF) is ODA from the UK to support developing countries to reduce poverty and respond to the causes and impacts of climate change. These investments help developing countries to:

- adapt and build resilience to the current and future effects of climate change,
- pursue low-carbon economic growth and development,
- protect, restore and sustainably manage nature, and
- accelerate the clean energy transition (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, 2023d).

ICF is not a centrally managed fund but is a designation of ODA that allows the FCDO to deliver climate outcomes.

To estimate the connection between FCDO's bilateral ICF spend and nutrition-related spending, the list of ICF programmes provided by FCDO was triangulated with historical OECD CRS data to produce the number and details of FCDO programmes that are:

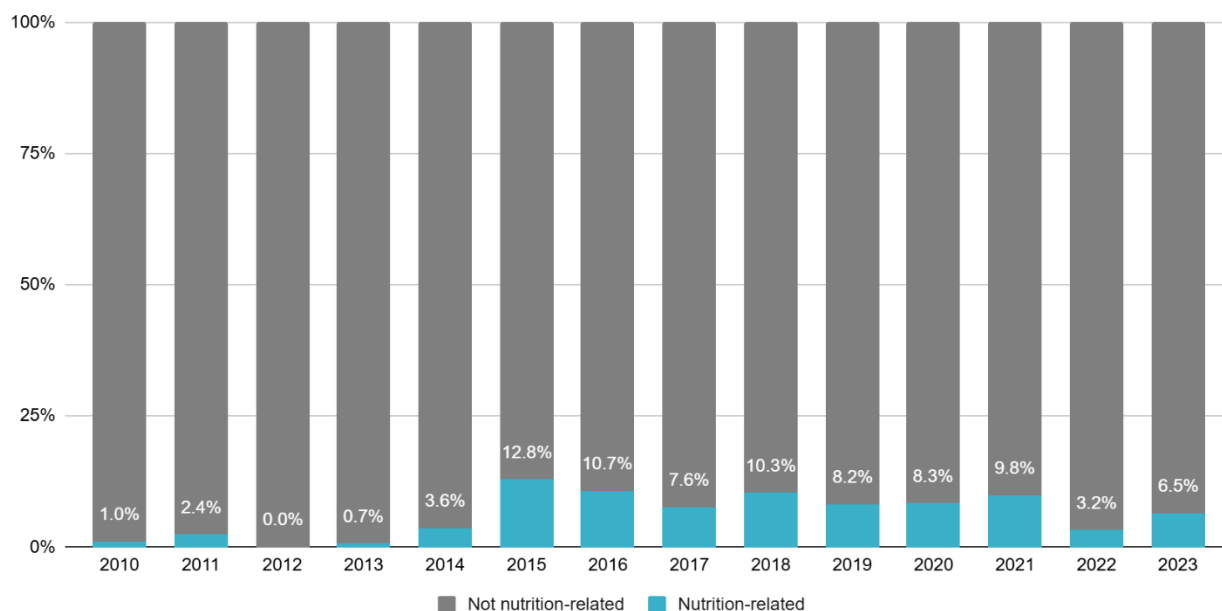
1. nutrition-related and reported as ICF,
2. nutrition-related but not considered ICF or
3. ICF programmes that are not nutrition-related.

This analysis from 2010 to 2023 may exclude active ICF projects with no disbursements in a given year. Additionally, the present analysis contains a limited underrepresentation of bilateral ICF spend due to retrospective changes to the OECD CRS dataset and resulting differences between what is reported on the OECD CRS and FCDO's internal monitoring systems.

In 2023, 6.5% of ICF spending was nutrition-related, compared to 3.2% in 2022 (Figure 9).

Figure 9. 6.5% of FCDO's International Climate Finance spending was nutrition-related in 2023

Proportion of nutrition-related disbursements from overall ICF spending, 2010–2023



Notes: Historic data in this figure comes from NASC1/DAI, 2024, with additional ICF information for programmes active in 2023 provided to NASC by FCDO on 17 March 2025.

Source: Calculations based on ICF component data provided by FCDO and programme data from the DAC CRS.

3 Pledge 2: To integrate nutrition objectives across its ODA portfolio

3.1 Progress

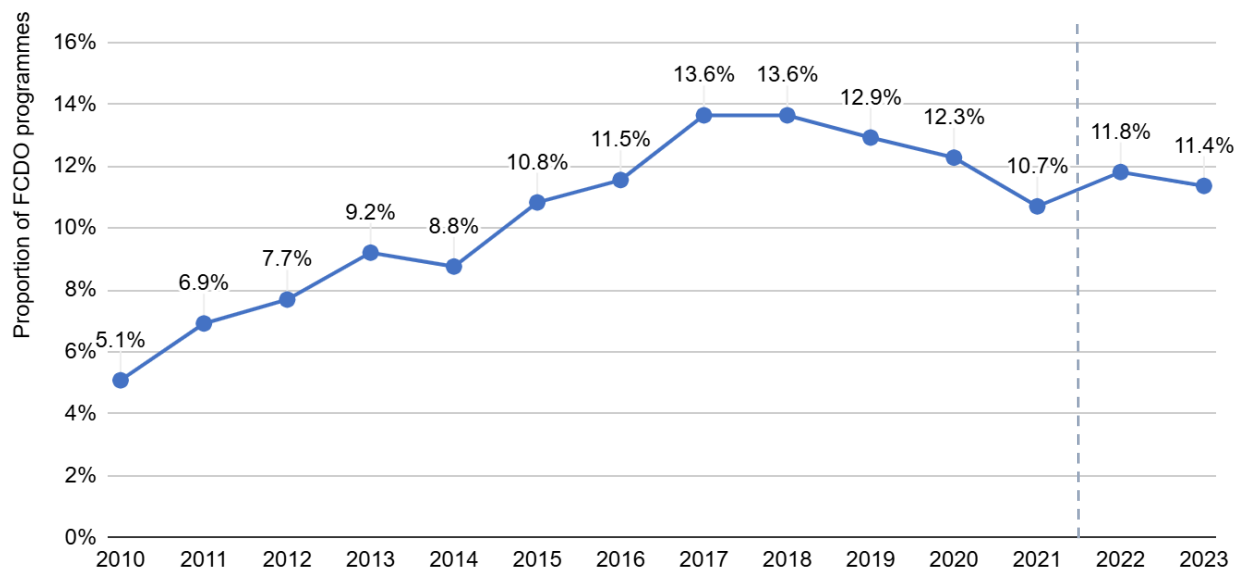
This chapter reports on progress against FCDO's 2021 N4G pledge to "Improve nutrition for women, girls and children by integrating nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive objectives and interventions into multiple sectors, including health, women and girls, humanitarian, climate, and economic development partnerships and investments".

Pledge 2: To integrate nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive objectives and interventions into multiple sectors

In 2023, approximately 11.4% of FCDO programmes had nutrition-related objectives (Figure 10)

Figure 10. 11.4% of FCDO programmes were nutrition-related in 2023

Proportion of FCDO programmes with nutrition objectives, 2010–2023



Notes: The dotted line represents the distinction before and after the reporting period for FCDO's pledge to integrate nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive objectives and interventions into multiple sectors. The proportion of FCDO programmes was calculated using an estimated number of total programmes provided by FCDO. In some cases, and owing to limited data coverage, it is challenging to determine if projects not classified as nutrition-related are connected to the same programme. This analysis has taken a cautious approach when grouping projects into programmes. Consequently, this approach may have led to a potential overestimation of the total number of FCDO programs and an underestimation of the extent of nutrition integration.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

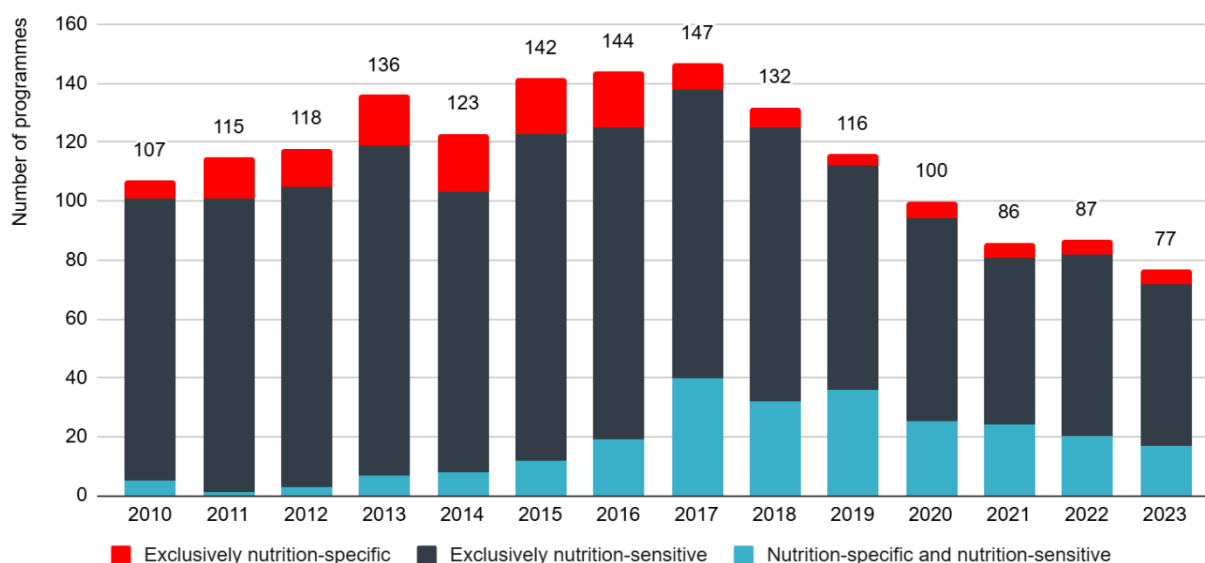
3.2 Programmes

The total number of nutrition-related programmes supported by FCDO decreased by 10 to 77 programmes in 2023 (Figure 11).

In 2023, FCDO's portfolio included five exclusively nutrition-specific programmes (consistent with five in 2022), 55 exclusively nutrition-sensitive programmes (down from 62 in 2022), and 17 programmes with both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive components (down from 20 in 2022).

Figure 11. In 2023, FCDO supported 77 nutrition-related programmes

Number of programmes supported by FCDO by category, 2010–2023

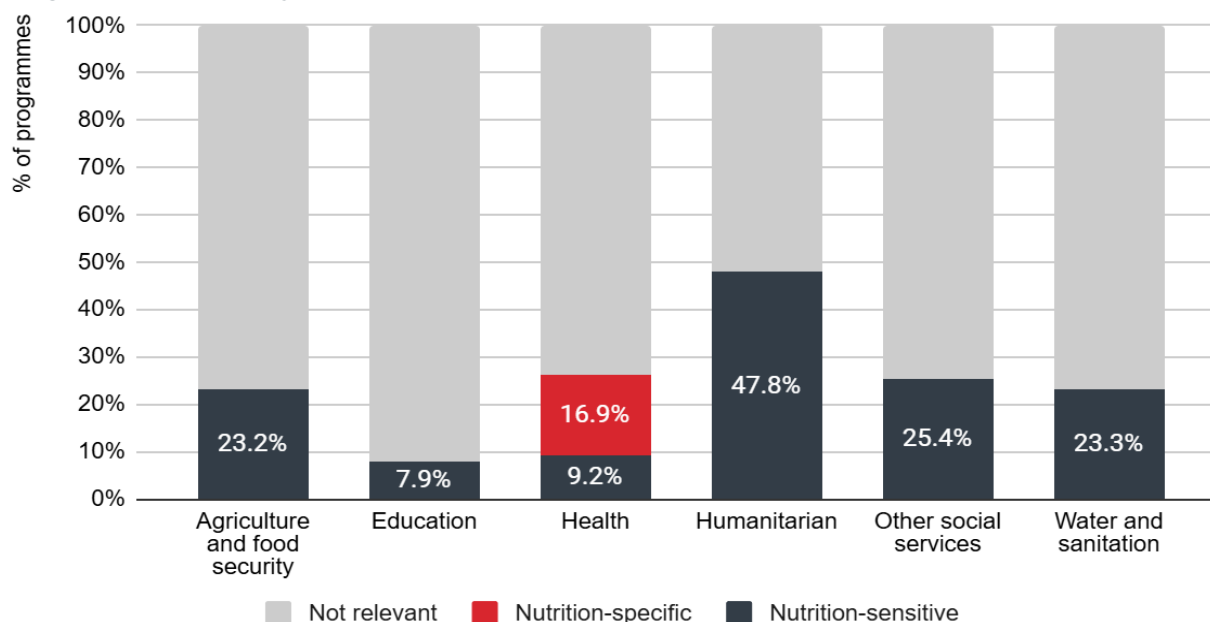


Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

3.3 Proportion of nutrition-related programmes reported by activity in each sector

Figure 12. Almost half of FCDO’s programmes reporting spend in the humanitarian sector were nutrition-related in 2023, the most of any sector

Integration of nutrition by sector, 2023



Notes: Each programme can be reported under multiple sectors. All programmes exclusively reported as nutrition-specific under the Basic Nutrition code (12240) are represented in the health sector. The programmes reported under nutrition-specific may also contain nutrition-sensitive components. The proportion of FCDO programmes was calculated using an estimated number of total programmes provided by FCDO. In some cases, and owing to limited data coverage, it is challenging to determine if projects not classified as nutrition-related are connected to the same programme. This analysis has taken a cautious approach when grouping projects into programmes. Consequently, this approach may have led to a potential overestimation of the total number of FCDO programmes and an underestimation of the extent of nutrition integration.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

3.3.1 Proportion of programmes in humanitarian and health sectors

By proportion of programmes, 47.8% of FCDO's 2023 programmes reporting spend in the humanitarian sector were nutrition-related (Figure 12), and the proportion of nutrition-related programmes reporting spend in the health sector was 26.2%³ overall in 2023.

3.3.2 Proportion of programmes in other sectors

For other sectors:

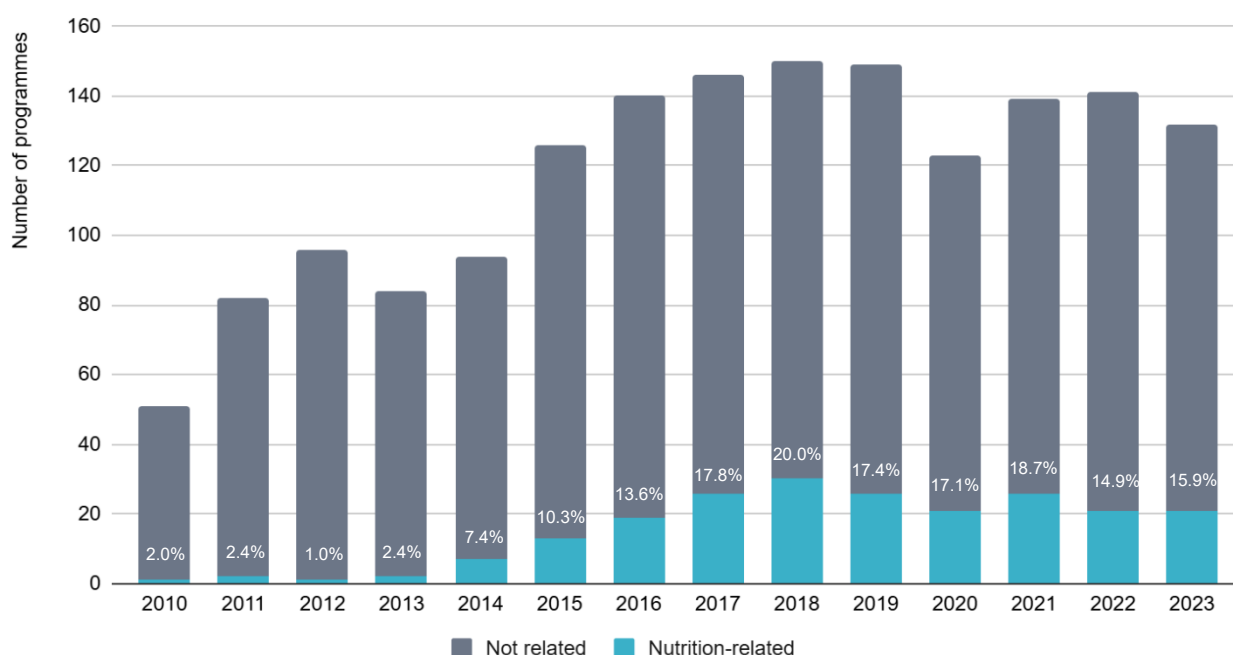
- The proportion of nutrition-related programmes reporting spend in the **Water and sanitation** sector was 23.3%
- The proportion of nutrition-related programmes reporting spend in the **Agriculture and food security** was 23.2%
- The proportion of nutrition-related programmes reporting spend in the **Education** sector was 7.9%
- The proportion of nutrition-related programmes reporting spend in the **Other social services** sector was 25.4%

3.4 Proportion of programmes with both climate and nutrition objectives

In terms of programmes with ICF spend, 15.9% (21 programmes) were also nutrition-related in 2023, an increase of 0.9% from 2022 (Figure 13). The number of programmes remained consistent between 2022 and 2023, and therefore the proportional increase represents a reduction in the total number of ICF programmes in 2023 compared to 2022 (132 in 2023 compared to 140 in 2022).

Figure 13. 15.9% of programmes with International Climate Finance spending were also nutrition-related in 2023

Proportion of ICF programmes with nutrition-related spending, 2010–2023



Notes: Historic data in this figure comes from NASC DAI, 2024, with additional ICF information for programmes active in 2023 provided to NASC by FCDO on 17 March 2025. Analysis may exclude active ICF programmes with no disbursements in a given year.

Source: Calculations based on ICF component data provided by FCDO and programme data from the DAC CRS.

³ Value reflects rounded figures when combining nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive categories

4 Pledge 3: To embed the OECD Nutrition Policy Marker into FCDO systems

The OECD DAC Nutrition Policy Marker (NPM) was developed to improve the identification, reporting and monitoring of nutrition activities in the OECD DAC CRS (DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics, 2020). Reporting against this marker started on a voluntary basis in 2019 when reporting on 2018 activities.

The NPM defines that a project can be identified as nutrition-related using the policy marker when it is intended to address the immediate or underlying determinants of nutrition, either by being reported under the basic nutrition purpose code (12240) or by contributing to a nutrition-sensitive outcome and including an explicit nutrition objective or indicator in the project documentation. The degree to which a project is nutrition-related is defined by the score given to the project. The scoring system is as follows:

- **0, Not Targeted** – Nutrition is not an objective of the project
- **1, Significant objective** – Nutrition is an important objective of the project, but it is not the principal reason for undertaking the project
- **2, Principal objective** – Nutrition is the principal objective of the project. The project would not have been undertaken without the nutrition objective and the objective is fundamental to the design and results

In 2021, FCDO committed to embedding the NPM into FCDO systems from the point of programme design, and in 2022 FCDO adopted the NPM onto its Aid Management Platform (AMP) in 2022. FCDO has since begun to apply, monitor, and quality assure the NPM scores internally.

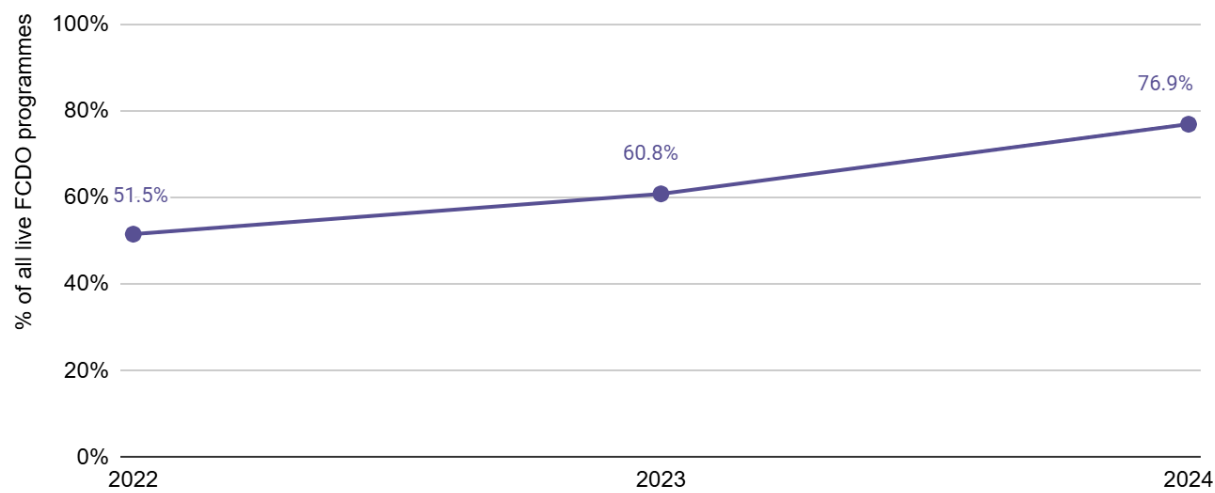
4.1 Progress

	In 2022, FCDO adopted the OECD DAC Nutrition Policy Marker (NPM) onto their internal management and reporting systems. This allows FCDO staff to score programmes under their responsibility with the NPM.
Pledge 3: To embed the OECD Nutrition Policy Marker into FCDO systems	As of December 2024, 76.9% of all live programmes were marked with the NPM by FCDO staff, up from 60.8% in 2023 (Figure 14). In 2024, 66.6%⁴ of all live programmes were marked as 0, Not targeted, 9.1% of all live programmes were marked as 1, Significant objective and 1.1% of all live programmes were marked as 2, Principal objective.

⁴ The sum of individual categories differs slightly from the total percentage of marked programmes due to rounding.

Figure 14. 76.9% of live programmes were marked with the NPM by FCDO staff in 2024

Proportion of live programmes marked with the NPM by FCDO staff, 2022–2024



Source: Calculations based on data provided by FCDO.

5 Pledge 4: Commercial agriculture programmes that contribute to nutrition objectives will monitor nutrition outcomes

FCDO committed to an additional nutrition programming pledge in August 2023 (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, 2023b). The pledge is to ensure that all new and existing commercial agriculture programmes that contribute to nutrition objectives, i.e. those with an NPM score of 1 (Significant) or 2 (Principal), will monitor nutrition outcomes. The pledge was made in response to recommendation 2 in the 2023 ICAI review into [UK ODA investments in agriculture in a time of climate change](#) (Independent Commission on Aid Impact, 2023). The following reporting on compliance is taken from the 2024 Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review (CAPR).

5.1 Progress

Pledge 4: To ensure all new and existing commercial agriculture programmes that contribute to nutrition objectives, i.e., those with an NPM score of 1 (Significant) or 2 (Principal), will monitor nutrition outcomes.

In 2024, there were nine programmes identified as nutrition-relevant as part of the Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review (CAPR). Seven were found to be compliant with the nutrition commitment, monitoring nutrition outcomes, with two tracking technology adoption rather than nutrition outcomes (monitoring nutrition outcomes would not be feasible due to the R&D nature of the programmes).

FCDO aims to fulfil its commitment to the International Commission on Aid Impact (ICAI) to monitor nutrition outcomes of all new and existing commercial agriculture programmes that contribute to nutrition objectives (defined as programmes with NPM scores of 1 or 2).

Compliance with FCDO's ICAI commitment means ensuring all live programmes which score an NPM score of 1 or 2 have a nutrition indicator in their log frame.

Of the nine programmes assigned an NPM score of 1 (Significant) or 2 (Principal) during the baseline scoring, seven are live commercial agriculture programmes (i.e., tagged as in “delivery”). ICAI compliance was therefore assessed for these nine programmes. The assessment was carried out by reviewing programme business cases, log frames, and annual review documents, where available.

Seven programmes were found to be compliant with the nutrition commitment as they had nutrition-related indicators in their log frames, indicating a good level of compliance. These programmes are:

- 300671: Developing science and technology solutions to the global food security and climate crisis with CGIAR (2023-25)
- 205118: Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness (CASA)
- 300644: Enhancing Digital and Innovations for Agri-food Systems and Livelihoods (eDIAL) Programme
- 300635: Private Enterprise Programme Zambia Phase II
- 202571: Support for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
- 300826: Propcom+ - Supporting economic development in conflict and climate affected regions in Nigeria
- 204420: Strategic Partnership on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition

Two programmes did not have nutrition indicators in their log frames. They focus on technological innovation in nutritious crops and use indicators to track technology adoption rather than nutrition outcomes, which would not be feasible given the R&D nature of the programme. These are:

- 203052: AgResults – Innovation in Research and Delivery
- 300755: Securing global wheat crops for food and nutritional security - in partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

Annex 1: History of UK Nutrition Pledges

History of UK Nutrition Pledges 2013 to 2025

This report focuses on the four nutrition pledges made by FCDO in 2021/22; however this builds on previous reporting by FCDO, formerly DFID, on pledges dating back to 2013. Table 4 illustrates this history of nutrition pledges and the progress that was made against them.

Table 4. Nutrition pledges made by FCDO, formerly DFID, since 2013

Year of pledge	Pledge	Context in which pledge was made	Progress against pledge
2013	Spend at least £574.8 million on nutrition-specific objectives from 2013 to 2020	2013 Nutrition for Growth Summit	By 2020, FCDO had spent £530.2 million on nutrition-specific objectives (92.2%)
	Spend at least £2.13 billion on nutrition-sensitive objectives from 2013 to 2020	2013 Nutrition for Growth Summit	By 2020, FCDO had spent £4.6 billion on nutrition-sensitive objectives (216.0%)
	To provide matched funding for new financial commitments for nutrition made by other actors to the value of £280 million	2013 Nutrition for Growth Summit	By 2020, FCDO had released £242.8 million in matched funding (86.7%)
2015	To reach 50 million people with nutrition services by 2020	In response to the Independent Commission on Aid Impact (ICAI) review (Independent Commission on Aid Impact, 2014) of DFID's Contribution to Improving Nutrition	Between April 2015 and April 2019, DFID reported it had reached 50.6 million women, children under five, and adolescent girls
2021	Improve nutrition for women, girls and children by integrating nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive objectives and interventions into multiple sectors, including health, women and girls, humanitarian, climate, and economic development partnerships and investments	2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit	In 2023, 11.4% of FCDO programmes had having nutrition objectives
	Adopt the OECD Nutrition Policy Marker (NPM), embedding the Policy Marker into FCDO systems from the point of design.	2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit	In 2024, 76.9% of FCDO programmes had been scored with the NPM
2022	Spend at least £1.5 billion on nutrition objectives from 2022 to 2030, specifically addressing the nutrition needs of mothers, babies and children, tackling malnutrition in humanitarian emergencies and ensuring nutrition is central to FCDO's wider work	2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit	In 2023, FCDO spent £239.2 million on nutrition objectives Overall FCDO has spent £630.6 million on nutrition objectives (42.0%) since 2022
2023	Ensure all new and existing commercial agriculture programmes that contribute to nutrition objectives, i.e., those with an NPM score of 1 (Significant) or 2 (Principal), will monitor nutrition outcomes.	In response to the Independent Commission on Aid Impact (ICAI) review (Independent Commission on Aid Impact, 2023) of UK aid to agriculture	Based on the 2024 CAPR, nine of the programmes were assigned an NPM score of 1 or 2, with 1 of these not live. Seven of the programmes were found to be compliant with the commitment, with two tracking technology

			adoption rather than nutrition outcomes (monitoring nutrition outcomes would not be feasible due to the R&D nature of the programmes)
2025	To increase integration of nutrition objectives across FCDO's ODA portfolio up to 2030	2025 Nutrition for Growth Summit	Progress will be reported in due course. This pledge combines previous pledges regarding the proportion of FCDO programmes with nutrition objectives and adoption of the NPM
	To champion the Global Compact on Nutrition Integration	2025 Nutrition for Growth Summit	Progress will be reported in due course.
	To develop a results target and report results annually	2025 Nutrition for Growth Summit	Progress will be reported in due course

Annex 2: Scaling Up Nutrition Donor Network Methodology

Identifying nutrition-specific ODA projects

Donors reporting to the CRS, including FCDO, must specify in some detail the sector⁵ that their ODA investments intend to support, using a defined list of purpose codes that classify activities. This enables a view of each donor's support across key sectors.

The SDN methodology (SUN Donor Network, 2013) defines all projects recorded under the 'basic nutrition' CRS purpose code (12240) as 'nutrition-specific'. In 2017, a revised code was adopted that included some amendments, most notably the removal of school feeding and household food security.

At the time of reporting for 2023 spending, as assessed in this report, this code captures reported spend on (OECD, 2018, 2024):

- Micronutrient deficiency identification and supplementation
- Infant and young child feeding promotion, including exclusive breastfeeding
- Non-emergency management of acute malnutrition and other targeted feeding programmes (including complementary feeding)
- Staple food fortification, including salt iodisation
- Nutritional status monitoring and national nutrition surveillance
- Research, capacity building, policy development, monitoring and evaluation in support of these interventions.

Generally, donors report their projects to the CRS either under a single purpose code, based on the project's main objective or sector, or under a 'multi-sector' purpose code. FCDO's reporting to the CRS is more detailed, as is that of some other donors, such as Canada. FCDO divides its projects into different components and assigns each a relevant CRS purpose code. Each component appears in the CRS as a separate record. In some cases, an FCDO CRS record represents the whole project. In others, a record represents only part of a broader project, with the other components appearing as separate purpose codes.

Because of this, for the original 2010–2012 assessment, the application of the SDN methodology to FCDO's CRS records under the 'basic nutrition' purpose code was adapted, with the agreement of the SDN. In this analysis, all FCDO project components coded to 'basic nutrition' in the CRS are counted in full as nutrition-specific. Spending recorded against these components is used to determine FCDO's total ODA funding for nutrition-specific interventions.

Other components of these projects recorded under any other CRS purpose code have been classified as 'nutrition-sensitive' (see [Annex 7](#) for a record of projects with both specific and sensitive components).

Identifying nutrition-sensitive ODA projects

The SDN methodology uses a three-step process to identify nutrition-sensitive projects. For FCDO data, an additional step is required to account for its detailed CRS reporting.

Step 1: Identify potentially nutrition-sensitive projects

Projects that are likely to be nutrition-sensitive are first identified in the CRS database using a purpose code filter and a keyword search. The purpose code filter selects all projects coded under relevant nutrition-sensitive purpose codes (Table 5). A keyword search is applied to the description field of all other CRS records under the remaining purpose codes (Box 2). The purpose code filter and keyword search yield a pool of potentially nutrition-sensitive records. As explained above, for FCDO, these records represent project components rather than whole projects.

⁵ The OECD defines sectors as the "specific area of the recipient's economic or social structure in which the transfer is intended to foster". www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm (accessed 28/04/2024).

Table 5. DAC CRS purpose codes used to identify nutrition-sensitive projects

Food security and agriculture	Public health and water and sanitation
Availability	Public health (including reproductive health)
31110 Agricultural policy and administrative management	12110 Health policy and administrative management
31120 Agricultural development	12220 Basic health care
31140 Agriculture water resources	12250 Infectious disease control
31150 Agricultural inputs	12261 Health education
31161 Food crop production	12281 Health personnel development
31163 Livestock	13020 Reproductive health care
31166 Agricultural extension	13022 Maternal health (including neonatal health)
31181 Agricultural education/training	Sanitation
31182 Agricultural research	14030 Basic drinking water supply and sanitation
31191 Agricultural services	14032 Basic sanitation
31193 Agricultural financial services	Drinking water
31194 Agricultural cooperatives	14031 Basic drinking water supply
31310 Fishing policy and administrative management	Care environment
31320 Fishery development	Gender empowerment
31381 Fishery education and training	15170 Women's equality organisations and institutions
43040 Rural development	Other
Accessibility	51010 General budget support
16010 Social welfare services	
16011 Social protection	
52010 Food aid/food security programs	
72010 Material relief assistance and services	
72040 Humanitarian/emergency relief	
72050 Relief coordination, protection and support services	
73010 Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation	



Box 2. Keywords used to identify nutrition-sensitive projects

Aflatoxin; biofortification; breastfeeding; cash transfer; child feeding; CMAM; community management of acute malnutrition; deworming; diarrheal disease; diet; dietary diversification; direct feeding; enteropathy; feeding; feeding program; feeding programme; food intake; food intake; food security; food subsidy; food voucher; fortification; GAM; global acute malnutrition; garden; gastrointestinal illness; global nutrition coordination; growth monitoring; growth monitoring and promotion; handwashing; helminth; hunger; hygiene; IUGR; intrauterine growth restriction; iodine; iron; iron–folic acid; iron folic acid; low birthweight; maternal feeding; MAM; mineral; moderate acute malnutrition; malnutrition; micronutrient; nutrition; nutrition education; ready to use therapeutic food; ready-to-use therapeutic food; ready-to-use-therapeutic-food; RUTF; SAM; severe acute malnutrition; Scaling Up Nutrition; school feeding; stunting; supplement; supplementation; under nutrition; undernutrition; under-nutrition; underweight; underweight; under-weight; vitamin; wasting; zinc.

Step 2: Review project documents to assess whether projects meet nutrition-sensitive criteria

The project documents for all components identified in Step 1 are reviewed to determine whether they are nutrition-sensitive. This assessment primarily uses publicly available documents published through FCDO's Development Tracker. Projects with insufficient publicly available information are raised with FCDO officials, who provide relevant documentation to enable an assessment.

To qualify as nutrition-sensitive, a project must meet three of the following criteria. The project must:

- be aimed at individuals (specifically women, adolescent girls or children)
- include nutrition as a significant objective or indicator
- contribute to at least one nutrition-sensitive outcome as per the SDN methodology (Table 6)

Table 6. Examples of nutrition-sensitive outcomes from the SDN methodology

Nutrition-sensitive outcomes
A. Individual level (women, adolescent girls or children)
• Increase purchasing power of women (examples: safety nets, cash transfers). • Improve access to nutritious food for women, adolescent girls and/or children (examples: agriculture/livestock diversification, biofortification, food safety, increased access to markets). • Improve diet in quality and/or quantity for women, adolescent girls or children (examples: promotion of quality/diversity, nutritious diets, quantity/energy intake in food-insecure households, stability, micronutrient intake, vouchers, access to markets). • Improve access of women or adolescent girls or children to primary health care (examples: maternal health care, child health care, reproductive health care, supplementation, therapeutic feeding, support with breastfeeding). • Improve access to childcare (i.e. childcare not supplied through the health services). • Improve women's or adolescent girls' or children's access to water, sanitation and hygiene (examples: access to latrines, access to safe water, improvement of hygiene). • Improve access to education/school for adolescent girls. • Improve knowledge/awareness on nutrition for relevant audiences (examples: inclusion of nutritional education in primary and secondary education curricula, TV and radio spots addressing vulnerable households and decision-makers, nutrition awareness campaigns). • Improve empowerment of women (examples: access to credit, women-based smallholder agriculture, support to women's groups).
B. National level
• Improve governance of nutrition (examples: increased coordination of actors and policies for nutrition, establishment of budgets specifically contributing to nutrition, improvement of institutional arrangements for nutrition, improved nutrition information systems, integration of nutrition in policies and systems). • Increase nutrition-sensitive legislation (examples: food-fortification legislation, right-to-food, legislation for implementing the Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, food safety).
C. Research
• Increased research with nutrition objectives.

While identifying explicit nutrition targets and objectives among project documents is straightforward, applying the first criterion (aimed at individuals) is more subjective. The SDN methodology requires a project to intend to improve nutrition for women or adolescent girls or children to be considered nutrition-sensitive. The methodology adds that, "this does not necessarily entail targeting women or children, because actions targeted at households, communities or nations can also be designed to result in improved nutrition for women and children. It entails, though, an intention to achieve results and measure them at the level of women, adolescent girls or children" (SUN Donor Network, 2013).

This analysis considered a project to be aimed at individuals when there was evidence of explicit or implicit intent among project documents to achieve results and measure them at an individual level. In the case of FCDO, some nutrition-sensitive projects track progress at the household level. Projects that only tracked progress at the household level and not at the individual level (e.g. numbers of children or numbers of women) were only considered to be aimed at individuals when there was at least a clearly stated objective to improve nutrition of individuals.

A project's objectives and indicators are considered nutrition-sensitive if they demonstrate an intention to improve nutrition (e.g. 'improving malnutrition' and 'reducing incidence of malnutrition') or refer to actions that do this (e.g. through improvement in dietary diversity, breastfeeding and vitamin supplementation). Project objectives or indicators that focus only on actions that could lead to improved nutrition outcomes, but do not refer to nutrition explicitly, are not considered nutrition-sensitive (e.g. cash transfers, access to education or sanitation services not explicitly aimed at improving nutrition).

Finally, nutrition-sensitive projects must contribute to nutrition-sensitive outcomes as defined in the SDN methodology. Only when all three of these criteria are met can a project qualify as nutrition-sensitive.

[Annex 8](#) provides examples of how these criteria are applied to specific projects.

Step 3: Determine the total project spend for nutrition-sensitive projects in the case of FCDO's CRS records

As FCDO reports at the component level, it is possible that a project identified as nutrition-sensitive under the criteria described in Step 2 will have components elsewhere in the CRS database that are not captured in Step 1. In some cases, not all components are reported using one of the codes or captured using the keywords. To account for this, the additional components of nutrition-sensitive projects are identified manually by searching for components with the same project identification number in the CRS, in line with what was agreed by SDN members for the original 2010–2012 FCDO nutrition-spending assessment. For each project, total spend is calculated as the sum of all the project's components.

Step 4: Classify nutrition-sensitive projects as 'dominant' or 'partial'

The final step of the SUN methodology classifies nutrition-sensitive projects as one of two sub-categories: 'dominant' or 'partial', depending on the extent to which projects contribute to nutrition-sensitive outcomes.

The SUN methodology requires that:

- when the **full project** (its main objective, results, outcomes and indicators) is nutrition-sensitive, the project is classified as 'nutrition-sensitive dominant', and the total spend for the project is counted
- when **part of the project** (e.g. one of the objectives, results, outcomes or indicators) is nutrition-sensitive, but also aims to address other issues, the project is classified as 'nutrition-sensitive partial' and 25% of the project spend is counted.

[Annex 8](#) provides examples of how projects are assessed as dominant or partial.

[Annex 9](#) provides an illustration of these steps.

ODA disbursements and commitments

The CRS database has two measures of ODA: 'disbursements' and 'commitments'. Commitments are a formal obligation to disburse funds; disbursements are the funds that donors have actually provided. Commitments and disbursements from a donor will differ by year. This is because commitments often relate to projects that disburse funds over a number of years. Also, disbursements may be made where no previous commitments existed, and the final disbursed cost of a project may differ from the originally committed amount.

As disbursements measure the resources transferred to countries in a given reporting year, this analysis reports primarily on FCDO's disbursements. These figures may not match the UK's Statistics on International Development (SID) data as SID data presents net ODA figures.

Constant versus current prices

In this report, FCDO's spending on nutrition is assessed and expressed in constant GBP (£) 2023 prices. This negates to a degree the effects of annual exchange rate changes and domestic price inflation on the way spending trends appear. This can also allow for more meaningful comparisons over time.

Consistent with the approach used in previous assessments, constant GBP (£) prices are calculated from financial data as reported to the OECD DAC CRS in US\$, deflators from OECD DAC CRS provided as a resource for reporting development finance statistics and the OECD DAC Annual Exchange rate to convert US\$ to GBP (£).

Spending figures presented in previous reports were also presented in a constant series, aligned with the latest year for which there was available data. This report on FCDO's spending up to 2023 presents data in a constant 2023 series. Annex 3 is also provided to show FCDO's GBP spend on nutrition in current prices from 2010-2023.

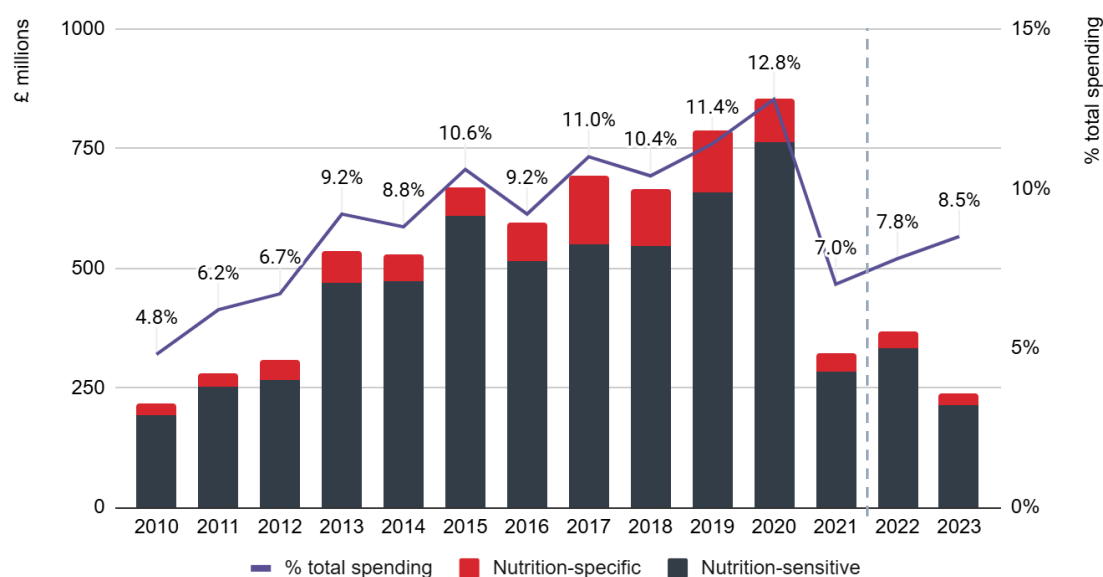
Annex 3: Current price series 2010-2023

While this report analyses trends over time using constant 2023 prices which are adjusted for inflation to measure the true volume growth and allow for comparison over time, other publications of UK spending sometimes use current prices. Current prices represent the amount spent at a given moment in time but are influenced by the effects of inflation.

Figure 15 and Table 7 provide details of the bilateral aid spending for nutrition by FCDO (and previously DFID) between 2010-2023 in current prices. These were calculated from the OECD DAC CRS which reports in US\$ and converted into GBP using the relevant annual exchange rate.

Figure 15. FCDO's aid spending for nutrition 2010-2023 in current prices

FCDO's ODA spending for nutrition 2010–2023



Notes: Based on gross bilateral ODA disbursements. GBP (£) millions. Current prices. The dotted line marks the start of the reporting period for FCDO's pledge to spend £1.5 billion on nutrition objectives between 2022 and 2030.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Table 7. FCDO's nutrition-related ODA spending, 2010–2023, current prices

Year	Nutrition-sensitive	Nutrition-specific	Total
2010	191.4	25.3	216.7
2011	251.5	28.0	279.4
2012	266.1	40.7	306.8
2013	470.2	67.2	537.4
2014	474.5	52.9	527.4
2015	608.0	60.5	668.6
2016	514.3	82.4	596.6
2017	548.8	146.3	695.1
2018	546.6	119.7	666.3
2019	596.1	113.8	709.9
2020	764.0	91.6	855.6
2021	283.1	37.9	321.0
2022	332.0	34.4	366.4
2023	214.3	24.9	239.2

Notes: Based on gross ODA disbursements. GBP (£) millions. Current prices.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Annex 4: Supporting information about nutrition-related spending in 2023

Changes in nutrition-specific spending, 2022–2023

FCDO's total 2023 aid spending on nutrition-specific actions decreased by net £12.1 million, or 32.6% (Figure 16).

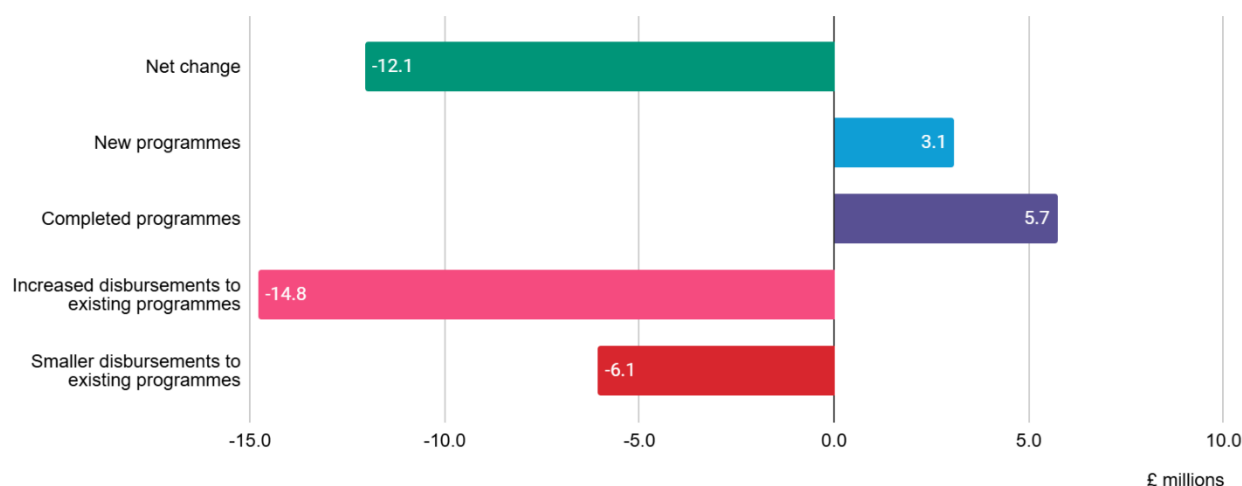
The details of this decreased spending are:

- New programmes with disbursements: +£3.1 million
- Increased disbursements from existing programmes: +£5.7 million
- Smaller disbursements from existing programmes: -£14.8 million
- Completed programmes with no new disbursements: -£6.1 million

In 2023 there were 7 new programmes with nutrition-specific components that disbursed funding, and 10 completed programmes with no new disbursements. 5 existing programmes with nutrition-specific components increased disbursements from 2022 and 11 existing programmes reduced disbursements from 2022.

Figure 16. FCDO nutrition-specific spending decreased by £12.1 million in 2023

Changes to nutrition-specific disbursements, 2022–2023



Notes: 'New programmes' are those with no disbursements before 2023. 'Completed programmes' are those with disbursements in 2022 but none in 2023. 'Increased disbursements' and 'smaller disbursements' refer to spending changes on existing programmes in relation to 2022 spend. GBP (£) millions. Constant 2023 prices.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Changes in nutrition-sensitive spending, 2022–2023

FCDO's total 2022 aid spending on nutrition-sensitive actions decreased by net £141.68 million, or 66.1% (Figure 17).

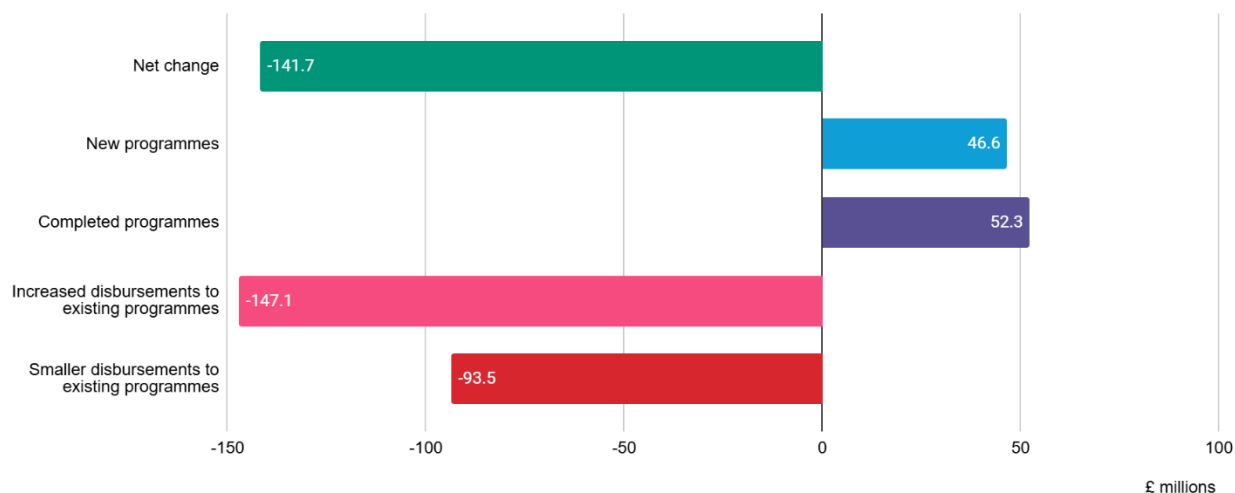
The details of this decreased spending are:

- New programmes with disbursements: +£46.6 million
- Increased disbursements from existing programmes: +£52.3 million
- Smaller disbursements from existing programmes: -£147.1 million
- Completed programmes with no new disbursements: -£93.5 million

In 2023, there were 22 new programmes with nutrition-sensitive components that disbursed funding, and 24 completed programmes with no new disbursements. 18 existing programmes with nutrition-sensitive components programmes increased disbursements from 2022 and 34 programmes reduced disbursements from 2022.

Figure 17. FCDO nutrition-sensitive spending decreased by £141.7 million in 2023

Changes to nutrition-sensitive disbursements, 2022-2023



Notes: 'New programmes' are those with no disbursements before 2023. 'Completed programmes' are those with disbursements in 2022 but none in 2023. 'Increased disbursements' and 'smaller disbursements' refer to spending changes on existing programmes in relation to 2022 spend. GBP (£) millions. Constant 2023 prices.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Mean annual amount spent on a nutrition-related programme in 2023

The mean annual amount FCDO spent on a nutrition-related programme in 2023 was £3.9 million, which is a decrease from the 2022 average (£4.2 million). Exclusively nutrition-specific programmes spent an average of £1.4 million, exclusively nutrition-sensitive programmes spent an average of £3.2 million, and programmes with both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive components spent an average of £3.5 million.

Annex 5: Nutrition-sensitive ODA by recipient

Table 8. FCDO nutrition-related ODA by country and category, 2023, £ millions

Country	Nutrition-sensitive	Nutrition-specific	Total
Ethiopia	24.9		24.9
Yemen	21.5		21.5
Syrian Arab Republic	18.5		18.5
Somalia	16.7	0.6	17.3
Nigeria	8.5	7.3	15.9
South Sudan	11.9	3.2	15.1
Kenya	10.4	0.6	11.0
Sudan	9.3		9.3
Bangladesh	9.0	0.04	9.1
Afghanistan	8.9		8.9
Mozambique	7.9	0.8	8.7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7.4	0.3	7.7
West Bank and Gaza Strip	6.7		6.7
Pakistan	2.8	1.4	4.1
Malawi	3.6		3.6
Sierra Leone	2.3	0.7	3.0
Türkiye	3.0		3.0
Nepal	2.5		2.5
Uganda	2.5		2.5
Zimbabwe	2.0		2.0
Central African Republic	1.7		1.7
Rwanda	1.7		1.7
Saint Helena	1.1		1.1
Jordan	1.0		1.0
Lebanon	0.9		0.9
Chad	0.7		0.7
Cameroon	0.5		0.5
Tanzania	0.5		0.5
Zambia	0.3	0.2	0.5
Sri Lanka	0.3		0.3
Eritrea	0.2		0.2
India	0.1		0.1
Armenia	0.1		0.1
Azerbaijan	0.1		0.1
Iraq	0.04	0.02	0.06
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.03	0.03	0.06
Madagascar	0.03		0.03
Myanmar	0.02		0.02
Burundi	0.005		0.005

Notes: GBP (£) millions, 2023 prices. Total values reflect rounded figures when combining nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive categories.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Annex 6: Nutrition-sensitive ODA by DAC CRS sector and purpose code

DAC CRS purpose codes offer an additional level of detail about the aim of spending across sectors. The bulk of FCDO's nutrition-sensitive spending has fallen under a select number of purpose codes since 2010, although the distribution of spending across these codes fluctuates (Figure 18). Table 9 and Table 10 provide further breakdown of spending by sector and purpose code.

Since 2016, **Material relief assistance and services** (which includes the provision of shelter, water, sanitation, health services, medicines and other non-food relief items) has accounted for the greatest amount and share of nutrition-sensitive spending. In 2023, nutrition-sensitive disbursements for Material relief assistance and services decreased by £56.3 million to £72.0 million in 2023, representing 33.6% of nutrition-sensitive funding (compared to 36.1% in 2022).

Emergency food assistance again accounted for the second-greatest amount of nutrition-sensitive spending, despite disbursements reducing by £33.7 million to £25.1 million in 2023, and the proportion of nutrition-sensitive spend reducing from 16.5% to 11.7%.

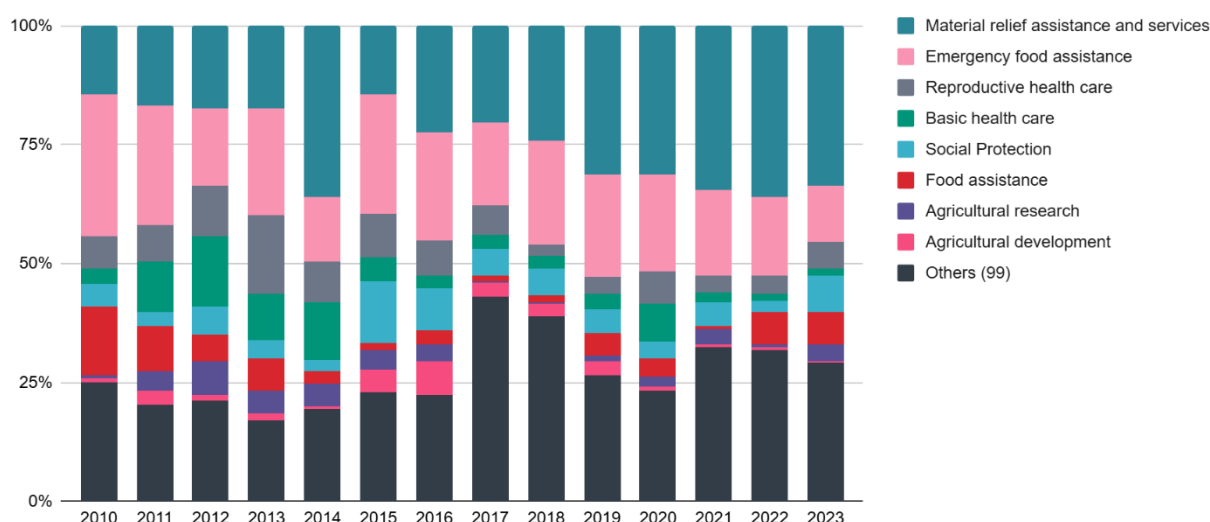
Nutrition-sensitive spending decreased to **Food assistance** (down £9.9 million to £14.3 million in 2023), **Agricultural development** (down £2.4 million to £0.29 million in 2023), **Basic health care** (down £1.95 million to £3.0 million in 2023), and **Reproductive health care** (down 1.54 million to £12.2 million in 2023). As could be expected, the proportion of spend on these purpose codes also changed slightly in 2023 (from 6.8% to 6.2%, from 0.8% to 0.1%, from 1.4% to 1.4%, and from 3.8% to 5.7% respectively).

Nutrition spend increased to **Social protection** by £8.6 million to £16.9 million in 2023, representing 7.9% of spending (compared to 2.3% in 2022). The amount spent on **Agriculture research** increased by £5.6 million to £7.6 million in 2023, representing 3.6% of total spending (compared to 0.6% in 2022).

Among 99 **Other** purpose codes (not specified in Figure 18), nutrition-sensitive spending increased in 22, remained constant in 50 and decreased in 27. Excluding those classified under **Sectors not specified**, by volume, the greatest increases were among **General budget support-related aid** (up £1.1 million to £1.1 million in 2023), **Disaster Risk Reduction** (up £1.1 million to £1.27 million), and **Water sector policy and administrative management** (up £0.6 million to £1.9 million). The greatest decreases were among **Relief co-ordination and support services** (down £29.3 million to £13.9 million), **Ending violence against women and girls** (down £6.3 million to £2.1 million) and **Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation** (down £3.9 million to £4.11 million).

Figure 18. The proportion of spending on agricultural research and social protection increased in 2023

Proportion of nutrition-sensitive disbursements by DAC CRS purpose code, 2010–2023



Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data. ⁽¹⁰⁾

Table 9. Nutrition-sensitive ODA by sector and purpose code, 2023

DAC CRS sector and purpose code	Disbursements (£ millions)
Emergency response	111.0
Emergency food assistance	25.1
Material relief assistance and services	72.0
Relief co-ordination and support services	13.9
Basic Health	4.6
Basic health care	3.0
Health education	0.2
Health personnel development	0.4
Infectious disease control	0.3
Malaria control	0.7
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	15.4
Family planning	2.5
Personnel development for population and reproductive health	0.4
Population policy and administrative management	0.4
Reproductive health care	12.2
Development Food Aid	14.3
Food assistance	14.3
Other social infrastructure and services	16.9
Employment creation	<0.1
Social Protection	16.9
Others	52.0
Total	214.3

Notes: GBP (£) millions, 2023 constant prices.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Table 10. Nutrition-sensitive ODA disbursements distribution among DAC CRS codes, 2023

Sector	ODA disbursements (£ million)		Nutrition-sensitive ODA as a proportion (%)		
	Bilateral ODA	Nutrition-sensitive ODA	Total purpose code ODA	Total nutrition-sensitive ODA	Total bilateral ODA
Material relief assistance and services	492.1	72.0	14.6%	33.6%	1.9%
Emergency food assistance	78.9	25.1	31.7%	11.7%	0.7%
Social Protection	92.6	16.9	18.3%	7.9%	0.4%
Food assistance	62.2	14.3	23.1%	6.7%	0.4%
Relief co-ordination and support services	84.3	13.9	16.5%	6.5%	0.4%
Reproductive health care	84.4	12.2	14.4%	5.7%	0.3%
Sectors not specified	149.2	8.9	5.9%	4.1%	0.2%
Agricultural research	46.9	7.6	16.3%	3.6%	0.2%
Multi-hazard response preparedness	77.1	7.2	9.3%	3.3%	0.2%
Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation	39.6	4.1	10.4%	1.9%	0.1%
Health policy and administrative management	33.1	3.9	11.7%	1.8%	0.1%
Basic health care	28.4	3.0	10.7%	1.4%	0.1%
Family planning	136.0	2.5	1.8%	1.2%	0.1%

Basic drinking water supply	3.1	2.4	77.6%	1.1%	0.1%
Ending violence against women and girls	53.4	2.1	4.0%	1.0%	0.1%
Water sector policy and administrative management	12.2	1.9	15.8%	0.9%	0.1%
Democratic participation and civil society	36.7	1.8	4.8%	0.8%	<0.1%
Environmental policy and administrative management	186.8	1.8	0.9%	0.8%	<0.1%
Disaster Risk Reduction	6.6	1.3	19.4%	0.6%	<0.1%
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	36.7	1.2	3.3%	0.6%	<0.1%
General budget support-related aid	4.5	1.1	25.0%	0.5%	<0.1%
Research/scientific institutions	81.4	1.1	1.3%	0.5%	<0.1%
Basic life skills for adults	8.1	1.0	12.2%	0.5%	<0.1%
Education policy and administrative management	56.9	0.9	1.6%	0.4%	<0.1%
Basic sanitation	1.6	0.8	52.1%	0.4%	<0.1%
Malaria control	6.3	0.7	11.5%	0.3%	<0.1%
Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility	16.0	0.5	3.3%	0.2%	<0.1%
Vocational training	11.2	0.4	4.0%	0.2%	<0.1%
Health personnel development	13.9	0.4	2.8%	0.2%	<0.1%
Population policy and administrative management	3.9	0.4	9.9%	0.2%	<0.1%
Personnel development for population and reproductive health	3.6	0.4	10.7%	0.2%	<0.1%
Education facilities and training	10.1	0.4	3.6%	0.2%	<0.1%
Infectious disease control	27.8	0.3	1.1%	0.1%	<0.1%
Agricultural development	4.1	0.3	7.2%	0.1%	<0.1%
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	4.0	0.2	6.0%	0.1%	<0.1%
Urban development and management	13.5	0.2	1.7%	0.1%	<0.1%
Health education	2.1	0.2	10.0%	0.1%	<0.1%
Medical research	107.0	0.2	0.2%	0.1%	<0.1%
Water supply - large systems	0.8	0.1	15.8%	0.1%	<0.1%
Public finance management (PFM)	10.6	0.1	1.1%	0.1%	<0.1%
Promotion of mental health and well-being	0.1	0.1	74.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Women's rights organisations and movements, and government institutions	28.2	0.1	0.3%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Industrial policy and administrative management	6.7	0.1	0.9%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Decentralisation and support to subnational government	2.9	<0.1	1.2%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Transport policy and administrative management	12.8	<0.1	0.2%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Domestic revenue mobilisation	9.3	<0.1	0.2%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Upper Secondary Education	27.0	<0.1	0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	2.8	<0.1	0.4%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Employment creation	5.6	<0.1	0.2%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Advanced technical and managerial training	4.4	<0.1	0.2%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Environmental education/training	0.4	<0.1	1.9%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Sanitation - large systems	2.5	<0.1	0.2%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	12.9	<0.1	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Grand Total	2243.0	214.3			

Notes: Ordered by nutrition-sensitive ODA disbursements. GBP (£) millions. The total and relative shares refer to bilateral ODA to all sectors, including those not displayed in the table.

Source: Calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Annex 7: Programmes with nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive components

Table 11. Details of programme with both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive components active in 2023

Number	Project title	Programme classification
203551	Tackling Maternal and Child Undernutrition Programme-Phase II [GB-1-203551]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant
203852	Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People in Bangladesh (PPEPP) [GB-1-203852]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
204019	Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience in South Sudan (HARISS) 2015 - 2024 [GB-1-204019]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
204420	Strategic Partnership on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition [GB-1-204420]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
300495	LAFIYA -UK Support for Health in Nigeria [GB-GOV-1-300495]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
300601	Invest Salone: Private Sector Development, Trade and Job Creation in Sierra Leone [GB-GOV-1-300601]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
300725	T-WASH II - Transforming Access to WASH and Nutrition Services in Mozambique [GB-GOV-1-300725]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant
300857	Better Lives for Somali Women and Children [GB-GOV-1-300857]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
300888	Global Financing Facility - Phase 2 [GB-GOV-1-300888]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
301017	Congo Humanitarian, Resilience and Protection (CHRESP) Programme [GB-GOV-1-301017]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
301362	Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme (HARP) [GB-GOV-1-301362]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
301372	Essential Services for Maternal and Child Health [Services Essentiels de Santé Maternelle et Infantile en RDC (SEMI)] [GB-GOV-1-301372]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
301582	Women and Girls Health: The Ending Preventable Deaths of Mothers, Babies and Children support programme [GB-GOV-1-301582]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
301583	Humanitarian Response Pakistan - 2022 Floods [GB-GOV-1-1301583]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
400155	Kenya Humanitarian Response Programme. [GB-GOV-1-400155]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant
INT LOV 2223	Pilot Project for Human Milk Bank in Luang Prabang Laos	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
PRP IDJ 001019	Timor Leste Child Nutrition and Welfare	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant

Notes: Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant components were counted in full (100%). In line with the SDN methodology, 25% of nutrition-sensitive partial components were counted.

Annex 8: Determining the level of nutrition sensitivity of projects: worked examples

Example of a nutrition-sensitive project

Humanitarian Response Pakistan - 2022 Floods. Project code GB-GOV-1-301583.

This project meets all three of the criteria:

- Aimed at individuals: Number of adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women and children receiving nutritional support
- Significant nutrition objective or indicator: Number of adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women and children receiving nutritional support
- Contribution to nutrition-sensitive outcomes: Increase purchasing power of women – “All partners were able to target funds more effectively towards women headed households and, overall, more than 11,000 women headed, 36 children headed and 1,649 persons with disabilities headed households received transfers”

This project is therefore classified as **nutrition-sensitive**.

Example of a discounted project

Ghana Revenue Programme. Project code GB-GOV-1-300787.

This project does not meet all three criteria:

- Aimed at individuals: The project does not have any (direct) actions relating to improving nutrition
- Significant nutrition objective or indicator: This project has no evidence of a nutrition objective or indicator
- Contribution to nutrition-sensitive outcomes: The project has no evidence of nutrition-sensitive outcomes.

This project is therefore classified as **not nutrition-sensitive**.

Example of a nutrition-sensitive dominant project

Development and delivery of new biofortified crops at scale. Project code GB-GOV-1-300649.

This project meets all three of the criteria.

All its actions contribute to nutrition-sensitive outcomes.

This project is therefore classified as **nutrition-sensitive dominant**.

Example of a nutrition-sensitive partial project

Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness. Project code GB-1-205118.

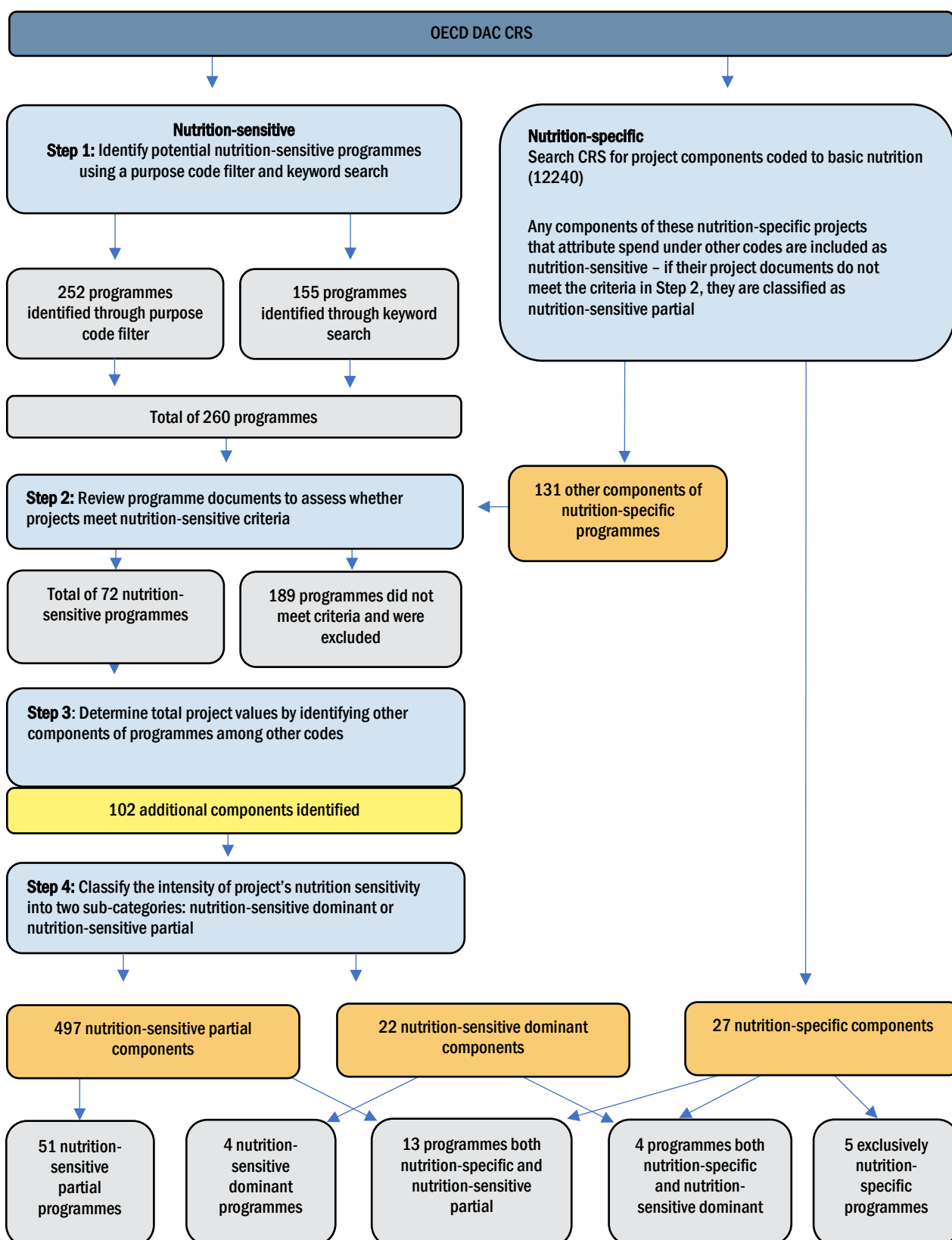
This project meets all three of the criteria.

Not all of its actions contribute to nutrition-sensitive outcomes.

This project is therefore classified as **nutrition-sensitive partial**.

Annex 9: Programme classification

Figure 19. Programme classification



References

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