

Annex: SPRING Pathways to Better Nutrition Budget Methods Uganda

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SPRING Project

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BACKGROUND

The objective of SPRING’s “Pathways to Better Nutrition” (PBN) analysis of Uganda’s nutrition budgets is to provide stakeholders with:

1. An estimate of funding budgeted for Ugandan Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP) activities in FY 2013/2014, FY 2014/2015, and FY 2015/2016. This will be useful for comparison to the estimated costs to implement the UNAP plan, and for understanding gaps in nutrition funding. The data can also be used to plan government and donor nutrition funding, and to advocate for greater and more consistent nutrition funding.
2. Information on which activities are prioritized financially each year within the UNAP. This includes information on funding sources for each activity, whether funding has been shifted from other activities, and the balance of government and donor funding for the nutrition activities.
3. Budgeting tools and guidance to help nutrition stakeholders in Uganda more explicitly track and advocate for nutrition funding. This can help with reporting not only within Uganda but also for groups such as the “Scaling Up Nutrition” (SUN) Movement, which prioritizes financial tracking in its monitoring and evaluation of countries.

Defining Budget Analysis

Political will for nutrition must be reflected through financial support at the national and subnational level (USAID 2014). There are several steps involved in tracking financing support. Costing a national nutrition plan provides estimates for *what amount of funding is necessary* to implement nutrition activities; analysis of current budgets (government and donor) provides estimates for *what funding is actually allocated* to implement nutrition activities; analysis of expenditures to estimate *what percent of allocated funds were spent*; and expenditure tracking to find *why funds did not reach their intended destination*.

The World Bank, UNICEF, and other government partners are currently supporting the first step of this process—the re-costing of the UNAP in Uganda. SPRING is primarily focused on the second step: estimating what funding is allocated to implement the nutrition activities in the UNAP, and to the extent that there are available data, how much of that funding was spent. This is what SPRING generally means by ‘budget analysis’ for purposes of this brief.

Budget analysis can be defined as applied analysis of government and donor budgets with the explicit intention of impacting a policy debate or furthering policy goals (The International Budget Project 2001). This work can include efforts to improve budget literacy of policymakers, program planners, and other key stakeholders. In the case of Uganda, SPRING’s budget analysis is meant to better inform the stakeholders advocating for the UNAP of their available resources. This can lead to more effective advocacy for greater nutrition funding, more transparency in how those funds will be spent, and clearer negotiation for donor funding.

To the extent possible, SPRING is also addressing what percent of funds were spent for nutrition activities. This will depend on the data available in Uganda and the strength of the government expenditure tracking system. SPRING will not address the final step of identify the reasons behind anomalies in spending as this type of work is best done through other methods, such as the World Bank's Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) or Public Expenditure Reviews.¹

Defining Nutrition Activities

The scope of nutrition is quite difficult to define, yet a clear definition is needed for budget analysis and financial tracking. The UNAP is used as the definition of the boundaries of activities that can be included for this analysis. There are several advantages to this, as well as a few drawbacks.

The UNAP contains an explicit implementation matrix (Annex I of the UNAP) that defines the interventions in support of the UNAP, expected outputs, the government agency responsible for leading each activity, and other participants. There is also an approximate cost assigned to each activity in Annex II of the UNAP, and a revised costing exercise led by UNICEF, REACH, and the World Bank is currently underway. The advantages of using this scheme are that the activities are set for the five-year period of the UNAP, allowing SPRING to follow the same set of activities over that time. It also means that estimated financial allocation and expenditures can be compared to the costing for the plan. Finally, by having both teams work from the same document, it aligns the budget analysis with the qualitative assessment of prioritization.

One drawback is that some activities that SUN includes on its "nutrition-sensitive" list for the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) guidance will not be counted in our analysis. Each country has latitude to include or exclude any of these activities, and in the UNAP certain sectors received less emphasis. Qualitative enquiry can probe the reasons for the differences between the SUN definition and what appears as sensitive in the UNAP (see Appendix 1 for the SUN list), but for the budget analysis, excluded activities will not count toward the total estimated nutrition allocation or expenditure. Another drawback is that there is ambiguity on the UNAP list, allowing some subjectivity in interpretation.

SPRING has compiled a list of ambiguous terms and activities and has asked the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM, the UNAP Coordination Secretariat) and if necessary the lead agency to clarify the terms, but in some cases there is still room for interpretation. When this occurs SPRING allows the inclusion of any budget items related to that activity that still fall within the SUN definitions of nutrition-sensitive. All final budget lists are validated by the ministry or donor responsible, as a last check on the validity of the budget analysis.

Throughout the analysis, SPRING utilizes our in-country partner *Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevoelkerung* (DSW) for guidance on interpretation of budget documents and findings. DSW has decades of experience in budget analysis, both in Uganda and elsewhere, and provides SPRING with essential insight into local context of the budget process. They also have adapted their community-led process for

¹ The World Bank and Government of Uganda have implemented PETS surveys in the education sector (1996-2001) and agriculture sector (2010).

district-level budget analysis to align with SPRING’s national-level methodology to provide comparable data in the two study districts (Lira and Kisoro). The modified methods for these results are outlined in their district-level report.

METHODS

The PBN case study is a prospective mixed-methods study. Budget analysis to compare with results of the qualitative data on activity prioritization and feed further inquiry into planning for nutrition is an integral part of the study design. There are no standard documented methods for extracting budget data, especially for a subsector such as nutrition. For its methodology for extracting nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive funding data from donor and government budget documents, SPRING adapted guidance from several sources:

- SUN donor network guidance for tracking global investments in the Development Assistance Committee database (DAC) (SUN Donor Network 2013).
- Examination of the UNAP implementation matrix (Government of Uganda 2011).
- Advice on local budgeting procedures from SPRING’s in-country partners DSW, who have experience conducting cross-sector budget analysis in Uganda and elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa (Sizomu, Brucker, and Muwonge 2014).
- Consultation with the Ugandan government ministries and key donors.

SPRING will collect and analyze budget data for **three budget cycles**: 2013/2014; 2014/2015; and 2015/2016. Data will be collected at the national level for government, donor, and UN groups, and in two districts for government, donor, UN groups, and civil society organizations (CSOs).

The process for data extraction and analysis described below was used to address Objectives 1 and 2 of the budget analysis. SPRING will document this process and develop tools to help others replicate this analysis by the end of the study to meet Objective 3.

Data Collection

National Level

National-level data were gathered during baseline data collection in November 2013 and will be repeated for the next two budget cycles. The team conducted qualitative and budget interviews with stakeholders from the six key groups named by SUN for scaling up nutrition activities:

- **Government (ministries as well as the nutrition coordinating body and office of the prime minister)**
- **Donor agencies**
- CSOs (at national level, only the organizing body for CSOs, as more in-depth interviewing of this group occurs at the district level)
- Business/private sector
- **UN groups**
- Academic/research institutions

SPRING requested budgets, supplemental documents, work plans, and any other documents needed to identify nutrition funding for each of the groups bolded from the above list. For the other groups, SPRING inquired about approximate funding for their nutrition work and source of funding but did not pursue the full budgeting exercise.

There are overlapping funding lines in these groups, particularly for donor and UN agencies. Many bilateral donors provide funding to UN agencies and to the Government of Uganda. When funding UN agencies, bilaterals rarely identify the funding as nutrition, which means the UN agency decides how to allocate those funds within the larger category of giving. SPRING chose to follow donor and UN funds at the project level, rather than starting from the top, i.e., global allocation level. Off-budget donor and UN activities can be identified through the MOF's Reporting of Loans, Grants, and Guarantees. This captures only off-budget financing. All on-budget financing of UNAP activities was identified within each government ministry's work plan and ministerial policy statement, supplemented by responses from the qualitative interviews on funded on-budget activities by donors and UN agencies. These sources were cross-referenced by each ministry to identify on-budget nutrition activities and extracted data were validated by follow-up interviews with each ministry.

District Level

SPRING and subcontractor DSW conducted qualitative and budget interviews in April-August 2014 in the districts of Lira and Kisoro. DSW led the budget-related interviews and collected key documents, as was done by SPRING at the national level.

The following groups participated in the budget interviews:

- Government (national medical stores, Lira Referral hospital, and district officers of Kisoro and Lira)
- Donor agencies (if local office was in place)
- CSOs (all that operate nutrition-related projects in the two districts)
- UN groups (if local office was in place)

SPRING and DSW collected and reviewed district development plans, sector work plans, budget performance reports, CSO budget reports and work plans, hospital budgets and work plans, and local government work plans from both districts (the full list of district-level documents reviewed is provided in Appendix 4).

Data Processing and Analysis

National and District Level

Nutrition-Specific Activities

Within the sources above and the activities in the UNAP, SPRING largely follows the USAID Nutrition Strategy definition of nutrition-specific activities:

- Management of severe acute malnutrition
- Preventive zinc supplementation
- Promotion of breastfeeding

- Appropriate complementary feeding
- Management of moderate acute malnutrition
- Periconceptual folic acid supplementation or fortification
- Maternal balanced energy protein supplementation
- Maternal multiple micronutrient supplementation
- Vitamin A supplementation
- Maternal calcium supplementation

This matches the list provided in the executive summary of the 2013 Lancet Series (Lancet 2013). SUN guidance for the identification of nutrition-specific activities was also based on the Lancet Series' (2008 and 2013) set of interventions.

The SUN guidance for tracking global investment in nutrition (Mucha 2012; SUN Donor Network 2013) does not provide a definition past use of the “basic nutrition” DAC purpose code. In the DAC, the definition of this code is:

“Direct feeding programs (maternal feeding, breastfeeding and weaning foods, child feeding, school feeding); determination of micro-nutrient deficiencies; provision of vitamin A, iodine, iron etc.; monitoring of nutritional status; nutrition and food hygiene education; household food security.” (OECD website, “Purpose Codes: sector classification” and “2012 CRS purpose codes_excel EN”).

According the guidance given by SUN, **100% of the funds** assigned to a “nutrition-specific” activity will be counted toward the total (no weighting applied).

Nutrition-Sensitive Activities

The SUN financial tracking guidance outlines its approach for identifying and weighting nutrition-sensitive activities from the DAC. SPRING modified this guidance to align with the UNAP and to be relevant for both government and donor funding. The overall approach and SPRING’s modifications can be summarized in three steps:

1. Select a pool of potentially nutrition-sensitive projects using a combination of DAC codes and a key word search on the CRS database. The lists of DAC codes and key words are presented in Appendices 2 and 3. **SPRING MODIFICATION:** SPRING’s roster of potentially nutrition-sensitive activities is derived from the defined activities in the UNAP implementation matrix. While many areas overlap with the DAC descriptions, there is some divergence, and the level of detail is greater in the UNAP than in the DAC (see “defining nutrition activities” section above).
2. Review the projects selected in Step 1 by assessing individually each project document. The objectives, expected results, and indicators are examined to determine whether the project is nutrition-sensitive. SUN requires the activity to pass three criteria: 1) project must intend to improve nutrition for women, adolescent girls, or children; 2) project has a significant nutrition objective OR nutrition indicator(s) (see Appendix 3); and 3) project must contribute to explicit nutrition-sensitive outcomes (through activities, indicators, and results; see Appendix 1). **SPRING MODIFICATION:** SPRING modifies the list of nutrition-sensitive outcomes to match the

UNAP activity outputs. For instance, in SUN's list, improving access to education/school to adolescent girls is not a UNAP activity, so a project with that as its only nutrition-sensitive outcome would not be counted in SPRING's budgeting.² A school feeding program would be counted however, as that is a UNAP activity. See our modifications of this step for government funding (below).

3. Through the same review of project documents, classify the "intensity" of nutrition-sensitivity into two sub-categories: nutrition-sensitive dominant or nutrition-sensitive partial. **SPRING MODIFICATION:** If no other information for a project is available, SPRING will use SUN's weighting scheme (100 percent of funding is counted if a project's main objective, results, outcomes, and indicators are nutrition-sensitive; 25 percent if secondary objective, results, outcomes, and indicators are nutrition-sensitive). However, SPRING has access to work plans or donor budgets and if there is insufficient information in these document to determine the approximate percent, SPRING will ask stakeholders to define breakdown for accounting. If SPRING still cannot define percent after these consultations, the SUN weighting scheme be applied. Documentation of our decisions will be made for each activity.

District Level

District-Level Considerations

At district level, nutrition budgets are integrated into broader, layered budgets. For this and a variety of other reasons, district planners may have a more difficult time approximating percentages. Thus, a modified methodology is required to: a) identify budget lines that relate to nutrition activities; and b) estimate the amounts dedicated to nutrition.

For each sector, relevant budget lines are identified through key informant interviews. In the baseline round, district officials were asked to identify nutrition-relevant activities, substantiate their activities by providing examples and relating the budget line to UNAP strategic areas, and asked to estimate how much funding was reserved for the nutrition activity.

SPRING/DSW developed with district stakeholders to transfer narrative into quantitative data. For example, when a key informant was asked to quantify "little," or "most," for activities related to nutrition, the SPRING/DSW team compiled responses and came up with the methodology to translate these words to a range of percentages. The midpoint of each range was used as the percentage in the calculations.

Based on this grassroots methodology, estimating nutrition shares of district budget lines were as follows:

² Government considerations: When analyzing government work plans and budgets, one will notice that activities are not as explicitly defined, and few will have explicitly named results or indicators. This makes following the DAC guidance more difficult. SPRING endeavored to apply the same standards to both donor and government funding, but had to relax the set of three to become a set of the first and third criteria, with the second as an optional criterion if information is available. SPRING will discuss the extracted activities with each ministry to ensure the project has been appropriately defined as a nutrition-sensitive activity.

- NO activity= 0%
- Little activity=10%
- Moderate= 50%
- Many activities=70%
- Most of the activities=80%
- All activities=100%

Further attempts to rationalize this scale to a more standard breakdown of percentages will be made in the future, but it depends on the understanding of the key informants.

CSO District-Level Budgets

Many CSOs were reluctant to give detailed project work plans and budgets to SPRING/DSW. Therefore, a short questionnaire (see Appendix 5) was developed to provide summarized budgets and project information for a given CSO.

Data Validation Process

SPRING is taking a two-pronged approach to ensure high-data quality. First, within our team, the following steps are taken in order to ensure inter-rater reliability:

1. Regular group extraction meetings
2. Feedback on ambiguous terms to OPM and NPA for guidance
3. Notation and documentation in extraction sheets

Once extraction is completed, SPRING confirms the validity of the extracted ministry and donor budget data through meetings with the key informants for that ministry or donor. Every effort is made to cross-validate data with the sector focal point seconded to the MOF. Any projects or activities that cannot be validated by the country or global team (donors) or line ministry and OPM (government) will be dropped from the analysis. Any unlisted projects named by the key informants will require supplemental documentation in order to be added to the analysis.

Exchange Rates

MOF reports off-budget donor funding in current-year USD. However, all ministry budget data is reported in current-year USH. SPRING is reporting final estimates in both USD and USH. Inter-bank exchange rates from the Ugandan Central Bank will be used for the conversions, averaged over the first month of the fiscal year.

Deflation/Inflation Rates and Base Year

National level analysis will begin at 2013/2014. For yearly reporting, no modifications are made to the reported figures in USD but for aggregated reporting of more than one year or reporting trends, SPRING uses 2013/2014 as the base year and succeeding years are adjusted to base-year dollars. Inflation rates are averaged over the fiscal year using the World Bank GDP-Deflator/Ugandan Bureau of Statistics Producer Price Index.

LIMITATIONS

Missing Data and Non-Response

In the baseline round, SPRING was unable to speak with two formerly influential bilateral nutrition donors in Uganda who have recently pulled funding. SPRING is continuing to pursue them, but in the event of persistent non-response, SPRING will have to use government and DAC data to construct these lists.

Data Quality

In the first round of data analysis for fiscal year 2013/2014, specific and validated numbers for a few ministries or donors would not allow appropriate comparisons between sectors and funding sources. SPRING's dissemination of the results therefore had to present the results with wide intervals between estimates, and some of the more nuanced comparisons between funders, sectors, and especially activities could not be performed for this round. This limitation is a challenge to be overcome in the next round, and the report highlights the importance of improving the capacity of informants to collect, report, and analyze validated data.

Changes over Time

SPRING is comparing data over several budget cycles, so it is important to use the same standards each round for comparability. However, as ministries become more aware of nutrition and “nutrition-sensitive” activities via the roll out of the UNAP, their accounting for activities may change and a greater number of activities may be identified as nutrition-sensitive, even if they existed in previous budgets. SPRING is making every effort to return to previous years' data after each new round to check that “new” activities are indeed new and not just re-categorized.

Subjectivity of “Sensitive”

Defining ‘nutrition-sensitive’ can be complicated. Within the data analysis team, SPRING ensures inter-rater reliability through regular group extraction meetings to discuss ambiguous activities listed in UNAP and cross-verifies final lists with the source ministry or donor organization.

Evolution of Nutrition Designation

Changes in the designation of nutrition-sensitive categories at the global and national levels are likely. The UNAP is not expected to change until 2017, but modifications—particularly related to water and sanitation (the Water and Environment Ministry was excluded from the original plan)—could be made. If SUN guidance continues to evolve, SPRING will work with OPM to evaluate whether the improvement in accuracy is worth the loss of comparability over time.

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APPENDIX 1: NUTRITION-SENSITIVE OUTCOMES

SOURCE: SUN Donor Network, 2013

These outcomes, used to gauge the degree of nutrition sensitivity, are drawn from the nutrition conceptual framework (UNICEF 1990), the Reference Document “Addressing Undernutrition in External Assistance” (EC 2011) and the SUN Movement Strategy 2012-2015.

A. Individual Level (Children or Adolescent Girls or Women):

- Increase purchasing power of women (examples: safety nets, cash transfers)
- Improve access to nutritious food of women, adolescent girls and/or children (examples: agriculture/livestock diversification, biofortification, food safety, increased access to markets)
- Improve the diet in quality and/or quantity for women, adolescent girls or children (examples: promotion of quality/diversity, nutritious diets, quantity/energy intake in food insecure households, stability, micronutrient intake, vouchers, access to markets)
- Improve access of women or adolescent girls or children to primary healthcare (examples: maternal health care, child health care, reproductive health care, supplementation, therapeutic feeding, support to breastfeeding)
- Improve access to childcare (i.e. childcare not supplied through the health services)
- Improve women or adolescent girls or children access to water, sanitation and hygiene (examples: access to latrines, access to safe water, improvement of hygiene)
- Improve access to education/school for adolescent girls
- Improve knowledge/awareness on nutrition for relevant audiences (examples: inclusions of nutritional education in the curriculum for primary and secondary education, TV and radio spots addressing vulnerable households and decision makers, nutrition awareness campaigns)
- Improve empowerment of women (examples: access to credit, women based smallholder agriculture, support to women’s groups)

B. National level:

- Improved governance of nutrition (examples: increased coordination of actors and policies for nutrition, establishment of budgets specifically contributing to nutrition, improvement of institutional arrangements for nutrition, improved nutrition information systems, integration of nutrition in policies and systems)
- Increase nutrition sensitive legislation (examples: food fortification legislation, right to food, legislation for the implementation of the Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes, food safety)

C. Research

- Increased research with nutrition objectives

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF OECD-DAC PURPOSE CODES

SOURCE: SUN Donor Network, 2013

Food Security and Agriculture:

Availability

31110 agricultural policy and administrative management

31120 agricultural development

31140 agriculture water resources

31150 agricultural inputs

31161 food crop production

31163 livestock

31166 agricultural extension

31181 agricultural education/training

31182 agricultural research

31191 agricultural services

31193 agricultural financial services

31194 agricultural co-operatives

31310 fishing policy and administrative management

31320 fishery development

31381 fishery education and training

43040 rural development

Accessibility

16010 social welfare services

16011 social protection

52010 food aid/food security programs

72010 material relief assistance and services

72040 humanitarian/emergency relief

72050 relief coordination, protection, and support services

73010 reconstruction, relief, and rehabilitation

Public Health and Water and Sanitation

Public Health (including reproductive health)

12110 health policy and administrative management

12220 basic health care

12250 infectious disease control

12261 health education

12281 health personnel development

13020 reproductive health care

13022 maternal health including neonatal health

Sanitation

14030 basic drinking water supply and sanitation

14032 basic sanitation

Drinking Water

14031 basic drinking water supply

Care Environment

Gender Empowerment

15170 women's equality organizations and institutions

Other

51010 general budget support

APPENDIX 3: KEY WORDS AND NUTRITION INDICATORS

SOURCE: SUN Donor Network, 2013

Annex 2: list of words to be used for key word filter⁴

afatoxin; biofortification; breastfeeding; cash transfer; child feeding; CMAM; community management of acute malnutrition; deworming; diarrheal disease; diet; dietary diversification; direct feeding; enteropathy; feeding; feeding program; feeding programme food intake; food intake; food security; food subsidy; food voucher; fortification; GAM; global acute malnutrition; garden; gastrointestinal illness; global nutrition coordination; growth monitoring; growth monitoring and promotion; handwashing; helminth; hunger; hygiene; IUGR; intrauterine growth restriction; iodine; iron; iron-folic acid; iron folic acid; low birthweight; maternal feeding; MAM; mineral; moderate acute malnutrition; malnutrition; micronutrient; nutrition; nutrition education; ready to use therapeutic food; ready-to-use therapeutic food; ready-to-use-therapeutic-food; RUTF; SAM; severe acute malnutrition; Scaling Up Nutrition; school feeding; stunting; supplement; supplementation; under nutrition; undernutrition; under-nutrition; under weight ; underweight; under-weight; vitamin; wasting; zinc

Annex 3: Nutrition Indicators

Nutrition indicators should be specific to nutrition and not only an indicator to benchmark progress towards a nutrition-sensitive outcome. For example, indicators⁵ that track progress on child growth, dietary diversification, access to support for breastfeeding, anaemia prevalence or health facility capacity in nutrition, such as capacity to manage acute undernutrition, would count. Indicators that *only* monitor increasing resources in the hands of women, increased access to reproductive healthcare or childcare or improved access to education, for example, would not count.

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⁴ These words will also be translated into French and Spanish, for use in searching donor databases.

⁵ The indicators listed in Annex 3 are examples of nutrition indicators and not a final, exhaustive list.

APPENDIX 4: DISTRICT-LEVEL DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

District Development Plan FY 2010/11 – 2014/15
District Development Plan FY 2011/12 – 2015/16
District Development Plan FY 2012/13 – 2016/17
District Development Plan FY 2013/14 – 2017/18
Approved budget estimates for revenues and expenditures (central government vote) FY 2011/12
Approved budget estimates for revenues and expenditures (central government vote) FY 2012/13
Approved budget estimates for revenues and expenditures (central government vote) FY 2013/14
Annual local government work plan FY 2011/12
Annual local government work plan FY 2012/13
Annual local government work plan FY 2013/14
Summary sector work plan P&M FY 2011/12
Summary sector work plan P&M FY 2012/13
Summary sector work plan P&M FY 2013/14
Summary sector work plan Health FY 2011/12
Summary sector work plan Health FY 2012/13
Summary sector work plan Health FY 2013/14
Summary sector work plan Education FY 2011/12
Summary sector work plan Education FY 2012/13
Summary sector work plan Education FY 2013/14
Summary sector work plan Water FY 2011/12
Summary sector work plan Water FY 2012/13
Summary sector work plan Water FY 2013/14
Summary sector work plan CBS FY 2011/12
Summary sector work plan CBS FY 2012/13
Summary sector work plan CBS FY 2013/14
Detailed sector work plan P&M FY 2011/12
Detailed sector work plan P&M FY 2012/13
Detailed sector work plan P&M FY 2013/14
Detailed sector work plan Health FY 2011/12

Detailed sector work plan Health FY 2012/13
Detailed sector work plan Health FY 2013/14
Detailed sector work plan Education FY 2011/12
Detailed sector work plan Education FY 2012/13
Detailed sector work plan Education FY 2013/14
Detailed sector work plan Water FY 2011/12
Detailed sector work plan Water FY 2012/13
Detailed sector work plan Water FY 2013/14
Detailed sector work plan CBS FY 2011/12
Detailed sector work plan CBSFY 2012/13
Detailed sector work plan CBS FY 2013/14
Approved budget performance report FY 2011/12
Approved budget performance report FY 2012/13
Approved central government transfers and
Lira referral hospital work plans and budget
CSO reports, work plans, and budgets

APPENDIX 5: DISTRICT-LEVEL CSO QUESTIONNAIRE

The Pathways to Better Nutrition case study explores how the Ugandan Government prioritizes nutrition interventions and supports the implementation of its national nutrition plan to reach its chosen goals of reducing undernutrition. It analyses whether the Government of Uganda and its development partners make the necessary investments to enable the roll out of UNAP activities.

SPRING is interested in conducting a budget analysis to explore factors affecting funding allocations and actual expenditures both in government funding and donor funding. This budget review will provide a picture of financial trends over the study period. The financial information we collect in these interviews will be complemented by qualitative data collected around the process of implementing and monitoring nutrition programming, as well as some limited quantitative data analysis conducted contributing factors to nutrition.

I would like to ask you to participate in a one-on-one interview on issues concerning nutrition projects. The discussion will take about 20 minutes. You will not be judged on your responses, you may refuse to answer any question and you may choose to stop the discussion at any time.

There is no direct benefit, money or compensation to you in participating in this study and your participation is voluntary. However, we hope that if this study is done well, your community will benefit. Your organization will participate in the validation of case study results but also appear in the in the final document of the case study. The publication will be disseminated.

1. General Information

NGO	Project title	Project description	Project duration	Overall project budget	Project by Financial Year					
					2011/12	% of output for nutrition	2012/13	% of output for nutrition	2013/14	% of output for nutrition

2. UNAP Strategy Area

Strategy Area	Tick
Strategy 1.1: Promote access to and utilization of nutrition and health services to all women of reproductive age, infants, and young children.	
Strategy 1.2: Address gender and socio-cultural issues that affect maternal, infant, and young child nutrition.	
Strategy 2.1: Increase access to and use of diverse nutritious foods and use at the household level	
Strategy 2.2: Enhance post-harvest handling, storage, and utilization of nutritious foods at the household and farm levels	
Strategy 2.3: Promote the consumption of nutrient-enhanced foods.	
Strategy 3.1: Develop preparedness plans for shocks	
Strategy 3.2: Promote social protection interventions for improved nutrition	
Strategy 4.1: Strengthen the policy and legal frameworks for coordinating, planning, and monitoring nutrition activities	
Strategy 4.2: Strengthen and harmonize the institutional framework for nutrition from the local to the central government level.	
Strategy 4.3: Strengthen human resource capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate food and nutrition programs in the country.	
Strategy 4.4: Enhance operational research for nutrition.	
Strategy 5.1: Increase awareness of and commitment to addressing nutrition issues in the country.	
Strategy 5.2: Advocate for increased commitment to improving nutrition outcomes	

3. Choose activities that fall under the organization program area.

Objective 1: Improve access to and utilization of services related to maternal, infant, and young child nutrition.	Tick
<p>Strategy 1.1: Promote access to and utilization of nutrition and health services to all women of reproductive age, infants, and young children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and support health and nutrition education to increase the level of awareness of good nutrition. Promote integration of nutrition services in all routine and outreach health services and programs targeting children and women. Manage nutrition for sick children, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and other women of reproductive age. Integrate management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition into routine health services. Promote utilization of antenatal and post-natal care services among all pregnant women and lactating mothers. Promote and support breastfeeding policies, programs, and initiatives. Promote exclusive breastfeeding. Promote and support appropriate complementary feeding practices. Support and scale up community-based nutrition programs. Promote proper food handling, hygiene and sanitation through increased knowledge, use of safe water, and hand washing practices at the household level. 	

<p>Strategy 1.2: Address gender and socio-cultural issues that affect maternal, infant, and young child nutrition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote male involvement in family health services and in food security and nutrition programs. • Advocate and seek solutions for reducing workload for all women, especially pregnant women and lactating mothers. • Address detrimental food taboos and norms that impair the nutrition of women, infants, and young children. 	
<p>Objective 2: Enhance consumption of diverse diets.</p>	
<p>Strategy 2.1: Increase access to and use of diverse nutritious foods and use at the household level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote production and consumption of diversified nutritious foods at the household and community levels. • Advocate for and support integration of nutrition services in agricultural programs the national and local government levels. • Increase consumption of both raw and processed nutritious foods. • Promote and support local food processing and value addition at the household and community levels. • Promote and support the utilization of safe labor-saving technologies at the household and community levels. • Support on-farm enterprise mix to promote stable diversified food production. • Promote production and consumption of indigenous foods to enhance dietary diversification. 	
<p>Strategy 2.2: Enhance post-harvest handling, storage, and utilization of nutritious foods at the household and farm levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and support adoption of post-harvest handling and storage technologies at the household and community levels. • Provide an enabling environment to the private sector to manufacture, market, and distribute appropriate post-harvest handling and storage technologies. 	
<p>Strategy 2.3: Promote the consumption of nutrient-enhanced foods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote production of fortified common staples by local manufacturers. • Promote production of bio-fortified varieties. • Promote consumption of nutrient-enhanced foods through increased awareness of their benefits. • Support local production of ready-to-use therapeutic and complementary foods. 	
<p>Objective 3: Protect households from the impact of shocks and other vulnerabilities that affect their nutritional status.</p>	
<p>Strategy 3.1: Develop preparedness plans for shocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and scale up early warning systems on food and nutrition information from the community to the national level. • Support and promote urban farming to save the most vulnerable households in urban areas. • Develop, promote, and implement in a timely fashion a comprehensive package of nutrition services and food items to provide during emergencies and recovery periods. • Make integration of nutrition in disaster management program mandatory. • Promote and support diversified production of drought-resistant crops, including vegetables, and raising of animals tolerant of heat stress the household and community levels. • Carry out sensitization programs for communities to raise their awareness of prevention, mitigation, and response to risks of malnutrition during shocks. 	

<p>Strategy 3.2: Promote social protection interventions for improved nutrition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide social transfers to and support livelihoods for the most vulnerable households and communities. • Develop and implement programs for special social assistance and for livelihood promotion and protection in areas with high levels of malnutrition. • Advocate for and promote school feeding programs. • Manage cases of severe acute malnutrition by integrating care into routine health services and providing follow-up support and monitoring at the household and community levels. • Promote social protection interventions for improved nutrition. 	
<p>Objective 4: Strengthen the policy, legal, and institutional frameworks and the capacity to effectively plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate nutrition programs.</p>	
<p>Strategy 4.1: Strengthen the policy and legal frameworks for coordinating, planning, and monitoring nutrition activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast-track enactment of the Food and Nutrition Bill, which will provide the statutory mechanism for establishing the FNC and its secretariat. • Revitalize and legalize the functionality of the FNC and establish its secretariat/coordinating unit. • Review the Food and Nutrition Policy to integrate emerging issues. Revise the draft Uganda Food and Nutrition Strategy to align it with the prevailing national, regional, and global nutrition agenda and disseminate the strategy widely. • Advocate for enactment of bylaws and ordinances that promote nutrition and food security at the district and subcounty levels. • Integrate nutrition issues into plans and budgets at all levels of government by mainstreaming nutrition and creating vote functions for nutrition. • Support the development of nutrition curricula for all levels of education and training. • Advocate for establishment of lower- and middle-cadre nutrition courses in the education structure. • Review and integrate nutrition issues in the existing curricula of formal and non-formal education and pre- and in-service training. 	
<p>Strategy 4.2: Strengthen and harmonize institutional framework for nutrition from the local to the central government level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the country’s current institutional framework for nutrition and implement a suitable one. • Establish an interim multisectoral coordination mechanism for nutrition programming and M&E. • Strengthen institutional capacity for nutrition programming at all levels in all sectors. 	
<p>Strategy 4.3: Strengthen human resource capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate food and nutrition programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and implement a capacity-strengthening plan for nutrition programming at the national, local government, and community levels. • Nutrition human resource capacity strengthening project. 	
<p>Strategy 4.4: Monitor and evaluate the food and nutrition situation to inform policy and programming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a food and nutrition M&E system for tracking performance of nutrition indicators and for timely decision making. • Conduct a national food and nutrition survey to establish up-to-date nutrition baseline monitoring indicators. • Conduct periodic district-level food and nutrition surveys in vulnerable areas and among vulnerable populations. • Undertake mid-term and end-of-term impact evaluation of the UNAP. • Strengthen district-level food and nutrition surveillance systems. 	

<p>Strategy 4.5: Enhance operational research for nutrition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct formative research on best practices for nutrition. • Research, document, and disseminate findings on positive indigenous dietary practices. • Compile food composition data for all foods consumed in Uganda. • Identify and conduct research relevant to scaling up food and nutrition interventions. • Collate and share research findings and best practices for scaling up food and nutrition interventions in Uganda. 	
<p>Objective 5: Create awareness of and maintain national interest in and commitment to improve and support nutrition programs in the country.</p>	
<p>Strategy 5.1: Increase awareness of and commitment to addressing nutrition issues in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a nutrition communication strategy. • Produce annual policy statements and periodic policy briefs on the national food security and nutrition situation. • Commemorate nutrition-related events and take advantage of other advocacy events. <p>Strategy 5.2: Advocate for increased commitment to improving nutrition outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a nutrition communication strategy. • Develop and implement a comprehensive and sustainable nutrition advocacy plan. • Produce and publish an annual report on the state of the food security and nutrition situation in the country. 	

4. Have you given any in-kind contribution to the district (financial or physical)?

Thank you for your time.