CALL TO ACTION

NUTRITION GOVERNANCE AREA

CHALLENGES/CAVES

CALL FOR ACTION/RESPONSE

Coordination and partnerships:
- Lack of engagement of district PUs in multisectoral/nutrition actions such as SNAC meetings and joint monitoring of implementation by nutrition and non-nutrition implementing partners.
- Conduct regular stakeholder mapping biannually and orientation of new stakeholders on CNCA and nutrition indicators implementation.

CALL TO ACTION

NUTRITION GOVERNANCE AREA

CHALLENGES/CAVES

CALL FOR ACTION/RESPONSE

Coordination and partnerships:
- Lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities of the coordinating arrangements (Coordinating Bodies).
- Coordination and accountability of nutrition sensitive actions.

Policy and legal framework:
- Limited access to available UFU/FSNA data.
- Support the development of an annual multisectoral nutrition action plan.

Programme rollout:
- Inadequate planning, budgeting and resource mobilization.
- Accountability framework.
- Analysis of roles of district level specifically for sharing of information/results from various nutrition governance and implementation.
- Accountability framework.

Advocacy (for multisectoral nutrition action)
- Lack of effective mechanisms to establish accountability framework.
- Engage decision makers at the district level.

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)
- Insufficient surveillance sharing between partners and monitoring and surveillance work carried out under different agencies.
- Develop and implement regular DACs meetings.

Communication for nutrition behavior change and advocacy
- Communication for nutrition behavior change.
- Focus on nutrition behavior change.

Systems capacity building (institutional and technical manpower):
- Lack of clarity on various steps to be taken for institutional and technical manpower.
- Conduct training of Nutrition Management Coordinators, district nutrition focal persons, Nutrition Coordinators.

District profile:

Adjumani district is in the northwestern region of Uganda, lying on the eastern bank of the Albert Nile, which is its common border with Moyo district. It borders the district of Amuru in the south and west, Arua and Yumbe in the west, and Moro in the North. Adjumani is one of the districts that form Uganda’s common border with the Republic of South Sudan in the northeast.

The 2014 Population and Housing Census established the total population of Adjumani District at 323,623. The district also has a refugee’s population of 209,048 OPM data, March 2017.

This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of UNICEF and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

For dsitribution in Northern Uganda

EUROPEAN UNION

Development Initiative for Northern Uganda

CALL TO ACTION

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)

District should align the DNAP 2020-25 with the Adjumani DDP III.

Advocacy (for multisectoral nutrition action)

Support the training on nutrition packages across different departments such as training of VHTs on nutrition, training of CDOs, PDCs, FALs on KFCPs, sensitization of different stakeholders on nutrition issues, training of agriculture extension workers on nutrition related issues.

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)

- Inadequate planning, budgeting and resource mobilization.
- Accountability framework.
- Analysis of roles of district level specifically for sharing of information/results from various nutrition governance and implementation.
- Accountability framework.

Advocacy (for multisectoral nutrition action)

- Lack of effective mechanisms to establish accountability framework.
- Engage decision makers at the district level.

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)

- Insufficient surveillance sharing between partners and monitoring and surveillance work carried out under different agencies.
- Develop and implement regular DACs meetings.

Communication for nutrition behavior change and advocacy

- Communication for nutrition behavior change.
- Focus on nutrition behavior change.

Systems capacity building (institutional and technical manpower):

- Lack of clarity on various steps to be taken for institutional and technical manpower.
- Conduct training of Nutrition Management Coordinators, district nutrition focal persons, Nutrition Coordinators.

District should align the DNAP 2020-25 with the Adjumani DDP III.

Support the development of an annual multisectoral nutrition action plan.

- Lack of effective mechanisms to establish accountability framework.
- Engage decision makers at the district level.

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)

- Insufficient surveillance sharing between partners and monitoring and surveillance work carried out under different agencies.
- Develop and implement regular DACs meetings.

Advocacy (for multisectoral nutrition action)

- Lack of effective mechanisms to establish accountability framework.
- Engage decision makers at the district level.

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)

- Insufficient surveillance sharing between partners and monitoring and surveillance work carried out under different agencies.
- Develop and implement regular DACs meetings.

Advocacy (for multisectoral nutrition action)

- Lack of effective mechanisms to establish accountability framework.
- Engage decision makers at the district level.

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)

- Insufficient surveillance sharing between partners and monitoring and surveillance work carried out under different agencies.
- Develop and implement regular DACs meetings.

Advocacy (for multisectoral nutrition action)

- Lack of effective mechanisms to establish accountability framework.
- Engage decision makers at the district level.

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)

- Insufficient surveillance sharing between partners and monitoring and surveillance work carried out under different agencies.
- Develop and implement regular DACs meetings.

Advocacy (for multisectoral nutrition action)

- Lack of effective mechanisms to establish accountability framework.
- Engage decision makers at the district level.

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)

- Insufficient surveillance sharing between partners and monitoring and surveillance work carried out under different agencies.
- Develop and implement regular DACs meetings.

Advocacy (for multisectoral nutrition action)

- Lack of effective mechanisms to establish accountability framework.
- Engage decision makers at the district level.

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)

- Insufficient surveillance sharing between partners and monitoring and surveillance work carried out under different agencies.
- Develop and implement regular DACs meetings.

Advocacy (for multisectoral nutrition action)

- Lack of effective mechanisms to establish accountability framework.
- Engage decision makers at the district level.

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)

- Insufficient surveillance sharing between partners and monitoring and surveillance work carried out under different agencies.
- Develop and implement regular DACs meetings.

Advocacy (for multisectoral nutrition action)

- Lack of effective mechanisms to establish accountability framework.
- Engage decision makers at the district level.

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)

- Insufficient surveillance sharing between partners and monitoring and surveillance work carried out under different agencies.
- Develop and implement regular DACs meetings.

Advocacy (for multisectoral nutrition action)

- Lack of effective mechanisms to establish accountability framework.
- Engage decision makers at the district level.

Information management (monitoring, evaluation, surveillance and research)

- Insufficient surveillance sharing between partners and monitoring and surveillance work carried out under different agencies.
- Develop and implement regular DACs meetings.

Advocacy (for multisectoral nutrition action)

- Lack of effective mechanisms to establish accountability framework.
- Engage decision makers at the district level.
NUTRITION STATUS

- FSNA baseline (2019)
- Desired situation (2025)

177% of households are food insecure
34% of households have food stocks

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

- FSNA baseline (2019)
- Desired situation (2025)

- Min. acceptable diet
- Min. dietary diversity (2-3 yrs)
- Min. meal frequency

- Breast feeding within first hour
- Exclusive breast feeding

WASH STATUS

- FSNA baseline (2019)
- Desired situation (2025)

- MIN. RATE OF HOUSEHOLDS
- UROGENITAL CLEANLINESS
- WASH-TOILET ATTACHMENT

HEALTH INDICATORS

- FSNA baseline (2019)
- Desired situation (2025)

- Common childhood illnesses in Adjumani district include,
- Acute Respiratory Infections

NUTRITION GOVERNANCE

What is Nutrition Governance and why is it important?

Good nutrition governance entails making adequate policy decisions in a timely manner, committing the necessary financial and organizational resources to their effective implementation, i.e. ensuring that benefits reach most of the population, preferably the most vulnerable. It also entails a sustained political commitment to ensure that nutrition programs and policies can withstand threats and constraints from changes in district leadership, political and population, preferably the most vulnerable. It also entails a sustained political commitment to ensure that nutrition programs and policies can withstand threats and constraints from changes in district leadership, political and socioeconomic upheavals (District, 2027).

NUTRITION GOVERNANCE ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED IN THE DISTRICT

Coordination and Partnerships

Results from the stakeholder mapping conducted in Adjumani district show that the district has 29 stakeholders either overseeing or implementing Nutrition specific and sensitive interventions as well as creating an enabling environment for Nutrition implementation within the district. In total, 16 (55.2%) are for Nutrition specific, 4 (13.8%) are in Nutrition sensitive and 9 (31.3%) are for governance interventions. Six (6) stakeholders are implementing both specific and sensitive.

INTERVENTIONS

- Promote, protect and support breast feeding
- Infant and young child feeding practices
- WASH
- Nutrition specific
- Nutrition sensitive
- Governance

TARGET GROUP

- Adjumani

PILLARS OF GOVERNANCE

- FSNA baseline (2019)
- Desired situation (2025)

- Nutrition Stakeholder Mapping for Uganda Report. 2019


Source: Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Adjumani district.

Source: University School of Public Health.