

Nutrition Action for Systemic Change

Impact Brief

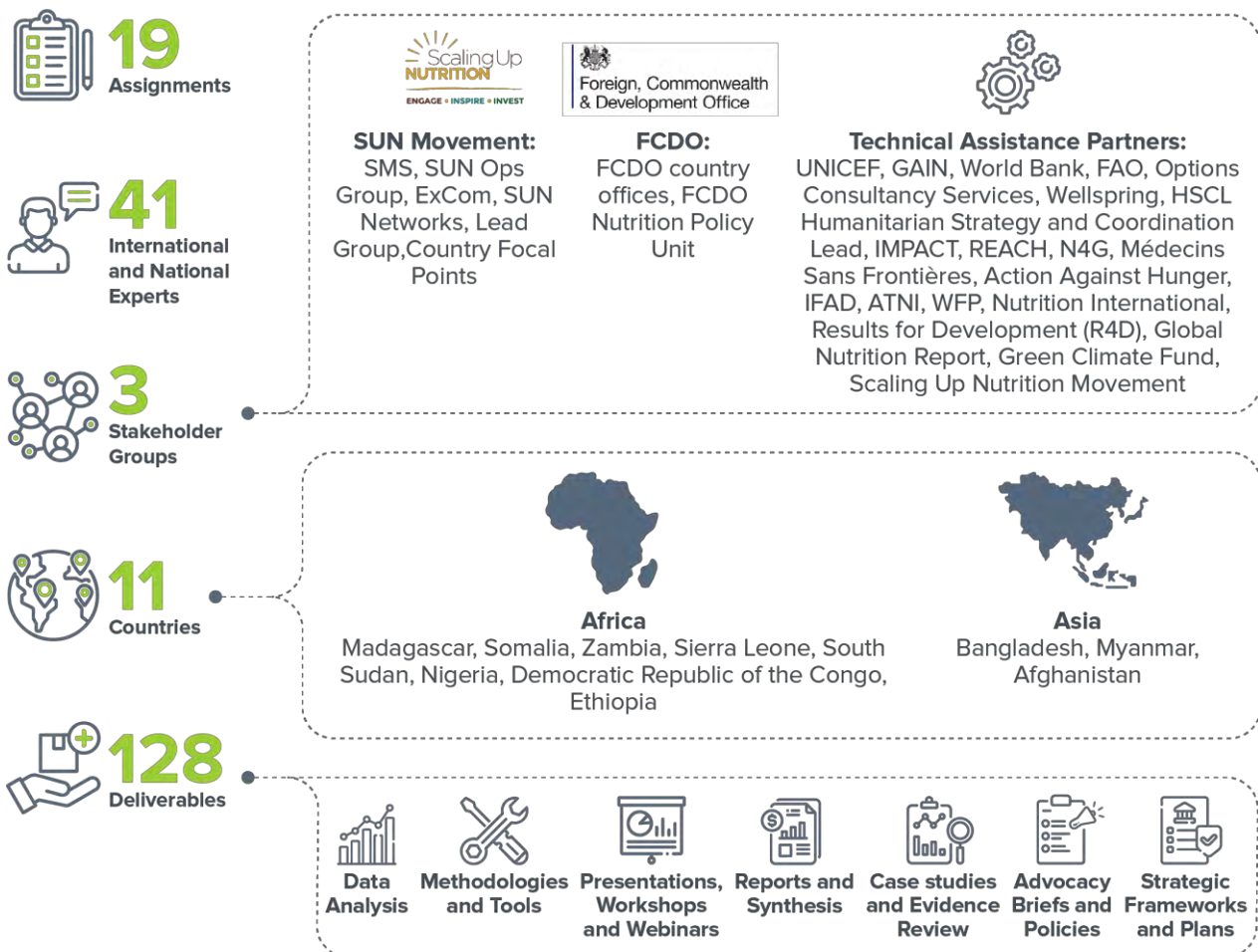
December 2023 – February 2026

Introduction

The Nutrition Action for Systemic Change Technical Assistance (TA) Facility (NASC) supports the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) on nutrition and food systems. The NASC TA Facility was contracted through the Expert Advisory Call Down Service 2 (EACDS2) Lot 4: Climate, Nature and Global Health funded by United Kingdom (UK) aid and managed by DAI Global UK Ltd. EACDS2 technical advisory services provide rapid, quality-assured, short-term expertise to support the development of UK aid programmes. NASC TA operated under two separate contracts, NASC 1 (December 2023 to December 2024) and NASC 2 (February 2025 to February 2026). These followed the previous Technical Assistance to Strengthen Capabilities (TASC) Project, a component of FCDO's Technical Assistance for Nutrition (TAN) Programme.

Over the two-year period, the NASC TA Facility responded to 19 requests from FCDO and produced 128 deliverables (63 in NASC 1 and 65 in NASC 2). The impact of each NASC assignment is assessed through follow-up tracking to understand how TA outputs have been used to meet strategic objectives and contribute to improved nutritional outcomes.

NASC TA Facility Delivery Overview



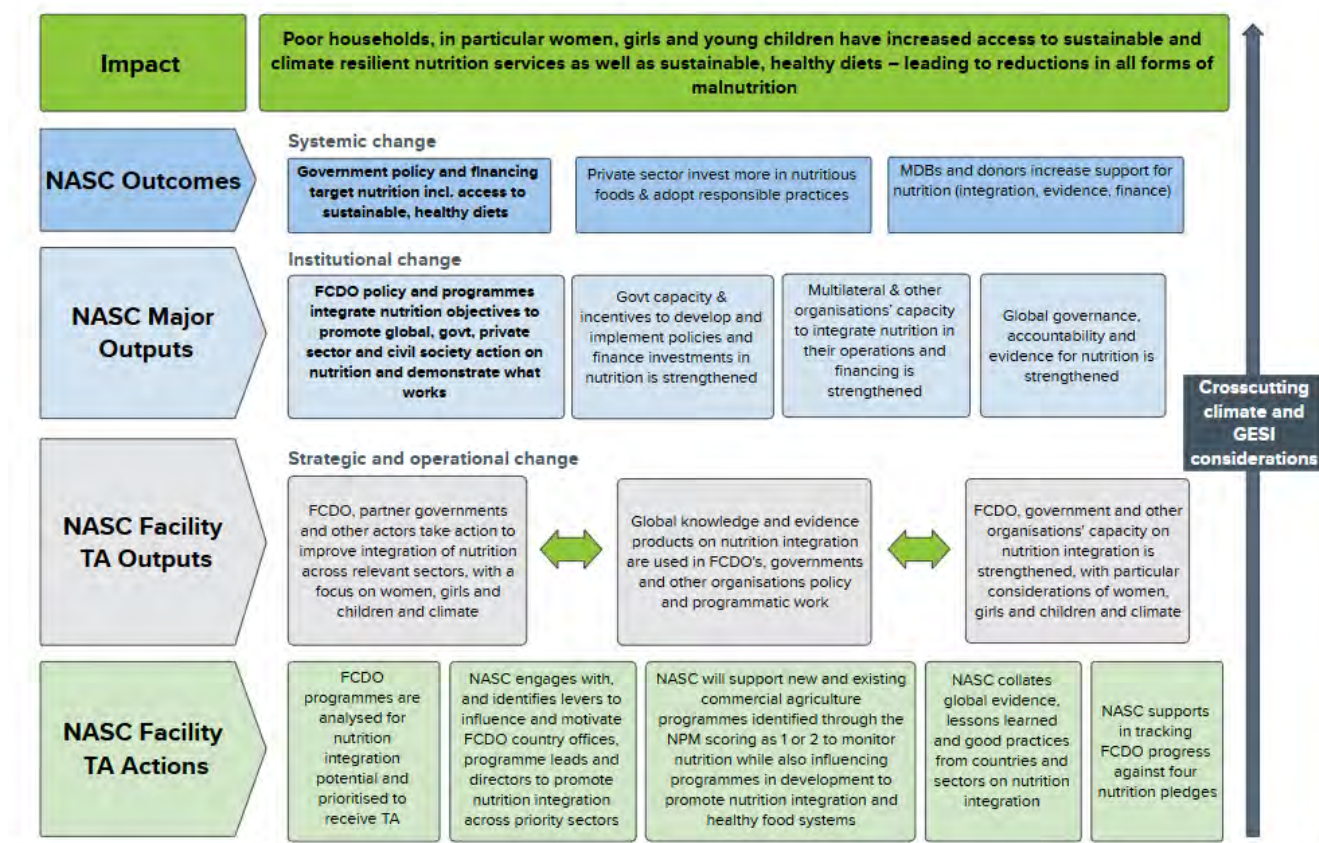
Deliverables include some internal process products



NASC TA Facility Theory of Change

NASC TA is designed to drive strategic and operational change aligned with the Theory of Change (ToC), which draws on FCDO's NASC business case. The business case combines the TA facility with investment in global accountability mechanisms, notably the Global Nutrition Report (GNR) and the Access to Nutrition Initiative (ATNI). Delivered through a combination of assignments, NASC TA is expected to contribute most directly to the first overall NASC Major Output of institutional change: **FCDO policy and programmes integrate nutrition objectives to promote global, government, private sector and civil society action on nutrition and demonstrate what works** and to the first broader NASC outcome: **Government policy and financing target nutrition. Including access to sustainable, healthy diets**. This Impact Brief outlines progress towards these objectives achieved during the first two years of the NASC programme.

NASC TA Facility Theory of Change







The NASC TA Facility supports FCDO in upholding its commitments made at the [2021 Tokyo Nutrition for Growth \(N4G\) Summit](#) and the [2025 Paris N4G Summit](#) and aligns with core FCDO/UK Aid approaches and guidance that directly or indirectly impact nutritional outcomes.

2021 Tokyo N4G Commitments	2025 Paris N4G Commitments	FCDO/UK Aid approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate nutrition across its aid portfolio in different sectors Spend at least £1.5 billion up to 2030 on programmes that help improve nutrition Adopt and embed the Nutrition Policy Marker (NPM) within FCDO systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the integration of nutrition objectives across FCDO's ODA portfolio up to 2030 Champion the Global Compact on Nutrition Integration Develop a results target and report results annually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023 UK Global Health Framework 2022 UK International Development Strategy (IDS) 2021 position and approach papers on Ending Preventable Deaths of Mothers, Babies and Children by 2030 (EPD) 2021 Health System Strengthening for Global Health Security and Universal Health Coverage (HSS)

NASC TA Thematic Areas and Future Opportunities

This brief describes the support provided to the FCDO through an in-house NASC core team of senior technical advisors, working alongside national and international experts. The support is organised across four thematic areas aligned with the FCDO's agenda, with a focus on efficiency and cross-sector collaboration.

NASC TA Thematic Areas		% Outputs
	Tracking FCDO's Accountability to Nutrition	32%
	Evidence-based prioritisation of integrated nutrition programme response and monitoring	36%
	Policy, influence and change among FCDO, partner governments and other actors	23%
	Accessing diversified and sustainable finance for nutrition	9%

The thematic areas are also aligned with the **Global Compact for Nutrition Integration**, launched at the 2025 Paris N4G. The Compact provides a sustainable platform to advance NASC TA results and contribute to broader global impact. DAI will continue to work with FCDO and the SUN Movement under the **Ending Preventable Deaths** (EPD) Support Programme, while also supporting nutrition integration through other relevant channels, including those aligned with food security, agriculture, land and social protection, as well as climate and resilience priorities. The table below illustrates how the four NASC thematic areas align with the FCDO's EPD approach, the Global Compact and the NASC TA Theory of Change.

NASC Impact Areas: Alignment with the Global Nutrition Integration, EPD and NASC Theory of Change

NASC TA Thematic Area	Global Compact	EPD Pillars	NASC TA ToC
Tracking FCDO's accountability to nutrition	N4G commitments; nutrition accountability	Results and systems performance	Institutional change; accountability embedded
Evidence-based prioritisation of integrated nutrition programme response and monitoring	Evidence-based nutrition integration	Integrated programme response and monitoring	Clearer prioritisation and trade-offs
Policy, influence and change among FCDO, partner governments and other actors	Nutrition integration; coordination and learning	Nutrition embedded in policy and systems	Systemic change in decision-making
Accessing diversified and sustainable finance for nutrition	Diversified and sustainable nutrition finance	Nutrition embedded in climate and public finance	Financing systems enable nutrition integration

The following pages illustrate how NASC TA has supported improved nutrition integration across multiple sectors under the four themes. Many assignments cut across more than one theme, but for ease of presentation, they are grouped according to their primary objective.



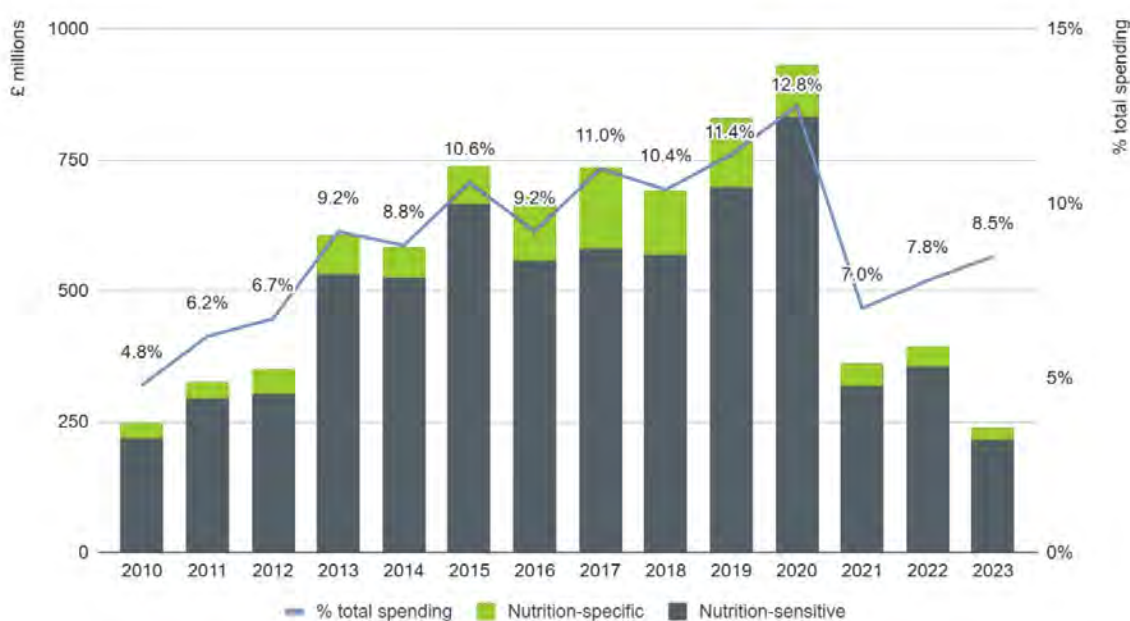
Tracking FCDO's accountability to nutrition

The UK government, through FCDO, has committed to improving nutrition through pledges made at the 2021 and 2025 Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summits, alongside requirements for transparent tracking, reporting, and demonstration of nutrition integration across UK aid programmes. This includes applying the OECD DAC Nutrition Policy Marker (NPM), setting clear targets, and reporting annually on progress and results.

Applying international markers

Since 2010, FCDO has used technical assistance to track nutrition-relevant Official Development Assistance (ODA), enabling reporting against global nutrition commitments. Tracking also includes nutrition-relevant climate finance and gender-marked programming. Nutrition spending within climate finance grew from 3 percent in 2022 to 6.6 percent in 2023, while use of the gender policy marker increased to 88 percent by 2022.

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

NASC TA supported the embedding of the OECD DAC NPM within FCDO systems, alongside strengthened guidance and quality assurance. This improved the consistency of marker application and enabled more credible, portfolio-wide reporting on nutrition integration over time.

Setting clear targets and monitoring progress

Following the [2025 N4G Summit](#), FCDO committed to setting **results targets** for nutrition integration and reporting annually on progress. NASC TA supported this commitment by developing evidence-based options for results targets, including measures of reach, policy and programme influence, and use of the NPM, providing FCDO with practical tools aimed to support internal decision-making, subject to ministerial approval.

In parallel, FCDO launched and committed to champion the [Global Compact on Nutrition Integration](#). NASC supported this through a consultative evidence review that informed the development of a survey, an evidence matrix, and a draft results framework, providing Compact members with practical tools to assess constraints, prioritise action, and strengthen collective accountability for nutrition integration.

NASC TA also supported FCDO's accountability for programme-level results through the delivery of the **Child Wasting Innovation Programme (CWIP)** feedback mechanism from 2020 to 2025. Annual surveys across nine countries captured stakeholder assessments of UNICEF's progress on child wasting and provided structured evidence to inform partner dialogue and programme adaptation.

Key Deliverables



[Accounting for FCDO's progress against its nutrition pledges: 2022](#)

[Accounting for FCDO's progress against its nutrition pledges: 2023](#)

Nutrition Policy Marker scoring spreadsheet and harmonisation

Draft results targets for FCDO to measure nutrition results

Compact results framework, survey findings and matrix

CWIP summary report & methodology note (toolbox)



IMPACT

- **Nutrition accountability and reporting:** FCDO demonstrated progress against nutrition accountability commitments, including adoption of the OECD DAC Nutrition Policy Marker and transparent reporting of nutrition-relevant ODA.
- **Nutrition Policy Marker quality:** The correct application of NPM led to an increase in scoring across live programmes, from 51.5 percent in 2022 to 84 percent in 2025.
- **N4G results targets:** Results target options strengthened FCDO's readiness to operationalise its 2025 Nutrition for Growth commitments.
- **Global Nutrition Integration Compact:** The Global Compact survey and matrix of nutrition integration challenges informed SUN 4.0 operationalisation planning and early engagement with Compact members.
- **Child Wasting Investment Programme (CWIP):** CWIP findings supported FCDO–UNICEF dialogue on programme performance and directly shaped the design of the Joint UN Initiative for the Prevention of Wasting (JUNIPr).



OPPORTUNITIES

- **Nutrition Policy Marker:** There is scope to embed ongoing quality assurance and support for NPM use as a core element of portfolio management, enabling consistent tracking of nutrition integration across sector programmes, including those reaching women, adolescent girls and children under five.
- **Results targets and N4G commitments:** The proposed results targets provide a basis for phased operationalisation of FCDO's 2025 Nutrition for Growth commitments, including baseline setting, piloting of indicators and refinement of reporting approaches. Incorporating the NPM within this framework would support more consistent measurement of nutrition integration across the portfolio and strengthen alignment between accountability commitments and results tracking.
- **Global Nutrition Integration Compact evidence matrix:** The Compact evidence matrix could be further developed and applied as a shared diagnostic and accountability tool, helping to identify common constraints, prioritise collective action to strengthen nutrition integration across sectors, and signpost relevant guidance and information sources to support implementation.
- **Programme-level learning and feedback (CWIP):** Experience from CWIP in applying the feedback mechanism points to an opportunity to embed more structured, programme-level feedback loops at design stage, strengthening accountability for results and learning across nutrition-relevant programmes.



Evidence-based prioritisation of integrated nutrition programme response and monitoring

Effective nutrition action depends on integrated approaches and clear prioritisation, given fragmented evidence, cross-sector responsibilities, tightening funding, and shifting humanitarian coordination models. Decision-makers must make explicit trade-offs about where needs are greatest, which interventions are feasible, and how nutrition can be advanced within existing sectoral programmes.

Strengthening portfolio-level and programme-level prioritisation

NASC TA strengthened evidence-based prioritisation across multi-sectoral programmes by improving how nutrition is identified and addressed within existing decision-making processes, enabling clearer prioritisation at portfolio, programme and country levels.

Across FCDO's portfolio, NASC TA conducted a systematic prioritisation exercise covering 292 programmes in **Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Somalia, and Sierra Leone**, among others, to assess nutrition integration and identify opportunities to strengthen integration and monitoring. Findings were synthesised into a **Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Brief** intended to support programme teams to improve nutrition framing, indicator selection and the credibility of nutrition claims.

As part of this exercise, and in response to the International Commission on Aid Impact's review of UK Aid to Agriculture in a Time of Climate Change, NASC TA strengthened FCDO's accountability for nutrition outcomes within FCDO's commercial agriculture portfolio and its ability to evidence nutrition impact within market-based approaches. This entailed improving the use of the NPM and embedding nutrition objectives and indicators into programme design, investment screening and portfolio review processes.

Using evidence and nutrition information systems to guide targeting, design and investment

NASC TA strengthened the use of nutrition information to inform prioritisation, planning and investment decisions, including through the **Nutrition Information Systems (NIS) brief**, which provided a common reference to support more consistent and credible use of nutrition evidence by decision-makers.

In contexts including **Afghanistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Myanmar**, through situation analysis, NASC TA enabled clearer identification of geographic hotspots, vulnerable groups, and critical information gaps, informing the prioritisation of nutrition-relevant actions across agriculture, health, food security, and social protection in both humanitarian and development settings.

In **Zambia**, NASC TA synthesised fragmented evidence into an independent assessment of nutrition priorities, gaps and options, informing high-level dialogue and shaping future programming directions, including the UK–Zambia Poverty Reduction Pledge.

Afghanistan Advocacy Briefing Note 1: Restrictions on Women and Girls: Implications and Recommendations

Nutrition Action for Systemic Change
Briefing Series: Nutrition Outcomes in Afghanistan

BRIEFING NOTE 1:
Restrictions on Women and Girls: Implications and Recommendations

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- 1. **Restrictions have significantly worsened nutrition-related challenges** with widespread adverse effects across areas such as women's and girls' health, education, malnutrition, economic empowerment, income, and decision-making abilities. Restrictions will likely to occur from existing practices, and reduced access to essential services for both women and children.
- 2. **Threats to the nutrition and wellbeing of women and girls in Afghanistan, caused by increased restrictions, are key risks to undo the progress made in reducing child and maternal mortality over the past 30 years.**
- 3. **The ban on girls' education is devastating, leading to increased child mortality and the future pipeline of female professionals in health, education and other important sectors.**
- 4. **Adaptive mitigating programming approaches are effective in the short/medium term but risky financially and opportunity cost.**
- 5. **Evidence-based advocacy needs to be strengthened.**

Urgent action is needed to sustain funding, safeguard existing health and nutrition programmes, expand culturally acceptable, community-led education, and strengthen advocacy to ensure girls can return to schools and women can work in health and other essential service sectors, including nutrition, and

"FCDO Afghanistan can clearly see the impact of DAI's contribution to the Food Security and Nutrition Dialogue Series in 2025"

Charlie Walker, FCDO Afghanistan



Key Deliverables

Review summaries (12 programmes multisectoral + 9 commercial agriculture)

Scoping and recommendation reports for programme prioritisation in Afghanistan, Nigeria, Myanmar, and Ethiopia

Nutrition Information Systems: lessons learnt from previous TA support

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning of nutrition-related outcomes across FCDO portfolio



IMPACT

- **Nutrition Integration and Global Compact:** Portfolio-level TA addressed gaps in country offices' capacity to assess and apply nutrition integration across sectors, directly informing the development of the Global Nutrition Integration Compact, launched in 2025 to address systemic gaps in nutrition integration.
- **Commercial Agriculture:** Strengthened the evidence base for integrating nutrition considerations into investment decisions and identifying policy reform options with potential climate–nutrition co-benefits.
- **Ethiopia:** NIS-informed analysis translated fragmented nutrition evidence into a coherent set of country-level priorities, contributing to strengthened engagement with partners around priority actions. Subsequent analysis consolidated nutrition evidence and financing information into clear planning options, supporting internal prioritisation and decision-making on the use of limited resources.
- **Afghanistan:** sustained TA for the Food Security and Nutrition Dialogue Series enabled consensus-based, multi-sectoral prioritisation of nutrition and food security actions. Evidence and analysis fed directly into the London Compact and informed FCDO's internal portfolio decisions in a rapidly evolving and constrained context.
- **Myanmar:** Analysis provided independent confirmation of existing concerns about the nutrition situation in Rakhine and a practical reference point for senior decision-making, strengthening the case for more joined-up approaches across nutrition-relevant FCDO programmes.
- **Nigeria:** 2024 analysis informed evidence-based geographic prioritisation for the Multi-sectoral Integrated Resilience Programme extension in Zamfara, balancing malnutrition burden, flood exposure, insecurity and feasibility, and strengthening Local Government Authority-level service mapping and coordination.
- **MEL brief:** Supported more consistent consideration of nutrition integration and monitoring across FCDO programmes in Afghanistan via the MEL Community of Practice.



OPPORTUNITIES

- **Strengthening portfolio-level prioritisation under constraint:** As funding envelopes tighten and programmes increasingly span multiple sectors, there is scope for FCDO to apply more consistent, evidence-based prioritisation across portfolios and geographies. Building on existing screening, integration assessment and NIS-informed analysis, FCDO could strengthen how nutrition relevance is identified and addressed within existing decision-making processes, particularly in country offices with limited specialist nutrition capacity.
- **Sustaining evidence-informed decision-making as advisory capacity reduces:** In contexts where in-country advisory footprints are shrinking, continued access to independent technical analysis could help FCDO maintain evidence-informed dialogue with partners, support negotiation with implementing agencies, and strengthen the quality of internal briefings and decisions. This function becomes increasingly important as choices are made under tighter resource constraints and reduced on-the-ground capacity.
- **Developing operationally realistic nutrition approaches for fragile and conflict-affected settings:** There is an opportunity for FCDO to further develop and test low-burden, operationally realistic nutrition approaches for fragile and conflict-affected settings, where access, data and institutional capacity are highly constrained. Future work could focus on defining minimum viable nutrition actions, calibrating analytical expectations, and supporting structured reflection during implementation to generate decision-useful learning under high uncertainty.



Policy, influence and change among FCDO, partner governments and other actors

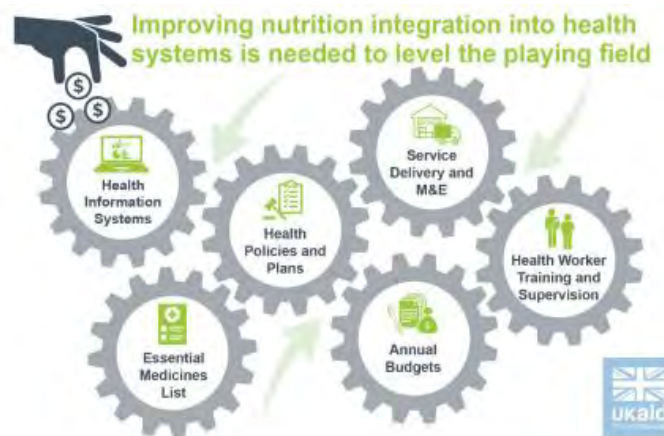
The visibility of nutrition in global priorities, national development strategies and sector plans remains low compared to health, climate resilience, human capital and economic growth, and agriculture and food systems, despite nutrition being a foundational driver of outcomes across these agendas. In 2025, global moments such as the N4G, the Food Systems Summit Stocktaking and the extension of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition elevated political attention to nutrition, but this has not consistently translated into stronger embedding within core policy, planning and investment systems. As a result, nutrition continues to be framed as enabling other agendas rather than shaping them, limiting its influence on decision-making and resource allocation.

NASC TA focused on influencing how nutrition is positioned within policy priorities, decision-making and resource allocation across FCDO, partner governments and global actors.

Repositioning nutrition within policy priorities and decision-making

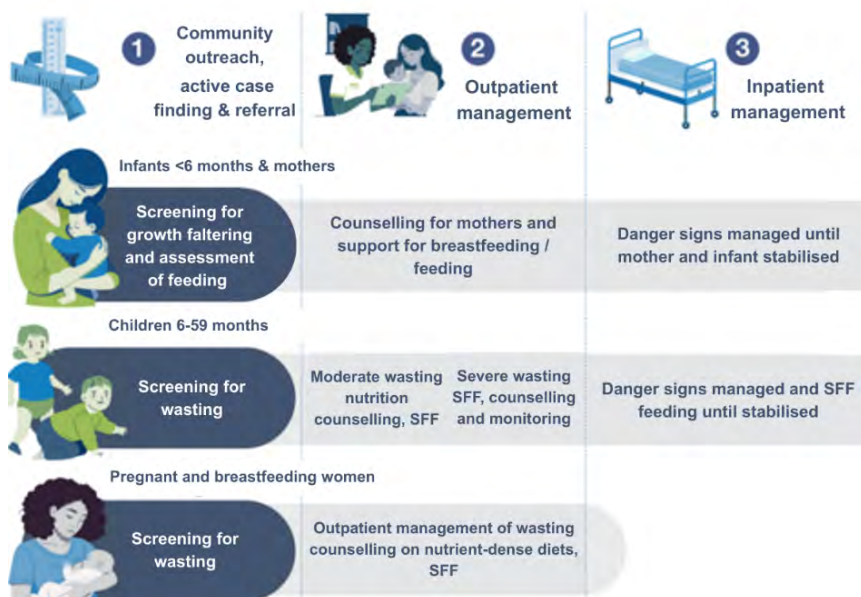
In **Somalia**, NASC TA informed the collaboration between FCDO and UNICEF on integrating nutrition more effectively within the Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS), strengthening attention to maternal nutrition, nutrition counselling, and early identification and management of wasting within Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health services.

A framing paper and advocacy tool on integrating nutrition into Primary Health Care (PHC) within the **Universal Health Coverage** (UHC) agenda supported FCDO's internal consideration of nutrition in health system and financing discussions. Case studies enriched the paper with real-world implementation insights from Pakistan and Nigeria.



Embedding nutrition within institutions, programmes and investment decisions

Adapted from FCDO internal guidance for child wasting



Internal guidance notes on the prevention and treatment of **child wasting** were developed for the FCDO to strengthen the positioning of wasting beyond humanitarian contexts and to support more consistent consideration of prevention and health system integration within primary health care and policy dialogue.

NASC TA to **FAO** helped translate corporate nutrition commitments into a time-bound action plan, clarifying priorities and aligning strategic ambition with operational delivery, thereby strengthening nutrition considerations in investment and programme decision-making.

The **Do No Harm** assignment synthesised evidence and developed a framework to support a more systematic identification and management of nutrition risks within development programmes and DFI investments. In parallel, work with the **World Bank** strengthened the evidence base linking jobs, agri-food investments and nutrition outcomes, informing policy dialogue and next-stage analysis to support more systematic consideration of nutrition within job-focused investment strategies.



Key Deliverables

Somalia Nutrition Integration in EPHS – Training of Trainers (ToT) package
Advocacy paper on Nutrition Integration in PHC/UHC and case studies from Nigeria and Pakistan

Nutrition Integration Action Plan (FAO)

Child Wasting: Internal FCDO Technical Guidance Note

Do No Harm: Framework & Evidence

Nutrition Job Creation (World Bank)



IMPACT

- **Somalia:** NASC TA clarified practical entry points for integrating nutrition within the EPHS and tested these in the ToT. This strengthened joint understanding among partners, UNICEF, and government actors, providing a reference used to inform programme design discussions and internal FCDO dialogue on integrated health and nutrition delivery.
- **UHC / PHC:** The advocacy paper provided FCDO with clearer, evidence-based framing to support policy dialogue on nutrition integration within PHC and UHC agendas, strengthening how nutrition is positioned in discussions with country teams, donor partners and SUN Donor Network members. It also contributed to a [policy paper](#) and a [blog post](#) on “*A diagonal approach to integrating nutrition in health systems*” produced by the Centre for Global Development.
- **FAO:** Nutrition integration is central to the new *Vision and Approach to Nutrition* within the Food and Nutrition Division of FAO, with dedicated clusters on nutrition integration, dietary data and nutrient guidance established. Coordination improved across divisions on gender, youth engagement, nutrition, and biodiversity.
- **Child wasting:** The child wasting assignment strengthened internal clarity within FCDO on how wasting prevention and management should be positioned within health systems, supporting more consistent policy dialogue across health, humanitarian and nutrition teams.
- **Do No Harm:** The framework provides a tool for early screening and accountability for FCDO programme design and appraisal to ensure that investments for improving economies, livelihoods, and food systems do not inadvertently negatively impact nutrition outcomes.
- **Jobs and nutrition:** The Nutrition-Related Jobs assignment provided the World Bank with an evidence-based framework linking agri-food investments, job creation and nutrition outcomes, informing economic framing of nutrition-relevant investments and the design of subsequent analytical work.



OPPORTUNITIES

- **Sustaining and scaling nutrition integration within health systems:** There is scope to build on the Somalia EPHS integration work through targeted follow-on TA to embed nutrition within multi-year programme design, logframes and learning frameworks. The ToT model could be adapted for use in other contexts to support sustainability and mitigate funding and capacity constraints.
- **Strengthening system-wide coherence on nutrition within PHC and UHC:** The nutrition integration framing developed for health systems and UHC provides a foundation for more consistent policy dialogue with partners, such as UNICEF and WHO, on embedding nutrition within PHC systems, service delivery standards and training. Further application could support greater coherence across health, humanitarian and nutrition portfolios, particularly in contexts transitioning away from stand-alone humanitarian delivery models.
- **Strengthening risk-aware investments and programme design:** The Do No Harm Framework for Nutrition could be further strengthened through targeted clarification and limited applied testing. A short companion note could clarify interpretation across humanitarian and fragile or conflict-affected settings, and piloting at concept or business case stage could improve usability and proportionality in programme design and risk management.
- **Advancing the nutrition–jobs evidence base within agri-food investment strategies:** A second phase of work with the World Bank aims to use the Joint Impact Model to quantify job creation potential across nutritious food value chains and support demand-driven country analysis, with FCDO continuing as a partner.
- **Positioning nutrition within climate policy and financing systems:** Opportunities exist to support governments to position nutrition within existing climate policy, planning and financing architectures.



Accessing diversified and sustainable finance for nutrition

As overseas development assistance tightens, improving nutrition outcomes increasingly depends on accessing diversified financing sources and embedding nutrition within domestic budget and financing systems. This requires engagement beyond health ministries, including ministries of finance, environment and agriculture, to position nutrition within non-traditional financing pathways. The 2025 Nutrition for Growth commitments reflect this shift, with countries placing greater emphasis on domestic resource mobilisation and on aligning nutrition with climate and other external financing agendas.

Positioning nutrition within climate policy and external financing pathways

In **Bangladesh** and **Madagascar**, NASC TA strengthened the positioning of nutrition within national climate policy and financing processes, improving coordination among climate, nutrition, and food systems actors and advancing nutrition’s readiness for inclusion in climate-relevant investment pipelines and policy processes. This work supported clearer articulation of climate–nutrition co-benefits and engagement with climate counterparts and financing actors, strengthening nutrition’s credibility within emerging climate financing agendas.

Peer-to-peer learning webinar: positioning nutrition to access climate finance



NASC TA also supported the development and dissemination of **Unlocking Climate Finance for Nutrition: A Tool for Country Action**, providing countries with practical guidance to integrate nutrition into national climate finance systems and progress from policy recognition towards financing readiness. Uptake through global dissemination and translation strengthened access to fund-relevant guidance aligned with SUN 4.0 and FCDO nutrition integration objectives.

Unlocking climate finance for nutrition: how to use the tool for country action in 5 steps



Strengthening domestic resource mobilisation and financing systems for nutrition

In **Nigeria**, NASC TA worked with the Nutrition Technical Team to develop a **Nutrition Resource Mobilisation Strategy** to strengthen government-led approaches to domestic nutrition financing and align nutrition priorities with public financial management systems. The strategy provided an implementation-ready framework to support sustained domestic financing for nutrition within existing national planning and budgeting processes.



Key Deliverables

Unlocking Climate Finance for Nutrition: A Tool for Country Action

Bangladesh and Madagascar scoping reports & workshop reports

Peer-to-peer learning webinar: Positioning nutrition to access climate finance: Lessons from Bangladesh and Madagascar

Nigeria mobilisation and financing strategy



IMPACT

- **Bangladesh:** Nutrition is now mentioned 23 times in NDC 3.0, positioned in climate financing discussions and climate budget tagging, enabling more credible engagement with climate finance mechanisms.
- **Madagascar:** Established a shared climate–nutrition evidence base and coordination framework, improving readiness for policy engagement and financing discussions and reframing nutrition around climate co-benefits
- **Global tools:** The climate finance navigation tool translated climate–nutrition policy recognition into financing readiness by providing fund-specific pathways for engaging climate finance mechanisms.
- **Global learning:** Sequenced global and peer-to-peer webinars (over 300 participants) increased countries' operational confidence to move from climate–nutrition policy intent towards financing readiness, by clarifying finance pathways and entry points. A dedicated webinar on integrating nutrition into social protection programmes, showcased NASC guidance, global learning and engaged 65 participants.
- **Nigeria:** NASC support delivered an implementation-ready framework for coordinated domestic resource mobilisation for nutrition, strengthening government ownership by aligning priorities with public financial management systems and clarifying institutional roles and sequencing.



OPPORTUNITIES

- **Embedding nutrition in climate-relevant public finance:** Experience from Bangladesh and Madagascar suggests scope to deepen engagement with national budget processes, climate budget tagging and public financial management systems to institutionalise nutrition within climate-relevant spending.
- **Supporting progression from policy intent to financing readiness:** As countries move from policy recognition of nutrition–climate linkages towards financing readiness, demand is likely to increase for practical support that translates integration intent into credible investment pathways. The climate finance navigation tool and peer learning offer an opportunity to provide more structured, staged support to countries at different levels of readiness, helping move them closer to accessing and benefiting from climate finance.
- **Consolidating country learning through global platforms:** At global level, continued peer learning through SUN platforms offers a mechanism to consolidate country experience, clarify financing pathways, and reduce transaction costs for engagement with climate finance.
- **Strengthening domestic resource mobilisation for nutrition:** The Nigeria resource mobilisation work demonstrates how structured diagnostics and government-led prioritisation can support coordinated domestic financing for nutrition. Similar approaches could support other countries to move from fragmented funding efforts towards clearer sequencing and institutional ownership.

FCDO Nutrition Programme Timeline 2010 – 2026

FCDO BUSINESS CASE	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME	DATE	GLOBAL MOMENTS	SUN PHASE
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR NUTRITION (TAN) PROGRAMME (2015-2023)	MQSUN Support to FCDO with some TA to SUN Movement	2010 12' 13'	2010 - Scaling up Nutrition Movement Established 2012 - World Health Assembly Global Nutrition Targets adopted 2013 - Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit, London, United Kingdom	SUN 1.0: Establishment & Scale-up (2012-2015)
	MQSUN+ TA to FCDO and SUN Movement	2015 16' 17' 18'	2015 - UN General Assembly adopts the SDGs (SDG 2.2) 2016 - UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) launched 2017 - Global Nutrition Summit, Rome (N4G follow-up) 2018 - SUN Global Gathering, Nepal	SUN 2.0: Results & Accountability (2016-2020)
	Technical Assistance for Systemic Action (Support to FCDO) 7 Quarterly Reports 3 Annual Reports 2021 - (Sep 2020 - May 2021) 2022 - (Jun 2021 - Jun 2022) 1 Final Report 2023 - (Sep 2020 - Jun 2023)	2020 21' 22'	2020 - Global Nutrition Report released 2021 - Global SUN Movement Strategy 2021-2025 launched 2021 - Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit 2021 - FCDO launches: Health Systems Strengthening for Global Health Security and Universal Health Coverage Position Paper 2021 - FCDO launches: Ending Preventable Deaths of Mothers, Babies and Children by 2030: Approach Paper 2022 - The UK Government's Strategy for International Development	SUN 3.0: Transformation & Resilience (2021-2025)
NUTRITION ACTION FOR SYSTEMIC CHANGE (2023-2030)	Nutrition Action for Systemic Change (NASC) Annual report May 2025 4 Quarterly Reports	2023	2023 - SDG Summit (midpoint review)	SUN 3.0: Transformation & Resilience (2021-2025)
	Nutrition Action for Systemic Change (NASC2) End of NASC Report and Impact Brief 4 Quarterly Reports	2024 25'	2025 - UN Decade of Action on Nutrition extended to 2030 2025 - Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit and Launch of Nutrition Integration Compact 2025 - World Health Assembly nutrition target review	
		2026 2030		SUN 4.0: Strategic Refresh (2026-2030)

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