

Country Roadmap

Uganda

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Participants:

Name	Organization / Post	Email
Mr Tom K. Mugisa	PMA Secretariat/Programme Officer; Food & Nutrition Focal Person	tom.mugisa@pma.go.ug
Mr Stephen Biribonwa	Ministry of Agriculture. Animal Industry & Fisheries/Senior Agricultural Officer, Food and Nutrition	sbiribonwa@yahoo.com abelbiribonwa@gmail.com
Ms Agnes Chandia Baku	Ministry of Health/ Head, Nutrition Unit	bakuchandia@ymail.com
Ms Suzan Oketcho	Ministry of Education and Sports/ Nutrition Desk Officer	snoketcho@yahoo.com

Name	Organization / Post	Email
Ms Sarah Nahalamba	National Planning Authority/ Nutrition Desk Officer	snahalamba@npa.ug
Ms Teddy Alako	Ministry of Finance, Planning & Econ. Devt/Agriculture Desk Officer	Teddy.alako@finance.go.ug
Ms Maureen Bakunzi	Office of the Prime Minister/ Coordinator Uganda Nutrition Action Plan	bakunzim@gmail.com
Ms Beatrice Okello	Food Agriculture Organisation (FAO-Uganda)/ Nutrition Desk Officer	Beatrice.Okello@fao.org
Ms Agnes Kirabo	Food Rights Alliance/VEDCO/ Coordinator	agneskirabo@yahoo.com

A. Objective of the group work

To build consensus on key nutritional problems in the country and identify ways to ensure these nutritional problems are effectively addressed in food security and agriculture strategies and investment plans (*Specify the name of the policy/investment plan which was reviewed during country group work*).

- Agriculture sector Development Strategy Investment Plan (DSIP 2010/11 to 2014/15).

B. Background

You could provide here further information about the status of your country in the CAADP process:

0. *Launch of the process (Focal Point appointed, CAADP launch, TC appointed, experts engaged)*
 1. *Compact design and signature*
 2. *Development of Investment Plan*
 3. *Technical review of Investment Plan*
 4. *Business meeting*
 5. *Implementation*
 6. *M&E / Impact assessment*

You could also insert here key activities that were carried out in preparation for the workshop (i.e. setting up a multi-sectoral country team, production of the NCP, identification of key relevant policy and strategies (including main National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan – NAFSIP; organization of a pre-workshop meeting with country team members, etc.) and specify the objectives of these pre-workshop activities.

- The Uganda Agriculture sector investment plan was completed in 2010.

C. Analysis of nutrition problems

1. **What are the main nutrition problems in your country? Have malnutrition rates changed over the last decade? Is it likely to change further in future 10 years? If so, how? What do you think are the major reasons for these changes?** (Refer to group work on Wednesday 27th Feb)

Guidance: Consider the various types of malnutrition. Analyzing trends (seasonal and historical) can help identify causes of malnutrition and understand the evolution of the situation.

Food and Nutrition security was considered in the country CAADP compact (Development Strategy Investment Plan) but requires updating information and inclusion of other causes of malnutrition and bringing out nutrition clearly and also show trends.

MAIN NUTRITION PROBLEMS IN UGANDA

- Prevalence of stunting in children < 5 years of age 33% (UDHS 2011)
- Prevalence of wasting in children < 5 years 5%
- Prevalence of underweight children < 5 years of age 14%
- Twelve percent (12%) of Women of reproductive age (15-49 years) have a BMI < 18.5 kg/m²
- Percentage of Women of reproductive age (15-49 years) with a BMI >25 kg/m² is 17%
- Prevalence of anemia among pre-school children = 50.4%
- Prevalence of anemia among women 15-49 years = 24.2%

- Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women = 64%

TRENDS:

Table 1: Showing Children and Women malnutrition trends (2001 to 2011)

Nutritional status	UDHS# 2001	UDHS 2006	UDHS 2011
Children Under 5 years			
Stunting rates (%)	39	38	33
Underweight rates (%)	23	16	14
Wasting rates (%)	4	6	5
Anaemia (%)		73	49
Women of Reproductive age			
Anaemia (%)		41	23

UDHS =Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys

Malnutrition rates have changed in the last ten years as shown in the table above and are expected to further change downwards because of the good policies and strategies in place:

- Uganda endorsed the Scale Up of Nutrition (SUN) initiative and to expedite this, the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP 2011-2016) was developed, launched by his Excellency the President Yoweri Museveni on 4th October, 2011. UNAP implementation is based on a multi sector approach with in-built strong coordination structures.
- Coordination of UNAP is at a high level spearheaded by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
- Multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional approach of handling Nutrition issues:-Main line ministries Sector Nutrition Coordination Committees and Nutrition Focal Persons are in place,
- Nutrition Coordination Committees have been and are being established up to Districts/Local government levels,
- The Agriculture sector development strategy (DSIP 2010/11 to 2014/15) prioritizes Household Food and Nutrition security and income. In this connection, the agriculture sector has been recognized as one of the lead sectors in the implementation of UNAP.

2. Are particular geographic areas / population groups (age, gender and socio-economic groups) more vulnerable to malnutrition? Which ones, and why? (Refer to group work on Wednesday 27th Feb)

- **Group of the population most affected by Nutrition problems**
 - Children Under five years of age,
 - School going children,
 - Women of reproductive age, Pregnant and Lactating mothers,
 - The Elderly,
 - Disaster prone populations/Internally Displaced Persons (Bududa, and Namutumba districts)
 - People with Chronic diseases such as (HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Cardio Vascular Diseases, diabetes),
 - Child headed and Single headed households and
 - The Urban poor.
- **Geographical areas most Vulnerable to malnutrition**

- Karamoja region,(Anemia & Stunting) due to long drought leading to persistent food insecurity/seasonality of foods the area is Semi arid.
- West Nile region (Anemia): Poor feeding practices.
- South west region (Stunting): culture, Economic/commercialization, mineral deficiency in the soils.
- East Uganda for example in Busoga region (Wasting) due to food shortage, in Bududa district due to flooding and landslides.
- Urban poor: Food insecurity, Income insecurity, mindset, lifestyle

3. Are the main nutrition problems and causes for malnutrition that you have identified already described in your NAFSIP? If not, which information should be added? (Refer to group work on Thursday morning 28th Feb)

E.g. different types of malnutrition, key nutritional trends, analysis of nutritionally vulnerable groups and geographic areas, immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition)

- There is need to beef up the Food and nutrition analysis in the Development Strategy Investment Plan (DSIP) and bring out Nutrition issues explicitly so that that nutrition is more visible. The team suggested a need to balance the three levels of food security, nutrition security and income and to have a linkage of the three.
- Aspects which were left out in the DSIP and other factors leading to malnutrition include:-
 - Lack of education (education to farmers on how to handle the entire value chain: production, harvesting, postharvest handling, processing, value addition and marketing)
 - Gender issues: Women excessive workload leading to no time to care or cook for children
 - Wide spread lack of nutrition knowledge
 - Capacity building and training component on Nutrition to extension workers as they carry out their routine extension work.
 - Labor saving technologies on the farm,
 - Nutrition sensitive messages to households,
 - Bio-fortification (Production of foods which are modified with nutrients) should be scaled up and included in the DSIP,
 - A clear objective which can address micro-nutrient issues (Hidden hunger),
 - A pillar or objective which clearly handles vulnerability and shocks

D. Goals, objectives and activities

4. What specific objectives and targets would you need to include in your CAADP Compact and / or CAADP Investment plan to ensure that nutrition is effectively addressed? (Refer to group work on Wednesday 27th Feb)

Guidance: try to be more specific than “reducing malnutrition” / or “improving food and nutrition security” which are impact level goals.

Nutrition specific objectives/Targets

- Ensure dietary diversity through enhancing production and consumption of diverse diets

- Integrate nutrition and nutrition related activities in the Agriculture commodity value chains implementation.
- Enhance production and productivity of nutrition dense and income based enterprises,
- Strengthen the policy, legal & institutional framework & capacity to effectively plan, implement, monitor, & evaluate nutrition programmes

Objectives/Targets

- Create awareness of and maintain national interest in and commitment to improving and supporting nutrition programmes in the country.

5. **On the basis of the nutrition objectives that you have formulated above, how could specific objectives in the NAFSIP be revised / formulated to better address nutrition issues?** (Refer to group work on Thursday morning 28th Feb)

6. **Should any specific population groups (age, gender and socio-economic groups) or geographical areas be targeted to achieve these objectives?** (Refer to group work on Wednesday 27th Feb)

- **Group of the population most affected by Nutrition problems**
 - Children Under five years of age,
 - School going children,
 - Women of reproductive age, Pregnant and Lactating mothers,
 - The Elderly,
 - Disaster prone populations/Internally Displaced Persons (Bududa, and Namutumba districts)
 - People with Chronic diseases such as (HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Cardio Vascular Diseases, diabetes),
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- **Geographical areas most Vulnerable to malnutrition**
 - Karamoja region,(Anemia & Stunting) due to long drought leading to persistent food insecurity/seasonality of foods the area is Semi arid.
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 - East Uganda for example in Busoga region (Wasting) due to food shortage, in Bududa district due to flooding and landslides.
 - Urban poor: Food insecurity, Income insecurity, mindset, lifestyle

7. **What nutritionally vulnerable groups / geographic areas do you recommend to add / further target in the NAFSIP?** (Refer to group work on Thursday morning 28th Feb)

- The above nutritionally vulnerable groups / geographic areas in (ii) have been recommended for further targeting in the DSIP.

8. **What are the possible interventions to achieve the goals / targets and meet the needs of identified target groups?** (Refer to group work on Wednesday 27th Feb)

Guidance: when identifying interventions, think about what worked / did not work until now. Try to build on existing opportunities, successful initiatives and find ways to maximise the impact of existing investments. Make sure that interventions are adapted to different livelihoods.

For identified interventions, ask yourselves:

- *Are these interventions relevant to address the nutrition problems and causes that were identified?*
- *Are they feasible, given existing capacities (technical, institutional and financial)? Which intervention(s) have the highest potential to reach the goals / impact you desire with the lowest additional funding requirement?*
- *What are the major constraints that can hinder their implementation? Can these be addressed?*
- *Which intervention has the most potential to create synergies and complementarities (between programs and sectors, between field and policy, etc)?*

9. Which interventions do you recommend to add / revised in the NAFSIP to achieve the suggested objectives? (Refer to group work on Thursday morning 28th Feb)

▪ **Strategic Interventions to be added / revised in the DSIP to achieve the suggested objectives/ targets to meet the needs of identified target groups:**

- Increase access & use of diverse nutritious foods at household level,
- Promote the consumption of nutrient enhanced foods at all levels
- Enhance and promote pre and post-harvest handling, storage of nutritious foods,
- Promote social protection interventions for improved nutrition to reduce vulnerability to shocks at all levels (Social protection should be looked at in terms of production and consumption building)
- Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for coordinating, planning, and monitoring nutrition activities.
- Increase awareness of and commitment to addressing nutrition issues in the country.
- Advocate for increased commitment to improving nutrition outcomes.

▪ **Interventions with highest potential to reach the goals / desired impact with the lowest additional funding requirement**

- Increase access & use of diverse nutritious foods at household level
- Enhance and promote pre and post-harvest handling, storage of nutritious foods at household and farm levels
- Promote the consumption of nutrient enhanced foods at all levels,
- Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for coordinating, planning, & monitoring nutrition activities.
- Increase awareness of and commitment to addressing nutrition issues in the country.

- Advocate for increased commitment to improving nutrition outcomes.
- **Interventions which have potential to create synergies and complementarities**
 - Enhance and promote pre and post-harvest handling, storage of nutritious foods,
 - Promote the consumption of nutrient enhanced foods at all levels,
 - Promote social protection interventions for improved nutrition to reduce vulnerability to shocks.
 - Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for coordinating, planning, and monitoring nutrition activities.
 - Advocate for increased commitment to improving nutrition outcomes.
- **Interventions having capacity**
 - Increase access & use of diverse nutritious foods at household level,
 - Enhance and promote pre and post-harvest handling, storage of nutritious foods
- **Interventions Needing capacity**
 - Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for coordinating, planning, and monitoring nutrition activities.
 - Increase awareness of and commitment to addressing nutrition issues in the country.
 - Advocate for increased commitment to improving nutrition outcomes.
- In addition, The Uganda team recommended a revisit and review the DSIP to mainstream nutrition and food security in the Agriculture sector Investment plan's vision, mission and objectives and include nutrition sensitive issues. Areas to include(are in italics and bolded):-

Vision of the agricultural sector is to have:

“A Competitive, Profitable, Sustainable Agricultural Sector ***WITHOUT COMPROMISING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY***”

Mission

“To Transform *subsistence farming to commercial agriculture* ***TO ENSURE A FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURE NATION***”.

Program/Objective 1 of the DSIP - Enhancing Production and Productivity

Sub-program 1:Enhanced contribution of agricultural research to sustainable agricultural productivity, competitiveness, economic growth, food and ***NUTRITION*** security and poverty eradication.

Sub-program 2: Increased farmer access to improved technologies and better advisory services delivery ***INCLUDING NUTRITION SENSITIVE INFORMATION*** with proactive farmer participation in value chain development for profitable production ***AND FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY.***

Sub-program 7: The war-affected population of Northern Uganda, ***AND DISASTER PRONE AREAS SUCH AS BUDUDA, KARAMOJA REGION AND OTHER VULNERABLE AREAS*** be engaged in productive and profitable agricultural and agri-business activities to ensure food and ***NUTRITION*** security and increase household income; and

Sub-program 8: Accelerated production of selected strategic enterprises on the basis of specialization and agro-zoning. **INTEGRATE NUTRITION AND NUTRITION SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES IN THE STRATEGIC ENTERPRISES (PRIORITY COMMODITY) VALUE CHAINS IMPLEMENTATION.**

Program/ Objective 2 of the DSIP - Market Access and Value Addition

Sub-program 2: Improved access to high quality inputs, planting materials **INCLUDING NUTRIENT ENHANCED CROPS (BIO-FORTIFICATION)** and stocking materials;

Sub-program 4: Expanded network of rural market infrastructure including appropriate structures to improve **PRE** and post harvest losses.

Sub-program 5: Increased capacity of existing farmers' organizations in aspects of management, entrepreneurship, group dynamics and **FOOD and NUTRITION SECURITY** to effectively engage in value-chain activities especially collective marketing

Program/objective 3: Improving the Enabling Environment for the Agricultural Sector:

Sub-program 3: Improved public education **INCLUDING NUTRITION EDUCATION** and communication around key agriculture and natural resource issues;

Sub-program 5: Strengthening agricultural and **FOOD AND NUTRITION** statistics services to provide timely and appropriate information to sector stakeholders,

Sub-program 6: improving capacity for decision-making in planning and budgeting processes **INCLUDE NUTRITION ISSUES**

Program 4: Institutional strengthening

Sub-program 3: The productivity of sector including the **FOOD AND NUTRITION** personnel improved.

E. Indicators related to progress in the nutrition situation

10. Which indicators should be included to monitor progress in addressing the identified objectives?

Are they already in the NAFSIP? (Refer to group work on Thursday morning 28th Feb)

- Household food security
- Increased consumption of diversified foods at household level
- Household food diversity
- Yield of nutrient dense foods,
- Yield of nutrient enhanced crops (bio-fortification)
- Household food consumption levels
- Research geared at nutrient dense foods
- Research on diversified food varieties

11. Should the NAFSIP include activities to strengthen food security and nutrition information systems? (Refer to group work on Thursday morning 28th Feb)

Yes: DSIP should include specific activities to strengthen food security and nutrition information systems:

- Activities on the development and institutionalisation of nutrition in the Agriculture sector
- Revisit and align the existing food and nutrition activities into outputs.

F. Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms

(Refer to group work on Thursday afternoon 28th Feb)

12. Which partners (national institutions, development partners, private sector) / initiatives (SUN, REACH, etc.) should be involved for strengthening the nutritional impact of the NAFSIP? Are their roles and responsibilities clearly identified in the NAFSIP? What are the main structure(s) responsible for leading the components linked to nutrition in the NAFSIP? Is this relevant?

- The following partners / initiatives should be involved for strengthening the nutritional impact of the DSIP. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and its agencies including National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO), National Agriculture Advisory Services (NAADS), the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA), the Cotton Development Organisation (CDO), Dairy Development Authority (DDA), the National Genetic Resource Information Centre and Data Bank (NAGRIC&DB), and the Coordinating Office for the Control of Trypanosomiasis in Uganda (COCTU) the PMA Secretariat. Development Partners including Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger-REACH: (FAO, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO), SUN, FANTA, World Vision Uganda (WVU), Uganda Farmers Federation (UFFE), Farmers and other line ministries (MoH, MTIC/UNBS, Ministry of Finance, Gender, Local Government), Civil Society: Uganda Action for Nutrition (UGAN), VEDCO, Foods Right Alliance, UCCO-SUN, the academia: Makerere and Kyambogo University,

13. What needs to be coordinated and for what: what do you want to achieve with coordination?

- Coordinate Research to develop rich and nutrient dense crop varieties (NARO),
- Coordinate implementation (Both private and public sector and Local Governments),
- Coordinate Nutrition education,
- Coordinate monitoring and evaluation

14. What kind of coordination mechanisms do you think would be most effective in your country to achieve the coordination goals in nutrition?

15. Which coordination structures are suggested in the NAFSIP and would they be effective for the nutrition coordination and communication purpose? If not, how could they be strengthened to ensure optimal coordination (within the agriculture sector and between sectors)?

Coordination Structures suggested in the DSIP

All MAAIF departs since they are involved in food security,

G. Capacities needed for integrating Nutrition

(Refer to group work on Thursday afternoon 28th Feb)

16. Which capacities do you need to achieve your objectives and implement the nutrition-related interventions? Do you have these capacities in your country?

Guidance: Look at operational, strategic and research capacities for both individuals and institutions.

Capacity gaps

- Capacity building of Nutrition technical working groups to improve knowledge, skills and attitudes on nutrition
- Capacity building of Nutrition coordination committees both at central and local government level to improve knowledge, skills and attitudes on nutrition,
- Capacity building of all departmental heads on issues of nutrition
- Capacity building of agriculture extension staff and nutrition committees (Training of trainers to cascade nutrition information/education to all levels/Households)
- Facilitation
- Tools.
- Capacity to Carry on a nutrition impact review (ensure that all agriculture policies, strategies, standards have a nutrition lens)

Capacities available to spearhead nutrition activities

- The ministry of Agriculture has a Food and Nutrition security division in place,
- A nutrition Coordination Committee was formed and officially appointed
- Nutrition coordination committees at ministry level and at local governments are being established
- Multi-sectoral coordination of nutrition issues.

17. Which are the partners who can provide technical and institutional support to develop the necessary capacities?

- REACH, FAO, WFP, USAID.(PLEASE TOM INCLUDE MORE)

18. Should activities in terms of capacity development be included / added in your NAFSIP to support the achievement of your identified objectives? If yes, which ones and for what exact purpose?

H. Costing / funding issues

19. Would the implementation of activities / recommendations described above require additional resources compared to what is actually planned?

- Yes
- Need for external Support in the following areas:
 - Capacity building for nutrition in the Agriculture Sector up to Local Government level
 - Technical assistance for costing of nutrition interventions in the agriculture sector
 - Technical support for viable proposal development to support food and nutrition security programmes in the country
 - Development of a communications and advocacy strategy for food and nutrition security.

I. Next steps

- CAADP team members agreed to report back the following issues to their individual ministries and organizations:-

- Integrating nutrition into the Sector Investment Plan,
 - Advocate for the allocation of 10% of the National Budget to the agriculture Sector
 - Undertake costing for nutrition interventions to be integrated into the agriculture Sector Investment Plan
 - A study on food security and nutrition to inform the National Development Plan midterm review has been planned and salient issues will be integrated in the Agriculture sector section of the remaining NDP and also inform the next NDP and DSIP
 - Convening of stakeholders from civil society organization to brief them about the issues they need to take up from this workshop and also plan to carry out a nutrition audit of the DSIP
 - Package team recommendations for nutritionalization of the DSIP and ensure recommendations are integrated at the nearest opportunity for DSIP review
- **Key events and steps in the National CAADP processes** where the Country CAADP team or the decision makers can integrate the proposed suggestions into nutrition
 - Annual reviews for Sectors
 - Mid term review of the NDP
 - Mid term review of the DSIP
 - African food and nutrition day,
 - World Food Day.
- **The Country CAADP team identified need for external Support in the following areas:-**
 - Capacity building for nutrition in the Sector up to Local Government level
 - Technical assistance for costing of nutrition interventions in the agriculture sector
 - Technical support for viable proposal development to support food and nutrition security programmes in the country
 - Development of a communications and advocacy strategy for food and nutrition security.
- **The team shall influence or sensitize major decisions makers to take on board the proposed recommendations through:-**
 - Writing of Brief Notes to top policy management (TPM) of different organizations on the deliberations of the CAADP meeting.
 - Make briefs in management and policy level meetings
 - Brief the Nutrition Technical working group in the Ministry of agriculture on deliberations of CAADP meeting.
 - Recommend a mid-term review of the DSIP to incorporate more of nutrition interventions identified
- **Contact Persons**
 - Mr. Robert B. Okudi- CAADP
 - Ms. Maureen Bakunzi-UNAP Coordination/OPM
 - Permanent Secretary- Ministry of Agriculture.

Critical Issues

1. Reviewing the Agriculture development strategy Investment Plan aiming at budgeting for Nutrition, Food security and including Food safety.
2. Costing of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP)