

Snapshots of Nutrition in Uganda: Lira District

These district snapshots have been constructed as part of the “Pathways to Better Nutrition” (PBN) case study evaluations implemented by the USAID-funded SPRING project, focusing on two case study districts where SPRING and its partners have done extensive data collection. Using key indicators and objectives named in the *2011 Uganda Nutrition Action Plan* (UNAP), these snapshots present the diversity of factors affecting malnutrition in the country. These district snapshots are best interpreted in conjunction with other SPRING PBN products, including the *Factors Affecting Nutrition around Uganda* (Pomeroy and D’Agostino 2014) set of subregional snapshots and the technical brief *Summary of Qualitative Findings in Kisoro and Lira Districts, Uganda - 2014 and 2015. Pathways to Better Nutrition Case Study Evidence Series. District Technical Brief.* (Adero et al. 2016).

These snapshots assess what objectives or set of constraints are most pressing in each district. The contextual factors that will affect subnational implementation of national nutrition policy may vary across regions and districts.

SUMMARY OF KEY UNAP INDICATORS FOR LIRA DISTRICT

Indicator	Level in Lira District	UNAP National Target (2016)
Any anemia, children 6-59 months	58.8%	50.0%
Any anemia, women of reproductive age	29.4%	12.0%
Exclusive breastfeeding, under 6 months	69%	75.0%
Minimum dietary diversity, children 6-23 months	4.3%	*
Overweight, non-pregnant women	7.9%	No target
Stunting, children under 5 yrs.	19.2%	32.0%
Underweight, children under 5 yrs.	9.7%	10.0%
Underweight, non-pregnant women	11.4%	8.0%
Wasting, children under 5 yrs.	6.8%	5.0%

Sources: Feed the Future Innovation Laboratory for Collaborative Research on Nutrition Africa (2013)

*The UNAP provides a national target for a dietary diversity index of 75, but this measure is unavailable for Uganda’s districts, so we use minimum dietary diversity.

DESCRIPTION OF LIRA DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS (IN COMPARISON TO NATIONAL STATISTICS)

Refugee population level:
Low

Location:
Peri-Urban

Poverty Headcount:
Above Average (55%)

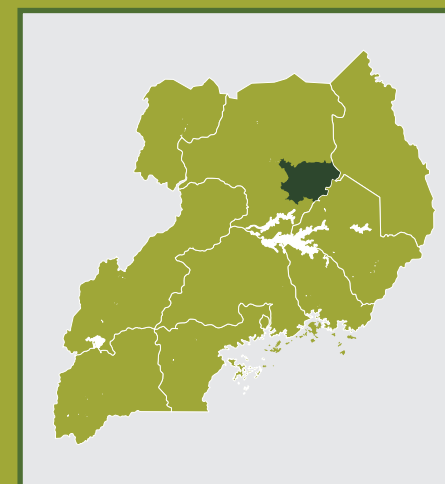
Adult Literacy Level:
Average (66%)

Notes:

Location definitions are derived from the number of population living in the following categories: >500 persons per sq km=Urban, >300 persons per sq km=Peri-Urban, <300 persons per sq km=Rural.

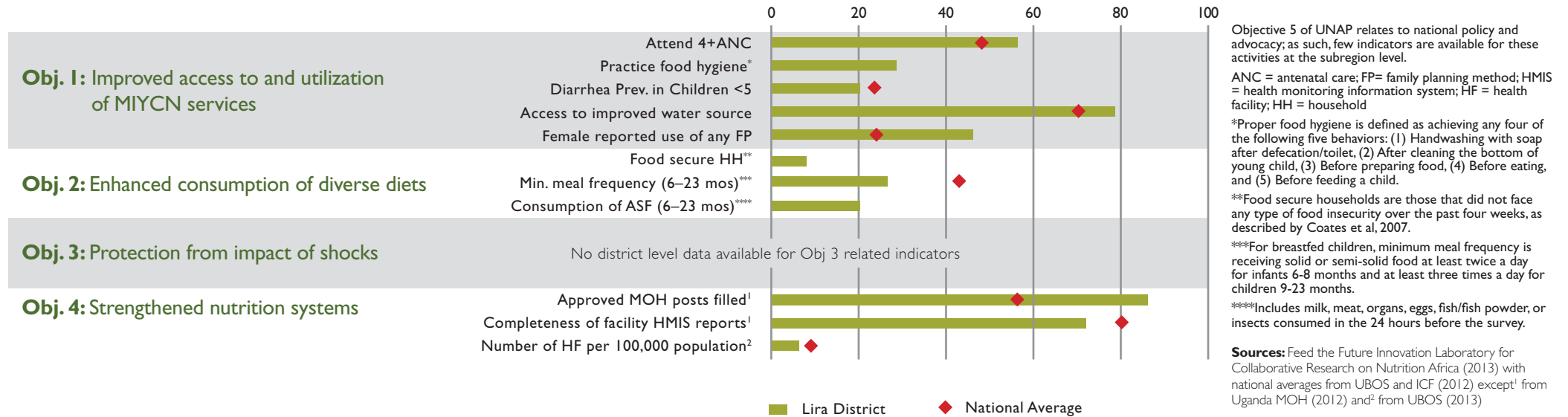
Refugee population measured by existence of: no refugee settlements=Low, one refugee settlement=Medium, more than one refugee settlement=Moderate/High

Sources: UBOS 2013, UNHCR 2013.



IDENTIFIED BARRIERS AND DRIVERS OF BETTER NUTRITION, BY SELECTED UNAP OBJECTIVE AREAS

Difference from national average (percentage points), except where noted below.



Objective 5 of UNAP relates to national policy and advocacy; as such, few indicators are available for these activities at the subregion level.

ANC = antenatal care; FP= family planning method; HMIS = health monitoring information system; HF = health facility; HH = household

*Proper food hygiene is defined as achieving any four of the following five behaviors: (1) Handwashing with soap after defecation/toilet, (2) After cleaning the bottom of young child, (3) Before preparing food, (4) Before eating, and (5) Before feeding a child.

**Food secure households are those that did not face any type of food insecurity over the past four weeks, as described by Coates et al, 2007.

***For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months.

****Includes milk, meat, organs, eggs, fish/fish powder, or insects consumed in the 24 hours before the survey.

Sources: Feed the Future Innovation Laboratory for Collaborative Research on Nutrition Africa (2013) with national averages from UBOS and ICF (2012) except¹ from Uganda MOH (2012) and² from UBOS (2013)

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