

FCDO's aid spending for nutrition: 2020

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This report was updated in June 2024 to correct an error affecting the published value for FCDO's total aid spending for nutrition as a proportion of its total ODA spending in 2020. This was originally reported as 8.5% for 2020. The correct value is 12.8%.

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About TASC

Technical Assistance to Strengthen Capabilities (TASC) is part of the broader Technical Assistance for Nutrition (TAN) Programme, funded by UK Aid, which is a mechanism to provide technical assistance to Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) country governments and build capacities towards advancing multi-sector nutrition agendas, in line with the SUN Movement principles and roadmap.

The objective of the TASC Project is to provide:

- 1 Technical assistance to Governments in the SUN Movement and to the SUN Movement secretariat (SMS) to catalyse country efforts to scale up nutrition impact (Component 1) in 60+ SUN Movement countries.
- 2 Technical assistance to the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) to maximise the quality and effectiveness of its nutrition-related policy and programmes, to support evidence generation and lesson learning and to develop nutrition capacity (Component 2).

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Abbreviations

CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
MIYCN	Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition
MQSUN+	Maximising the Quality of Scaling Up Nutrition Plus
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDN	SUN Donor Network
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TASC	Technical Assistance to Strengthen Capabilities

Executive summary

Malnutrition levels throughout the world remain at unacceptably high levels. Despite some progress the world is largely off-track for meeting global maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) targets. Estimates of the financial resources required to accelerate progress toward these targets are high and have even increased.

Official development assistance (ODA, also known as aid) for nutrition remains an essential resource in achieving short-, medium- and long-term outcomes in developing countries, though budgets face increasing pressures and demands from multiple fronts. The economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic have put especial pressure on ODA budgets worldwide, with recovery to pre-pandemic levels expected only towards the end of the decade. Nevertheless, sources of nutrition financing, including ODA, require sustaining and scaling up. This is well recognised, and new, additional financial commitments were sought after at the 2021 Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit, building on a legacy of prior commitments made at the 2013 London N4G Summit.

Against this backdrop, this report presents detailed information on the United Kingdom (UK) Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)'s aid spending to improve nutrition, including assessing progress against its historic commitments. Building on previous assessments (Development Initiatives, 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021) and using the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Donor Network's (SDN) agreed methodology, the report analyses the latest available data up to 2020, alongside historical data, and finds the following:

- The FCDO has disbursed over £5 billion of nutrition ODA since 2013.
- The FCDO has not quite met its nutrition-specific 2013 N4G commitment.
 - The FCDO has cumulatively disbursed £530.2 million in nutrition-specific funding (excluding matched funding), just shy of its original N4G commitment of £574.8 million by around £44.7 million.
- The FCDO has far exceeded its nutrition-sensitive 2013 N4G commitment and has spent more than double its original target.
 - The FCDO has cumulatively disbursed £4.6 billion to nutrition-sensitive interventions since 2013, and so has exceeded its nutrition-sensitive target of £2.1 billion.
- In 2020 FCDO's total aid spending for nutrition increased for a second consecutive year to reach a record US\$1.1 billion.
 - Spending on nutrition-specific programmes decreased by a quarter, from US\$156.5 million in 2018 to US\$117.4 million in 2020; this is the lowest amount since 2015 and a result of the natural completion of some existing programmes and fewer disbursements to existing nutrition-specific programmes.
 - Spending on nutrition-sensitive programmes increased for the fourth consecutive year, by 19.5%, from US\$872.7 million in 2019 to US\$979.5 million in 2020; this is higher than in any previous year and a result of increased spending to existing nutrition-sensitive programmes.
 - Proportional to its total bilateral ODA spending, FCDO's total nutrition spending increased to a peak 12.8%.
- In 2020, FCDO supported 16 fewer programmes than 2019, though with greater disbursements.
 - The total number of nutrition-related programmes supported by FCDO decreased for the second consecutive year, by 16 to 100 programmes, which is the fewest observed throughout the period 2013–2020
 - This portfolio included six nutrition-specific programmes, 69 nutrition-sensitive programmes, and 25 programmes with both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive components.
 - The mean annual amount FCDO spent on a nutrition-related programme in 2020 was US\$11.0 million.

- Since 2013 FCDO's nutrition-sensitive spending on humanitarian and health programmes has increased hugely.
 - Over half of FCDO's nutrition-sensitive spending is on humanitarian programmes, which reached a record US\$577.1 million in 2020.
 - Nutrition-sensitive spending on health programmes increased for a second consecutive year and represents 27.4% of FCDO's total nutrition-sensitive spending in 2020.
 - Spending also increased on education, governance and security, and WASH programmes.
 - Nutrition-sensitive spending decreased in the agriculture and food security, social services, environment, business and industry, and infrastructure sectors.
- Net spending increased to all regions except the Middle East.
 - While spending decreased, Yemen remains the greatest single country recipient of FCDO's nutrition ODA in 2020.
 - Spending increased in 16 countries though decreased in another 20.
 - The mean annual amount received by any country increased from US\$24.7 million to 30.0 million in 2020.
- A record 79% of FCDO's nutrition spending had gender policy objectives in 2020.

1 Introduction

The Department for International Development (DFID) merged with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) on 2 September 2020 to become the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). This document refers only to FCDO and covers commitments and disbursements made by DFID prior to the merger.

As part of continuing efforts to track and better understand donor financing for nutrition, this report identifies and analyses the UK FCDO's official development assistance (ODA) spending on nutrition-related projects. The analysis uses the methodology developed by the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Donor Network (SDN)¹ with the aim of capturing such spending in order to better track resources for nutrition. This methodology is adopted here to capture FCDO's nutrition spend in 2020 and for monitoring progress towards meeting the overall spending targets in the period 2013–2020, to which the UK committed at the 2013 Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit. While FCDO did make new commitments at the 2021 Tokyo N4G Summit, progress against these new commitments will not be assessable until at least 2022. This report focuses only on prior commitments, covering the period for which there is available data, 2010–2020.

Previous iterations of this assessment and report covering the years 2010–2018 were produced for FCDO through the Maximising the Quality of Scaling Up Nutrition Plus (MQSUN+) programme.

1.1 Approach

As in previous years, this analysis uses the SDN methodology and data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database to identify nutrition-related programmes and calculate FCDO's total nutrition-related spend. Data for 2020 were received on 27 January 2022.

The CRS database has two measures of ODA: commitments and disbursements. The former is a formal obligation to disburse funds and should not be confused with the N4G commitments; the latter is the funding that donors have actually provided. This report refers to the disbursements measure of FCDO's ODA, representing their actual spending on nutrition each year expressed in US\$.

The methodology is applied to FCDO's bilateral ODA, capturing flows from FCDO to official bodies in recipient countries. It should be noted that this methodology does not capture FCDO's financing to multilateral agencies through contributions to their core budgets, though it does capture where FCDO funded those agencies to implement specific programmes.

The applied methodology identifies two types of nutrition-related programmes: those that are 'nutrition-specific' and those classified as 'nutrition-sensitive' (see Annex 1). In line with FCDO's N4G commitments made in 2013, FCDO also provides details of their matched funding. These funds are tracked separately, as they constitute a separate category of FCDO's N4G commitments, but they are included in the overall assessment of FCDO's spending on nutrition. This report acknowledges that a policy marker for nutrition was formally adopted by the OECD DAC in 2018; however the resulting data from that tool does not yet offer a viable option for tracking nutrition spending and the identified programmes do not align with the definitions for 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition-sensitive' for assessing progress against N4G commitments. The policy marker for nutrition may be useful in the future for tracking against new commitments. Full methodological details are given in Annex 1.

This report includes an assessment of the latest progress against existing UK N4G commitments, an overview of FCDO's nutrition spending, disaggregated as nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive, and a more detailed analysis of FCDO's spending across sectors and recipient countries. It also includes a brief analysis of the gender sensitivity of FCDO's nutrition spending using data also reported to the CRS database.

While FCDO is the largest source of UK ODA and the focus of this analysis, other UK government departments and agencies can also contribute to UK ODA, including for nutrition interventions. This is

¹ SDN, 2013. Methodology and Guidance Note to Track Global Investments in Nutrition. Available at: http://docs.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/RESOURCE_TRACKING_METHODODOLOGY_SUN_DONOR_NETWORK.pdf

however comparatively limited. In 2020 for example, only the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills reported any ODA for nutrition-specific programmes, equal to around US\$8.5 million. ODA to nutrition-sensitive interventions by other UK government agencies have not been assessed here.

2 Summary of FCDO's N4G commitments

In 2013 at the first N4G Summit hosted in London, FCDO (then DFID) committed to triple its investment in nutrition-specific programmes, equal to spending a total of £574.8 million between 2013 and 2020 (hereby referred to as FCDO's 'nutrition-specific N4G commitment').

FCDO also committed to match funding for new financial commitments for nutrition made by other actors, up to a value of £280.0 million (hereby referred to as FCDO's 'matched funding N4G commitment'). This matched funding approach was put in place to encourage other donors to commit funding on top of what was committed at the N4G Summit. FCDO uses this to support the scale-up of other nutrition-specific interventions, making it an important part of the spend on nutrition.

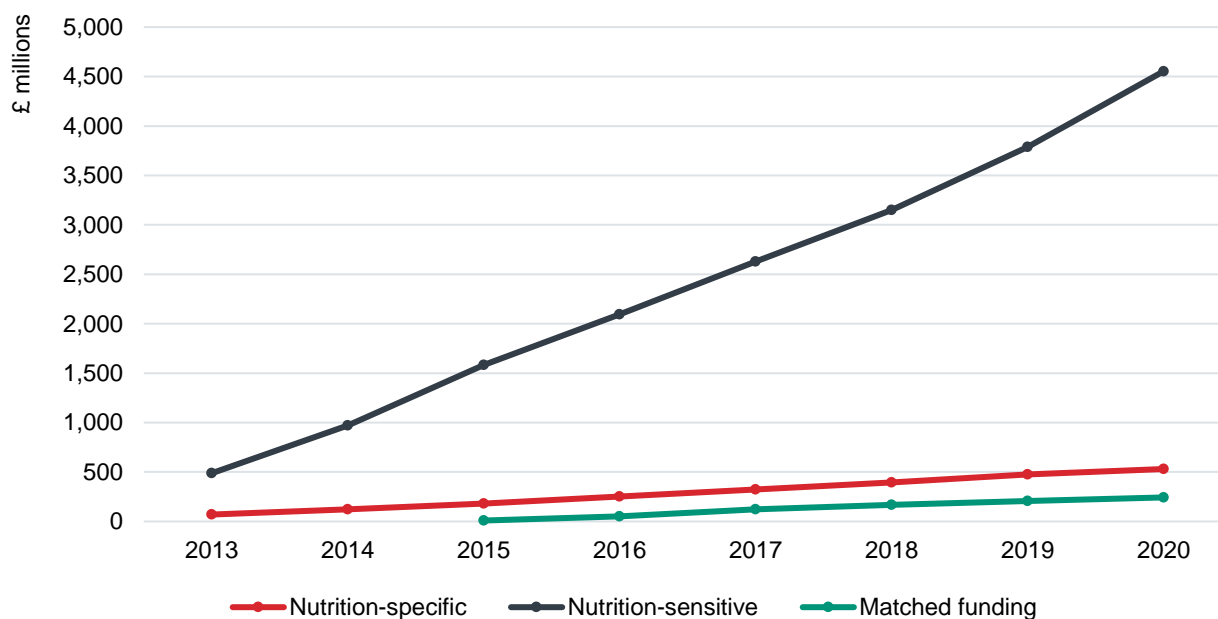
Finally, FCDO also committed to increase its nutrition-sensitive spending by eight percentage points over the same period, equal to spending a total of £2.1 billion by 2020 (hereby referred to as FCDO's 'nutrition-sensitive N4G commitment').

These commitments and progress toward them are detailed in the following sections.

In 2020, the FCDO made nutrition-specific disbursements of £54.7 million (excluding matched funding) and nutrition-sensitive disbursements of £764.0 million, as well as £36.9 million of nutrition-specific matched funding disbursements (Figure 1). Cumulatively, this amounts to £5.3 billion spent since 2013.

Figure 1. The FCDO has disbursed over £5 billion of nutrition ODA since 2013

The FCDO's cumulative nutrition-specific, nutrition-sensitive and matched funding ODA disbursements for 2013–2020



Notes: Nutrition-specific totals exclude matched funding. Disbursements are presented in 2020 prices.

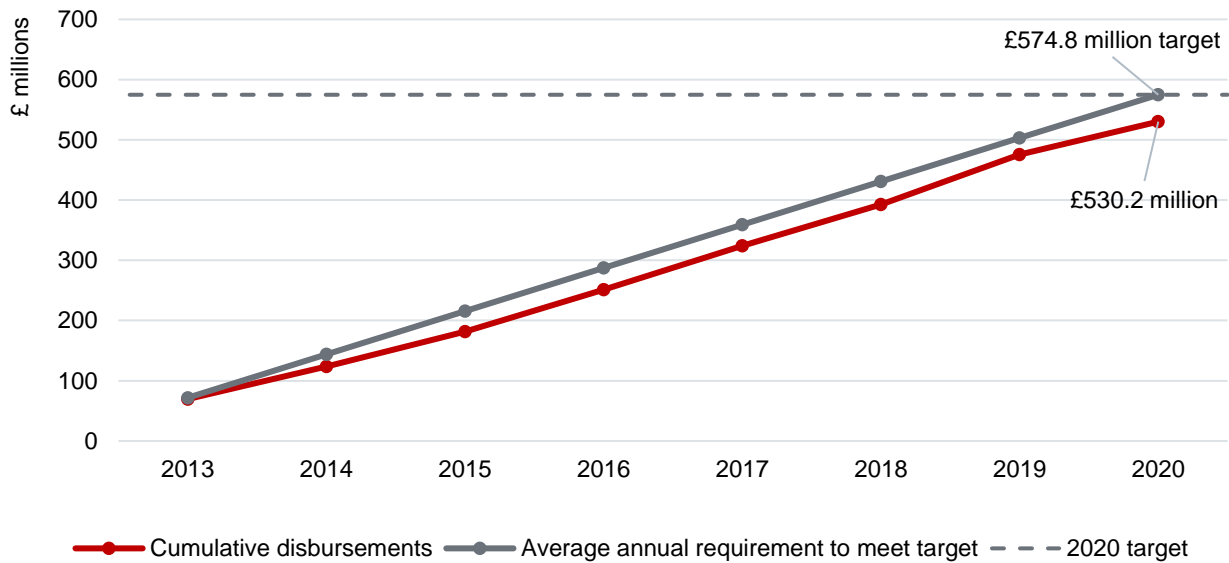
Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data, FCDO data, and OECD National Accounts Statistics: purchasing power parities (PPPs) and exchange rates.

2.1 Nutrition-specific N4G commitment

As of 2020, the FCDO has cumulatively disbursed £530.2 million in nutrition-specific funding (excluding matched funding), just shy of its original N4G target by around £44.7 million. Compared with the average annual required investment (calculated equally across this eight-year period 2013–2020), FCDO's annual nutrition-specific spending has fallen just short of target requirements (Figure 2).

Figure 2. The FCDO has not quite met its nutrition-specific N4G commitment

The FCDO's N4G commitments and cumulative nutrition-specific ODA disbursements for 2013–2020



Notes: Totals exclude matched funding. Disbursements are presented in 2020 prices.

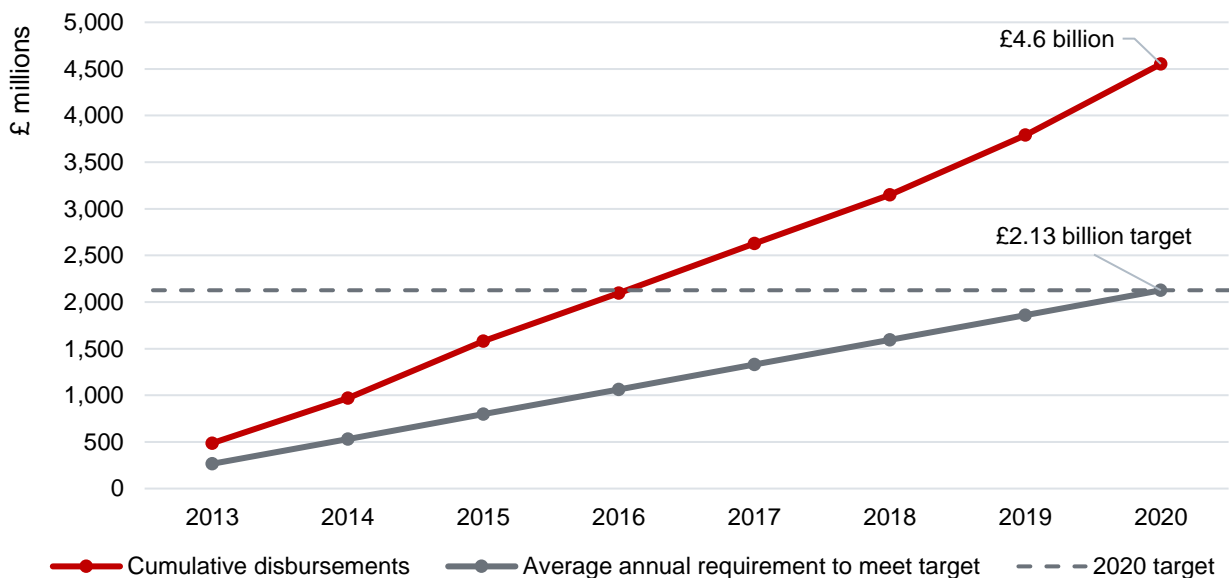
Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data, FCDO data, and OECD National Accounts Statistics: purchasing power parities (PPPs) and exchange rates.

2.2 Nutrition-sensitive N4G commitment

As identified in 2020, the FCDO has exceeded its nutrition-sensitive target of £2.1 billion (Figure 3) and so the nutrition-sensitive N4G commitment has been met. In current, real-term prices, the FCDO exceeded this target early in 2017. As of 2020, the FCDO has cumulatively disbursed £4.6 billion to nutrition-sensitive interventions since 2013, more than double its original N4G target.

Figure 3. The FCDO has spent more than double its nutrition-sensitive N4G target

FCDO's N4G commitments and cumulative nutrition-sensitive ODA disbursements for 2013–2020



Notes: Disbursements are presented in 2020 prices.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data and OECD National Accounts Statistics: purchasing power parities (PPPs) and exchange rates.

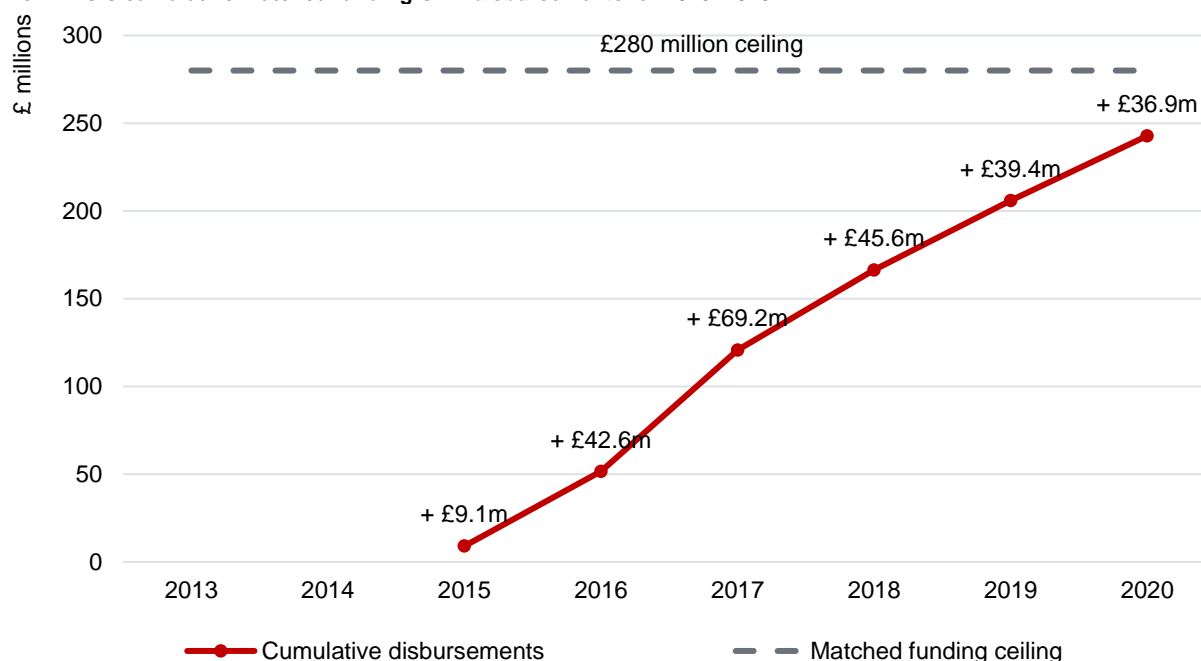
2.3 Matched funding

Since 2017, previous editions of this report have included assessments of the FCDO's matched funding, though it should be noted the method of estimation was revised. Prior to 2021 (reporting on 2019 spending) the FCDO provided details of matched funding based on specific components of identified programmes. The sum of the value of these disbursements was considered the 'matched funding spending'; it was used to estimate the FCDO's total matched funding spending and was subtracted from calculations of nutrition-specific spending for the purposes of monitoring progress against N4G commitments. Since 2021, however, the FCDO has provided details of matched funding at the country office level, sharing subtotals of matched funding spending for each year since 2015.

Based on this data the FCDO has cumulatively disbursed a total of £242.8 million of nutrition-specific matched funding to partner organisations since 2013, £37.2 million short of the ceiling it had set of £280 million.

Figure 4. The FCDO has released £242.8 million of matched funding since 2013

The FCDO's cumulative matched funding ODA disbursements for 2013–2020



Note: Disbursements are presented in constant 2020 prices.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on FCDO data and OECD National Accounts Statistics: purchasing power parities (PPPs) and exchange rates.

3 FCDO's ODA disbursements to nutrition, 2010–2020

3.1 Overview

In 2020, FCDO's total aid spending for nutrition, including matched funding, increased for the second consecutive year to reach a record US\$1.1 billion, an increase of 12% equal to US\$120.6 million (Figure 5).

While FCDO's total aid spending for nutrition has increased, spending on nutrition-specific programmes decreased by a quarter, from US\$156.5 million in 2018 to US\$117.4 million in 2020. This is the lowest amount since 2015. Conversely, FCDO's spending on nutrition-sensitive interventions increased by 19.5% from US\$872.7 million in 2019 to US\$979.5 million in 2020 – higher than any previous year.

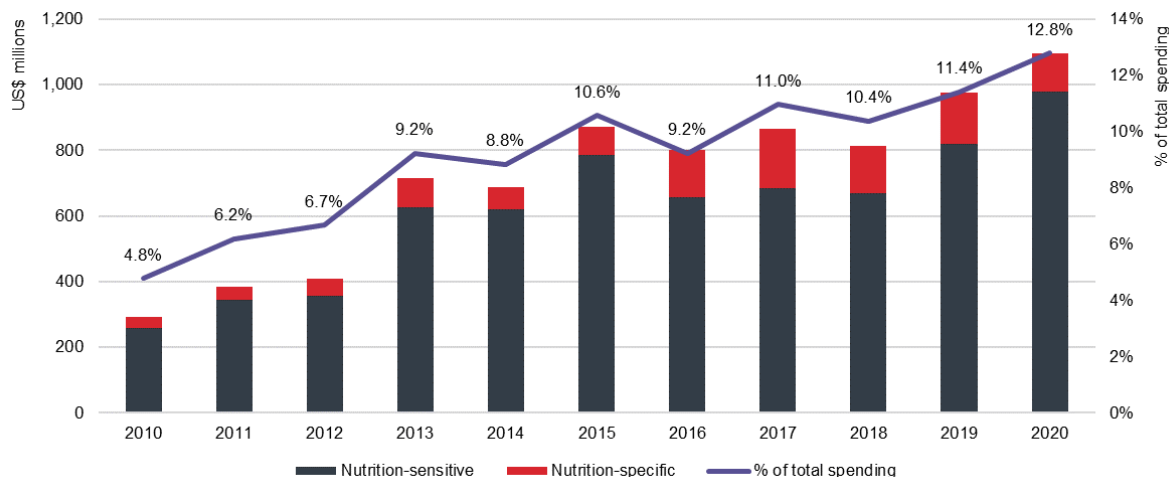
In terms of amounts, and in line with previous years, FCDO continues to spend substantially more on nutrition-sensitive programmes, constituting 89.3% of overall nutrition spending, up slightly from 84.0% the previous year.

Proportional and relative to its total ODA spending, FCDO's total nutrition spending increased in 2020, to a peak 12.8%.

Addendum: Figure 5 was updated in June 2024 to correct an error affecting the published value for FCDO's total aid spending for nutrition as a proportion of its total ODA spending. This was originally reported as 8.5% for 2020. The correct value is 12.8%.

Figure 5. FCDO's total aid spending for nutrition increased for the second consecutive year

FCDO's ODA spending for nutrition for 2010–2020



Notes: Based on gross ODA disbursements. Constant 2020 prices.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Table 1. FCDO's ODA spending for nutrition for 2010–2020

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Nutrition-sensitive	258.0	345.9	355.6	625.1	619.3	784.6	656.6	684.0	668.6	819.8	979.5
Nutrition-specific	34.0	38.5	54.4	89.3	69.1	85.9	144.0	182.3	146.4	156.5	117.4
Total	292.0	384.3	410.0	714.5	688.4	870.5	800.6	866.3	815.0	976.4	1096.9

Notes: Based on gross ODA disbursements. US\$ millions. Constant 2020 prices.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data.

The proportion of total UK ODA provided by FCDO has increased in 2020 to 66.7% (of total UK ODA) compared with 63.5% in 2019.

3.2 Programmes

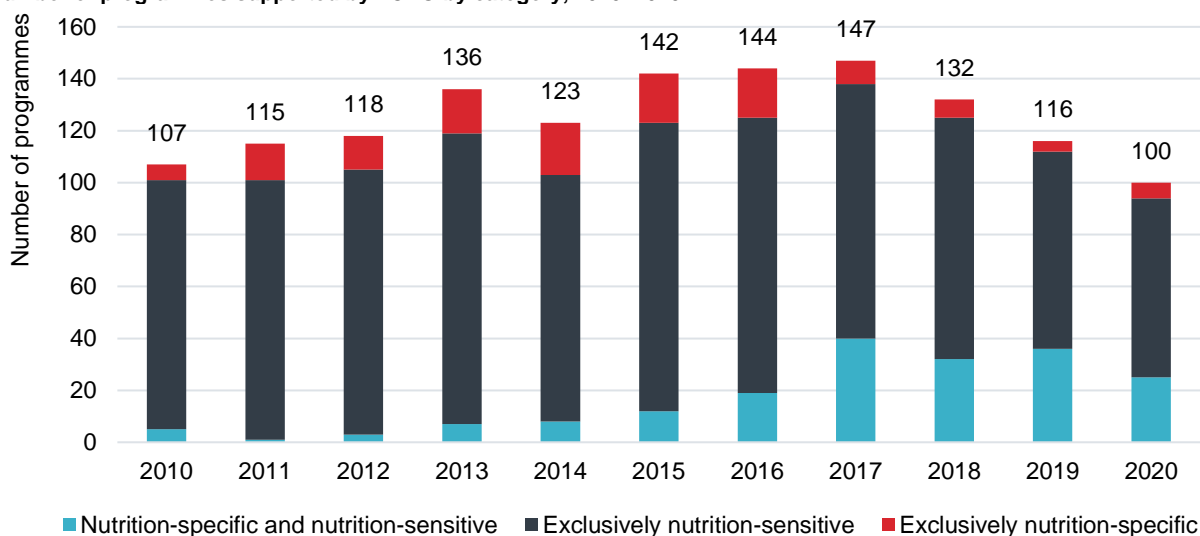
Despite spending a record amount, the actual total number of nutrition-related programmes supported by FCDO decreased for the second consecutive year by 16 to 100 programmes – the fewest observed in this series of assessments from 2010 to 2020 (Figure 6).

This portfolio included six nutrition-specific programmes (up from four in 2019), 69 nutrition-sensitive programmes (down from 76) and 25 programmes with both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive components (down from 36).

The mean annual amount FCDO spent on a nutrition-related programme in 2020 was US\$11.0 million, with nutrition-specific programmes costing an average US\$7.5 million, nutrition-sensitive programmes US\$9.6 million, and programmes with both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive components US\$14.3 million.

Figure 6. In 2020, FCDO supported 16 fewer programmes

Number of programmes supported by FCDO by category, 2010–2020



Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data.

3.3 Nutrition-specific spending, 2019–2020

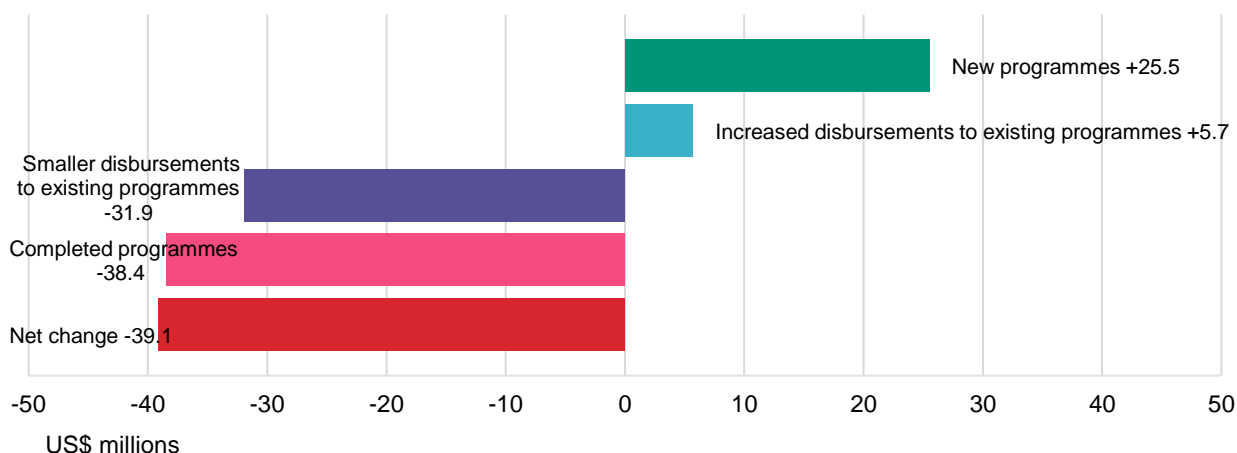
In 2020, while FCDO's total aid spending for nutrition has increased, spending on nutrition-specific programmes (including through matched funding) decreased by net US\$39.1 million, or 25%.

The details of this decreased spending are:

- New programmes with new disbursements, +US\$25.5 million
- Increased disbursements to existing programmes, +US\$5.7 million
- Smaller disbursements to existing programmes, -US\$31.9 million
- Completed programmes with no new disbursements, -US\$38.4 million

Figure 7. FCDO's nutrition-specific spending decreased by US\$39.1 million in 2020

Changes to nutrition-specific disbursements, 2019–2020



Notes: 'New programmes' are those with no disbursements before 2020. 'Completed programmes' are those with disbursements in 2019 but none in 2020. 'Increased disbursements' and 'smaller disbursements' refer to spending changes on existing programmes. Constant 2020 prices.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data.

3.4 Nutrition-sensitive spending, 2019–2020

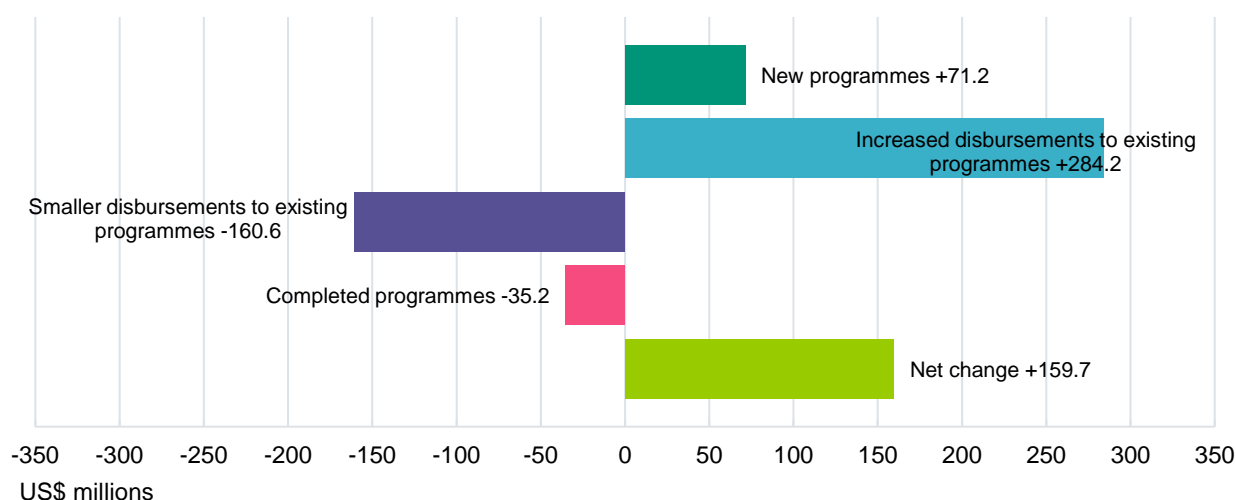
FCDO's total spending on nutrition-sensitive programmes increased by net US\$159.7 million in 2020, similar to the increase between 2018 and 2019, representing a 19.5% increase.

The details of this increased spending are:

- New programmes with new disbursements, +US\$71.2 million
- Increased disbursements to existing programmes, +US\$284.2 million
- Smaller disbursements to existing programmes, -US\$160.6 million
- Completed programmes with no new disbursements, -US\$35.2 million.

Figure 8. Nutrition-sensitive spending increased by US\$159.7 million in 2020

Changes to nutrition-sensitive disbursements, 2019–2020



Notes: 'New programmes' are those with no disbursements before 2020. 'Completed programmes' are those with disbursements in 2019 but none in 2020. 'Increased disbursements' and 'smaller disbursements' refer to spending changes on existing programmes. Constant 2020 prices.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data.

4 FCDO nutrition-sensitive ODA by sector and purpose

While nutrition-specific spending by definition falls under the health sector in the DAC CRS system, FCDO's nutrition-sensitive spending is found to fall elsewhere, across a broad variety of sectors.

4.1 Sectors

Since this series of assessments began, covering 2010 onwards, the majority of FCDO's nutrition-sensitive spending by sector has been among humanitarian programmes. In 2020 nutrition-sensitive spending in this sector reached a record US\$577.1 million, a significant US\$ 62.8 million increase over 2019 levels and representing over half (52.6%) of FCDO's total nutrition-sensitive spending. This continues a trend of annual increases observed since 2016.

The health sector has similarly been significantly represented by FCDO's nutrition-sensitive spending since 2010, each year accounting for the greatest amounts after the humanitarian sector and representing around a third of FCDO's total nutrition-sensitive spending each year. Spending increased for a second consecutive year, by US\$38.9 million to US\$300.9 million in 2020, and equal to 27.4% of FCDO's total nutrition-sensitive spending.

While spending in these two key sectors increased, nutrition-sensitive spending decreased in the agriculture and food security sector, by US\$12.5 million to US\$68.1 million in 2020, and in the social services sector, by US\$3.4 million to US\$37.8 million. Nutrition-sensitive spending also decreased, though by lesser volumes, in the environment sector (by US\$2.1 million to US\$6.9 million, the least since 2014),

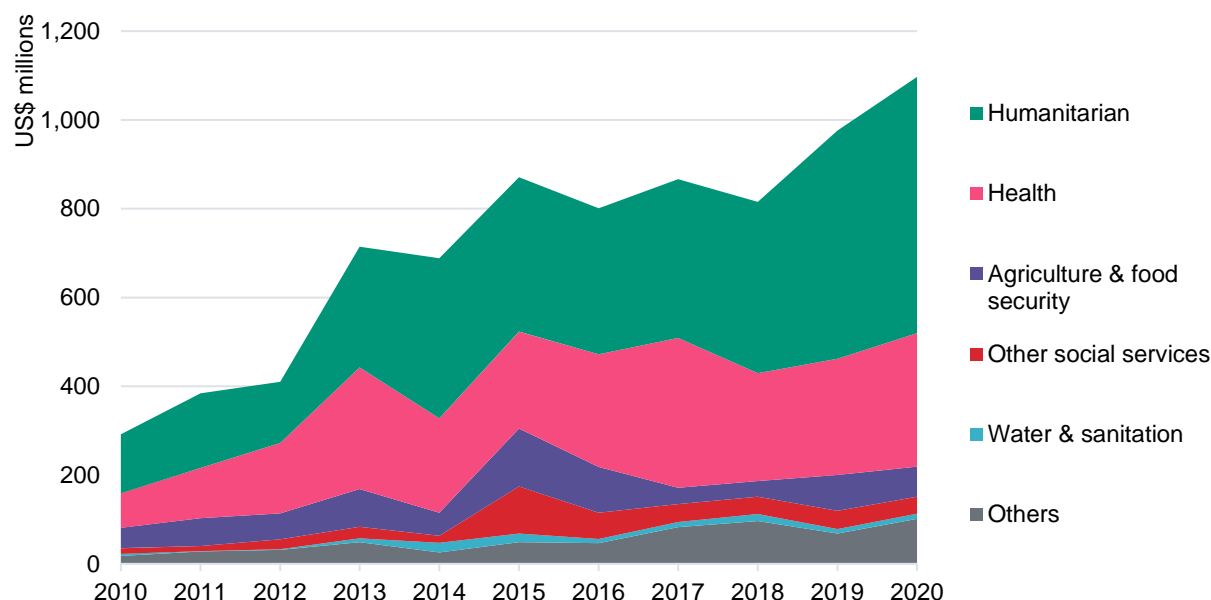
the business and industry sector (by US\$0.6 million to US\$1.9 million) and to the infrastructure sector (by US\$0.3 million to US\$1.6 million).

Nutrition-sensitive spending on education programmes increased significantly, by a record US\$23.2 to a peak US\$31.7 million in 2020. This is attributable to increased disbursements to the nutrition-sensitive education components of an existing multi-sector programme in Bangladesh with the NGO BRAC: “the BRAC Strategic Partnership Arrangement – Phase II”, programme code GB-1-204916. Spending also increased in governance and security programmes, by US\$11.7 million to a record US\$34.9 million. Spending on water & sanitation also increased slightly, by US\$1.7 million to US\$11.8 million in 2020. See Annex 5 for more.

Across the entire period (2013–2020) we observe huge growth in nutrition-sensitive spending among the humanitarian and health sectors, alongside smaller increases and more variable spending across other sectors.

Figure 9. Humanitarian nutrition-sensitive spending increased for the fourth consecutive year, reaching a record US\$577.1 million

Nutrition-sensitive disbursements by sector, 2010–2020



Notes: Constant 2020 prices. 'Others' includes 'Environment', 'Education', 'Governance and security', 'Business and industry', 'Infrastructure' and 'General budget support'.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data.

By share of FCDO's total spending in each sector, 29% of FCDO's humanitarian spending was nutrition-sensitive in 2020 (Figure 10), up slightly from 28% in 2019. By number of programmes, 44% of FCDO's humanitarian programmes were nutrition-sensitive to some degree (down from 64% in 2019) (Figure 11).

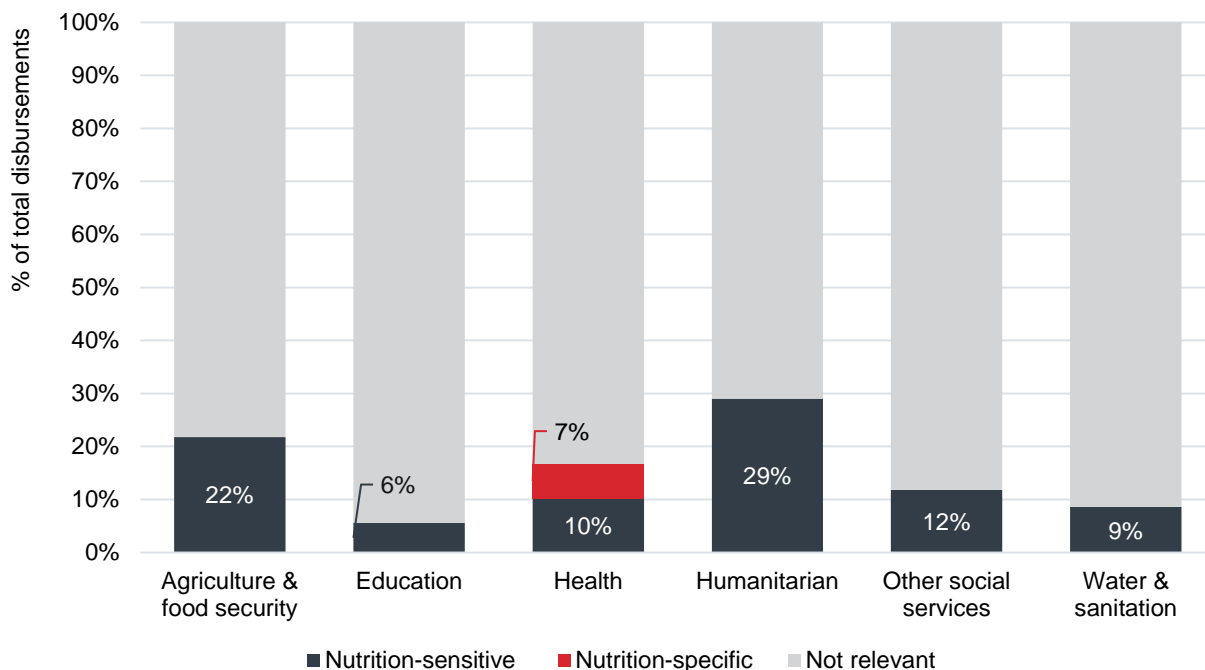
Over a fifth (22%) of FCDO's agriculture and food security spending was nutrition-sensitive in 2020, up from 20% in 2019, equal to 29% of all programmes in that sector. The share of health spending that was nutrition-sensitive also increased slightly in 2020, from 8% to 10%. An additional 7% was nutrition-specific, down from 12% in 2019, and 12% of other social services spending and 24% of programmes were nutrition-sensitive in 2020, down from 16% and up from 27% respectively.

The proportion of water & sanitation spending that was nutrition-sensitive increased from 5% to 9% in 2020, though the proportion of water & sanitation programmes decreased from 23% to 17%.

As in 2019, by this measure, the business and industry sector was the least nutrition-sensitive, with just 0.2% of disbursements being nutrition-sensitive in 2020.

Figure 10. A record 29% of FCDO’s humanitarian spending was nutrition-sensitive in 2020

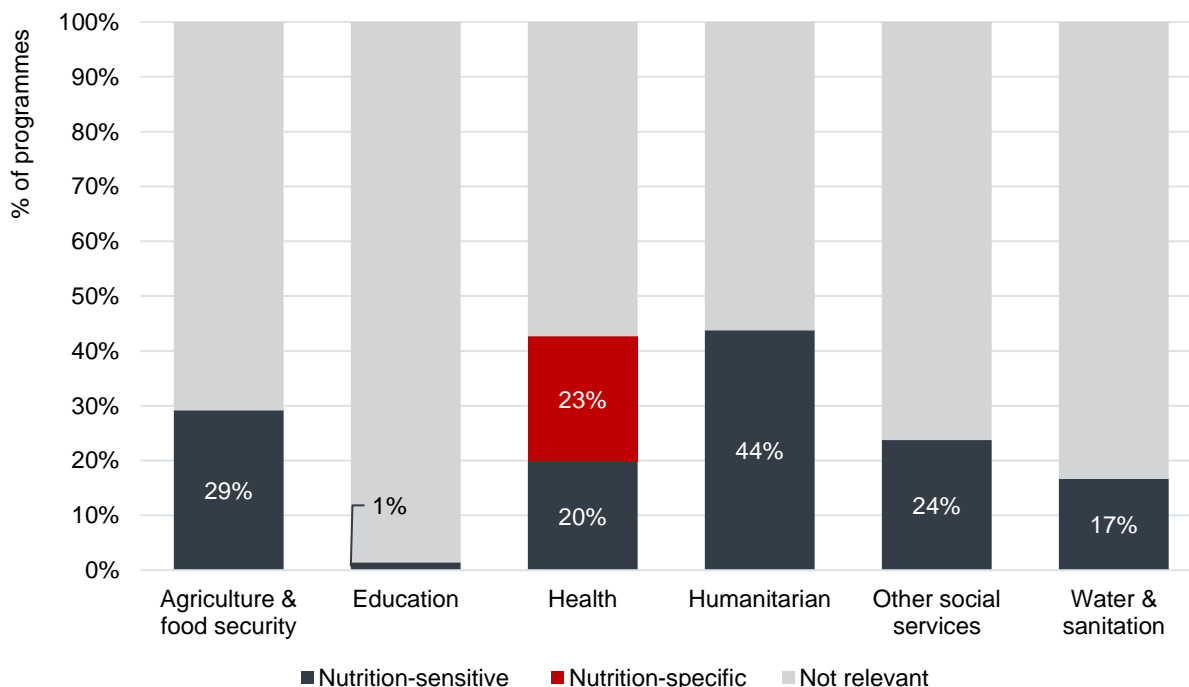
Disbursements by key sectors and type, 2020



Source: Development Initiatives’ calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Figure 11. 44% of FCDO’s humanitarian programmes were nutrition-sensitive in 2020

Programmes by key sectors and type, 2020



Notes: Proportion of programmes calculated using total number of FCDO components.

Source: Development Initiatives’ calculations based on DAC CRS data.

4.2 Purpose codes

Purpose codes offer additional detail on the nature of FCDO’s nutrition-sensitive 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 across these codes fluctuates.

The distribution of spending across purpose codes in 2020 shows a similar pattern to that seen in recent years, with few drastic changes (Figure 12). ‘Material relief assistance and services’ accounted for the greatest amounts and share, as it has since 2016 with ‘emergency food assistance’ accounting for the second greatest amount (US\$319.1 million, or 33%, and US\$208 million, or 21%, respectively).

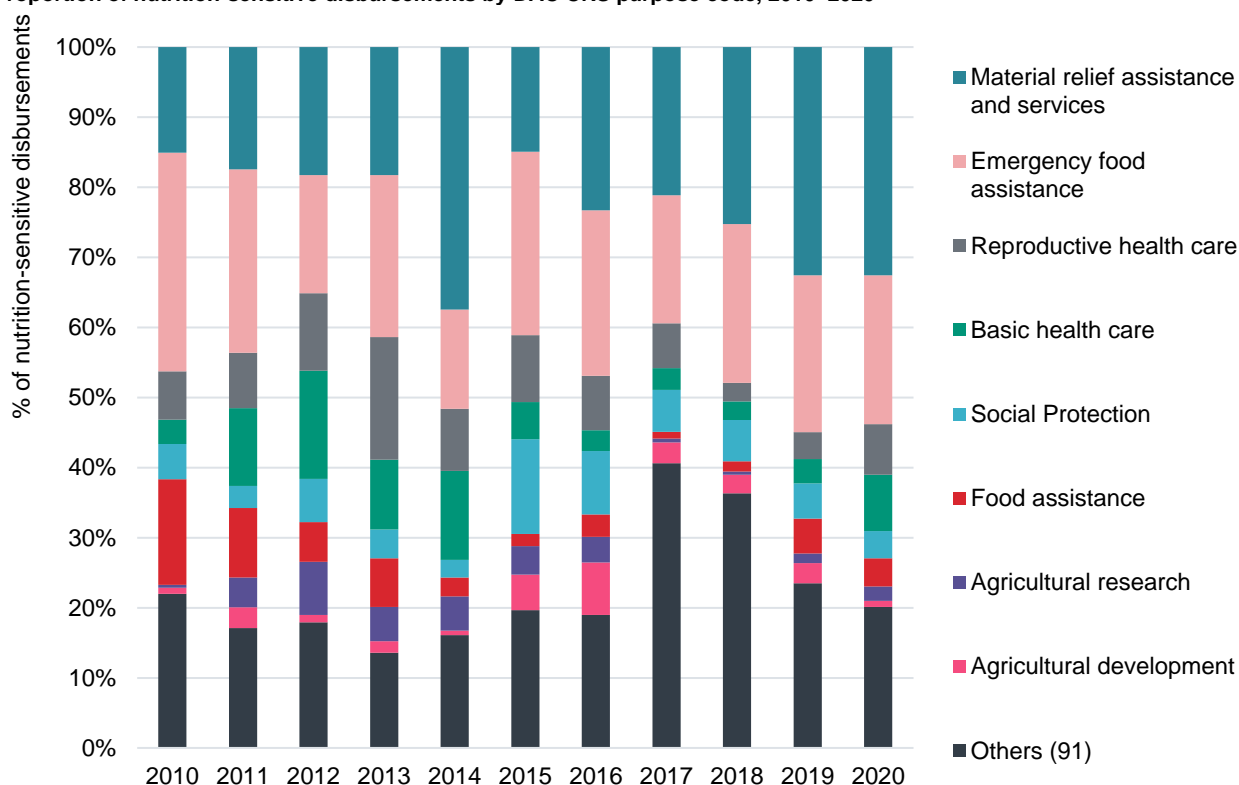
Nutrition-sensitive spending increased among ‘basic health care’ by US\$50.5 million to US\$78.8 million in 2020, equal to 8% of FCDO’s total nutrition-sensitive spending, and similarly among ‘reproductive health care’ by US\$39.0 million to US\$70.5 million in 2020, equal to 7%.

Spending decreased among ‘agricultural development’ (down US\$15.0 million to US\$8.5 million in 2020), though increased among ‘agricultural research’ (up US\$8.6 million to US\$20.0 million).

Among 91 ‘other’ purpose codes not specified in Figure 12, nutrition-sensitive spending increased to 19, remained constant to 24, and decreased to 48. By volume, the greatest increases were among ‘primary education’ (up US\$28.4 million to US\$31.7 million in 2020) and ‘public sector policy and administrative management’ (up US\$13.0 million to US\$28.9 million). The greatest decreases were among ‘rural development’ (down US\$12.0 million from 2019 with zero spending in 2020) and ‘relief co-ordination and support services’ (down US\$10.4 million to US\$27.9 million). See Annex 5 for more.

Figure 12. Spending on humanitarian and health care purpose codes increased, and decreased among agricultural purpose codes

Proportion of nutrition-sensitive disbursements by DAC CRS purpose code, 2010–2020



Source: Development Initiatives’ calculations based on DAC CRS data.

5 Recipients of nutrition ODA disbursements

5.1 Regions

While FCDO's total aid spending for nutrition has increased substantially since 2010, the geographic distribution of supported programmes has remained fairly consistent across regions.

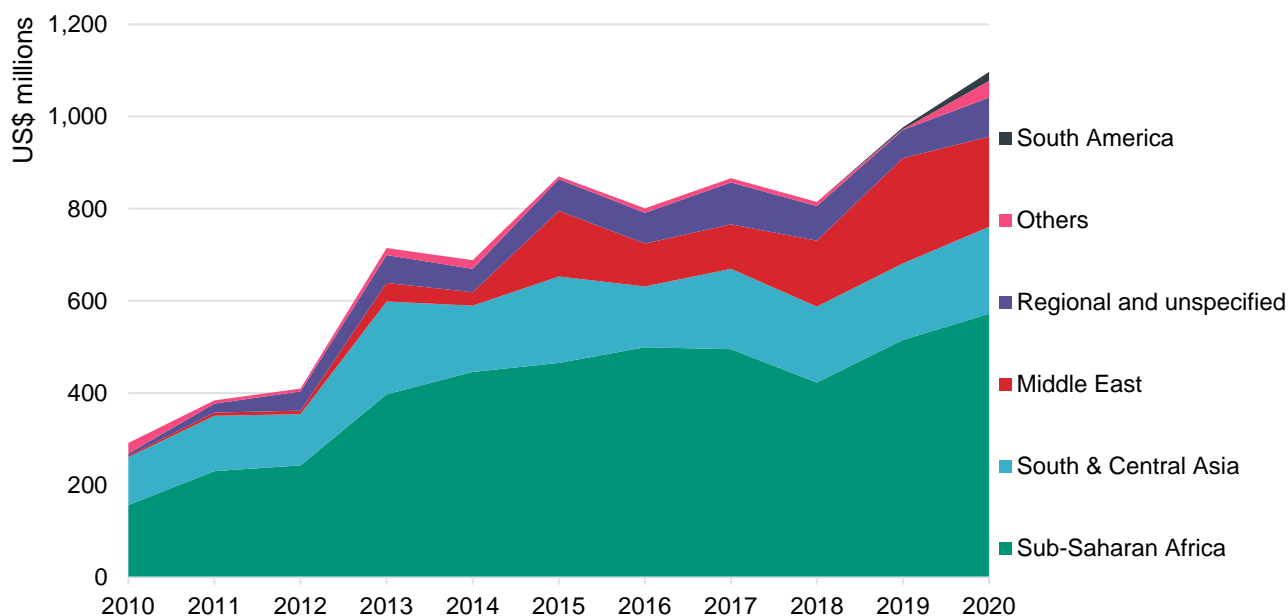
In 2020, FCDO's net spending increased to all regions except the Middle East.

FCDO's total nutrition-related spending increased by the greatest amount to sub-Saharan Africa – by US\$56.6 million to US\$571.8 million in 2020, an 11% increase – which remains the greatest recipient region by volume. Spending also increased in South and Central Asia by US\$22.1 million to US\$188.5 million in 2020, a 13% increase, and in South America by US\$15.6 million to US\$19.9 million, a 363% increase.

Spending in the Middle East, which spiked in 2019 due to activity in Yemen, has since decreased by 14% in 2020, down US\$32.1 million to US\$196.1 million in 2020.

Figure 13. Net spending increased to all regions except the Middle East

Nutrition disbursements by region, 2010–2020



Notes: Constant 2020 prices. 'Unspecified' refers to funding not allocated to a single region. 'Others' include funding allocated to the West Indies and to Africa with no further specification.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data.

5.2 Countries

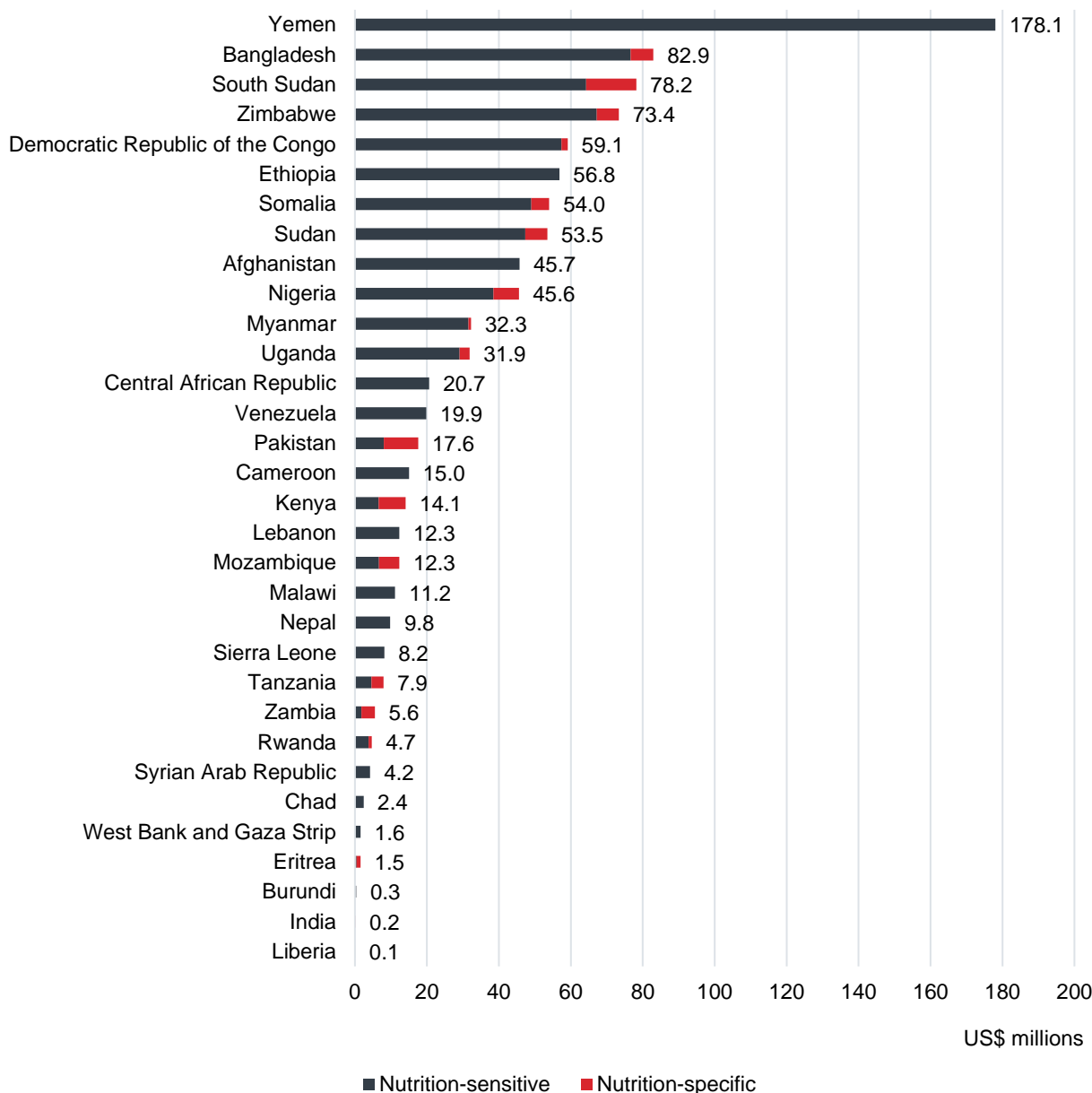
In 2020 the total number of countries supported by an FCDO nutrition-related programme has decreased, from 36 in 2019 to 32 (Figure 14).

The pattern of funding in 2020 is similar to 2019, in that most countries received either nutrition-sensitive support exclusively or received both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive support, while Yemen, the greatest country recipient by volume, received only nutrition-sensitive support.

Seventeen countries received a combination of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive support, five of which received greater amounts of nutrition-specific support – Pakistan, Kenya, Zambia, Eritrea and India. Fifteen countries received exclusively nutrition-sensitive support in 2020, including Yemen with US\$178.1 million, Ethiopia with US\$56.8 million, and Afghanistan with US\$45.7 million. No country received only nutrition-specific support.

Figure 14. Yemen remains FCDO's greatest recipient of nutrition aid for the third consecutive year

Nutrition disbursements by country, 2020



Notes: Excludes regional and global level disbursements. Constant 2020 prices.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data.

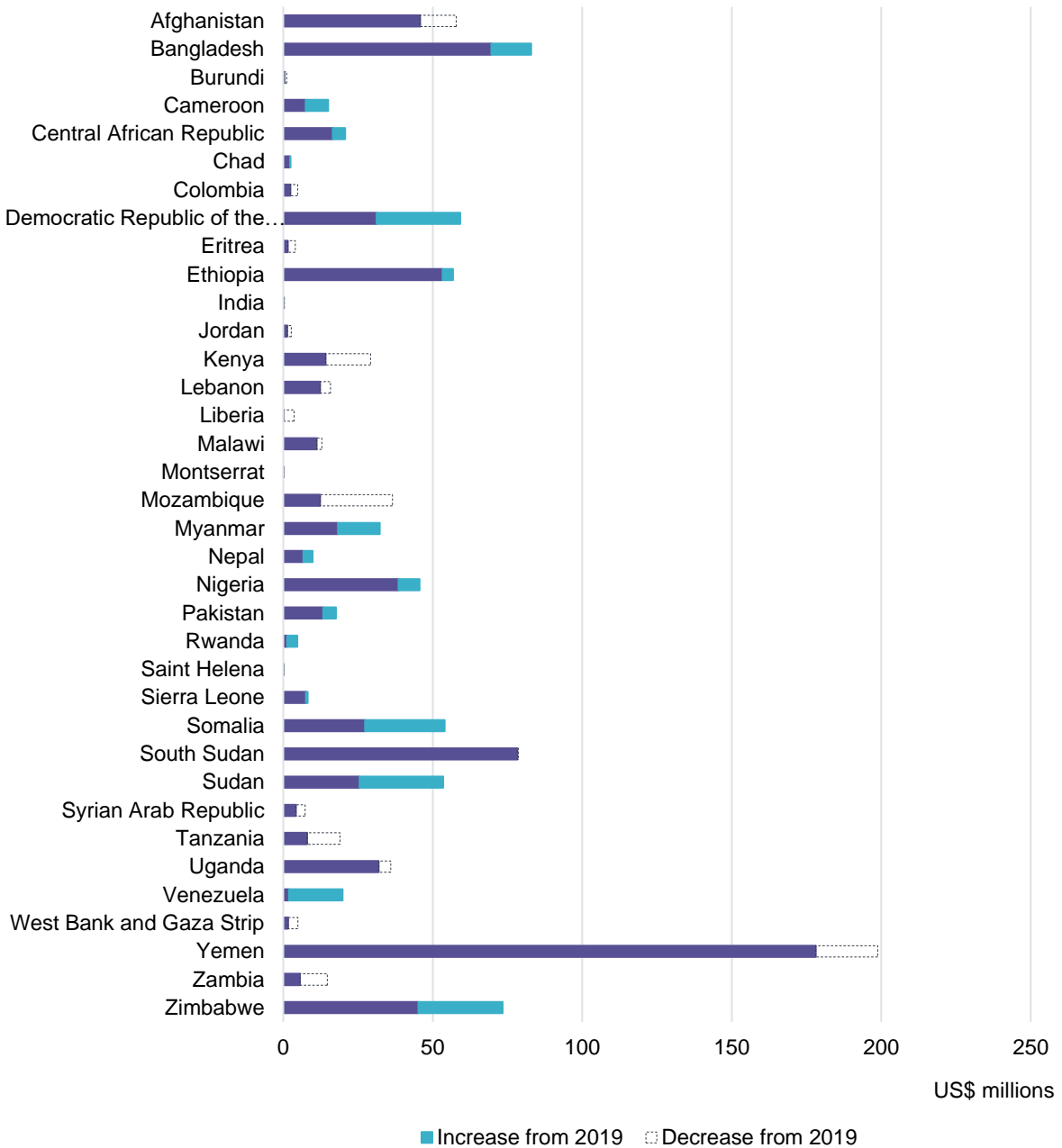
FCDO has increased total nutrition-related spending in 16 countries from 2019 to 2020 including, by magnitude of change, Zimbabwe (up US\$28.2 million to US\$73.4 million), Sudan (up US\$28.0 million to US\$53.5 million), Democratic Republic of the Congo (up US\$27.9 million to US\$59.1 million) and Somalia (up US\$ 26.6 million to US\$54.0 million). There were no countries that received FCDO disbursements in 2020 that did not in 2019.

Spending decreased to 20 other countries, including four countries where nutrition-related programmes ceased; Saint Helena, Montserrat, Jordan and Colombia each received relatively small amounts in 2019 and did not receive any nutrition-related disbursements in 2020. Spending decreased most notably to Mozambique (down US\$24.2 million to US\$12.3 million in 2020) and Yemen (down US\$20.8 million to US\$178.1 million)

As FCDO's total nutrition-related spending has increased and the number of supported countries has decreased, the mean annual amount received by any country has increased from US\$24.7 million to 30.0 million in 2020.

Figure 15. FCDO increased disbursements to 16 countries, though decreased disbursements to 20 others

Changes in nutrition disbursements by country, 2019–2020



Notes: Excludes regional and global level disbursements. Constant 2020 prices.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data.

6 FCDO’s aid spending for nutrition and the gender marker

ODA relevant to gender equality and women’s rights is identified using the OECD DAC’s gender equality policy marker, defined as “a statistical tool to record aid activities that target gender equality as a policy objective” (OECD, 2016).

A marker is used by reporting organisations to signal the policy objectives of a programme – in this case, gender equality. 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.

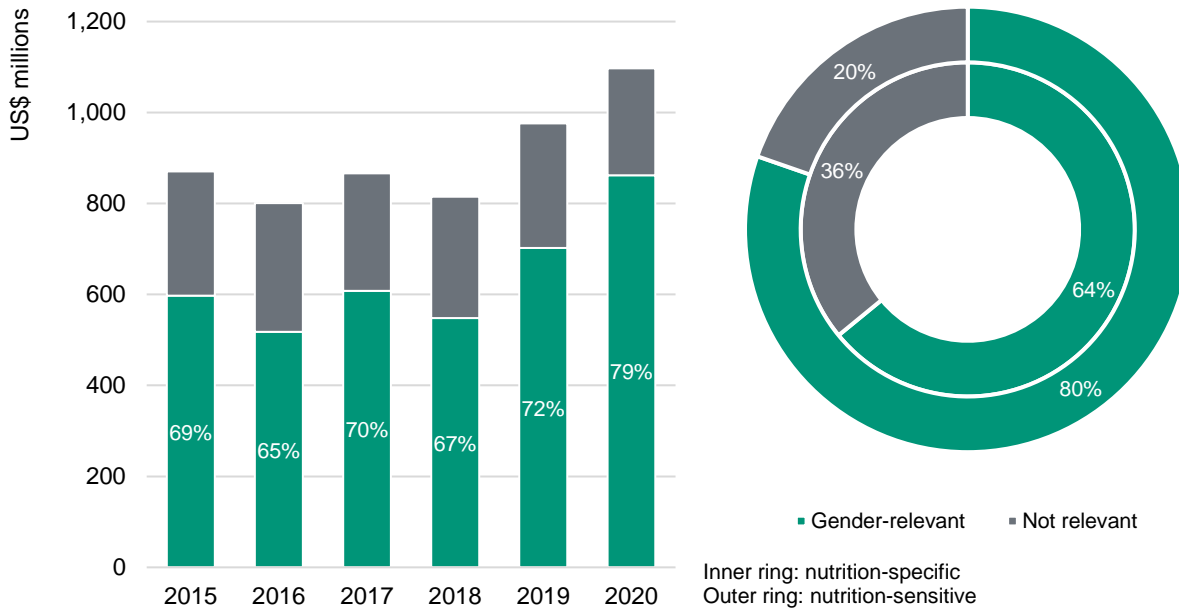
FCDO screened 100% of its programmes using the OECD DAC gender equality policy marker for the second consecutive year. The resulting data show that the proportion of the FCDO’s nutrition spending marked relevant to gender equality increased for the second consecutive year, reaching a record 79% in 2020, equal to US\$862 million in gender-relevant nutrition ODA (Figure 16).

Between FCDO’s nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive spending, a greater proportion of FCDO’s nutrition-sensitive spending was gender relevant – 80% compared with 64% of nutrition-specific spending – a similar pattern to previous years.

In 2020, FCDO also spent US\$1.6 million of nutrition-sensitive ODA on programmes specifically designed for ending violence against women and girls, identifiable using the OECD DAC purpose codes.

Figure 16. A record 79% of FCDO’s nutrition spending had gender policy objectives in 2020

Gender-relevant nutrition disbursements, 2015–2020



Notes: Gender-relevant refers to disbursements reported as having a significant or principal gender equality policy objective. Constant 2020 prices.

Source: Development Initiatives’ calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Annex 1: Methodology

Identifying nutrition-specific ODA programmes

Donors reporting to the CRS, including FCDO, must specify in some detail the sector² that their ODA investments intend to support, using a defined list of purpose codes that classify activities – enabling a view of each donor’s support across key sectors.

The SDN methodology defines all programmes 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 2019 spending, as assessed in this report, this code captures reported spend on (OECD, 2021):

- 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 programmes to the CRS either under a single purpose code, based on the programme’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 programmes 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 programme. In others, a record represents only part of a broader programme, 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 programme 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 to nutrition-specific interventions.

Other components of these programmes recorded under any other CRS purpose code have been classified as ‘nutrition-sensitive’ (see Annex 2 for a record of programmes with both specific and sensitive components).

Identifying nutrition-sensitive ODA programmes

The SDN methodology uses a three-step approach to identify nutrition-sensitive programmes. In the methodology used, an additional step is needed to account for FCDO’s detailed CRS reporting. The steps used in this analysis are outlined below.

Step 1: Identify potentially nutrition-sensitive programmes

Programmes 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 programmes coded under relevant nutrition-sensitive purpose codes (Table 2). A keyword search is applied to the description field of all other CRS records under the remaining purpose codes (Box 1). The purpose code filter and keyword search yield a pool of potentially nutrition-sensitive records. As explained above, for FCDO, these records represent programme components rather than whole programmes.

² The OECD defines sectors as the “specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster”. www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm (accessed 14/05/2021).

Table 2. DAC CRS purpose codes used to identify nutrition-sensitive programmes

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 organizations 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 1. Keywords used to identify nutrition-sensitive programmes

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; under weight; underweight; under-weight; vitamin; wasting; zinc.

Step 2: Review programme documents to assess whether they meet nutrition-sensitive criteria

The programme 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 the [FCDO's Development Tracker](#). Programmes with insufficient publicly available information are raised with FCDO officials, who provide relevant documentation to enable an assessment.

To qualify as nutrition-sensitive, a programme must meet three of the following criteria. The programme 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 3).

Table 3. Examples of nutrition-sensitive outcomes from the SDN methodology

Nutrition-sensitive outcomes
<p>A. Individual level (women, adolescent girls or children)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).
<p>B. National level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).
<p>C. Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased research with nutrition objectives.

While identifying explicit nutrition targets and objectives among programme documents is straightforward, applying the first criterion (aimed at individuals) is more subjective. The SDN methodology requires a programme 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" (SDN, 2013).

This analysis considered a programme to be aimed at individuals when there was evidence of explicit or implicit intent among programme documents to achieve results and measure them at an individual level. In the case of FCDO, some nutrition-sensitive programmes track progress at the household level. Programmes 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 programme'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). Programme 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 programmes must contribute towards nutrition-sensitive outcomes as defined in the SDN methodology. Only when all three of these criteria are met can a programme qualify as nutrition-sensitive.

Annex 3 provides examples of how these criteria are applied to specific programmes.

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

As FCDO reports at the component level, it is possible that a programme 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 programmes are identified manually by searching for components with the same programme 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 programme, total spend is calculated as the sum of all the programme's components.

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

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

The SUN methodology requires that:

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

Annex 3 provides examples of how programmes are assessed as dominant or partial.

Annex 4 provides an illustration of these steps.

ODA disbursements and commitments

The CRS database has two measures of ODA: 'commitments' and disbursements'. 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 programmes 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 programme may differ from the originally committed amount.

As disbursements measure the resources transferred to developing countries in a given reporting year, this analysis reports primarily on FCDO's disbursements.

Constant versus current prices

In this report, FCDO's spending on nutrition is assessed and expressed in constant US\$ 2020 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 US\$ prices are calculated from financial data as reported to the OECD DAC CRS and the OECD DAC's deflators.

Spending figures presented in previous reports are 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 2020 presents data in a constant 2020 series.

Annex 2: Programmes with nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive components

Table 4. Details of programmes with both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive components active in 2020

Number	Programme title	Programme classification
204019	South Sudan Humanitarian Programme (HARISS) 2014 - 2020 [GB-1-204019]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
204189	Burma UK Health Partnership Programme [GB-1-204189]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
204196	Burma Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme [GB-1-204196]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
204457	Complementary food production (CHAI) [GB-1-204457]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
204477	Exiting Poverty in Rwanda [GB-1-204477]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
204608	Design work for a new programme on food systems for nutrition [204608]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
204903	Somali Health and Nutrition Programme (SHINE) 2016-2021 [GB-1-204903]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
204916	Strategic Partnership Arrangement II between DFID and BRAC [GB-1-204916]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
205206	Building Resilience and an Effective Emergency Refugee Response (BRAER) [GB-1-205206]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
300158	Health Systems Strengthening and delivery of basic services [300158]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
300163	Supporting a Resilient Health System in Zimbabwe (SRHS) [GB-GOV-1-300163]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
300196	Responding to Protracted Crisis in Sudan: Humanitarian Reform, Assistance & Resilience Programme [GB-GOV-1-300196]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
300414	Access to quality essential healthcare for the disadvantaged including disabled people [300414]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
300139	Kenya Integrated Refugee and Host Community Support Programme (PAMOJA) [GB-GOV-1-300139]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
300495	LAFIYA - UK Support for Health in Nigeria	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
203852	Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People in Bangladesh (PPEPP) [GB-1-203852]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
203864	Better Health in Bangladesh [GB-1-203864]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive partial
201874	Working to Improve Nutrition in Northern Nigeria (WINNN) [GB-1-201874]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant
202488	Provincial Health and Nutrition Programme [GB-1-202488]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant
203224	Strategic Health and Nutrition Partnership [GB-1-203224]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant
203551	Tackling Maternal and Child Undernutrition Programme- Phase II [GB-1-203551]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant
203631	Addressing Stunting in Tanzania Early Programme [GB-1-203631]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant
203981	Linking Agribusiness and Nutrition in Mozambique [GB-1-203981]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant
204131	Ending the Cycle of Undernutrition in Bangladesh - Suchana [nutsen] [GB-1-204131]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant
300478	Nutrition, health and sanitation support in Eritrea [GB-GOV-1-300478]	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive dominant

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

Annex 3: Determining the level of nutrition sensitivity of programmes: worked examples

Example of a nutrition-sensitive programme

Support to UNICEF cholera, nutrition, malaria and primary health care programmes for the South Sudan Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Building programme. Programme code GB-GOV-1-204019.

This programme meets all three of the criteria:

- Aimed at individuals: Number of children (6–59 months), women, adolescents treated with severe or moderate acute malnutrition
- Significant nutrition objective or indicator: Number of children (6–59 months), women, adolescents treated with severe or moderate acute malnutrition
- Contribution to nutrition-sensitive outcomes: Improve women’s or adolescent girls’ or children’s access to water, sanitation and hygiene; improved access to water, hygiene and sanitation facilities.

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

Example of a discounted programme

Agribusiness Africa Round 3 Women's Economic Empowerment in Agriculture. Programme code GB-GOV-1-200094.

This programme does not meet all three criteria:

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

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

Example of a nutrition-sensitive dominant programme

Linking Agribusiness and Nutrition – Development of a SUN Business Network (GAIN). Programme code GB-GOV-1- 203981.

All its actions contribute to nutrition-sensitive outcomes, including improved access to primary healthcare.

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

Example of a nutrition-sensitive partial programme

Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund for the rural poor and vulnerable in Burma. Programme code GB-GOV-1- 201239.

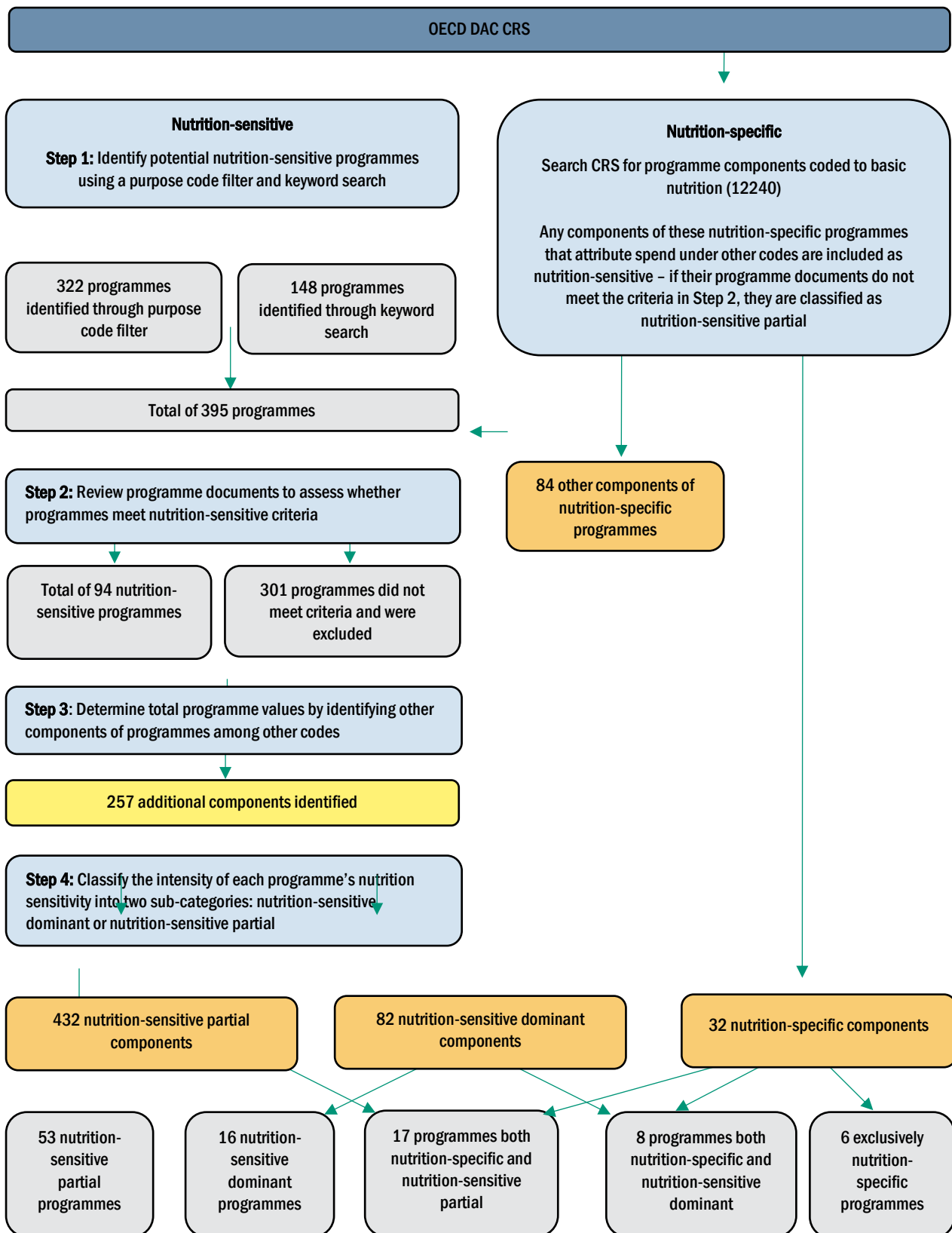
This programme meets all three of the criteria.

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

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

Annex 4: Programme classifications

Figure 17. Programme classification



Annex 5: Nutrition-sensitive ODA by DAC CRS sector and purpose code

Table 5. Nutrition-sensitive ODA by sector and purpose code, 2020, US\$ millions

Sector and purpose code	Disbursements (US\$ millions)
Emergency response	555.0
Emergency food assistance	208.0
Material relief assistance and services	319.1
Relief co-ordination and support services	27.9
Basic health	94.4
Basic health care	78.8
COVID-19 control	4.8
Health education	6.2
Health personnel development	3.8
Infectious disease control	0.8
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	71.9
Family planning	1.3
Personnel development for population and reproductive health	0.0
Reproductive health care	70.5
Development Food Aid/Food Security Assistance	39.6
Food assistance	39.6
Other social infrastructure and services	38.0
Disaster risk reduction	0.1
Social protection	37.8
Others	180.7
Total	979.5

Notes: US\$ millions, 2020 prices.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Table 6. Nutrition-sensitive ODA disbursements distribution among DAC CRS codes

Sector	ODA disbursements (US\$ millions)		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	861.7	319.1	37.0%	32.6%	2.7%
Emergency food assistance	215.8	208.0	96.4%	21.2%	1.8%
Basic health care	94.2	78.8	83.6%	8.0%	0.7%
Reproductive health care	91.7	70.5	76.9%	7.2%	0.6%
Food assistance	93.8	39.6	42.2%	4.0%	0.3%
Social protection	199.8	37.8	18.9%	3.9%	0.3%
Primary education	243.2	31.7	13.0%	3.2%	0.3%
Public sector policy and administrative management	206.1	28.9	14.0%	2.9%	0.2%
Relief co-ordination and support services	50.4	27.9	55.4%	2.8%	0.2%
Agricultural research	47.8	20.0	41.9%	2.0%	0.2%
Multi-hazard response preparedness	90.2	18.6	20.7%	1.9%	0.2%
Health policy and administrative management	48.6	17.0	35.1%	1.7%	0.1%
Sectors not specified	4752.4	12.6	0.3%	1.3%	0.1%
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	32.8	9.8	29.8%	1.0%	0.1%

Multisector aid	153.1	9.2	6.0%	0.9%	0.1%
Agricultural development	56.4	8.5	15.0%	0.9%	0.1%
Health education	9.9	6.2	62.7%	0.6%	0.1%
Environmental policy and administrative management	53.6	5.6	10.5%	0.6%	0.05%
COVID-19 control	378.6	4.8	1.3%	0.5%	0.04%
Health personnel development	3.8	3.8	100.0%	0.4%	0.03%
Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation	21.0	3.5	16.5%	0.4%	0.03%
Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility	58.3	3.3	5.7%	0.3%	0.03%
Research/scientific institutions	135.1	2.2	1.7%	0.2%	0.02%
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	71.1	1.8	2.5%	0.2%	0.02%
Ending violence against women and girls	22.0	1.6	7.3%	0.2%	0.01%
Road transport	19.1	1.6	8.4%	0.2%	0.01%
Basic sanitation	6.6	1.3	20.0%	0.1%	0.01%
Family planning	197.8	1.3	0.6%	0.1%	0.01%
Environmental research	36.6	1.2	3.4%	0.1%	0.01%
Infectious disease control	185.6	0.8	0.4%	0.1%	0.01%
Security system management and reform	24.5	0.6	2.5%	0.1%	0.01%
Basic drinking water supply	23.9	0.5	2.2%	0.1%	0.005%
Human rights	22.5	0.3	1.4%	0.03%	0.003%
Medical research	184.2	0.2	0.1%	0.02%	0.002%
Water sector policy and administrative management	9.8	0.2	1.6%	0.02%	0.001%
Disaster risk reduction	0.8	0.1	18.1%	0.01%	0.001%
Democratic participation and civil society	72.3	0.1	0.2%	0.01%	0.001%
Public finance management (PFM)	51.8	0.1	0.2%	0.01%	0.001%
Construction policy and administrative management	1.6	0.1	7.2%	0.01%	0.001%
Personnel development for population and reproductive health	5.8	0.05	0.8%	0.005%	0.0004%
Agricultural policy and administrative management	2.5	0.03	1.3%	0.003%	0.0003%
Financial policy and administrative management	870.1	0.02	0.003%	0.003%	0.0002%
Total	11750.0	979.5			

Notes: Ordered by nutrition-sensitive ODA disbursements. US\$ millions, 2020 prices. The total and relative shares refer to bilateral ODA to all sectors, including those not displayed in the table.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data.

Annex 6: Nutrition ODA by recipient

Table 7. FCDO nutrition-related ODA by country and category, 2020, US\$ millions

Country	Nutrition-sensitive	Nutrition-specific	Total
Yemen	178.1		178.1
Bangladesh	76.7	6.3	82.9
South Sudan	64.3	13.9	78.2
Zimbabwe	67.2	6.2	73.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	57.4	1.7	59.1
Ethiopia	56.8		56.8
Somalia	49.0	5.0	54.0
Sudan	47.3	6.2	53.5
Afghanistan	45.7		45.7
Nigeria	38.5	7.1	45.6
Myanmar	31.6	0.7	32.3
Uganda	29.1	2.8	31.9
Central African Republic	20.7		20.7
Venezuela	19.9		19.9
Pakistan	8.0	9.6	17.6
Cameroon	15.0		15.0
Kenya	6.6	7.6	14.1
Lebanon	12.3		12.3
Mozambique	6.7	5.6	12.3
Malawi	11.2		11.2
Nepal	9.8		9.8
Sierra Leone	8.2		8.2
Tanzania	4.6	3.3	7.9
Zambia	1.8	3.7	5.6
Rwanda	3.8	0.8	4.7
Syrian Arab Republic	4.2		4.2
Chad	2.4		2.4
West Bank and Gaza Strip	1.6		1.6
Eritrea	0.4	1.1	1.5
Burundi	0.3		0.3
India	0.0	0.1	0.2
Liberia	0.1		0.1

Notes: US\$ millions, 2020 prices.

Source: Development Initiatives' calculations based on DAC CRS data.

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