



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE PLANNING AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

In Conjunction With

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SPORTS

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

TO

GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME

REQUEST FOR FUNDING-PUBLIC SECTOR WINDOW

Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan

GASFP Gap Financing Proposal

**STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION AND HEALTH LINKAGES
TO MAXIMISE NUTRITION OUTCOMES FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS**

June, 2013

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This is a proposal seeking funding from the GAFSP Trust Fund for purposes of filling a gap in the 2010/2011-2014/2015 Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP). The development of the GAFSP funding proposal made use of various official documents of the agriculture sector in Uganda. These include the DSIP itself, the External Technical Review Report of the DSIP prepared in accordance with the CAADP process, the National Budget Expenditure Framework Papers (NBEFP) from 2010 to 2013, the National Development Plan (NDP) as well as Vision 2040. The others include the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP), the Uganda Food and Nutrition Policy, the National Agriculture Policy, the Rural Development Strategy, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), Agriculture Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services (ATAAS) Project implementation Manual and the Proposed Plan to operationalize the non-ATAAS Component of the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASWG	Agricultural Sector Working Group
ATAAS	Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CBF	Community Based Facilitators
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
COMESA	Common Market for East and Central Africa
DP	Development Partner
DSIP	Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
GOU	Government of Uganda
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IYCF	Infant and Young Children Feeding
LGs	Local governments
LGs	Local Governments
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MOES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NAP	National Agricultural Policy
NBEFP	National Budget Expenditure Framework Paper
NDP	National Development Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
PFA	Prosperity for All
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMA	Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture
SNV	Stichting Nederlndse Vrijwilligers (Dutch NGO)
U5MR	Under five Mortality Rate
UFNP	Uganda Food and Nutrition Policy
UNAP	Uganda Nutrition Action Plan
VHTs	Village Health Teams

PART I: SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY AND INVESTMENT PLAN

1.1 OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

1. **1.1.1 Overall Agriculture and Food Security Strategy Objectives:** The goal of the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) (2010/11-2014/15) is to increase rural incomes, increase livelihoods and improve food and nutrition security of the households. The DSIP is in line with the National Development Plan (NDP), which aims at reducing inequity, raising growth and living standards, and addressing food and nutrition security through multi-sectoral action. The strategic objective of DSIP is the achievement of Prosperity for All (PFA). The national aspirations are given in the 1995 Constitution and defined by Uganda Vision 2040, of Uganda being a *transformed* society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years. The Vision aims at transforming Uganda from a predominantly peasant and low income country to a competitive upper middle income country with per capita income of USD 9,500. The Government of Uganda (GOU) identifies agriculture as the primary growth sector because subsistence farming by smallholders currently accounts for 96% of all farm production, a quarter of total GDP, employs over two-third of workers, and earns over 40% of household income. Rural poverty is three times higher (27%) than urban poverty (9%), subsistence farmers suffer the highest poverty rateⁱ, and large regional disparities persist (poverty rate ranges between 10.7% and 46.2% for central and northern regions).
2. Over the last two decades, Uganda has pursued different policies aimed at economic and social development. The country has made progress on the Millennium Development Goal 1 on hunger and poverty reduction. As a result, there have been fundamental achievements resulting in poverty reduction. Economic growth has averaged 5.5% since the year 2000. There have been some improvements in the human development index although the country is still ranked 161 out of 179 countriesⁱⁱ.
3. **1.1.3 Investment priorities:** Investments under DSIP have been packaged under four Programmes representing the key opportunity areas: a) Enhancing production and productivity through investment in land, labour and capital around priority crops, livestock and fisheries. b) Developing and sustaining access to markets and value addition for primary and secondary agricultural products within Uganda and beyond. c) Creating an enabling environment with favourable legal, policy and institutional frameworks that facilitate private sector expansion and increased profitability along the entire value chain, and d) Institutional strengthening in the sector for MAAIF and Agencies to function as modern, client-oriented organisations within an innovative, accountable, supportive environment. The underlying logic is that if long run productivity can be improved, through existing or new enterprises and/or farmers can be helped to move “up” the value chain by public investments in value addition activities, then rural incomes and livelihoods and general prosperity will rise. At the same time, parallel but associated investments around staples and basic foods, usually with a different target group, will deliver improved food and nutrition security at household and community levels.
4. **1.1.4 Monitorable indicators:** The indicators for DSIP are shown in Annex A. The development of DSIP indicators was guided by Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)

principles and informed by analysis undertaken under CAADP with support from Common Market for East and Central Africa (COMESA) and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

1.2 KEY ELEMENTS OF THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT

5. Realizing that about 73% of the population derives their livelihood from the agricultural sector, the GOU has developed various national development strategies, agricultural strategies and agricultural-related legislation and policies to ensure the promotion of the economy. These include; the draft National Agriculture Policy (NAP), the Uganda Food and Nutrition Policy (UFNP), Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP), Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) and the National Development Plan (NDP) , which provides a national policy context. The DSIP is based on the priority agricultural elements of the NDP and is consistent with the CAADP under the umbrella of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The CAADP provides the regional context of achieving sustainable agricultural growth and development when translated into actions at the national level.
6. **CAADP Compact.** The Ugandan government signed the CAADP Compact on March 31, 2010, in which government and non-state partners committed themselves to the CAADP vision and strategyⁱⁱⁱ targeting 6% growth. This is laid out in three key documents: the NDP, which sets broad goals for the agricultural sector; the DSIP, which is Uganda's revised/new agriculture sector investment plan and the draft NAP which is a broader policy framework. The DSIP lays out how the CAADP principles will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies in pursuing growth and increased productivity of Uganda's agriculture industry.
7. **Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016).** The UNAP is Uganda's framework to scaling up multi-sectoral efforts to establish a strong nutrition foundation for Uganda's development. The UNAP's goal is to focus public resources and national efforts to bring about sharp improvements in nutrition among young children and women of reproductive age by scaling up the implementation of a package of proven and cost-effective interventions. The UNAP operationalizes the nutrition component of the NDP, as well as partially the UFNP and the draft Uganda Food and Nutrition Strategy. The UNAP will also foster action to address sectoral priorities, such as those laid out in the Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan and the DSIP. The NDP has incorporated nutrition as a cross-cutting issue that requires multi-sectoral action in at least four key ministries: health; agriculture; education; and gender, labour, and social development- the basis for this project proposal.

1.3 PLAN COMPONENTS TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES

8. **1.3.1 Key constraints to achieving the objectives of DSIP.** Although there are many opportunities in the agriculture sector, many constraints also exist. The objectives and strategies of the DSIP are aimed at tackling constraints along the agricultural value chain – from production to consumption. The key constraints to achieving the objectives of improving agriculture and food security are summarised in the Table 1.

Table 1: Constraints in the agricultural sector

Programme	Constraints
Production and productivity	Inadequate agricultural technology development
	Inadequate agricultural technology delivery and adoption
	Poorly functioning pest, vector and disease control
	Degradation of land resources
	Dependence on rain-fed agriculture
	Farm power constraints
	Lack of agricultural finance
	Inadequate agricultural infrastructure
Market and value addition	Poorly functioning regulatory services
	Sub-optimal inputs market and distribution system
	Lack of value addition
	Low incidence of collective marketing
	Non-tariff barriers in export markets
Enabling environment	Uncertain policy environment
	Lack of capacity for policy-making and planning
	Inadequate public education around key agricultural issues
	Weak inter and intra sectoral coordination
	Lack of agricultural statistics

9. Table 2 shows the DSIP focus areas and its components to address the constraints and their alignment to the CAADP Pillars.

Table 2: Measures to address issues

Programme	Sub-programmes to address constraints	CAADP Pillar
Production and productivity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural research and technology development 2. Advisory services and technology delivery 3. Pest and disease control 4. Sustainable land management 5. Water for agricultural production 6. Labour saving technologies and mechanisation 7. Agricultural livelihood in Northern Uganda 8. Promoting Strategic enterprises 	Increasing food supply and reducing hunger- PILLARS 3 and 4
Markets & Value Addition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulatory Services 2. Promoting the Use of High Quality Inputs, Planting and Stocking Materials 3. Promoting Value Addition Activities 4. Rural Market Infrastructure 5. Promoting Collective Marketing 	Improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access- PILLAR 2
Enabling environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Policy Framework 2. Planning and Policy Development at MAAIF 3. Public Education Programmes for Agriculture 4. Sector Co-ordination 5. Accurate Agricultural Statistics 	Improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access- PILLAR 2

	6. Develop Capacity for Climate Change Planning	
Institutional development	1. Re-configuring MAAIF and its Agencies 2. Relocating MAAIF to Kampala 3. Capacity Building in MAAIF	Cross-cutting Issue-Institutions

1.4 PLANNED COMPOSITION AND LEVEL OF SPENDING TO IMPLEMENT THE COMPONENTS

10. 1.4.1 Public Spending on Agriculture and Food Security. The average allocation to the agricultural sector is estimated at 3.4% of the national budget^{iv}. This falls short of the Maputo /CAADP declaration (target) of at least a 10% allocation of the National Budget to the Agriculture sector. However, when the expenditure on rural development is added, the percentage of government expenditure on agriculture and rural development exceeds the Maputo target. Rural infrastructure (roads, water, sanitation and energy) and rural health make up the largest share of rural development expenditure^v. These sectors have a supportive role on the agricultural sector.

11. The government is committed to continue financing the agriculture sector. The total budget of the DSIP that was approved by Cabinet over the five years is UGX 2,731 billion (about US \$1.366 billion), with an annual average of UGX 546 billion (about US \$273 million). The structure of resource allocation in the DSIP is according to the programs and sub-programs as presented in Table 3. The DSIP is divided into 22 sub-programmes. The first two (research and extension) are being implemented through the ATAAS programme. To operationalize the remaining sub-programmes, MAAIF recently underwent a major exercise to define 22 costed “Framework Implementation Plans”, of which many are not being implemented due to budgetary constraints

1.5 FINANCING SOURCES AND GAPS

12. The total budget for the DSIP over a five year period (2011-2015) was estimated at UGX 2,731 billion (about US \$1.366 billion) with an annual average of UGX 546 billion (US \$ 1.366). However, in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) issued by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, the resources projected to be available to implement the DSIP have been less than what is required. Overall, the MTEF provides for UGX 2,049 billion (about US \$1.025 billion) for the five years of the plan, with an annual average of UGX 409 billion (about US \$204 million). With this level of funding, the funding gap for the DSIP is UGX 681 billion (US \$341 million), with an annual average funding gap of UGX 136 billion (about US \$68 million). The MTEF for 2013/2014 has provided UGX 384.23 billion and yet the DSIP anticipated UGX 581.884 resulting in a financing gap of UGX 197.654 equivalent to USD \$ 76,020,000.

1.6 PROCESS BY WHICH DSIP WAS FORMULATED

13. The development of the DSIP followed a consultative and participatory process. A broad range of stakeholders were consulted including MAAIF staff, other agriculture-related ministries and agencies, private sector including farmer organizations, civil society organizations, members of Parliament, and development partners. For each stakeholder group, constraints affecting agricultural development were discussed and priorities agreed, and these formed the basis for the vision, mission, objectives and strategies in the DSIP. The DSIP formulation was guided by empirical evidence from various studies conducted by the PMA Secretariat (MAAIF), World Bank and the

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). The DSIP document was compiled by MAAIF technical staff from various departments, assisted by a consultant. Development of the DSIP took a period of about two years, and was guided by the principles of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), as well as by the growth and development objectives in the National Development Plan (NDP).

Table 3: DSIP Budget: 2010/11-2014/15 - USH ('000,000')

Programmes	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total	%
Production and productivity							
1.1 agricultural Technology Development	62,712	69,308	73,810	70,189	68,024	344,043	12.6
1.2 Agricultural Advisory Services	1 26,424	41,835	47,368	53,177	59,279	728,082	26.7
1.3 Pest and Disease control	4 1,010	4 3,160	4 6,898	4 8,174	5 6,379	235,621	8.6
Sustainable Land Management	13,700	15,000	20,360	24,212	30,094	103,366	3.8
1.5 Water for Agricultural Production	32,000	41,600	50,210	52,331	54,464	230,605	8.4
1.6 Promotion of Labour Saving Technologies	5,400	9,600	9,100	9,100	8,100	41,300	1.5
1.7 Agriculture in Northern Uganda	10,781	11,860	13,045	14,350	15,785	65,822	2.4
1.8 Strategic Enterprises	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	125,000	4.6
TOTAL	317,027	357,363	385,792	396,533	417,125	1,873,840	68.6
Market Access and Value Addition							
2.1 Regulatory Services	3 1,500	3 4,650	3 8,115	4 1,927	4 6,119	192,311	7.0
2.2 Inputs and stocking materials	1 5,255	1 6,781	1 8,459	2 0,304	2 2,335	93,133	3.4
2.3 Increased Value Addition	4 5,000	4 9,120	5 4,532	5 9,485	6 5,734	273,871	10.0
2.4 Rural Market Infrastructure	1 0,000	1 1,000	1 2,100	1 3,310	1 4,641	61,051	2.2
2.5 Promotion of Collective Marketing	1 0,420	1 1,462	1 2,608	1 3,869	1 5,256	63,615	2.3
TOTAL	1 12,175	1 23,013	135,814	1 48,896	164,084	683,981	25.0
Enabling Environment							
3.1 The Policy Framework	5 00	7 50	5 00	5 00	5 00	2,750	0.1
3.2 Enhanced policy and planning capacity	7,290	8,019	8,821	9,703	10,673	44,506	1.6
3.3 Public Education	1,500	1,650	1,815	1,997	2,196	9,158	
3.4 Enhanced Coordination in the Sector	2,500	2,750	3,025	3,328	3,660	15,263	0.6
3.5 Agricultural statistics	3,340	3,674	4,041	4,446	4,890	20,391	
3.6 Establishment of Climate Change Capacity	3,500	3,850	4,235	4,659	5,124	21,368	0.8
TOTAL	18,630	20,693	22,437	24,631	27,044	113,435	4.2
Institutional Strengthening							
4.1 MAAIF and agencies strengthened	1,200	3,130	2,927	2,828	2,934	13,019	0.5
4.2 MAAIF HQ relocated to Kampala	2,643	3,632	5,681	3,687	432	16,074	0.6
4.3 Productivity of sector personnel increased	6,260	6,890	7,000	5,310	5,490	30,950	1.1
TOTAL	10,103 1	3,652 1	5,608	11,824	8,856	60,042	2.2
GRAND TOTAL	457,935	514,720	559,651	581,884	617,109	2,731,299	100.0

14. The DSIP was approved by Cabinet on March 26, 2010, and was the basis for signing Uganda’s CAADP compact on March 31, 2010. Unlike several countries that first signed a CAADP compact and then proceeded to develop their sector investment plan, Uganda developed the DSIP before signing the compact. In line with the CAADP Post-Compact Guidelines, Uganda underwent an independent technical review of the DSIP in September 2010. The results of the technical review were presented and discussed in the Agricultural Sector Working Group (ASWG), a multi-sectoral forum that oversees the DSIP implementation. In general, the technical review report was positive, noting that the DSIP was fully compliant with CAADP principles. However, it pointed out the need to fully develop and cost some of the DSIP sub-programs. The report also recommended the need for completing the institutional reforms in MAAIF to ensure that the DSIP was to be effectively implemented. Subsequently, Uganda held its post compact business meeting September 16-17, 2010. The business meeting was successful, with the CAADP compact signatories re-affirming their commitment to partner with and support the government of Uganda in implementing the DSIP over the next five years. The summary of the CAADP development process is shown in Annex B.

Table 4: DSIP financial requirements

Financial Year	2010/2011¹	2011/2012	2012/13	2013/2014²	2014/2015	TOTAL
Ideal DSIP Budget	457.9	514.7	559.7	581.9	617.1	2,731.3
MTEF DSIP Budget	331.9	336.4	378.88	384.23	432.37	1,863.78
Funding gap (UGX billion)	126	178.3	180.82	197.67	184.73	867.52
Funding gap (USD million)	63	68.57	69.54	76.03	71.05	333.66

1. 7 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT

15. **1.7.1 Organisational arrangements.** Technical and budgetary coordination of the DSIP is the responsibility of MAAIF. MAAIF has the principal responsibility for delivery of the programme. DSIP is implemented using existing organizational structures of MAAIF in collaboration with various stakeholders represented in the agriculture Sector Working Group (ASWG), which provides a forum for negotiation, policy dialogue, and agreement of plans and undertakings among stakeholders at sectoral level. Furthermore, the DSIP enshrines the concept of a Sector Working Group as a means of enhancing ownership, alignment, dialogue, harmonization, and mutual accountability for effective implementation of priority sector investment strategies.

16. **1.7.2 DSIP Management arrangements.** Actual implementation of a large proportion of DSIP takes place at district level and falls under the responsibility of local governments.³ Key institutions at the district level include; the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), production departments, planning units, and the production sector committees. MAAIF coverage extends to sub-counties, which fall below the district. Other key stakeholders at district level include CSOs, private sector actors and

¹ The dollar exchange rate was 2000

² This is the actual allocation as indicated in the National Budget Framework Paper, FY 2013/14 – FY 2017/2018

³ MAAIF, July, 2010, Agriculture sector development strategy and investment plan, 2010/2011-2014/2015

farmers. An M& E system has been developed and integrated into all the stages of the programme cycle.

17. **1.7.4 Capacity Gaps and Remedies.** The complex nature of the agricultural sector institutional setup and the need for engagement with other sectors and institutions places significant coordination responsibilities on MAAIF and its agencies. Some of the expected coordination challenges include fixed mindset, poor role appreciation, and limited commitment to coordination. This calls for staff orientation and regular subsequent training on their responsibilities and tasks. Support is given to build skills needed for effective delivery of the DSIP as well as utilizing credible local education and training providers for both short and long term courses to cover professional, administrative and technical skills.

PART 2: SPECIFIC COUNTRY PROPOSAL FOR GAFSP FINANCING

2. 1 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES, EXPECTED RESULTS, AND TARGET BENEFICIARIES

18. Uganda's economic growth, mainly in industry, has almost halved the national poverty rate in less than 20 years (from 56.4% in 1992-93 to 24.5% in 2009-10⁴). In marked contrast, Uganda's progress in reducing hunger (MDG1) is poor and unacceptable, given a strong record of sustained poverty reduction. Chronic under nutrition measured by stunting is currently at 33% Ugandan children under 5 years old (2.3 million). Stunting decreased by only 6% between 1995 and 2006 and remains higher than in neighboring countries with lower per capita income^{vi,vii,viii}. Household food insecurity is common among smallholder farmers, particularly due to poor access to micronutrient rich foods, which is exacerbated by seasonality in food production.
19. Micronutrient deficiencies in vitamin A⁵, iron⁶, iodine^{ix} and zinc cost lives, diminish productivity and cause significant human capital and economic losses. In addition, poor maternal and child care practices, limited access to health services, and inadequate hygiene and sanitation contribute to the high burden of undernutrition, particularly in rural Uganda. Undernutrition contributes to 14% low birth weight infants, more than half of all child deaths, and thus to Uganda's low life expectancy at birth (53 years) and ranking on U5MR (19th in the world at 128/1,000^x). More than 1,500 women die annually of causes related to anemia, as do over 16,000 low birth weight infants and 67,000 hungry children. Slow progress on improving nutrition hampers poverty reduction and all other human and economic development goals. Estimated annual national losses to malnutrition are 4.1% GDP^{xi} and \$145 million^{xii}.
20. **Project objectives:** The project development objective (PDO) is to improve food and nutrition security in vulnerable smallholder households through increased production and consumption of

⁴Data from CAS. In addition, Uganda Nutrition Action Plan, 2011-16, p. 6 estimates poverty rates decreased from 39% in 2002 to 23% in 2009-10. See also: UNDP and UNDP/Uganda. 2007. Millennium Development Goals: Uganda's Progress Report 2007. Geneva: UNDP. <http://www.undp.or.ug/mdgs/25>

⁵28% of preschool aged children and 23% of pregnant women and 49% of women of childbearing age; WHO. 2009. Global Prevalence of Vitamin A Deficiency in Populations at Risk 1995-2005. WHO Global Database on Vitamin A Deficiency.

⁶ 64% of preschool aged children, 41% of pregnant women and 49% women of childbearing age have iron deficiency anemia according to WHO. 2008. Worldwide Prevalence of Anemia 1993–2005: WHO Global Database on Anemia.

nutritious foods and improved child and maternal health and nutrition behaviors. The project aims to increase and diversify production of nutritious foods, improve nutrition knowledge and practices, especially in the “critical window” of conception through 23 months, and strengthen coordination mechanisms between agriculture, health, and education sectors to address cross-cutting nutrition issues at national and local government levels.

21. **Key indicators and expected results:** Progress in terms of achieving the PDO will be tracked through indicators of the availability and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods. Specific indicators are given below (Table 1: Key indicators and expected results).
22. **Alignment with Sector Strategy and Investment Plan:** this GAFSP funding proposal draws upon multiple aspects of the DSIP to operationalize UNAP-identified nutrition-sensitive agricultural activities focused on poor smallholder farmers (Annex C). This fills a financing gap, as the currently financed components of the DSIP are agricultural research and extension services primarily focused on scaling up the commercialization of agriculture.

Table 5: Key indicators and expected results

Project Development Objective (PDO)	Project Outcome Indicators and Target Values	Reporting Arrangements
To increase production and consumption of diversified and nutrient-dense foods and improve child and maternal care behaviors to contribute to improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups	Beneficiary households producing micronutrient rich foods ⁷ increased by 20%; Percentage of children 6-23 months in beneficiary households consuming minimum dietary diversity increased by 20% ⁸ ; Percentage of under-5 children with height-for-age less than 2 standard deviations below the mean of the reference population decreased by 8%	- Outcome indicators evaluated through baseline and endline household survey; Ongoing monitoring using implementation reports from MAAIF and MOH
Component 1: Improving nutrition and food security of vulnerable group		
Subcomponents	Output indicators and target values	Reporting Arrangements
Improve household nutrition and food security through community-led school demonstration gardens; Improve nutrition in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional school-based farmer groups established of a target of 1475 by project completion⁹; • Support packages distributed to school-based farmer groups of a target of 52 650 (membership at least 60% women) by project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation reports from MAAIF, MOH, MOES to monitor progress

⁷ Measures the percentage of beneficiary households adopting the promoted technologies: percentage of beneficiary households using any improved seeds and breeds in household production; also report by groups: grains, roots and tubers; legumes and nuts; milk and dairy products; flesh foods; eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; other fruits and vegetables.

⁸ Defined as consuming 4 or more food groups in the previous 24 hours. Indicator measures both availability of diverse foods and feeding practices. Based upon World Health Organization, Infant and Young Child Feeding Indicators, 2010 Available online: <http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/9789241599290/en/> ; dietary diversity will be measured using 24-hour recall with primary caregivers

⁹ Target: 70% of schools with farmers groups

<p>pregnant women, infants, and young children through women's groups; Scale up micronutrient supplementation</p>	<p>completion;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers trained in a) homestead production of micronutrient-rich foods and b) community nutrition actions through participatory trainings at school demonstration gardens of a target of 52 650 (membership at least 60% women) by project completion • Farmer groups completing income-generating sub-projects¹⁰ by year 5 of a target of 1475 by project completion • School children reached for education sessions through school demonstration gardens¹¹ of a target of 350 000 by project completion • Smallholder women trained in homestead gardening and husbandry of improved small ruminants and poultry of a target of 36 000 by project completion • Training on essential nutrition actions through women's groups of a target of 36 000 households by project completion • GMP reaching under-2 children each year in project areas¹², of a target of 120000 by year 4 • Percentage of health facilities (Health Centre II) with iron folic acid available of a target of 1000 by year 3 	
Component 2: Technical Assistance, Institutional Strengthening and Project Management		
Subcomponents	Output indicators and target values	Reporting Arrangements
<p>Technical assistance and capacity building; Monitoring and evaluation, Support for GAFSP coordination and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of extension and community-level workers in trained in relevant skills in MAAIF, MOH and MOES of a target of 17000 by project completion • Number of villages reached by radio broadcasts of project media messages of a planned 4000 • Number of high level workshops held (regional and national) of a planned 10 	<p>Implementation reports from MAAIF, MOH, MOES</p>

23. **Target groups:** The primary intended beneficiaries are the poorest smallholder households in 39 districts across Uganda, with a focus on pregnant women, under-2 children, schoolchildren and their parents. Direct beneficiaries will be about 52650 smallholder farmers (at least 60% women) and 36 000 pregnant women and mothers of young children, who will be reached with packages of agriculture, health, and education services focused on improving household food and nutrition security. About 350 000 school children will be reached for educational sessions and 120 000 under-

¹⁰ Target: 70% of schools

¹¹ Target: 150 students/school

¹² Target: 30% of children under-2 for GMP

2 children will be reached for growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) each year. Indirectly, another 300 000 households are expected to benefit from farm-based demonstrations in beneficiary villages over the project duration. The GAFSP activities are focused primarily on women, through the identification of pregnant women and mother of young children for women's groups, as well as through school-based farmer groups that will target at least 60% women.

24. The coverage of the 39 districts corresponds with a planned WB-funded MAAIF project due to start in 2014, which aims to increase productivity and production of priority commodities. The synergies between these planned projects will ensure greater coverage of beneficiaries and will provide a scalable model integrating the two projects. The GAFSP funding will complement the cluster approach by focusing on the poorest sub-counties in the 39 cluster districts¹³, where smallholder farmers are disproportionately vulnerable to undernutrition because agriculture investments are not alleviating their poverty. Undernutrition remains a problem among the poor across most rural areas of Uganda, even in the higher income and production areas, because of poor production and consumption of diversified diets as well as health services, water and sanitation, women's empowerment, and lack of nutrition knowledge.
25. The GAFSP funding will contribute to attainment of MDG 1 (reduction of hunger, malnutrition, and poverty, particularly of children under 5) through 3 pathways, identified in recent reviews as priorities to impact smallholder food security and nutrition: a) promoting home gardens and small-scale livestock rearing to increase diversity of production and consumption; b) empowering women farmers by increasing control of income and improving unequal access to inputs; and c) complementing agricultural programs with health services with health services, education and communication to improve nutrition^{xiii xiv xv}.
26. Activities will complement ongoing MAAIF programs enhancing agricultural production and productivity through strengthened institutions for research and extension (i.e. the MAAIF program ATAAS) and will benefit from the substantial investments in governance and accountability, particularly at sub-county and district levels, through the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS). The GAFSP agricultural sector activities will be integrated into NAADS to ensure that efforts are not duplicated, and will build upon lessons learned in reaching resource-poor farmers.
27. Gender issues are already mainstreamed into NAADS, but GAFSP funding will contribute significantly to addressing several priority gender issues in the agricultural sector, as the proposed activities are focused on improving and diversifying household food production of smallholder farmers, an area traditionally controlled by women, through increasing access to improved agricultural inputs and extension services, and promoting use of labour-saving technologies. Furthermore, the planned activities will be expected to increase women's discretionary incomes and improve household health and nutrition, particularly for women and children. The project will incorporate measures to ensure gender mainstreaming in all activities, such as explicitly seeking to reach women, particularly from women-headed households, which make up about a third of rural households. The Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development was involved in the development of this proposal, and the community-based cadre of Community Development Workers will be trained in gender-relevant components of the essential nutrition actions.

¹³ District-level targeting criteria to be developed in project implementation phase

2.2 ACTIVITIES TO BE FINANCED

Component 1: Improving nutrition and food security of vulnerable groups:

28. This component will improve smallholder farmer access to start-up materials to increase household production of nutritious foods, while implementing targeted nutrition and health education through schools and community-based agriculture extension and health services to build demand for these products. Necessary technical support to line ministries to deliver community-based services is covered under Component 2.
29. **Subcomponent 1.1: Improving household nutrition and food security through community-led school demonstration gardens** This sub-component will promote homestead production of micronutrient-rich foods (i.e. bio-fortified crop varieties, backyard fruit and vegetable production, and poultry and small livestock husbandry) through: i) social mobilization and training of farmers groups through community-led school demonstration gardens; ii) increasing smallholder access to agriculture extension services to improve transfer of information, knowledge, and technologies; iii) establishing community-based multiplication and distribution of improved seeds; iv) establishing community-based breeding and distribution of improved small livestock and poultry; v) improved delivery of demand-driven advisory services on soil and water management and use of labour-saving technologies for backyard gardens; and vi) post-harvest value added processing and storage. Demand for these products will be stimulated through community-based mobilization and education to improve nutrition.
30. Activities to be financed under this subcomponent include: i) mobilization of school-based farmer's groups to lead school demonstration gardens; ii) improved linkages between extension workers and farmer's groups for participatory learning through demonstrations; iii) provision of start-up packages to school-based farmers groups to promote homestead production of micronutrient-rich foods¹⁴; and iv) income support to stimulate community demonstrations and income generation activities based on production of micronutrient-rich foods.
31. Activities to be financed under this sub-component for improved mobilization and education for nutrition include: i) improved linkages between Village Health Teams trained in nutrition and farmer groups; ii) behavior change communication (BCC) delivered to school-based farmer groups to promote hygiene, sanitation, use of relevant health services, and high-impact nutrition actions; iii) School-based agriculture and nutrition education for schoolchildren, using school based farms and gardens for practical activities; iv) packages for schools to support nutrition education, including BCC materials items to demonstrate food preparation and food safety, water, sanitation and hygiene.
32. **Reasons for selection of these activities:** Existing agricultural advisory services are focused on staple crops and commodities, and there is virtually no information available to smallholder farmers on how to improve their micronutrient consumption, despite the serious level of micronutrient deficiencies in Uganda. Home gardens, particularly when accompanied by small livestock rearing, are proven to improve nutrition^{xvi} beyond diversifying home production, community engagement on nutrition is key because household decisions relevant to nutrition (e.g. intra-household food distribution, child feeding, sanitation, crops, etc.) are influenced by the opinion leaders and the

¹⁴ improved seeds, improved poultry and small animal breeds, tools, equipment, fertilizer (organic and inorganic), and veterinary drugs

broader community. Furthermore, this approach will engage schoolchildren and youth, the next generation of parents and farmers, in improved agricultural and nutrition practices. This subcomponent will mainstream the lessons learned from a large NGO-supported program in Uganda that identified schools as an important venue to effectively mobilize communities to improve food security through increased household productivity and incomes¹⁵. Additional non-nutrition expected benefits of these activities include: increased parental engagement with schools, increased enrollment and attendance at primary schools with functioning gardens, improved parental awareness about nutrition for school age-children (e.g. importance of lunch for children's ability to learn).

- 33. Subcomponent 1.2: Improving nutrition in pregnant women, infants, and young children through women's groups.** This sub-component will improve household food security and reduce undernutrition in the most vulnerable populations through formation of women's groups comprised of pregnant women and mothers of children 0-23 months.
- 34.** Activities to be financed under this sub-component include: i) social mobilization and formation of women's groups; ii) strengthened linkages between women's groups, Village Health Teams (trained on health and nutrition), and Community Development Workers (trained on gender and nutrition) for behavior change communication to improve care and feeding practices for infants and children, maternal nutrition, hygiene, sanitation, food safety, and linkages to relevant maternal and child health services; iii) community-based growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) for children under 23 months; iv) links with the school demonstration gardens to build agricultural skills for household production of micronutrient-rich foods (e.g. access to improved seeds, poultry and small livestock, and promotion of labour-saving technologies, food preservation, and post-harvest value added processing); v) Income support to increase productive assets to improve household production of nutritious foods (e.g. homestead gardening of fruits and vegetables, or poultry/goat production).
- 35. Reasons for selection of these activities:** Engaging women to improve nutrition is critical because of their primary roles in child care and household food production. The linkages between agriculture, health, and gender provide an integrated approach to address the multi-dimensional problem of nutrition, which is shaped by myriad issues affecting food, health, and care. Agricultural interventions alone, without incorporating BCC to explicitly address nutrition issues, are not as effective at improving nutritional outcomes, and including gender considerations further strengthen the interventions^{xvii}. Income support is necessary to help poor smallholder farmers overcome the
- 36.** initial barriers to uptake of the new technologies (e.g. improved seeds and breeds), especially for women, who have little access to discretionary income.
- 37. Subcomponent 1.3: Scaling up micronutrient supplementation.** This sub-component will support scale-up of critical micronutrient interventions, focusing on increasing utilization of key micronutrients, especially iron and folate supplements during pregnancy, deworming during pregnancy and for children 12-59 months, promoting household consumption of iodized salt, and therapeutic zinc supplements as part of diarrhea management for children 6-59 months. The country is currently developing a policy for distribution of micronutrient powders to children under

¹⁵ "School gardens for improved quality of primary education and food security" (supported by SNV, 2011-2014), covers 8 districts (750 schools) reaching 100 000 households in rural Uganda

38. 5, and this policy will be incorporated into the project following results of ongoing operational research to identify the best platform for delivery. Activities to be financed through this subcomponent include: i) promotion of these micronutrients through community-based nutrition services and primary health services; and ii) Procurement and operations/logistics costs for iron and folic acid supplements¹⁶ to meet demand that exceeds existing MOH supply in project areas.

Component 2: Technical Assistance, Institutional Strengthening and Project Management

39. This component will include i) technical assistance and capacity building; ii) monitoring and evaluation and knowledge dissemination; and iii) support for GAFSP coordination and management.
40. Activities and key outputs to be financed under Component 1 and 2 are summarized in Annex D (Results Framework). This project is expected to develop a replicable and scalable model, as all aspects of the project are fully embedded within existing government and community structures and will be available to mainstream into pre-service education. The knowledge generated on multisectoral actions to improve nutrition is new to Uganda and is expected to be self-sustaining at community levels through women's groups, farmer's groups, and community-based volunteers in health, gender, and agriculture. The project will support the development of informal community-based repositories of micronutrient-rich inputs (e.g. improved seeds, small livestock that are currently not available at community levels) for continuous supplies.

2.3 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

41. The project takes a multisectoral approach to addressing the cross-cutting issue of nutrition, with the activities of the project to be carried out by the relevant line ministries (MAAIF, MOH, and MOES) through their own workplans, although joint supervision plans will be developed. Support will be provided for implementation at district and sub-county levels, with most of the coordination occurring at the central level, through the lead agency, MAAIF. MOUs will be signed between MAAIF and MOH and MOES to guide their inputs, Within MAAIF, technical inputs, coordination, and management will be guided by a steering committee comprised of the relevant line ministries, CSOs and DPs. MAAIF will recruit a Project Manager, Technical Officers (Health and Nutrition Specialist, Agriculture and Nutrition Specialist), Financial Management Officer, and administrative staff to support GAFSP project management, with zonal officers as required. Operating expenses will be covered for the MAAIF, including support for office equipment, communications, IT equipment, fuel, and vehicles.
42. The project will be implemented through the local government level. There will be a multi-sectoral committee at the district chaired by the Chief Administrative Officer. The committee will include technical officers from the following sectors; agriculture, health, education, gender and social development. At the sub-county level there will be another coordinating committee chaired by the sub-county chief. The committee will comprise of the head teachers of the participating schools, teachers' representative, parents representative, Agricultural extension worker and the in-charge of the health centre at the Sub-County. The coordination committee at the sub-county level will forward their reports to the district multi-sectoral coordination committee. The district project focal

¹⁶ The prevalence and consequences of micronutrient deficiencies in Uganda have been described above. Iron and folate supplementation for pregnant women has been prioritized because of the high prevalence of anemia in women of reproductive age, consequences for maternal and child health, and the insufficiency of dietary intake to meet iron demand during pregnancy.

person will forward reports to MAAIF. MOUs will be signed with the local governments in all project districts to guide implementation.

2.4 AMOUNT OF FINANCING REQUESTED

43. The overall program cost is estimated at USD 36.86 million. Table 6, below gives estimates of cost by component and sub-component.

Table 6: Financing Requested, by component and subcomponent

	y1	y2	y3	y4	y5	TOTAL
Component 1 Improving nutrition and food security of vulnerable groups		14,470,000	6,075,000	4,235,000	2,690,000	27,470,000
1.1 Community-led school demonstration gardens		10,485,000	3,430,000	1,590,000	45,000	15,550,000
1.2 Women's groups (pregnant women and mothers of young children)		3,355,000	2,015,000	2,015,000	2,015,000	9,400,000
1.3 Scaling up micronutrient supplementation		630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000	2,520,000
Component 2: Technical Assistance, Institutional Strengthening, Project Management	3,140,000	1,525,000	1,560,000	1,525,000	1,635,000	9,385,000
2.1 Technical assistance and capacity building	2,520,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	6,840,000
2.2 Monitoring and evaluation, knowledge dissemination	230,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	230,000	880,000
2.3 Support for GAFSP coordination and management	390,000	305,000	340,000	305,000	325,000	1,665,000
<i>personnel and staffing</i>	160,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	760,000
<i>vehicles and transport</i>	90,000	35,000	50,000	35,000	35,000	245,000
<i>meetings and workshops</i>	70,000	50,000	70,000	50,000	70,000	310,000
<i>operating costs</i>	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	350,000
TOTAL COST FOR PROPOSAL:	3,140,000	15,995,000	7,635,000	5,760,000	4,325,000	36,855,000

2.5 PREFERRED SUPERVISING ENTITY

44. The World Bank (WB) is chosen as the preferred Supervising Entity because of their extensive experience with investment, program development and management, and monitoring and supervision in Agriculture and Rural Development sector in Uganda. The project will benefit from lessons learned from current complementary projects (ATAAS: USD 127 million, as well as the

proposed Agriculture Cluster project). These provide well-established administration and financial management capacity to the sub-county level and lower, and experience working with the LGs.

2.6 TIME FRAME FOR SUPPORT

45. The activities identified are designed to cover a period of five years. Preferred project start of 2014 (running to 2018) will roughly coincide with the beginning of the next phase of DSIP (2010/11-2014/15).

2.7 RISKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Risks	Risk mitigation measures	Risk after mitigation
Financial management risks: LGs (sub-counties and districts) may not account for funds advanced; may delay submission of expense reports, or may provide unreliable reports	Build upon existing NAADS framework to develop systems and timelines for submission of reports, including agreed formats for expenses; recruit Regional Accountants to train and supervise LG staff for management of project funds; Sign MOUs with LGs to ensure requirements are followed .	Medium
Poor linkages between ministries and coordination of project inputs between sectors: Effective linkages between the sectors need to be strengthened and program inputs should be coordinated, for optimal program effectiveness.	Project Manager within MAAIF will be hired to manage the coordination, as well as the establishment of an advisory committee with focal persons from each sector. Roles and responsibilities of each implementing partner will be clarified and MOUs signed with each sector to this effect. Strong commitment has been shown from all involved sectors (key staff) in project development. Work plans will be developed within each sector to allow activities to proceed independent of other sectors (to ensure that activities are not needlessly delayed)	Low
Benefits capture: Poor targeting/interference with selection process	Rules for targeting will be developed in the project preparation phase and will be publicly and widely displayed before the project starts. Existing community groups (Parent Associations at schools, Village Health Teams, farmer fora) will be engaged in the targeting at community level. Campaigns will be run to explain the project objectives before the selection occurs, and the beneficiaries will be publicly posted; regular supervision and M and E by project team and stakeholders.	Low
Adverse environmental conditions (e.g. linked to climate change)	There are district mechanisms in place for drought or flood (e.g. extreme weather conditions). For dry conditions, beneficiaries capacity in water	Medium

	management will be strengthened, and conservation agriculture practices will be promoted	
Insufficient gender mainstreaming	Gender participation will be monitored through project reporting, and activities can be adjusted to ensure women's participation. At community-level, female extension agents will be used where possible; all agents will be trained in gender sensitivity.	Low

2.8 CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

46. The development of this GASFP proposal involved consultations with stakeholders at various levels as shown in Annex E. The initial development of the project concept was carried out by the core working group that included representatives from MAAIF and agencies, Ministry of Health as well as Ministry of Education and Sports. After compilation of the draft proposal, comments were sought from the Agricultural Sector Working Group (ASWG) and responses incorporated in the proposal.
47. On the 28th and 29th May, 2013, teams comprising of members from MAAIF, MOH, MOES and the World Bank visited Iganga and Kyenjojo districts to hold consultations with local stakeholders. The consultations included meeting of district technical staff as well as the school teachers, parents/farmers, pupils and head teachers. The schools visited included one primary and the other secondary but both were public schools. During consultations at school level, women were separated from men to allow free expression of ideas. The views from community consultations were used to develop the proposal. The list of participants is shown in Annex E , and the summary of the views obtained from these consultations and how they have been incorporated into the proposal is shown in annex F

Annex A: Monitorable indicators

Programme Outcome indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agricultural output and food production index ○ Growth in agricultural value-added ○ Agricultural and food exports in total exports 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percent stunting in children under 5, by district ○ Rural poverty levels (percent below poverty line) 	
Programme 1: Production and Productivity	Programme 2: Markets & Value Addition	Programme 3: Enabling environment	Programme 4: Institutional Strengthening
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annual growth in value addition in livestock sector ○ Change in yields of coffee, bananas, maize, rice, cassava, cotton, millet, milk by district ○ Fish catch as a proportion of the fish stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Turnover in markets of district capitals ○ Percentage of household agricultural output marketed by district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Views of the private sector as to effectiveness of public policy ○ Number of input dealers by district ○ Number of processing Plants ○ Percentage of rural population using formal banking services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public spending on agriculture as a percent of GDP and national Budget ○ Percent spending on core public goods in total agriculture budget
Sub-Programmes			
<p>Agricultural technology/Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public investment in agricultural research as a percent of agricultural GDP • Number of new varieties/prototypes released • Number of new varieties adopted by farmers <p>Advisory Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of adopted technologies • Number farmers satisfied with advisory/ extension service delivery • Percentage of farmers who are Farmers Group (FG) members • Number of FG doing collective marketing by district • Percentage change in sales of selected agro-enterprises 	<p>Regulatory Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration costs are reduced and licensing and certification procedures simplified • Number of agrochemical dealers registered • Number of illegal fishing equipment destroyed • Volume of seed certified <p>Input Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in sales of fertiliser, improved seeds and breeding stock by district • Number of private agro 	<p>Policy Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New agricultural policy approved <p>Policy and Planning Capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies developed and implemented • Number of monitoring and evaluation reports issued • Agricultural data base functioning • Alignment of actual agriculture budget with the DSIP budget breakdown 	<p>MAAIF and agencies, strengthened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructuring of MAAIF and agencies is made in line with DSIP proposals • Value of grant releases (NSCG and AECG) to LGs <p>MAAIF HQ relocated to Kampala</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of staff relocated <p>Productivity of sector personnel increased</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value of supported agro-processing initiatives by district <p>Pest and disease control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of disease outbreaks • Number of control interventions undertaken <p>Improvement in livestock health</p> <p>Sustainable land management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in soil loss from w/sheds • LGs in the target districts devote significant budgets to SLM <p>Water for Agricultural Production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal of water for agriculture as % of total withdrawal • Acreage under irrigation as percent of all agricultural land <p>Promotion of Labour Saving Technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in number of oxen and ploughs used • Number of farmers using tractors <p>Agricultural livelihoods in Northern Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in yields and livestock productivity • Change in farm household incomes • Households satisfied with delivered public services <p>Strategic Enterprises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of value chains supported 	<p>dealers registered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in prices of inputs <p>Value Addition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage change in sales of agro-enterprises • Value of supported agro-processing initiatives at district level <p>Market Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new structures functioning <p>Collective marketing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent farmers who are members of FGs or Associations • Number of FGs involved in collective marketing by district 	<p>Public Agricultural Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of events and publicity materials <p>Sector Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal inter- and intra- sectoral mechanisms established and functioning <p>Agricultural Statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulletins and analyses produced and used <p>Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change trainings in the Districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff being trained
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Annex B: CAADP review process for the DSIP

Milestone	Actions	Timing
Official launch of CAADP by Government	Focal Point appointed Task Force appointed CAADP process launched	August, 2006 November, 2006 December, 2006
Stocktaking and diagnostic process	CAADP stocktaking report prepared A report on “Agricultural Growth and Investment Options for poverty reduction in Uganda” Stakeholder engagements	December 2006- December 2007 2008
Investment plan formulation and design	DSIP preparation	2008- March 2010
CAADP Compact	Cabinet approval of DSIP Roundtable meeting Signing of Uganda CAADP Compact	26 March 2010 30-31 March 2010 31 March, 2010
Independent technical review of DSIP	Review undertaken by AU/NEPAD	September, 2010
High level Business meeting		September, 2010
Elaboration of detailed investment plans and execution of investment programmes	ATAAS project-interface of research and advisory services DSIP implementation starts Non-ATAAS – framework implementation plans for the rest 20 sub-programmes of the DSIP	2009-10 2010 2012
Annual review meeting	Stakeholder meetings to review the implementation of the DSIP	November 2012

Annex C: Alignment between GAFSP, DSIP, and UNAP

Proposed activity to be financed in GAFSP project	Focus area in GAFSP framework	Sub-focus area in GAFSP framework	Related area in Agriculture Sector DSIP (Development Strategy and Investment Plan)	Related area in UNAP
Improving household nutrition and food security through community-led school demonstration gardens	4.1.1 Adoption of higher yielding technologies 4.3.3 Improving nutrition of vulnerable groups	(1) production of nutritious foods: enhance availability, production, utilization through backyard vegetable and fruit production	1. Production and Productivity 1.2.1 Improved uptake of new technologies and information 3. Improving the Enabling Environment for the Agricultural Sector 3.2.7 Enhance food and nutrition security planning 3.4.2 Strengthening inter-sector coordination	1.1: Promote access and utilization of nutrition and health services to all women of reproductive age, infants, and young children 1.2 Address gender and socio-cultural issues that affect maternal, infant and young child nutrition 2.1 increase access and use of diverse nutritious food at household level 2.2 enhance post-harvest handling, storage, and utilization of nutritious foods at household and farm levels 2.3 promote the consumption of nutrient enhanced foods
Improving nutrition in pregnant women, infants, and young children through women's groups.	4.1.1 Adoption of higher yielding technologies 4.3.3 Improving nutrition of vulnerable groups	(2) Women empowerment programs: promote hygiene, GMP, caring practices; complementary feeding for PLW and young children		
Scale up micronutrient supplementation	4.3.3 Improving nutrition of vulnerable groups	(3) Essential vitamins and minerals: scale up micronutrient supplementation		
Technical assistance and capacity building	4.3.3 Improving nutrition of vulnerable groups		1. Production and Productivity 1.2.1 Improved uptake of new technologies and information 3.4.2 Strengthening inter-sector coordination	4.2 Strengthen and harmonize the institutional framework for nutrition from local to central government levels

Annex D. Results Matrix

Project Development Objective (PDO): to improve food and nutrition security in vulnerable smallholder households through increased production and consumption of nutritious foods and improved child and maternal health and nutrition behaviors.				
Component	Priority Ranking	Sub-component	Key Outputs	Main activities
Component 1: Improving nutrition and food security of vulnerable groups	High	Improve household nutrition and food security through community-led school demonstration gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. functional school-based farmer groups established; No. support packages distributed to school-based farmer groups No. Farmers trained in a) homestead production of micronutrient-rich foods and b) community nutrition actions through participatory trainings at school demonstration gardens No. School-based farmer groups completing income-generating sub-projects; No. schoolchildren reached through monthly education sessions through school demonstration gardens 	<p>Disseminate packages to school-based farmer groups for development of community-led school; demonstration gardens to promote homestead production of micronutrient-rich foods (improved seeds and improved livestock¹⁷); Training and increased access to information for school-based farmer groups on improved production practices and homestead production of micronutrient-rich foods through agricultural extension;</p> <p>Training on nutrition actions (hygiene, sanitation, safe water, food safety, basic nutrition) for school-based farmer groups through health extension;</p> <p>Income support and training for income generating sub-projects for school-based farmers groups;</p> <p>School-based agriculture and health education for school children</p>
	High	Improving nutrition in pregnant women, infants, and young children through women's groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. smallholder women trained in homestead gardening and husbandry of improved small ruminants and poultry No. women trained on essential nutrition actions through women's groups reaching 36 000 households No. under-2 children receiving GMP each year in project areas 	<p>Training for women's groups on improved production practices and homestead production of micronutrient-rich foods through agricultural extension;</p> <p>Income support and training to promote improved production practices and homestead production of micronutrient-rich foods in women's groups;</p> <p>Monthly meetings through women's groups for Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) of under-2 children and nutrition behavior change communication</p>

¹⁷ Small ruminants and poultry

	medium	Scaling up micronutrient supplementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. health facilities (Health Centre II) with iron and folic acid supplements available by year 3 	Promotion of key micronutrients (iron and folic acid supplements with deworming, iodized salt, therapeutic zinc, and vitamin A) following national guidelines
Component 2: Technical Assistance, Institutional Strengthening and Project Management	high	Technical assistance and capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training guidelines and manuals developed and printed by the end of year 1; No. of extension and community-level workers trained in relevant skills in MAAIF, MOH and MOES No. radio stations broadcasting media messages No. high-level trainings on nutrition-agriculture linkages 	<p>Technical assistance for program design</p> <p>Identify existing training materials, modify as needed, and develop for MAAIF, MOH, and MOES, including media strategy¹⁸</p> <p>Cascade training to TOTs, then community-based facilitators (MAAIF), village health teams (MOH), community development workers (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development)</p> <p>Supportive supervision and quality assurance.</p>
	High	monitoring and evaluation, knowledge dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of baseline and endline surveys and final report No. operational research projects completed No. workshops held 	Sub-contracts for i) baseline survey, ii) endline survey; operational research ¹⁹ ; Workshops held for dissemination of findings and sharing lessons learned
	high	support for GAFSP coordination and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of appropriate staff Annual audits Joint supervision and monitoring frameworks developed by end of year 1 (MOES, MOH, MAAIF) at national and district level; 	Support for project implementation and coordination at national and district levels

¹⁸ Development and implementation of strategy to transmit agriculture and nutrition information through existing NAADS information services and media

¹⁹ E.g. Conduct rapid assessment to identify priority micronutrient-rich inputs in each eco-zone; identify opportunities to strengthen community access to micronutrient rich seeds using existing initiatives through ATAAS

Annex E .The participatory process for preparing the grant project proposal for funding

No	Date(s) of consultation	Institution(s)	Purpose of the consultation
1	April 18, 2013	MAAIF, MOH, MOES and World Bank	The initial meeting at the World Bank was to find out whether Uganda had a competitive idea for a GASFP proposal
2	April 25, 2013	MAAIF and its agencies	Brainstorming meeting at the World Bank Offices to refine the project idea
3	April 29, 2013	MOES	Meeting to seek ideas from members of MAAIF
4	May 2, 2013	WFP, MOES, MAAIF, FAO, MOH and SNV, World Bank, Kakira Sugar Works	The meeting of stakeholders review school feeding programs in Uganda
5	May 6, 2013	SNV	The MAAIF advisor and World Bank Consultant met SNV project managers to learn about their agricultural and school feeding project in schools
6	May 17, 2013	MAAIF, MOH, MOES and World Bank, FAO, NPA, Food Rights Alliance, Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED)	Stakeholder meeting at the World Bank to discuss the project idea and draw a work plan for the consultants (national and international) and the field fields
7	May 24	MAAIF, MOH, MOES and World Bank, FAO, Kyambogo University, SNV, Ministry of Gender and Social Development, Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED)	Stakeholder meeting to discuss the draft proposal presented by the international consultant. The members discussed the proposal in depth

8	May 28-30, 2013	<p>Local government/District level consultations</p> <p>Schools (both primary and secondary), district technical staff from relevant departments in Iganga (Eastern) and Kyenjojo (Western) districts</p>	<p>The consultations at the local levels were meant to solicit views from stakeholders including teachers, pupils and parent/farmers. District staff were also consulted on how the project would fit into existing programs and the availability of trained extension workers and VHTs</p>
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No	Institution(s) Consulted	Participants in the consultations
1	Agriculture Sector Working group:	
2	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	Mr. Semanda, Acting Permanent Secretary Mr. Okaasai, Director, Crop Resources Mr. Robert B. Okudi, Ag. Director, PMA Secretariat/CAADP Focal Point, Mr. Tom K. Mugisa , Ms Beatrice Byarugaba Mr. Alex Bambona , Dr. Kyokwijuka Benon for livestock, Mr. Robert Khaukha, Ms. Agnes Namwase, Mr. Tom Kakuba, Mr. Aventino Bakunda for Fisheries, Mr. Per Hartmann , Ms. Beatrice Namaloba , Mr. Stephen Biribonwa, Mr. Fred Mayanja
3	Action Aid Uganda	Mr. Francis Akirikin
4	Food Rights Alliance	Ms. Agnes Kirabo
5	Universities	Dr. Paul Kibwika and Dr. Gaston A. Tumuhimbise of Makerere University Mr. Peter Milton Rukundo of Kyambogo University
6	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	Mr. Tumwesigye Everest, Commissioner, Community Development and Literacy
7	Office of the Prime Minister	Ms. Maureen Bakunzi Ms. Farah Ali
8	Ministry of Finance	Ms. Teddy Alako Mr. Titus Kajura
9	Ministry of Health	Ms. Agnes Baku Chandia Mr. Emmanuel Ahimbisibwe
10	Ministry of Education and Sports	Dr. Y. K. Nsubuga, Director for Basic and Secondary Education Mr. Ismail Mulindwa, Assistant Commissioner Ms. Suzan Oketcho
11	World Food Programme	Mr. Geoffrey Ebong Mr. Martin Ahimbisibwe Mr. Nicholas Lakwonyero
12	Lunch for Learning	Mr. Julius Othieno

13	Private Sector: Kakira Sugar Industry school feeding scheme	Mr. Z. Eriko, Head Kakira Schools
14	SNV /Team for the Community Empowerment Programme (CEP)	Ms. Jeanette de Reght, Country Director Ms. Marieke Van Schie Mr. Michael Opio Dr.Sarah Mubiru
15	Western Region of Uganda: Kyenjojo District Local Government	Mr. Samuel Katehangwa, District Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Mr. Martin Jacan Gwokto, Deputy CAO, plus 22 district leaders of state and non-state actors
	Kyarusozi sub-county and Primary schools therein	46 participants (Political leaders, Technical staff, Head teachers, Teachers, Members CMC, Parents, Pupils, Representatives of CBOs)
	Katooke sub-county and Secondary School	30 participants (Political leaders, Technical staff, Head teachers, Teachers, Members PTA, Parents, Students, Representatives of CBOs)
16	Eastern Region of Uganda: Iganga District Local Government	16 participants (Political leaders, Technical staff, Head teachers, Teachers, Members CMC, Parents and Pupils)
	Walugogo Sub-county and Primary school	46 participants (Political leaders, Technical staff, Head teachers, Teachers, Members CMC, Parents, Pupils, Representatives of CBOs)
	Nakgo Sub-county and Secondary school	48 participants (Political leaders, Technical staff, Head teachers, Teachers, Members PTA, Parents and Students)
17	National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)	Dr. Sam Mugasi Dr. C. Bukenya Ms Samalie N. Kizito
18	National Agricultural Research Organisation	Dr. Ambrose Agona
19	Dairy Development Authority	Mr. Stephen Baguma Mr. Robert Mandela Wangoola
20	Private Sector	Mr. Milton Ogeda
21	World Bank	Ms. Innocent Mulindwa, Mr. Rasit Pertev Dr. Joseph Oryokot Dr S.M. Ziauddin Hyder

22	Uganda National Farmers Federation	Mr Augustine Mwendya
23	USAID	Mr. Martin Fowler Mr. F. Muhanguzi (fhi360 / Fanta)
24	Food and Agriculture Organisation	Ms. Beatrice Okello Ms. Stella Sengendo
25	National Planning Authority	Ms. Edith Kateme Kasajja Ms Sarah Nahalamba
26	UNICEF	Ms. Nelly Birungi

Annex F. Summary of the views from consultations at local government level in Iganga and Kyenjojo districts

Entity	Summary of views	Views incorporated in the proposal
District Leaders	The participants were generally happy with the proposed ideas as they strongly address their key food and nutrition security challenges	Their views very much concurred with what had been proposed
	Encourage uptake of improved/new technologies as part of the proposal	Adoption of proven and relevant technologies has been included in the technical proposal
	There is a need for training more or orienting existing extension workers and village health tams	Training of extension workers, VHTs and CBFs has been provided for
	The proposal should include following up a child from school where the project will be implemented to his/her home to make sure that knowledge is also taken from school to household using a child as	This has been provided for in the proposal. The parents will be given information to apply at household level and growth monitoring will target children at household level
	The project should be comprehensive enough to include other aspects of health WASH, though it is expensive it is also effective	These have been provided for in the proposal
	The issue of food preparation and proper utilization of locally available nutritious foods should be part of the package	In nutrition education using BCC strategies, food preparation and handling will be handled
	The quality of food should also be considered under this project	The nutrition quality of the foods in terms of micronutrients will be ensured by supplying farmers with biofortified crops.
	Mid-day meals at school should be part of the	Provision of mid-day meals is

	proposal	out of scope of the proposal. However, the parents will be educated on the benefits of school feeding and assisted to produce nutritious foods.
	Information should be clear as to what we need the farming community to take from schools when they come to learn	The curriculum to be used will be developed in consultation with all stakeholders to include all the relevant issues
	Gender issues at household level should be part: looking at the rights of girls and boys, etc	60% of the beneficiaries targeted will be women
	Postharvest handling should also be emphasized	This will be addressed through value addition and income generation activities
	Can the project cover rehabilitation for those who will be malnourished in the community	Growth monitoring has been provided and malnourished children will be identified by VHTs and referred to health centers
Views from Women stakeholders in schools	The men are usually reluctant to attend school meetings	The proposal will include income generating activities
	The female pupils drop out of school because of failure to handle menstruation at school. The project should include providing sanitary materials if girls are to be retained in school	Under the project there will be a health package that will take care of this concern
	There should be grants specifically targeting women	Yes, grants for women have been included in the proposal
	There is scarcity of water in the schools	Rain water harvesting by use of tanks has been provided for in the proposal

Views from male stakeholders in schools	Parents are reluctant to contribute to the welfare of the children because they think, education matters fully belong to the government	The importance of parents' involvement in the education of their children will be emphasized.
	There is a lot of insecurity around school. The agricultural produce could be stolen	Fencing of the school gardens has been provided for
	Need for nutrition education to pupils	BCC will be used to target all beneficiaries on this project

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