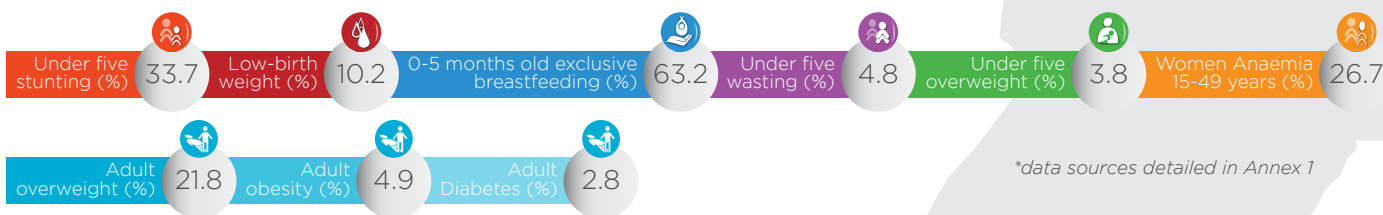




Joined: March 2011  
Population: 40.32 million

# Uganda



\*data sources detailed in Annex 1

## Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

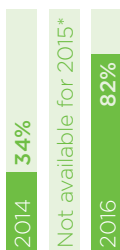
### Bringing people together into a shared space for action



In Uganda, multi-sectoral coordination for nutrition is happening both at the central and local level – through established and strengthened coordination structures. The national platform is anchored in the Office of the Prime Minister, and the District Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCCs) are

in place in all districts, with strengthened capacity to support the development of nutrition action plans supporting districts to ensure District Nutrition Action Plans are placed and prioritised in the District Development Plans. Further institutional and human capacity-building is needed.

### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



Nutrition is now a priority in all policies, for instance, in the Second National Development Plan (2015/16-2019/20), Uganda Vision 2040, the Health Sector Strategic Plan and the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan. A nutrition issue paper was

used to inform the development of the National Development Plan. A multi-sectoral Nutrition Policy and Strategy is being developed. Challenges still exist in terms of the implementation and enforcement of the legal framework in Uganda.

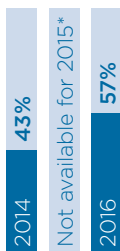
### Aligning actions around a common results framework



The Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016) has a Common Results Framework, with a draft monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. The development of a national nutrition information system can be seen as a key priority. At the sub-

national level, 55 districts are in the process of developing district nutrition action plans and M&E frameworks. Generally, there is need to build capacity for both coordination and M&E in Uganda.

### Financing tracking and resource mobilisation



The Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016) is costed, as are the sector-specific workplans. Sectors create quarterly reports where they show their planned expenditure. Partners are supporting the Government in identifying weak-

nesses and gaps, as well as mechanisms available for addressing these gaps. Although pledges normally are translated into actual payments, these are not adequate to cover all nutrition needs identified.



## 2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Support better data management (a national nutrition information system)
- Support cost estimates needed to implement actions, in addition to financial tracking at the national and/or sub-national level
- Support with the development of guidelines for a common results framework (CRF) at the sub-national level.