

sustainable agriculture) can also be related to nutrition, albeit more indirectly. Identification of nutrition-related activities through the SDG focus field necessitates reporting at the target level.

The OECD nutrition policy marker

The nutrition policy marker informs of how nutrition objectives are mainstreamed in development co-operation activities. The marking is based on a scoring system to distinguish between activities that have nutrition as the principal objective (score 2) and activities that have nutrition as a significant objective (score 1). The marker can be applied to activities in any sector (excluding administrative costs). Core contributions to multilateral institutions are excluded from marking. Each activity is a unique record in the database and it can provide information about a project or a programme (or part of a project or programme).

II. Definition and eligibility criteria

Activities marked with the nutrition policy marker should comply with the following definition and eligibility criteria⁶. The key terms used in the definition are explained in Table 2.

Table 1 - Nutrition policy marker - definition and eligibility criteria

Definition	A project should be identified as nutrition-related when it is intended to address the <u>immediate</u> or <u>underlying</u> determinants of malnutrition. This can encompass a range of projects across a variety of sectors, including humanitarian interventions, maternal health, WASH and agriculture.
Eligibility Criteria	A project is eligible for the nutrition policy marker if: 1) It is reported under the 12240 basic nutrition purpose code. OR 2) It contributes to a nutrition-sensitive outcome AND the project documentation includes an explicit nutrition objective or indicator.

Table 2 - Explanatory terms⁷ (examples are non-exhaustive)

Immediate determinants of malnutrition include	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate dietary intake; - Inadequate feeding practices or; - Inadequate access to food.
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⁶ See: [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)52/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)52/en/pdf)

⁷ This table is based on the explanatory table included in the statistical directives, further developed to include additional examples.

Underlying determinants of malnutrition include	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food security; - Adequate caregiving resources at the maternal, household and community levels; - Access to health services and a safe and hygienic environment.
Nutrition-sensitive outcomes include	<p>Individual level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved access to nutritious food for women, adolescent girls and/or children; - Improved diet in quality and/or quantity for a target population; - Improved access to nutritious food for a target population; - Improved access for a target population to water, sanitation and hygiene; - Improved access to education/school for adolescent girls; - Improved knowledge/awareness on nutrition for relevant audiences; - Improved empowerment of women; - Improved access to primary health care for women, adolescent girls and children; - Improved access to child care (beyond health care). <p>National level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved governance of nutrition; - Increased nutrition-sensitive legislation; - Increased scientific research with nutrition objectives.
Nutrition objectives include	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve access to more diversified nutritional diets and food; - Improve the nutritional status of a target population; - Improve infant and young child feeding practices; - Improve access to management of acute malnutrition.
Nutrition indicators include	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevalence of stunting amongst children under five; - Prevalence of overweight; - Food Consumption Score; - Prevalence of severely underweight children under 5 years old; - % of acutely malnourished children under-5 years old enrolled in feeding programme; - Prevalence of anaemia among women in childbearing age; - Minimum dietary diversity for women; - Minimum acceptable diet for children; - % of exclusive breastfeeding; - Number of improved policies / programmes / plans for food security and nutrition.

III. Scoring

The nutrition policy marker uses the same scoring methodology as the other policy and Rio markers in the CRS statistical framework, which is based on the following principles:

- The scoring is based on three values (Table 3 and Figure 1):

Score 2 - Nutrition is the **principal objective**;

Score 1 - Nutrition is a **significant objective**;

Score 0 - The activity has been is screened but **it does not target nutrition**.

Activities that have not been screened should be left blank (NULL) and not marked 0 by default.

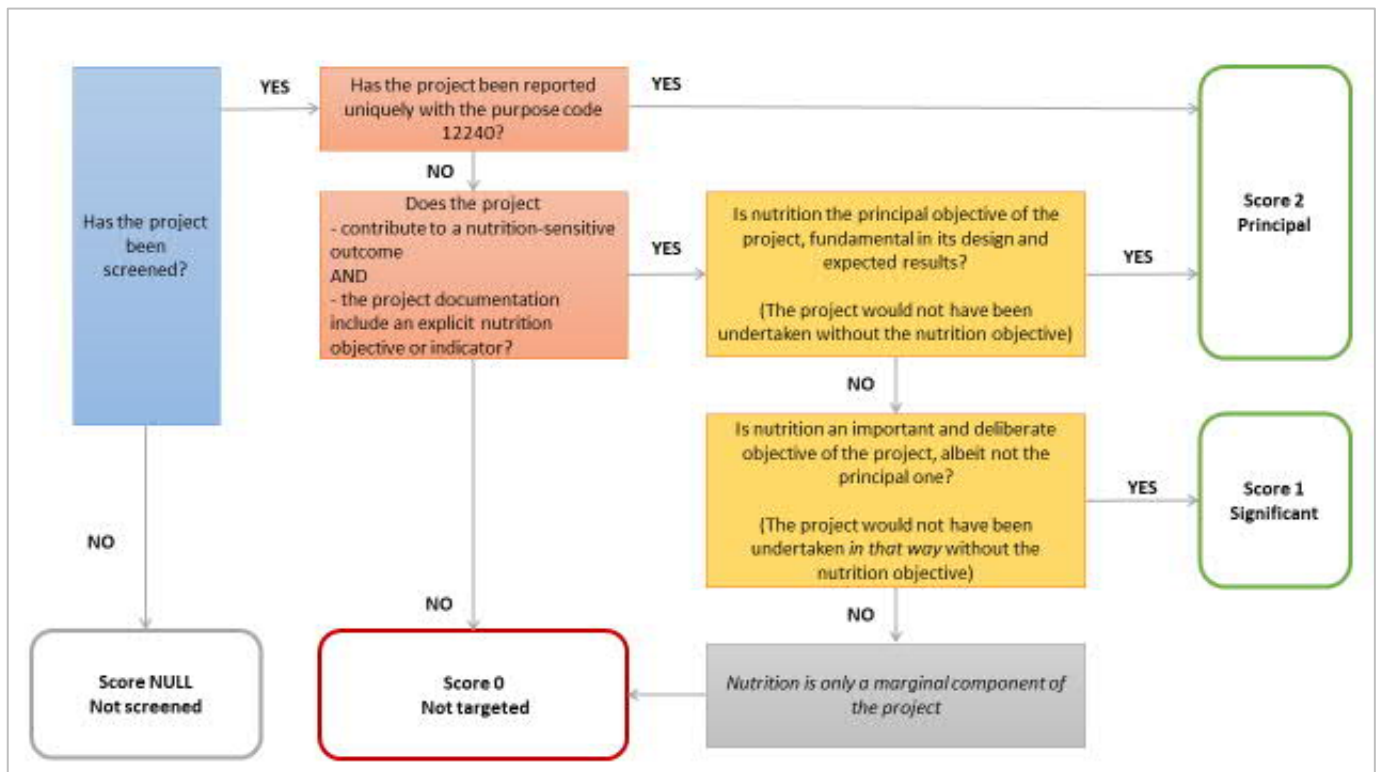
Examples of scoring are provided in Annex I.

Table 3 - Scoring system of the OECD-DAC nutrition policy marker

<p>Principal objective (score 2)</p>	<p>Nutrition is the principal objective of the project and is fundamental in its design and expected results. The project would not have been undertaken without the nutrition objective. The entire project, in addition to other objectives, is designed with the principal intention to have a positive impact of advancing nutrition.</p> <p>All projects reported under the 12240 basic nutrition purpose code are scored “principal” by default (unless multiple purpose codes are used)⁸.</p>
<p>Significant objective (score 1)</p>	<p>Nutrition is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project.</p> <p>The nutrition objective must be explicit in the project documentation, i.e. it cannot be implicit or assumed. The project, in addition to other objectives, is designed to have a positive impact on advancing nutrition.</p>
<p>Not targeted (score 0)</p>	<p>The project has been screened against the marker but has not been found to target nutrition in any significant way.</p>
<p>Not screened (score NULL)</p>	<p>The project has not been screened. The field is left empty.</p>

⁸ The Secretariat does not apply a default value to the policy markers if multiple purposes codes are used.

Figure 1 - Nutrition policy marker decision tree



- Projects identified with the purpose code 12240 should be scored principal by default (if no multiple purpose codes are used).
- The scoring is of a qualitative nature.

The scoring reflects the level of mainstreaming of nutrition in development co-operation activities, not an exact quantification of the financial support to nutrition. The data should be read as the number/volume (or share) of activities that have nutrition as a principal/significant objective, rather than the amount of financing devoted to it (see box Box 1 below on the quantitative coefficients applied by the Sun Donors Network).

- The scoring does not measure the impact of the activities.

All other things being equal, the impact of an activity with a principal score (score 2) is not necessarily greater than the impact an activity with a significant score (score 1). The OECD-DAC CRS statistical framework collects data on the “inputs” of development co-operation activities. The database is not linked to results frameworks, impact indicators or ex-post evaluations.

- Data reporters should base their scoring decision on an assessment of the objectives of the activity, as described in the activity documentation.

The nutrition objective should be clearly mentioned in the written documentation that forms the basis for the agreement to provide funding. The documentation could be the actual project or programme