2026

FINAL REPORT

I-CAN: LANDSCAPING ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE AND NUTRITION POLICIES IN UGANDA.

I-CAN

gain
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition

Irish Aid
An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Acknowledgements

Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN): The Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN) is a multistakeholder initiative that aims to advance action to address the critical nexus of climate change and nutrition. Launched by the Government of Egypt, as COP27 President and hosted by WHO, core partners include FAO, GAIN, the SUN Movement, and UNEP.

Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN): The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) is a Swiss based foundation launched at the UN in 2002 to tackle the human suffering caused by malnutrition. Working with governments, businesses and civil society, we aim to transform food systems so that they deliver healthier diets for all people, especially the most vulnerable, from more sustainable food systems.

Three Stones International (TSI): Three Stones International (TSI) is a research, management, and development firm established in Rwanda in 2012 with the goal of supporting and building the capacity of local organizations. Registered as an international firm in the United States in 2017, TSI has since conducted more than 100 assessments, evaluations, and social research assignments, as well as over 30 strategic and action plans for local and international organizations.

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Authors:

Amelia Giancarlo (TSI)
Silvia Silvestri (TSI)
Ambrose Rwaheru Aheisibwe (TSI)
Oliver Camp (GAIN)
Antony Ogolla (GAIN)

Contact: Antony Ogolla (GAIN) aogolla@gainhealth.org

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Acronyms

CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
H-NAP	Health National Adaptation Plan
I-CAN	Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NPA	National Planning Authority
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
SEATINI	Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
TSI	Three Stones International
UNAP	Uganda Nutrition Action Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

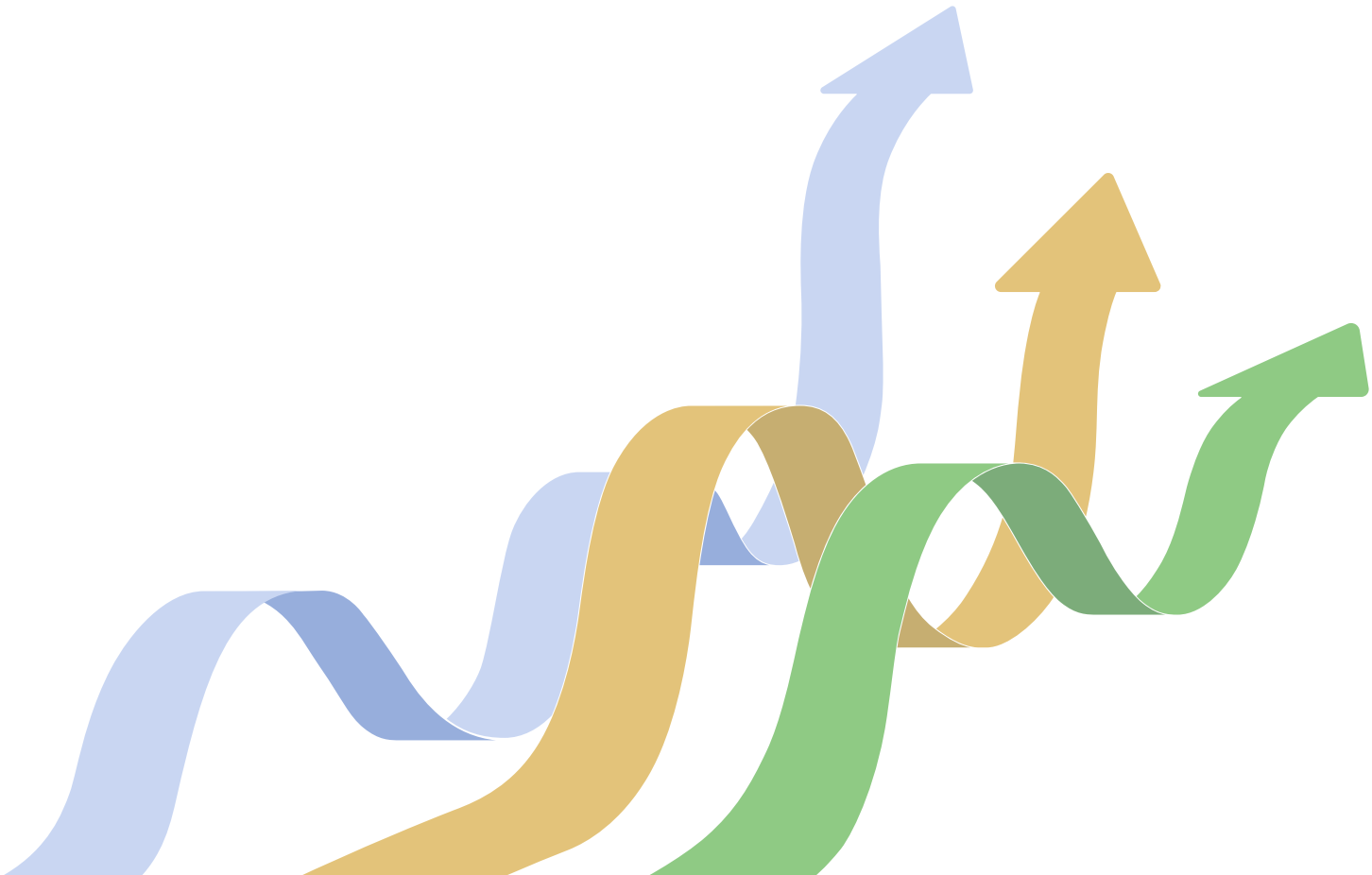
i. Executive Summary

Uganda is increasingly recognizing the importance of addressing the intersection of climate change and nutrition, with a growing number of policies and institutional actors engaging with the climate–nutrition nexus. Several policies and initiatives demonstrate that integrated action is both possible and already underway, particularly where explicit pathways, costed commitments, and system-level resilience investments are included. Institutions such as the Office of the Prime Minister, the National Planning Authority, and the Ministry of Health provide important entry points for strengthening coordination, while informal influence networks and policy windows offer additional opportunities to advance integration.

Despite this progress, integration across Uganda's policy landscape remains limited and uneven. Most policies continue to address climate and nutrition in parallel rather than as a shared development challenge. While recognition of the climate–nutrition nexus is increasing, integration is often conceptual and is rarely translated into operational actions, funded programs, or accountable systems. Climate and environmental policies tend to address nutrition implicitly through food security, while nutrition policies focus on service delivery without fully addressing climate-related drivers such as drought, floods, and environmental stressors.

The analysis identifies a persistent gap between policy intent and implementation. Although some policies include relevant commitments, budgets, and institutional mandates, these are not consistently translated into funded, coordinated, or enforceable action. Financing remains largely sector-specific, institutional roles fragmented, monitoring systems siloed, and subnational implementation constrained, limiting cross-sector collaboration and delivery. As a result, integrated approaches are more commonly observed in donor-funded projects than within government systems, highlighting challenges in institutionalization.

Overall, advancing climate–nutrition integration in Uganda will require building on existing momentum while addressing systemic constraints in financing, coordination, accountability, and subnational delivery. Strengthening the link between policy ambition and operational systems will be critical to translating emerging commitments into sustained, system-wide action.



ii. Introduction

Background, Rationale, and Objectives

In Uganda, climate shocks and stressors consistently undermine nutrition outcomes by disrupting food systems, health services, and livelihoods. The country faces recurrent droughts, floods, landslides, erratic rainfall, rising temperatures, and increasing pest outbreaks (Muzira and Nambooze 2024). Approximately two-thirds of Ugandans rely on rain-fed agriculture, leaving food production and livelihoods highly exposed to climate variability (Babyenda, Kabubo-Mariara, and Odhiambo 2023). However, adaptive capacity remains limited; Uganda ranks 163rd globally on the ND-GAIN Index, indicating high vulnerability and low readiness to adapt to climate change (ND-GAIN 2023). In the first half of 2024 alone, extreme weather events including floods, heavy rains, and droughts affected over 100,000 people and displaced more than 27,000 in Uganda (UNICEF 2024).

Across Uganda, climate shocks are undermining food systems and nutrition outcomes. Karamoja provides a clear example of these dynamics, where prolonged dry spells during the 2023/24 season led to below-average crop yields, reduced pasture, and livestock migration, constraining food production (IPC 2024). These shocks reduce food availability, drive price volatility, and worsen diet quality, while also exacerbating underlying drivers of malnutrition such as disease burden, poor WASH conditions, and structural vulnerabilities (Fanzo et al. 2020; Harris et al. 2021).

The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis indicates that approximately 2.46 million people in Uganda were facing Crisis-level or worse food insecurity between April and July 2025, with food insecurity remaining persistent in Karamoja despite seasonal improvements (IPC 2025). While climatic shocks are a key driver of these outcomes, IPC (2025) also identifies additional contributing factors, including conflict and insecurity, reduced humanitarian food assistance, disease burden, and broader economic challenges.

This occurs against a backdrop of persistent malnutrition: according to the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2022, 26% of children under five are stunted, 3.2% are wasted, and 9.7% are underweight (UBOS and ICF 2023). While these national-level figures provide an overall picture, they mask important subnational disparities. For example, although the prevalence of wasting is below the global target threshold of 5%, IPC (2025) analysis shows that acute malnutrition varies significantly across regions, with Karamoja experiencing the highest severity. These patterns reflect the combined effects of climate vulnerability, food insecurity, disease burden, and structural inequalities, underscoring the need for integrated, context-specific responses.

It is within this context that the Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN) was launched in 2022 by the Government of Egypt during COP27, in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement. I-CAN is a global, multi-stakeholder initiative that aims to accelerate transformative action at the intersection of climate and nutrition. By 2030, I-CAN envisions a world in which climate and nutrition agendas are fully integrated in policy, financing, research, and implementation. The initiative focuses on five strategic pillars, the first of which is to support national-level integration by strengthening policy coherence in countries facing both climate vulnerability and high burdens of malnutrition. Specifically, I-CAN targets four key outcomes by 2030:

1. Policy coherence: Greater integration of climate and nutrition across national policies, including NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), national nutrition plans, food-based dietary guidelines, and public food procurement standards.

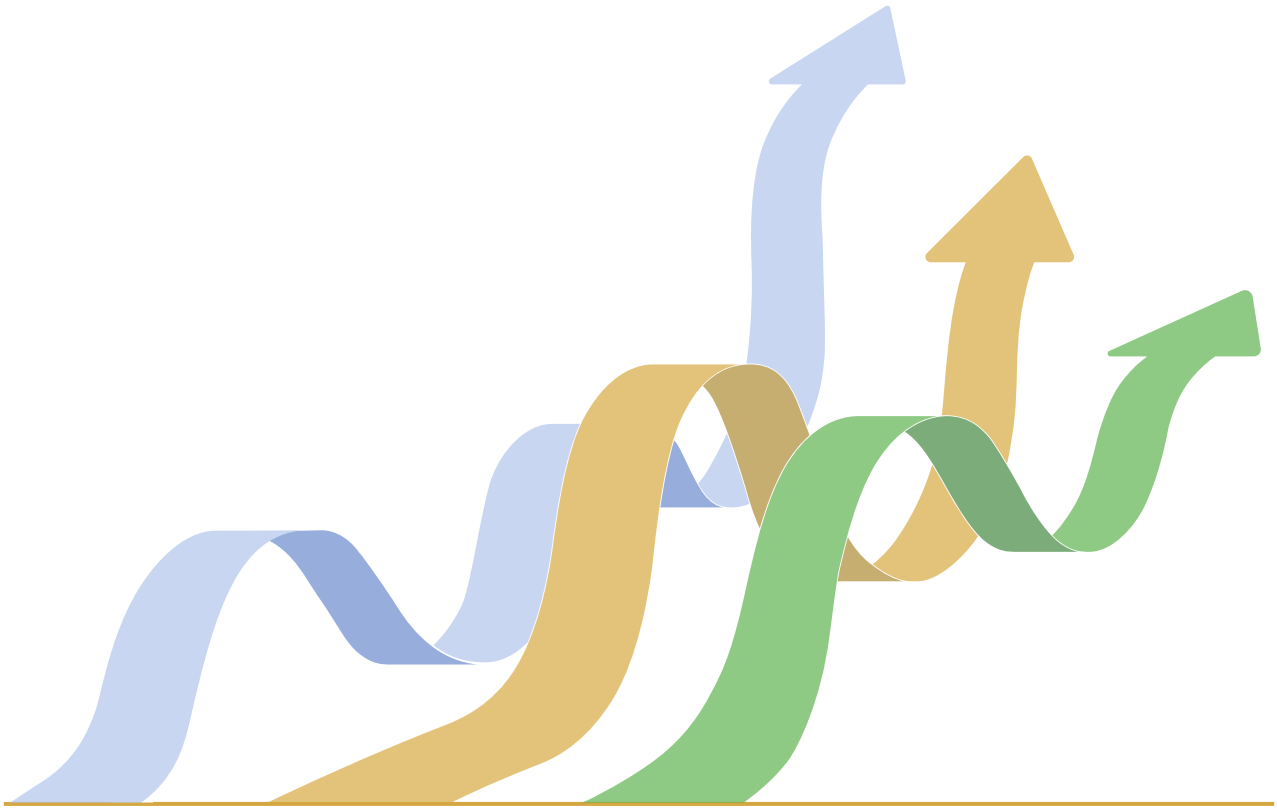
2. Scaled-up action: Accelerated implementation of climate and nutrition interventions.

3. Increased financing: Mobilization of new and existing resources for integrated climate and nutrition agendas.

4. Cross-sectoral integration: Enhanced alignment of research, advocacy, and policy to advance both nutrition and environmental goals.

The work presented here contributes to I-CAN's first out of five strategic pillars[1]: targeted support to strengthen national policies for integrated country action. Elucidating the nutrition-climate policy and stakeholder landscape in Uganda is crucial to understanding what opportunities exist in Kenya's specific context and what opportunities may be mirrored in other national settings. Specifically, this report consolidates the results from two complementary light touch analyses conducted in support of I-CAN's objectives: first, a national-level policy landscaping and second, a stakeholder mapping analysis, both conducted between January and March 2026.

The policy landscaping analysis results provided in this report aim to identify and assess the extent to which climate and nutrition are integrated within Uganda's national policy architecture. By systematically reviewing policies across sectors including climate change and environment, nutrition and health, and agriculture and food systems, the study sought to highlight best practices, identify gaps, and provide insights to inform more coordinated and synergistic policymaking. In parallel, a national-level stakeholder mapping and analysis was conducted to identify, categorize, and determine the key stakeholders across national government, private sector, civil society, and development partners who are essential to advancing integrated climate and nutrition action in Uganda. Through both the policy landscaping and stakeholder mapping, this report aims to provide a clearer understanding of existing thematic and programmatic efforts, highlight opportunities for collaboration, and inform strategic engagement to support I-CAN's goal of integrating and aligning efforts toward increased climate resilience and improved nutrition outcomes.



[1] I-CAN's five pillars include: 1) Policy Coherence and Governance, 2) Financing and Investment, 3) Research, Innovation, and Data, 4) Capacity and Knowledge Sharing, and 5) Locally Led and Inclusive Action.

iii. Methodology

This study was completed in two distinct yet intertwined phases: first, a policy landscaping analysis and second, a stakeholder mapping exercise.

Policy Landscaping Analysis

The policy landscaping analysis drew from the content of 39 policies, encompassing policies that are active and no longer in force. The policies reviewed cover the thematic categories of nutrition and health, climate and environment, food systems and agriculture, and general development (see **Annex A** for a full list of policies).

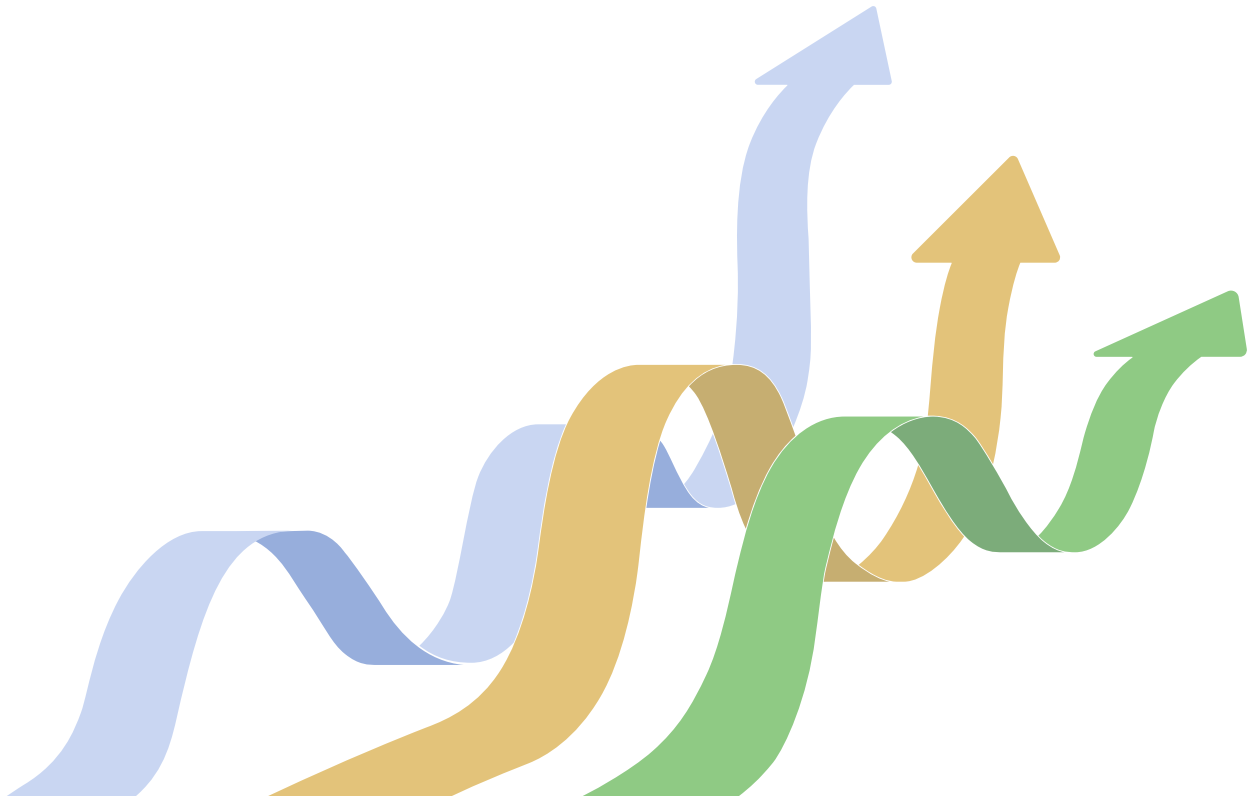
The policy landscaping findings were complemented by themes and results drawn from key informant interviews (KIIs). To assess the level of nutrition and climate integration in each of the reviewed policies, the methodology outlined in the 2023 I-CAN Baseline Assessment was followed, consistent with the **2025 I-CAN Assessment** update, which uses the same approach. A comprehensive keyword search was completed using Python, a high-level computer programming language. Please refer to **Annex C** for the Python code used. All policies reviewed were in English. The keywords used for screening, organized in two groups (climate and nutrition), are illustrated in the table below.

Climate Keywords	Nutrition Keywords
Group 1 - General Climate: Climate, Climate Change, Climate Crisis, Greenhouse Gas(es), CO2, GHG, Emissions, Extreme Weather, Methane, Sea Level(s), Global Warming, Temperature, Biodiverse(ity), Mitigation(s), Adaptation(s), Net Zero	**Group 1 - Food Security:** Food Security
	Group 2 - General Nutrition: Nutrition, Nutritional, Nutrient(s), Malnutrition, Undernutrition, Overnutrition, Nutritious, Nutritious Foods, Food Systems
Group 2 - Energy: Carbon, Fossil Fuel(s), Oil, Coal, Energy Efficient, Renewable Energy	**Group 3 - Diet-related:** Diet(s), Balanced Diet, Healthy Diet, Unhealthy Diet, Affordable Diet, Accessible Diet, Available Diet, Diet Diversity, Plant-Based, Vegan, Vegetarian
Group 3 - Sustainability: Sustainable, Sustainability, Recycle(ing), Reduce(ing), Reuse(ing), Single-Use Plastic, Compost(ing), Biodegrade(able), Package(ing)	**Group 4 - NCDs and Human Health:** Obesity, Overweight, Underweight, Weight Loss, Weight Gain, Anemia, Anaemia, Diabetes, Blood Pressure, Hypertension, Blood Sugar, Cholesterol, Cardiovascular Disease, Blood Iron, Stunting, Wasting
Group 4 - Food: Food Loss(es), Food Waste(s), Overproduce(ing), Shelf Life, Portion Size, Local(ly), Regional(ly), Season(al)	**Group 5 - Food Safety:** Food Label, Food Safety, Food Control, Food Quality, Foodborne Disease(s), Waterborne Disease(s), Foodborne Illness(es), Foodborne Outbreak(s), Food Poisoning, Food Contamination, Foodborne Pathogens, Mycotoxin, Aflatoxin, Spoilage, Food Control System, INFOSAN
Group 5 - ESG: Fairtrade, Animal Welfare, Free Range, Water Use, Land Use, UNFCCC, ESG	**Group 6 - Food Groups and Types:** Vegetable(s), Fruit(s), Meat, Red Meat, White Meat, Fish, Starch, Dairy, Protein, Fat, Fats, Oil, Oils, Grain, Grains, Wheat, Rice, Maize, Nuts, Eggs, Milk, Pulses, Animal-Sourced Foods / ASF
Group 6 - Agriculture: Intensive Farming, Overfarming, Crop Diversity, Overgrazing, Monoculture, Indigenous Crops, Organic, Bio, Nature-Based Solutions, Neglected-Underutilised Species, Agroecology, Ecology	**Group 7 - Nutritional Content:** Vitamin, Micronutrient(s), Mineral, Fiber, Fibre, Calcium, Gluten,Calorie, Caloric, Carbohydrate, Sodium, Salt, Sugar, MSG, Iron, Zinc, Fortified, Biofortified, Fortification, Biofortification

TSI began with the Python keyword search, which then informed manual policy reviews. With the identified keywords as a guide, each policy was manually reviewed by the same reviewer to ensure consistency. The level of nutrition and climate integration of each policy was then evaluated using the I-CAN Assessment criteria illustrated in the table below.

Level 1: No intentional connectedness between climate and nutrition
Level 2: Some intention to connect climate and nutrition
Level 3: Intention to mobilise resources to connect climate and nutrition
Level 4: Commitment to mobilising resources and with distinct plans to take action to connect climate and nutrition

For each policy that was classified as either Level 2 or 3, a second reviewer examined the policy and decided upon their own classification. For the classifications that were different between the first and second reviewer, the two reviewers met and discussed their justification for classification and they discussed until they reached a consensus on the most appropriate classification level. In line with the 2025 I-CAN Assessment methodology, by no means were the Python-produced results the main determinant of the classification levels themselves and human reviews remained the final authority on the classification of documents. Please refer to **Annex D** for a full list of each policy's nutrition and climate integration classification level.



Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

The stakeholder mapping and analysis was based on key informant interviews. A total of 22 key informants were interviewed, including government actors, development partners, private sector actors and civil society organizations (a full list of stakeholders consulted can be found in **Annex B**).

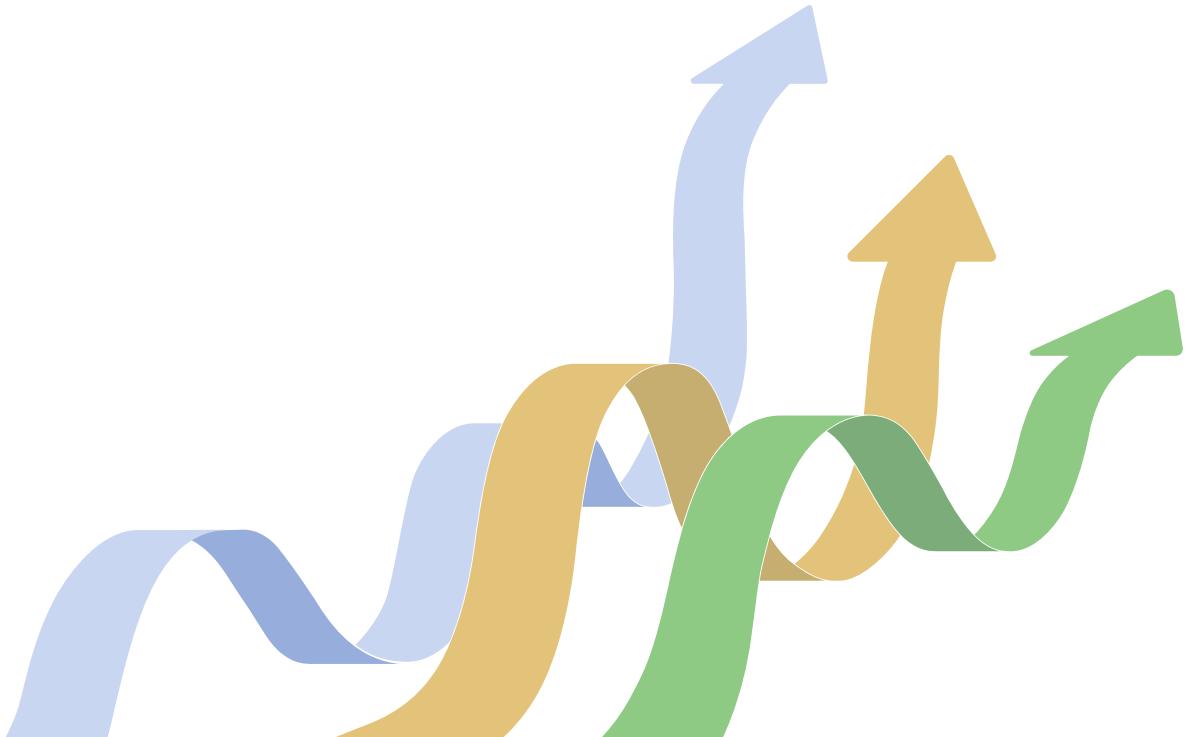
The key informants were contacted via email and invited to participate in either an in-person or virtual interview with TSI's Uganda-based consultant. All interviews were recorded with informed consent and transcribed by an AI transcriber from the recording. Interviews were then coded by hand to identify themes among responses to each question across respondents. A full list of questions explored during interviews can be found in **Annex E**. The purpose of the key informant interviews was to contribute to both the policy landscaping analysis and to the stakeholder mapping and analysis.

These consultations captured not only institutional roles and mandates, but also informal influence, coalition behavior, catalytic actors, and leverage points within and between sectors (e.g., health, agriculture, climate, finance). This approach enabled the identification of areas where alignment and integration already have momentum, where institutional friction exists, and where dormant capacity could be activated through appropriate policy incentives or technical support.

The stakeholder mapping also highlighted multi-sectoral linkages, particularly between climate, nutrition, health, and agriculture. The analysis was layered across three key dimensions:

- **Actor Functionality:** This dimension explored each stakeholder's actual function in climate–nutrition integration beyond its formal role. It identified who funds, convenes, implements, blocks, or translates policy into practice, and examined the barriers that limit stakeholders from maximizing their functionality.
- **Influence Networks:** This dimension captured both formal structures and informal power dynamics, including knowledge brokers and policy entrepreneurs who shape real-world integration efforts. It helps identify practical entry points for promoting more effective integration of climate and nutrition action.
- **Strategic Engagement Pathways:** This dimension assessed each key stakeholder's openness to integration, existing capacities, opportunities, and strategic entry points for stronger integration, and the type of engagement required (technical, advocacy, financing, or coordination) to accelerate progress.

Furthermore, TSI developed a stakeholder map based on KII findings, illustrating each actor's level of climate-nutrition integration alongside their level of influence in Ugandan policymaking.



iv. Key Findings and Analysis Results

Below is a presentation of emerging best practices, challenges, and key opportunities that have been drawn from the policy review and landscaping analysis as well as from the key informant stakeholder consultations held. These results are presented together as opposed to separately to better understand and identify themes from across the two phases of this study.

Identified Challenges

Despite growing recognition of the links between climate change and nutrition in Uganda's policy landscape, significant barriers continue to limit effective integration in practice. These challenges span both policy design and implementation systems, reflecting gaps in how climate and nutrition are conceptualized, financed, coordinated, and operationalized across sectors. Together, they highlight a persistent disconnect between ambition and action, and underscore the need for more deliberate alignment across institutions, systems, and processes to enable integrated climate-nutrition outcomes.

Limited Nutrition Integration in Climate Policy

Across Ugandan climate and environment policies, the topics of climate adaptation, mitigation, resilience and natural resource management are prioritized. However, in most cases, policies that focus on these areas do not explicitly link back to nutrition outcomes. When nutrition is referenced, it is often implicit, typically through discussion of food security, rather than explicitly connected to diet quality, malnutrition, or micronutrient outcomes. Climate policies rarely articulate clear pathways from climate shocks such as increased drought, floods, or pests to nutrition outcomes, limiting the relevance of such policies for nutrition-sensitive programming. As a result, stakeholders shared that climate investments focus more on production, infrastructure, and environmental management without incorporating nutrition objectives into their design or expected results.

Even in policies that acknowledge the climate–nutrition nexus, integration often remains high-level and conceptual, without being translated into specific interventions, indicators, or accountability mechanisms tied to nutrition outcomes. The absence of explicit nutrition integration creates a structural disconnect between climate resilience and mitigation efforts and food security, diet, and nutrition outcomes, reducing the effectiveness of climate policies in addressing malnutrition in the context of increasing climate variability. Overall, the limited integration of nutrition into climate policy constrains Uganda's ability to leverage climate investments to deliver nutrition gains, reinforcing sectoral silos and limiting progress toward shared development outcomes.

Limited Climate Integration in Nutrition Policy

Nutrition policies largely focus on service delivery and undernutrition, with limited attention to the climate-related drivers of undernutrition such as shocks, variability, and environmental stressors. While climate change is sometimes acknowledged in nutrition policies, and nutrition is sometimes acknowledged in climate policy, in both instances, integration is often high-level rather than operationalized into specific interventions or systems changes. Specifically, although many nutrition policies recognize the determinants of malnutrition, such as household food insecurity, poor diets, and unsafe water, they do not fully connect these determinants to climate shocks and stressors such as drought, floods, rainfall variability, pest outbreaks, or water scarcity. Because of this gap, nutrition policies are unable to promote anticipatory, resilience-oriented responses, such as climate-informed nutrition planning, shock-responsive service delivery, or adaptation measures within food, health, and community systems.

The limited integration of climate into nutrition policy constrains Uganda's ability to address malnutrition in ways that reflect the growing role of climate change in disrupting food systems, water access, livelihoods, and disease patterns. In practice, this means that nutrition policy does not proactively address the climate-related risks that increasingly shape nutrition outcomes in Uganda, and are instead largely reactive to malnutrition.

Policy–Implementation Disconnect

The study demonstrated that Uganda's central climate-nutrition implementation challenge is not lack of policy recognition alone, but the failure to translate policy commitments into aligned budgets, clearly defined roles and responsibilities, effective delivery systems, and strong accountability mechanisms. Stakeholders consistently point to a disconnect between commitments made "on paper" and what is actually funded and implemented in practice. Several Ugandan policies already include budgets, institutional leads, and implementation frameworks for climate-nutrition action, such as the **Green Growth Development Strategy, UNAP II, NBSAP III, H-NAP,** and the **Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Country Program**. In several cases, policies already contained clear substantive entry points for climate–nutrition integration, but these opportunities were not leveraged to make the linkage explicit, costed, or operational. Examples include:

- **Updated NDC (2022):** the NDC includes potentially nutrition-sensitive mitigation actions, such as greenhouse cultivation of vegetables, but these actions are never framed as nutrition-sensitive, presenting a missed opportunity to connect climate adaptation to production of nutritious foods, household dietary diversity, food security, and nutrition outcomes.

- **Strategic Investment Plan for the Water and Environment Sector (2018–2030):** the policy includes discussion around water security, sanitation, ecosystem health, climate monitoring, irrigation, and resilience to droughts and floods, yet it does not explicitly connect these to nutrition vulnerability or food security outcomes. Climate-nutrition linkages are underdeveloped despite these clear entry points.

- **Aflatoxin Control Strategy:** the strategy clearly links aflatoxins to stunting, malnutrition, and human health, but does not connect climate change to the rising risk of aflatoxin contamination in staple crops, presenting another missed opportunity to make the climate–nutrition relationship visible in the multi-sectoral policy landscape.

Furthermore, respondents described integrated implementation as weak because financing is not pooled, funds are not always released, and sectoral systems remain rigid. Stakeholder respondents clearly articulated that budget lines in policy often do not equate to tangible implementation money and describe climate-nutrition integration as a non-funded priority. This disconnect is reinforced by misaligned planning frameworks, fragmented mandates, weak system interoperability, and siloed budgeting and reporting structures, which prevent integrated priorities from moving smoothly from policy design into execution.

Furthermore, this implementation gap is especially visible at subnational level, where district planners, agriculture and health officers, and other local actors often lack the technical guidance, flexible resources, and coordination mechanisms needed to operationalize integrated approaches even when they appear in policy. As a result, implementation tends to be uneven, temporary, and highly project-dependent.

Siloed and Donor-Driven Financing & Institutional Fragmentation and Rigidity

Another major barrier to climate-nutrition integration in Uganda is the mismatch between sector-based public systems and the inherently cross-sector nature of climate-nutrition initiatives. In Uganda, financing, planning, implementation, and reporting mechanisms are still organized largely by sector, making it difficult to translate priorities and interventions that cut across climate, food systems, health, and nutrition into funded, coordinated action.

It is this structural fragmentation that also contributes to rigid implementation systems, in which ministries, delivery platforms, and accountability processes struggle to work across institutional boundaries. Government ministries retain clear formal mandates, for example, MAAIF on agriculture and food systems, MWE on climate policy, and OPM on nutrition coordination. However, respondents consistently noted that mandates alone do not translate into effective action. In practice, influence and implementation power are tied to budgets, indicators, and reporting systems, which remain largely separate across sectors.

Weak Shared Indicators and Accountability

Furthermore, a critical barrier to climate-nutrition integration in Uganda is the weak integration of climate and nutrition indicators and joint accountability mechanisms. Much like formal ministry mandates, monitoring and evaluation systems remain sector-specific, with each ministry reporting against its own indicators, frameworks, and targets. As a result, even where integration is prioritized in policy, there is no system to define, measure, or enforce shared outcomes across sectors. This fragmentation reinforces siloed implementation, as ministries are not jointly accountable for climate-nutrition results, and performance continues to be assessed within individual sector mandates rather than shared objectives, leaving little incentive to push forward cross-sectoral priorities such as climate-nutrition integration. This gap can also be observed within Uganda's broader policy landscape: even where policies include climate-nutrition commitments, the lack of measurable, shared indicators means that implementation cannot be effectively monitored or enforced.

Respondents consistently highlighted that strengthening shared indicators is one of the most important entry points for integration. They shared that joint indicators, owned or reported across ministries such as MAAIF, MWE, MoH, and OPM, could serve as a mechanism for driving accountability and coordination. Shared indicators and accountability systems are key to climate-nutrition integration as they work to align incentives, track joint progress, or enforce cross-sector collaboration.

Underleveraged Informal Influence Networks

Stakeholders emphasized that climate–nutrition integration in Uganda is shaped not only by formal institutional mandates, but also by informal influence networks, including technical advisors, development partners, advocacy coalitions, and individual policy champions. While formal structures define roles across ministries, influence often flows through relationships, convening spaces, and policy processes such as technical working groups, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) coordination platforms, and policy review cycles.

These informal actors play a critical role in advancing integration: technical advisors shape how policies and indicators are written, knowledge brokers translate climate and nutrition concepts across sectors and into budget language, and policy entrepreneurs strategically push integration during policy windows. Their relational and flexible nature allows them to navigate institutional silos, influence policy framing, and advance integration through timing and coordination.

However, this influence is not consistently connected to formal planning, budgeting, and accountability systems, limiting its ability to translate into sustained implementation. Strengthening the link between informal and formal decision-making processes (rather than formalizing the networks themselves) will be key to ensuring that the agendas they advance are more systematically embedded in policy, financing, and delivery systems.

Observed Best Practices and Opportunities

While Uganda's policy and implementation landscape remains largely fragmented, several emerging best practices demonstrate how climate-nutrition integration can be more effectively operationalized. These observed best practices range from policy design, institutional coordination, financing, and implementation, and reflect the characteristics associated with stronger integration identified in this analysis. In particular, they highlight the importance of moving beyond high-level, theoretical commitments toward costed and operationalized approaches that are embedded within existing systems. They also illustrate how integration is strengthened when policies articulate clear climate-nutrition pathways, align investments across sectors, and leverage coordinated platforms for delivery and accountability. Together, these practices provide practical entry points for advancing more coherent, scalable, and sustainable integrated climate-nutrition action in Uganda.

Costed Policy Commitments

Several Ugandan policies move beyond conceptual connections and commit financing, institutional responsibilities, and implementation frameworks to link climate change and nutrition. Examples include:

- **Climate Change Uganda National Adaptation Programmes of Action (2007)** includes costed interventions and funding responsibility for drought-related actions linked to improved nutrition.
- **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan III (2025–2030)** links conservation of genetic resources and seed banks to genetic adaptation to climate change and to food and nutritional security, with a dedicated budget line.
- **Green Growth Development Strategy (2017/18–2030/31)** includes explicitly linked climate and nutrition outcomes in its results framework and ties efficient energy technologies to better food and nutritional security.
- **Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (2015/16–2019/20)** includes explicit budget lines for nutrient bio-fortified varieties and for early warning systems to prevent and mitigate shocks affecting nutrition and food security, while other broader climate-smart agriculture and resilience measures are costed more generally rather than as nutrition-specific investments.
- **Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Country Program (2015–2025)** is framed around building resilience of farming systems to enhance food and nutrition security and includes nutrition outcome targets such as reducing stunting, underweight, and mineral deficiencies.

These policies demonstrate cross-sector collaboration among institutions such as NPA, OPM, MWE, MoH, and MAAIF, and include commitments to allocate resources toward integrated action. This demonstrates that multiple ministries already recognize and budget for climate–nutrition integration, providing an institutional foundation for scaling the agenda. Furthermore, it is critical to note that in Uganda, policy costing is most effective when paired with clear institutional ownership and accountability mechanisms, not standalone budget statements.

Explicit Climate–Nutrition Pathways

Regardless of context, well integrated policies move from implicitly linking nutrition and climate change (e.g., food security) to explicitly linking nutrition outcomes (diet quality, malnutrition, micronutrients) to specific climate shocks and stressors. Uganda's strongest integrated policies explicitly describe causal pathways linking climate shocks to nutrition outcomes (for example, climate shocks affect food systems, which affect diets, which ultimately affect nutrition outcomes) rather than treating sectors separately.

This type of framing helps connect climate and nutrition interventions within the same policy logic and enables more coherent planning across sectors. Lack of explicit pathways is a key reason most relevant Ugandan policies remain at conceptual integration (Level 1-2) rather than operational and actionable integration (Level 3-4). Some specific policies that articulate this causal pathway well include:

Climate Change Uganda National Adaptation Programmes of Action (2007)

heavy rainfall → crop destruction → food scarcity → nutritional insufficiency

drought → crop failure, livestock disease, crop pests, bush fires → food and nutritional insecurity

Uganda Nutrition Action Plan II (2018–2025)

climate change reduced food production → increased water scarcity → increased nutrition vulnerability

climate-smart technologies → increased availability of diverse, safe, and nutrition-enhancing crop and animal product → increased nutrition resilience

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan III (2025–2030)

climate change → need for conservation of diverse genetic resources and seed banks → genetic adaptation to climate change → stronger food and nutritional security

Systems-Level Resilience Investments

The most integrated Ugandan policies prioritize system-level resilience interventions rather than relying solely on household coping strategies. Examples of these upstream investments include climate-smart agriculture, early warning systems, biodiversity conservation, resilient agricultural production systems, and improved monitoring and coordination mechanisms.

These policies recognize that nutrition outcomes are shaped by the resilience of food, environmental, and health systems, just as much as they are shaped by household behaviors alone. In that vein, some of the strongest policy approaches to climate-nutrition integration are those that invest in system-level interventions that advance both climate adaptation and nutrition goals simultaneously. For example, the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (2015/16–2019/20) prioritizes upstream resilience measures such as breeding climate-smart, nutrient-dense crop varieties, strengthening agricultural landscapes, scaling climate-smart agriculture, and developing early warning systems to reduce shocks to food security and nutrition. In doing so, the policy explicitly links climate-resilient agricultural technologies and innovative farming systems to improved household food security and nutrition.

Similarly, The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan III (2025–2030) explicitly links biodiversity-based resilience investments to nutrition by proposing community- and women-led seed banks as a basis for climate adaptation and for enhancing food and nutritional security.

OPM as a Coordination Anchor

OPM functions as a central convening and coordination body across ministries, particularly for nutrition. Stakeholders made clear that OPM-led platforms (e.g., coordination tables) are among the primary spaces that enable cross-sector dialogue, alignment, and integration between climate and nutrition actors. As effective integration relies on coordination mechanisms that bridge sectoral mandates, OPM is uniquely positioned to lead these efforts.

However, coordination impact, regardless of who convenes, depends on linking convening power to budgets, indicators, and accountability systems. In this context, stakeholders emphasized the importance of coordinated engagement between OPM and key institutions that control legal, planning, and financing levers. In particular, aligning efforts with NEMA (policy and regulatory frameworks), the National Planning Authority (NPA) (national planning and program alignment), and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) (budgeting and resource allocation) is critical to translating coordination into actionable and funded integration.

Because OPM oversees performance reporting, local government compliance, and elements of program budgeting systems, it can play a central role in pushing forward the integration agenda that line ministries implement. At the same time, integration is most likely to be effective when OPM's coordination function is complemented by NEMA's role in embedding integration into policy and legal frameworks, NPA's role in mainstreaming it within national development plans, and MoFPED's role in aligning financing and expenditure systems.

Existing OPM-hosted platforms, especially the nutrition table, can therefore be leveraged not only as entry points for cross-sector dialogue, but also as mechanisms to link coordination with planning, financing, and accountability, ensuring that climate-nutrition integration moves beyond discussion into system-wide implementation.

National Planning as an Policy Integration Lever

National planning frameworks such as the NDP and NDC are critical to furthering integration because integration follows planning and budgeting structures. By embedding climate-nutrition integration into national plans, Uganda can work to better ensure alignment across sectors, programs, and financing flows. When policies are integrated into planning systems, they will be more likely to move from rhetoric to funded implementation. Stakeholders highlighted that planning processes (e.g., NDP, NDC updates) can serve as key entry points to institutionalize integration at scale.

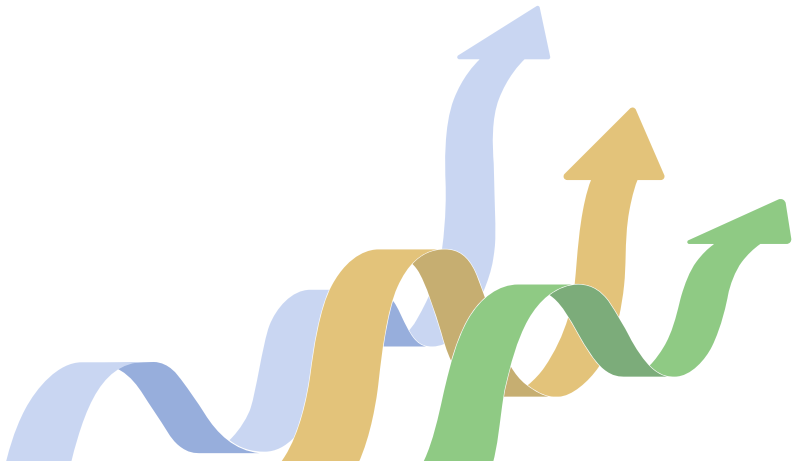
Integrated Implementation Platforms

Integration is strongest when implementation chains are coherent and controlled within a single system or platform, enabling alignment across design, financing, delivery, and accountability. In Uganda, this is most often observed in donor-funded and project-based programs, where unified delivery structures allow climate and nutrition objectives to be pursued simultaneously. One concrete example identified by stakeholders is SNV's school milk program, which integrates climate and nutrition through a value chain approach. The program identified that preparing milk in schools required daily firewood use, contributing to deforestation, and responded by introducing energy-saving stoves and clean/solar cooking technologies to reduce the program's environmental footprint while sustaining nutrition delivery.

policy → planning → financing → delivery → monitoring → accountability

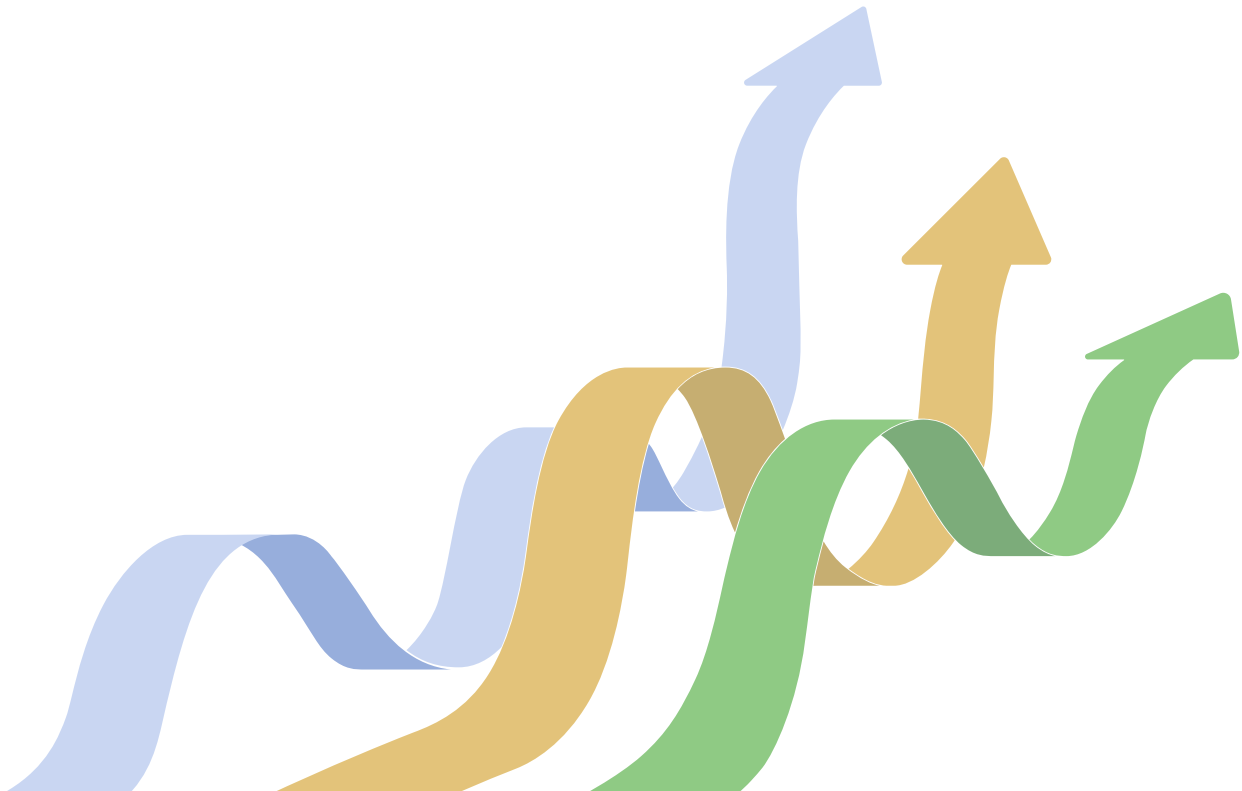
However, these integrated approaches are rarely institutionalized within government systems, where fragmented financing, sectoral mandates, and weak coordination disrupt the implementation chain. The success of donor-funded and project based climate-nutrition integration provides a model that the Government of Uganda can look to when strengthening national systems to better align design, financing, delivery, monitoring, and accountability around shared climate and nutrition outcomes.

To complement the narrative findings, the table below summarizes how the 39 reviewed policies align across key dimensions of climate–nutrition integration, highlighting both the distribution of integration levels and illustrative examples.



Summary of Climate–Nutrition Integration Across Reviewed Policies

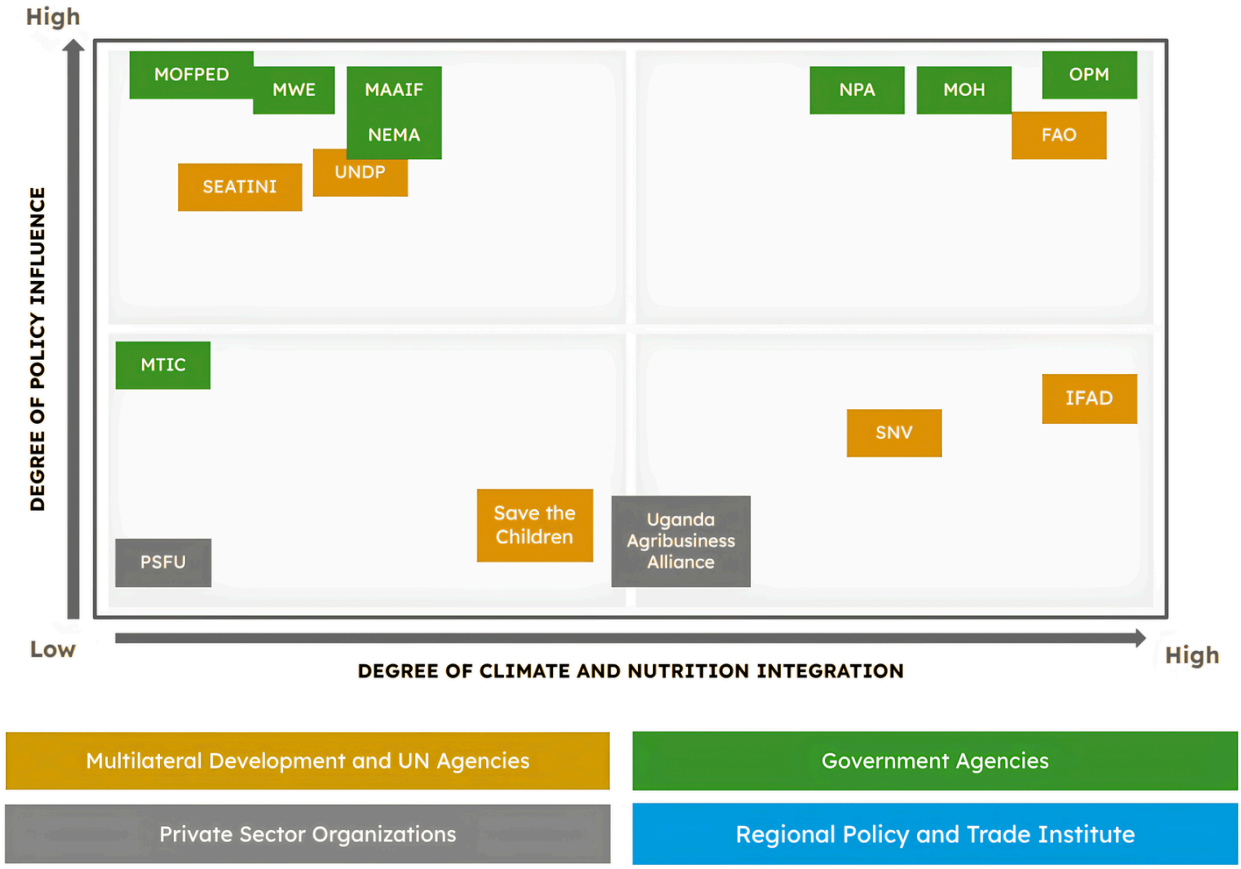
Integration Dimension	Description	Approx. # of Policies	Example Policies
High-level acknowledgement	Policies that reference climate and/or nutrition but without clear operational linkages	~20–25	National Climate Change Policy (2015); National Agriculture Policy (2019); Food and Nutrition Policy (2003)
Operational actions	Policies that include specific actions or interventions linking climate and nutrition	~10–15	UNAP II (2018–2025); Health National Adaptation Plan (2025–2030); Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan
Costed policy commitments	Policies that include budgeted or resourced actions related to climate–nutrition integration	~5–7	Green Growth Development Strategy; Climate Change NAPAs (2007); NBSAP III (2025–2030); Climate Smart Agriculture Program
Explicit climate–nutrition pathways	Policies that clearly articulate causal pathways (e.g., climate shocks → food systems → nutrition outcomes)	~4–6	UNAP II; NBSAP III; NAPAs (2007)
High integration (Level 3–4)	Policies that mobilize resources and/or include actionable plans for integration	~8–10	Green Growth Development Strategy; NBSAP III; Climate Smart Agriculture Program; Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan



Stakeholder Map

Ugandan Climate-Nutrition Stakeholder Ecosystem: Influence & Integration

Below is a visual interpretation of the climate and nutrition stakeholder ecosystem in Uganda based on roles and positionality related to degree of integration and influence.



While nearly all government ministries hold a high degree of policy influence, NPA, MOH, and especially OPM stand out for pairing that influence with relatively high levels of climate-nutrition integration. OPM, in particular, occupies a uniquely influential position due to its coordination mandate, while NPA plays a key role in embedding integration within national planning frameworks, and MOH reflects stronger integration through its recognition of environmental and climate-related determinants of nutrition.

In contrast, other highly influential government actors, including MOFPED, MWE, MAAIF, and NEMA, are positioned toward lower levels of climate–nutrition integration. This reflects that while these institutions control critical levers such as financing, climate policy, and agricultural systems, the climate-nutrition nexus is not yet strongly embedded within their mandates or operational approaches.

Among multilateral and UN organizations, there is notable variation. IFAD and FAO demonstrate relatively high levels of integration, reflecting their engagement in food systems, agriculture, and nutrition-sensitive programming, while SNV also shows strong integration through implementation-focused, value chain and systems approaches. In contrast, UNDP Uganda and SEATINI exhibit lower levels of integration despite relatively high policy influence, indicating important but underutilized entry points for advancing climate-nutrition integration through their advisory, advocacy, and convening roles. Private sector actors, including the Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) and the Uganda Agribusiness Alliance (UAA), are positioned at the lower end of policy influence, but with varying degrees of integration in their programming. While their current influence on policy is limited, they represent an underleveraged opportunity to advance climate-nutrition integration through

investments, value chain development, and service delivery platforms, particularly if explicitly connected to national policy and coordination processes.

Overall, the map highlights a key structural insight: actors with the greatest control over financing, planning, and policy frameworks are not always those with the strongest climate-nutrition integration, while those demonstrating higher levels of integration are often more engaged in implementation. This misalignment underscores the importance of strengthening coordination across actor types and leveraging both high-influence institutions and high-integration implementers to advance system-wide climate-nutrition action.

Recommendations

To support implementation, the recommendations below are prioritized and sequenced across short-, medium-, and long-term timeframes, and include indicative institutional ownership. Lead institutions are those best positioned to drive action based on mandates and influence, while supporting actors play critical roles in coordination, financing, or technical delivery.

Institutional Coordination and Policy Coherence				
Recommendation	**Timing**	**Lead**	**Supporting**	**Rationale**
Strengthen OPM-led coordination platforms and formally link with NPA, NEMA, and MoFPED	Short	OPM	NPA, NEMA, MoFPED	OPM already acts as coordination anchor; linking to planning and financing institutions enables implementation
Embed climate–nutrition integration into NDP and NDC updates	Medium	NPA	OPM, MWE, MoH	Planning frameworks are key levers for system-wide integration
Clarify functional roles and align incentives across ministries	Medium	OPM / NPA	MAAIF, MoH, MWE	Addresses fragmentation and unclear operational mandates

Financing, Budgeting, and Investment				
Recommendation	**Timing**	**Lead**	**Supporting**	**Rationale**
Introduce joint or aligned budget lines for climate–nutrition priorities	Medium	MoFPED	OPM, NPA, MAAIF, MoH	Financing is the main bottleneck to implementation
Ensure policy commitments translate into disbursed, trackable funding	Short	MoFPED	OPM	Addresses policy–implementation gap identified in findings
Align performance incentives with cross-sector collaboration	Long	MoFPED / NPA	All ministries	Required for sustained system change

Monitoring, Indicators, and Accountability				
Recommendation	**Timing**	**Lead**	**Supporting**	**Rationale**
Develop shared climate–nutrition indicators	Short	OPM / NPA	MAAIF, MoH, MWE	Identified as a key entry point for integration
Integrate indicators into national M&E systems	Medium	NPA	OPM, UBOS, line ministries	Enables enforcement and tracking
Align accountability frameworks to cross-sector results	Long	OPM / NPA	MoFPED	Creates incentives for integration

Strategic Stakeholder Engagement and Influence				
Recommendation	**Timing**	**Lead**	**Supporting**	**Rationale**
Engage high-influence, low-integration actors (MoFPED, MWE, NEMA)	Short	OPM	Development partners	These actors control key levers but lack integration
Leverage informal influence networks	Short	OPM	UN agencies, CSOs	Already shaping policy but underlinked to systems
Strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms	Medium	OPM	All stakeholders	Builds coordination across actor types

Subnational Climate–Nutrition Action				
Recommendation	**Timing**	**Lead**	**Supporting**	**Rationale**
Mainstream climate–nutrition into district plans	Medium	NPA / OPM	Local governments	Major implementation gap identified at subnational level
Ensure predictable, flexible subnational funding	Long	MoFPED	OPM, districts	Critical for sustained delivery

Annex A: List of Reviewed Documents

Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity Policies

- Uganda National Climate Change Policy (2015)
- Climate Change Act (Uganda) (2021)
- National Climate Finance Strategy (Uganda) (2025-2030)
- National Environment Act (Uganda) (Cap 153)
- Wetlands, Riverbanks and Lake Shores Management Regulations (Uganda)
- Uganda National Forestry and Tree Planting Act
- Green Growth Development Strategy (Uganda) (2017/18 - 2030/31)
- Guidelines for Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in the Agricultural Sector Policies & Plans (2018)
- Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2022)
- National Climate Change Communication Strategy (2017/2021)
- National Climate Change Act (2021)
- Climate Change Uganda National Adaptation Programmes of Action (2007)
- National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (Uganda)-II (2015-2025)
- National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (Uganda)-III (2025-2030)
- Strategic Investment Plan for the Water and Environment Sector Uganda (2018-2030)
- Aflatoxin Control Strategy
- Uganda Energy Sector Strategy (2023)

Nutrition and Health Policies

- Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP I), 2011–2016
- Uganda Nutrition Action Plan II (UNAP II) 2018-2025
- Maternal, Infant, Young Child & Adolescent Nutrition (MIYCAN) Participants' Manual (2020)
- Maternal, Infant, Young Child & Adolescent Nutrition (MIYCAN) Facilitators' Manual (2020)
- Policy Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding (2012)
- Nutrition Planning Priorities Guide for MDAs and LGs (Uganda) (2025)
- Health National Adaptation Plan (H-NAP) 2025-2030

Food Systems and Agriculture Policies

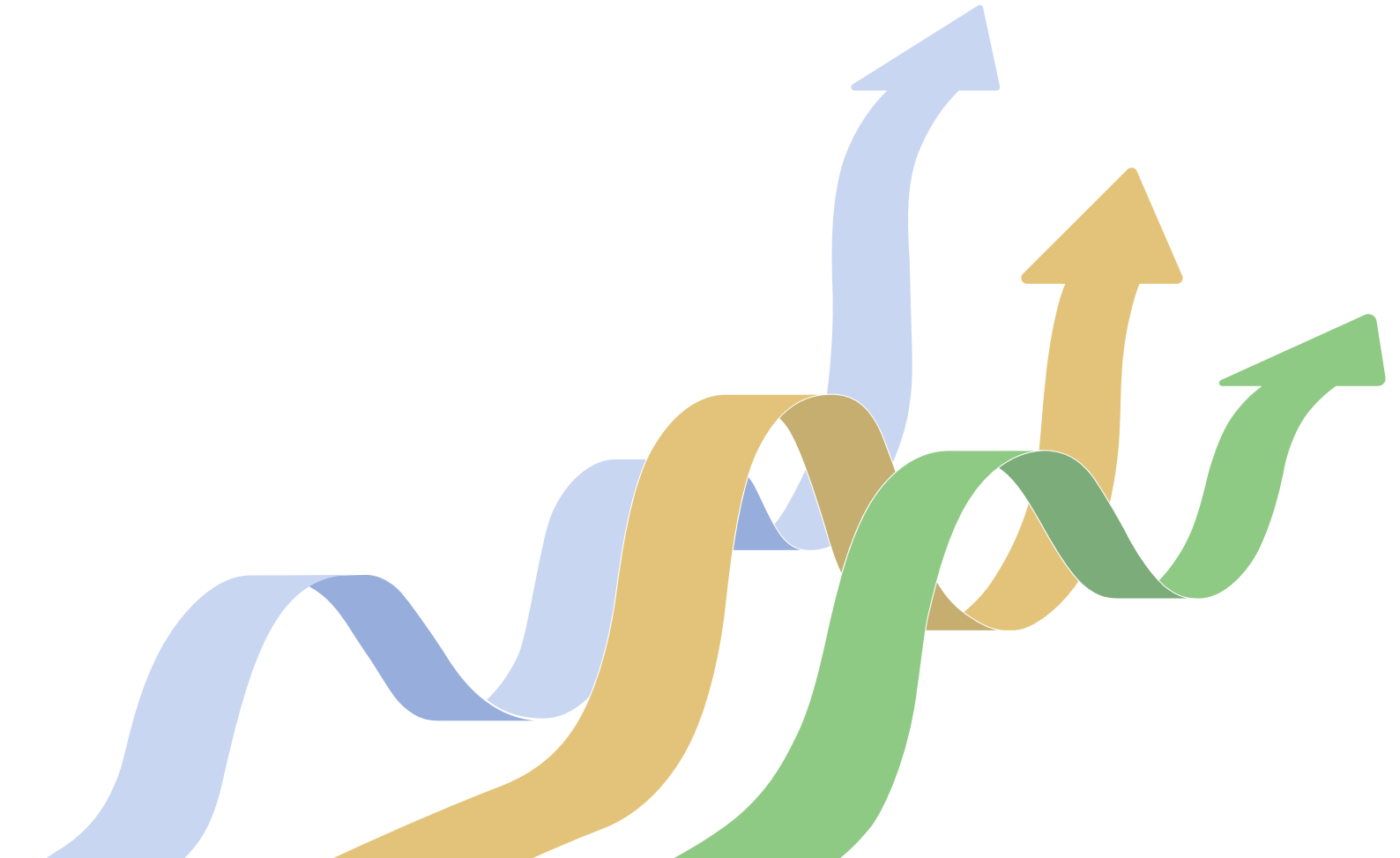
- Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (2015/16-2019/20)
- National Agriculture Policy (Uganda) (2019)
- Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan (Uganda) (2015-2020)
- European Commission Analysis of Priority Actions for Food Systems Transformation – Uganda (2023)
- Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Uganda Strategy
- Food and Nutrition Policy Uganda (2003)
- National Adaptation Plan for the Agriculture Sector (2018)
- National Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (NPOA-SSF) in Uganda

Development Policies

- Uganda Vision 2040 (development vision)
- Uganda National Development Plan III (NDP III)
- Uganda Industrial Development Policy
- Uganda Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV)
- Uganda Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Policy (2015)
- Uganda National Standards and Quality Policy (2012)
- Uganda Tenfold Growth Strategy (FY 2025/26)

Unavailable Policies

- National Agroecology Strategy (in draft)
- Draft Disaster Risk Financing Strategy
- School Feeding Policy (in draft)
- Uganda Maternal, Infant, Young (MIYCAN) Action Plan 2021-2025



Annex B: Stakeholders Consulted

Government Entities/Ministries

- **Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)**
  - *Food and Nutrition Security Desk*
  - *Climate-Smart Agriculture Program*
- **Ministry of Health (MoH)**
  - *Nutrition Division*
  - *Climate Change and Health Division*
- **Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)**
  - *Nutrition Committee*
  - *Climate Risks and Food Security Desk*
- **National Planning Authority (NPA)**
  - *Food Systems and Nutrition Desk*
  - *National Development Plan Desk*
- **Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)**
  - *Climate Finance Unit*
- **National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)**
- **Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)**
  - *Climate Change Desk*
- **Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives**

International NGOs and Development Implementers

- **Save Children International**
- **SNV**
- **Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)**

Multilateral Development and UN Agencies

- **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**
- **UNDP Uganda**
- **FAO Uganda**

Private Sector Actors and Others

- **Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) — Agribusiness & Nutrition Desk**
- **Uganda Agribusiness Alliance**

Annex C: Keyword Search Python Code

```
import re
from pathlib import Path
import pandas as pd
from loguru import logger
import fitz # PyMuPDF

# Helper function to clean strings for Excel compatibility
def clean_excel_string(s):
 if not isinstance(s, str):
 return s
 # Remove illegal Excel characters
 s = re.sub(r"[\x00-\x08\x0B\x0C\x0E-\x1F]", "", s)
 # Replace corrupted unicode blocks
 s = s.encode("utf-8", "ignore").decode("utf-8", "ignore")
 return s

# Load document type metadata
parent_dir = Path.cwd()
doctype_file = Path(parent_dir, "resources/document_types.xlsx")
# print(doctype_file)
doctype_df = pd.read_excel(doctype_file)

# Convert Areas into a list / No filtering – use all rows
doctype_df["Area_list"] = doctype_df["Area"].str.split(", ")
print("Loaded document types:")
print(doctype_df)

# ============================================================================
# Load keywords
keywords_file = Path(parent_dir, "resources/keywords_list.xlsx")
df = pd.read_excel(keywords_file)

df["Keywords_list"] = df["Keywords"].str.split(", ")

# Subset to keep only keywords of relevant Areas (i.e., Nutrition and/or Climate)
all_areas = doctype_df["Area_list"].explode().unique()
df = df[df["Area"].isin(all_areas)]
print(df)

# Create a list of tuples for iteration
groups_and_keywords = list(df.apply(
 lambda row: (
 row["Area"],
 row["Group_id"],
 row["Group_name"],
 row["Keywords_list"],
 row["Highlight_color"]
 ),
 axis=1
))
# print(groups_and_keywords)

# ============================================================================
# Locate PDF documents
# Use the current working directory as the parent directory
doc_dir = Path(parent_dir, "Uganda")
print(f"Using current working directory as parent_dir: {parent_dir}")
print(doc_dir)

# Read all PDFs in doc_dir (not in any existing subfolders)
file_names = list(doc_dir.glob("*.pdf"))
print("\t", *(f.name for f in file_names), sep="\n\t")
```

```
# ========================================================================
# Process PDFs
all_results = []

# Loop through PDFs
for file_name in file_names:
 logger.info(f"Processing file: {file_name.name}")

 # Open PDF
 pdf = fitz.open(file_name)
 file_hits = 0

 # Loop through group names, keywords and highlighting colors
 for area, group_id, group_name, keywords_list, color_str in groups_and_keywords:
 print(f"Group: {group_name}")

 # Convert color string from "(1.0, 0.5, 0.0)" to (1.0, 0.5, 0.0)
 highlight_color = tuple(map(float, color_str.strip("()").split(",")))

 # Loop through keywords
 for keyword in keywords_list:
 pages, count, sentences = [], 0, []

 # Loop through PDF pages safely
 for page_number in range(len(pdf)):
 page = pdf.load_page(page_number)
 text = page.get_text()

 # Find keywords in page with regular expression
 pattern = r"\b{}\b(?:[.,;:]?)".format(
 re.escape(keyword).replace(r"\ ", r"[\s-]*")
 )

 for match in re.finditer(pattern, text, flags=re.IGNORECASE):
 count += 1
 file_hits += 1

 # Extract sentence safely
 start = text.rfind('.', 0, match.start())
 end = text.find('.', match.end())

 if start == -1:
 start = 0
 else:
 start += 1

 if end == -1:
 end = len(text)

 sentence = text[start:end].strip()
 sentences.append(sentence)

 if (page_number + 1) not in pages:
 pages.append(page_number + 1)

 # Highlight keyword
 for inst in page.search_for(match.group(0)):
 highlight = page.add_highlight_annot(inst)
 highlight.set_colors(stroke=highlight_color)
 highlight.update()
```

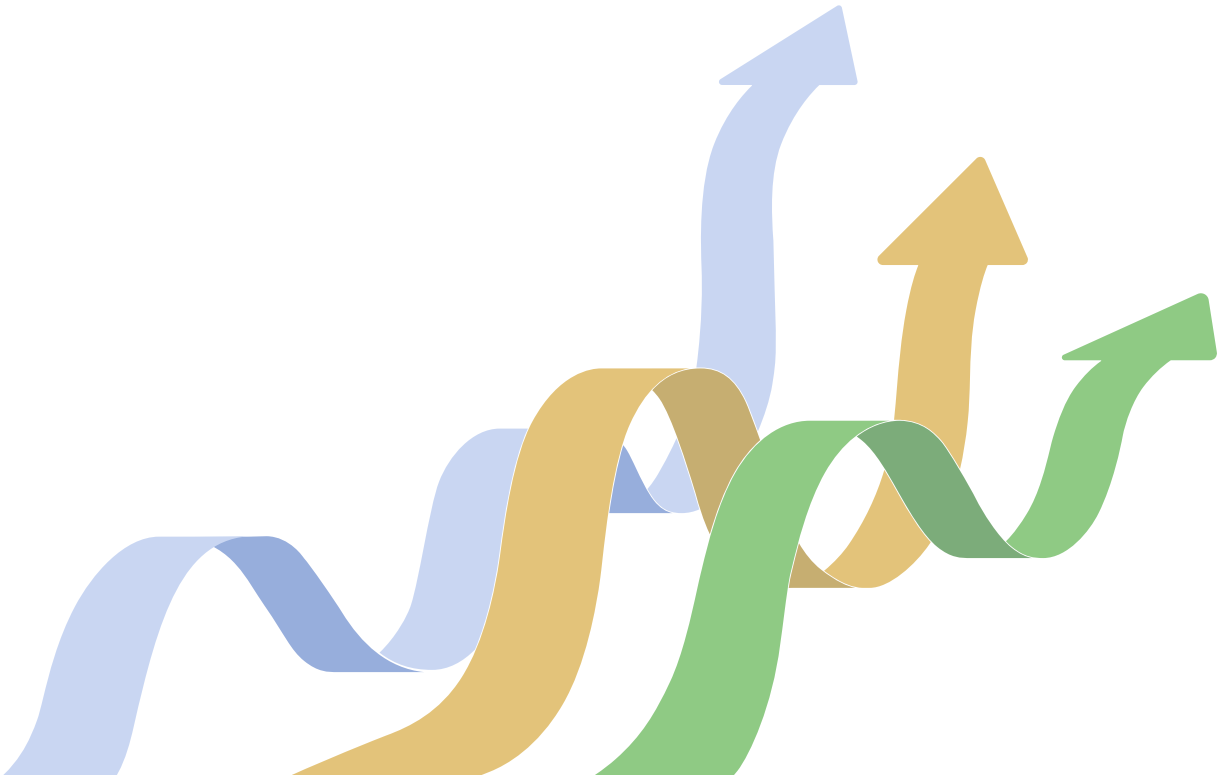
```
# Append results
all_results.append({
'File Name': file_name.name,
'Keyword_area': area,
'Keyword_group_id': group_id,
'Keyword_group': group_name,
'Keyword': keyword,
'Pages': ', '.join(map(str, pages)) if pages else 'Not found',
'Total Occurrences': count,
'Sentences': '\n'.join(sentences)
})

# Save highlighted PDF
if file_hits > 0:
# Create a new filename with "highlight_" before the filename
new_file_name = "highlight_" + file_name.name # just prefix the original name
output_path = parent_dir / "highlighted_pdfs" / new_file_name
output_path.parent.mkdir(parents=True, exist_ok=True)
pdf.save(str(output_path))
else:
print("No keywords found, not saving PDF")

# ============================================================================
# Save results
combined_results = pd.DataFrame(all_results)

logger.info(f"Combined results:\n{combined_results}")

# Save the combined results to an Excel file
output_excel_file = parent_dir / 'keyword_search_results.xlsx'
combined_results = combined_results.apply(lambda col: col.map(clean_excel_string))
combined_results.to_excel(output_excel_file, index=False)
logger.info(f"Results saved to {output_excel_file}")
```



Annex D: Detailed Policy Classification Table

Policy	Thematic Classification	Integration Classification
Uganda National Climate Change Policy (2015)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 2
Climate Change Act (Uganda) (2021)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 1
National Climate Finance Strategy (Uganda) (2025-2030)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 1
National Environment Act (Uganda) (Cap 153)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 1
Wetlands, Riverbanks and Lake Shores Management Regulations (Uganda)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 1
Uganda National Forestry and Tree Planting Act	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 1
Green Growth Development Strategy (Uganda) (2017/18 - 2030/31)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 4
Guidelines for Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in the Agricultural Sector Policies & Plans (2018)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 3
Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2022)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 1
National Climate Change Communication Strategy (2017/2021)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 1
National Climate Change Act (2021)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 1
Climate Change Uganda National Adaptation Programmes of Action (2007)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 4
National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (Uganda)-II (2015-2025)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 1
National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (Uganda)-III (2025-2030)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 4
Strategic Investment Plan for the Water and Environment Sector Uganda (2018-2030)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 1
Aflatoxin Control Strategy	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 1
Uganda Energy Sector Strategy (2023)	Climate, Environment, and Biodiversity	Level 1
Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (2015/16-2019/20)	Food Systems and Agriculture	Level 4
National Agriculture Policy (Uganda) (2019)	Food Systems and Agriculture	Level 2

Policy	Thematic Classification	Integration Classification
Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan (Uganda) (2015-2020)	Food Systems and Agriculture	Level 4
European Commission Analysis of Priority Actions for Food Systems Transformation – Uganda (2023)	Food Systems and Agriculture	Level 2
Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Uganda Strategy	Food Systems and Agriculture	Level 2
Food and Nutrition Policy Uganda (2003)	Food Systems and Agriculture	Level 2
National Adaptation Plan for the Agriculture Sector (2018)	Food Systems and Agriculture	Level 2
National Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (NPOA-SSF) in Uganda	Food Systems and Agriculture	Level 1
Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Country Program 2015-2025	Food Systems and Agriculture	Level 4
Uganda Nutrition Action Plan II (UNAP II) 2018-2025	Nutrition and Health	Level 3
Nutrition Planning Priorities Guide for MDAs and LGs (Uganda) (2025)	Nutrition and Health	Level 1
Health National Adaptation Plan (H-NAP) 2025-2030	Nutrition and Health	Level 3
Guidelines on Maternal, Infant, Young Child & Adolescent Nutrition (2021)	Nutrition and Health	Level 1
Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP I), 2011–2016	Nutrition and Health	Level 1
Policy Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding (2012)	Nutrition and Health	Level 1
Uganda Vision 2040 (development vision)	Development	Level 1
Uganda National Development Plan III (NDP III)	Development	Level 3
Uganda Industrial Development Policy	Development	Level 1
Uganda Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV)	Development	Level 2
Uganda Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Policy (2015)	Development	Level 1
Uganda National Standards and Quality Policy (2012)	Development	Level 1
Uganda Tenfold Growth Strategy (FY 2025/26)	Development	Level 1

Annex E: Key Informant Interview Guide

1. Introductions and Role

1.1 Could you briefly describe your role and how your work connects to climate change, nutrition, agriculture, health, food systems, or social protection in Uganda?

1.2 What geographic areas do you work in (national, region, district)? Which populations are you most concerned with (e.g., children under 5, pregnant/lactating women, refugees, pastoralists, urban poor)?

2. Uganda Climate–Nutrition Problem Landscape

2.1 From your perspective, what are the major climate-related events or stressors currently affecting Uganda? Probes: drought, floods, landslides, heat stress, pests and disease outbreaks, water stress, rainfall variability.

2.2 How do these climate-related stressors affect food security and nutrition outcomes in Uganda? Probes: food availability, food prices, access to diverse foods, diet diversity, water access, disease burden, health service disruptions, caregiving practices

2.3 Which regions or groups in Uganda are most affected by these impacts, and why? Probes: Karamoja, cattle corridor, refugee-hosting districts, fishing communities, urban informal settlements; livelihoods and vulnerability factors

3. Climate–Nutrition Integration in Uganda Policy and Planning

3.1 In the climate/environment policies you work with (such as the NDC, climate strategies, environment/biodiversity strategies, climate finance plans): where (if anywhere) do they include nutrition? Probes: objectives, actions, indicators, targets, institutional responsibilities, or financing.

> ***3.11*** *Where is nutrition missing or treated superficially and what would meaningful inclusion look like?*
>
> ***3.12*** *Which specific climate/environment policy documents should we review most closely for nutrition content (including drafts/updates)?*

3.2 In the nutrition policies/strategies you work with (such as UNAP, food and nutrition policy, health/nutrition plans): where do they include climate/environment? Probes: risks, resilience, adaptation/mitigation actions, early warning, environmental degradation / natural resource constraints, seasonality, environmental determinants, or indicators?

> ***3.21*** *Where are climate/environment considerations missing or weak? What would meaningful inclusion look like?*
>
> ***3.22*** *Which specific nutrition policy documents should we review most closely for climate/environment content (including drafts/updates)?*

3.3 In agriculture and food systems policies/strategies (such as agriculture sector plans, food systems transformation work, fisheries, value chains, school feeding/procurement) where do they link nutrition outcomes with climate/environment issues? Probes: synergies, trade-offs, joint goals, shared indicators, implementation mechanisms, financing?

3.31 *Where are these linkages missing? What would meaningful inclusion look like?*

3.32 *Which agriculture/food systems documents should we prioritize for review (including drafts/updates)?*

3.4 What are Uganda's strongest examples of climate–nutrition integration in policy or planning? Probes: food systems resilience, climate-smart agriculture linked to nutrition, WASH and health resilience, disaster risk management connected to nutrition outcomes

3.5 What mechanisms currently exist to implement integrated climate–nutrition actions in Uganda? Probes: joint planning processes, joint workplans, shared delivery platforms (extension, health, social protection), multi-sector guidelines, district implementation mechanisms

3.6 What are the main coordination challenges that prevent effective integration? Probes: fragmented mandates, lack of leadership, weak inter-ministerial coordination, different priorities across sectors, limited capacity at district level, weak accountability mechanisms

3.7 Who are the most important actors driving or influencing climate–nutrition integration in Uganda (government, development partners, CSOs, private sector, research institutions)? Probes: Who convenes? Who funds? Who implements? Who champions? Who blocks or slows progress? Who bridges sectors?

3.8 In practice (beyond policy text), to what extent are climate risks factored into nutrition policies and programs in Uganda?

3.81 *Are climate shocks accounted for in planning for malnutrition, service delivery, targeting, and preparedness?*

3.82 *Are there tools or guidance used for climate-risk screening or shock triggers in nutrition programming?*

4. Monitoring, Evidence, and Data Systems

4.1 Are there monitoring systems or indicators in Uganda that track both climate resilience and nutrition outcomes together?

4.12 *If yes: which indicators or systems? Who uses them?*

4.13 *If no: what indicators or data sources would be most practical to strengthen integration?*

4.2 What evidence is missing that would help the government or partners make stronger decisions on integrated climate–nutrition programming?

5. Financing and Budgeting for Integration

5.1 How are climate–nutrition actions financed in Uganda today? Probes: government budgets, donor-funded programs, climate finance, humanitarian funding, loans, district grants

5.2 Where do financing and budgeting bottlenecks occur for integrated work? Probes: limited budget lines for cross-sector activities, unclear mandates, planning vs implementation gaps, disbursement challenges, reporting requirements, short project cycles

5.3 What financing mechanisms or changes could strengthen climate–nutrition integration? Probes: joint costing, pooled funding, performance-based financing, climate-sensitive nutrition investments, incentives for cross-sector coordination

6. Sub-National Implementation

6.1 How effectively are national priorities translated into district-level implementation in Uganda? Probes: district planning processes, capacity constraints, staffing, budgets, coordination across district departments

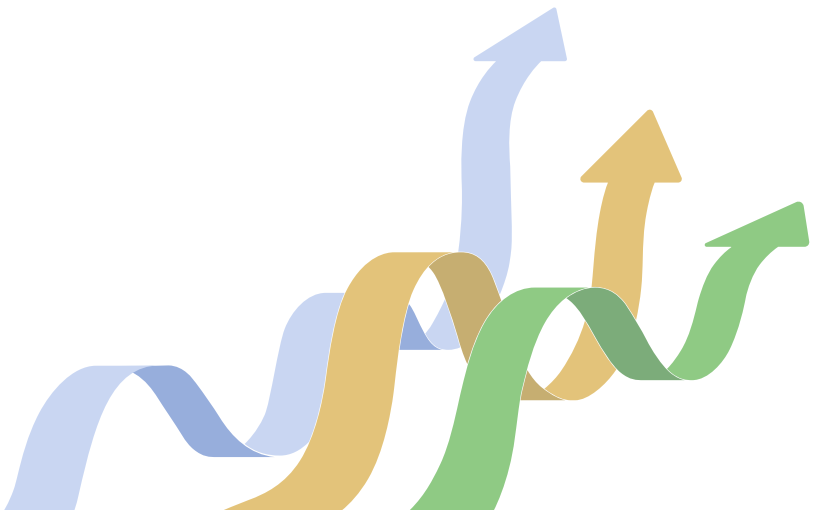
6.2 Are there districts or regions implementing climate-smart agriculture and community-based nutrition programs in tandem?

> ***6.21*** *If yes: which districts/regions?*
>
> ***6.22*** *What integrated interventions are being implemented?*
>
> ***6.23*** *Who is leading and delivering them (local government, CSOs, farmer groups, community structures)?*
>
> ***6.24*** *What results or lessons have emerged?*

7. Opportunities and Recommendations

7.1 In your view, where is climate–nutrition integration currently weakest and most in need of improvement in Uganda? Probes: policy coherence across sectors, translation into sub-national implementation, financing, data/M&E, inclusion of vulnerable groups, resilience building

7.2 What are your top 3 practical recommendations to strengthen climate–nutrition integration in Uganda over the next 12–24 months?



8. Stakeholder Mapping

8.1 Among the actors you mentioned today, who currently has the most influence over whether climate–nutrition integration actually happens in practice? Why?

8.2 Are there actors who actively champion integration?

8.21 *Are there any who tend to slow it down or resist it, even unintentionally?*

8.3 Which institutions work well together on climate and nutrition, and which relationships are weak or strained?

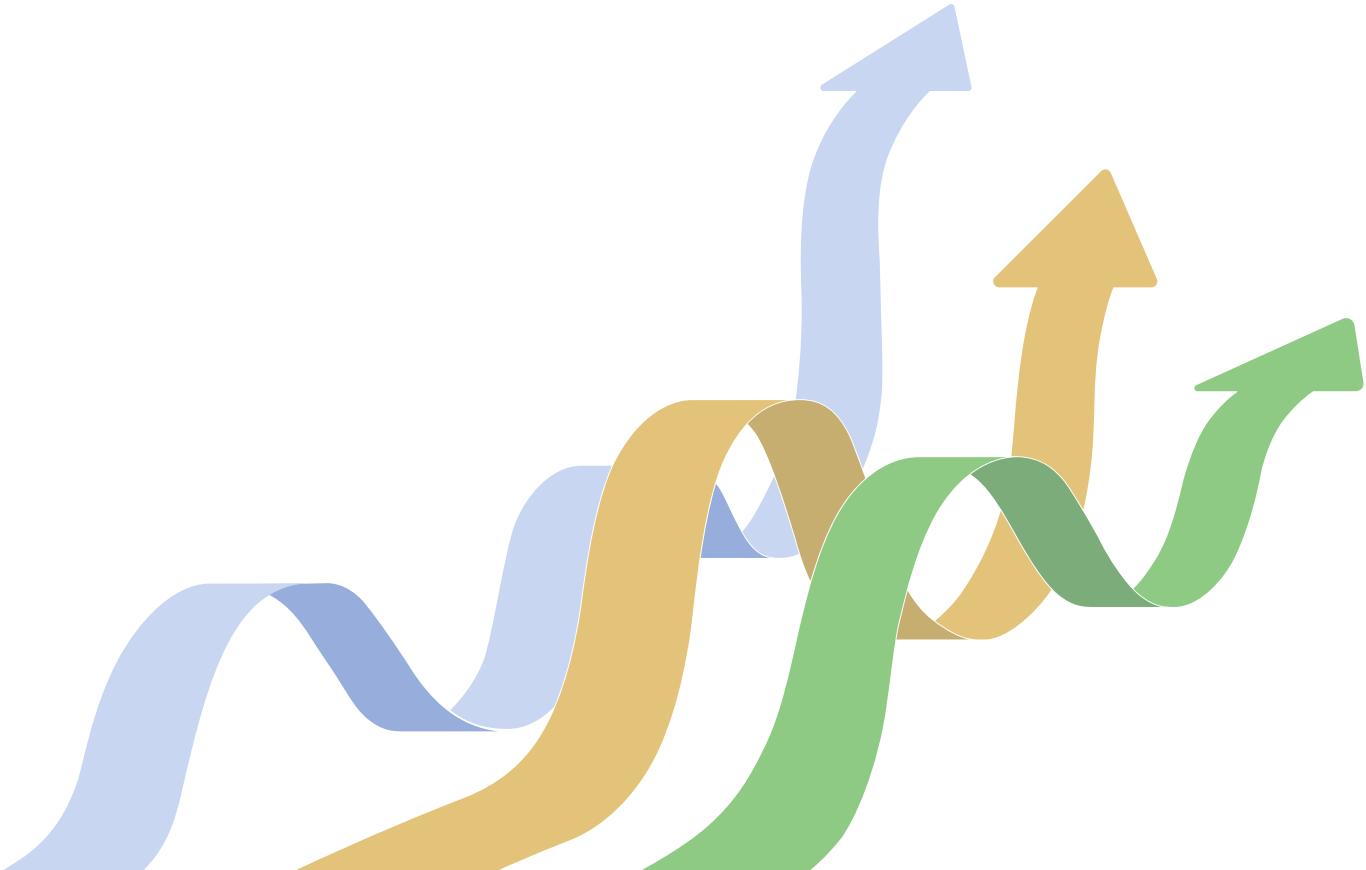
8.4 If a development partner wanted to strengthen climate–nutrition integration in Uganda, who would you advise them to engage first, and why?

8.5 Are there any important stakeholders currently missing from climate–nutrition discussions that should be more involved?

9. Closing

9.1 Who else should we speak to for this study (including people who may disagree with your perspective)?

9.2 Are there any key documents, strategies, evaluations, or reports you recommend we review?



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