


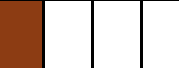


UGANDA

SUN Country Summary | September 2012

Uganda joined the SUN Movement March 2011

MEASURING PROGRESS IN UGANDA

	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
UGANDA				

Indicator 1: Bringing people into a shared space for action (the multi-stakeholder platform)

The **convening body** is the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and is directly responsible for the coordination of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP), which was approved by Cabinet (and co-authored) launched by H.E. the President in November 2011. The OPM uses the coordination structures specified in the UNAP.

The coordination of UNAP in the OPM is linked with different platforms and committees including: the Cabinet Sub-Committee, the Food and Nutrition Council comprised of Permanent Secretaries of the 8 Implementing Ministries (the Ministry of Local Government, of Education and Sports, or Health, of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, of Trade Industry and Cooperatives, of Gender Labour and Social Development, of Labour and Social Development, of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, and the Office of the Prime Minister) , and the **Multi-Sectoral Technical Coordination Committee**, which comprises eight implementing line ministries, the National Planning Authority, development partners, civil society organizations (CSOs), academia and the private sector. The UNAP Implementation Secretariat in the Department of Policy Implementation and Coordination is facilitating the actual coordination and receives technical support from REACH and other partners including UNICEF, USAID and Irish Aid.

The **SUN Focal Point** is the Permanent Secretary and Accounting Officer of the Office of the Prime Minister, who convenes the multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platform on a quarterly basis. The platform undertakes policy, technical and programmatic decisions and ensures that the implementation of nutrition programmes and activities are aligned to the UNAP through coordination meetings, quarterly progress reports and on-going monitoring exercises. The SUN Focal Point has committed for the next 12 months to mobilize resources for the implementation of UNAP’s Implementation Plan, to support or establish national and district level coordination structures and to establish mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the UNAP. The 3 expectations of the SUN Focal Person from Uganda’s participation in the SUN movement over the next 12 months include the mobilization of sufficient resources for the UNAP implementation, support for the development of the M&E framework and the

establishment of community-based initiatives. The REACH facilitators are members of the Multi-Sectoral Technical Working Group.

The **donor convener** for SUN is USAID. Additional donors include DFID, IRISH AID, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO and the World Bank. Development partners have separate platforms such as: the Health Development Partners Group, the Social Protection Donor Group, REACH working group and the Development Partners Sectoral Committees. A Development Partners' Nutrition Committee is being formed following a written request by the Office of the Prime Minister.

The **UN Agency facilitation mechanism** is REACH. The UN Agencies established an Inter-agency nutrition Technical Working Group (TWG) in 2011. One of their priorities is to ensure alignment between UNDAF (2010-2014) and UNAP for improved nutrition outcomes.

UCCO-SUN (Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Scaling Up Nutrition) is a consortium of international, national and local **civil society organizations** engaged in the SUN movement. UCCO SUN exhibited at the first Uganda CSO Fair 6-7 June 2011 raising its profile and solidifying its identity. UCCOSUN lobbied the Speaker of Parliament and as a result a section of MPs have advocated for improved legislature to prioritize Maternal, Infant and Young Children Nutrition (MIYCN). Subsequently, the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) assembly agenda hosted in Uganda from the 31 March to 5 April 2012 included a side meeting on nutrition issues. UCCO-SUN members are also involved in engaging district leaders in a series of nutrition dialogues with the overall aim of initiating multi-sectoral planning, implementation, coordination and accountability for nutrition. Twenty parliamentarians were supported through the Parliamentary Forum for Children to visit communities and sensitize government officials on underlying determining factors of malnutrition.

The Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) is an umbrella organization for the **private sector**. Members of the private sector engaging in nutrition related activities are members of the PSFU. Representatives are mostly involved in food fortification and are doing a gap assessment for capacity to enroll new industries to receive support for fortification. This will build sustainability for fortification activities in the country. The focus of the Private Sector Foundation has been on sensitizing businesses on their social corporate responsibility towards increasing the health of the population with particular emphasis of mothers and children as vulnerable groups. The PSFU are represented in Multi-Sectoral Technical Coordination Committee.

Seven universities, one agricultural college, one paramedical school and one nurse's school are part of the **academic sector** involved in capacity building for nutrition. They conduct various trainings, running diploma, Bachelors and master's degrees. Starting September 2012, the Mulago Paramedical Schools, which are housed at the national referral hospital launched and implemented a diploma in clinical nutrition at community level. Universities supplement and inform government policy in nutrition by carrying out research studies.

Indicator 1 Status: 4

Indicator 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Since 2011 Uganda has a Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016) for scaling-up multi-sector efforts to establish a strong nutrition foundation for Uganda's development. This plan is consistent with national

priorities laid out in the National Development Plan as well as sectoral priorities. The Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy are being revised in line with this plan. Many nutrition-specific guidelines cover infant and young child nutrition and feeding, maternal nutrition, and care and support for people living with HIV and TB.

Nutrition-sensitive policies are extensive, updated and cover all key sectors including poverty reduction and development (National Development Plan 2010 and a Vision 2040 as a draft), public health (National Health Policy and Strategic Investment Plan 2010), agriculture and food security (Agriculture Sector and Rural Development Strategies with a National Agriculture Policy being drafted), education (School Health and Nutrition Policy 2011 and other policies on HIV prevention in education and sport sectors, school health and school feeding), and social protection (Social Protection Policy is being drafted and strategic plans for social development sector, for interventions for orphans and other vulnerable children). A Uganda Gender Policy has existed since 2007 and a Functional Literacy Policy was adopted in 2010.

Existing national legislation with a bearing on nutrition includes: mandatory food fortification (which covers wheat, maize flour and oil), The Education Act of 2010 which clarifies the role of a parent in the feeding of children, an overarching HIV/AIDS Bill was drafted in 2009, the Food and Nutrition Security Bill (2003) which is to be reviewed, the maternity protection law provides 60 days (approximately 9 weeks) of maternity leave, and the International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes (BMS) which has just been updated to take care of new norms.

Indicator 2 Status: 3

Indicator 3: Aligning programmes around a Common Results Framework

The Uganda National Action Plan Framework comprehensively addresses five objectives that cover all relevant sectors that have a bearing on improved nutrition at all levels.

Objective 1 to improve access to and utilization of maternal, infant and young child feeding, is led by the Ministry of Health and has two strategies. The first strategy covers all nutrition specific interventions while the second strategy addresses gender and socio-cultural aspects to improve feeding practices.

Objective 2 to enhance consumption of diverse diets comprehensively addresses food availability, access, use and sustainability for improved nutrition through three strategies. The first strategy promotes increased production of nutritious food at community and household level and is led by the Ministry of Agriculture. The second strategy enhances post-harvest handling and storage of nutritious food and is led by the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry. One action is specific to involvement of the private sector in the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of appropriate post-harvest handling and storage technologies. The third strategy aims to promote the consumption of nutritious food. It includes actions for the promotion of fortified foods and for the local production of Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF).

Objective 3 aims to protect households from the impact of shocks and other vulnerabilities that affect their nutritional status. It includes one strategy on preparedness plans to monitor for shocks and to assure that nutrition is accounted for in responses, and also promotes decreasing vulnerability by

mainstreaming food and nutrition considerations for rural and urban areas and one strategy on social protection including social transfers and school meals in vulnerable areas.

Objective 4 aims to strengthen the policy, legal and institutional frameworks and the capacity to effectively plan, implement, monitor and evaluate nutrition programmes. The first strategy focuses on the enactment of the Food and Nutrition Bill, the updating of nutrition policies and strategies and the development of various nutrition cadres through curriculum development. The second strategy aims to strengthen and harmonize the institutional framework from national to local level looking at coordination and capacity development. The third strategy aims to strengthen the human capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate food and nutrition programs. The third strategy specifically addresses the functioning of a food and nutrition M&E system to inform policy and programming. The fourth strategy looks at operational research for nutrition including research into indigenous food, food composition data and best practices for scaling up nutrition.

Objective 5 aims to create and maintain awareness on nutrition in the country. This looks specifically at communication under the first strategy and advocacy under the second strategy. In August 2012, an **Implementation Plan** was developed based on the UNAP. This UNAP Implementation Plan outlines specific interventions by sector against the five objectives of the UNAP. All the interventions are aligned with national priorities and are within the mandates for each sector. A costing exercise is underway to establish the indicative cost to roll out this plan.

A mapping exercise is being conducted to provide information on the actual implementation and alignment of programs and interventions within the UNAP framework.

The approach used by government to develop the UNAP Implementation Plan was based on the principle of ensuring alignment to national priorities and also across sectors. Partners under the UNAP are also using the Implementation Plan as a strategic framework for guiding what they are doing. The Feed the Future Initiative is an example of alignment among the Government of Uganda (GoU), USAID, private entities and other donors to implement a range of nutrition and food security interventions over 38 focus districts in the coming five years, concentrating on the development of maize, bean and coffee value chains.

Indicator 3 Status: 4

Indicator 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilization around a Common Results Framework

The UNAP has estimated its overall costs based on the strategic objectives therein. More detailed costing analyses are going to be undertaken in the upcoming costing and stakeholder mapping exercises.

Before the UNAP was available, sectors like Agriculture, Gender Labor and Social Development, Trade & Industry, Health, and Education received funds through their own sector budgets cover nutrition-sensitive interventions within their mandates. In addition, this financial year Government, through its ministry of finance will review the budgeting process, both at central and local government level, to include nutrition. The UNAP secretariat will in the future track and monitor these contributions using a multi-sectoral nutrition tracking mechanism.

The UNAP secretariat is already working with stakeholders to develop tools that will enable districts to plan and budget for nutrition appropriately.

OBJECTIVES	USD millions						US\$ thousands	% of total budget
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	TOTAL		
. Improve access to and utilisation of services related to maternal, infant, and young child nutrition	5,087	7,199	10,392	13,399	13,706	49,783	19,147	30.8
. Enhance consumption of diverse diets	1,227	3,777	4,817	5,127	6,777	21,726	8,356	13.4
. Protect households from the impact of shocks and other vulnerabilities that affect their nutritional status	920	6,920	9,960	13,030	15,080	45,910	17,658	28.4
. Strengthen the policy, legal, institutional framework and capacity to effectively plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate nutrition programmes	3,855	6,292	7,729	8,836	8,343	35,055	13,483	21.7
. Create awareness and maintain national interest and commitment to improve and support nutrition programmes in the country	1,595	1,733	1,835	1,938	2,040	9,140	3,515	5.7
TOTAL	12,684	25,921	34,734	42,330	45,946	161,614	62,159	100.0

Several donors have shown interest to support and fund the interventions foreseen in the UNAP. These include: USAID, DFID, Irish Aid, World Bank, CIDA and UN organizations.

Indicator 4 Status: 1