

JOINT-ASSESSMENT BY THE NATIONAL MULTI-
STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM,
IN LINE WITH THE SUN MONITORING,
EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING
(MEAL) SYSTEM

2018 REPORTING TEMPLATE



(APRIL 2017-APRIL 2018)

UGANDA

About the 2018 Joint-Assessment

We invite you to provide us with the following details, to help the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) better understand how inputs into the 2018 Joint-Assessment were compiled by stakeholders, and, to what extent this process is deemed useful.

Participants

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs to the Joint-Assessment in writing or verbally?

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	25
Civil society and implementing Partners	19
Donors / United Nations	3
Business	0
Science and academia	0
Other (please specify)	

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To generate input to the report, the participants were put in four groups' based on the four SUN processes Group 1,2 ,3 and 4. In each group carried an assessment of the process allocated and then each group made a presentation for plenary discussions. After plenary discussions comments from the plenary by were incorporated on 23rd July, 2018.

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? **47 participants**

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male **(24 Males and 23 Females)**

Process

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?

Step	Format			
Collection	Meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input type="checkbox"/>
Review and validation	Meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input type="checkbox"/>

The report was compiled and validated by the same team on Friday, 27th July 2018.

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach a photo.

Usefulness

5. The joint assessment exercise was deemed useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) in the following ways;

- SUN Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning (MEAL) theory of change, the SUN engagement principles, the conceptual framework for all forms of malnutrition and the Lancet series report 2013 were presented and well appreciated by members
- The exercise enabled harmonization and alignment of implementation work plans for nutrition sensitive, specific and governance in implementing sectors including activities of the Development Partners for Financial Year 2018-2019;

Use of information by the SUN Movement

Please note that this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise notified. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2018 SUN Movement Progress Report.

Scoring key

N/A	Not applicable	Progress marker not applicable to current context
0	Not started	Nothing in place
1	Started	Planning has begun
2	On-going	Planning completed and implementation initiated
3	Nearly completed	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational
4	Completed	Fully operational/targets are achieved/on-going with continued monitoring/validated/evidence provided

PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. These platforms can serve to bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help to link stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked. MSPs are seen as operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, on issues relevant to nutrition. MSPs are also deemed functional if they enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level.

Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at the country level

This progress marker looks at the presence of both stakeholder-specific and multi-stakeholder platforms and mechanisms, and how they are linked. The platforms that now focus on scaling up nutrition may have either been developed from existing mechanisms, or have created recently, and specifically, for this purpose.

FINAL SCORE : 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Three platforms; Nutrition Partners Development Partner Group (NDPGs); Civil Society Network and the Government led Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Committee (MSNTC) are functional and continue to hold regular coordination meetings. NDPGs is convened by USAID; CSOs by CISAN and Government by OPM.
- During the reporting period, terms of reference have been developed engagement of a consultant to undertake the situation analyze of the participation of the business community in scaling up nutrition; develop TORs for the Business network and develop a costed business network strategy. The assignment on this Business network establishment will commence soon.
- Terms of reference for engagement of a consultant to undertake the situation analyze of the participation of the academia and research institutions in scaling up nutrition; development of TORs for the Academic network and development of a costed strategy is ongoing.

Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

This progress marker looks the internal coordination, among members, achieved by the multi-stakeholder platform. It also looks at efforts to increase collective influence by engaging new actors and stakeholders, resulting in expanded membership. This can encompass sub-national platforms or actors, grassroot-focused organisations, or the executive branch of government, for example.

FINAL SCORE: Four (4):

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- The Parliamentary Forum on Nutrition was officially launched in June 2017 with a membership of 68 members Parliament. Parliamentary Forum for Nutrition has led to increased involvement of members of Parliament nutrition programming;
- The Implementation Coordination Steering committee meeting was held in October, 2017 from which key policy actions; concerted fight against stunting; multisectoral approach to anemia

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and school hunger were prioritised for immediate action by all stakeholders;

- A Multi-sectoral Nutrition Stakeholder mapping and coverage is in place to facilitate coordination of Multi-Sectoral Nutrition stakeholders at National and Local Government level.
- Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Committee is held on quarterly basis
- The District Nutrition Committees from 89 districts have extended coordination to lower local governments in a phased manner.
- The Multisectoral Nutrition Committee has participated in district actions through undertaking quarterly support supervision to 10 DNCCs of Oyam, Dokolo, Lira, Masindi Kamwenge, Kisoro, Sheema, Ntungamo, Kasese and Amuru;
- Ten districts have reviewed their 2015-2020 Nutrition Action plans and re-aligned their interventions for 2018-2020 under nutrition specific, sensitive and Governance. These districts are; Oyam, Dokolo, Lira, Masindi Kamwenge, Kisoro, Sheema, Ntungamo, Kasese and Amuru;
- Communication between the OPM to sectors and Districts regarding sharing reports and organising periodic meetings has been through accounting officers as per established institutional communication structure;

Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

This progress marker looks at whether the MSP fosters collaboration among stakeholders, at the national level, on issues most relevant to the nutrition agenda, in addition to commitment and follow-through. When relevant, interactions at the sub-national level should also be addressed.

FINAL SCORE : 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Seventy eight (78) districts have been supported to develop Nutrition Action Plans (2018-2020) with the existing nutrition interventions in their five year development Plans (2015-2020) re-aligned under nutrition specific, sensitive and Governance. These plans are undergoing technical review for subsequent approval by District Councils;

Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments

This progress marker looks whether the MSP tracks and reports on implementation of agreed actions, by individual actors and stakeholders, and their contribution to the MSP's collective progress towards agreed priorities. The MSP's ability to foster accountability is also considered.

FINAL SCORE : 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The following has been documented during the period May 2017-April 2018 ;

- Uganda DNCC initiative approach achievements and Lessons learnt (March 2018)
- Experiences in Planning for Nutrition at the Local Government Level (October, 2017)
- Ensuring consistency across Nutrition Coordination Committees: composition, roles and responsibilities (October, 2017)
- District Nutrition Coordination Committee Initiative: Year 2 Lessons Learned (December 2017)
- Nutrition Stakeholder mapping and coverage report 2017

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Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

This progress marker looks at the extent to which a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is accepted as a national priority and institutionalised by all stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE : 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- There exist a National Nutrition Forum chaired by the Prime Minister; is an apex for nutrition programming comprised of all key national and local nutrition stakeholders. The forum meet annually to review implementation of the nutrition policy and to provide policy advice and advocacy for nutrition.
- There exists the Policy Coordination Committee (PCC) for Nutrition as a sub Cabinet committee composed of Cabinet Ministers and Chairpersons of Ministries, Departments and Agencies implementing nutrition interventions that is chaired by the Prime Minister. The PCC is responsible for policy.
- The Implementation Coordination Steering Committee (ICSC) consists of Permanent Secretaries and Executive Directors of relevant MDAs and is chaired by Permanent Secretary Office of the Prime Minister. This committee is responsible for technical oversight of policy implementation and technical direction.
- The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Coordination Committee (MSNTC) is chaired by Permanent Secretary Coordinates and is responsible for technical guidance for smooth implementation across ministries and sectors.
- At the sector level, nutrition coordination committees are chaired by respective Permanent Secretaries. These committees ensure joint planning and budgeting for nutrition activities within each sector, prepare quarterly monitoring reports for submission to the Multi-sectoral Nutrition technical committee within their area of responsibility.
- At decentralized level, District Nutrition Coordination Committees are chaired by Chief Administrative Officer with members for technical planning committees from departments being members.
- Below the district, the coordination structure has lower local government coordination committees taking the same form of composition as for the district. Efforts are being put in place to scale up the structure to the parish and village level structures of Parish development committees and village councils.

Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process 1

*As of this year(2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society)will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable(N/A)**.*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- Financial and Technical Support
Donor	- Financial and Technical Support
Business	-
CSO	- Financial, Technical Support and programmes implementation

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018)

FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

- Parliamentary Forum for Nutrition activated the oversight function of Parliament in the implementation of nutrition programming
- Implementation Coordination Steering committee held in October, 2017 from which key policy actions were recommended; concerted fight against stunting, anemia and school hunger
- A Multi-sectoral Nutrition Stakeholder mapping and coverage is in place to facilitate coordination of Multi-Sectoral Nutrition stakeholders at National and Local Government level.
- Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Committee is held on quarterly basis
- The Uganda Multisectoral Nutrition Policy is awaiting approval for approval.
- Second UNAP 2018-2025 has been reviewed by the MSNTC
- Terms of Reference developed for establishment of the SUN Business Network

PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together, for improved nutrition outcomes. Updated policies, strategies and legislations are fundamental to prevent conflict of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislation are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes, with inputs from various stakeholders, and civil society in particular. It denotes the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis to inform and guide policy-making.

FINAL SCORE :4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Turcan and Bene (2017) undertook a review of policies for improving human nutrition in Uganda and the use of evidence for making policy. The review was commissioned by the Global Support Facility for the National Information Platforms for Nutrition initiative. The findings, interpretations, conclusions, advice and recommendations expressed in this work are of value in terms of understanding the available good practices to guide the ongoing development of the Nutrition Policy and UNAP 2018-2025.
- During the period UNAP 1 implementation review was held at national and district level. Findings have been used to inform the development of the Nutrition Policy and the second UNAP 2018-2025. The draft UNAP 1 report is available at OPM

Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders work together and contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or new improved nutrition policy and legal frameworks for and their dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies). It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support, by encouraging parliamentary engagement.

It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision-makers for legislation and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.

FINAL SCORE : 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- The Uganda Multi-Stakeholder Nutrition Advocacy Platform (composed of implementing partners) was formed as a loose platform with the overall goal of *Harnessing Partnerships to Strengthen Nutrition Advocacy and Investments*. The platform developed a Joint Nutrition Advocacy and communication plan Action Plan 2017-2022 with activities extracted from the 2015-2019 Nutrition Advocacy and Communication Strategy for the UNAP. **The Plan for 2017-2022 is available at OPM**
- *The existence of the implementers platform* has resulted in ; increased commitment by decision makers towards the mitigation of malnutrition and its consequences in Uganda; increased advocacy for implementation of the multi-sectoral policy framework on nutrition; increased alignment of Nutrition interventions in Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).
- *With support from the members of the Multi-Stakeholder Nutrition Advocacy Platform* the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Nutrition (PFN) Advocacy Workshop was held on 15th – 16th January 2018. The content discussed focused on; Opportunities for joint planning and actions for nutrition by key entities of parliament; Nutrition situation and the policy environment; nutrition advocacy and communication implementation status; opportunities for legislation for scaling up nutrition in Uganda and SDG2 review findings and their implications for Food and Nutrition Security programming in Uganda.
- Following the release of the 2016 Uganda Demographic and Household Survey results, the 2013 Advocacy briefs were updated; Agriculture and Nutrition Fact Sheet (December 2017); Fighting Malnutrition: A Call to Action for Community-Based Services Officers (December 2017); Fighting Malnutrition: A Call to Action for Civil Society Organizations Working in Food (December, 2017); Fighting Malnutrition: A Call to Action for Civil Society Organizations Working in Education Security and Agriculture (December, 2017); Fighting Malnutrition: A Call to Action for Civil Society Organizations Working in Family Planning (December, 2017); Fighting Malnutrition: A Call to Action for Development Partners (December, 2017); Fighting Malnutrition: Talking Points for Development Partners (December, 2017); Economic Development and Nutrition Fact Sheet (December, 2017); Education and Nutrition Fact Sheet (December, 2017); Fighting Malnutrition: A Call to Action for Faith Leader (December, 2017); Health and Nutrition Fact Sheet (December, 2017) and Media and Nutrition Fact Sheet (December, 2017).

Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of coherent policy and legislative frameworks.

FINAL SCORE: 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- During the period under review process of development of the second Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2025 commenced. Terms of reference for the review of UNAP 2011-2017 and subsequent development of UNAP 2 were developed.
- Regional consultations were held in 15 sub regions (based on UDHS, 2016) and at national level. Findings from the consultations have been used to develop the UNAP 1 implementation review report which is being used to develop the second UNAP.
- The first draft of the UNAP 2018-2025 have already been shared with members of the Multisectoral Nutrition Coordination Committee; comments have already been shared with OPM for input to the draft

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework

This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation, such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity protection and paternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, they right to food, among others.

FINAL SCORE -3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Planning Training Module guide for Facilitators and participants (September 2017). The guide has been used to enhance alignment of multi-sectoral nutrition interventions within the existing development plans and budgets in 89 districts since its approval in July 2017.
- Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Coordination Committee Orientation guide for facilitators and participants handbook (July, 2017). This guide is being used by the nutrition stakeholders in various government, civil society, and private sectors to orient nutrition coordination committees in local governments. This guide has been used to re-orient 89 Districts on nutrition coordination.
- OPM with support from USAID through the FANTA III project have developed the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Toolkit website, (available at <https://nutrition.opm.go.ug>.) will serve as a resource repository for NCCs and partners working to strengthen nutrition governance using the DNCC Initiative approach.

Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislation have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices, and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.

FINAL SCORE : 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The following information to back up the score for this progress marker:

- Uganda DNCC initiative approach achievements and Lessons learnt (March 2018)
- Experiences in Planning for Nutrition at the Local Government Level (October, 2017)
- District Nutrition Coordination Committee Initiative: Year 2 Lessons Learned (December 2017)
- The Uganda Demographic and Household Survey (UDHS) report 2016 has been used to guide the development of the Nutrition Policy and its implementation strategy (UNAP)
- Fill the Nutrient Gap Refugee Settlements Analysis and findings were shared at regional level specifically Karamoja, among the stakeholders from the 11 refuge hosting districts and national stakeholders in the April, 2018. Findings from the study are being used to inform policy and programmatic strategies to improve nutrition of key target groups based on the context.

PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that everyone, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into action. The term 'Common Results Framework' is used to describe a set of expected results agreed upon across different sectors of government and among key stakeholders, through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a set of documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- Technical and financial support
Donor	- Technical and financial support
Business	-
CSO	Programmes implementation and monitoring

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

A focus of 2017-2018 has been to ensure the process of development of the Nutrition Policy is well coordinate and , is in the final stages of development.

Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and among relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.

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Please note: While progress marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislation, progress marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities.

FINAL SCORE: 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- UNAP Implementation Steering committee meeting the ICSC identified the following areas for policy Action- Concerted fight against stunting; multisectoral action on the raising prevalence of anemia in children and women; fight against school hunger and nutrition governance in refugees hosting districts. Policy briefs on stunting, anemia and nutrition governance in refugee hosting districts have been prepared to guide action policy action.
- Nutrition data base through a Partner mapping has been done and the report is continuously used to guide align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities.
- Multi sectoral nutrition coordination and implementation structures available; National level, District, Town councils, Municipalities and divisions and parishes and villages

Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination mechanisms (and related capacity) and define the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.

FINAL SCORE : 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Nutrition coordination committee monitoring and support supervision checklist for Lower Local Government
- -Website for multi-sectoral nutrition developed to support nutrition governance programming

Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at the sequencing and implementation of priority actions at the national and sub-national level. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs, in a coordinated manner.

FINAL SCORE : 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

During the period the following actions were implemented

- Eighty districts have developed and submitted approved annual DNCC coordination Work plan for 2017-2018. These eighty districts have developed Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plans 2018-2020 that are aligned with the 2015-2020 District Development Plans
- Capacity building tools for Multi-sectoral Nutrition Coordination and Action Planning developed for use at Local Government level

Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for good nutrition. It looks at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform and guide the refinement of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE : 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Regular reviews and monitoring visits have been conducted.
- Lessons learned and good practices are captured and shared.

Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision-making and building the evidence base for improved nutrition.

FINAL SCORE : 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The Strategic Review of UNAP has been undertaken through regional and national consultative meetings. This review analyzed UNAP 2011-2017 implementation, documented the **strengths** of the Plan, **weaknesses** and **opportunities for scale up**.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 3

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- Participate in support supervision, Technical and financial assistance
Donor	- Participate in support supervision, Technical and financial assistance
Business	-
CSO	- Participate in support supervision, Technical and financial assistance

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

The Strategic Review of UNAP has been undertaken through regional and national consultative meetings. This review analyzed UNAP 2011-2017 implementation, documenting the **strengths** of the Plan, **weaknesses** and **opportunities** so as to inform the development of its successor UNAP 2018-2025.

In so doing a review of documentation of global, regional and national perspective was done. A focus of 2017-2018 has been to ensure the process of development of second UNAP is well coordinated. The second UNAP as coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister, is in the final stages of development. The UNAP 2018-2025 has been developed with its content scope focused on three strategic objectives; Nutrition sensitive; nutrition specific and nutrition governance.

PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans, with clearly costed actions, helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders provide inputs for the costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways, including reviewing current spending or estimating unit costs).

FINAL SCORE : 3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

From Sector Development Plans (2015-2020) and budget framework papers (2017-2020) for UNAP implementing sectors nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive budget lines have identified to establish the available costs.

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors and report on finance data, in a transparent manner, with other partners of the MSP, including the government.

FINAL SCORE : 3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Sector Development Plan, Budget framework and Annual budgets are available but the multi sectoral

platforms although the gap analysis and alignment of resources for scale up nutrition programming is ongoing.

There is need to Cost nutrition high-impact interventions: IYCF counseling, Vitamin A supplementation, SAM treatment, Iron-Folic Acid supplementation, Salt iodization, Food Fortification, maternal micronutrient supplements, provision of complementary food supplements for children 6–23 months living under poverty line, Zinc supplementation to be able to get the realistic picture.

Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

This progress marker looks at whether the government and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds, through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific mechanisms.

FINAL SCORE : 3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

At individual sector level, development partners, government align their funds to address shortfalls/gaps. In addition, individual sectors have been able to mobilize additional recourses based on the gaps identified.

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the scheduled fiscal year.

FINAL SCORE : 3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- The GoU is implementing a grant of US\$ 27.64 million from the Global Agricultural and Food Security Program (GAFSP) under the Uganda Multi-sectoral Nutrition Project (2015-2019) whose development objective is "To increase production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and utilization of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households in project areas" are being used to implement at national, district and community level in 15 districts.
- The Government during the period under review has received support from European Commission to implement The National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) (2018-2021).
- The Government has also received funding to implement the Northern Uganda Development Initiative in addition to other ongoing programmes such as Operation wealth creation which have nutrition sensitive interventions objectives.

Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how the government and in-country stakeholders collectively ensure predictable and long-term funding for better results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.

FINAL SCORE : 3

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The national budget is the Government's main economic policy document, indicating how the Government plans to use public resources to meet policy goals. The financing process is guided by the Budget cycle through issuance of the annual budget circular calls. Sector budgets and work plans provide a basis for ensuring funding mobilisation and resource allocation

A Strategic Review of Sustainable Development Goal 2 in Uganda conducted in 2017 reviewed sector budgets health; water, sanitation and the environment; social development sector and the agriculture in order to understand the level of detail on government investments in nutrition. In general, budget transparency for nutrition is low due to high level of aggregation making Information on actual expenditure on nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific to be to be scarce.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable**(N/A).

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- Participate in support supervision, Technical and financial assistance
Donor	- Participate in support supervision, Technical and financial assistance
Business	-
CSO	- Participate in support supervision, Technical and financial assistance

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

A review of UNAP 2011-2017 it has been established that various Ministries, Department and Agencies contain nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive expenditures which are reflected in their 2015-2020 Sector Development Plans. Given this opportunity provided by the UNAP review process, the following key actions will be undertaken to improve finance tracking and resource mobilization for nutrition;

- Undertake an exercise to Track **Government Investments for Nutrition**. The National investments for nutrition will be disaggregated into nutrition specific and sensitive programmes per MDA, sources of funding and allocations expenditures for 2018/2019. In addition government spending per child U5 for nutrition-specific; proportion of total government spending on essential services: education, health and social protection; percentage budgeted for nutrition-specific spending and geographic distribution of resources at sub-national level linked with mapping of stakeholders and actions.
- Undertake an exercise to track Development **Partner Investments for Nutrition** to detail ; Donor spending per stunted child U5 for nutrition, Donor spending per child U5 for high impact interventions, Total resource flows for development, by recipient and type of flow and Percentage budgeted for nutrition-specific spending
- Develop a costed financing gap mobilization plan for nutrition interventions for 2018/2019

NEW OUTCOME MARKER: Review of progress in scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions over the past 12 months

In line with the SUN Movement MEAL system, this outcome marker looks at how processes put in place are effectively contributing to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. In compliance with principles of equity, equality and non-discrimination for all, participants are asked to reflect on their implementation progress, considering geographical reach and targeting of children, adolescent girls and women as well as delivery approaches that promote a convergence of interventions (e.g. same village, same household or same individual) or integration of nutrition interventions in sector programmes (e.g. nutrition education in farmer field schools or provision of fortified complementary foods for young children as part of food aid).

FINAL SCORE

(Scaling up nutrition-specific actions) 4: These interventions are already in the health sector.

Programming in Uganda is now guided by the Mapping Uganda Demographic Household surveys ie 15 sub rehions

FINAL SCORE

(Scaling up nutrition-sensitive actions) 4 Interventions have been extracted from each sector plan to generate a joint and harmonised work plan: The partner mapping report that interventions are almost evenly distributed

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Examples include the promotion of infant and young child feeding, micronutrient supplementation, management of acute malnutrition, food fortification and nutrition education. For each example, please specify the geographical reach, targeted population and delivery approach. (Reference: 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition and the 2016 UN Compendium of Action for Nutrition)

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Choose clear examples from relevant sectors that you are including in your review. For each example, please specify the geographical reach, targeted population and delivery approach. (Reference: 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition and the 2016 UN Compendium of Action for Nutrition)

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Annex 1: Identified priorities

Please describe the status of the priorities identified in your most recent Joint-Assessment (for instance 2016-2017)

Priorities identified in most recent JAA? <i>Enter priority</i>	Has this priority been met? <i>Yes or No</i>	What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met? <i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i>	Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority? <i>If yes, please explain</i>
1. Enhance multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogue;	The National Nutrition Forum was held on 13 th March ,2018	The MSNTC led by OPM prepared a concept note that was used to mobilise stakeholders for the Forum. A five points Agenda for Action for 2018 -19 was agreed up on.	Partners contributed financial and material support to the success of the forum.
	The Parliamentary Forum on Nutrition (PFN) PFN was launched in June 2017 by the Rt Hon Speaker of Parliament of the Republic Uganda	The MSNTC developed concept note and organised a series of preparatory meetings with stakeholders	Members of the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Advocacy and Communication Platform provided additional resources for the event
3. Improve data use and evidence for nutrition programming;	Establishment of the National information Platform for Nutrition was developed; funding has been secured and the NIPN was launched during the NNF in March 2018	A proposal for the National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) was developed for support from Development Partners	European Commission with support from the United Kingdom Department for International Development and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has funded the establishment of the NIPN
3. Develop a resource mobilisation strategy to address nutrition financing gaps	The concept note has been developed and the exercise of establishing the current public and Donor expenditure on nutrition will commence soon	Concept note prepared	Development partners will support this exercise

Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP

Consider what has been working well during the past year and what achievable targets can be identified and prioritised. Please also include network-specific priorities.

The Nutrition Forum 2018 endorsed a five points agenda for action for 2018-2019 as follows;

1. Make intentional financial commitments for nutrition within programme areas to tackle malnutrition

in all of its forms.

2. *Align plans and budgets to make them nutrition sensitive.*
3. *Track current levels of investments in multi-sectoral nutrition interventions to enable identification of funding gaps and additional resource allocation to nutrition programming.*
4. *Commit to mutual accountability mechanisms in monitoring multi-sectoral nutrition programmes financing and link investments to nutrition outcomes.*
5. *Continuously support the collection, analysis and tracking of nutrition targets in order to strengthen the drive for increased action to tackle malnutrition in all its forms*

These action points together with lessons learnt during the 2017-2018 review period will guide the implementation of the following priorities;

Process 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

- Produce a harmonized multi-sectoral nutrition implementation work plan (with nutrition interventions in sector development plans, indicators and , costs) for 2018/2019
- Generate and keep a calendar of events so as to maintain the regular schedule for convening the Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform meetings
- Carry out capacity gaps identification on the functionality of Multi-sectoral Nutrition platforms and agree on practical steps to overcome challenges/bottlenecks.
- Hold the National Nutrition Forum
- Establish the Business Network for Scaling Up Nutrition
- Establish the Academic Network for Scaling Up Nutrition

2Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- Hold national and regional advocacy and communication learning events to support the dissemination of relevant policies
- Participate in National Development Plan (2015-2020) midterm review as part of the contextual analysis of implementation of nutrition interventions existing in the plan to inform and guide nutrition programming
- Harmonize the Joint Nutrition Advocacy Action Plan 2017/2018-2021/2022 developed by the Uganda Multi-Stakeholder Nutrition Advocacy Platform members with the Nutrition Advocacy and communication strategy 2015-2019 basic implementation framework
- Conduct joint support supervision and monitoring to District Local Government

Process 3: Aligning actions around common results

- Update the Nutrition Partners mapping and coverage report
- Finalize the Uganda Nutrition action Plan 2018-2025
- Develop the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Plan (MEAL) for the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2025
- Develop UNAP Implementation roadmap detailing annual breakdowns of activities, milestones and

deliverables

- Develop Implementation guide and operating procedures/terms of reference for Nutrition Coordination committees at sector, district and lower local government level to align with the Nutrition Policy and UNAP 2 implementation arrangements.
- Continue with capacity building in nutrition governance at national and district level on case by case based on the functionality status of the nutrition committees.
- Review and update the 2017 Capacity building tools for nutrition governance to align with the second UNAP and the Policy

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- Undertake an exercise to Track **Government Investments for Nutrition**
- Undertake an exercise to track Development **Partner Investments for Nutrition**
- Develop and implement a costed resource gap mobilization plan for nutrition based on the tracking findings from the government and development partner's investment tracking exercise interventions

If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information

Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

<p>1. Within the reporting period (i.e. the past year), has the country faced and responded to a humanitarian situation? If yes, what was the duration and type(s) of emergency (e.g. natural and climate-related disasters, communal violence, armed conflict etc.)?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: By April-end 2017, Uganda was home to 1.25 million refugees, mainly from South Sudan.</p>
<p>2. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does it include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Uganda has a country strategy for emergence preparedness and response called Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE). The strategy was The ReHoPE strategy seeks to explore opportunities that benefit both refugees and the communities that host them, by bridging the gap between humanitarian and development interventions. The REHOPE strategic plan has three phases; Phase one (2017-2020); phase two (2021-2025); phase three (2026-2030).</p> <p>Recently the Ministry of Health with support from Partners developed the Uganda Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE) and Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) Strategic Response Plan 2018 – 2023 to operationalise harmonize delivery of nutrition specific services in emergencies and stable situations. The Plan will soon be approved by the Sector</p>
<p>3. Is the MSP involved in discussions and planning for emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does the MSP engage with humanitarian partners, and how does the MSP contribute to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The Permanent Secretary (PS) of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) is the chairperson of the Inter Agency Technical Committee comprised of focal point technical officers from line ministries, UN agencies, NGOs. By composition, most members of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Committee which is at the same time chaired by the PS OPM have almost half of the membership of the former. This has allowed close engagement and linkages between development and humanitarian agencies. Moreover, most UN Agencies (WFP, UNICEF, FAO, UNHCR and WHO) that complement government development interventions also support emergence response.</p> <p>During April, 2018 OPM organized a joint meeting of development and humanitarian implementing partners was held to share experiences in linking</p>

	development and humanitarian nutrition actions at operational level.
4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?	There is limited integration of Refugees planning in District Development planning process. Therefore efforts are being made to strengthen nutrition governance in refugee programming for the 11 districts that host refugees. A mapping of partners working supporting nutrition sensitive and specific interventions in emergencies was undertaken and be used as tool to bring these partners on DNCCs in each district to in order to establish and strengthen the linkages between development and humanitarian nutrition actions

Annex 3: Ensuring gender equality and that women and girls are at the centre of all SUN Movement action

1. Does the MSP engage with a governmental Ministry or Department that is responsible for women's affairs/gender equality? If yes, what is the name of this Ministry/Department? If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?	Yes The Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development is a member of the multi-sectoral nutrition Technical Committee and have functional sector nutrition Coordination Committee. The Nutrition Focal Person of the sector is at Commissioner Level.
2. Does the MSP engage with other non-state actors that are responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women (such as UN Women or civil society organisations)? If yes, with whom do you engage?	Yes Collaborative partners and stakeholders of the sector include government departments and agencies, local governments, development Partners, private sector and civil society organisations. The key mandate of the MOGLSD is to empower communities including women to harness their potential through cultural growth, skills development and labour productivity
3. How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?	The sector has a Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines to facilitate all MDAs and Local Governments to integrate a gender perspective in their respective plans, programmes and Budgets.
4. What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?	The Public Finance Management Act (2015) provides for a Gender and Equity Certificate. It makes it mandatory for MDAs and Local Governments to address gender and equity issues in the annual Budget Framework Papers (BFP) and Ministerial Policy Statements (MPS) and allocate resources to the different needs of men and women, people with disabilities, older Persons, youth and other marginalized groups.
5. Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and	Yes ; UNAP 2011-2017 implementation review and the country's readiness to implement the

	regulations from a gender perspective?	SGD2 review
6.	Does your country have national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place?	<p>Yes: The sector is the lead agency responsible for mainstreaming gender across all sectors in accordance with the Uganda Gender Policy, 2007.</p> <p>Gender equality and women's empowerment is one of the priorities of the Social sector Development Plan 2015-2020.</p>
7.	Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: Through UNICEF support, a analysis for nutrition programming has been done and will be use to develop a gender sensitive capacity strengthening action plan will be developed</p>

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

1.	Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>Through partners and government ministries messages are continuously delivered through existing Platforms;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio talk shows are available on different stations across the country • TV shows sponsored by different partners • Community platforms such as community activations, Bimeeza, community dialogues • Community events and commemorations e.g. World breasting week, World food day, World Health day, day of the African child which forums can be used to disseminate Nutrition messages
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<p>2. Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP?</p> <p><i>Examples could include the existence of an active Parliamentary network or group focusing on food security and nutrition, votes in support of legal or budget changes that the MSP suggested, debates in parliament on nutrition or other concrete actions taken by parliamentarians in support of improved nutrition.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Following the official launch of the Parliamentary Forum on Nutrition (PFN) in June 2017, the PFN with support from Development Partners organized a two day Nutrition (PFN) Advocacy Workshop in June 2017. The workshop was attended by all the 39 members of the PFN (68), Government Officers from the UNAP implementing sectors and development partners. A matrix of actions to be accomplished under the following four advocacy areas was generated; Priority Actions for the PFN to carry forward on: Human Resource for Nutrition services delivery; The Nutrition Policy finalization and implementation; Nutrition legislation and Leveraging parliamentary entities for joint Multi-Sectoral Nutrition actions.</p> <p>The chairperson of the PFN has participated in high level meetings such as the regional meeting on nutrition held in Rwanda on nutrition and the SUN movement that was held in Bijan, Ivory Cost. All these have raised the profile and participation of parliament in scaling up nutrition agenda.</p>
<p>3. Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-level political leaders, celebrities, journalists, religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Through national, regional and district engagements with stakeholders a number of potential champions have been identified. In the next reporting period, deliberate effort</p>
<p>4. Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Various experience sharing and advocacy events have been held at national and sub national level from which successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition have been documented</p>
<p>5. Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The last National Nutrition Forum (NNF) took place on 15th March, 2018 at the, Office of the President and since the NNF is supposed to be an annual event, the next one is tentatively scheduled for March, 2019. The forum is hosted and chaired by the Prime Minister who will provide the actual date for the next one based on his schedule.</p> <p>The National Nutrition Forum (NNF) brings together Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, representatives from Local Governments, Development Partners, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, Academia and Research Institutions.</p>

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The Multi-sectoral Nutrition Technical Committee will develop a concept note detailing the objectives, content, expectation and methodology among other things and this content of Forum and this concept will be shared with stakeholders at an appropriate time

Annex 5: Participants at the 2018 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform held on 23rd July 2018

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
1.	Mr	Albert Kasozi Lule	MOH ¹		lulealbert@yahoo.com	0782302776	Yes
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4.	Mr	Everist Tumwesigye	MOGLSD		atumwesigye@yahoo.com	0772534809	
5.	Mr	Wesonga Emmanuel	MOES		Emma.wesonga98@gmail.com	0785238868	
6.	Ms	Connie Namutebi	MTIC ⁴		Connita2010@yahoo.com	0772632463	
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¹ Ministry of Health

² Ministry of Education and Sports

³ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

⁴ Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

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19.	Mr	Muhwezikeneth Keneth	MTIC		Muhwezikeneth1@gmail.com	0776881315	
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⁵ Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

⁶ Uganda Bureau of Statistics

⁷ Office of the Prime Minister

⁸ Ministry of Local Government

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35.	Ms	Nancy Adero	USAID RHITES N-Lango ¹⁴		Nancy_adero@ig.jsi.com	0782116615	

⁹ USAID Regional Health Integration to Enhance Services in Northern Uganda Activity- Acholi

¹⁰ USAID Advocacy for Better Health Project

¹¹ Sustainable Nutrition for All project implemented by the Netherlands Development Organisation(SNV)

¹² Civil Society Alliance for Nutrition

¹³ USAID Regional Health Integration to Enhance Services in Eastern Uganda Activity

¹⁴ USAID Regional Health Integration to Enhance Services in Northern Uganda Activity- Lango

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¹⁵ USAID Regional Health Integration to Enhance Services in East Central Uganda Activity

¹⁶ Kigezi Food and Nutrition Consulting Limited

¹⁷ South Western Uganda Integrated Child Health Initiatives

¹⁸ USAID Regional Health Integration to Enhance Services in South Western Uganda Activity