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*MULTI-SECTORAL COORDINATION:
A STRONG NUTRITION FOUNDATION
FOR UGANDA*

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Presentation Outline



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1. Background to the UNAP
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8. UNAP Progress in Implementation
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10. Lesson Learnt, Way Forward
11. Plans Beyond 2016



Background to the UNAP



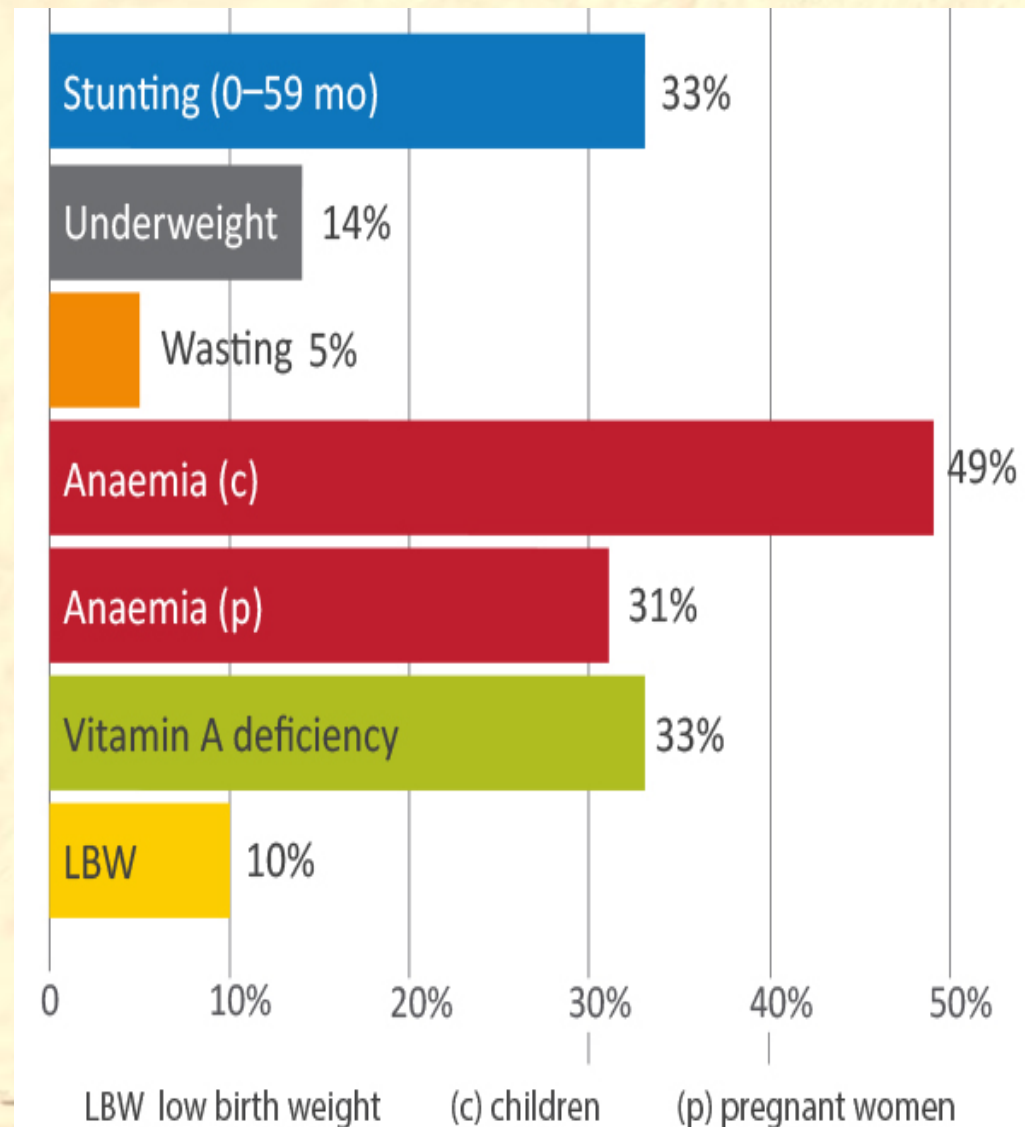
- The Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP) is the country's strategy for scaling up nutrition.
- Uganda made a commitment to the Global Movement to Scale up Nutrition (SUN) during the UN General Assembly in September, 2010 in New York, focusing on the 1,000 days.
- Uganda was an Early Riser SUN Country.
- UNAP mainstreamed nutrition in the National Development Plan.
- Government recognizes Nutrition as a Human Rights and Equality Issue and is provided for in the Constitution.

Uganda's Nutrition Status



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- Malnutrition still ravages our country.
- Devastates infants, children < 5 years, and women of reproductive age.
- Affects educational achievements and economic productivity.
- Will cost the GOU US\$ 7.7 billion loss in productivity by 2025.



The UNAP Development Process



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- After Uganda's commitment at the UN Assembly Meeting in 2010, a Committee was set up by Cabinet to lead the development of the UNAP.
- The committee included:
 - Key government sectors
 - Academia & research Institutions
 - Civil Society Organizations
 - Development partners and donors
 - Private sector
- The Committee was chaired by the National Planning Authority.
- His Excellency the President of Uganda in November 2011 launched the UNAP.

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Multi-sectoral Nature of UNAP



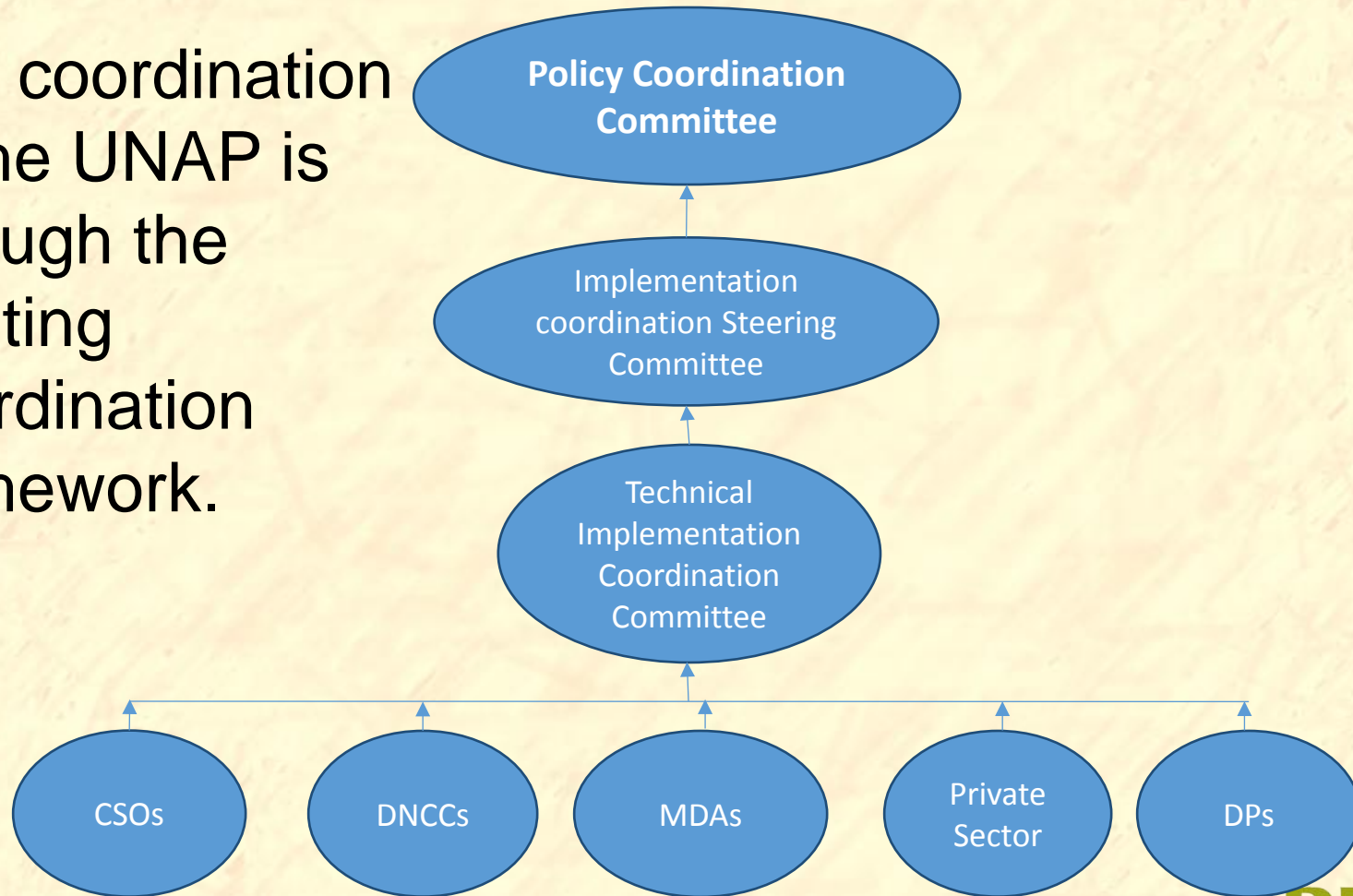
- The Cabinet tasked the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to coordinate implementation of the UNAP.
- Key sector players include:
 - Health
 - Agriculture
 - Education
 - Local Government
 - Gender Labour and Social
 - Development
 - Trade Industry and Cooperatives
 - Finance
 - Water and Environment.
- Other key stakeholders include:
 - National Planning Authority,
 - Office of the Prime Minister
 - Academia & research institutions
 - Civil society organizations
 - Development partners
 - UN agencies
 - Donors
 - Private sector

UNAP Coordination Framework



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The coordination of the UNAP is through the existing coordination framework.





Objectives of the UNAP



Goal: Improve the nutrition status of women of reproductive age, infants and young children

Obj 1: Improve access to and utilization of services related to maternal, infant, and young child nutrition

Obj 2: Enhance consumption of diverse diets.

Obj 3: Protect households from the impact of shocks and other vulnerabilities that affect their nutritional status

Obj 4: Strengthen the policy, legal, and institutional frameworks and the capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate

Obj 5: Create awareness of and maintain national interest in and commitment to improving and supporting nutrition programs

UNAP Key Indicators



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No	Outcome indicator	Baseline ^{1,2}	2010/11	2012	2013	2014	2015/16 UNAP TARGET
1	Stunting – prevalence in under-fives ¹	38%	37%	35%	34%	33%	32%
2	Underweight – prevalence in under-fives	16%	15%	14%	12%	11%	10%
3	Underweight women – non-pregnant women 15-49 years with BMI less than 18.5 kg/m ²	12%	11%	10%	10%	9%	8%
4	Iron deficiency anemia – prevalence in under-fives	73%	68%	64%	59%	54%	50%
5	Iron deficiency anemia – prevalence among women aged 15-49 years	49%	45%	41%	38%	34%	30%
6	Vitamin A deficiency – prevalence in under-fives	19%	18%	17%	15%	14%	13%
7	Vitamin A deficiency – prevalence among women aged 15-49 years	20%	18%	17%	15%	14%	12%
8	Low birth weight - newborns less than 2.5 kg	13%	12%	11%	11%	10%	10%
9	Exclusive breastfeeding to 6 months, percent of infants	60%	63%	66%	69%	72%	75%
10	Dietary diversification index, percent calories consumed from foods other than cereals & starchy roots	57%	61%	64%	69%	71%	75%
11	Calorie consumption (avg. daily energy intake per capita) ²	2,220Kcal	2,276 Kcal	2,332 Kcal	2,388 Kcal	2,444 Kcal	2,500 Kcal

UNAP Progress in Implementation



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Key Achievements:

- Put in place a nutrition legal, policy and planning frameworks (constitution, NDP, UNAP and sector plans- to guide nutrition programming).
- Established and oriented coordination committees at national*, sector, district and sub-county levels with participation of CSOs, DPs, Private Sector- Strengthening Coordination and Governance.
- Established partnership fora (the National Partnership Forum) to strengthen collaboration with CSOs, private sector, development partners.
- Implementation of key nutrition service delivery interventions: promotion of antenatal care, exclusive breastfeeding, increased micronutrient supplements and food fortification.
- Increased advocacy and communication, community based approaches etc

Challenges:

- Cultural and mindset change
- Inadequate research and data to prompt evidence based policy decisions

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UNAP and the PBN Case Study



- SPRING began discussions with OPM in June 2012 to document evidence on the process of rolling out UNAP.
- OPM supported:
 - Development of the scope and data collection
 - Consultative meetings with the multi-sectoral nutrition technical committee from baseline to end line of the study (2013-2015)
 - National and districts dissemination of the PBN results



Lessons Learnt, Way Forward



- The value of strong political commitment
- The value of inclusive participatory partnerships with Local Governments, non-state stakeholders eg, CSOs, Private Sector, Parliament, Cultural Institutions (*Leave nobody behind*)
 - *Allies in Advocacy, Budget push, other negotiations in funding*
- Promotion of indigenous nutritious diets respecting existing structures (cultural...)
- Finally, Uganda is committed to scaling up nutrition and the aspiration of the Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025.



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Plans Beyond 2016

- Approve and operationalize the National Nutrition Policy and Strategy
- Operationalize and roll out the National Advocacy and Communications Strategy
- Strengthen nutrition monitoring and evaluation, produce and disseminate regular nutrition assessment reports at national and district levels.
- Strengthen partnerships and consensus building with non-state actors through effective engagement and follow up of agreed decisions
- Promote indigenous nutritious diets using existing structures *"BRING TRADITIONAL FOODS BACK TO THE*

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