Key data for Uganda

**Strong Performance**
- The Government of Uganda has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Uganda benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2016.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Uganda promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Uganda 93.3% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2011.
- In Uganda, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

**Areas for improvement**
- Spending on agriculture (4% of public spending in 2015), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union’s Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Uganda’s spending in its health sector (5.6% of public spending in 2015) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Uganda, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- The Government of Uganda has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 66% of children in 2014.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (20.8% in 2016) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Uganda, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.
- Social safety nets in Uganda are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (32.2% in 2016) and potentially hold back children’s access to critical public services such as health and education.

Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 3.6%  **Stunting:** 28.9%  **Proportion of population underweight:** 10.5%

(Source: Government of Uganda (DHS, 2016))

HANCI-Africa compares 45 African countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.
### Key data for Uganda

#### Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Joint 30th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>29th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policies**

- Access to land (security of tenure): Strong [2016: Joint 2nd]
- Access to agricultural research and extension services: Strong [2013: Joint 14th]
- Civil registration system — coverage of live births: 32.2% [2016: 36th]
- Functioning of social protection systems: Weak [2016: Joint 21st]

**Laws**

- Level of constitutional protection of the right to food: Weak [2016: Joint 29th]
- Equality of women’s access to agricultural land (property rights): In Law, not in Practice [2014: Joint 1st]
- Equality of women’s economic rights: Not in Law [2014: Joint 26th]
- Constitutional right to social security (yes/no): Yes [2011: Joint 1st]

1 Possible scores are: <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration) ≥75% & <100% ≥100%

2 Possible scores are: <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration) ≥75% & <100% ≥100%

3 Possible scores: Very Weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very Strong

4 Possible scores: Not in Law In Law Not in Practice In Law & Practice

#### Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Joint 17th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policies**

- Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children: 66% [2014: 27th]
- Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no): Yes [2012: Joint 1st]
- Population with access to an improved water source: 77.9% [2016: 23rd]
- Population with access to improved sanitation: 20.8% [2016: 33rd]
- Health care visits for pregnant women: 93.3% [2011: 19th]
- Nutrition features in national development policy: Moderate [2015-2020: 23rd]
- National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no): Yes [2017: Joint 1st]
- Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no): Yes [2017: Joint 1st]
- Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no): Yes [2017: Joint 1st]
- National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no): Yes [2016: Joint 1st]

**Laws**

- ICMBS*: Enshrined in domestic law: Fully Enshrined [2016: Joint 1st]

1 Possible scores: Very Weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

2 Possible scores: Not Enshrined in Law Few/Many Aspects Enshrined Fully Enshrined.

* International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

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