



Towards a Comprehensive Monitoring and Assessment of the **NUTRITION SITUATION IN UGANDA**

A Nutrition Data Landscape Report of Government Resources









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PREFACE

The nutrition data landscape report is the first of it's kind. It provides the outcomes of the nutrition-related data source mapping exercise that was conducted by the nutrition analysis unit in the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) during 2019. The exercise aimed at highlighting the key data systems and platforms that are currently in place at sectors to collect and manage nutrition-related data. The overall goal was to identify opportunities for creating greater data mobility, data sharing and improved connectivity among nutrition programming stakeholders.

The exercise was conducted through the National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) which aims to provide support for strengthening the existing information systems for nutrition and to improve the analysis of existing data to better inform the strategic decisions and policies on nutrition. The NIPN is implemented by the Office of the Prime Minister in paternship with UBOS. This report presents key findings on sectoral-based datasets and data systems that are related to nutrition programing.

We are grateful to the European Union and the Office of Prime Minister for the financial assistance that enabled undertaking of the mapping exercise. We also extend our sincere thanks to the sector teams who dedicated their valuable time to respond to the inquiry of the survey. Thank you for your support, this report would not have been possible without your support.

James Muwonge Director November 2020

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ACRONYMS

DHIS2	District Health Information Software 2
EMIS	Education Management Information System
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management System
LSS	Livestock Slaughter Survey
MIS	Management Information System
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development
МоН	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NFASS	National Food and Agricultural Statistical System
NIPN	National Information Platforms for Nutrition
NPA	National Planning Authority
NSDS	National Service Delivery Surveys
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PBS	Program Budgeting System
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
MEAL	Monitoring Accountability Evaluation and Learning
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TMIS	Teacher Management Information System
AAS	The Annual Agricultural Survey
NLC	The National Livestock Census
NP&HC	The National Population and Housing Census
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCA	Uganda Census Agriculture
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey
UNAP	Uganda Nutrition Action Plan
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WIS	Water Information System

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The task of nutrition monitoring and assessment is not possible without the availability of appropriate and high-quality data at various levels. The nutrition data source mapping exercise is a key activity under the National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) initiative. This data landscape report is a result of a nutrition data source mapping exercise conducted by the NIPN Analysis Unit at UBOS in conjunction with the Policy Unit at OPM. The report provides details on the background, objectives, methods and the findings of the data mapping exercise. Findings show that there are several data resources in the country that could be used for evidence generation concerning understanding the nutrition situation and its drivers. Most of these datasets, quantitative in nature, are at UBOS although a few other indicators can be sourced from other MDAs upon meeting the minimum set standards on data quality and fidelity. 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 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 analyzing them to provide lessons for informed decision making should follow.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) is an international initiative of the European Union with support from the United Kingdom Department for International Development and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. In Uganda, just as it is with the other nine participating countries, the NIPN aims to strengthen the national capacity to bring together and analyze existing information and data to support the development of evidencebased policies and programs to improve human nutrition and health outcomes.

The NIPN in Uganda is funded by the European Union and technically supported by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The NIPN is implemented by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) in partnership with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and in collaboration with all sectors involved in the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP). The OPM hosts the Policy Unit of the NIPN, which takes lead on the analysis of current policies, programs, and interventions. UBOS on the other hand, established and hosts the Analysis Unit of the

NIPN, which ensures analysis of data to inform policy questions. Ultimately, the NIPN aims to support the development of better policies and programs in a bid to support the implementation of the National Development Plan, the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan and achieve targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly goal 2 (Zero Hunger)¹. The task of nutrition monitoring and assessment for evidence-based policy and programming cannot be possible without the availability of appropriate and high-quality data at various levels. Thus, the nutrition data source mapping exercise is aligned with the general requirement of the SDGs, which calls for the availability of disaggregated data of high quality, that is routinely available and reliable. The NIPN operational cycle² consists of three elements that constantly revolve and feed into each other:

- Question formulation based on government priorities;
- Analysis of data to inform the questions;
- Communication of the findings back to government/sectors to inform policies and programmes on nutrition.

Among other functions, the NIPN Data Analysis Unit aims to be a reliable national multidisciplinary research service facility that will work alongside other national and international, public and private data collection centers to spearhead the process of archiving data and information that are relevant to nutrition and its determinants. To fulfill this, the



1 United Nations. The Sustainable Development Goals Report. 2016. New York: United Nations

^{2 &}quot;About NIPN - NIPN."

UBOS through the NIPN wishes to reduce financial. technical, legal and administrative barriers between data generators and users. The operation of a NIPN hinges on the fact that there has been and continues to be a lot of nutrition-related data developed by various institutions. These data are crucial to the answering of policy questions. However, the data are unknown and scattered therefore the landscape analysis aimed at identifying these datasets, where they are located and facilitating the process of aggregation of these data into a central repository for nutrition data. Data source mapping-a process by which data sources are systematically enlisted, their properties detailed, and each source appraised for monitoring or assessing key drivers of (mal) nutrition-is an essential initial step in this regard.

As such, the NIPN mapped sources of nutritionrelated data of interest through a landscape analysis of data at public sectors sector, to register the data available, the frequency with which data are collected, the geographical coverage, the quality, and the sampling method. This exercise enabled the NIPN to identify data that could be relevant for the analyses proposed by ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) as appropriate. The data source mapping exercise also directly supports the development of the intended nutrition data repository and informs the selection of indicators to be included for the development of the nutrition dashboard.

This report outlines a process along with matrices for data source mapping and how it was applied in the context of nutrition in Uganda. The report is organized as follows: The next section presents the objectives of the data source mapping. Chapter 1 presents the scope of the data mapping exercise and the methods used. Chapter 2 presents the findings and Chapter 3 concludes with the lessons learned from this process in terms of both opportunities and challenges as well as the advantages arising from the use of sectoral-based data and national information systems.

1.1 Objectives

The main objective of conducting a data landscape analysis was to highlight the key data systems and platforms that are currently in place to collect and manage nutrition-related data and to identify opportunities for creating greater data mobility, data sharing and improved connectivity among data producers and users.

Specifically, this exercise aimed at answering the following questions, among others:

- What are the existing information systems of interest to the NIPN? Which datasets and indicators are included? Are there important data related to nutrition that are not available?
- What sorts of information are contained in the datasets? Is the information representative at the sub-national or district level? How regularly are the data collected? Which data quality control mechanism is applied? How have the data been collected?
- Where are the datasets? Which institutions have the mandate to collect and manage the datasets? How can the NIPN obtain legal access to the datasets?
- How can NIPN help formalize and integrate various data and information systems for improved and timely policy decision making?
- Who are the other actors in the nutrition space that generate data but are not part of the usual stakeholders?

1.2 Scope

The scope of this data source mapping exercise was highly dependent upon the range of indicators and data sources available, time constraints, and the priorities of the NIPN. The data landscape analysis primarily covered existing sources of data/ information in Uganda for all the 8 major sectors involved in the UNAP. These are: Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD), Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives (MTIC), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), UBOS and National Planning Authority (NPA).

Other potential data sources beyond the mainstream government MDAs such as United Nations agencies, donors, NGOs, academia and civil society organizations, will be explored in the next phase of this exercise. In terms of data aspects, the report primarily focused on the following areas:

- Nutrition outcomes
- Basic, underlying and immediate determinants of nutrition
- Nutrition-specific interventions and programs
- Nutrition-sensitive interventions and programs
- Nutrition governance-related interventions and programs
- Investment in nutrition

1.3 Methodology

The NIPN employed a cross-sectional survey using combination of methods ranging from mainly formal physical presence, face-to-face interviews and phone conversation to the use of internet searches, sharing partner knowledge to identify data providers as well as other informal mechanisms of reaching out. This exercise took place in August - October 2019 and involved the following activities:

 In early August, a list of indicators (indicator matrix) that identifies information systems and platforms that collect were identified based on the guidelines provided by the global NIPN platform. Key sectoral stakeholders and the methods of reaching out to them were discussed and agreed upon. As a key outcome of these activities, a short semi-structured questionnaire (Annex I) was developed. The questionnaire specified aspects of how particular indicators are realistically measured and collected, which information systems exist at the sector, the frequency of data collection and data reporting and who oversees managing the data, among others.

- With the approval of both the OPM and UBOS, a stakeholders' workshop was held at the UBOS Conference Hall on 21st August 2019. This workshop aimed to create awareness among the stakeholders of the importance of the data source mapping exercise and the methods to be followed while conducting the exercise. Consequently, this workshop further informed participants of the role of NIPN and built their capacity with regards to data and information systems.
- After the stakeholders' workshop, the team from the NIPN Analysis Unit visited each of the key sectors to conduct interviews with potential data providers. The strategy was to focus, within the sector, on the departments responsible for managing information systems. Appointments were made by telephone and e-mails before formal meetings with various focal persons or key data providers. Staff working with data systems including monitoring and evaluation focal persons, heads of planning departments are any other staff involved in information management for the sector were the main target of the interviews although other staff were also interviewed for the sake of triangulation. The list of persons interviewed is attached in Annex III.
- After the stakeholders' interviews, the data/ information elements collected were compiled and this report was drafted, discussed with stakeholders in a dissemination workshop.
 Feedback from participants was incorporated where necessary and the final report was approved.

1.4 Sample design and selection

The survey employed both purposive and snowball sampling. The survey required the interview of a small and specific subgroup of people who knew the nutrition data sources. In most of these people were unknown to the survey team so purposive and snowball sampling techniques were the most appropriate for identification of participants to interview for the survey.

Purposive sampling³: Focal persons engaged in monitoring and evaluation for the sectors were the primary respondents for the survey. These include Nutrition Focal Persons, Statisticians, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists, Data Managers, Policy Analysts, and any other persons of reference. They were interviewed concerning their knowledge of nutrition-related data availability within the sector.

Snowball sampling⁴: The sector focal persons identified during the purposive sampling were asked to refer the interviewers to any other persons that would be relevant to the survey objective. These included persons that may have additional information. A maximum number of interviewees for the survey was not set, anyone who was considered to have valuable information about the survey subject was interviewed, however, a minimum number of interviewees was set to three.

1.5 Questionnaire design

The questionnaire was designed by UBOS in collaboration with the OPM and consultation with UNICEF. The questionnaire was reviewed for relevance and simplicity. The questionnaire was pre-tested among staff from different directorates within UBOS before finalization and adoption for the

survey. The questionnaire composed of qualitative and quantitative questions aimed to establish the characteristics of the datasets. The indicator matrix incorporated in the questionnaire was based on the Scaling Up Nutrition Monitoring Accountability Evaluation and Learning (SUN MEAL)⁵ and UNAP II MEAL⁶ indicators. The questionnaire primarily aimed at answering the specific questions of the survey.

1.6 Data management

The findings of the survey were themed by sector to show the available datasets of interest and their characteristics. A quantitative analysis of datasets available per indicator were made using MS-Excel and graphs were also made using the indicator matrix incorporated within the questionnaire. Summary notes taken during the interviews were used to enrich the data landscape report. The excerpts of the report were shared with the participants of the survey who vetted the validity of the findings and narrative before the finalization of the report. A workshop was held with the sectors to validate the findings before dissemination of the report.

³ Purposive Sampling: A form of non-probability sampling in which researchers rely on their own judgment when choosing members of the population to participate in their study.

⁴ Snowball Sampling: A form of a non-probability sampling in which researchers dentify potential subjects in studies through a referral chain. After the indentification of a participant, the research asks for assistance in the indenfication of another participant that fits the requirements.

^{5 &}quot;Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning - MEAL - SUN."

^{6 &}quot;Uganda Nutrition Action Plan 2011 - 2016."

2.0 FINDINGS

Status of Data Sources for Nutrition Analysis

In this section, details of all available datasets at Government MDAs are described. A summary matrix of all the data and information systems is included in Annex II. This matrix will be later developed into a data source dashboard. The detailed description of each MDA's data resources follows.

a) Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is the principal data collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating agency that is responsible for coordinating and supervising the National Statistical System in Uganda. UBOS collects and manages many datasets on many topics, including on nutrition outcomes in Uganda. Most of the datasets are based on nationally representative household surveys. Household surveys are essential for obtaining the socioeconomic data necessary to understand the welfare of populations and their communities and can help to map how each of these characteristics relates to nutrition outcomes.

Since the early 2000s, UBOS has compiled a lot of household datasets, and additional metrics were included by the turn of the first decade. Over the past few years, more data with broader coverage of socioeconomics was observed, partly to track welfare and other key development indicators including on nutrition. The integrated household surveys (UNHS) often focus on consumption; the demographic and health surveys (DHS) focuses on women fertility decisions, health, and nutrition also for children; and the Uganda National Panel Surveys (UNPS), an extension of the UNHS tracks both the consumption and production profiles of households. Other regular surveys such as the public service delivery indicator survey, the labor force survey and the housing and population census are also important activities at UBOS. All these efforts have enriched the knowledge on various metrics including on maternal and child nutrition outcomes as well as their determinants.

While the number and types of surveys have increased over the last years, and their comparability and data quality have progressively improved, substantial gaps remain especially with their integration to answer to specific questions even within similar spatial or temporal dimensions. For instance, the UNHS collects guite a lot of data on household food consumption but this cannot be linked to household food production, the latter being done in the UNHS. Similarly, the UNHS cannot be used to estimate individual women's dietary diversity as would be required to fill gaps left by the DHS. Nonetheless, UBOS remains the best source of data to analyze the nutrition situation in the country, whether in terms of observing trends, determinants or drawing causal pathway linkages.

Key datasets at UBOS are discussed below:

• The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)

Currently, in its sixth series, the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) collects data on socioeconomic characteristics both at household and community levels. The main objective of the UNHS is to provide high-quality data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households for monitoring Uganda's development performance and to measure progress made towards social and economic development goals. The survey tool used comprises sections on socio-economics, labor force, community and market price, food and non-food expenditures, among others. UNHS is conducted every 3-5 years with the earliest datasets available for 1999/2000 and current datasets available for 2016/17. In prior years, UNHS was collected by paper-based personal interviewing but this has recently changed to using computerassisted personal interviewing (CAPI). Data are nationally representative but can be disaggregated at the sub-region level. UNHS data are securely stored and managed at UBOS.

UNHS can be used to track a lot of metrics on the major determinants of malnutrition but is devoid of the key nutrition indicators. The consumption and non-consumption expenditure module, the building block for measuring monetary poverty and inequality, is quite comprehensive and can measure a household's ability to achieve food security. However, this cannot provide details on key metrics such as food dietary diversity, say at the individual level. This gap is somehow filled with the UNPS datasets

• The Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)

The UNPS is meant to follow up a section of the population on an annual basis to provide repeated panel data rounds for monitoring the national development strategy focusing on major government programs and interventions. UNPS provides nationally representative data in a much more granulated detail on production sectors of households, household income dynamics as well as on service delivery, among others. UNPS was first established in 2009/2010 and is conducted using CAPI. The latest dataset available is for the 2018/2019 round, and like the UNHS, is securely stored and managed at UBOS. Recent UNPS endeavors, with support from UNICEF, USAID, and CDC, have captured a wide range of nutrition indicators for both women and children and have gone to estimate major bio-markers. In the coming periods, UNPS is expected to provide the best source of a nationally representative dataset that can respond to key guestions of interest to nutrition and possibly establish linkages between biologically plausible mechanisms with some of the common socioeconomic indicators.

• The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)

The Uganda DHS provides statistics to regularly monitor and evaluate population health and nutrition indicators focusing on key nutrition outcomes for women of reproductive age as well as for children aged below 5 years. Emphasis is on the broader nutrition outcome indicators as well as on some of the most known underlying and immediate determinants of malnutrition. The purpose of the Uganda DHS is rooted in the fact that there is inadequate availability of appropriate data and information for decision making at all administrative levels while other routine data collection systems at ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) are not in the position to fill this gap. The Uganda DHS data are freely accessible to all stakeholders in mostly Stata format. Uganda DHS is conducted every 5 years with the first datasets available as early as 1988/89, the latest data round is 2016. Uganda DHS is collected using CAPI and is nationally representative but can be disaggregated to provide summaries at the subregional regional.

• The National Service Delivery Surveys (NSDS)

The NSDS collects data on the availability, accessibility, utilization, satisfaction with quality and quantity, factors limiting access and utilization, and constraints affecting public service provision. The NSDS data can allow a comprehensive assessment of the trends in service delivery in the areas of health, education, water and sanitation, environmental management, energy use, and minerals, lands, and housing conditions; justice, law and order, agricultural services, transport services, etc. All these sectors can directly affect neutrino and health outcomes. The earliest dataset of the NSDS is available for the year 2000 with the latest for the year 2015. NSDS uses CAPI and is conducted every 4 years.

• The National Population and Housing Census (NP&HC)

In Uganda, the population and housing census NP&HC is the main source of demographic data. The census provides several population-based statistics, among them, the total population count, which is a denominator and key indicator used for resource allocation, measurement of the extent of service delivery, decision making, budgeting, etc. Uganda has undertaken five population censuses in the post-independence period, the first being in 1991 and the most recent one was conducted in 2014 under the theme, 'Counting for Planning and Improved Service Delivery'. The census is conducted every 10 years and is now using CAPI. Because it is a census, data on most key population, demographic and housing indicators can be availed at all administrative levels. Census data are securely stored at UBOS and large parts of these can easily be accessed online at the UBOS website. By its nature, the census data provide a lot of metrics necessary for nutrition analysis, major among these are the population proportions or demographics that help in estimating the number of people, households, or communities being affected by a nutrition issue or better still, those benefiting from a given intervention.

• The Annual Agricultural Survey (AAS)

The Annual Agricultural Survey (AAS) collects data on agricultural production and practices at the household level focusing mainly on sampled agricultural households. The AAS was recently established in 2016 to provide data on metrics of interest and specific to agricultural systems, such as cultivation area, production, yields, and disposition of major crops, number and types of livestock, etc. Data are collected annually, and the latest data collection was done in 2019 using CAPI. The AAS is conducted to cover the two agricultural seasons predominant in Uganda to sufficiently cover post-planting and post-harvesting practices. The AAS data are nationally representative but can be disaggregated to provide statistics at the sub-

regional levels as well as the agroecological zones. The AAS survey data are securely stored and managed at UBOS.

• The Uganda Census Agriculture (UCA)

The UCA aims to establish a system of food and agriculture statistics, for providing timely information to inform policy and planning using a whole stock of agricultural households in the country. Similar to AAS, UCA provides statistics on the findings relating to the cultivation area, production, yields, and disposition of major crops. In addition, the report presents agricultural holding characteristics such as the number of agricultural households, the number, and location of parcels, plots as well as the average plot sizes for each crop. Other data on the demography of land ownership and the respective average holding sizes are covered. The first UCA was conducted in1963/65. The second UCA was conducted in 1990/91 followed by the latest round done in the period of 2008/09. All previous UCAs were conducted using paper-assisted personal interviewing and data are available to sub-region level.

• The National Livestock Census (NLC)

The NLC is conducted in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and covers all aspects to do with the types and numbers of livestock in Uganda. The NLC was first initiated in 2008 and is supposed to be conducted every 10 years. Plans to conduct the second NLC are underway, with actual data collection likely to take place in the earlier part of 2019. The first NLC collected on household headship, livestock production systems, land ownership, and enterprises, cattle populations, milk production and sales, goat population and sales, sheep population and sales, pig population and sales, poultry population and egg production, apiary, etc. Being a census, data are nationally representative and can be disaggregated for decision-making at various administrative and geographical levels.

• The Livestock Slaughter Survey (LSS)

The Livestock Slaughter Survey (LSS) was established in 2015 to collect data on meat production at slaughterhouses/abattoirs across the country. LSS data are collected monthly with the latest datasets available for the fourth quarter of the financial year 2018/19. Data are collected using paper-based interviewing and are disaggregated at national as well as sub-regional levels.

• Data on Prices/Price Indices

UBOS collects and manages a database on prices of goods and services from different markets with the main objective of monitoring inflation in the country. Among these are prices of different food products in various markets across the country, which also affects consumption and has implications for food and nutrition security monitoring, planning and policy decision making. UBOS collects these data at both the national and sub-regional levels. In Kampala, data on prices are collected weekly while the exercise is done monthly in other subregions. Paper-based questionnaires are used in the collection of these data. Data are collected such that they can allow disaggregation up to the sub-region level. Data on prices are summarized and stored in MS Excel format and there is in place a system to check for data accuracy and validity as well as a systematic way of archiving these data. Prices' data are disseminated widely through the mainstream media, particularly in the monthly price index updates and press releases. The data can easily be accessed through a formal written letter to the Executive Director (ED) of UBOS.

All UBOS datasets are primarily available in Stata format and accessibility to all the datasets is through a written a formal request to the Executive Director of UBOS.

b) Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)

Concerning nutrition, MoLG aims at providing an enabling environment for nutrition-sensitive governance structures to facilitate programming and effective interventions at the lower levels of administration. In this exercise, only one substantive data/information system-the District Level Nutrition Action Plan-was found to be managed at the MoLG. This system collects information regarding staffing levels, the existence of nutrition coordination committees to support nutrition governance at the district and the existence of laws, bylaws, and regulations that are nutrition-sensitive. The data/information system at MoLG is contained in somewhat ad-hoc reports and it was not clear to the data collectors when it was started and how often the data there are updated. Moreover, it was not clear if there were any standard archiving procedures or any formats that the data followed. While this information can potentially be accessed, there are no clear guidelines of who holds it, manages it and is responsible for its dissemination.

c) Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE)

At MoWE, two data sources are closely linked with nutrition programming and policy decision making:

Management Information System/Water Information System (MIS/WIS)

MoWE has a management information system (MIS) that captures data relevant to nutrition programming related to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). The MIS links all the databases which jointly capture the 42 indicators that monitor the ministry's mandate. These can be accessed from the sector performance reports, rural water surveys/baseline surveys and water supply to household level with data on open defecation, school WaSH, people-toilet stance ration indicators as well as a database on water supply. The water information system (WIS) as part of the MIS captures 6 indicators including access to safe water, equity in terms of access to safe water, the functionality of the water sources, management of water sources, gender disparities concerning safe water access, water sources per village, etc. Analysis outputs are usually present in comparision of rural versus urban coverage.

MoWE keeps updating these data such that they can be incorporated in the annual service performance report. The WIS dates to as far back as 1996 and is updated regularly. The data for the WIS are collected monthly and updated as appropriate based on the 6 indicators that are captured. Data are collected with paper aided personal interviews using three different forms: Form 1, 2 and 4. Form 1 captures any new point water sources and those missing from the database. Form 2 captures any new piped water systems and those missing from the database. Form 4 updates the status of the existing water sources in terms of their functionality, management, access, equity, gender disparity and sources per village.

The data for the information system is collected at the village level and can be disaggregated for reporting purposes at the national, regional, district, sub-county, or village level as well as by rural-urban stratification. The information system can allow the generation of MS Excel or MS Access format tables that can be further analyzed or incorporated into reports.

• WASH datasets

The purpose of these datasets is to monitor access to sanitation and hygiene as well as other waterrelated practices at the household level in districts. The Department of Environment in the MoWE collects this information that focuses on latrine coverage, hand washing (schools and households) and sanitation (safe management and open defecation). These data are collected annually from the district local governments through the routine administrative data systems. Data are collected by different officers including village health teams (VHTs) and Health Inspectors, etc. who then aggregate by sub-county and send the data to the district which then later sends aggregated summaries to MoWE.

For these data systems, MoWE monitors four regions in the country and these are: Upper-Nile in Lira district, Kyoga in Mbale, Victoria management zone in Mbarara and Albert region in Fort Portal. There exists a data archiving system at the MoWE with data accuracy and validity checks in place, although most of the data quality checks are incorporated in the data collection software at the data capture stage. The Directorate of Water Development manages and supervises the data archiving system but with the autonomy fully left to the respective Commissioners.

Datasets can be shared with other stakeholders through the streamlined procedure, which involves submitting written data requests with clearly stipulated purposes for the use of the data. The data request letters are submitted to the permanent secretary.

d) Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development (MoFPED)

The MoFPED conducts program-based financing for sectors. MoFPED also monitors budget allocations and expenditures for the MDAs. Budgets are prepared through the Program Budgeting System (PBS) and uploaded into the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS) for payment, tracking payments and expenditure. Data from these systems can be used to obtain information on allocation and expenditure on nutrition-related activities for sectors because the expenditures are broken down by programs, outputs and lineitems funding. Monitoring activities focus on the assessment of the achievement of planned outputs semi-annually and outcomes at the end of the financial year by a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer assigned to each sector. MoFPED has also started conducting outcome assessment of activities, which measures the effectiveness of a given activity. Most of the data are accessed through periodical reports or briefing papers and Excel sheets that provide summarized information for the analysis.

Formal requests to access the information should be directed through the Permanent Secretary (IFMIS) and Budget Directorate (PBS).

e) Ministry of Education and Sport (MoES)

The MoES has the Education Management Information System (EMIS) platform, collects data on enrollments, infrastructures, teachers in both government and private institutions (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary, Post-primary and Tertiary institutions) in Uganda. The MoES also runs the Teacher Management Information System (TMIS), is a system that registers teachers in all institutions and can provide information on how many teachers registered teachers moderate nutrition-related subjects or have a nutrition training background.

Both the EMIS and TMIS are housed and managed by administrators with MoES although the quality assurance is not that effective. Data for both systems can be accessed through their administrators.

f) Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)

The MAAIF is composed of several departments that work together to ensure food production and regulation. MAAIF monitors the implementation of several programs at national, regional and international levels to increase investment for agricultural growth and transformation. MAAIF has three major sources of data that can feed into the nutrition programmatic planning and decisionmaking. These are:

• Baseline surveys

For each commodity or project at MAAIF, it baseline surveys are conducted, sometimes in collaboration with UBOS. These include, for instance, a survey on vegetable oilseed production, aquaculture surveys, etc. Datasets for several of these surveys are available at MAAIF and can be accessed from the project administrators at MAAIF. There is no structured data archiving process and data can be in different formats.

Administrative data sources

MAAIF also collects administrative data from the

daily activities within the districts and the country. These types of data help to establish performance indicators and to track progress with the achievement of particular targets. Among others, such data can track the number of seeds/seedlings distributed, the number of animals vaccinated, the number of animals slaughter, etc. Such data comes through animal movement permits, animal slaughter permits, import permits, export permits, and other administrative data sources. The National Food and Agricultural Statistical System (NFASS), that will house all these data is currently in it's advanced stages of development. Other administrative data sources in the ministry also include the eCertification system for the crop department and the Fisheries Licencing Tool for the Fisheries department.

• Annual performance reports

Based on several activities, MAAIF produces annual performance reports that largely cover indicators of interest to the sector strategic plan and national development plan. The annual reports majorly cover national performance on these indicators, describing the achievements and areas that need further improvements. Most of these reports can be accessed by other partners via the MAAIF website.

MAAIF collaborates with other sectors and organizations (e.g. MoH, FAO, UBOS) to abstract data needed that is not internally available within the sector. These include literature reviews, indicators or actual datasets.

g) Ministry of Health (MoH)

Health Management Information System

MoH operates a Health Management Information System (HMIS) that is quite sophisticated and hosted online with an internationally standard platform that is supported by a free and opensource software—the District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2). The HMIS provides a range of health-related indicators that help inpatient health monitoring, disease surveillance and health data access. HMIS also collects and tracks various nutrition-related indicators from health facilities at districts. Some of these are aggregated from the Integrated Nutrition Register that is also health facility-based. The HMIS system provides mainly summary statistics by the district that can be downloaded as charts or Excel sheets. Data are mostly based on health facility admissions. There is a good data management system in place and the data can be accessed by acquiring user rights from the administrator of the Division of Health Information at MoH.

Other data are collected in collaboration with the MoH's partners include data from; The Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, The Uganda Multisectral Food Security and Nutrtion Project and other projects that are the primary custody of MoH's partners.

h) Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD)

The MGLSD has a data set on food and nutrition security from some selected the UNICEF and USAID funded districts in September 2016 to monitor the integration for food and nutrition security and early childhood development in community development programs at all levels of government. The dataset, a one-off that ended in 2018, was also meant to identify good practices, gaps, and learning opportunities to inform strengthening of community mobilization for food and nutrition security and early childhood development. The data was collected in the following undermentioned districts: Dokolo, Kamwenge, Lira, Masindi. Ntungamo, Amuru Kasese Kisoro Ovam Sheema

Specifically, the data collection exercise covered several indicators on child complementary feeding and maternal diet and micronutrient supplementation (e.g. Vitamin A supplementation, breastfeeding, deworming and Infant and Young Child Feeding practices), food availability, food access, dietary diversity, income profiles, household expenditure on food and non-food items, agricultural production, food accessibility, and safety, among others. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene indicator was captured through questions on drainage and waste disposal, toilet use, access to water sources, hand washing practices and water storage. Public service delivery was captured as by investment and financing for nutrition, mainly using the tool that was administered at the district level to collect data on whether the district had received funding for food and nutrition and early childhood development activities in the previous guarter and how much this funding was. Gender and women empowerment was partially captured through the household tool assessed whether any household member participated in making village/ community plans for food and nutrition and early childhood development. This was a mere proxy that did not clearly assess several dimensions of women empowerment, such as control and decision making on key resources, among others.

Data were collected at the district, sub-county, parish and village level as well as at the household level. The data was collected once and, due to limited funding, there is no likelihood that these data will ever be collected again. The data were collected tablets (Android phones that were using ODK tool that was installed on the phones. These phones were secured for the ministry with the support of UNICEF, specifically for data collection. The respondents were Community Development Officers at the district, sub-county, Parish Chiefs at parish and village levels while at the household level, household heads or any other adult member available was interviewed. These data can only represent households with children aged 0-18 years in purposively selected district clusters in several regions of Uganda. Thus, the datasets cannot be a true representation of most Ugandan districts or any other lower administrative units due to the narrow sampling of districts that were considered for the investigation.

The data are stored in an Excel-based database as captured during data collection and data accuracy and validity checks for streamlined quality were conducted. The database is archived by statistics Unit of MGLSD under Policy and Planning department and is also available on the data portals of MGLSD.. These data can be shared with other relevant stakeholders after clear guidelines of data acquisition are followed. Particularly, data access is granted by the Permanent Secretary after an official request is submitted through the Principal Community Development Officer. Upon approval, the dataset can be released by the Statistics and Data Processing Centre under the Policy and Planning Unit to the data user.

i) Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MSTI)

MSTI has no nutrition-related datasets although the ministry plans to host a science and technology management information system and will require NIPN's assistance.

j) National Planning Authority (NPA)

NPA fundamentally carries out assessments and evaluations of Government programs and projects to assess their effectiveness and impact at disaggregated levels. Unfortunately, it was not clear if NPA collected any datasets or hosts any information systems. In the interviews conducted, staff claimed to largely depend on UBOS for most of the datasets used for planning purposes.

k) The Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Cooperatives (MoTIC)

The Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Cooperatives (MoTIC) collects routine administrative data used for management. The data collected includes data on registration of businesses, types of industries, processing methods used by the industries, ownership, and location. The data also includes information on food processing industrial startups and scales/sizes of industries. MoTIC works in conjunction with autonomous agencies including UBOS, Bank of Uganda, and Uganda Bureau of Standards (UNBS). The UNBS particulary hosts data on food and agricultural product standards, laboratory quality testing (microbiology and chemistry) and enforcement of standards. This information is aggregated into annual reports that are made by the ministry which also influences what kind of data are collected. MoTIC also hosts an online database that can be used to search for registered industries by search criteria. MoTIC has implemented and continues to implement various specific project monitoring and evaluation data also may provide information that may be related to nutrition. However, most of the data available are summary and narrative data.

2.1 Consolidated quantitative data on nutrition at UBOS

After realizing that the most credible data sources that are relevant for nutrition analysis and those that exhibit characteristics of national representation are at UBOS, this section pays more attention to breaking down the key attributes of these datasets to drive quick decision-making, especially for quantitative analysts. For brevity, this analysis of quantitative data sources at UBOS focuses on the datasets that have been collected since 2000.

From Table 1, two population-based survey datasets (i.e. UDHS and UNPS) were identified with a substantial number of variables that can directly or indirectly measure nutrition status indicators for, especially children and women. The DHS has been conducted regularly every 5 years (i.e. 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016); while the UNPS, which was initiated in 2009/10 as an annual survey has tried to be consistent to some extent (i.e. 2009/10, 2010/11, 2012/13, 2014/15, 2015/16, 2017/18). Both UDHS and UNPS also collect data on other aspects that can be classified as immediate, basic and underlying determinants of malnutrition as well as on nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive interventions to address malnutrition.

Other datasets included in Table 1 can be of benefit in understanding the multiple causes of malnutrition including particularly on indicators that can be classified as immediate, basic and underlying determinants of malnutrition, and to some extent, data on nutrition-specific or nutritionsensitive. These include: the UNHS, which has been administered roughly every 3 years (i.e. 1999/00, 2002/03, 2005/06, 2009/10, 2012/13 and 2016/17); The census is meant to be conducted every 10 years and has thus only happened twice since 2000 (i.e. in 2000 and 2014); The LFS that was initiated recently and has so far only two data rounds that can be identified (i.e. in 2011/12 and 2016/17); and the National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS), which has been conducted thrice since 2001 (i.e. 2004, 2008 and 2015).

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

2.2 Coverage of Indicators of Nutrition and Determinants

In this section, the SUN MEAL and UNAP MEAL frameworks were followed to examine the extent to which available datasets can be used to provide data on the nutrition situation and its determinants.

• Nutrition Situation

Of all available datasets in Uganda's MDAs that are relevant to nutrition, only 3 contain data that can be used to determine maternal body mass index (BMI), child wasting, child underweight child overweight low birthweight and metrics on early childhood and cognitive development (Figure 1).

Two of the nationally available datasets can provide data on child stunting, maternal and child anemia. Most of these indicators are contained in the UDHS, UNPS, which are conducted at UBOS while the DHIS2/HMIS of the Ministry of Health can provide some of these indicators.

FIGURE 1: NUMBER OF DATASETS ON THE NUTRITION SITUATION



Immediate Determinants of Malnutrition

Figure 2 shows that 4 datasets can provide data on child breastfeeding practices of mothers while 3 datasets contain data meal frequency and dietary diversity at household or individual levels. Two of all datasets (namely, UDHS and DHIS2/HMIS) have data on maternal and child malaria incidences, prevention measure and treatment practices.

FIGURE 2: DATASETS ON THE INTERMEDIATE DETERMINANTS OF MALNUTRITION



Underlying and Basic Determinants of Malnutrition

Figure 3 shows that there are at least 7 MDA datasets that can provide indicators on household membership, demographic composition as well as metrics on locational characteristics. Data on water storage, toilet use, handwashing practices, drainage and waste disposal and on agricultural production practices is also widely observed in at least 7 datasets. There are about 5 datasets that can provide information on the occupation of

the household head/mother, housing conditions, school child enrolment rates, education attainment of the household head/mother as well as child immunization. Four datasets have or can be used to generate a wide range of indicators on child education attainment rates, use of insecticidetreated nets, the poverty status of households, recent occurrence of injuries or illnesses in the household, family labor force status, household food availability and accessibility, the profile on energy use, intrahousehold decision-making as well as accessibility to medical services.

FIGURE 3: DATASETS ON THE UNDERLYING AND BASIC DETERMINANTS OF MALNUTRITION



The least commonly available dimension in data covering the underlying and basic determinants of malnutrition if information access to women (found in only in the UDHS) followed by the dimensions of gender-based violence (covered in UDHS and DHIS2/HMIS) and coverage of piped water (under the information management systems at MoWE) (Figure 3). Data on household expenditure on food, non-food items including on health expenditure as well as indicators on food safety and food prices can be found in 3 datasets. Most of these data are provided by UBOS.

• Nutrition Specific Interventions

Under nutrition-specific interventions, there is the only dataset that provides indicators on maternal iodine (DHS) while two datasets show coverage of micronutrient supplementation and deworming in pregnancy, salt intake and availability of common food additives and child dietary diversity (Figure 4). Three datasets have information on the management of malnutrition and child vitamin A supplementation while 4 datasets could provide information on IYCF complementary feeding, and under-5 child deworming. Figure 4 further shows that five datasets, most of which found at UBOS, can provide data on production and consumption nutrient-dense foods including animal-source protein-rich foods, leafy vegetables, fruits, etc.

Nutrition-Sensitive Interventions

Figure 5 summarizes the data sources with information on nutrition-sensitive interventions. Four datasets can provide information on the health-seeking behavior of common illnesses such as diarrhea, cough, etc. Three datasets can provide information on sexual practices and family planning as well as the prevalence of teenage pregnancies. Another set of 3 datasets can provide data on food fortification. Two of the available datasets cover nutrition-sensitive intervention indicators on meat production, woman fertility rates, breastfeeding promotion and practices as well as on antenatal care practices. Only one dataset i.e. DHS can provide indicators on early marriage while data on sexually transmitted diseases can only be found in the DHIS2/HMIS information system of the MoH.

FIGURE 4: DATASETS ON NUTRITION-SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS





FIGURE 5: DATASETS ON NUTRITION-SENSITIVE INTERVENTIONS

Finance for Nutrition and Enabling Environment

Under financing for nutrition, the data source mapping exercise revealed that 4 datasets at MoFPED and one dataset at MGLSD can provide some indicators on how much financing has been allocated to nutrition and which areas have received this kind of investment that is geared towards improved nutrition status.

Concerning the enabling environment, only one data source (the administrative data at MoLG) can provide information on the staffing, i.e. the number of persons employed as nutritionists or serving in areas to help improve nutrition by sector and by administrative unit. This same data source can provide information on any existing bylaws to address nutrition issues at the national or subnational level. One dataset from MoTIC can also provide information on the registration of food processing industries, certification, standards and quality and safety of products including food items.

3.0 LESSONS AND CONCLUSIONS

In this data source mapping exercise, the NIPN team critically reviewed and appraised the scope and granularity of a range of data sources that exist in Uganda's public sector or MDAs. This exercise and the processes involved were useful in both appraising and designing human nutrition information systems at the national level and offer the potential for replication/scaling at lower administrative levels (e.g. at sub-regional, district and sub-county levels). This data landscape report, a result of the data source mapping exercise, will ultimately help to guide the selection for data preparation, analysis, reporting, and the setting up of a monitoring framework for current and future policy and programmatic analyses in a bid to improve evidence-based decision-making. The scope of this report is limited to only datasets collected, cured and archived at MDAs, which in itself might not be a comprehensive list of all potential data sources in the country. Future endeavors, employing more or less the same approaches, will target data sources at the non-sector agencies including the UN agencies, research institutions, private sector, etc.

The data source mapping exercise allowed the NIPN to take a careful inspection and appraisal of data sources, to identify data gaps than 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 meaningfulness the data and indicators therein are to the several facets of nutrition policy and program analysis. In particular, it was found that most of the available data sources are at UBOS and, to a limited extent, with other MDAs. It was also clear that besides the MoH and MoWE, other MDAs do not have operational or active information systems. Soon, these information systems need to be revamped where they exist or be initiated altogether. This is because monitoring changes in the scale and magnitude in nutrition and several of its key drivers can track changes in the outcome indicators of the whole population and by different population subgroups. Monitoring can also help to identify the nutrition and health status of the population while also identifying access restrictions to basic services for the disadvantaged population subgroups. This altogether helps to inform policy and program responses.

Undoubtedly, there are quite several datasets at MDAs, irrespective of the fact that most of these are not used regularly for policy and programmatic decision-making. Among other constraints, is the fact that few people know of the availability of these data and how they can be accessed. To promote interoperability, access and use of the data for nutrition but also other important public policy issues, it is imperative that all data processes are documented, validated and publicly disseminated through a centralized data system. UBOS, with a mandate on all data processes in Uganda, would be the best candidate to facilitate this. However, it requires all stakeholders to work together, with the data collectors or data providers showing a willingness to openly discuss with UBOS at all processes of data collection, management, and dissemination.

This process did not go without challenges. First and foremost, data source mapping is not necessarily meant to establish whether data sources indeed exist. Rather, the whole exercise is built on the opinions of the person being interviewed, who is assumed to have a wide understanding of the datasets at their disposal. At best, what can be done is triangulation with other personnel working with the same MDA but there will always be some issues. In particular, the data source mapping exercise cannot directly address the challenges of data fidelity or quality, which can only be ensured during data collection and management for each data source. In this exercise, if there were strong reservations about the quality of data from a particular source, they were noted on the side by the teams and will be revisited at the stage of data extraction and analysis. As a core tenet of NIPN, it is important that data sources, which are quite reliable and can meet a set of minimum standards can be identified and included in a data repository and subsequently for analysis. NIPN is ready to provide support to partners so that current and future data collection processes are of high quality.

Further, it is worthy of note that just because a data source is mapped, it does not necessarily mean that access to one or more datasets will be obtained. There will be formal processes to fulfill between NIPN and the data source before the former can access the datasets. Issues of mistrust and the need for reciprocity were evident during the data source-mapping interviews. The objective of NIPN, among others, is to collect, curate, harmonize and avail key datasets for program and policy analysis. Thus, this exercise can be seen as a pathway to achieving the objective of improving trust and data sharing among government partners.

Another challenge is that datasets themselves have changed from one period to another, based on evolving priorities and particularly on the availability of funding. In some cases, data were not collected when they were supposed to. As examples, the Census was planned for 2012 but ended up being conducted in 2014. The UNPS was supposed to be an annual survey but some years were skipped. It, therefore, cannot be assumed that the same aspects of nutrition and related determinants have been concisely covered in existing datasets. But even when consistency was maintained, nutrition is a wide gray area and there are possibilities that data on some aspects may have been collected using slightly different indicator definitions or reference periods. For example, the UNHS collects data on household food and non-food expenditures use this to calculate income profiles and establish household wealth but the classification of foodstuffs may not be what is expected for nutrition analysis. In contrast, the Uganda DHS calculates wealth quartiles based on a selected set of assets owned by the households. Questions regarding the comparability of wealth metrics from the UDHS and UNHS, although both are compiled and managed by UBOS, deem a further analysis. Multi-facets of nutrition could be operationalized in very different ways across data sources or even across different data collection rounds in the same data sources.

In conclusion, data source mapping as done here can initiate discussions about what more needs to be done to enhance the range and depth of data on topics in nutrition and its drivers that are currently covered by various information systems, how refined the data on these data are, and what procedures have to be in place to access and use these data for public policymaking. Such a process is fairly open-ended, flexible and could potentially be applied or replicated in understanding the nature and extent of other datasets. However, the task of addressing the malnutrition problem goes beyond mere data sourcing. It requires a careful appraisal and tailored application of policy and program interventions to reduce malnutrition in all its forms. Probably a nutrition policy mapping exercise is worth the effort. The NIPN data source mapping, which shows the availability of data required for nutrition monitoring and policy analysis, is a necessary first step but is insufficient in addressing malnutrition at various levels of decision-making. Data source mapping and the resultant data landscape report should be nested within a broader analytical framework for public health and nutritionrelated decision making informed by evidence, with political commitment and public participation at the center, to address national and global goals.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: DATA SOURCE MAPPING QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction

Hello, my name is....., an Analyst working for the National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) Analysis Unit based at UBOS. We are in the process of developing a data source mapping and a data repository that would help us collect all data that are relevant for the analysis and tracking of progress with regard to human nutrition programming and policymaking. We are here to talk to you as one of key sector actors in as far as nutrition is concerned. Ultimately, we want to help sectors develop information systems that would feed into the broader NIPN. Your participation in this exercise is important and we shall interview you for the next 20-30 minutes. Thank you so much in advance for agreeing to talk to us.

Name of person interviewed		
Organization/Sector		
Position		
E-mail	Tel contact	
Date of interview:		
Start time:	End time:	
Interview by:		

Sub-section 1: Data

1. Kindly tell us any datasets, information systems at your sector/organization that collect information that is relevant for nutrition programming (e.g. on agriculture, socio-economics, nutrition, water, sanitation, health and wellbeing)?

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

Instruction: For each of the dataset mentioned in Qn. 1 above, help the respondent answer follow-up questions on page 2---with respect to each of the datasets:

NAME OF DATASET/INFORMATION SYSTEM _

- i. What is the main purpose or objective of the data collected? [short/concise answer]
- ii. When was the first time this dataset or information system established: _____
- iii. Which was the last period (year or month) when the data were collected ______
- iv. How often is the dataset collected?
 - Daily
 - Weekly
 - Monthly
 - **Q**uarterly
 - □ Semi-annually
 - □ Yearly
 - □ Every_____(tick where applicable: days/weeks/months/years)
- v. What type of data collection methods are used to compile the dataset or data system?
 - □ Survey-based paper questionnaire
 - Survey CAPI
 - Routine administrative systems
 - **D** Reports (e.g. monitoring reports)
 - GIS and location mapping data
 - Studies
- vi. At what level of sampling and representation are the datasets/systems collected?
 - National
 - Sub regional
 - District
 - Sub county level
 - Parish level
 - Household level
- vii. What type of geographical/locational disaggregation / coverage can the data allow?
 - Sub regional level
 - District level
 - □ Urban-rural
 - Mountainous-lowlands
 - Others_____

viii. What format outputs can be generated from the data collected?

	□ SPSS	
	STATA	
	SAS SAS	
	MS Excel	
	MS Access	
	Other formats: Specify:	
ix.	Which are the main partners supporting data collection?	
	A. Donors agencies:	
	B. Academia:	
	C. CSOs:	
	D. Other:	
	Sub-section 2: Information systems	
v	le thora a systematic data archiving system?	
Λ.		
xi	Are there data accuracy and validity checks in place?	
/	 Yes 	
xii.	Are there any upcoming new datasets or data collections that are of interest as regards the of the sector plans to collect but has never collected before?	question that
	□ Yes	
	□ No	
xiii.	Who manages and supervises the current information system?	
	Name: Contact	
	Position:	
xiv.	Who is designated as the system administrator responsible for granting access to the syste	m/datasets?
	Name: Contact	
	Position:	
XV.	Is it possible for the datasets to be shared with UBOS?	
	□ Yes	

No

If Yes, What is the procedure of access and how sensitive are the data?

Closing questions

xvi. Is there one person (focal person) that you think it would be critical we speak with as part of this exercise (Acquiring data / information on Nutrition and Nutrition programming)?

xvii. Do you have any questions for me?

DATASETS:				
CHILD/MATERNAL	Stunting			
NUTRITION AND HEALTH OUTCOMES	Wasting			
	Child and infant mortality			
	Underweight			
	Overweight			
	Low birth weight			
	Early Childhood and Cognitive development			
	Maternal BMI for weight / height			
CHILD / MATERNAL	Maternal anemia	 	 	
BIOMARKER TESTS	Child anemia	 	 	
	Maternal malaria	 	 	
	Child Malaria			
	Child Vitamin A			
	Maternal lodine			
BREASTFEEDING	Breastfeeding habits			
AND IYCF PRACTICES	Child (6-59 months) dietary diversity			
	IYCF / Complementary feeding	 	 	
	Deworming for children below 5			
FOOD SECURITY	Income profiles	 	 	
	Household expenditure profiles food & Non food			
	Agricultural production	 	 	
	Nutrient dense foods			
	Food fortification			
	Food accessibility			
	Food safety			
	Food prices			
FOOD CONSUMPTION	Meal frequency	 	 	
	Dietary diversity			
	Availability of common household food additives	 	 	
	Household food availability	 	 	
	Salt intake	 	 	
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Household composition			
FACTORS	Household member characteristics	 	 	
	Locational Characteristics			
	housing / dwelling conditions			
	Poverty status			
	Labor force status			
	Occupation of household head / mother			

	Household Assets			
	Energy Use			
EDUCATION	Education of household head / mother			
	literacy rates			
	Enrolment rates			
	Completion rates			
WASH	Drainage and Waste disposal			
	Toilet use			
	Access to water sources			
	Hand washing practices			
	Water storage			
HEALTH	Use of Insecticide treated mosquito nets			
	Occurrences of illness / injury			
	Accessibility to medical services			
	Health Expenditure			
	Treatment of common illnesses		 	
	Child immunization			
	Diabetes			
	Micronutrient supplementation in pregnancy			
	Breastfeeding promotion			
	IYCF Counselling			
	Management of Malnutrition			
PUBLIC SERVICE	Markets		 	
DELIVERT	Financial Inclusion			
	Investment and financing for Nutrition			
GENDER	Ownership rights on household assets		 	
AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	Decision making at household level		 	
	Time allocation for domestic activities		 	
	Information access to women		 	
	Gender- based violence		 	
MATERNAL	Antenatal care		 	
NUTRITION AND HEALTH	Folic supplementation		 	
	Deworming		 	
FERTILITY AND	Early marriage		 	
FAMILY PLANNING	Family planning		 	
	Teenage pregnancy			
	Fertility rate			
	Sexual practices			
	Sexually transmitted diseases			

ANNEX II: Data Source Mapping Matrix

	-																							_				
SECTOR						UB	IOS					МоН	MAAIF			MoFPED				Mo	ES		MoWE		MGLSD	MoLG	.G MoTI	
DATASETS:	Indicator coverage	UNPS	UNHS	DHS	NSDS	CENSUS	AAS	LSS	NLC	UCA	<u>Consum</u> <u>er Price</u> <u>Data</u>	DHIS2/HMIS	Baseline survey data for al agricultur e projects	Boutine. administrative data	Annual Performance Reports	Excel budget monitorin g template	Briefing reports	IFMIS (Integrated Einancial Manageme nt System)	PBS (Programme, Budgetting, System)	EMIS	IMIS	MISIWIS	WASH Datasets	<u>Sector</u> Performanc e Reports	Monitoring & Supervision, tool on integration for food and nutrition security and early childhood development in community development programming.	Administrative. data	Routine Administra tive Data	Reports from autonomo us agency
	Stunting	1	×	- √	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Wasting	_ √	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	- √	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Child and infant mortality	_ √	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
CHILD/MATERNAL	Underweight	_ √	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
HEALTH	Overweight	√	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
OUTCOMES	Low birth weight	_ √	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Early Childhood and Cognitive development	_ √	×	_√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Maternal BMI for weight / height	_ √	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	- √	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Maternal anemia	×	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
CHILD /	Child anemia	×	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
MATERNAL	Maternal malaria	×	×	\checkmark	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
BIOMARKER	Child Malaria	×	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
IESIS	Child Vitamin A	×	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×
	Maternal lodine	×	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
DDF LOTEFEDING	Breastfeeding habits	_ √	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	- √	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×
AND IYOF	Child (6-59 months) dietary diversity	_ √	×	√ _	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
PRACTICES	IYCF / Complementary feeding	_ √	×	- √	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×
	Deworming for children below 5	1	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×
	Income profiles	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×
	Household expenditure profiles food & Non food	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	- √	×	×	×
	Meat production	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Agricultural production	1	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	1	×	×	1	√	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×
FOOD SECURITY	Nutrient dense foods	1	1	1	×	×	×	1.1	×	×	×	×	1	√	x	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x
	Food fortification	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1
	Food accessibility	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×
	Food safety	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	√	x	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	x	×	√	×	×	- √
	Food prices	_ √	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Meal frequency	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×
	Dietary diversity	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	×
CONSUMPTION	Availability of common household food additives	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Household food availability	1	1	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×
	Salt intake	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×
	Household composition	_ √	1	1	1	1	1	×	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Household member characteristics	1	1	1	1	1	1	×	- √	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Locational Characteristics	1	1	1	1	1	1	×	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	housing / dwelling conditions	1	1	√	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
SUCIU-ECUNUMIC	Poverty status	1	1	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Labor force status	_ √	1	√	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Occupation of household head / mother	1	1	1	1	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Household Assets	1	1	1	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	EnergyUse	1	1	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Education of household head / mother	1	1	1	1	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x
COURSE TROP	literacy rates	1	1	1	1	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
EDUCATION	Enrolment rates	1	1	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
1	Completion rates	1	1	1	1	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
-)		-		_																								

Кеу

ey	
×	No
1	Not Sure
V	Yes

																							1					
SECTOR						UB	OS					MOH MAAIF					MOFPED				ES	MOVVE			MGLSD	MoLG	Mc	TIC
DATASETS:	Indicator coverage	UNPS	UNHS	DHS	NSDS	CENSUS	AAS	LSS	NLC	UCA	<u>Consum</u> <u>erPrice</u> <u>Data</u>	DHIS2/HMIS	Baseline survey data for all agricultur e projects	<u>Boutine</u> administrative data	Annual Performance Reports	Excel budget monitorin g template	Briefing. reports	I <u>FMIS</u> Integrated Einancial Manageme nt System)	<u>PBS</u> (Programme Budgetting System)	EMIS	IMIS	MISAWIS	WASH Datasets	<u>Sector</u> Performanc <u>e Reports</u>	Monitoring & Supervision tool on integration for food and nutrition security and early childhood development in community development programming.	Administrative data	Boutine Administra tive Data	Beports from autonomo us agency
_	Drainage and Waste disposal	1	1	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	1	V	1	×	×	×
	Toiletuse	٧	٧	×	1	×	×	x	×	×	x	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	V	1	×	×	×
VASH	Access to water sources	۷	٧	x	1	×	x	x	×	x	x	V	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	٧	N	×	×	×
-	Hand washing practices	٧	٧	x	٦	×	x	x	×	x	x	Ń	×	x	×	×	x	×	×	x	×	×	٦	N	N	×	×	×
-	Coverage of piped water	×	×	x	×	×	×	x	×	×	x	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	N	×	٧	×	×	×	×
	Water storage	٧	٧	×	٦	×	×	x	×	×	x	٧	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	٦	٦	٧	N	×	×	×
-	Use of Insecticide treated mosquito nets	٧	٧	١	×	×	×	x	×	×	x	N	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×
-	Occurrences of illness / injury	٧	٧	٦	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	N	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×
	Accessibility to medical services	۷	٧	x	1	×	x	x	×	×	x	V	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Health Expenditure	۷	٧	x		×	x	x	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Treatment of common illnesses	۷	٧	x	1	×	x	x	×	x	x	V	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
HEALTH	Child immunization	٧	٧	٦	1	×	x	x	×	x	x	V	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Diabetes	x	٧	x	x	×	x	x	×	x	x	V	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
-	Micronutrient supplementation in pregnancy	×	×	×	x	×	×	x	×	×	x	V	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×
	Breastfeeding promotion	×	×	٧	×	×	×	x	×	×	x	N	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×
	IYCF Counselling	×	×	١	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	N	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×
	Management of Malnutrition	٧	×	٦	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Ń	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×
PUBLIC SERVICE	Markets	۷	×	x	٧	×	x	x	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
DELIVERY	Financial Inclusion	×	٧	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	x
	Investment and financing for Nutrition	×	×	x	x	×	×	x	×	x	x	×	×	x	x	٦	Ń	٦	٦	x	×	×	×	x	N	×	×	×
-	Ownership rights on household assets	N	٩	x	x	×	٧	x	×	x	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
GENDER AND	Decision making at household level	٧	×	٩	x	×	٧	x	×	x	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	x	×	×	Ň	×	×	×
VUMEN	Time allocation of Domestic activities	x	×	x	x	×	x	x	×	x	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Information access to women	×	×	N	×	×	×	x	×	x	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Gender- based violence	×	×	N	×	×	×	x	×	×	x	N	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
MATERNAL	Antenatal care	×	×	N	×	×	×	x	×	×	x	N	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
NUTRITION AND HEALTH	Folic supplementation	×	×	N	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	N	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Deworming	x	×	N J	x	×	x	x	×	×	x	Ŷ	×	x	×	×	x	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
-	Early marriage	×	×	N J	x	×	x	x	×	x	x	×	×	x	×	×	x	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
FEBTILITY AND	Family planning	N	×	N	x	×	x	x	×	x	x	N	×	x	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×
FAMILY	Teenage pregnancy	N	×	N	x	×	x	x	×	x	x	N	×	x	x	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×
PLANNING	Fertility rate	N I	×	N I	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
-	Sexual practices	٩	×	N	×	×	×	x	×	×	x	N	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Sexually transmitted diseases Benistration food processing industries, methods and	x	×	x	x	x	×	x	×	x	x	v	×	×	×	x	x	×	×	x	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
NUTRITION	packagings	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	N I	×
RELATED DATA	Certification, Standards, Quality and Safety Inspections	×	×	x	x	x	×	x	×	×	x	×	x	x	×	x	x	×	×	x	x	×	×	×	x	×	×	1
	Staffing/Personel	x	×	×	×	×	x	x	×	×	x	×	x	×	×	x	x	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	N	×	×
ENABLING	Existance of coordination committees	×	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	x	x	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	x	N	×	×
ENVIRONMENT Actic	Action plans/Work plans	x	×	x	x	x	x	x	×	x	x	×	x	×	×	x	x	×	×	x	x	×	×	×	×	N	×	×
	Availability of bylaws on nutrition	×	×	x	×	x	x	x	×	×	x	×	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	×	x	x	x	x	×	N	×	×

Key	
×	No
ļ.	Not Sure
٧	Yes
! √	Not Sure Yes

ANNEX III: Detailed Description of the data sources

Dataset	Description	Main purpose	Year started	Last period	Frequency of collection	Method of data collection	Level of sampling	Geographical coverage	Data Format
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey	UNPS collects high quality data on key outcome indicators such as poverty, service delivery, and employment among others; to monitor Government's development frameworks and programs like the National Development Plan (NDP) on an annual basis.	2009/10	2018- 2019	Annual	CAPI	Sub-Region	National	Stata
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey	UNHS provides information on selected socio-economic characteristics of the population and aims to meet data needs of users for MDAs and other collaborating institutions, donors and the NGO community so as to monitor the progress of their activities and interventions.	1999/00	2016- 2017	3-5 years	CAPI	Sub-Region	National	Stata
DHS	Demographic Health Survey	The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey provides statistics to regularly monitor and evaluate population health, and nutrition programs	1988-89	2016	Every 5 years	CAPI	Sub-Region	National	Stata
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey	The NSDS collects information on the availability, accessibility, utilization, satisfaction with quality and quantity and utilization, and constraints affecting service provision	2000	2015	Every 4 years	CAPI	Sub-Region	National	Stata
Census	Uganda National Population Census	The census provides several statistics on total population count as key indicator for resource allocation, measurement of the extent of service delivery, decision making and budgeting among others.	1991	2014	Every 10 years	CAPI	Sub-Region	National	Stata
AAS	Annual Agricultural Survey	AAS captures agricultural production at household levels for sampled agricultural households	2017	2019	Annual	CAPI	Sub-Region	National	Stata
LSS	Live Stock Slaughter Survey	LSS captures meat production at slaughter houses	2015	2019	Monthly	PAPI	Sub-Region	National	Stata
NLC	The National Livestock Census	The NLC covers particulars of the household head; production systems; enterprises and land ownership; Livestock-household characteristics; cattle population; milk production and sales; goat population; sheep population; pig population; poultry population and egg production; ducks and turkey population; other domestic animals; bee hives and apiary; labour employed in the livestock sector by sources and by sex; farm infrastructure; and recommendations.	2008	2008	Every 10 years	CAPI	Sub-Region	National	Stata

Dataset	Description	Main purpose	Year started	Last period	Frequency of collection	Method of data collection	Level of sampling	Geographical coverage	Data Format
UCA	Uganda Census Agriculture	UCA provides statistics on the findings relating to area, production, yields and disposition of major crops. In addition, the report presents agricultural holding characteristics such as the number of agricultural households, the number and location of parcels, the number of plots as well as the mean plot sizes for each crop, parcel ownership and average holding size.	1963/65	2008/9	Every 10 years	PAPI	Sub-Region	National	Stata
Consumer price data	Monthly Consumer Price Indices for Uganda	The purpose of these statistics is to provide the monthly Consumer Price Indices for Uganda (Composite) and for the ten baskets of Kampala High Income, Kampala Middle Income, Kampala Low Income, Jinja, Mbale, Masaka, Mbarara, Fort Portal, Gulu and Arua. All food baskets are for urban households.	Jun-17	Sep, 2019	Monthly	PAPI	District	National	Excel
DHIS2/HMIS	District Health Information Software2 / Health Management Information System	HMIS collects data specifically designed to support planning, management, and decision making in health facilities and organizations.	20010- 2011	2019	Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly Annually	Web- based	District	National	Excel
Baseline survey data for all agriculture projects	Baselines for projects implemented by MAAIF	The objective of these baseline data is to provide benchmarks to support performance monitoring for new projects that are implemented through partnership with MAAIF	-	-	Ad hoc	Variable	District	National	Stata
Routine administrative data	Routinely collected administrative and management data by MAAIF	The purpose of these data is to monitor district logistics e.g. seed distribution, vaccination coverage, outbreaks among sector-related areas of interested. These are submitted by the district agricultural officers.	2009	2019	Monthly	Reports	District	National	Excel
Annual Performance Reports	Performance reports produced by the sector	Performance reports by the sector to monitor implementation of the sector plan, activity and reports	-	2019	Monthly	Reports	District	National	Hard Copies
Excel budget monitoring template	Template used by M&E Officers to monitor public expenditures by sectors.	The purpose of the template to monitor activity expenditure by the sectors as per the budget allocation	2016/17	2019	Monthly	Excel	Sector	National	Excel

Dataset	Description	Main purpose	Year started	Last period	Frequency of collection	Method of data collection	Level of sampling	Geographical coverage	Data Format
Briefing reports	Financial briefing reports produced in series throughout the financial year.	Financial reports monitor activity expenditure by the sectors as per the budget allocation. They are produced in series throughout the financial year.	-	2019	Monthly	Reports	Sector	National	Hard Copies
IFMIS	The Integrated Financial Management System	IFMIS is an electronic system in which budgets are uploaded for expenditure monitoring to track payments, budgets and expenditure releases for MDAs	-	2019	Quarterly	Online	Sector	National	Excel
PBS	Program Budgeting System	PBS helps MDS prepare budget and reporting for MDAs	-	2019	Annual	Online	Sector	National	Excel
EMIS	Education Management Information System	Monitors the enrolment and completion in schools. The main purpose is to integrate information related to the management of educational activities to have achieve up-to-date statistical information in the education sector. EMIS also improves Institutional planning and educational administration.	2000	2017	Annual	Paper- based	National	Nation	Excel
TMIS	Teacher Management Information System	Registers teachers in all institutions and can provide information on how many teachers registered teachers moderate nutrition-related subjects or have a nutrition training background.	2019	2020	N/A	Online	National	National	Excel
MIS/WIS	Management Information System & Water Information System	WIS integrates all MIS from each of the departments of MoWE. The purpose of the MISs is to monitor departmental objectives and activities.	2015	2019	Monthly	Reports	District	National	Dashboard, Excel
WASH Datasets	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Datasets	This is to monitor access to sanitation and hygiene water- related practices	2008	2019	Annually	Reports	District	National	Excel
Sector Performance Reports	Annual performance reports for the MoWE	To monitor performance of the entire sector including all its autonomous agencies such as NWSC, NFA, etc.	2015	2019	Annually	Reports	National	National	Hard Copies

Dataset	Description	Main purpose	Year started	Last period	Frequency of collection	Method of data collection	Level of sampling	Geographical coverage	Data Format
Monitoring & Supervision tool on integration for food and nutrition security and early childhood development	This is a one-off data collection to monitor and supervise information provision at the respective levels	The purpose of the tool is to enable the MGLSD to assess the process and status of integration of food and nutrition security and early childhood development into community development programming at all levels.	2016	2018	one-off	Surveys	Districts to village level	Sample of UNICEF & USAID funded districts	Excel
Administrative data	Policy and Structure Plan	Guide Implementation structures for Nutrition programming at District level	Not reported	Not reported	Frequency varies	Reports	District	District	Various
Routine Administrative Data	Routinely collected admin & management data by MoTIC	Monitoring registration, type of industry and processing methods used.	2008	2008	Annual	Reports	National	national	Excel/ Hardcopy
Reports from autonomous agency	Annual reports to the MoTIC from the Uganda Bureau of Standards	Reporting on formulation and promotion of the use of standards, enforcing standards in protection of public health and safety and the environment against dangerous and sub- standard products.	2008	2018	Annual	Reports	National	National	Hard Copies

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