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Report No: PAD4561

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$7 MILLION

FROM THE

GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

FOR THE

MULTISECTORAL FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION PROJECT

June 30, 2021

Agriculture and Food Global Practice
Eastern and Southern Africa Region}

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective May 31, 2021)

Currency Unit = SDR

SDR 0.69 = US\$1

US\$1.44 = SDR 1

FISCAL YEAR

January 1 - December 31

Regional Vice President: Hafez M. H. Ghanem

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACDP	Agriculture Cluster Development Project
AF	Additional Financing
ATAAS	Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services
AWP/Bs	Annual Workplans/Budgets
BoU	Bank of Uganda
BCC	Behavioral Change Communication
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Community Connector
CF	Community Facilitator
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DP	Development Partner
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DIS	District Inspector of Schools
DNC	District Nutrition Coordinator
DNCC	District Nutrition Coordination Committee
DNAP	District Nutrition Action Plan
DPO	Development Policy Operation
DSIP	Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FM	Financial Management
F&N	Food and Nutrition
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GEMS	Geo-Enabled Monitoring and Supervision
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
GOU	Government of Uganda
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HC	Health Centre
HDI	Human Development Index
HIB	High Iron Beans
HNP	Health, Nutrition, Population
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IFR	Interim Financial Report

IMPIC	Inter-Ministerial Project Implementation Committee
IMPSC	Inter-Ministerial Project Steering Committee
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
IYCF	Infant and Young Children Feeding
IRB	Iron Rich Beans
LFs	Lead Farmers
LMs	Lead Mothers
LGs	Local Governments
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MNR	Micro-Nutrient Rich
MOFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MOGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development
MFSNP	Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project
MOES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
NDP	National Development Plan
NMS	National Medical Stores
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OFSP	Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PG	Parent Group
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PS	Permanent Secretary
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
STEP	Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement
STR	Systematic Technical Review
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UMFSNP	Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project

UNAP
UPE
VHT
WASH
WBG

Uganda Nutrition Action Plan
Universal Primary Education
Village Health Team
Water Sanitation and Hygiene
World Bank Group

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BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project - P149286)

Country Uganda	Product Line Recipient Executed Activities	Team Leader(s) Joseph Oryokot		
Project ID P149286	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Resp CC SAEA2 (9244)	Req CC AECE2 (6542)	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries

Is this a regionally tagged project? No	
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Bank/IFC Collaboration No

Approval Date 07-Jan-2015	Closing Date 15-Dec-2021	Expected Guarantee Expiration Date	Original Environmental Assessment Category Partial Assessment (B)	Current EA Category Partial Assessment (B)
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Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Multiphase Programmatic Approach [MPA]	<input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)



Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and utilization of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households in project areas.

Ratings (from Parent ISR)

	Implementation					Latest ISR
	15-Apr-2019	25-Nov-2019	13-May-2020	19-Nov-2020	13-Mar-2021	26-Jun-2021
Progress towards achievement of PDO	S	S	S	S	S	S
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	MS	S	S	S	S	S
Overall Safeguards Rating	S	S	S	S	S	S
Overall Risk	M	M	M	M	M	M

BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing - Uganda Multisectoral Food Security Nutrition Project - P176878)

Project ID P176878	Project Name Additional Financing - Uganda Multisectoral Food Security Nutrition Project	Additional Financing Type Scale Up	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints No
Financing instrument Investment Project Financing	Product line Recipient Executed Activities	Approval Date 30-Jun-2021	
Projected Date of Full Disbursement 30-Jun-2023	Bank/IFC Collaboration No		



Is this a regionally tagged project?	
No	

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)
<input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	

Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed
Grants	27.64	27.56	0.08	100 %

PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing - Uganda Multisectoral Food Security Nutrition Project - P176878)

FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY (Total Financing)

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
Total Project Cost	27.64	7.00	34.64
Total Financing	27.64	7.00	34.64
Financing Gap	0.00	0.00	0.00

DETAILS - Additional Financing



Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	7.00
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	7.00

COMPLIANCE

Policy

Does the project depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

Yes No

Does the project require any other Policy waiver(s)?

Yes No

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

Practice Area (Lead)

Agriculture and Food

Contributing Practice Areas

Education

Health, Nutrition & Population

PROJECT TEAM

Bank Staff

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
Joseph Oryokot	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)	Agriculture	SAEA2
Annet Tamale Katuramu	Procurement Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Procurement	EAERU
Ocheng Kenneth Kaunda Odek	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	EAERU
Michael Eriu Okuny	Financial Management Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Financial Management	EAEG1
Paul Kato Kamuchwezi	Financial Management Specialist	Financial Management	EAEG1



Christine Katende Namirembe	Social Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Social Development	SAES2
Paulo Jorge Temba Sithoe	Environmental Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Environment Safeguards	SAEE3
Bodomalala Sehenoarisoa Rabarijohn	Team Member	Administration	SAEA2
Boyenge Isasi Dieng	Social Specialist	Social Development	SAES2
Christine Kasedde	Environmental Specialist	Environment Safeguards	SAEE2
Diana Rita Nantaba Sekaggya Bagarukayo	Team Member	Education Specialist	HAEE2
Eva K. Ngegba	Team Member	Administration	HECSP
Grace Nakuya Musoke Munanura	Procurement Team	Procurement	EAERU
Janet Christine Atiang	Procurement Team	Administration	AEMUG
Nikolai Alexei Sviedryz Wittich	Procurement Team	STEP	EAWRU
Nushrat Sharmin	Team Member	M&E	SAEA2
Rahmoune Essalhi	Procurement Team	Procurement	EECRU
Rogers Ayiko	Team Member	Health	HAEH2
Extended Team			
Name	Title	Organization	Location



I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Introduction

1. **This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Regional Vice President for an additional financing (AF) in the amount of US\$7.0 million to the Republic of Uganda be financed through an additional grant from the Global Agricultural and Food Security Program (GAFSP) for the Uganda Multi-Sectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project (UMFSNP).** The original Project (P149286) is financed through a GAFSP grant of US\$27.64 million, approved on January 7, 2015. The Grant Agreement was signed between the World Bank and the Ministry of Finance on May 27, 2015, became effective on December 7, 2015 and is currently scheduled to close on December 15, 2021. The project is being implemented jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF, Lead implementing ministry), Health (MOH), Education and Sports (MOES), and Local Government (MOLG) of the Government of Uganda (GOU).
2. **The proposed AF will build on the success of the original project and will finance the scaling-up of existing activities. In addition,** the AF will support an emergency response to the health and economic impact of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) on multisectoral food security and nutrition services, especially for women and children under-2 in Uganda, in line with the World Bank Group (WBG) COVID-19 Crisis Response Approach Paper (June 2020).
3. **In addition, the original Project will be restructured to accommodate the following three major changes:** (i) an extension of the project closing date from December 15, 2021 to December 31, 2022 to provide adequate time to implement the proposed additional activities as response to COVID-19 impacts; (ii) an allocation of additional funds to reflect the expenditures for the proposed AF activities; and (iii) a revision in the results framework (RF) that includes upward revision in the intermediate results (IR) targets and addition of new IR indicators to reflect the additional project activities. The project description, PDO, project sites, project components remain unchanged. The implementation arrangements will also remain unchanged even though there will be scaling up of some original activities as additional activities to address the impact of the COVID-19 in the short and medium term.
4. **This will be the third extension of the closing date.** The first, a twelve month no cost extension from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2020 was provided to allow for completion of all remaining project activities and to better capture progress and achievements; the second, also a no cost extension for eleven and a half months, was provided to allow for completion of critical project activities that could not be implemented due to the COVID Pandemic, and achieve all its targets, with the closing date extended to December 15, 2021. Most project activities had been either delayed or postponed in compliance with the government's lockdown on March 18, 2020, and other COVID-19 directives to control the spread of the disease.

B. Background

5. **The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and utilization of community-based nutrition services in smallholder**



households in project areas. The key indicators at the PDO level are: (i) percentage of households reporting year-round production of at least three micronutrient rich crops in project areas; (ii) percentage of children aged 6-23 months in households with minimum dietary diversity; and (iii) percentage of women participating in community-based nutrition activities in project areas.

6. Project Components. The project has three components, namely:

Component 1- Delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels (US\$17.8 million).

Component 2- Strengthening capacity to deliver nutrition interventions. (US\$5.2 million).

Component 3- Project management, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge generation (US\$4.64 million).

7. Project Beneficiaries. The project is expected to reach 1.14 million primary beneficiaries including pregnant and lactating women and under-2 children.

The multisectoral project is designed to address undernutrition among smallholder farming communities by promoting short-term changes in high-impact nutrition behaviors and practices that are known to contribute to stunting reduction in the medium- and long-term. The project focuses on the following activities: (i) demonstration of best practices of diversified micro-nutrient rich (MNR) crop production and consumption, (ii) demonstration of desirable health and hygiene practices at schools; (iii) promotion of adoption of those agriculture and health practices by surrounding communities; and (iv) delivery of agriculture, health, and nutrition services to households. The project uses primary schools as the entry point to transfer knowledge and skills to both the pupils and community members. In total, the project is being implemented in 15 project districts¹ where it works through 1500 Universal Primary Education (UPE) schools located in project districts with high stunting rates and low dietary diversity score. The project delivers nutrition services to primary schools, and participating parents' communities through key community actors consisting of lead farmers (LFs), village health teams (VHTs), lead mothers (LMs), and parent groups (PGs).

C. Country and Sector Context:

The project's strategic importance.

8. **Ugandan economy has achieved consistent progress in the last six decades.** Between 1960 and 2018, GDP (in current US\$) increased from US\$423 million to US\$2.75 billion². Annual rates of economic growth were favorable from the 1980s to 2018 with only 10 years during that period when GDP growth fell below 5 percent. Since 2000, Uganda attained an average growth rate of 5.5 percent³. As a result, the percentage of people living in poverty declined by over half between

¹ Fifteen project districts are now calculated as twenty-three since some of the districts have been split. But this is not a geographical expansion of project sites, hence doesn't affect the project implementation. The project continues its implementation activities in the original project sites using a memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed between new and old districts. Original fifteen districts are: Bushenyi, Maracha, Namutumba, Nebbi (split into Pakwach), Ntungamo, Arua (split into Madi-Okollo, Arua City, and Terego), Bugiri, Iganga (split into Bugweri), Isingiro, Kabale (split into Rukiga, and Babare), Kabarole (split into Bunyangabo, and Fort Portal City), Kasese, Kiryandongo, Kyenjojo, and Yumbe.

² <https://data.worldbank.org/country/uganda>

³ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=UG>



1992 and 2009/10, from 56 percent to 24 percent⁴. According to the Uganda Statistical Abstract for fiscal year 2020, this has further reduced to 21 percent as of the end of 2019. The strong growth of the previous two years averaging 6.3 percent dropped⁵ to 2.9 percent by FY20 mainly due to pressures of the COVID-19 pandemic and the locust invasion in 2020. The decline in economic activity and revenue strains the government's ability to finance development priorities.

9. **Uganda has been significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.** Uganda reported the first confirmed COVID-19 case on March 21, 2020, and since then, the number of cases rose to the peak of the first wave on December 13, 2020 with a seven-day average of 719 cases per day. Thereafter, the seven-day average cases gradually reduced to below 100 per day until early May 2021 when the cases started rising steadily, pointing to the country's second wave. As of May 5, 2021, the country had registered a total of 42,355 COVID-19 cases, 346 deaths⁶, and vaccinated⁷ 395,805. The country plans to vaccinate 22.9 million people (49.6 percent of the total population) by the end of 2021. The pandemic has not only caused high levels of morbidity and mortality but also disrupted continuity of essential services, health systems, education systems by the closure of educational institutions including schools on March 20, 2020, livelihoods, and other socio-economic activities. The COVID-19 pandemic, and some of the measures taken in the country have adversely affected the economy in various ways including disruptions in supply chain management both across borders and domestic channel; reduced revenue in the tourism sector; affected livelihoods of many importers, traders and consumers; and adversely affected SMEs including the processed foods & ingredients sector. There have also been reports of private businesses suffering from reduced salaries, reduced business, and loss of market opportunities caused by extended lockdown duration.

10. **Lead sector (Agriculture) context.** There is a reduction in turnover due to a sharp reduction in volumes produced heightened by fewer distribution points due to closure of weekly and monthly markets as well as travel restrictions⁸, difficulties in access to agricultural inputs, and a number of fluctuations in prices of food stuffs. COVID-19 has also affected agricultural households' ability to sell their outputs due to the disruption in the respective value chains. Overall, 18 percent of all farming households could not sell their agricultural product. Up to 23 percent of the households that were engaged in farming in 2020 reported that the pandemic had influenced their crop cultivation decisions. While the wealthier households increased both crop area under cultivation and the diversity of crops cultivated on the farm, on the other hand, 38 percent of these households that have changed crop-planting activities as a result of COVID-19 reduced crop area under cultivation, particularly in Eastern Uganda and 11 percent reduced the diversity of crops cultivated on the farm. The main reported reasons for changing crop-planting activities were, being advised to stay home (51 percent), movement restrictions (42 percent), lack of availability of labor (17 percent) and lack of other input availability (6 percent). Many agribusinesses are unable to pay the operational costs, sustain salaries or wages for workers, utility bills and rent,

⁴ *Ibid*, 2014

⁵ Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development Budget.

⁶ Ministry of Health. <https://www.health.go.ug/covid/>

⁷ <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/region/uganda>

⁸ Uganda COVID-19 Impact Monitoring. Report of High Frequency Phone Survey on COVID – 19, UBOS, 2021.



and extra costs for field operations among others. Opportunities for on-farm work have been impacted, and all these have had serious implications on household incomes. The demand for financial credit is high but recovery is difficult.

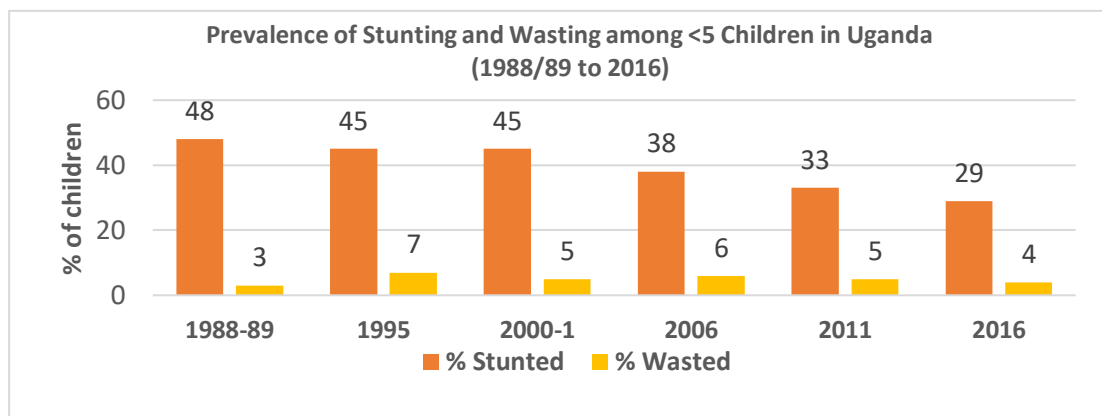
11. **Project context.** Albeit achieving significant progress to date, completion of the project implementation activities has been affected by COVID-19 in multiple ways, as described in the section on the rationale for AF and restructuring.
12. **To curb the outbreak of the virus in the country, the GOU activated public health emergency multisectoral Task Force** led by the Prime Minister and comprised of members from both public and private sectors at national and sub-national levels on March 18, 2020. Since then it has been implementing a number of pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical interventions including social distancing. This taskforce is charged with the responsibility of providing guidelines to the country and its people on COVID-19 pandemic management. To mitigate the impact of pandemic and support reopening of the socio-economic activities. The government developed COVID-19 Prevention and Control activities for various entities including the schools. The President of Uganda with support from the Cabinet has also been updating the country and communicating different measures put in place to combat the pandemic. The measures taken include: point of entry screening, active case finding/contact tracing, mass testing in high risk areas, isolation/quarantine of infected people, deferment of passenger travel across the internal borders, closure of all educational institutions, restriction of mass gatherings, and a two-months lockdown. To date, these measures have been largely successful in preventing widespread infections and deaths.
13. **The World Bank has provided support through the health and education sectors and the Uganda COVID-19 Economic Crisis and Recovery Development Policy Financing (P173906), a Development Policy Operation (DPO).** Under the health sector, the World Bank has provided a total of US\$30.2 million of which US\$ 27.5 million was drawn from the country's allocation under the World Bank's COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Program (SPRP) - Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) approved by the World Bank's Board on April 2, 2020 (Report No. PCBASIC0219761). Part of the MPA funds (US\$15 million) were used to replenish funds drawn from the Uganda Reproductive Maternal and Child Health Services Improvement Project (P155186) to activate a Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) on March 30, 2020. The remaining balance of US\$12.5 million was used to process a COVID specific project, the Uganda COVID-19 Response and Emergency Preparedness Project (P174041), which is co-financed through a grant of US\$2.7 million from the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility. The CERC provided early support to the national COVID response in terms of procurement of laboratory test commodities, Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), surveillance, screening at the points of entry, training of COVID diagnosis and treatment personnel across the country, risk communication and community engagement, and providing continuous support to national coordination structures (task force) at national and sub national level.
14. **A US\$14.7 million COVID-19 Response Education Project (P174033) under the Global Partnership for Education** was approved to facilitate remote learning and preparations for school



re-opening. In response to the Desert Locust invasion, the World Bank reallocated US\$1 million in the **Agriculture Cluster Development Program** (P145037) and approved a US\$48 million Emergency Desert Locust Response Project (P173702) in May 2020. The World Bank also provided US\$300 million Emergency COVID-19 Economic Crisis and Recovery Development Policy Financing (P173906), focusing both on response through expanding some safety nets and measures to cushion the impact on businesses, but also addressing longstanding reform issues, including increased debt transparency, improved targeting of agricultural subsidies and measures to address Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA).

15. **Human capital development in Uganda remains 'low' as per the 2019 Human Development Index (HDI), with it being ranked 159 out of 189 countries slightly up from the position of 161 in 2013, still underscoring the need to improve pro-poor policies in social sectors.** Under-nutrition is a critical element in this ranking because of its contributions to productivity losses from poor physical status, increased health care costs, and reduced cognitive functions and learning performance. Despite the progress in reducing stunting rates from 33 percent in 2011 to 29 percent by 2016 according to Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS, 2016), stunting as well as micronutrient deficiencies (particularly vitamin A and iron) are still higher than in neighboring countries with lower per capita income. Stunting is also higher in rural (36 percent) compared to urban (19 percent) areas with great regional variations. According to the latest Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) (UBOS and ICF⁹ 2018), 2.2 million children under 5 years (remains at 29 percent) suffer from stunting which becomes a significant concern for the policy makers in Uganda. Recognizing that nutrition interventions are essential investments in human infrastructure for long-term development, GOU began the implementation of this multisectoral nutrition project, which has been significantly contributing to the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP). The figure below shows the trends in malnutrition.

Figure 1: Trends in malnutrition in Uganda from 1988/89 to 2016



Source: Systematic Technical Review: Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project, April 2020

D. Summary of the project implementation record and results to date

⁹ International Classification of Functioning (ICF)



16. **The project has made significant progress towards achieving the PDO, exceeding targets of many of its IR indicators, and is rated as “Satisfactory” for both the Implementation Progress and progress toward achieving the PDO, as per the latest Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR) filed on June 26, 2021.** The project has disbursed US\$27.56 million representing 99.8 percent of the original grant amount as of June 26, 2021. From the disbursed funds, a total of US\$3.1 million is unutilized due to closure of schools during COVID-19 lockdown and is available for project activities during the proposed extension period. The project is on track to meet its PDO barring additional unknown impacts from COVID 19. There are no overdue Project audits or unaudited quarterly interim financial reports (IFRs). There have been no reports of fraud incidences in the project since its launch.
17. **As of June 2021, the key achievements are:** increased production and consumption of micronutrient rich (MNR) foods evidenced by 49.54 percent of children aged 6-23 months with increased dietary diversity as compared to project’s end target 50.49 percent by December 2021, 49.17 percent households reporting year-round production of at least three micronutrient rich crops as compared to project’s end target of 49.44 percent (Component 1); and increased utilization of community-based nutrition services of 55.13 percent by participating women in project areas as compared to project’s end target of 55 percent (Component-2). To date, the project has reached a total of 1.4 million direct project beneficiaries, including 617,240 women and 317,232 under-2-year-old children, through growth monitoring, nutrition education and promotion activities, exceeding the project target of 1.14 million. The project received the World Bank’s Sustainable Development Vice President’s Unit Award in FY19 for its strong and innovative results-based project monitoring approach using the geo-enabled Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) technology.
18. **Through behavioral change communication (BCC), the project has changed different social myths detrimental to nutrition outcomes (for example, vegetables are the rural poor’s food), with community members across the economic divide increasingly growing and/or eating more vegetables, contributing to their daily diet.** Additionally, incomes of lead farmers and parent group members have increased through multiplication (production) and sale of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) planting material (vines) and of other MNR crops and vegetables. Significant positive outcomes in school enrolment and retention, and attendance of school children have been observed and reported. This improved student attendance has been partially attributed to improved availability and access to nutritious foods from school demonstration gardens for the students, and to nutrition education fora for the parents’ groups in the community. In addition, there has been increased parental participation and interest in schools because of the project. Parental participation is key in learning and helps improve both school and student performance. The Ministry of Education has observed that accessing weekly IFA (iron and folic acid) tablets has reduced the dropout rate of primary school-going girls (10 – 15 years old) caused by the iron deficiency related illnesses. The immediate spillover effect beyond project design has also been reflected through the year-round production of MNR crops in community institutions linked to the schools, including health centers, Churches and Mosques. To date, the project has reached 18,884 key project actors such as community facilitators and 172,906 women through training on



sector specific nutrition aspects, project roles, and Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture.

19. **The recently completed Systematic Technical Review (STR) of the project showed that the project has achieved considerable success in addressing malnutrition and food security through the multisectoral approach.** The review reported that the project has attracted attention of different ministries and various stakeholders working on food security and nutrition in the country as a “successful case” of approaching the issues of malnutrition and food security with multisectoral approach. The STR also presented the achievement status highlighting the IR indicators that exceeded their end targets - school children receiving deworming medication exceeded target by 145 percent; girls receiving IFA supplementation exceeded by 160 percent; and children under 2 years of age being reached by growth monitoring and promotion in project areas exceeded the original end targets by 144 percent. Some agriculture indicators also exceeded their end-target numbers. For example, number of farmers accessing multiplied or produced micronutrient-rich seeds/planting materials exceeded the end target numbers by 117 percent. **The most critical factors that contributed to the project’s success according to the recent review are:** a) commitment from senior leadership to make the multisectoral approach work; b) project design giving equal emphasis on three key sectors (agriculture, education and health); c) clarification of the roles of each sector and unit, and frequent communication to ensure coordination; and d) flexibility in the project design to adapt to challenges as well as to promote innovation¹⁰.

Table-1: Summary of the status on key outcomes

Outcome indicator	Baseline	End line target	Current Status PY5	% of End target achieved
PDO-1: Percentage of households reporting year-round production of at least three micronutrient rich crops in project areas.	41.2	49.44	49.17	99.45
PDO-2: Percentage of children aged 6-23 months in households with minimum dietary diversity.	45.9	50.49	49.54	98.11
PDO-3: Percentage of women participating in community-based nutrition activities in project areas	36.4	55	55.13	100.24

The project is compliant with all legal covenants.

Project Management Status

20. **The Project Coordination Unit (PCU), adequately staffed with an experienced project coordinator and key relevant specialists is managing the project successfully.** The MAAIF has

¹⁰ Systematic Technical Review: Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project (P149286), World Bank, April 2020.



provided effective coordination of project implementation in close collaboration with the participating ministries of education, health, and local government under strong oversight of the respective Permanent Secretaries (PSs) and the Inter-Ministerial Project Steering Committee chaired by the PS of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).

21. **M&E status: The latest ISR (June 2021) maintained the rating of M&E under the parent project at Satisfactory, based on the progressive improvement reported.** Significant progress was made in the quality of project M&E performance through the deployment and use of geo-enabled M&E technology that enables improved accuracy in project data and reporting even under the COVID-19 pandemic situation. Sharing of lessons learned through various meetings during the pandemic, strengthening follow-up to achieve targets for IR indicators, and regularly using scorecards for districts' performance ranking, enabled taking informed and timely decision to improve management functions. The project team, including PCU, was encouraged to continue with all the best M&E practices, conduct quarterly data quality assessments, and continue to disseminate the project reports on results and lessons learned to ensure accountability
22. **Financial Management (FM) status: The FM arrangements under the parent project have been Satisfactory.** Accounting records have been well kept, planning and budgeting has been done properly, reports have been generated on time and in an acceptable format, and no IFRs are outstanding. Audits have been submitted in a timely manner within the due dates. Funds flow and disbursements have been satisfactory. The audit reports have been acceptable to the World Bank. The overall FM performance for the project for the past two years has been Satisfactory with a Substantial project FM risk rating.
23. **Procurement Management status: The procurement performance rating is satisfactory and the project procurement risk rating is moderate.** These ratings are based on an assessment, which showed that all planned procurement functions completed the stage of contracts' signing and most deliveries reached their required destination. The restrictions imposed on processing of procurement activities as a result of the COVID-19 led to revision of some planned timelines and specifically affected contract completion for the printing of IEC materials, purchase of the simple drip irrigation technology and an additional project vehicle, and the implementation of the end-line survey¹¹. Following the easing of restrictions, completion of all outstanding deliverables was on track. It was also evident that the project is using the World Bank's Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) system more diligently. Implementation of procurement activities at the National level was in accordance with World Bank and PPDA procedures while Community level procurement followed Community Procurement guidelines in accordance with the Project Implementation Manual (PIM). No procurement complaints were registered under the project.
24. **Environment and Social Management Status: As per the ISR of June 2021, UMFSNP has an overall environmental and social safeguard rating of 'Satisfactory' mainly attributable to the robust safeguards' management capacity currently in place at the MAAIF.** The project has been

¹¹ Contract also amended to align with extension in project closing date.



compliant with safeguard requirements in the past three consecutive years. It has managed project-related risks through the rigorous implementation of the provisions set out in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Pest Management Plan (PMP) which provide detailed guidance to be followed by PCU and MAAIF, its implementing partner ministries, and project beneficiaries to avoid, minimize and mitigate potential environmental risks caused by the project activities. To manage social risks, the project operationalized a Grievance Redress Management (GRM) System to receive, track and resolve complaints at different levels including schools/community and districts. A total of five complaints have been received and dealt with at the school and community levels. To date, the project closely follows the PIM that outlines project related roles and responsibilities, eligibility, and procedures related to the implementation and monitoring of the UMF SNP's nutrition services in compliance with the World Bank safeguard policies. Systematic reporting is rigorously observed, and quarterly reports are timely submitted to the World Bank for review and feedback. Following recommendations from the previous mission, the project completed refresher training in May 2021 to strengthen the capacity of District Environment Officers and Community Development Officers to implement provisions of the PMP by reducing health risks of pesticides through safer use of the products and technology improvements, and organized stakeholders' meeting to plan and adapt an iterative stakeholder engagement strategy throughout the project cycle to ensure structured information dissemination, facilitate stakeholder feedback and continue the good practices of existing project GRM in compliance with the ESMF. Notwithstanding, the recent ISR highlighted on applying the GRM monitoring tool to sustain and document the good progress and practices observed and capture any new social risks/impacts caused by COVID-19.

E. Lessons learned

25. **Key lessons learned from the project implementation that have a significant role to inform follow-on operations and AF activities include among others:** (i) a multisectoral approach provides an important and effective institutional framework for a successful community nutrition program, including a parent led school feeding program; (ii) active involvement of local government systems in project implementation from the beginning ensures effective project implementation and uptake of project results by intended beneficiaries; (iii) the primary school is potentially an important vehicle for delivery of community transformative nutrition and public health interventions; and (iv) continuous mobilization and training of community stakeholders and participation of parents in school gardens' demonstration activities improve learning and strengthen the transfer of knowledge and information between schools and communities, as well as transfer of project benefits to direct beneficiaries.

F. Rationale for Additional Financing and Project Restructuring

26. **The primary reason for the AF is to scale up project activities to address the COVID-19 impacts in the short and medium term, ensuring avoidance of disruptions, achievement of PDO and ensuring sustainability of project results.** The significant progress and achievements made by the project through 2019 were adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in multiple ways, making it uncertain that the project would achieve its targets within the limited time and available



resources.

27. **The resultant impacts of the pandemic on the UMFSNP beneficiaries** included: (i) decreased community-based nutrition services and activities including MNR crops production, organizing nutrition forum/sessions, and nutrition commodities distribution; (ii) a disproportionate enormous economic shock to farm smallholders and income reduction; (iii) delayed procurement of goods and services; and (iv) significant scaling down of capacity building activities including refresher training for the sectoral extension workers, monthly nutrition education sessions, inter-district knowledge sharing workshop, amongst others. These disruptions caused by COVID-19 did not only slowdown the accomplishment of activities to fully achieving the PDO but has the potential to reverse some gains if not addressed on time. Considering the need to sustain the strong results achieved so far by the project, and in response to a call for expression of interest for additional GAFSP grants, the GOU submitted a formal application for an additional grant to fully accomplish the planned activities, deepen the project's achievements, and strengthen the short- and medium-term responses to the impacts of COVID-19. The GAFSP Steering Committee (SC) approved the additional financing grant application for US\$7.0 million with an extension of the project closing date to December 31, 2022 to enable implementation of planned activities to be financed by additional grants.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Summary of Proposed Changes

28. **The proposed restructuring would accommodate some changes to accomplish planned activities with additional funding, deepen the Project's achievement of the PDOs, and ensure sustainability of the results achieved to date.** Specifically, the key changes include the following: (i) an allocation of additional funds across components; (ii) revision in seven IR indicator targets and addition of four new IR indicators reflecting the scaled up activities; and (iii) extension of the project closing date from December 15, 2021 to December 31, 2022 to provide adequate time to implement the proposed and current activities, as required to address the delays and changes as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
29. **Project Development Objective: The Project Development Objective will remain the same, as the AF is going to finance scaling up of existing activities.** Furthermore, additional activities proposed under the AF are fully consistent with the PDO. The project seeks to achieve its development objective by increasing the production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and utilization of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households in project areas.
30. **AF Activities:** Aligned with the WBG COVID-19 Crisis Response Approach Paper (June 2020), the proposed AF will sustain gains through mitigating risks associated with the impacts of COVID-19 on the project activities through escalating the delivery of multisectoral food security and nutrition services, especially to women and children under-2 in Uganda. Specifically, the proposed additional grant will finance: (i) water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities, relevant WASH training, and promotion for increased consumption of fruits/vegetables/MNR foods to contribute



to fight against the impact of COVID-19; (ii) nutrition improving activities through Nutrition Sensitive Saving schemes¹² for farmers; and (iii) quality-assured MNR seed/planting material multiplication, value addition, marketing and distribution activities. These activities have been selected to be scaled-up by being informed of the relevant indicators' target achievement trends, as mentioned above in the section-D. Those activities are very relevant and important for the sustainability of the project outcomes, and the project has already clear plans to roll them out immediately. The AF will provide immediate and seamless support to the original 15 districts (currently calculated as 23 districts as split as mentioned in section-I), 1,500 UPE schools and communities implement the COVID-19 response activities, alongside the on-going project activities, thus increasing access to emergency finance for UMFSNP beneficiaries. The theory of change detailing impact pathways of the project activities is provided in Annex-3. The activities to be supported with the AF under each of the components are described below and in Annex-2:

- a. **Component 1: Delivery of multisectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels. The AF will build on existing approaches to expand the delivery of multisectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels.** This will promote sustainability of project outcomes in participating project districts. Specifically, the activities include:
 - (i) WASH interventions will be scaled up both in the communities and schools to intensify 'new normal' sanitation practices especially as the schools gradually reopen. These activities including procurement of WASH facilities, media campaigns, printing of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials for WASH **will improve the awareness and capacity of the communities on COVID-19 situation and reduce the risk of infection in group meetings and schools.**
 - (ii) Increase coverage of community level MNR crops production and consumption to strengthen immunity through producing OFSP, Iron Rich Beans (IRB), fruits and vegetables, and intensifying 'nutrition campaigns' about their consumption that has strong linkage to immune system development among project beneficiaries. **This will facilitate improved multiplication and adoption rates of the MNR crops among community members.**
 - (iii) Provide financial support to the project's organized community groups (for example, lead farmers, parent groups, and so on) to enhance their livelihoods through income generating activities and strengthening their skills and capacities for the same. These will include saving schemes for nutrition related interventions, and inputs packages (planting materials) for MNR crop production, which requires advanced funds to strengthen the activities. Most of the parent groups have already been involved in savings activities on their own as a sustainability strategy and have been registered at the sub-county that links them with legal entities which is easy to supervise. The AF will streamline these groups to fit in the project's savings modalities following a simplified guideline to be provided by MAAIF. **This will enhance the capacity of**

¹² These are savings schemes initiated by parent groups for their own internal resource mobilization from which members borrow limited amounts of cash to meet demands for purchase or production of nutrition products.



farmers to afford inputs and therefore increased productivity, production, and consumption.

- (iv) Expand nutrition commodity-specific interventions, especially IFA supplementation to adolescent girls in schools **to meet huge demand to fight against micronutrient deficiency in the project areas.** This was a new, much needed, and highly appreciated intervention in Uganda under the parent project, which has been affected by the COVID-19 lockdown.
- (v) Conduct annual **nutrition assessments of school going children to inform the stakeholders about the impact of IFA on the recipients and therefore inform future interventions.** These aforesaid approaches are currently being implemented in a limited way in the project districts, through the schools, and by the community groups. Based on the positive experience with the approaches and project outcomes reported to date through the geo-enabled M&E system, especially in terms of strengthening and deepening the project outcomes, these activities would now be scaled-up within the project with the additional grant support.

b. **Component 2: Strengthening capacity to deliver nutrition interventions. The AF will finance nutrition interventions** and training for the same especially to the women beneficiaries. The planned activities under this component will be carried out in accordance with national guidelines of the prevention and control on COVID-19. The major support will be provided to:

- (i) **Strengthen seed systems for multiplication of MNR crops, developing value-chains including strengthening market linkages, and capacity building of organized community groups (including women and youths) to intensify value addition for bio-fortified crop varieties to boost incomes and improve the quality of the food products.** The capacity building will involve other key actors like PGs, LFs, LMs, VHTs as well as school and health facilities. Post-harvest handling including food preservation will be emphasized, which will improve the quality of the food, improve farmers' incomes, and promote product diversification. The capacity enhancement in this regard will focus on two interventions: Saving schemes (for example, record keeping, simple accounting, leadership needs to be addressed to make them more effective and efficient); and Quality assurance of multiplication of MNR crops (for example, good multiplication practices to achieve and maintain quality of planting materials). Specifications for such local seed multiplication centers exist in MAAIF, and quality assurance will be done through its department of Crop Inspection and Certification by building 'certified agribusiness groups/centers' that deal in quality and quality assured agricultural inputs. Earlier, the quality assurance of the multiplication practices was being done through another project ACDP (Agriculture Cluster Development Project, P145037). With enhanced skills and capacity of this project's community groups in this aspect, this activity will be done by the skilled groups and be overseen by trained subject matter specialists from the district



production departments, thus making the project self-sufficient without depending on other project and reducing time.

- (ii) **Develop advocacy and a BCC strategy to support increased uptake and adoption of project technologies at national, district and community levels.** This will also include strengthening and sensitization of nutrition related school clubs, organizing nationwide pupils' competition - 'Nutrition Olympiad' involving school children, and music dance & drama as a channel to disseminate recommended nutrition messages.
- (iii) **Strengthen community demonstration activities mostly affected by COVID including community mobilization, nutrition forum, cookery demonstrations, growth monitoring and promotion (GMP), and WASH training.** These will increase participation of community people in project activities, which will finally lead to increased adoption of nutrition interventions.

- c. **Component 3: Project management, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge generation.** To strengthen project management, M&E, and knowledge generation, the AF will support a National Policy Dialogue for nutrition knowledge dissemination and development of a sustainability strategy for UMFSNP; scaling up of COVID-19 compliant supportive supervision and M&E to catch up with lost space; and, monitoring service delivery and client follow-up through geo-enabled Management Information System (MIS). These activities will be coordinated by the PCU in MAAIF and overseen by the Inter-Ministerial Project Implementation Committee.

- 31. **Component-wise resource allocation:** This will reflect allocation of additional funds across components to reflect the expenditures for the planned activities to be funded with the proposed AF. Detail resource allocation plan/budget by component is provided in Annex-1.

**Table-2: Project Cost by Component**

Component Name	Current Allocation US\$ (million)	AF Allocation US\$ (million)	Total budget US\$ (million)
Component-1: Delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels	17.8	4.00	21.80
Component-2: Strengthening capacity to deliver nutrition interventions relevant to this project	5.20	1.77	6.97
Component-3: Project management, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge generation	4.64	1.23	5.87
Total	27.64	7.00	34.64

32. **To mitigate the COVID-19 impacts on project interventions and achievement of the PDO, the multisectoral activities would integrate and deliver health, agriculture and education sector interventions to promote and ensure short-term changes in nutrition behaviors and practices known to contribute to reduction of stunting in the medium- and long-term.** The proposed measures will have longer term impacts by increasing the adoption rates of project interventions and consumption of MNR foods to strengthen immunity; uphold new-normal behavior, for example, sanitation practices, social distancing, and so on; changing cultural mindsets; and therefore reducing malnutrition among the target groups.
33. **The Ministries namely MAAIF (Lead Ministry), MOH, MOES, and MOLG will continue to implement the project through 1500 UPE schools located in the original project districts with high stunting burden and low dietary diversity score.** The project will continue to use existing Government structures such as districts, sub-counties, schools and health facilities and also strengthen its synergies with other projects including the on-going Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP), which provide agricultural inputs to farmers, and the planned climate smart agriculture (CSA) project. The project will also engage Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), for example, SNV Netherlands Development Organization in some districts for community mobilization and effective operationalization of Districts Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCC) to strengthen monitoring and expedite the implementation.
34. **The planned activities under the proposed additional grant are fully aligned with the ongoing project interventions,** and will help retain and ultimately improve high-impact nutrition behaviors and practices known to contribute to reduction of stunting and underweight in children under-2 years old in the medium- term.
35. In addition to the parent project’s target of 1.14 million project beneficiaries, the additional funding is expected to benefit 0.55 million more people. By the new closing date, the project will be expected to reach 1.69 million primary beneficiaries, in total [Women- 0.71 million; Children under-2 years old- 0.44 million; and people in households of Lead Farmers and Parent Groups- 0.54million].



36. **Disbursement Estimates:** The disbursement estimates have been updated based on the updated implementation schedule.

B. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

37. **The PCU housed in MAAIF, will continue to coordinate the implementation of the project, as defined in the original project.** The PCU will continue to retain the fiduciary and safeguard responsibilities for all activities under the project. All activity plans will be formulated, appraised, and approved as part of the annual work plan review. The PCU will disburse funds to all implementation levels and will also monitor implementation and be responsible for fiduciary oversight to ensure that the funds are utilized for the approved activities. At District level the Chief Administrative Officer and the three District Line Directorates (agriculture, education, and health) are responsible for all project activities within their jurisdiction. The District Nutrition Coordination Committee (DNCC), with the District Nutrition Coordinator (DNC) as principal focal point, will continue to oversee the District Nutrition Action Plan (DNAP), which is included in the five-year rolling District Development Plan. The Project Focal Points from the agriculture, education and health Directorates will continue to meet regularly with the DNC and provide activity and fiduciary reports. The Primary School Nutrition Action Plan will continue to be implemented by the primary school leadership, PGs and LFs. The existing community groups will continue to carry out nutrition agricultural, health, and improved nutrition behavioral practices, which are promoted by the project, organized around VHTs and LFs. To ensure that the AF activities are effectively implemented, MAAIF is to recruit an Assistant Accountant, Communication Officer, and an Assistant M&E officer under the PCU on a competitive basis and will also ensure that appropriate staffing arrangements are maintained throughout the life of the Project. The PCU will also ensure that the community level structures and implementation of the project are well aligned with the government directives about Parish Development Model.

38. **The M&E functions will continue to be the responsibility of the PCU, as defined in the original project.** The geo-enabled monitoring and supervision (GEMS) approach of project monitoring, which has been employed by the project long before the COVID disruptions will also continue to be one of the tools for monitoring implementation. The PIM will be updated to reflect all changes related to the AF and restructuring before the effectiveness of the AF.

III. KEY RISKS

39. **The overall project risk rating is revised to Substantial. This is in view of the uncertainties and unknowns posed by the COVID -19 pandemic.** The other risk categories and assessments for the original project remain valid and are applicable to the AF.

40. **Political and Governance risks are substantial.** The success of the project has to a large extent been due to the coordinating power of the Office of the Prime Minister. Any changes to this arrangement by the newly elected government could create an implementation challenge. Further, the division of districts into small units poses a governance and capacity risk. To mitigate the governance risks, including fraud and corruption in the course of project implementation, the



project will continue to: i) provide technical assistance to support better accountability, accuracy and timeliness of financial reporting especially at the district and school levels; ii) improve procurement and financial management processes, as needed, and iii) deepen the deployment of GEMS technology and continued involvement of sub-counties and district staff primary schools and communities.

41. **The Institutional Capacity¹³ for implementation and sustainability risk is Substantial.** Sufficient institutional capacity has been developed at all levels of implementation. The splitting of districts to form new ones is of concern in ensuring adequate numbers of critical, trained personnel at district, and sub-county levels. Continued training will be needed in a case-by-case basis. Despite the largely adequate institutional capacity, the project is likely to face challenges in achieving the PDO due to the risk of new waves of COVID-19 arising from the new variants coupled with the slow uptake of vaccines. The impact of COVID is mostly on institutional capacity, which basically overshadows the existing high implementation capacity. The last one year when very little could be implemented also demonstrates this risk. Waves of increased burden of the pandemic will continue to necessitate public health measures that may disrupt socio-economic activities, project activities and work programs and further weaken the ability of the country to sustain promising initiatives such as the UMFSNP.
42. **The Stakeholders' risk is substantial.** There is commitment from the multiple stakeholders at sectoral, district and community levels. Coordination at national level under the Office of the Prime Minister remains critical, and continued support and encouragement from leadership remains important, especially for multiple stakeholder participation.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Economic and Financial Analysis

43. **The AF activities have been appraised for economic and technical viability.** Implementation and institutional arrangements will not change from the existing ones under the parent project. No new fiduciary arrangements are sought. Finally, no changes in the project's safeguard category are envisioned, and no new safeguard policies are triggered. The following presents an update of the economic analysis:
44. **The benefits to households from this project arise from projected improvements in human capital associated with improved nutritional status rather than economic benefits per se.** Nutrition improvements are expected to result from increased production and consumption of micronutrient rich foods and increased use of community-based nutrition services. It is estimated that 15 percent of child mortality in Uganda is caused by malnutrition¹⁴. Therefore, continuity of the project with Additional Financing will contribute to saving lives.

¹³ The risk rating for institutional capacity and sustainability as per the current SORT guidance includes COVID-19 disruptions.

¹⁴ OPM and FANTA, 2014



45. **Studies on the implications of COVID-19 on household food security show that there has been significant reduction in household dietary diversity¹⁵, which is a key contributor to micronutrient deficiencies.** However, on a positive side, farming households that constitute a large part of the UMFSNP beneficiaries were significantly less affected by COVID on both food security and dietary diversity outcomes. Continued supports for crop diversification into more valuable and nutritious food items are expected to generate economic benefits for these households.
46. **Malnutrition's economic costs for Uganda are substantial.** At the macroeconomic level, the total economic loss is estimated at 1.8 trillion Uganda Shillings (UGX), which is equivalent to 5.5 percent of the GDP in 2009. Health cost of under-nutrition is estimated at 525 billion UGX with 87 percent of costs borne by families and the remaining 13 percent by the health system. With respect to the impact on education, 7.3 percent of all grade repetition cases in 2009 are estimated to be associated to the higher risk of stunting. Cost of grade repetitions associated with stunting is 19.6 billion UGX or 1.8 percent of the total national investment in education¹⁶. Other estimates¹⁷ show that investing in nutrition would lead to economic gains through increased productivity exceeding 4.3 trillion Ugandan Shillings (US\$1.7 billion) by 2025. At the individual level, the productivity losses¹⁸ are estimated at more than 66 percent of lifetime earnings, based on direct estimates of the impact of stunting in early life on later life outcomes
47. **The Benefit-Cost Analysis also revealed a high internal rate of return of 24 percent and an annual contribution to GDP of US\$85 million.** The annual increase in GDP attributable to scaling up high impact interventions was calculated based on the estimates of future benefits. Although the benefits occur several years after the investment, it is assumed that these benefits serve as an approximation of the present value of economic productivity lost each year as a result of mortality and morbidity that would otherwise be prevented by scaling up interventions. Values were taken from a year in which all beneficiaries have reached productive age.
48. **The interventions included in this project do not fall within the purview of the private sector and therefore public sector action is required to demonstrate the benefits to be derived.** In addition to economic and health benefits, the project will also contribute to enhancing agricultural production and productivity through strengthened institutions. The project will contribute to addressing gender issues in the agriculture sector, as the proposed activities are focused on improving and diversifying household food production of smallholder farms which are traditionally controlled by women, through increasing access to agricultural inputs and extension services and promoting use of labor-saving technologies. The World Bank's engagement provides global technical knowledge and assists the Government with complementary financing.

B. Technical

¹⁵ Kansime, M. K., Tambo, J. A., Mugambi, I., Bundi, M., Kara, A. and Owuor, C. (2021), "COVID-19 implications on household income and food security in Kenya and Uganda: Findings from a rapid assessment", World Development, vol. 137: 1-10.

¹⁶ Cost of Hunger in Uganda 2013

¹⁷ Investing in nutrition, OPM, 2017

¹⁸ Productivity losses, Hoddinott et al, 2011



49. **The AF and this third restructuring of the project do not significantly alter the technical design of the project.** The original project has been under implementation for over five years. Technical viability remains largely unchanged, relevant and adequate for its investments, including the COVID-19 responsive activities, which this AF supports.
50. **The project supports various interventions aimed at increasing the production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and utilization of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households in project areas.** The following project components are being implemented in 1,500 primary schools from the original 15 project districts (currently split into 23 districts, as mentioned above) with the highest levels of stunting and lowest dietary diversity among children aged 6 to 23 months: (i) delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels, (ii) strengthening capacity to deliver nutrition interventions; and (iii) project management, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge generation.
51. **Major interventions pursued include community sensitization and continued strengthening of community-based institutions; enhancing nutrition services delivered through primary schools, lead farmers and parent groups; agriculture support for school-based nutrition services; and strengthening nutrition services through Village Health Teams.** Capacity building interventions include national and district level sensitization of stakeholders, and development and delivery of training at different levels (national, district, sub-county, community) on nutrition. The project design, sites and implementation arrangements were informed by evidence and good practices recommended by global movements such as the Scaling Up Nutrition, relevant government of Uganda agencies and similar World Bank supported projects across the world. The project would maintain its focus on service delivery and capacity strengthening at district, primary school, and community level component-wise activities as per the parent project design, along with some additional activities that were recommended by the project stakeholders to address the COVID-19 impacts.
52. **Key evidence and lessons incorporated in the project design included the need for strong multisectoral implementation arrangements, strengthening local ownership through local government and community ownership, capacity building for the various duty bearers, and active support for technology transfers.** The recent technical review of the project and view from stakeholders indicates that the project is being satisfactorily implemented and the design is still relevant. The proposed additional financing seeks to sustain implementation of the current project interventions. In addition, it seeks to support deepening/scale up for the following activities: (i) community awareness on importance of fighting COVID-19 through sufficient WASH activities, relevant training, consumption of fruits/vegetables/ MNR foods; (ii) generation of income for continuation of nutrition improving activities through Nutrition Sensitive Saving schemes; and, (iii) establishment of certified multiplication centers for micronutrient rich crops to ensure availability of seed/planting material production, value addition, marketing and distribution. These interventions are not only relevant but also critical in sustaining progress towards the project development objectives while ensuring COVID-19 safety in the participating institutions, and community groups.



C. Financial Management

53. **The project will leverage the strong FM arrangements of the current operation.** There will be no change in the existing FM arrangements including funds flow and disbursement arrangements established and used for the current operation. Based on supervision missions of the current project being implemented by four ministries of the GOU, reviews of financial statements and annual audit reports, the FM arrangements are adequate and satisfactory and acceptable to the World Bank. The good FM practices include: efficient record keeping of accounting, effective planning and budgeting, generating timely reports in an acceptable format, submitting audit reports within due dates, no outstanding IFRs, and satisfactory funds flow and disbursements.
54. **The AF in the amount of US\$7.0 million would be disbursed over an 18 month-period.** The AF would be disbursed through a new grant number, TFOB6111, into the same United States dollar designated account (DA).
55. **The project will use report-based disbursements through the submission of quarterly unaudited Interim Financial Report (IFRs) on the sources and uses of project funds.** A forecast of the first six-month expenditures will form the basis for the initial withdrawal of funds from the Grant, and subsequent withdrawals will equally be based on six months cash requirements. The project will follow a cash basis of accounting and financial reporting and will submit, within 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter, a quarterly IFR of the project. The annual audited financial statements of the project shall be submitted to the World Bank within six months after the end of the GOU's fiscal year. The external auditors will conduct annual audits of the project financial statements based on agreed terms of reference with the World Bank.

D. Procurement

56. **Procurement arrangements under the AF will be carried out following the World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers (Procurement Regulations), dated July 1, 2016, Revised November 2017, August 2018 and November 2020, Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants' dated October 15, 2006 and revised in January 2011; and the provisions stipulated in the Legal Agreements.** Processing of all procurement activities will be done in STEP. A Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) has been prepared and includes the six months Procurement Plan (PP).
57. **The procurement assessment conducted under the original project identified mitigation measures, which have largely been implemented.** The AF will use the existing Project procurement arrangements. The relevant staff has adequate experience in managing procurements under the World Bank funded projects following the Procurement Guidelines. Implementation of procurements under the AF will follow the Regulations and staff will be brought up to speed with the key changes. The Procurement Specialist will continue with coordination of procurements, guide and oversee community procurements. The planned



procurements are few, not complex, of relatively low value and similar to those processed under the original project and no major challenges are expected. The Procurement risk rating is Moderate.

E. Safeguards: (Environment and Social)

58. **The proposed AF will leverage UMFSNP's existing social and environmental safeguards (currently rated 'Satisfactory') without changing the project's risk profile (currently rated 'Moderate').** As mentioned above, the AF will support the pandemic response activities, including time sensitive activities delayed by COVID-19 lockdown. The AF activities are for scale-up and will build on or expand on the original activities such as group savings for lending to the project's community level key actors (for example, parent group members, lead farmers, and so on) to purchase planting materials, and boost livelihoods through income generation. They will not include any activities that are different from the original project activities. Specifically, for UMFSNP AF, day-to-day project-wide implementation will be under the aegis of a dedicated PCU, which reports regularly to the MAAIF Permanent Secretary including on Safeguards risks management. Throughout the years the lead implementing ministry, MAAIF has acquired considerable technical and human safeguards capacity, having recently strengthened its workforce by hiring two trained staff (one Environmental and one Social Development specialist) to handle all safeguard issues, specifically to improve monitoring and reporting of safeguards compliance. Simultaneously, the World Bank has also strengthened its supervision role using a handholding approach, which consists of thematic clinics and monthly meetings on key underlying safeguards matters. As a result, MAAIF has since updated its reporting formats and monitoring checklists to cater for climate change, COVID-19 and SEA/SH issues, which were deemed satisfactory by the World Bank.
59. **UMFSNP Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM); Citizen engagement and stakeholder consultations.** Consistent with best practice in designing project and developing ESMFs, consultations were held during field visits with the key stakeholders and institutions including: MAAIF, MOH, MOES, MOLG, National Agriculture Advisory Services (NAADS), National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), Uganda Coffee Development Authority, Local Government Officials in Namutumba, Kasese and Yumbe Districts. This was to ensure that the additional funding addressed existing challenges as captured on the ground. The project will continue to support citizen/stakeholders engagement activities initiated under the original project, including among others: (a) participatory and multisectoral design approach for investments; (b) community awareness campaigns on food & nutrition (F&N) security guidelines including safety nets in response to COVID (Component 2); and (c) re-enforcing the GRM established at the community, primary schools and district levels as well as the project level and monitoring the status of resolution of grievances. The AF will follow the GRM established under the parent project and stated in the ESMF, and also will support the review of the stakeholder consultation or communication strategy developed under the parent project and make it more operational.

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS



60. **Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS).** The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org



VI. SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

	Changed	Not Changed
Results Framework	✓	
Components and Cost	✓	
Loan Closing Date(s)	✓	
Disbursements Arrangements	✓	
Implementing Agency		✓
Project's Development Objectives		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
Safeguard Policies Triggered		✓
EA category		✓
Legal Covenants		✓
Institutional Arrangements		✓
Financial Management		✓
Procurement		✓
Implementation Schedule		✓
Other Change(s)		✓

VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S)

COMPONENTS

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
Delivery of multisectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels	17.80		Delivery of multisectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels	17.80



Strengthening capacity to deliver nutrition interventions	5.20		Strengthening capacity to deliver nutrition interventions	5.20
Project management, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge generation	4.64		Project management, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge generation	4.64
TOTAL	27.64			27.64

LOAN CLOSING DATE(S)

Ln/Cr/Tf	Status	Original Closing	Current Closing(s)	Proposed Closing	Proposed Deadline for Withdrawal Applications
TF-18896	Effective	31-Dec-2019	15-Dec-2021	30-Dec-2022	30-Apr-2023

DISBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Change in Disbursement Arrangements

Yes

Expected Disbursements (in US\$)

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2015	0.00	0.00
2016	0.00	0.00
2017	0.00	0.00
2018	0.00	0.00
2019	0.00	0.00
2020	0.00	0.00
2021	4,274,404.00	4,274,404.00

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● Substantial	● Substantial



Macroeconomic	● Moderate	● Moderate
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Moderate	● Moderate
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Low	● Low
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Moderate	● Substantial
Fiduciary	● Moderate	● Moderate
Environment and Social	● Moderate	● Moderate
Stakeholders	● Substantial	● Substantial
Other	● Substantial	● Moderate
Overall	● Moderate	● Substantial

LEGAL COVENANTS – Additional Financing - Uganda Multisectoral Food Security Nutrition Project (P176878)

Sections and Description

No information available

Conditions

VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING

61. **Revised Results Framework.** The RF has been updated to reflect the additional activities to be financed through the additional resources under the AF. Revisions in the RF that includes addition of four new IR indicators and revision of seven IR targets will reflect the additional activities related to COVID-19 response and outcome linked to the PDO. In line with this, the results monitoring framework developed for the new four indicators have been described in Annex-4.



Results Framework

COUNTRY: Uganda

Additional Financing - Uganda Multisectoral Food Security Nutrition Project

Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and utilization of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households in project areas.

Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Increase production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods			
Percentage of children aged 6-23 months in households with minimum dietary diversity (Percentage)		45.90	50.49
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Percentage of households reporting year-round production of at least three micronutrient rich crops in project areas (Percentage)		41.20	49.44
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Increase utilization of community-based nutrition services			
Percentage of women participating in community-based nutrition activities in project areas (Percentage)		36.40	55.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			



Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Delivery of Multi-sectoral nutritional services at primary school and community levels			
Number of under-2 children reached for Growth Monitoring and Promotion in project areas (Number)		40,500.00	344,905.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number increase in farmers accessing multiplied or produced micronutrient rich seed/planting materials in project areas (Number)		0.00	189,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number of girls (primary 4 and above) receiving weekly iron folic acid supplements through primary schools in project areas (Number)		0.00	216,396.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number increase in the quantity of seed/planting materials of selected micronutrient rich crops multiplied or produced by lead farmers in project areas (Number)		0.00	105,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number of people receiving improved nutrition services (disaggregated by gender and age) in project areas (Number)		177,460.00	701,748.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number of WASH demonstration facilities compliant with COVID requirements established and operationalized at community and schools (Number)		0.00	4,500.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
<i>Action: This indicator is New</i>			
Number of households consuming fruits/vegetables/ Micro Nutrient Rich porridge (MNR) at least three times a week (Number)		93,000.00	139,500.00
<i>Action: This indicator is New</i>			
Number of people receiving loans disbursed under Nutrition Sensitive Saving schemes (disaggregated by gender) (Number)		0.00	15,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator is New</i>			
Strengthening capacity to deliver nutrition interventions relevant to this project			
Number of cooking demonstrations carried out at community level (Number)		0.00	30,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number of women trained in nutrition sensitive agriculture through PGs in project areas (Number)		0.00	230,468.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number of primary schools offering a package of nutrition demonstration activities in project areas (Number)		0.00	1,500.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number of parent groups (PGs) established and functional (Number)		0.00	3,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Number of local seed multiplication centers for micronutrient rich crops established and operationalized (Number)		0.00	30.00
<i>Action: This indicator is New</i>			
Project management, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge generation			
Number of meetings of the project Interministerial Implementation Committee (Number)		0.00	26.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number of primary school children receiving deworming tablets through primary schools in project areas (Number)		39,906.00	1,809,887.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Percentage of children aged 6-23 months in households with minimum dietary diversity			Participatory monitoring and line ministry reports; Baseline, midline, endline surveys		Annually



Percentage of households reporting year-round production of at least three micronutrient rich crops in project areas			Participatory monitoring and line ministry reports; Baseline, midline, endline surveys		Annually
Percentage of women participating in community-based nutrition activities in project areas			Participatory monitoring and line ministry reports; Baseline, midline, endline surveys		Annually

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Number of under-2 children reached for Growth Monitoring and Promotion in project areas					
Number increase in farmers accessing multiplied or produced micronutrient rich seed/planting materials in project areas			Participatory monitoring and MAAIF reports		Annually



Number of girls (primary 4 and above) receiving weekly iron folic acid supplements through primary schools in project areas					
Number increase in the quantity of seed/planting materials of selected micronutrient rich crops multiplied or produced by lead farmers in project areas			Participatory monitoring and MAAIF reports		Annually
Number of people receiving improved nutrition services (disaggregated by gender and age) in project areas			Participatory monitoring and MOES reports		Annually
Number of WASH demonstration facilities compliant with COVID requirements established and operationalized at community and schools					
Number of households consuming fruits/vegetables/ Micro Nutrient Rich porridge (MNR) at least three times a week					
Number of people receiving loans disbursed under Nutrition Sensitive Saving schemes (disaggregated by gender)					
Number of cooking demonstrations carried out at community level					
Number of women trained in nutrition sensitive agriculture through PGs in project areas			MOES reports		Annually
Number of primary schools offering a package of nutrition demonstration activities in project areas			Participatory monitoring and MOH		Annually



			reports		
Number of parent groups (PGs) established and functional			Participatory monitoring and MOH reports		Annually
Number of local seed multiplication centers for micronutrient rich crops established and operationalized					
Number of meetings of the project Interministerial Implementation Committee					
Number of primary school children receiving deworming tablets through primary schools in project areas			Participatory monitoring and MOES reports		Annually



ANNEX 1- MATRIX OF PROPOSED RESOURCE ALLOCATION TO PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Components	Activities	Original Budget (US\$) December 2020, Disbursed	Additional Funding (US\$) (Year 2021-2022) Allocation plan	Total Budget (US\$)
	Sub-component activities			
1. Delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels	Sub-component 1.1: Community sensitization and establishment/ strengthening of community-based institutions to mobilize and sensitize the community.	1,484,190	700,000	21,84,190
	Sub-component 1.2: Enhancing nutrition services delivered through primary schools, PGs and LF.s	13,000,000	1,431,000	14,431,000
	Sub-component 1.3: Agriculture support for school-based nutrition services.	922,842	1,109,456	2,032,298
	Sub-component 1.4: Strengthened nutrition services through VHTs and HCII level.	2,370,569	762,157	3,132,726
2. Strengthening capacity to deliver nutrition interventions	Sub-component 2.1: Training to equip extension agents, and school-and community-workers.	5,100,926	1,631,100	6,732,026
	Sub-component 2.2: Supportive supervision and monitoring of nutrition activities at district level and below.	100,000	136,216	236,216
3. Project management, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge generation	Sub-component 3.1: Project Management and coordination.	3,457,746	782,241	4,239,987
	Sub-component 3.2: Project Evaluation and Knowledge creation.	1,203,727	447,830	1,651,557
TOTAL BUDGET		27,640,000	7,000,000	34,640,000



ANNEX 2: WORKPLAN: ADDITIONAL KEY ACTIVITIES TO ADDRESS COVID-19 IMPACTS, AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Proposed activities to address COVID-19 affected interventions	Expected outcome	Linkage with PDO/IR of UMFSNP	Timelines (Upon approval for AF)	Justification for funding needs	Additional Funding needs (US\$) million
Component-1: Delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels (US\$4.0 million)					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scaling up WASH interventions at community and school levels. 2. Rehabilitation of existing school demonstration gardens. 3. Building community care groups for school gardens (60 percent of them are women). 4. Developing competitive platform for MNR crop production and consumption linking students, teachers, parents, extension workers, lead farmers, and lead mothers of the community. 5. Establishment of school seed banks. 	<p>-1500 school gardens are operational, and WASH facilities procured and established.</p> <p>-Sustainability strategy for school gardens developed.</p> <p>-A competitive advantage framework developed and followed-up.</p> <p>-Student MNR farmer / 'nutrition champion' identified for each school.</p>	PDO 1 and 2 IR4, 5	2 years	<p>Schools have been closed for a longtime due to COVID situation and many schools are struggling to keep the gardens afloat.</p> <p>Currently there is little emphasis in developing younger farmer groups in the school but this would be a starting point and especially during COVID time when the students are at home to assist elder siblings and parents.</p>	1.0



<p>6. Increasing coverage of community level production interventions of OFSP, IRB, fruits and vegetables and intensifying 'nutrition campaigns' about their consumption.</p> <p>7. Having majority of community group members replicating the lead farmers' technology e.g. nutrition sensitive agriculture, CSA, and so on.</p>	<p>-Each lead farmer has an official agreed plan on technology transfer to other member in the group.</p>	<p>PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5 and 11</p>	<p>2 years</p>	<p>As the project comes to the end, sustainability calls for intensified community adoption campaigns and establishment of self-financing will add value to the community economy and to develop SMEs.</p> <p>Supply of quality seed is a key challenge to produce MNR crops.</p>	<p>0.7</p>
<p>8. Providing Support to the project's organized community groups (for example, lead farmers, parents group, and so on) to boost their livelihoods through income generating activities. These will include saving schemes for nutrition related interventions, and input package (planting materials) for MNR crop production.</p>	<p>-Ensured Sustainability of MNR production by the farming community; -Saving groups developed for each school MNR farming community; -Improved incomes of MNR farming communities</p>	<p>PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5</p>	<p>2 years</p>	<p>This will improve livelihoods of farming communities and fosters sustainability of project interventions.</p>	<p>0.3</p>
<p>9. Strengthening seed systems for multiplication of MNR crops, including establishing community based viable seed banks as part of the sustainability strategy for MNR production.</p>	<p>-Certified community seed multiplying center (s) developed for each school community</p>	<p>PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5</p>	<p>2 years</p>	<p>There is need for availing seed and planting materials closer to the farmers. This improves adoption and multiplication of planting materials.</p>	<p>1.0</p>



<p>10. Intensifying promotion of climate smart technologies in the community & associated school gardens.</p>	<p>-Increased community adoption of MNR crops.</p>	<p>PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5</p>	<p>2 years</p>	<p>This mitigates the effects of climate change which has become a danger for production.</p>	<p>0.2</p>
<p>11. Supporting schools to replicate production of MNR crops beyond the demonstration gardens using a subsidy-based approach. 12. Enhancing supportive supervision and capacity building orientation.</p>	<p>-Increased production of MNR foods and availability of planting materials to catchment communities.</p>	<p>PDO 1, 2, 3 IR 4 and 5</p>	<p>2 years</p>	<p>School activities have been closed for prolonged periods and these interventions have been adversely affected.</p>	<p>0.3</p>
<p>13. Expanding nutrition commodity-specific intervention, especially providing IFA supplementation to adolescent girls and deworming tablets in schools. 14. Carrying out annual nutrition assessment.</p>	<p>-Reduced Anemia among girls of reproductive age. -Improved school retention of adolescent girls.</p>	<p>IR 7 and 8</p>	<p>2 years</p>	<p>Due to closure of schools, administration of IFA and deworming activities have been postponed.</p>	<p>0.5</p>
<p>Component-2: Strengthening capacity to deliver proposed nutrition interventions relevant to this project (US\$1.77 million)</p>					
<p>15. Capacity building support to organized community groups (including women and youths) to intensify value addition for bio-fortified crop varieties to boost incomes and improve the quality of the food products to ensure 'food security and nutrition'. 16. Providing technical support thru extension workers and inputs (for example, equipment, and so on) to adapt good postharvest handling practices and food preservation technology.</p>	<p>-Steady supply of quality MNR crops in the market -MNR value addition enterprise is established per district.</p>	<p>PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5</p>	<p>2 years</p>	<p>Food safety is key in promoting nutrition interventions. Ensuring improved livelihoods of farming communities through value addition and access to markets will ensure product diversification, and sustainability of project interventions.</p>	<p>1.0</p>



17. Developing value-chains for MNR crops produced including strengthening market linkages thru 'market agents'.					
18. Carrying out extensive community awareness campaigns ¹⁹ on food & nutrition (F&N) security guidelines including safety nets in response to COVID. 19. Developing advocacy and behavioral change communication (BCC) strategy towards increased uptake and adoption of project technologies at national and community levels.	-Community based F&N information established to track vulnerability in the project areas -Project district supported to implement awareness. campaigns through different media. -Advocacy and BCC strategy developed.	PDO 3 IR 2	Continuous throughout (2 years) 1 year	During this global pandemic, countries are warned to put up relevant F&N security interventions. MAAIF of GoU has developed the draft F&N Security Guidelines as part of its COVID community preparedness interventions that among others includes promotion of MNR. Given the nature of this project and the current Pandemic it makes sense to step up their dissemination.	0.42
20. Strengthening and intensifying community demonstration activities including community mobilization, nutrition forum, cookery demonstrations, growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) and WASH interventions to increase consumption of MNR foods and adoption of nutrition interventions.	-Relevant I.E.C. materials developed and disseminated on the importance of MNR at all project forums. -Weekly radio programs on key stations carried out for at least one year. -Increased consumption /demand for MNR foods. -Refresher training of project implementers at community level.	PDO 1,2 and 3, IR2 and 11	Continuous	MOH guidelines have pointed out MNR consumption including fruits and vegetable. Good nutrition is key to COVID prevention, recovery and control. Extensive demo activities and campaigns needed for demand creation and sustainability of MNR production. Refresher trainings for project implementers has	0.35

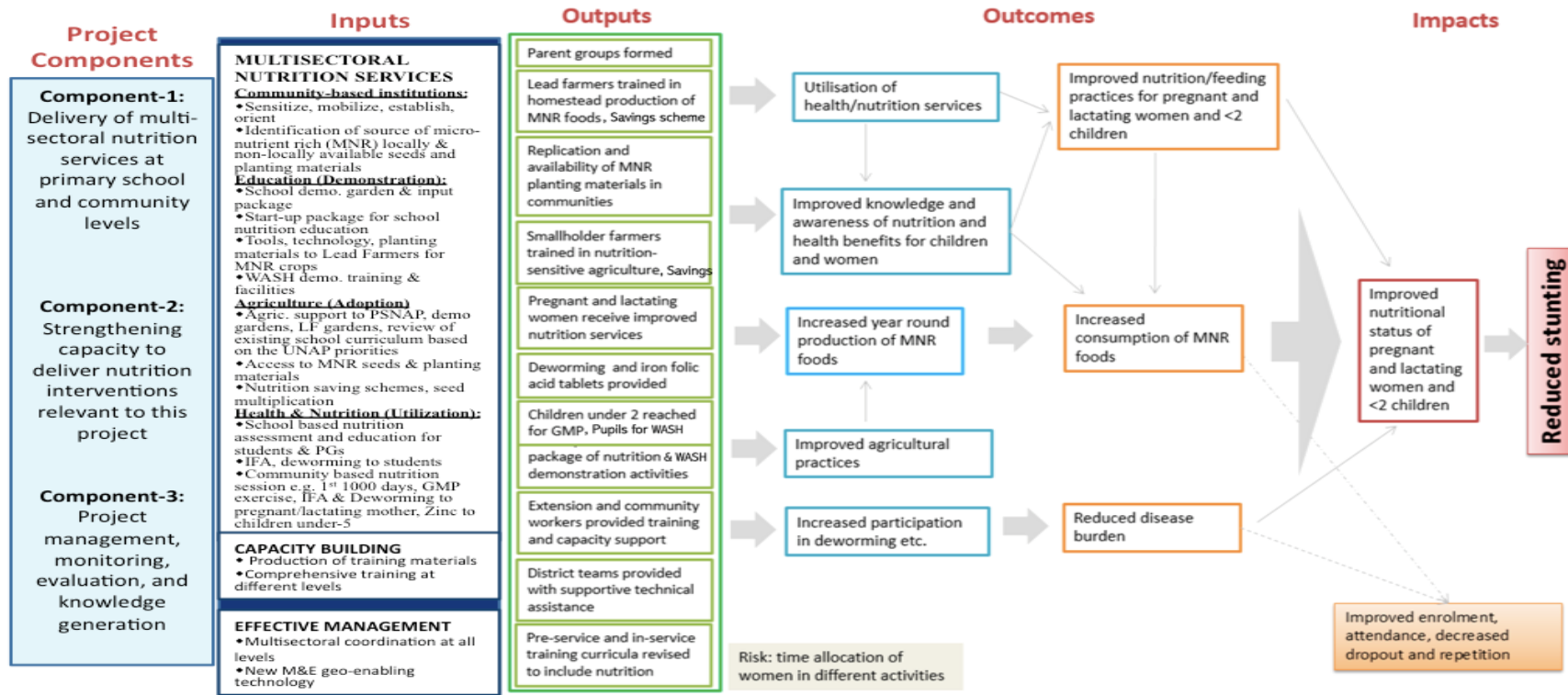
¹⁹ It includes stakeholders/citizen engagement



				proved effective in delivering project interventions to the beneficiaries and improved adoption.	
Component-3: Project management, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge generation (US\$1.23 million)					
21. National Policy Dialogue on knowledge dissemination and the sustainability strategy for UMFSNP. 22. Scale up of COVID compliant supportive supervision and M&E to catch up with lost space.	-National knowledge sharing event organized and Policy brief developed -Increased production & consumption of MNR crops	PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR 2, 4, 5 and 11	2 years	Most of the project activities including support supervision and M&E are somewhat paused due to COVID prevention and control. They need to be re-ignited and backstopped in respect to the sustainability of UMFSNP outcomes.	0.23
23. Project coordination and management	-All activities as per work-plan and budget are completed on time.	All PDO and IRs, especially IR 10	2 years		1.0
Total estimated amount needed					7.0



ANNEX 3: THEORY OF CHANGE: IMPACT PATHWAYS





1. The theory of change illustrates the impact pathways of the project from activities to outcomes.
2. **Problem statement.** Inadequate production and consumption of micronutrient rich crop, as well as utilization of community-based nutrition services in selected districts of Uganda.
3. The proposed activities supported by the AF are expected to have strong linkages with the impact pathways of the parent project. The theory of changes will follow the same pathways from activities to outcomes. The arrows note causal links. For example, knowledge about production of MNR foods must lead to the replication of production in homestead farms and the sharing of knowledge with other community members.
4. **Assumptions.** No major disruption to school and community activities will be occasioned by a deadly surge of COVID-19. Additional assumptions that are critical to the success of the project's AF are: districts, primary schools, and health centers/ community will have the capacity and resources to implement the project activities including that of AF; community, schools, and stakeholders at all levels will work together and support to maintain the WASH facilities and demonstration; targeted individuals will have time to allocate to the activities introduced by the project; women's workload resulting from participating in the nutrition saving schemes or demonstration garden intervention will not compromise their role as mothers; Improved knowledge and skills can increase agricultural production all year round; there is adequate enthusiasm among target community people to utilize the project's introduced agricultural technology to produce MNR foods and use WASH facilities to fight against the impacts of COVID-19; and Nutritional and health services are readily available in target communities.



ANNEX 4: RESULTS MONITORING FRAMEWORK-LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR NEW INDICATORS UNDER ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Result	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (Data source/method)	Unit of measurement	Baseline	End Target (Dec 2022)	Frequency	Responsibility for data collection	Comments/ Definition/notes
Intermediate Outcomes and outputs for new IR indicators								
<p>Project Outcome 1 Capacity of project implementers at school and community level strengthened in the context of COVID-compliant project activities</p> <p>Output 1.1 Procured WASH facilities at community and school level</p> <p>Output 1.2 District, sub-county, primary school personnel and communities trained on WASH practices in the context of COVID -19</p>	<p>Number of WASH demonstration facilities compliant with COVID requirements established and operationalized at community and schools</p>	<p>HC & VHT, School, district and project progress reports</p> <p>(3000 in communities and 1500 in primary schools)</p>	Number	0	4,500	Semi Annually	CFs, DPAs, PCU (Data to be collected monthly using the monthly e-reporting survey questionnaire and Result framework updated semi annually)	Data to be collected monthly using the monthly e-reporting survey questionnaire and Result framework updated semi annually
<p>Project Outcome 2 Increased consumption of Fruits, Vegetables and/or MNR porridge at household level</p> <p>Output 2.1 Sustainability strategy for school gardens developed</p> <p>Output 2.2 Community care groups for school and community gardens established and operational</p> <p>Output 2.3 Nutrition champions identified and participate in</p>	<p>Number of households consuming fruits/vegetables / Micro Nutrient Rich porridge (MNR) at least three times a week</p>	<p>School reports, Extension worker, Lead farmer reports</p>	Number	93,000	139,500 (50% increase from baseline)	Semi Annually	CFs, DPAs, PCU (Data to be collected monthly using the monthly e-reporting survey questionnaire and	Data collection to be disaggregated by gender and age Age categorization for children (under 2/ under 5 to be



<p>school demonstration gardens</p> <p>Out Put 2.4 Sustainability strategy for school and community gardens developed and operationalized</p> <p>Output 2.5 Competitive advantage framework developed and operationalized</p> <p>Output 2.6 MNR Value addition enterprises established and functional</p>							<p>Result framework updated semi annually</p>	<p>considered;</p> <p>Pregnant & Lactating Women (PLW) to be recorded separately</p>
<p>Project Outcome 3 Structures for delivering nutrition sensitive saving schemes established at community level and knowledge and participation in Nutrition Sensitive Saving schemes for nutrition activities improved</p> <p>Project Output 3.1 Improved livelihoods for community project implementers through income generating activities</p> <p>Project Output 3.2 Nutrition Sensitive Saving schemes formed and are functional</p> <p>Project output 3.3 Communities trained on nutrition sensitive saving</p>	<p>Number of people receiving loans disbursed under Nutrition Sensitive Saving schemes (disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>Project progress reports, register of district saving groups</p> <p>(10 people per school catchment community will receive loans; one third of parent group members)</p>	Number	0	15,000	Semi Annually	<p>CFs, DPAs, PCU</p> <p>(Data to be collected monthly using the monthly e-reporting survey questionnaire and Result framework updated semi annually</p>	<p>Data collection to be disaggregated by gender in terms of loan applicant/ recipient</p>
<p>Project outcome 4 Community based multiplication and distribution mechanisms established to increase access to improved planting materials strengthened</p> <p>Output 4.1 Market linkages</p>	<p>Number of local seed multiplication centers for micronutrient rich crops established and operationaliz</p>	<p>List of certified seed multipliers per district, Extension worker and Project progress reports</p>	Number	0	30	Semi Annually	<p>Ext, workers CFs, DPAs, PCU</p> <p>(Data to be collected monthly</p>	<p>Data to be collected monthly using the monthly e-reporting survey question</p>



strengthened Output 4.2 Selection and training of seed multipliers Output 4.3 Seed banks established and operationalized	ed	(Target: 2 per district. 1 centre for each MNR crop-OFSP, IRBs, fruits and vegetables)					<i>using the monthly e-reporting survey questionnaire and Result framework updated semi annually</i>	<i>naire and Result framework updated semi annually</i> <i>With Support from MAAIF department of crop inspection and certification</i>
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