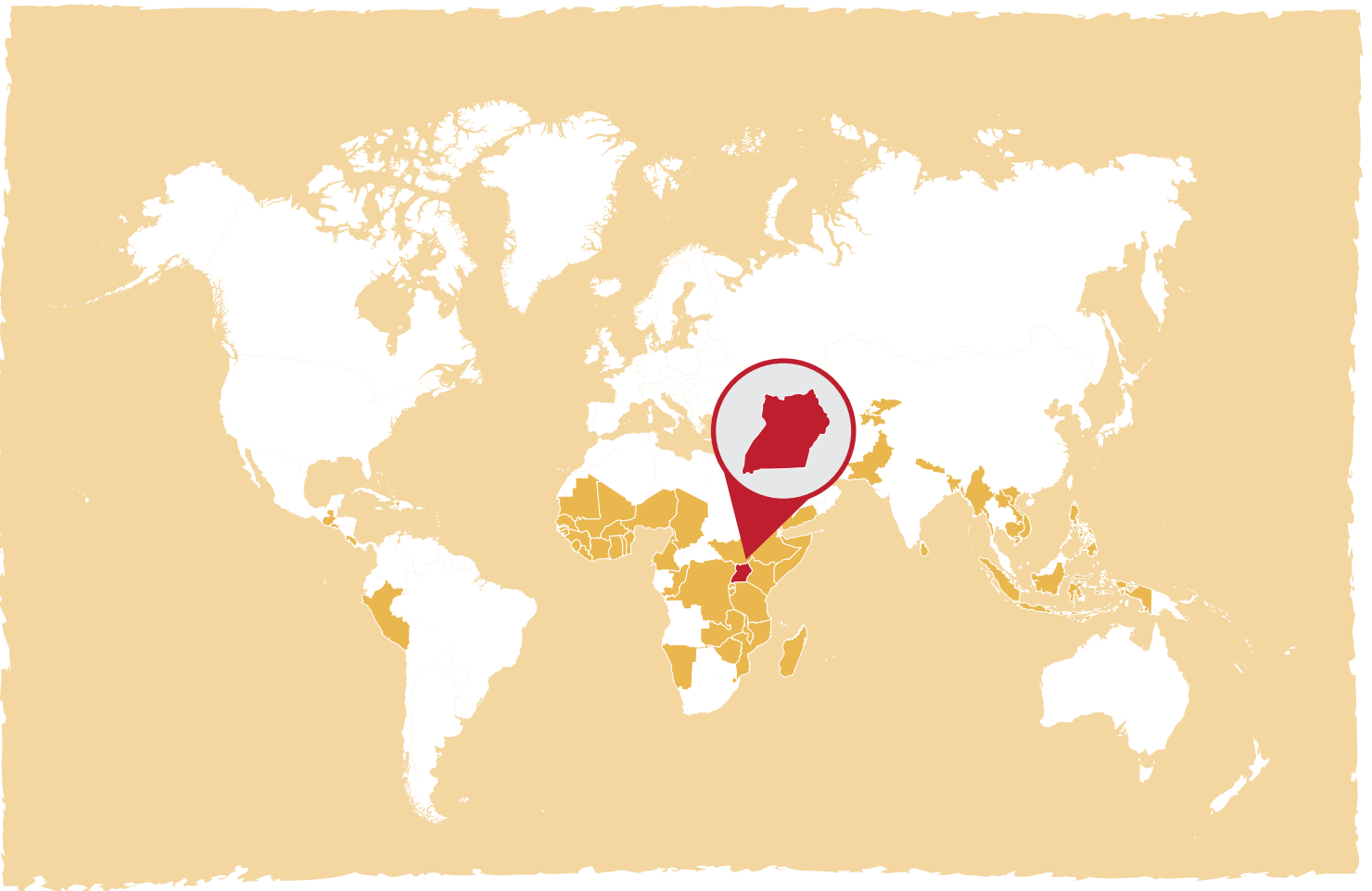


Uganda

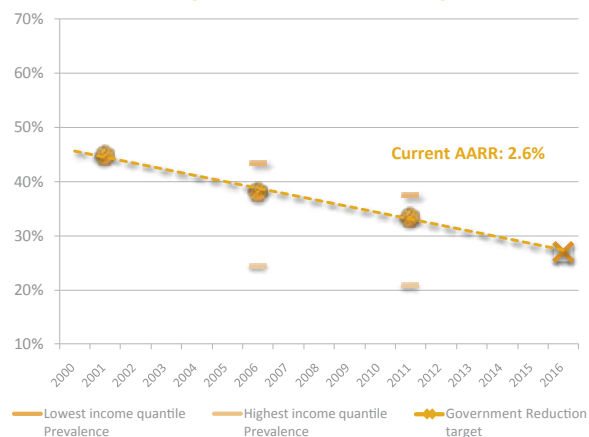


Joined: March 2011

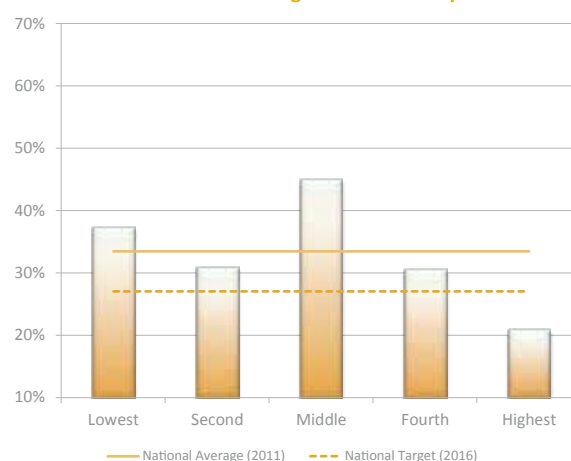


Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	34
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	6.6
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	1.90
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	1.40
Population growth rate (2010)	3.36%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2011)	
Low birth weight	10.2%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	63.2%
Under five stunting	33.7%
Under five wasting	4.8%
Under five overweight	3.8%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	5.8%
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	12.8%
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	1.9%
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	47.6%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	70.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	55.2%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	72.2%
Female employment rate	77.1%
Median age at first marriage	18.9
Access to skilled birth attendant	51.0%
Women who have first birth before age 18	22.8%
Fertility rate	5.6
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	26.20%
Income share held by lowest 20%	6.80%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,302.5
Energy from non-staples in supply	48.68%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	1.0
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	18.7%
Open defecation	9.6%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	70.0%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	5.3%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	12.6%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	572.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	1.54
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.35

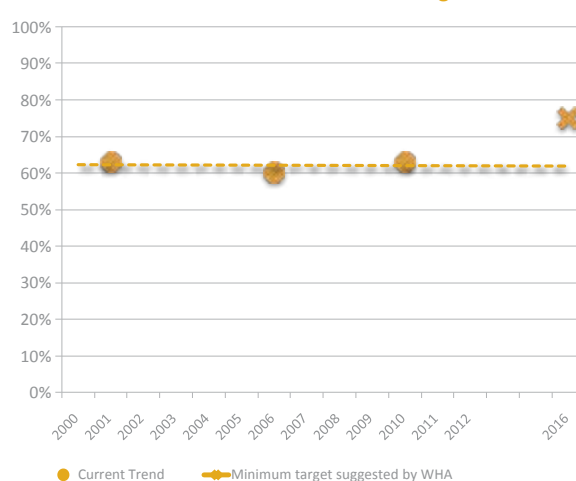
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



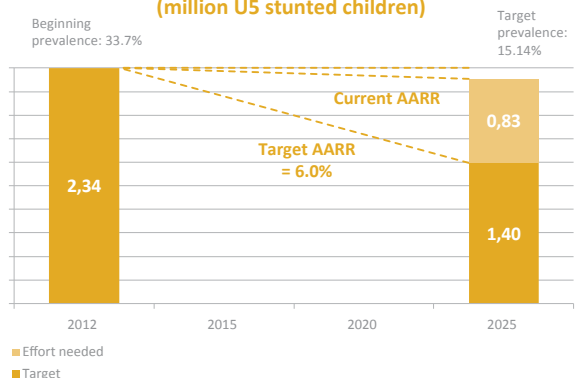
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Uganda shows high level commitment to scale up nutrition and . The Prime Minister is a nutrition champion. Uganda successfully created multi-sectoral mechanisms and is now focusing on more ambitious parameters such as their effective functioning. This explains the lower perception of progress in bringing stakeholders together compared to previous years. The Office of the Prime Minister is the convening body responsible for the coordination of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP). It hosts a Secretariat which supports coordination and monitoring of the UNAP.

The Multi-Sectoral Technical Coordination Committee (MSTCC) is the main nutrition multi-stakeholder platform in the country. It comprises eight implementing line ministries including the National Planning Authority, development partners, CSOs, the academia and the private sector. There are sector and district coordination committees, the Nutrition Development Partner's Coordination Committee, the Food and Nutrition Council – comprising of UNAP Sectors-and the Cabinet Sub-committee on Nutrition.

One third of the districts have Nutrition Coordination Committees. Multi-stakeholder engagement at the district and community levels is a priority. Nominating cultural and religious leaders as nutrition champions in their territories would be useful. Different UN agencies have established an Inter-agency Nutrition Technical Working Group to ensure alignment between their plans and national priorities. the Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Scaling Up Nutrition (UCCO-SUN) exists while the Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) is engaged in the SUN, mostly in food fortification. Strengthening the capacity of the UNAP Secretariat to monitor various activities is a priority.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The UNAP serves as the multi-sectoral common results framework for nutrition. Its implementation is ongoing with important involvement of Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Health, Trade and industry, Gender, Community and social development, Local Government, Ministry of Finance, and could be strengthened through the involvement of high level government officials and improved advocacy. The UNAP M&E framework is being developed with support from the World Bank, while its budgetary framework is partially completed.

District Nutrition Coordination Committees need to play an important role in UNAP rollout. To date, over 80 districts have now been oriented on their roles and mandate in implementation of UNAP

The conduction of a UNAP mid-term review is foreseen in 2014. Monitoring tools are being finalized while reporting of progress needs to be strengthened. A Nutrition Advocacy Strategy has been developed and has been combined with a Behavioural Change Communication Strategy as well as a Social Mobilization Strategy to form a complete National Communication Strategy for Nutrition.

This will be launched by the Prime Minister.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Following the development and implementation of the UNAP, a relevant and enabling policy framework is needed. An analysis has been carried out of all existing legal and policy documentation and an appropriate policy framework in line with the UNAP will be developed. The Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development has developed a policy on maternity leave which provides 60 days of maternity leavePolicyto support exclusive breastfeeding is under review.

Various nutrition-sensitive policies across key sectors exist, on social protection, community development, school-feeding: The Education Act, the Gender policy and the and early childhood development.

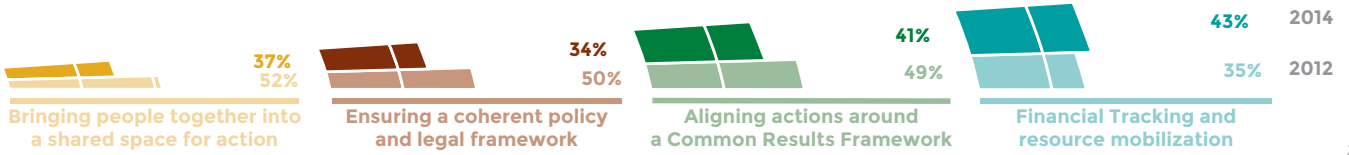
Existing national legislation with a bearing on nutrition include mandatory food fortification. The International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes has been updated.

Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

While the UNAP has already been costed, there is not a transparent mechanism to track nutrition expenditure. There is a lack of information on commitments from different stakeholders involved in nutrition. Despite donors being successfully engaged in the nutrition agenda, there are limited resources in support of Government programmes. UN agencies share financial information on nutrition activities and have started to coordinate their budgets. Building national capacity for financial tracking and develop an appropriate policy framework to guide nutrition financial management is a priority. It would be convenient to mobilize domestic resources for nutrition and to improve disbursements from donors. Financial tracking of nutrition investments could be enhanced by the development of financial guidelines and the establishment of sectoral nutrition budget lines.

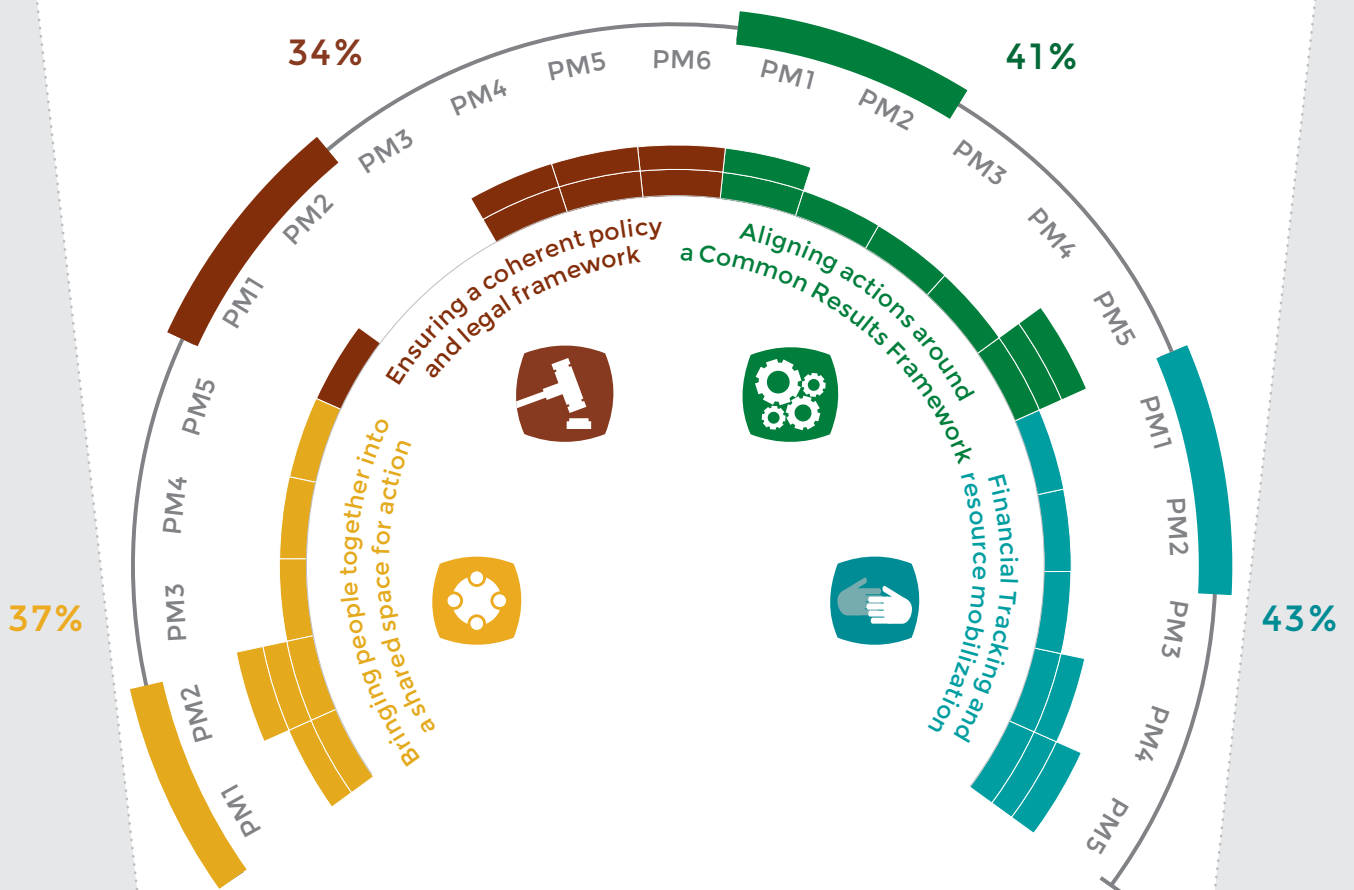
Progress Across Four SUN Processes Uganda

2012¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers



2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
²Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise