**OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER**

**NATIONAL INFORMATION PLATFORMS FOR NUTRITION (NIPN)**

**BI-ANNUAL REPORT**

**January 2018 - December 2019**

**Contract Reference No: FOOD/2017/386-671**



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| **ACRONYMS**  DINU | Development Initiative for Northern Uganda |
| DNCC  EU | District Nutrition Coordination Committee  European Union |
| FSNA | Food Security and Nutrition Assessment |
| GSF | Global Support Facility |
| HMIS | Health Management Information System |
| HR | Human Resources |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| NCA | Nutrition Causal Analysis |
| NIPN | National Information Platform for Nutrition |
| OPM | Office of the Prime Minister |
| PAC | Project Advisory Committee |
| PMC | Project Management Committee |
| SCID | Strategic Coordination and Implementation Directorate |
| SES | Socio-Economic Survey |
| UBOS | Uganda Bureau of Statistics |
| UDHS | Uganda Demographic and Health Survey |
| UNAP | Uganda Nutrition Action Plan |
| UNHS | Uganda National Household Survey |
| UNPS | Uganda National Panel Survey |
| WHA | World Health Assembly |

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Coordinator of the grant contract | Mrs. Christine Guwatudde Kintu  Permanent Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister |
| Name and title of the contact person | Mrs. Maureen Bakunzi–Assistant  Commissioner-Strategic Coordination and Implementation, Office of the Prime Minister |
| Name of the beneficiary (ies) and affiliated entity (ies) in the Action | Beneficiary - Office of the Prime Minister  Affiliate - Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) |
| Title of the Action | National Information Platforms for Nutrition |
| Contract Number | FOOD/2017/386-671 |
| Start and end date of the Action | January 2018-December 2022 |
| Target country (is) or region (s) | Uganda |
| Final beneficiaries & or target groups (If different including numbers of women and men. | OPM, MAAIF, MOGLSD, MoES, MWE, MLoG, Trade, NPA, UBOs, MFPED |
| Final beneficiaries & or target groups (If different including numbers of women and men. | N/A |

1. **Assessment of Implementation of Action Activities**

**1.1 Executive Summary of the Action**

The National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) is a four-year project of the Government of Uganda supported by the European Union. NIPN facilitates multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogue on nutrition and supports the use of existing information and data to develop or refine policies and programmes to address malnutrition. Implemented by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) in partnership with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and with technical support from UNICEF, NIPN contributes to strengthening national capacity of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) to manage and analyse nutrition information and data from all sectors for evidence-informed decision making. This project is engaged in the establishment of a central nutrition data repository and dashboard within the OPM. The project ensures that nutrition data and information is used to inform the strategic decisions and policies to address malnutrition and its consequences.

The project start-up period delayed due to various logistical challenges and the effective operational start of the project was in March 2019. The first activities involved planning and reviewing the implementation plan of the project with the view of expediting the process. As a result, a work-plan was made with emphasis on delayed key activities.

During 2019, the Project Management Unit, Policy Unit and Data Analysis Unit at OPM and UBOS respectively, were set up and made functional. This involved recruitment and orientation of staff, office space allocation, sectoral and stakeholder engagements. The Project Management Committee (PMC) and Project Advisory Committee (PAC) was set up, oriented and a series of meetings were held to discuss and oversee the project activities. Throughout the year in review, OPM ensured that there was coordination among the key NIPN players, leading to harmonization of nutrition related activities among sectors. Capacity building for the Data Analysis Unit, the Policy Unit, media and sector representatives was achieved through different workshops, trainings and meetings. Through these activities, there was increased awareness of NIPN objectives and earmarking of priority actions among the sectors identified to implement the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP). The NIPN team also participated in the development and provision of data for the *Nutrition Issues Paper* to inform the National Development Plan (NDP) III design which, in effect, saw nutrition being included in the national strategic plan as one of the key cross-cutting programme issues. The NIPN project team was equally instrumental in the design of UNAP-II, particularly the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the plan.

Nutrition data source mapping was conducted for the government sectors by the NIPN team in 2019 and the report of the findings, including a matrix showing data sources available was produced. As a result of the data source mapping exercise, the process of developing a centralized nutrition data repository commenced with development of terms of reference for the consultant to design the repository.

Furthermore, the first-ever nutrition dashboard in Uganda was developed and introduced to various stakeholders including OPM’s senior management and representatives from various sectors. The dashboard was also pivotal in the training of sector communication officers and journalists from media houses, among others, on Nutrition Data Communication and Journalism.

In a bid to ensure participatory generation of nutrition relevant policy questions for analysis, NIPN conducted a multi-stakeholder’s retreat, where nutrition policies were mapped and 19 policy questions were generated from agriculture, health, gender, education and water sectors. The policy questions were later presented to the PAC for further refining and prioritization. These were forwarded to MDAs for ownership and validation before they can be advanced to the Data Analysis Unit at UBOS to generate answers.

During the year in review, 6 draft nutrition knowledge products were derived from secondary analysis of datasets available within UBOS. Three of the knowledge products were prepared from the Nutrition Situation Analysis that was led by UNICEF based on the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) datasets while the other 3 knowledge products were prepared using the other datasets available at UBOS. These knowledge products mainly focused on the critical nutrition issues in the country such as anaemia, malaria, child stunting, wasting and dietary diversity. These knowledge products, once finalised, will be used to inform nutrition policy and dialogue in the country.

As part of capacity building within the NIPN team, the NIPN project staff participated in various events and trainings including, a nutrition programming training and the NIPN impact pathways and policy questions formulation in Kampala by the Global Support Facilitation (GSF) technical team. Two project staff underwent a leadership and functional skills training in Ethiopia organised by GSF, and all project staff benefited from a number of webinars on various topics run by GSF. The NIPN staff also participated in the annual NIPN global gathering in Amsterdam, the SUN global gathering in Nepal and an exchange and learning visit to NIPN Ethiopia. These capacity building actions were instrumental in skilling the project staff.

Additionally, the NIPN project team worked closely with the Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU) and participated in the various studies. This involved refining study methodologies, reviewing consultants’ reports and input into the study tools, for example, the mapping exercise of nutrition actors and services, the causal relationships for anaemia and Nutrition financing. NIPN also oriented and availed data and information to DINU sub-grantees working on food and nutrition security. The NIPN team, working with the UNAP secretariat, moved to the DINU districts and oriented District Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCCs) of Karamoja, West Nile, Acholi and Lango on the NIPN project and presented the draft nutrition dash-board to seek their views on its content and use, their contribution to the dashboard and how they could access data for their planning. During this activity, participants proposed how NIPN could support them in developing district specific nutrition dashboards that feed into the national level.

During the year in review, NIPN, with support from different consultants, started the process of developing the nutrition information management capacity development plan, the communications/visibility Strategy and the Monitoring and Evaluation plan that will be completed by January 2020.

The external audit and expenditure verification for 2018 and 2019 by Sejaaka & Co was conducted. Introductory interactions with the auditors were done and the team availed them the financial report and other documents. The audit process is on-going and will end in January 2020.

1. **NIPN-Uganda Project Bi-Annual Report 2018-2019**

**2.1 Background and context:**

NIPN is an international initiative of the European Union which aims at creating a platform to bring together and analyse existing nutrition information and data from all sectors. This is in a bid to support the development of evidence-based policies and programmes to improve human nutrition.

NIPN in Uganda seeks to enhance a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogue on nutrition and the use of existing information and data to improve or refine policies and programmes. The NIPN initiative was designed to contribute to strengthening national capacity to manage and analyse information and data from all sectors which have an influence on nutrition and to disseminate and use information so as to better inform the strategic decisions that Uganda as country is faced with to prevent under-nutrition and its consequences.

*The NIPN initiative globally seeks to achieve the under listed objectives;*

* Create capacity within national institutions to operate and maintain a National Information Platform for Nutrition;
* Strengthen capacity to track progress in meeting national objectives to prevent under-nutrition and monitor nutrition investments;
* Build the capacity of national policy makers and programme planners to make better use of evidence in designing and implementing nutrition-related policies.

*The approach undertaken by the NIPN project in Uganda seeks to;*

* Maximise the analysis and interpretation of existing information and data on nutrition to improve understanding of the factors that influence it, both nationally and locally;
* Identify gaps in information that need to be filled and problems with the consistency and quality of data;
* Build plausible arguments about the effectiveness of interventions, programmes, approaches and investments to prevent malnutrition;
* Contribute to monitoring national and sub-national (local governments) progress in preventing malnutrition;
* Strengthening the accountability of governments and donors to meet their commitments to prevent malnutrition.

The analyses undertaken by NIPN are based on the evidence gained from both international and national experiences about what interventions or a combination of interventions have the most impact, depending on context and what factors influence their effectiveness. This meant to enable the government of Uganda to prioritise and scale-up interventions and approaches that would contribute to the reduction of under-nutrition and further support the development of better policies and programmes to improve human nutrition and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The expected outputs from the NIPN project are:

* Existing information and data from all sectors and from all levels of government is gathered to create a repository that acts as a resource of information for analysis;
* The NIPN provides information and analysis driven by the questions of government and stakeholders to inform their policies and programmes;
* Regular reports, policy briefs and tailored documents are produced and disseminated, meeting the needs and technical understanding of different audiences;
* Summary statistics are provided to data dashboards and government information systems.

To achieve and sustain the above outputs, the NIPN project in Uganda is implemented within the UNAP framework and the auspices of the SUN movement under the leadership of the Permanent Secretary, OPM.

NIPN in Uganda is implemented by the OPM in partnership with UBOS and with technical assistance from UnicefThe OPM hosts the NIPN policy and management unit while UBOS hosts the NIPN Data Analysis unit. Both OPM and UBOS, with technical assistance from Unicef work together to implement project activities and deliver project outputs. Whereas Unicef has contractual obligations with the EU to report on the technical assistance they offer to the NIPN project, the activities reported on are the same.

The NIPN project began in January 2018 with the signing of the contractual agreement between EU and OPM and was launched in February 2018 by the Prime Minister of Uganda, Rt. Hon Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda during the National Nutrition Forum. Actual operations of the project, however, started 14 months later in March 2019. Delays in the project start up phase were logistical, and below are some of the factors responsible for the delays;

1. There were delays in opening the NIPN Project Bank Account with Bank of Uganda. The process of engagement led by OPM and involving the Ministry of Finance and Bank of Uganda was lengthy.

2. Recruitment of project staff following government recruitment procedures equally took long. New staff also had to give notices at their former workplaces before joining NIPN.

Despite the delays and low activity level in 2018, a number of project preparatory activities were achieved from January 2018 to April 2019. These included:

* Sensitizing staff of host entities (OPM & UBOS) about the NIPN project to create acceptance and ownership. This foundational work was instrumental that when the NIPN teams came on board they quickly fitted in and expeditiously begun to implement activities. Other achievements include:
* Development of the project start-up plans
* Preparations of project staff job descriptions
* Advertisement for project staff recruitment
* Short listing, communication with potential candidates
* Interviewing of project staff
* Project staff recruitment and induction,
* Participation in the NIPN global gathering in Paris

It should be noted that these project start up activities were not charged on the NIPN project funds. Host entities contributed resources in terms of time, human resources, materials (furniture, computers etc) as well as finances to ensure that preparatory work for the NIPN startup was smooth.

Despite of the project becoming operational in March 2019, most project financial spending started in May 2019 after re-activating the NIPN project bank account that had been suspended for redundancy. Therefore, the activities and achievements reported below were implemented and achieved in 8months of 2019 and budget absorption and expenditure analysis provided is for the same period.

**2.2 NIPN Project Budget Performance**

Transferred to the OPM National Information Platform for Nutrition Project **No. 000030088000061** in Bank of Uganda on 23rd April 2019, was Eur. 594,000. This amount was released for automatic pre-financing of the Project. Out of this, Eur. 209,469.11 was been spent on implementation of the Action leading to an absorption rate of 35.26% as at 31st December 2019. The low absorption of funds is attributed to the delay in starting the project activities and the lengthy procurement processes. By end of December 2019, furniture, visibility materials, computer and Equipment worth Eur.133, 257 and consultancy services worth Eur. 46,398 had reached the final stages of the procurement process. Had these items been paid in December, 2019, the absorption rate would have raised to 65%. The table below gives a summary of project expenditure commitments:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| COMMITMENTS | UGX | EUR | Comment |
|  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicle | 125,078,987 | 29,762 | Contract issued |
| Furniture and Fittings | 32,000,000 | 7,614 | Delivered |
| Computers | 92,000,000 | 21,890 | Delivered |
| Consultancies | 192,000,000 | 45,684 | Delivered |
| Visibility items and Actions | 45,050,000 | 10,719 | Contract issued |
| Others; Audit and expenditure verification | 42,135,800 | 7,513 | Contract issued |
| UBOS Procurements (computers, soft ware, servers, furniture) |  | 53,753 | Offers done |
| TOTAL |  | 176,935 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Project cash expenditure |  | 209,341 | Actual payments |
| Total |  | 386,276 |  |
| **Forecasted absorption by March 2020** |  | **65%** |  |

NB: These commitments do not include salaries and allowances.

The section below presents the achievements for every key result areas as per the project document.

**3 Results and Activities**

***Key Result 1: Create capacity within national institutions to operate and maintain a National Information Platform for Food and Nutrition***

**Activity 1.1 Support the establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) within the OPM**

The OPM appointed a Project Director, a Coordinator/National Senior Policy Advisor, a Finance & Administrative Officer and a Project Assistant to ensure efficient project management, support, follow-up and reporting. Office space was allocated to the Project Management Unit (PMU) in Postel Building, and the project operations begun in March 2019. However, the procurement of computers, software and other equipment was not achieved in 2019 because the procurement process is still on-going. Due to no funds allocated for office renovations, the NIPN PMU office moved from Postel Building to Ruth Towers in December 2019.

**Activity 1.2 Support the policy process through the NIPN Policy Unit within the OPM**

The NIPN Policy Unit was established within the OPM Directorate of Strategic Coordination and Implementation in March 2019 and is comprised of the Project Director, the Project Coordinator/ National Senior Policy Advisor (who facilitates the work of the NIPN Policy Advisory Committee (PAC)) and a Communications Officer.

**Activity1.3. Support the NIPN Policy Advisory Committee under OPM leadership**

The NIPN PAC which is made up of policy makers, planners, policy advisors and other relevant stakeholders from the sectors was set up. The Policy Unit and the PMU developed the terms of reference for their engagement, oriented the PAC members and convened 2 PAC meetings, in April and October 2019.

**Activity 1.4 Establish the NIPN Analysis Unit within UBOS**

The NIPN Analysis Unit was established within the Directorate of Socio-Economic Surveys at UBOS in April 2019. A Senior Data Analysis Advisor was recruited by UNICEF to offer technical assistance to the Analysis Unit while UBOS recruited 2 Statisticians, a Public Health Specialist and 2 Data Editors.

However,

1. The Data Manager (Principal Database Officer) position was not filled because none of the applicants met the minimum required criteria. The position was later re-advertised within UBOS (Annex 1) and in the print media and is expected to be filled in early 2020.
2. Office space was allocated to the Analysis Unit within UBOS and the institution provided internal resources to make the unit operational while the project specific procurement of computers, software and equipment is still on-going.

**Activity 1.5 Establish and support the NIPN Project Management Committee under OPM Leadership**

The NIPN Project Management Committee (PMC) was set up in April 2019. The PMC met in April and September 2019. The PMC continues to give oversight to project implementation, has reviewed project work plans and recommended approvals of the same plans to the Permanent Secretary of the OPM. To ensure compliance to project objectives, the Project Management Unit developed the ToR to guide how the PMC can be engaged and oriented all the PMC members on their roles.

**Activity1.6. Map Sources of data of Interest to the NIPN and Define the Principles for Sharing and Using Data**

Data processes including data acquisition, compilation, curation and analysis are at the centre of the NIPN mode of operation. Mapping data sources and setting principles and standards for the kind of data necessary is therefore a pre-requisite first step in ensuring robust evidence generation.

During the year, the data source mapping of existing data in all public sectors of relevance to nutrition was conducted in August and September 2019. The data landscape report was finalised and is available for dissemination (Annex 2). The exercise started off with developing a concept note with a detailed work plan and budget that was shared and discussed with all NIPN stakeholders. Then, an indicator matrix was developed together with a questionnaire. Subsequently, the methodology and tools for the data source mapping were discussed in a capacity building workshop that was held in August 2019.

The exercise allowed NIPN to take a careful inspection and appraisal of data sources, to identify data gaps that need to be filled, to draw potential data linkages if any, and to assess what metrics or indicators are covered in the existing datasets and how meaningful they are to the several facets of nutrition policy and program analysis. Findings show that there are quite several data resources in the country that could be used for evidence generation with respect to the nutrition situation and its drivers. However, most of these datasets, quantitative in nature are at UBOS (see **Table 1** below) although a few other indicators can be sourced from different MDAs upon meeting the minimum set standards on data quality and fidelity.

***Table 1: Types of national datasets at UBOS that may be more useful for nutrition analysis***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of data** | **Name** | **Has maternal and child nutrition indicators** | **Has indicators on other drivers of nutrition** | **Years** |
| Survey | UNHS | No | Yes | 1999/00, 2002/03, 2005/06, 2009/10, 2012/13, 2016/17 |
| Survey | UDHS | Yes | Yes | 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016 |
| Census | NP&HC | No | Yes | 2002, 2014 |
| Survey | UNPS | Yes | Yes | 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2016/17 |
| Survey | LFS | No | Yes | 2011/12, 2016/17 |
| Survey | NSDS | No | Yes | 2004, 2008, 2015 |

*UBOS data sources listed by dimensions of nutrition*

It was also clear that besides the MoH and MoWE, other MDAs do not have operational or active information systems. Sooner rather than later, these information systems need to be revamped where they exist or be initiated altogether, possibly with the support of NIPN.

It is imperative that UBOS, as a statutory mandated statistical institution, is central in all data collection systems that other MDAs are involved in. Nutrition data source mapping is a necessary first step but is in itself insufficient in addressing malnutrition at various levels of decision-making. Therefore, efforts to move beyond this step by creating a centralized data repository and then analysing them to provide lessons for informed decision making should follow.

Results of the data source mapping exercise were discussed in several forums and shared for capacity building and sensitization including, the PAC meeting held in September 2019 and the high-level meeting with the OPM Heads of Departments. In the next project year, the data landscape will be disseminated and validated by the stakeholders and then published as a full report.

With respect to defining the principles of data sharing and data using, NIPN drafted the Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs) for the centralized data repository (Annex 4). Upon thorough review by UBOS and validation of the PMC scheduled for January 2020, the SOPs will be adopted as a working document.

As a follow up from the data source mapping of the public sectors and the drafting of the SOPs, a data sharing agreement (or Memorandum of Understanding) has been drawn to prepare for the establishment of the centralized data repository as explained in the next item.

**Activity 1.7 Create a centralised repository for data related to nutrition and define mode of operation**

During the project year, NIPN explored and compiled all the relevant and available datasets for the establishment of the NIPN centralized data repository. Building on the findings of the data source mapping, this exercise involved the compilation of datasets mostly based at UBOS including three rounds of Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) for 2006, 2011 and 2016; the collection and downloading of 3 waves of the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) for 2009/10, 2013/14, 2016/17; and 6 waves of the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS).

Besides this, several efforts were made to collect datasets of Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) conducted by UN agencies. By the close of the year, 18 FSNA datasets had been harmonized. The process involved changing datasets from SPSS format to Stata format, renaming files to match the year of data collection with area of focus, changing and matching variable names and labels. Then the datasets were reclassified into sections.

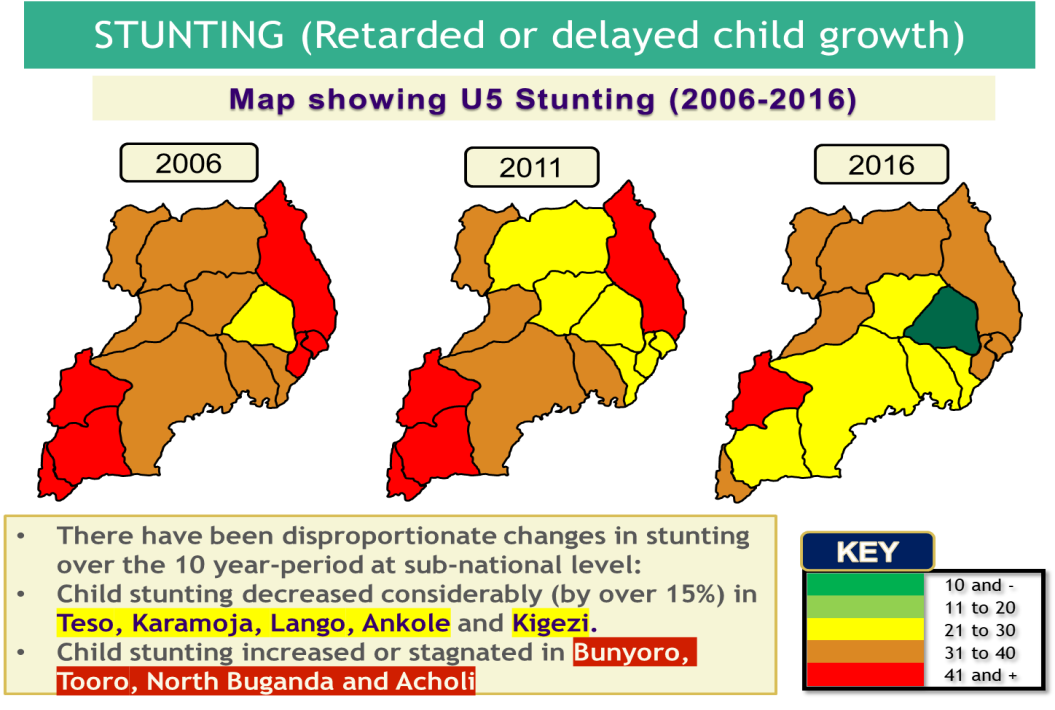
The ultimate objective is for NIPN to have a web-based centralized repository with data and metadata. In this year, several discussions were held with the UBOS ICT staff to understand what would be logistically and technically required for the NIPN to have the central repository and dashboard hosted on a web-based platform. Terms of Reference for a consultant to design a web-based interface for the centralized repository were drafted and are under review at UBOS (Annex 5). A data sharing agreement between UBOS and potential data providers for the centralized data repository was developed in line with the UBOS data dissemination policy

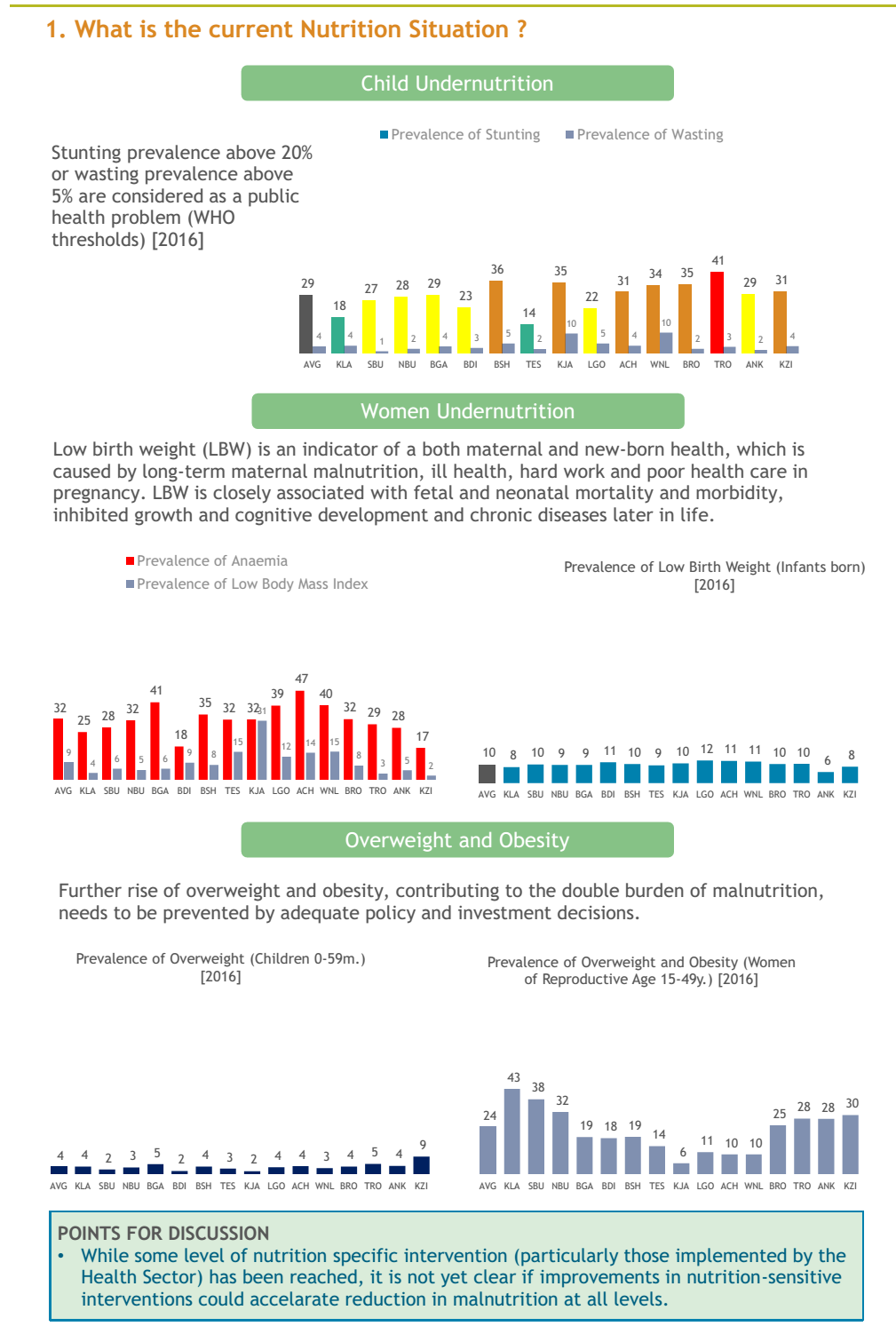
In the forthcoming year, efforts will be put into harmonizing the datasets, data curation (organization and integration of data collected from various sources) and the creation of data descriptors (or metadata) and then uploading of the ready datasets into the repository.

***Key Result 2: Strengthen capacity to track progress in meeting national objectives to prevent under-nutrition and monitor nutrition investments***

**Activity 2.1. Create a web interface within UBOS to present statistics from the NIPN**

The team acquired cleaned and analysed datasets to produce statistics required for the NIPN web-based interface (or the subnational dashboard). The nutrition dashboard is guided by the nutrition indicators of Uganda as articulated in UNAP-2, in line with NDP III and according to the SUN-MEAL framework. The first draft of the Excel-based NIPN dashboard (Annex 6) was shared with stakeholders and will continuously be revised, based on comments raised by NIPN stakeholders including the GSF. Using the dashboard, a summary 6-page nutrition dashboard was produced as attached in (Annex 7). As an example, the first page of the current dashboard shows the nutrition situation (in the perspective of child stunting) in the country (see Figure 1). Clearly, the maps below show that it is only one sub-region (out of 15) that had reduced child stunting by 2016. It would be interesting to see how much progress or vice-versa is achieved in the next round of national surveys, expected in 2021.

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***Figure 1: Excerpt from the NIPN Nutrition Dashboard***

The NIPN nutrition dashboard has been used as a tool to engage policy makers at the OPM and other MDAs at various fora:

* On 25th September 2019
* At the PAC meeting in September
* At OPM
* Nutrition data Communication and journalism training

At these meetings, valuable feedback was generated to enrich the content and the design of the NIPN dashboard, which the team integrated. More work is on-going in regard to visualization and development of key aspects for dissemination. Terms of Reference for a consultant to develop the infrastructure for a web-based interface to present the NIPN dashboard, were drafted (Annex 8) and are under review at UBOS.

**Activity 2.2 Identify and Prioritise Questions for Analysis and Develop Work Plans**

During the year in review, the NIPN core team, together with representatives from all nutrition related MDAs, were oriented on how to identify and prioritize questions for analysis by the Global Support Facility (GSF) team in June 2019. Based on the orientation, the NIPN team held various sector engagement workshops (workshop reports Annex 9) at which 19 potential sector-specific policy issues/questions were identified. The policy questions were presented during the PAC meeting held in September 2019 (Annex 10) during which it was agreed that each sector would be consulted to refine questions which would be finalized in the first quarter of 2020. The draft nutrition policy questions are annexed.

*Internal Review:* An internal review meeting involving NIPN, OPM, UBOS and UNICEF was held in July 2019 to review performance of the quarter, look at the working practices and strategize for the next quarter. The 2 days processes allowed reflection. It was revealed that 20% of the planned activities had been achieved during the first two quarters of 2019. The activities partly achieved were 20% while the on-going activities were 30%. The team also observed that most of the achieved activities were purely administrative, for example, setting up offices, recruitment of staff and capacity building workshops for staff. Some of the administrative activities are yet to be accomplished, for example, procurements, disbursement of funds and staff induction,

The team, during the review meeting, agreed to the following actions to improve performance of the project implementation.

* Conduct Joint NIPN meetings every Friday so as to keep abreast of the project weekly plans and achievements.
* All NIPN staff to submit their monthly reports to PMU through their team leaders. The reports will be consolidated into a project monthly report.
* Bi-monthly project briefs to be generated and given to the Permanent Secretary OPM and Executive Director UBOS.
* An activity implementation excel tracking tool was developed and used to track activity implementation and updated every week.
* Each member of staff develops a monthly plan to be approved by the supervisor and enter weekly activities in the activity implementation *tracking tool* that is reviewed every Friday in the joint meeting while planning for the following week.
* A concept note has to be developed for each key activity with clear time frames. The same concept notes are to be discussed and agreed upon between the Policy Unit and Data Analysis Unit. Depending on the duration of the activity, all micro-activities and milestones have to be reported on every week and included in the weekly activity monitoring tool for ease of tracking.
* Have regular quarterly review meetings to reflect on the project team’s performance and use it as the basis for filling in the quarterly performance monitoring document and nurture staff internal learning to improve performance.
* Internal capacity assessment linked to the deliverables will be done and internal capacity building will be implemented as and when needed but directly linked to the capacity needs of the staff
* Regularly monitor and evaluate the activity plans and their execution, raise a flag where there are indications of missing the targets.

This internal review and implementation of the review resolutions was instrumental in staff motivation and improved performance.

**Activity 2.3 Perform qualitative analysis of information**

As part of the qualitative analysis, NIPN embarked on generation of knowledge products. The NIPN team reviewed secondary literature on maternal and child anaemia in Uganda this this is still work in progress, this review and was a launch-pad for the NIPN staff to understand the best practices of conducting such a review.

Methodically, NIPN developed an inclusion and exclusion criteria to narrow down the review to relevance by date, theme, and location. NIPN searched the themed terms from *PubMed* and *Google Scholar*. These returned a total of 372 documents – both published and grey literature available between 1988 and 2016. The documents included research studies and reports of which 66 documents were relevant and thus reviewed.

Key findings are that diets, malaria, intestinal worms, age, sickle cells and infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were causally associated with maternal and child anaemia in Uganda. As part of the recommendations, NIPN thinks that a study to establish the proportion of anaemia agreeable to each of its possible causes should be conducted to help guide future planning and investment on anaemia prevention-related interventions.

The results of this review will be validated in the next reporting period as it also informs other qualitative studies as well as acting as a precursor for identifying quantitative data analysis gaps. The qualitative analysis of information for other topics identified by PAC is on-going and expected during next year.

Additionally, NIPN embarked on qualitative analysis a report entitled; A synthesis Report: Review of Policies for Improving Human Nutrition in Uganda and the use of evidence for making policy- (Lilia Report 2016). The report resonates with NIPN’s work and is also insightful in policy mapping. It reveals that evidence will be used in the nutrition policy development cycle to identify new issues to address, set the agenda for nutrition, to inform decisions about the content of policies and to evaluate the impact of nutrition- related policies and plans. The generation, acquisition, dissemination and application of evidence is, therefore, critical to evidence-based policy-making and programming, a cause that NIPN is fronting.

**Activity 2.4 Identify Sources of data to address Questions, Ensure Data Quality and Upload Data sets**

NIPN was able, during the year, to identify data sources. This included nutrition related data in MDAs and non-state actors. The current policy questions and knowledge products are derived from these activities and NIPN will continue to utilise datasets.

**Activity 2.5 Perform quantitative analysis of information**

In order to produce summary statistics, a number of datasets including, the Uganda DHS and UNHS were analysed to produce content for population of the sub-national nutrition dashboard. As explained earlier, the dashboard has been instrumental in policy dialogue and has initiated another discussion on which areas need further analysis.

In addition, an extended analysis was done on UDHS 2006, 2011, 2016 for the nutrition situation analysis in the country (Annex 11). The analysis found that there was progress on child stunting, but this was offset by high population growth and there was minimal change in the absolute number of stunted children. This placed the country ‘off-track’ for achieving global stunting targets (Table 2). Moreover, after impressive anaemia reduction from 2006 to 2011, the country backtracked in 2016 with an increased prevalence (32%), and ‘off-track’ status, for anaemia among women of reproductive age. The fluctuating prevalence of anaemia for women and children was likely related to malaria vector control interventions that were implemented but not sustained over a longer period.

**Table 2: Progress on World Health Assembly Targets for 2025 related to nutrition**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline (2012)1** | **Target (2025)** | **Current (2016)2** | **Status** |
| 40% reduction in the number of stunted children | 2,318,000 | ≤1,391,000 | 1,870,000 | Off-track |
| Reduce and maintain wasting prevalence to below 5% | 4.3% | <5% | 3.6% | On-track |
| 50% reduction in anaemia prevalence among women of reproductive age (15-49 years) | 29.6% | ≤14.8% | 31.7% | Off-track |
| No increase in child overweight prevalence | 5.8% | ≤5.8% | 3.7% | On-track |
| Increase the proportion of exclusively breastfed children to at least 50% | 63.2 | >50% | 65.5% | On-track |
| 30% reduction in low birth weight | 10.2 | ≤7.1 | 9.6 | Additional analysis Required |
| 1Baseline estimates and targets from UNICEF Nutrition Targets Tracking Tool: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/nutrition-targets-tracking-tool/>  2Current estimates from Uganda Demographic and Health Survey | | | | |

More quantitative analysis is planned in the next reporting period as guided by the nutrition policy questions from sectors.

**Activity 2.6 Provide Reports on Data Analysed with Interpretation, Conclusions and Recommendations**

Various reports and documentation from data analysed and interpreted were developed. These include:

* A synthesis report on the nutrition situation based on the UDHS datasets as explained above.
* A policy brief that summarized key findings relating to child feeding practices in Uganda, paying attention to trends over time and space and drawing linkages to potential effects on nutrition outcomes This policy brief shows that the proportion of children receiving recommended feeding practices is alarmingly low: Only 14% of all children below 2 years receive the required number of quality and diverse meals per day. Poor child diets are closely linked to poor child nutrition outcomes, particularly stunting. Furthermore, it is shown that increasing the proportion of children receiving recommended feeding practices by a mere 10% would reduce child stunting rates by 5%. This is easily achievable but requires concerted and well-coordinated multi-sectoral efforts.
* Another policy brief on nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions for improved welfare and nutrition outcomes shows that households which owned improved dairy cow breeds substantially increased milk yield (by over 200%) as compared to households that continue to rare indigenous cows. These households observed increased milk intakes and milk sales relative to households that continued to rear indigenous cows. Due to improved dairy cow breeds, households increased their food expenditures by about 16%, signifying a better food security situation compared to households with indigenous cows. Most notably, households with improved dairy cows contributed to reduced child stunting potentially due to enhanced milk access for household members, increased income through milk sales and improved household food security.

A review report analysed the relationship between malaria, and child anaemia in Uganda and below are the highlights of the report that is yet to be published:

**The Malaria and Anaemia:**

* Malaria is a disease caused by parasites that are known to destroy red blood cells (intraerythrocytic) as part of their lifecycle. Malaria is highly endemic in Uganda and is the leading cause of illness in the country. It is, therefore, reasonably possible that the anaemia rates observed in Uganda could, in part, be due to the high endemicity and prevalence of malaria in the country.
* In North-Western Uganda, for example, malaria was associated with a 1.5 times risk of anaemia. Anaemia prevalence in northern Uganda was also significantly lower in districts that had performed indoor residual spraying for mosquitoes (38.8% and 36.8% versus 53.0%) and children living in a sprayed district had a 32% lower risk of anaemia. This is because the spraying resulted in the reduction of malaria vectors thus reducing the incidence of malaria that is a predictor on anaemia in such regions.
* In a study on the shore communities of Lake Albert and Lake Victoria, the only factor found to be significantly associated with increased anaemia in both lake systems was malaria. In Eastern Uganda, another study established that participants who slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net the previous night were significantly less likely to be anaemic.
* Therefore, control and management of malaria is important in the reduction of anaemia in Uganda because malaria has been identified as the primary risk factor for anaemia. The influencing factor of malaria on anaemia is even more evident when malaria indicators are compared against the findings of the UDHSs.

Prevalence among children 6-59 months of age, MIS 2009, MIS 2014/15, UDHS 2016

* A data landscape report as discussed in Activity 1.7 is now available, together with a policy brief on the status of nutrition in Uganda. Showing changes in the nutrition outcome indicators. ( see table below)

| **SN** | **Outcome indicator Baseline UNAP target 2016** | **Baseline**  **(2011)** | **UNAP I target by 2016** | **UDHS 2016** | **Trend** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Stunting: prevalence in children under 5, % | 38 | 32 | 29 | **Positive** |
| 2 | Underweight: prevalence in children under 5, % | 16 | 10 | 10.5 | **Positive** |
| 3 | Underweight non-pregnant women 15–49 years old with BMI less than 18.5 kg/m2, % | 12 | 8 | 7.2 | **Positive** |
| 4 | Iron-deficiency anaemia: prevalence in under-5s, % | 73 | 50 | 53 | **Positive** |
| 5 | Iron-deficiency anaemia: prevalence in women 15–49 years old, | 49 | 30 | 32 | **Positive** |
| 6 | Vitamin A deficiency: prevalence in under-5s, % | 33 | 13 | 9 | **Positive** |
| 7 | Vitamin A deficiency: prevalence in women 15–49 years old, | 20 | 12 |  | **No Data** |
| 8 | Low birth weight: new borns weighing less than 2.5 kg, % | 13 | 9 | 10 | **Positive** |
| 9 | Infants aged under 6 months who were exclusively breastfed: | 60 | 75 | 66 | **Negative** |
| 10 | Dietary diversification index: percentage of calories consumed from foods other than cereals and starchy roots | 57 | 75 |  | **No Data** |
| 11 | Calorie consumption: average daily energy intake per capita, kcal | 2,220 | 2,500 | 1,883 | **Negative** |

The policy brief notes the progress on reducing prevalence of stunting, but emphasises that further improvement is needed to achieve a classification of medium stunting severity (<20%) and to meet the World Health Assembly (WHA) target of reducing the absolute number of stunted children by 40% by 2025. The prevalence of wasting at 3.6% (UDHS, 2016) was generally low although it is still above the expected cut-off of 2.3% in a well-nourished population according to World Health Organization.

Among the many nutrition indicators, the policy brief highlights wasting to have remained an issue in two sub regions of Karamoja and West Nile, where the prevalence of wasting increased over 10% in 2016 as shown in figure 1. The cause of the recent increase in acute malnutrition in the two regions is associated with poverty and frequent climatic shocks.

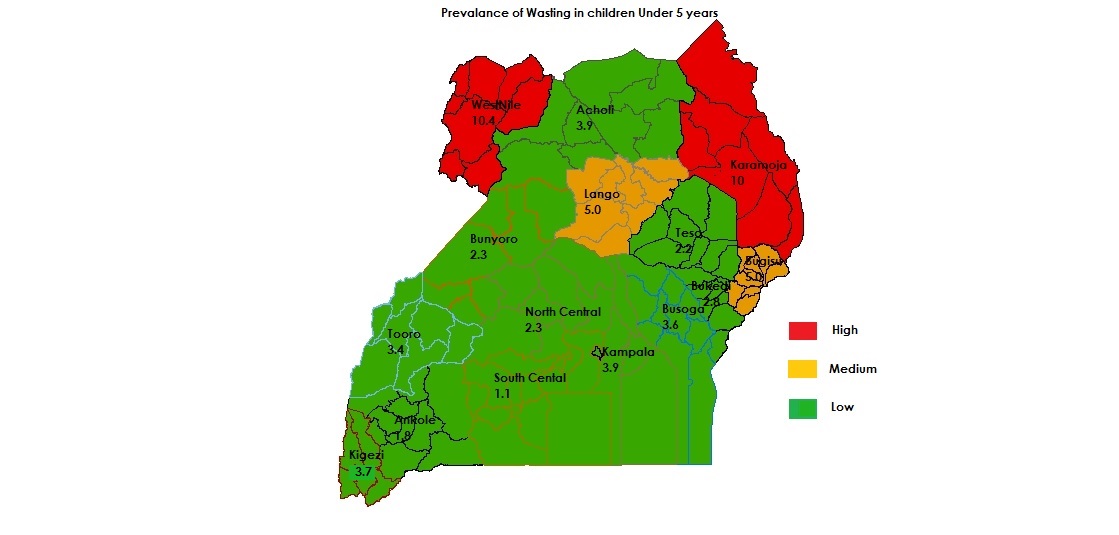
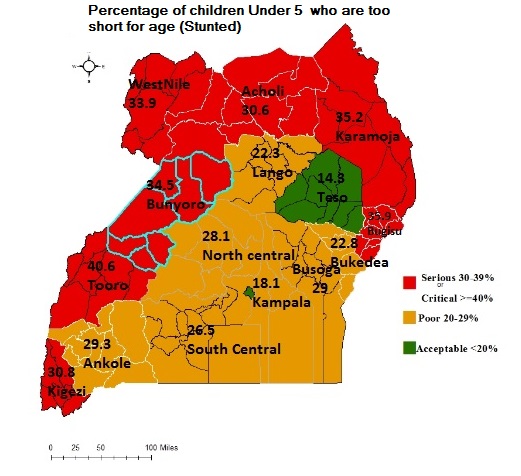
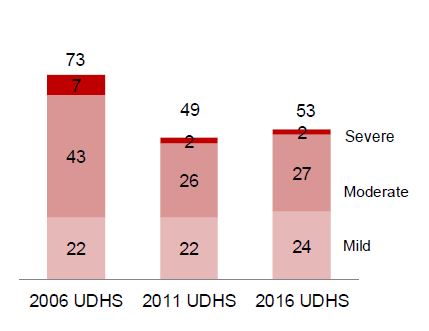
Over the last 15 years, there was a reduction in the prevalence of child stunting, with national prevalence dropping from 45% in 2000 to 29% in 2016. According to the (WHO) classification, Uganda moved from very high to high severity of stunting, by dropping below the 30% prevalence threshold. Uganda is on track to achieve the government target of reducing the prevalence of child stunting to 25% by 2019/20. Despite the progress on stunting, further improvement is needed to achieve a classification of medium stunting severity (<20%) and to meet the World Health Assembly (WHA) target of reducing the absolute number of stunted children by 40% by 2025.

Figure2 1: Distribution of stunting in children under 5 by region in Uganda

Figure 2.2: Partial distribution of wasting in children under 5 in Uganda

On child stunting, the brief shows the substantial economic disparities with the prevalence of stunting in each of the poorest three wealth quintiles, nearly double that of the richest quintile. At the regional level, there was variability in stunting and the prevalence was generally highest in the areas that had the highest poverty (Figure 2).

The policy brief notes that, out of the 15 sub regions, 13 have a prevalence of child stunting. The prevalence is higher than acceptable levels, hence calling for a national effect to scale actions to address stunting in all sub regions. (UDHS, 2016).

Overweight is also noted in the policy brief as being at 3.7%, the prevalence of child overweight is not a critical public health issue at the national level and it appears that there wasn’t an increase in child overweight from 2011 to 2016.

The prevalence of anaemia among children aged 6-59 months dropped sharply from 73% in 2006 to 49% in 2011 before increasing again to 53% in 2016. This prevalence is well above the WHO cut-off to define a serious public health problem (≥40%). All sub regions, have a prevalence of child anaemia higher than acceptable levels, hence calling for a national effect to scale actions to address anaemia in all sub regions.

The prevalence of anaemia is higher among younger children(age 6-23 months) than older (age 24-59 months) children, with a peak prevalence of 78% among children aged 9-11 months which is likely to be associated with poor complementary feeding practices. Moreover, there is regional variation in the prevalence of anaemia; 71% of children in Acholi region are anaemic, as compared to 32% of children in Kigezi region and 31% of children in Ankole region. The prevalence of anaemia in children aged 6-59 months decreases with increasing mother’s education and household wealth.

The policy brief articulates the social, contextual and governance issues that account for the situation and concludes that investing in nutrition is a cost-effective and beneficial strategy and government, through NDP-III, should leverage adequate resources for nutrition from national and external sources.

Finally, 5 fact sheets targeting different audiences were produced and disseminated at the SUN global conference in Nepal (Annex 12). The factsheets targeted sectors including gender, water, education, civil society organisations and faith leaders. Policy recommendations were made, including promotion of optimal cognitive development and supporting nutrition early in life for children’s cognitive development so they have the best chance to perform well in school. The fact sheets are tools through which information in an easily digestible way for the target audience.

**Activity 2.7. Build Capacity of Government Staff to Analyse data, Interpret analysis and Report Findings**

To build capacity for government staff, NIPN embarked on a nutrition information management capacity needs assessment and capacity development plan process. To this end, a consultant was hired to undertake this activity, particularly to;

* Review the nutrition related sector ministries, agencies and departments’ Information management systems, assess the capacities guided by the FAO framework on capacity assessment and development planning.
* Assess nutrition information management capacity of non-state actors i.e. CSOs, Private Sector, Academia, UN Agencies guided by the FAO framework on CD.
* Appraise the whole nutrition information and data management landscape to identify what needs to be done better to enhance the capacity (Institutional, technical, functional) of the different actors to effectively implement Nutrition information management systems
* Analyse the findings and generate a report clearly articulating the nutrition information management landscape in Uganda, the capacity gaps with clear policy levels and operational recommendations on how to strengthen the capacities for nutrition information management in the different sectors.
* Generate an evidence-based policy brief on capacity development to improve nutrition information management systems in the country.
* Using the evidence from the capacity assessment process, produce a report, a costed capacity development plan and a policy brief on Nutrition Information Management in Uganda

This activity progressed well and will be completed by February 2020. (Annex 13), concept note and inception report).

As this process was moving forward, a rapid capacity gaps assessment with respect to nutrition data analysis was conducted during the stakeholders’ workshop held in September 2019. The gaps identified were used to write a training module that will guide the training of MDAs. The draft module is being reviewed and once adopted, will be used to train the sector staff and local governments in nutrition surveys, data analysis, and reporting. These trainings will be done early 2020 by the NIPN data analysis team supported by Victoria University and Centre for Research and Information Systems (CERIES), Africa Capacity Development and Research Institute (ACADRI) once contractual arrangements are done by OPM. The draft module covers nutrition surveys, includingplanning, management, of survey activities and resources, designing of nutrition survey tools nutrition data analysis, using ENA software, nutrition survey results dissemination to stakeholders.

The Emergency Nutrition Assessment (ENA) software is a user-friendly analytical program recommended by SMART and widely used for analysis of nutrition surveys. ENA is highly favoured and used by field practitioners; it facilitates survey planning, data collection, analysis and reporting with the ability to generate automatic standard tables and graphs for anthropometric indices and plausibility check reports. NIPN foresees this capacity building initiative as giving comprehensive knowledge and skills to government staff to become independent users of the software and be able to conduct nutrition surveys regularly and generate data for planning in their sectors.

Other capacity building actions performed in 2019 include,

* A training of the NIPN team on the nutrition programming that was held in May 2019 and covered key concepts in nutrition including nutrition sensitive, specific and governance interventions. The training also focused on nutrition outcome indicators, nutrition terminologies, the UNAP framework, SUN MEAL and Theory of Change as well as the linkages with the NIPN project. All NIPN staff attended the training that was facilitated by the UNAP Programme Officer.
* A training by GSF on the NIPN process was held for NIPN staff and stakeholders in July 2019
* A multi-sectoral stakeholders’ retreat was held in August 2019 where participants were trained on, among other topics, policy research questions and generation of the dashboard

A nutrition data communication and journalism training targeting Communications Officers from sectors and journalists from major media houses was held in November 2019 (Annex 14) the training skilled participants in basic nutrition data interpretation and reporting, as well as the use of the nutrition dash-board to draw evidence for reporting to various audiences. This training also skilled the trainees in generation of evidence-based nutrition knowledge and communication products such as info-sheets, fact sheets, info-graphics, and policy briefs from which future NIPN communication efforts can build.

The training attracted between 33-37 communications officers, together with broadcast and print journalists from different media houses.

The training utilised a number of trainers including specialists on nutrition, a specialist in data analysis and interpretation, a policy expert and communications expert as the lead. The training was delivered through presentations on the different topics with discussions and group work as a key component. There was also plenary discussion and ideas café in which participants brainstormed about what different stakeholders can do to improve reporting and communication on nutrition issues.

The first day focused on theoretical nutrition and policy matters while the two days cantered on practical sessions where participants were introduced to the nutrition dashboard, identifying story ideas and communication messages as well as using different digital tools to visualise nutrition data and simplify it for easy communication.

Many of the participants were inspired and built skills in analysis and presentation of nutrition messages, including using data visualisation tools, including [www.piktochart.com](http://www.piktochart.com), [www.infogram.com](http://www.infogram.com), maps, Photoshop and basic ones like MS word.

Through interactive learning sessions and group work, participants were able to produce nutrition knowledge and communication products such as info-sheets, fact sheets, info-graphics, policy briefs and even a drama skit as specified in the rapporteur’s detailed report.

While the majority of participants appreciated the training and expressed hope that it would help improve their work in communicating and reporting nutrition messages, many felt there was need for more of such trainings to build communications practitioners and journalists’ work.

NIPN can tap into the enthusiasm and interest from the journalists and communications officers to form a strong body that will best utilise the nutrition dashboard to drive, communicate and improve nutrition in the country.

NIPN, during the year in review, received a request from Ministry of Health to build their capacity in nutrition information management and setting simple and functional database that is linked to the national nutrition dashboard to ease tracking of the health related nutrition indicators, reporting and updating of the dashboard. This will be carried out in 2020. This vote of confidence that the NIPN approach is desired in the sectors shows that there is impact on the sectors, through the NIPN activities conducted in 2019.

*Mapping and Analysis of Existing Sectoral Information systems in Capturing Nutrition Data*:In a bid to further build capacity of government staff to fully utilize and strengthen their information systems, the NIPN policy team conducted Snap-shot mapping and analysis of Existing Sectoral Information systems in Capturing Nutrition Data.The information management systems mapped and reviewed included*; the* Uganda Integrated Nutrition Information System (UINIS-2010); Health Management Information System (HMIS) on DHIS2 platform, Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), Water Management Information System (WMIS) and the Local Government Information and Communication System (LOGICS). It was found that the key nutrition indicators in UNAP-II are not covered; meaning limited information was being collected to inform sector planning and policies.

As part of capacity building, the National Senior Policy Advisor/ Project coordinator, together with the Finance and Administration Officer participated in a leadership and functional skills training in Ethiopia and later participated in an exchange learning visit to NIPN Ethiopia. The training was practical and relevant to the work of NIPN and addressed key functional challenges in sector engagement for nutrition like conflict resolution, strategic capacity, locus of control, communication for change.

The learning visit to NIPN Ethiopia was informative, captivating and highly educative. Below are the highlights of the key activities of NIPN Ethiopia that were of Interest to NIPN Uganda for future reference, adaptation and learning. The NIPN Ethiopia Sector engagement approaches, multi-sectoral activities and experiences & Lessons learnt:

* Engaging sectors through involvement in national policy dialogue processes: It was noted that NIPN teams partners were directly involved in various nutrition policy activities in Ethiopia.
* Engaging with sectors through Nutrition Policy and Research seminars; NIPN disseminates existing high-level research findings on nutrition and nutrition related issues in the country which have helped in promotion of nutrition knowledge among decision makers and facilitating interactions between the decision makers, implementers and encouraging the involvement of various National Nutrition Program sector and actors within the NIPN process.
* Engaging with Universities and training organizations in implementing some of the NIPN activities -The project Involves university staff in existing NIPN activities such as the data repository, data landscape, NIPN CNA.
* NIPN provides PHDs on human nutrition, which involve national and international universities
* NIPN analysis is sub-contracted to universities
  + Universities are involved in trainings and requested to train students. This supports long term multi-sectoral collaboration and sustainability, promotes NIPN visibility and creates trust among stakeholders, creates long term capacities of future researchers.
  + NIPN aims to use this involvement to promote appreciation of open access to data sets at university level, making future nutrition professionals aware of the strengths of some of the available open access datasets, this could further reinforce usage of NIPN data

These are some of the key learning points which NIPN Uganda is adopting in 2020 and beyond.

***Result Area 3: Build the capacity of government staff to make better use of evidence and data to design and implement nutrition-related policies and programmes***

**Activity 3.1 Design and Implement a Communication and Visibility Plan**

Communication for policy change or influencing is at the core of the NIPN project; to this end the project sought the services of a consultant to support the development process of the project’s communications and visibility strategy. The process has progressed well and a draft communications and visibility strategy for NIPN is under review and will soon be validated and adopted.

The communications and visibility strategy is aligned to the overall communications framework of the OPM and guidelines of the GSF. (Annex 15, draft communications and visibility plan).

The Communications officer at NIPN has been instrumental in contributing NIPN information to update the OPM website( links to the stories <https://opm.go.ug/2019/11/07/opm-nipn-participates-in-the-2019-scaling-up-nutrition-global-gathering/> , <https://opm.go.ug/2019/11/18/journalists-and-communications-officers-trained-in-nutrition-data-communication-and-reporting/>). The communications officer also produced factsheets, pulls up banners, flyers and participated in the weekly OPM communications forum to participate and share NIPN issues and media reports.

Part of the NIPN communications has been to engage media houses and communication officers in nutrition relevant sectors to orient them on nutrition communication and recruit the journalists from media houses as NIPN champions in terms of nutrition data communication and reporting. The champions underwent a 5 days training held by the NIPN project.

**Activity 3.2 Share Findings of Analysis and Disseminate information in a Format Suitable for their Intended Audiences**

During the year, priority was given to generating policy briefs as a result of the nutrition situation analysis. Six knowledge products as described under Activity 2.6, including policy briefs and a technical review paper were developed and are currently under internal review. They include briefs on the following topical areas:

* Childhood dietary diversity
* Breast feeding in Uganda
* Anaemia status in Uganda
* Improving nutrition outcomes through adoption of improved diary breeds.
* The data source landscape report.
* The Relationship between malaria, anaemia and helminthes (Worms)

This is an on-going activity; the team has adapted the dashboard to have sector-targeted indicators and messages. This will guide further dissemination to sectors and local governments. Drawing from NIPN Ethiopia experiences, NIPN-Uganda, in 2020 will engage in nutrition information and knowledge brokering approaches to work with universities and senior researchers to disseminate existing high level researches to policy makers and other nutrition actors.

**Activity 3.3 Develop national expertise in formulating evidence-based nutrition policies in all sectors**

This is an on-going activity planned for 2 years and in line with objective 3. The team prepared a concept to engage and partner with policy research, training and capacity development organisations, in particular, African Capacity Development and Research Institute (ACADRI), Uganda Management Institute (UMI) and East and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) to build capacities in formulating evidence-based nutrition policies targeting senior ministry staff and agencies. The concept covers the benefits to be accrued to the participants, mostly;

* Acquiring skills in policy analysis;
* Skilling in identification, collation and analysis of critical policy relevant information, data to build evidence;
* Conducting meaningful nutrition policy arguments and debate;
* Skilling in draft nutrition sector relevant policy issue papers and cabinet memos for policy decision makers.

The NIPN concept of building evidence- based policy expertise identifies senior government officials in core ministries, particularly commissioners, assistant commissioners, principles and senior planning officers in line ministries, senior local government officials among others.

The concept proposes the following topical areas among others:

* Current development challenges and problems-global, regional and national
* Introduction to NDP-3, UNAP-2, SUN-MEAL
* Elements of a policy system;
* Policy making/formulation process;
* Role of policy research in the policy making process;
* Nutrition stakeholders in the policy process;
* Policy relevant information, data analysis and evidence building;
* Policy analytic procedures and techniques;
* Institutional aspects of policy formulation;
* Human resource development for policy analysis and management;
* Involving the citizens in the policy development process and dialogue.

The activity is still in preliminary stages and initial discussions with the training institutes were held. The request to send in concepts was also made. This is a priority activity for 2020.

**4. Challenges**

1. Delays in Procurement: There were general delays in procurement of all project items including software and hardware, furniture, vehicle, office space etc. due to the government procurement guidelines under PPDA. The delays strongly affected the activity timelines for when the web-based central repository would be functional.
2. The position of the Principal Database Officer (Data Manager), who is primarily responsible for creating and managing the repository, was not filled as indicated earlier and is still on-going with re-advertising of the position.
3. Running the NIPN project with staff being hosted in different entities each with its own Sector engagement and working within a multi-sectoral arrangement takes time to bring all stakeholders on board
4. Work that involves big data sets like FSNA that are not standardised take a lot of time to clean, harmonise and use.
5. Running the NIPN project with staff being hosted in different entities each with its own structures and ways of working challenged the delivery of the project.
6. **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RESULTS CHAIN**  **Key Result 1:** Create capacity within national institutions to operate and maintain a National Information Platform for Food and Nutrition | **INDICATORS**  Availability of a centralised nutrition repository | **TARGET (Year II)**  A centralised nutrition data repository established | **PROGRESS & REMARKS**  **Progress:** **On track**:  **Remarks:** A centralized nutrition data repository is in draft form and includes key datasets.   SOPs for the centralized data repository have been developed. The data landscape exercise for government sector was completed. A data sharing agreement was developed. Key datasets (UDHS, UNHS, UNPS and FSNA) are being harmonized, catalogued and included in draft repository.  **Remarks:** Procurement of the ICT consultant for establishing the web-based Centralised Nutrition Data Repository has been delayed at UBOS. The position of Principal Database Officer is also not recruited as of yet. |
| **Key Result 2:** Strengthen capacity to track progress in meeting national objectives to prevent under-nutrition and monitor nutrition investments | Number and type of analytical outputs produced by NIPN | At least 4 knowledge products from NIPN (Scientific publications, policy briefs, project newsletter, situation analysis, disaggregated analysis, financial tracking analysis0 developed | **Progress: On track:**  **Remarks:** Six knowledge products (Policy/Technical Briefs) developed and are under review by OPM, UBOS and UNICEF.  **Remarks:** Nutrition Situation Analysis Report is under revision based on the feedback from the PMC Meeting and is expected to be finalized by March 2020. |
|  | Government and NIPN project staff in UBOS, OPM and ministries (MoH, MAAIF, etc) trained in the management and statistical analysis of data  Requests for data or information made to NIPN | At least 25 government and other NIPN project staff benefit from training, on the job support and coaching activities with support from the Advisor.  Draft policy questions are existent | **Progress:** On-track  **Remarks:** In total, 80 government staff and other NIPN project staff benefitted from training, on-the-job support and coaching activities.  A total of 38 government and other NIPN project staff were oriented on NIPN on 24-25 September 2019. This training included basics of management of data, policy question formulation and data source mapping. In addition, about 42 government staff attended a series of orientation on nutrition dashboard.  **Progress**: *On track*  **Remarks:** The policy Advisory Committee met quarterly and engaged with draft questions. |
| **Result Area 3:** Build the capacity of government staff to make better use of evidence and data to design and implement nutrition-related policies and programmes |  | Ministry members of staff actively participate in the NIPN activities.  Stakeholders involved in nutrition at country level acknowledge the role of NIPN  Printed documents are produced  The NIPN web pages are regularly fed | **Progress**: On Track  **Status**: During the multi-stakeholders’ retreat, the nutrition data communication and journalism training and the nutrition multi-sectoral workshops, at least 25 ministry staff participated. Ministry staff were also active in the PAC.  **Progress**: *On Track*  **Remark**s: 5 Factsheets and a NIPN flyer were produced and disseminated at the SUN global gathering and with participants at the different workshops and trainings  A consultant to develop NIPN Uganda’s webpage is being hired. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result Area 1: Create capacity within national institutions (OPM and UBOS) to operate and maintain the NIPN*** | | | | |
| Planned Activity per Result Area | | | Implementation status 2019 | **Remarks** |
| **Activities** | A1.1 | Set up the a NIPN Project Management Unit within the OPM | Achieved | The Unit is now functional and capacity building activities for staff will continue to strengthen it to deliver the project activities. |
| A1.2 | Set up the NIPN Policy Unit within the OPM | Achieved | The NIPN Policy Unit is fully functional and has been able to work closely with the Policy advisory committee of the project and other policy and planning units to generate policy questions. |
| A1.3 | Establish the NIPN Policy Advisory Committee under OPM leadership | Achieved | The policy Advisory committee is functional, meets quarterly and has been able to engage with the 1st batch of policy questions. |
| A1.4 | Set up the NIPN Analysis Unit within UBOS | Achieved | The NIPN Analysis Unit is fully functional within the Directorate of Socio-Economic Surveys at UBOS. However, the unit still lacks the data manager and procurement of computers, software and equipment is still underway. |
| A1.5 | Establish the NIPN Project Management Committee under OPM leadership | Achieved | The NIPN Project Management Committee (PMC) is fully functional and playing its oversight role to project implementation. |
| A1.6 | Map sources of data of interest to the NIPN and define the principles for sharing and using data | Partially Achieved and on track | The data source mapping of existing data in all public sectors of relevance to nutrition was conducted and the report is out. However, data source mapping for non-state actors is planned for the next reporting period. |
| A1.7 | Create a centralised repository for data related to nutrition and define mode of operation | On-Track | This activity is dependent on a number of preliminary activities for example, the development of SOPs for the centralized repository for data. 29 datasets related to Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, Uganda National Panel Survey, Uganda National Household Survey and Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) have been compiled. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result Area 2: Strengthen capacity to track progress in meeting national objectives to prevent under-nutrition and monitor nutrition investments*** | | | | |
|  | ***Planned Activities*** | | ***Implementation Status 2019*** | ***Description*** |
|  | A2.1 | Create or support a web interface to present summary statistics from the NIPN | *On-Track* | The dashboard developed is still hosted on MSEXCEL. However, a consultant is being sought to develop a web-based programme for hosting the dashboard. |
| **Activities** | A2.2 | Identify and prioritise questions for analysis and develop annual work plans | *On-Track* | The 1st round of policy questions were generated from sectors and presented to PAC for consideration. The PAC recommended that sectors be consulted for refinement and finalisation of the questions which will then be presented to the Data Analysis Unit. This is a continuous activity. |
| A2.3 | Perform qualitative analysis of information | *On Track & On-going* | This is an on-going activity. One of the topics identified by the PAC was explored and a technical review paper was drafted The qualitative analysis of information for other topics identified by PAC is on-going and expected during the next year. |
| A2.4 | Identify sources of data to address questions, ensure data quality and upload data sets | *On-going* | Data source mapping was conducted. 29 datasets related to the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, Uganda National Panel Survey, Uganda National Household Survey and Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) were collected and cleaned. |
| A2.5 | Perform quantitative analysis of data | *On-going* | Quantitative analysis was done on UDHS and UNHS datasets to produce summary statistics that were used to populate the dashboard. In addition, an extended analysis was done on UDHS 2006, 2011, 2016 for the nutrition situation analysis in the country. More quantitative analysis is planned in the next reporting period. |
| A2.6 | Write reports on data analysed with interpretation, conclusions and recommendations | *On-going* | 3 knowledge products were prepared from the Nutrition Situation Analysis carried out by UNICEF using DHS data while other 3 products were prepared using the other datasets available at UBOS. These policy briefs to be reviewed by the PAC during a write-shop. |
| A2.7 | Build capacity of government staff to analyse data, interpret analysis and report findings | On-going | A capacity assessment and development planning exercise has been initiated and a consultant was hired to support this activity. In 2019, there were several workshops and meetings where sectoral representatives were oriented and trained on NIPN. |
|  | A3.1. | Design and implement a communication and visibility plan | *On-going* | A draft communications and visibility plan was developed and is currently under review |
|  | A3.2. | Present the findings of analysis in a format suitable for their intended audiences and disseminate information by different means | *On-going* | Draft knowledge products from the findings of the analyses were developed and are currently under review. Five fact sheets targeting different audiences were produced and disseminated at the SUN global conference |
|  | A3.3. | Develop national expertise in formulating evidence-based nutrition policies in all sectors | *On-going* | NIPN provided technical support for the alignment of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP) II indicators with the SUN MEAL framework. |
|  | A3.4 | Produce knowledge Products | *On-going* | Six knowledge products including policy briefs and a technical review paper were developed and are currently under internal review. |

**National Information Platforms for Nutrition Work plan 2020**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year 2** |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | **Half-year 1 2020** | | | | | | | **Half-year 2020** | | | | | | |  |
| **Activity** | **Target / output** | **Status 2019** | **1** | **2** | **3** | | **4** | **5** | **6** | | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **Responsibility** |
| ***A1.1 NIPN Project Management Unit, Data Analysis Unit and PMU are fully functional*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct NIPN Staff performance management processes | 3 sessions |  | X |  |  | |  |  | X | |  |  |  |  |  | X | OPM/UBOS |
| Orient staff on Govt working procedures/ policies | 1 workshop |  |  | X |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| Develop partnerships and networks for nutrition data communication and policy work (EPRC, IFPRI , CERIES, Victoria University, ACADRI + others) | 3 strategic partnerships and 3 implementation partnerships as guided by project document with clear expectations, TORs on either side. |  |  | X |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | NSPA, SDA, PStat-UBOS |
| Provide Admin Support services i.e. procurement, finance, admin, coordination, HR, Stores etc. |  |  | X | X | X | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | OPM |
| ***A1.2 Participate in meetings, conferences and trainings both international and local that are relevant to NIPN*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NIPN staff participation in Conference and workshops on Nutrition [[1]](#footnote-1) | Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit 2020 |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  | X |  |  | X | OPM |
| NIPN Global Gathering 2020 |
| National Nutrition Forum |
| CPA Annual Conference |
| PRAU Conference |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NIPN Management Meetings | National |  | X | X | X | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | OPM/UBOS |
| ***A1.3 Support capacity building actions for staff and sector partners*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PMU and Analysis Unit to hold a meeting for orientation on nutrition policy environment and identify possible areas of analysis | 4 meetings |  |  | X |  | |  | X |  | |  | X |  |  | X |  | NSPA-OPM |
|
|
| Nutrition Research training in India by Bangalore Boston Nutrition Collaborative (BBNC) | (2 staff & 2 sector staff) |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | X |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| NIPN-GIZ organised trainings on nutrition data analysis | All |  |  |  | X | |  |  |  | | X |  |  |  | X |  | OPM |
| Africa Nutrition Leadership Training in South Africa[[2]](#footnote-2) | (2 staff) |  |  |  |  | |  |  | X | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| Evidence based nutrition policy training by Institute of Development Studies (IDS) | 2 staff and 3 sector staff (5) |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  | X |  |  |  | X | OPM |
| Project Management Professional (PMP) | 2 staff |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | X |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| Nutrition Programing | All project staff and key sector staff |  |  |  |  | | X |  |  | |  | X |  |  |  | X | UBOS & OPM |
| NIPN management / coordination meeting meetings |  |  | X | X | X | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | PMU |
| Organise Quarterly meetings | PAC & PMC |  |  | X |  | |  |  | X | |  |  | X |  |  | X | NSPA for PMC and Comms-OPM for PAC |
| Organise training on policy analysis and communications | 2 sessions |  |  |  | X | |  |  |  | |  |  | X |  |  |  | Comms-OPM |
| Recruit, place and support a Documentation Specialist | 1 Documentation Specialist |  |  |  |  | | X |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UNICEF (technical assistance) |
| Support the recruitment of a Data Manager | 1 Data Manager |  |  |  | X | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UBOS/ OPM |
| Recruit and place and support the Senior Data Analysis Advisor | 1 Senior Data Analysis Advisor |  |  |  | X | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UNICEF-(Technical assistance ) |
| Finalise procurement of office equipment |  |  | X | X | X | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UBOS / OPM |
| ***A1.6 Map sources of data of interest to the NIPN and define the principles for sharing and using data*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disseminate the *Public Sector Data Source Mapping Report* |  |  |  | X |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM / UBOS |
| Conduct data mapping in non-state actors |  |  |  |  |  | | X |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UBOS |
| Finalise the MOU on data sharing | 1 MoU |  |  |  |  | | X | X | X | |  |  |  |  |  |  | SDA |
| Validation workshop and disseminate the Data Landscape Report (Public as well as non-state) | 1 workshop |  |  |  |  | |  | X |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM/UBOS |
| Dissemination of the data landscape report workshop | 1 Workshop |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  | X |  |  |  |  | Comms-OPM |
| ***A1.7 Create a centralised repository for data related to nutrition and define mode of operation*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finalise the SOPs for the repository | 1 |  |  | X | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UBOS |
| Finalise ToR and for the consultant to design the Web Based Centralised Repository for Nutrition Data | 1 ToR |  |  |  | | X |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UBOS & OPM |
| Recruit consultant to establish the Web Based Centralised Repository for Nutrition Data | 1 consultant |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | X |  |  | UBOS |
| Upload data and continuous update of the repository | 3 UNPS  3 UDHS  2 UNHS |  |  | X | |  |  | X |  | | X |  |  |  |  |  | UBOS |
| Harmonise cleaning and validation of FSNA | 3 recent FSNA datasets |  |  |  | | X |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UBOS |
| X |  |
|  | X |
| ***A2.1 Create and support a web interface to present summary statistics from the NIPN (***Establish web based Nutrition Dashboard) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finalise ToRs and for the consultant to design the web based NIPN dashboard | ToR |  |  | X |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| Recruit consultant for web -based Nutrition Dashboard | 1 consultant |  |  |  | X | | X |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM/UBOS |
|  | Consultation with multi-sector technical committee on dashboard |  | X |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
|  | Consolidation and acting on feedback from all sector / actors |  | X | X | X | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UBOS |
| Designing sector specific sub-dashboards for Regions |  | X |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UBOS |
| Analysis of additional indicators and updating |  | X |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UBOS |
| Validation of the dashboard |  |  |  |  | | X |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM/UBOS |
| Dissemination of dashboard |  |  |  |  | |  |  | X | | X | X | X | X | X |  | OPM |
| ***A2.2 Identify and prioritise questions for analysis and develop annual work plans*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Organise sectoral engagement to refine and finalise policy questions (MTC, MAAIF, Trade, MoH, MoES, MoLGSD, MWE) | 6 sectors |  | X |  | |  | X |  | |  |  | X |  |  |  | OPM |
| Develop a process report from the 6 sector engagements |  |  |  | X | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| ***A2.3 Perform qualitative analysis based on generated policy questions*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Identify the materials for literature review to inform Policy Questions Analysis / Reports | 1 each quarter |  | X |  | |  |  |  | | X |  |  | X |  |  | OPM/UBOS |
|  | Develop a checklist and structure to guide literature review for policy questions |  |  |  | X | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
|  | Conduct the analysis of literature to align with policy questions |  |  | X |  | |  | X |  | |  | X |  |  | X |  | OPM/ |
| A2.4 Identify sources of data to address questions, ensure data quality and upload data sets | To be done after finalisation of Policy Questions. |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UBOS |
| A2.5 Perform quantitative analysis of data | To be done after finalisation of policy questions |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UBOS |
|
|
|  | Data gap filling studies | 2 studies |  |  | X | |  |  |  | |  |  | X |  |  |  | UBOS/OPM |
| Perform analysis for identified areas and report |  |  | X |  | |  | X |  | |  | X |  |  | X |  | UBOS |
| ***A2.6 Write reports on data analysed with interpretation, conclusions and recommendations*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Produce 4 knowledge products | 4 |  |  | X | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X |  | OPM / UBOS |
| (Policy brief, Technical Review, Analytical report, info-graphics, factsheet, working paper |  |
|  |  |
| ***A2.7 Build capacity of government staff to analyse data, interpret analysis and report findings*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Standardise, harmonise survey tools, manuals, guidelines and training materials for FSNA and build institutional capacity of UBOS |  |  |  |  | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X |  |  | UNICEF |
|  | Design and conduct training for OPM, UBOS and sectors ( Basic nutrition, how to use Excel and STATA, Analysis and interpretation of nutrition data and cleaning, editing and merging) |  |  |  |  | | X |  |  | | X |  |  | X |  |  | UBOS/OPM |
|  | Develop criteria for Masters and PhD programs for staff and sectors | 5 PhDs  10 Masters |  | X |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| Advertise in sectors for staff to apply for the sponsorships |  |  |  |  | | X |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| PMC to select and award applicants |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | X |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| Orientation of selected Local Governments on NIPN. Dissemination of the Dashboard to selected Local Governments | 15 districts |  |  |  | |  | X | X | | X |  |  |  |  |  | OPM/ UBOS |
| Support the development of the MEAL Plan for UNAP-2 |  |  |  | X | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***A3.1 Design and implement a communication and visibility (C&V) plan*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Liaise with contract manager to finalise C&V Plan |  |  |  | X | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| Circulate the C&V plan for feedback |  |  | X |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| Develop a communications plan |  | X | X |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| Nutrition data & info exhibition |  |  |  |  | | X |  |  | |  |  |  |  | X |  | OPM |
| Scientific writing / journals |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | X |  |  | OPM/UBOS/  UNICEF |
| Other visibility actions (see attached Appended) |  |  | X |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| NIPN Website Development |  |  | X | X | | X | X |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| ***A3.2 Present the findings of analysis in a format suitable for their intended audiences and disseminate information by different means*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Develop different products for targeted audiences |  |  | X |  | | X |  | X | |  |  | X | X | X |  | OPM |
| Identify and engage the champions on nutrition related matters |  |  | X |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Develop a dissemination action plan |  |  | X |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| PSs breakfast meeting for PSs and EDs |  |  |  | X | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| Breakfast meetings for planners and nutrition focal persons chaired by PS |  |  |  |  | | X |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| Breakfast meeting for Parliamentary Forum on Nutrition and ministers |  |  |  |  | |  | X |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| A3.3 Develop national expertise in formulating evidence-based nutrition policies in all sectors | Develop training package and conduct training on formulation of evidence-based nutrition policy |  |  |  |  | |  |  | X | |  |  |  |  |  |  | OPM |
| ***A3.4 Implementation of the NIPN project M&E plan and Linkages with LGs*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Quarterly reviews & QPM |  |  |  | X | |  |  | X | |  |  | X |  |  | X | OPM/UBOS |
|  | Project External Mid-Term Review |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | X |  | OPM |
|  | Internal Reviews |  |  |  | X | |  |  | X | |  |  | X |  |  | X | OPM/UBOS |
|  | Production and Submission of the Annual Report |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |
|  | NIPN Project External Review |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | X | X | OPM |

7. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other Cooperation

7.1 How do you assess the relationship between the beneficiaries/affiliated entities of this grant contract (i.e. those having signed the mandate for the coordinator or affiliated entity statement?) Please provide specific information for each beneficiary/affiliated entity.

* Uganda Bureau of statistics (UBOS): There is a very good working relationship between UBOS and OPM –Project management unit. The project staff that forms the data analysis unit a sits at UBOS while the policy unit sits at the OPM. The project team regularly holds meetings to review progress and participate in planning and trainings together. The leadership of both institutions is fully engaged in the project implementation.
* UNICEF: UNICEF provides technical assistance to the project through a placement of the Data analysis advisor in the NIPN data analysis unit. UNICEF has been supportive to the project beyond the technical assistance role, and has participated in PMC and PAC meetings, trainings and other project leadership meetings.
* Nutrition relevant sectors and agencies, mainly Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Education (MoES), Ministry of Trade and Industry; Ministry of Gender/ Labour and social development, Ministry of Local government, National Planning Authority, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Water and Environment actively participated in the meetings and trainings that the NIPN project conducted in 2019. The sectors contributed to their specific nutrition related policy questions which the project analysis unit will be working on in the coming year.
* OPM: The NIPN project has enjoyed sufficient support from OPM departments. The Heads of Departments at OPM have received the products from NIPN project with a lot of interest especially the Nutrition dash board which they view as a tool for accessing data and information for their work.

**7.2 How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and state authorities in action countries? How has this relationship affected the action?**

NIPN has good working relations with other government sectors and agencies. All relevant sectors have participated in important national policy level activities, for example, contributing data and information to the development of NDP-3 and participating in the development of UNAP2. NIPN was also asked to support the design of the MEAL plan for UNAP -2.

**7.3 Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the action**

* Associate (s) if any
* Contractor(s) if any
* Final beneficiaries and Target groups
* Other third parties involved (including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGOs, etc.)

N/A

**7.4. Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions.**

NIPN project works closely with projects like the Northern Uganda Development Initiative (DINU) in OPM and UNICEF supported DINU project focusing on Nutrition Governance. The project has shared information data with all their sub-grantees, participated in the methodology designs for the various studies and NIPN will use some of the products to generate knowledge products to inform nutrition programming and policy work in the country.

Other relationships are planned for 2020, especially with the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

3.5. If your organisation has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this action been able to build upon/complement the previous one (s)? (List all previous EU grants)

N/A

**8. Visibility**

NIPN has adhered to the EU visibility guidelines and has recognised EU’s contribution to the Name of the contact person for the Action:

**Name of the contact person for the action:** Mrs. Christine Guwatudde Kintu-PS OPM

**Signature: …………………………………………………………………….**

**Location:** Plot9-11, Apollo Kaggwa Road, P.O. Box 341, Kampala, Uganda

**Date report due**:

**Date report sent:**  ………………………………………………………………….

1. Ensure multi-sectoral participation [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Explore having training done in Uganda [↑](#footnote-ref-2)