



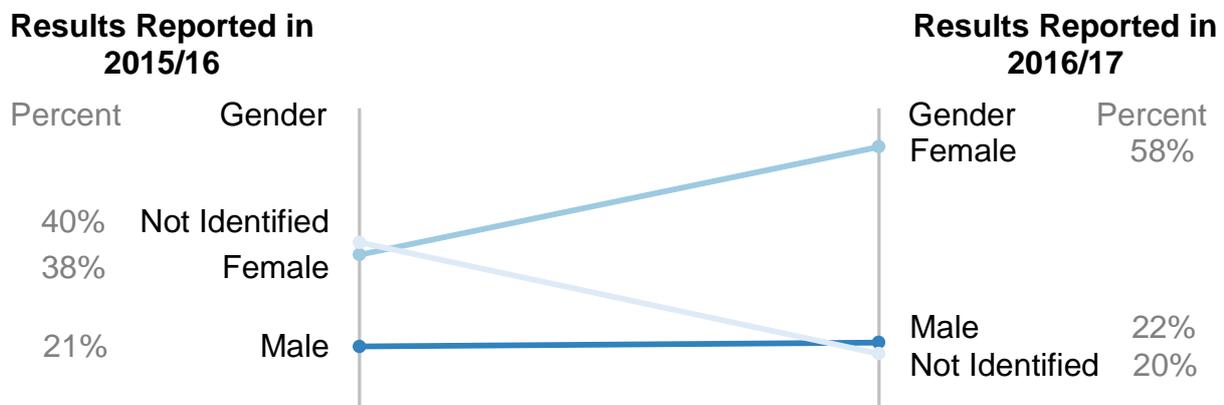
## Nutrition

Number of children under 5, women of childbearing age and adolescent girls reached by DFID through nutrition-related interventions.

### 1. Results<sup>1</sup>:

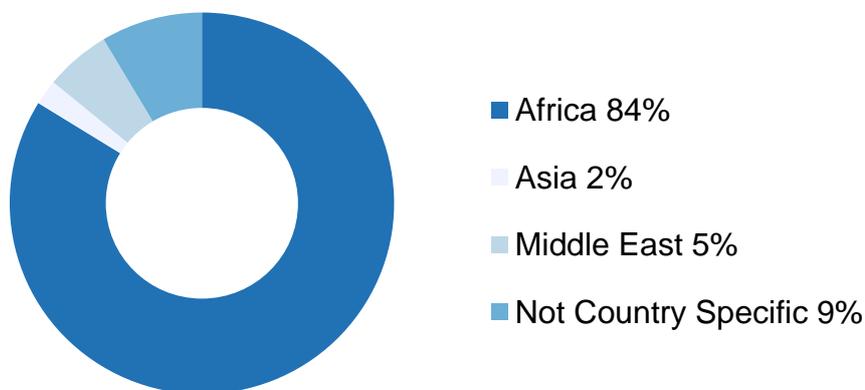
In 2015-2017 DFID reached **26.3 million** children under 5, women of childbearing age and adolescent girls through our nutrition-related programmes.

**Figure 1: Change in gender-disaggregated nutrition results between the 2015/16 and 2016/17 reporting period:**



Of those reached by DFID nutrition-related programs from 2015 to 2017, 58 percent (15.2 million) were women and girls. DFID is continuously working with our existing partners towards improving collection of disaggregated data<sup>2</sup>. In 2016/17 80 percent of our reported nutrition results were disaggregated by gender. This is a 20 percentage point increase in data disaggregation by gender between the results reported in 2015/16 and the results reported in 2016/17.

**Figure 2: DFID's nutrition results by region**



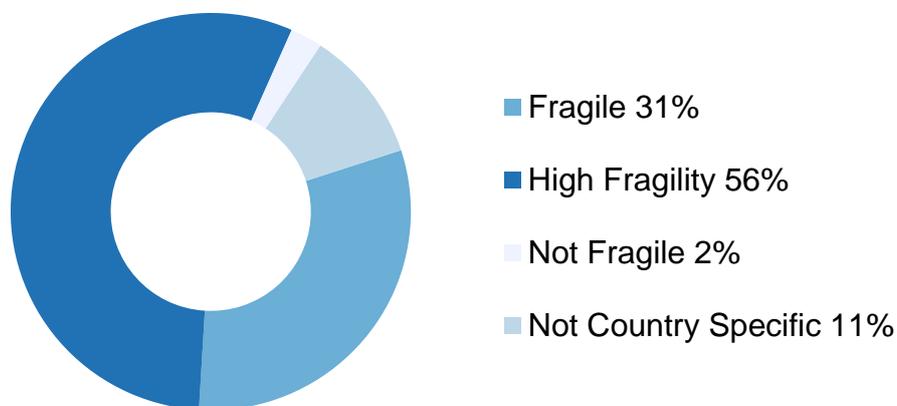
<sup>1</sup> Note that all the figures are rounded down to the next 100,000. Rounding may mean that the total figure do not correspond exactly to the sum of the country/department results quoted in the text. For more detailed figures please refer to the 'Results by DFID office and Indicator' dataset.

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/582315/Data-disaggregation-action-plan-Jan-2017.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/582315/Data-disaggregation-action-plan-Jan-2017.pdf)

From 2015 to 2017, Africa was the largest beneficiary of DFID nutrition-related programmes, with 22 million beneficiaries reached. DFID reached 1.4 million beneficiaries in the Middle East: the majority of whom were in Yemen (1.1 million). DFID reached over 0.5 million beneficiaries in Asia.

A further 9 percent (2.2 million beneficiaries) of DFID's nutrition results were delivered via non-country specific programmes, non-region specific programmes, and multilateral organisation.

**Figure 3: Nutrition results by fragility level<sup>3</sup>**



States are considered fragile by DFID if they are:

- Fragile states defined based on objective data on state stability from United Nations and the World Bank.
- Neighbouring countries of fragile states and/or part of the three designated regions: Middle East, North Sahara and South Sahara

DFID produces an internal listing of fragile states<sup>4</sup> which is used to monitor the UK commitment to focus resources in fragile states. Most of the children under 5, women of childbearing age and adolescent girls reached by DFID nutrition-related programmes live in fragile states (23.9 million beneficiaries), including 14.6 million beneficiaries living in states with a high level of fragility.

A further 11 percent (2.8 million beneficiaries) of DFID's nutrition results were delivered via non-country specific programmes, non-region specific programmes, region-specific programmes<sup>3</sup>, and multilateral organisations.

## 2. Context

Malnutrition is a global challenge that affects one in three people worldwide<sup>5</sup>. Undernutrition causes children to have stunted growth, limiting their brain development and robbing them of significant life opportunities.

In September 2015, 193 world leaders agreed to 17 Global Goals for Sustainable Development<sup>6</sup>. Global Goal 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. It includes a specific target to end malnutrition in all forms by 2030. The world is currently off track to meet this target; there are currently an estimated 155 million children under 5 suffering from stunted growth and a further 52 million who are wasted<sup>7</sup>. The pace of change is insufficient to meet targets for stunting, wasting, anaemia, low birthweight and overweight / obesity. There are marked regional differences in projections for the coming 15 years with sub-Saharan Africa predicted to experience increases in malnutrition over this period.

<sup>3</sup> Results from regional programmes were not included in the fragility disaggregation, since they benefit multiple countries with various level of fragility.

<sup>4</sup> According to Full list of Fragile States and Region in 2017 published by DFID.

<sup>5</sup> International Food Policy Research Institute. 2016. Global Nutrition Report 2016: Promise to Impact: Ending Malnutrition by 2030. Washington, DC.

<sup>6</sup> More information can be found here: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

<sup>7</sup> UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group. 2017. Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017 edition. New York. Available at: <http://data.unicef.org/resources/joint-child-malnutrition-estimates-2017-edition/>

### **3. Methodology summary**

DFID's nutrition results data counts the number of beneficiaries within our target groups reached by nutrition-related interventions. DFID's target groups are children under 5 years of age, adolescent girls and women of childbearing age.

Nutrition related interventions include those which:

- Directly address undernutrition (e.g. nutrient supplementation for women and children, support for infant and young child feeding or treatment for acute malnutrition) *or*
- Address factors that contribute to undernutrition (e.g. providing access to safely managed water and sanitation to prevent diarrhoeal disease, which contributes to undernutrition).

Individual beneficiaries may receive more than one type of nutrition related intervention (e.g. nutrient supplementation and access to safely managed water and sanitation), but should only be counted once.

As interventions often support individuals for multiple years, our methodology ensures we don't count the same individuals multiple times. Where we have access to data on unique beneficiaries, we calculate the total (cumulative) number of beneficiaries reached over time. Where this is not available, we use "peak year" results from each country (i.e. the maximum number of beneficiaries reached within a year during the period 2015/2016 – 2019/2020).

There have been no changes to the methodology since the 2016 data release.

Please refer to the detailed methodology for more information.

### **4. Data sources**

The information on results is collected from DFID country offices, central DFID departments and multilateral institutions. The data is collected from a variety of sources, such as representative sample surveys of households, management information systems held by our partner country governments and individual project data generated from routine project monitoring by our partners.

Please refer to the 'Results by DFID office and indicator' for more information.

### **5. Data quality notes**

Given the range of data sources used, the accuracy of the results data varies and is subject to the quality of the underlying data source. In many cases DFID uses data collected by others (e.g. partner country governments, international organisations) and therefore DFID has limited control over the quality of the data. Statistics Advisers in DFID undertake quality assurance of the results data and attempt to minimise the source of any errors although there is a risk that errors may still exist. Reported results for 2016/2017 may change following provision of more up to date information.