Public Sector Window: COVID-19 Response Additional Funding Request Template

Please review the "Public Sector Window: COVID-19 Response Additional Funding Request Guidelines" prior to completing this template. Submissions should be in English and no more than 11 pages in length (excluding annexes and supporting documents) and should include a Government request letter.

1. Basic Project Information (information for investment project as applicable)

a. Project Name(s)	Investment project: **Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project**
b. Current project development objective	Investment project: To increase production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and utilization of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households in project areas.
c. Responsible Supervising Entity/ies (SE)	Investment project: The World Bank
d. Investment SE Project Team Leader	1) Joseph Oryokot (TTL), Senior Agriculture Specialist, joryokot@worldbank.org 2) Ziauddin Hyder (Co-TTL), Senior Health Specialist, zhyder@worldbank.org 3) Diana Sekaggya Bagarukayo (Co-TTL), Education Specialist, dsekaggya@worldbank.org
e. Project country	Uganda
f. Counterpart Government Ministry/ies and Department(s)	Investment project: Responsible Lead Ministry is the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)
g. Date of Project approval by the SE	Investment project: 07 January 2015
h. Current Project closing date	Investment project: 31 December 2020
i. Latest Project implementation rating by SE for investment project	Rating towards project development objective: Satisfactory Date: 07 May 2020 Rating on implementation progress: Satisfactory Date: 07 May 2020

2. Project Financial Information (as of August 08, 2020)

j. Project Funding	Investment project: All funding sources[1]: US$27.64 million Of which GAFSP grant amount: US$27.64 million
k. Disbursements	Investment project: All funding sources: US$26,704,759.98 million GAFSP grant: US$26,704,759.98 million

3. Summary of Additional Funding Request

l. Additional Funding amount requested	Investment project: US$ 8.0 million TA project: US$
m. Supplemental SE administrative fee request[2]	Investment SE: US$0.625 million TA SE: US$

1 Include GAFSP funds as well as other financing sources, such as bilateral, multilateral ,government or beneficiary contributions.
2 The supplemental administrative fee should cover the SE's cost to appraise and approve the additional funding, and any additional funds needed for project implementation support. The indicative fee ceiling is 8% of the requested grant amount.

n. Costed list of proposed components and/or activities to be funded	(a) Component-1: Delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels (US$4.0 million); (b) Component-2: Strengthening capacity to deliver proposed nutrition interventions relevant to this project (US$2.5 million); and (c) Component-3: Project management, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge generation (US$1.5 million). *List of proposed activities (detail) under each component is in Annex-3.*
o. Revised Project Development Objective (if applicable)	N/A
p. Revised project closing date (if applicable)	Investment project: 31 December 2022
q. Estimated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) (indicate if these are additional to the current project beneficiaries)	1.69 million (direct project beneficiaries) [Women# 0.71 million, Children under-2# 0.44 million; and rest are existing people in households of Lead Farmers and Parent Groups# 0.54million] Indication: In addition to the current 1.14 million project beneficiaries, the additional funding will benefit 0.55 million more people that are not currently project beneficiaries.

4. COVID-19 impact and Funding Needs (25%) *(Differentiate between investment and TA project as applicable) (Max 3 pages, annex and supporting documents excluded)*

r. Provide a brief description of the impact and disruptions caused by COVID-19 on the project country, the project activity areas and target population, especially the most vulnerable, women and youth. How has COVID-19 response been coordinated at the country level? Has the SE been involved in the national COVID-19 response mechanism?

Country context: malnutrition, COVID-19, and coordinated response. Human development in Uganda remains 'low' as per the 2019 Human Development Index (HDI), yet Uganda is progressively ranked 159 out of 189 countries 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 progresses in reducing stunting rates from 33% in 2011 to 29% by 2016 (UBOS, 2016), stunting as well as micronutrient deficiency (particularly vitamin A and iron) is still higher than in neighboring countries with lower per capita income, and stunting is higher in rural (36%) compared to urban (19%) areas with great regional variations. Recognizing that nutrition interventions are essential investments in human infrastructure for long-term development, the Government of Uganda (GoU) began the implementation of this multisectoral nutrition project, which has been significantly contributing to the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP).

Meanwhile, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced COVID-19 outbreak as a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. The Government of Uganda confirmed its first case of COVID-19 on March 21, 2020, and the country registered 1,267 cases, 1,115 recoveries, and six deaths[3] as of August 8, 2020. To curb the outbreak of the virus in the country, Uganda activated public health emergency multisectoral Task Forces led by the Prime Minister and comprised of members from both public and private sectors at national and sub-national levels on March 18,

[3] Accessed from: https://veoci.com/veoci/p/w/f/9lwgp2mrwepdfqet/Ug_COVID-19_SitRep%23171.pdf on August 9, 2020 at 18:00hrs CAT

2020, and since then it has been implementing a number of pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical interventions including social distancing. These taskforces are charged with the responsibility of providing guidelines to the country and its people on COVID-19 pandemic management. 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. But the COVID-19 and some of these measures taken 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 sector of processed foods & ingredients, and textiles whose importation have been suspended (African Union, 2020). There have also been reports of private businesses suffering from reduced salary, reduced business, and loss of market opportunities caused by extending the lockdown duration.

The World Bank (SE) has played a lead role in providing both technical and financial support to the national COVID-19 response mechanism particularly through the health sector and budget support. Under the health sector, the Bank has provided a total of US$ 32.7 million through a Contingent Emergency Response Component - CERC (US$ 15 million) on March 30, 2020 of an existing Project, the Uganda Reproductive Maternal Newborn and Child Health Services Improvement Project and US$ 15.2 million COVID specific project, the Uganda COVID-19 Response and Emergency Preparedness Project (UCREPP). 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. More to the point, the Bank has provided US$300 million budget support under the Emergency Fiscal and Growth Stabilization Development Policy Operation (DPO) (P173906) with the development objective of providing emergency budget support to the Government of Uganda as it strives to maintain macro-fiscal stability, whilst also supporting businesses and households, particularly the most vulnerable, in managing the impacts of the COVID-19 and locust invasion.

Lead sector (Agriculture) context. As far as agriculture sector is concerned, there is a reduction in turnover due to a sharp reduction in volumes produced heightened by fewer distributions due to transport difficulties, difficulties in access to agricultural inputs, a number of fluctuations in prices of food stuffs, closure of some potential markets like schools, hotels, in addition to less engagement in production by the target farmers, and a sudden downturn of the orders that were already placed. Many agribusinesses are unable to pay the operational costs, sustain salaries or wages for workers, utility bills and rent, 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. There has been an escalating demand for loans (monetary and agro-inputs) and a radical reduction in savings at all levels. Those who accessed loan facilities are incapable of repaying the loans, making it extremely difficult for loan portfolio recoveries.

Project context and rationale for additional funding. The Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition project was scheduled to close in December 2020. Albeit achieving significant progress to date, completion of the project implementation activities has been affected by COVID-19 in multiple ways making it uncertain and difficult to meet some of its targets with the limited remaining time and resources. Some of the activities have been either postponed or repeatedly delayed due to factors caused by COVID-19 Pandemic situation and beyond the control of the project task team, including delays in procuring goods and services; conducting remaining operational research studies; designing & advancing the project endline, organizing regular financial management training,

facilitating monthly nutrition education forum, inter-district knowledge sharing workshops, community gathering to receive agro-inputs for timely production/harvesting and marketing of Micro-Nutrient Rich (MNR) crops, and so on. These activities are affected as they are in compliance with the directives from the Government of Uganda to ban on public transport and social gathering of more than 5 people. Most of these activities were postponed several times in anticipation of the opening of lockdown. This consumed time and resources. But, the affected areas of the project interventions are critical in achieving the project development objective, improving adoption of project interventions, and ensuring sustainability beyond the project life shelf.

s. *Provide a summary of the current project implementation progress. Has the COVID-19 crisis impacted project implementation, and the attainment of its original development objectives? If yes, how?*

Implementation Progress. The project has made good progress in achieving the overall implementation targets including progress towards achieving the project development objective, disbursement of US$ 26.70 million representing 96.6% of the total grant amount as of August 08, 2020, and implementation of the approved work plan and budget. All the three PDO indicators are on track; and among the intermediate Results (IR) indicators five have exceeded their targets, five are on track and only one is not on track but barring COVID-19, the end target may still be achieved. Following implementation support missions, a recent systematic technical review (STR) of project progress and results beyond the project's results framework undertaken, and regular follow-up that registered progressive improvement in internal financial control, capacity building, and project uptakes by the communities, the PDO and overall IP rating have been maintained at Satisfactory.

To date the project has covered 1.14 million Ugandans with focus on pregnant and lactating women and under-2 children. Through the project interventions, the communities have significantly improved year-round production of MNR crops (from 41.2% of the households at baseline to 47.8% by December 2019), which in turn has improved their consumption of MNR foods and dietary diversity. For example, at baseline, children aged 6-23 months in households with minimum dietary diversity stood at 45.9% compared to 48.44% as of December 2019. Through behavioral change communication, the project has ably changed different social myths (e.g. vegetables are rural poor's food), and community members across the economic divide have now adopted the behavior of growing and eating vegetables, as part of their daily diet. Additionally, the economic standard of a number of lead farmers and parent group members has been upgraded through multiplication of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) vines and production of MNR crops and vegetables commercially. Notable positive outcomes in enrolment, retention and performance of school children have been observed and reported, which are attributed to availability & accessibility of nutritious foods from school demonstration gardens for the school going children, and nutrition education fora for the parents' groups of the community. More to the point, accessing the weekly IFA (iron and folic acid) tablets has significantly reduced the drop-out rate of school-going girls (P4-P7) due to the iron deficiency related illness. The immediate spillover effect beyond project design has also been reflected through the year-round production of MNR crops at the catchment community premises including health centers, Churches and Mosques. The project has reached 574,157 direct women beneficiaries with 270,286 under-2 children through growth monitoring and nutrition education and promotion sessions.

COVID-19 impacts. Albeit achieving significant progress to date, the recent COVID-19 global pandemic has adversely affected continuation of several major activities (e.g. field activities, procurement activities, organizing regular training, community nutrition forum, etc.) that have been either delayed, postponed or significantly scaled down due to direct COVID pandemic disruptions or restrictions of the COVID response measures all of which were beyond the control of the task team, implementing agency and other key stakeholders. The following are the activities affected by the COVID-19.

a) **Community based nutrition services:**

- **Monthly nutrition forum and cooking demonstrations**. The forum is a key nutrition education channel through which nutrition and agricultural information/knowledge is passed on to the community including farmers. Various nutrition interventions such as GMP (growth monitoring & promotion) sessions and cooking demonstrations are also carried out during this forum. Cookery demonstrations are important as they teach community members how to prepare MNR foods without losing nutrients. Therefore, failure to hold nutrition forum will degrade the nutrition and agricultural knowledge of the communities and slow down the adoption rates of project interventions.
- **Micronutrient rich crops production activities.** Due to the guidelines on social distancing, parent groups have not received inputs from schools and missed group meetings. The groups will most likely miss receiving inputs for two cropping seasons (February-June and August-December). This will affect multiplication of seeds/planting materials by the lead farmers, the adoption rates and the production of MNR crops by other parents/ farmers in the community, as well as the development of these as farm enterprise.
- **School based activities.** Primary schools as an entry point of the project play significant role to deliver several interventions to the students, parents and the community. The closure of schools as part of the COVID-19 lockdown is affecting amongst others transfer of project funds, adequate management and maintenance of school demonstration gardens, procurement of inputs to be delivered through schools and communities, meetings of the schools' nutrition and procurement committees, and monitoring and support supervision by national, district and sub county teams. WASH activities for pupils at schools have also been affected.
- **Administration of distribution of IFA and deworming tablets.** Administration of nutrition commodities distribution are being hampered especially during the national Child health days/weeks in April and becoming uncertain for the consecutive months. These are periodic activities, which involve large numbers of people and are hence likely to be affected by COVID guidelines against mass gatherings. Failure to carry them out timely will have far reaching consequences including expiration of IFA and deworming tablets that will require further procurement of these tablets after the lifting of the lockdown.

b) **Procurement of services and goods:**

Information Education & Communication (IEC) materials are important in communicating behavioral change. The project has planned to print IEC materials for the Agriculture, Education and Health sectors. But delayed procurement will result in slowed information flows and prolonged communication challenges. In addition, procurement processing to hire some consultancy services to carry out a number of operational research activities and delaying the completion period of some hired consultancy will also cause financial loss and consumption of project time.

c) **Capacity building and project management:**

Regular capacity building activities including financial training, community refresher and business skills training, inter-districts knowledge sharing workshops, etc. are very crucial to ensure transparency in fund utilization, delivery of nutrition services/inputs to the community, quality of project' supportive supervision and routine monitoring. All that said activities are notably hampered by postponement due to the national directives during the pandemic. It also causes loss of financial resources as the project has been paying monthly salaries to the project staff who are performing other assignments to the extent possible, and also the project needs to re-organize all the capacity building activities again as stated in the work-plan just after withdrawal or ease of lockdown.

t. Is the project currently addressing the impacts of COVID-19? If yes, in what way? Have any changes already been made to the project design, activities, target population and/or implementation arrangements to respond to the impact of COVID-19 in the project area? Has funding been insufficient to implement these changes?

The Project has not yet addressed the impacts caused by COVID-19. But, in response to the adverse effect of the pandemic and the formal request from the Government of Uganda for an extension of the project's closing date, the project is now underway to process proposed changes, an extension, and requesting additional funding to accomplish planned activities, deepen the Project's achievements of the PDOs, and enhance sustainability of its results achieved to date.

5. COVID-19 Response Activities (40%) Description of Additional Financing Activities

Describe the activities to be financed with the additional funding requested.

Proposed activities to be financed with the additional funding:

a) Scaling up WASH interventions at community and school levels including procurement of WASH facilities, media campaigns, printing materials for WASH. This will improve the awareness and capacity of the communities on COVID-19 situation and reduce the risk of infection in group meetings and schools.

b) Increasing coverage of community level production interventions of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes (OFSP), Iron Rich Beans (IRB), fruits and vegetables and intensifying 'nutrition campaigns' about their consumption that has strong linkages to immune system development among project beneficiaries. This will facilitate improved multiplication and adoption rates of the MNR crops among community members.

c) Providing Support to the project's organized community groups (e.g. lead farmers, parents group, etc.) to boost their livelihoods through income generating activities. These will include saving schemes for nutrition related interventions, and inputs packages (planting materials) for MNR crop production, which may require advanced funds to boost the activities. This will improve the capacity of farmers to afford inputs and therefore increased productivity, production and consumption.

d) Strengthening seed systems for multiplication of MNR crops, and developing value-chains including strengthening market linkages. Capacity building support to organized community groups (including women and youths) to intensify value addition for bio-fortified crop varieties in order to boost incomes and improve the quality of the food products to ensure 'food security and nutrition'. Post-harvest handling including food preservation will be emphasized. This will improve the quality of the food, improve farmers' incomes and promote product diversification.

e) Developing advocacy and behavioral change communication (BCC) strategy towards increased uptake and adoption of project technologies at national and community levels. This will also include strengthening and sensitization of nutrition related school clubs, organizing nationwide 'Nutrition Olympiad' involving school children, and music dance and drama (MDD) as a channel to disseminate recommended nutrition messages.

f) Strengthening and intensifying community demonstration activities including community mobilization, nutrition forum, cookery demonstrations, growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) and WASH interventions. These will increase participation of community people in project activities, which finally lead to increased adoption of nutrition interventions.

g) Supporting schools to replicate production of MNR crops beyond the demonstration gardens using a subsidy-based approach. This will increase production, multiplication and consumption of MNR crops at school and communities. Additional supportive supervision and capacity building activities will be needed so that the academic activities are not compromised.

h) Expanding nutrition commodity-specific interventions, especially IFA supplementation to adolescent girls in schools. This is a new, much needed, and highly appreciated intervention in Uganda, which has been badly affected by the COVID-19 lockdown. There is need for procurement of more IFA tablets to meet the huge demand of micronutrient deficiencies in the project areas.

i) Implementing annual nutrition assessments of school going children (HB levels for the menstruating girls and anthropometric assessments for all). This will inform the stakeholders about the impact of IFA on the recipients and therefore inform future interventions.

To mitigate the COVID impacts on project interventions and achievement of the PDO, the aforesaid multisectoral activities will integrate and diligently deliver health, agriculture and education sector interventions to promote and ensure short-term changes in high-impact nutrition behaviors and practices that are known to contribute to stunting reduction in the medium- and long-term. More specifically, the proposed measures will have longer term impacts by increasing the adoption rates of project interventions; consumption of MNR foods to strengthen immunity; upholding new-normal behavior e.g. sanitation practices, social distancing, etc.; changing superstitious mindset; and therefore reducing malnutrition among the target groups.

The existing project will sustain and deepen project outcomes through strategies of using existing Government structures such as districts, sub-counties, schools and health facilities. In addition, the project will 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. More to the point, the project will also engage CSOs e.g. 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.

u. What is the expected impact of the additional funding? How will beneficiaries be identified/targeted? Will there be any targeting of certain beneficiary groups such as women, youth, or other vulnerable groups?

Proposed activities to address COVID-19 affected interventions	**Expected outcome**
Component-1: Delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels (US$4.0 million)	
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% of them are women) 4. Developing competitive platform for MNR crop production & consumption linking students, teachers, parents, extension workers, lead farmers, & lead mothers of the community 5. Establishment of school seed banks	-1500 school gardens are operational, and WASH facilities procured & established. -Sustainability strategy for school gardens developed. -A competitive advantage framework developed and followed-up. -Student MNR farmer / 'nutrition champion' identified for each school.
6. Increasing coverage of community level production interventions of OFSP, IRB, fruits and vegetables and intensifying 'nutrition campaigns' about their consumption 7. Having majority of community group members replicating the lead farmers' technology	-Each lead farmer has an official agreed plan on technology transfer to other members in the group
8. Providing Support to the project's organized community groups (e.g. lead farmers, parents group, etc.) to boost their livelihoods through income generating activities. These will include strengthening saving schemes and providing matching grants for nutrition related interventions, and input package (planting materials) for MNR crop production and marketing	-Ensured Sustainability of MNR production by the farming community; -Saving groups developed for each school MNR farming community; -Improved incomes of MNR farming communities
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.	-Certified community seed multiplying center (s) developed for each school community
10. Intensifying promotion of climate smart technologies in the community & associated school gardens	-Increased community adoption of MNR crops

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	-Increased production of MNR foods and availability of planting materials to catchment communities
13. Expanding nutrition commodity-specific intervention, especially providing IFA supplementation to adolescent girls and deworming tablets in schools. 14. Carrying out annual nutrition assessment	-Reduced Anemia among girls of reproductive age -Improved school retention of adolescent girls
Component-2: Strengthening capacity to deliver proposed nutrition interventions relevant to this project (US$2.5 million)	
15. Capacity building support to organized community groups (including women and youths) to intensify value addition for bio-fortified crop varieties in order to boost incomes and improve the quality of the food products to ensure 'food security and nutrition'. 16. Providing technical support through extension workers and inputs (e.g. equipment, etc.) to adapt good postharvest handling practices & food preservation technology 17. Developing value-chains for MNR crops produced including strengthening market linkages through collective marketing and 'market agents'	-Steady supply of quality MNR crops in the market -MNR value addition enterprise is established per district
18. Carrying out extensive community awareness campaigns 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 thru different media. -Advocacy and BCC strategy developed.
20. Strengthening and intensifying community demonstration activities[4] including community mobilization, nutrition forum, cookery demonstrations, growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) and WASH interventions to increase consumption of MNR 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.
Component-3: Project management, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge generation (US$1.5 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
23. Project coordination and management	-All activities as per work-plan & budget are timely in place

[4] Such group gatherings will be possible following COVID-19 guidelines provided by the Ministry of Health e.g. wearing masks provided by the Government, washing hands, and maintaining social distancing in open place

The additional funding will target the current direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project. The primary beneficiaries include; (a) Pregnant and lactating women and under-2 children in all participating districts delivering enhanced community-based nutrition services; and (b) All household members of Lead Farmers (LFs) and Parents Groups (PGs) participating in nutrition promoting activities with catchment areas of selected primary schools. Secondary beneficiaries will include primary school teachers and school children; Village Health Teams (VHTs); agriculture, education, and health line ministry extension workers (at central, district, and sub-county levels); and District Nutrition Coordination Committees.

v. *Under Annex 2, include a draft revised Results Framework (or logframe) with newly introduced indicators or revised targets for existing indicators. Please refer to the GAFSP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.*

A draft revised Results Framework with revised targets for existing indicators and with new indicators has been attached as annex-2.

6. Project readiness to utilize additional funds (35%) (*Max 3 pages, annex 1 and supporting reports excluded)*

w. *Describe the alignment of the additional funding activities with the existing project development objectives and activities. Activities are expected to be extensions, modifications, or scale-ups of existing activities under the project. Where new activities are proposed or activities are expanded to a new geographic area, the funding request should demonstrate the project readiness to implement these new activities in a timely manner to address immediate needs. Indicate how the activities financed from additional funding are to be implemented. Will the proposed activities use existing project implementation arrangements?*

Proposed activities to address COVID-19 affected interventions	**Linkage with PDO/ IR of UMFSNP**
Component-1: Delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels (US$4.0 million)	
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% of them are women) 4. Developing competitive platform for MNR crop production & consumption linking students, teachers, parents, extension workers, & farmers of the community 5. Establishment of school seed banks	PDO 1 and 2 IR4, 5
6. Increasing coverage of community level production interventions of OFSP, IRB, fruits and vegetables and intensifying 'nutrition campaigns' about their consumption 7. Having majority of community group members replicating the lead farmers' technology	PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5 and 11
8. Providing Support to the project's organized community groups (e.g. lead farmers, parents group, etc.) 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	PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5
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.	PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5
10. Intensifying promotion of climate smart technologies in the community & associated school gardens	PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5

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	PDO 1, 2, 3 IR 4 and 5
13. Expanding nutrition commodity-specific intervention, especially providing IFA supplementation to adolescent girls and deworming tablets in schools. 14. Carrying out annual nutrition assessment	IR 7 and 8
Component-2: Strengthening capacity to deliver proposed nutrition interventions relevant to this project (US$2.5 million)	
15. Capacity building support to organized community groups (including women and youths) to intensify value addition for bio-fortified crop varieties in order to boost incomes and improve the quality of the food products to ensure 'food security and nutrition'. 16. Providing technical support and inputs (e.g. equipment, etc.) to adapt good postharvest handling practices & food preservation technology 17. Developing value-chains for MNR crops produced including strengthening market linkages thru 'market agents'	PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5
18. Carrying out extensive community awareness campaigns 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.	PDO 3 IR 2
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 and adoption of nutrition interventions	PDO 1,2 and 3, IR2 and 11
Component-3: Project management, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge generation (US$1.5 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	PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR 2, 4, 5 and 11
23. Project coordination and management	All PDO and IRs, especially IR 10

The proposed activities will be implemented through the existing project implementation arrangements.

x. What is the estimated timeline to (i) deploy the additional funds, (ii) implement the proposed COVID-19 activities, and (iii) achieve results? What results are expected from this additional funding within 18 months?

The estimated timeline to (i) deploy the additional funds is 31 December 2020 to 30 June 2021; (ii) accomplish implementation of all the proposed COVID-19 activities falls within the requested extension of project closing date from 31 December 2020 to 31 December 2022; and (iii) achieve outcomes/results at least 6 months before the project's proposed closing date 31 December 2022. Within 18 months after SE internal approval of additional financing, the expected results are as stated in the table under the aforesaid section 5 (v). In addition, the timelines specific to each activity are stated in the detailed workplan provided under Annex-3.

The Government of Uganda has considered this project as a national flagship since its inception as it is aligned with the efforts of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP) and offers multiple lessons and outcomes as to how undernutrition can be addressed through its true multisectoral institutional mechanism at all levels. This approach is a first of its kind in Uganda, the Africa region and elsewhere. Therefore, it is the believe based on existing evidence that the project is in a capacitated position to utilize the funds effectively, accomplish the proposed COVID-19 activities within the stipulated timelines, and achieve the desired results.

y. *If the project implementation progress is currently rated less than moderately satisfactory, please specify how any implementation challenges will be addressed.*

The Project Implementation progress rating has been Satisfactory for the last one year and half.

z. *Under Annex 1, provide an updated project budget by component and activity, showing the original grant and the additional funding requested. Has the project tried to access alternative sources of funding?*

The updated project budget by component and activity, showing the original grant and the additional funding requested has been provided under Annex 1.

aa. *Include the latest technical progress report such as SE project supervision report, Government prepared technical progress report, or Aide Memoires etc. (Optional; will not be publicly disclosed)*

A formal request letter signed by the Honorable Minister of Finance, Planning & Economic Development (MOFPED) of the Government of Uganda; a latest Aide Memoire; Implementation Status & Results Report (ISR) and a systematic technical review report have been included with the submission as zipped file.

Annex 1: Updated Project Budget (Year 2020-2022)

Investment Project Funding:

Components	Activities	Original Budget (US$) As of August 2020		Additional Funding (US$)	Total Budget (US$)
	Sub component[5] activities	Disbursed	Available		
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	1,215,588	14,188	500,000	1,729,776
	Sub Component 1.2: Enhancing nutrition services delivered through primary schools, PGs and LFs	13,000,000	0	1,500,000	14,500,000
	Sub Component 1.3: Agriculture support for school-based nutrition services	400,320	0	1,000,000	1,400,320
	Sub Component 1.4: Strengthened nutrition services through VHTs and HCII level	2,600,000	17,303	1,000,000	3,617,303
2. Strengthening capacity to deliver nutrition interventions.	Sub Component 2.1:Training to equip extension agents and school- and community-workers	2,500,000	243,776	2,000,000	4,743,776
	Sub Component 2.2: Strengthening Capacity to deliver Nutrition interventions	100,000	0	500,000	600,000
3. Project management, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge generation	Sub Component 3.1: Project Management and coordination	5,488,852	580,470	1,000,000	7,069,322
	Subcomponent 3.2: Project Evaluation and Knowledge creation	1,400,000	79,503	500,000	1,979,503
TOTAL BUDGET		**26,704,760**	**935,240**	**8,000,000**	**35,640,000**

Technical Assistance Funding: N/A

[5] Detailed activities are stated in the workplan under Annex-3

Annex 2: Updated Results Framework (or logframe)

This is an initial draft, which would be finalized if the proposal is accepted for additional funding.

Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project (UMFSNP)

Draft Revised Results Framework (RF) for Additional GAFSP Funding (considering Dec 2020-Dec 2022)

Existing Indicator	Explanation on changes approved at MTR in 2018	Baseline (Jun 2017)	Actual June (2020)	Existing End Target (Dec 2020)	Revised End Target (Dec 2022)	Explanation on proposed revision in 2020
Project Development Objective (PDO) Indicators						
1.Percentage of households reporting year-round production of at least three micronutrient rich crops in project areas	Unit of measurement has been reworded to 'percentage' as the project team has deemed that this articulation captures more accurately what is measured. Furthermore, this unit is in line with national reporting (that also captures percentage).	41.2	48.73	49.44	52.7	End target revised to 28% (Dec 2022) from 20% (Dec 2020) increase from Baseline
2. Percentage of children aged 6-23 months in households with minimum dietary diversity	Unit of measurement has been reworded to 'percentage' as the project team has deemed that this articulation captures more accurately what is measured. Furthermore, this unit is in line with national reporting (that also captures percentage)	45.9	49.11	50.49	52.3	End target revised to 14% (Dec 2022) from 10% (Dec 2020) increase from Baseline
3. Percentage of women participating in community-based nutrition activities in project areas	Unit of measurement has been reworded to 'percentage' as the project team has deemed that this articulation captures more accurately what is measured. Furthermore, this unit is in line with national reporting (that also captures percentage).	36.4	54.43	55	61.8%	End target revised to 70% (Dec 2022) from 50% (Dec 2020) increase from Baseline
Intermediate Results (IR) Indicators						
IR.1 Number of Parent Groups (PGs) established and functional		0	3,000	3,000	3,000	No change
IR2. Number of women trained in nutrition-sensitive agriculture through PGs in project areas	End target value has been revised upwards from 27,000 to 32,400 (60% of total women beneficiaries in 15 Districts)	0	172,906	32,400	270,000	End target revised upwards to 270,000 as the existing end target value has already been exceeded
IR3. Number of primary schools offering a package of nutrition demonstration	--	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	No change

activities in project areas						
IR4. Number increase in the quantity of seed/planting materials of selected micronutrient rich crops multiplied or produced by lead farmers in project areas	Unit of measurement has been revised to "number" from "percentage" to better reflect the progress and target, since this indicator is predicated on "lead farmer" which is a construct of this project intervention itself, and value will be measured in kilograms (end target value has been set as 105,000 Kg)	0	71,258	105,000	105,000	No change
IR5. Number increase in farmers accessing multiplied or produced micronutrient rich seed/planting materials in project areas	Unit of measurement has been revised to "number" from "percentage" to better reflect the progress and target, since this indicator is based on dissemination by project lead farmers to other farmers (end target value has been set as 93,000)	0	146,096	93,000	189,000	End target revised upwards to 189,000 as the existing end target value has already been exceeded
IR6. Number of people receiving improved nutrition services (disaggregated by gender and age) in project areas	The term "improved" to be defined to focus on "quality" (e.g. improved: VHTs receiving training on Breastfeeding practices, Health care demand, Post anti Natal Care (PNC) Maternal Nutrition Care (MNC) etc. To capture (women &children receiving services out of school)	177,460	578,449	600,000	840,000	End target revised upwards to 840,000 as the existing end target value is on track to achieve by the end of Dec 2020
IR7. Number of primary school children receiving deworming tablets through primary schools in project areas)	End target value has been revised upward from 675,000 to 945,070, since the current value already exceeded the previous end target at this mid-term	39,906	1,634,559	945,070	1,701,126	End target revised upwards to 1,701,126 as the existing end target value has already been exceeded
IR8. Number of girls (primary 4 and above) receiving weekly iron folic acid supplements through primary schools in project areas	(Baseline value is zero, since no IFA tablets provided to primary 4 and above girls in schools before project intervention)	0	170,357	93,750	202,500	End target revised upwards to 202,500 as the existing end target value has already been exceeded

IR 9. Number of under-2 children reached for GMP in project areas		40,500	295,126	187,500	337,500	End target revised upwards to 337,500 as the existing end target value has already been exceeded
IR 10. Number of meetings of the Project Inter-ministerial Implementation Committee	End target value has been revised downwards from 60 to 21, considering that the frequency of the meetings has been changed from monthly to quarterly, and given the remaining period of project life.	0	16	21	26	End target revised up wards to 26 meetings (1 per quarter, in the remaining period of this year and proposed extension year)
IR 11. Number of cooking demonstrations carried out at community level	New indicator: to capture more community-based nutrition activities, and it will serve also as a proxy for measuring number of "Nutrition Forum" held.	0	10,286	30,000	30,000	No change
Newly introduced IR indictors (Proposed in August 2020)						
IR 12. Number of people trained on COVID compliant project activities (disaggregated by gender and age)	**Explanation:** COVID compliant to be defined as WASH practices, supportive supervision, etc.)	3,000	--	--	93,000	COVID compliant to be defined as WASH practices, supportive supervision, etc.)
IR 13. Percentage increase in households consuming fruits/ vegetables and/or MNR porridge weekly	Percentage increase in households consuming fruits and vegetables or MNR porridge at least 3 times a week	93,000	--	--	50% increase from baseline	
IR 14. Number of people benefitting through Nutrition Sensitive Saving schemes established	Nutrition Sensitive Saving scheme to be defined as "a collective arrangement by a group of farmers that come together to save money and build capacity for carrying out nutrition sensitive activities". The scheme will be supported by the project with additional funds on top of their savings for activity implementation.	0	--	--	30,000	20 people per school catchment community will be benefitted through the scheme (1,500X 20)
IR 15. Number of certified MNR Crops Multiplication Centers established and operationalized	A "multiplication centre" to be defined as an independent unit to be set up following scientific specifications (Agronomic practices) that are approved by Ministry of Agriculture (MAAIF)	0	--	--	45	Three centres per district, will deal in commercial seed, planting material production, marketing and distribution

Annex 3: Workplan: Proposed Key Activities to Address COVID-19 Impacts, and Rationale for Additional Funding Request

Proposed activities to address COVID-19 affected interventions	Expected outcome	Linkage with PDO/IR of UMFSNP	Timelines (Upon SE 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)					
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% of them are women) 4. Developing competitive platform for MNR crop production & consumption linking students, teachers, parents, extension workers, lead farmers, & lead mothers of the community 5. Establishment of school seed banks	-1500 school gardens are operational, and WASH facilities procured & established. -Sustainability strategy for school gardens developed. -A competitive advantage framework developed and followed-up. -Student MNR farmer / 'nutrition champion' identified for each school.	PDO 1 and 2 IR4, 5	2 years	Schools have broken off for a longtime due to COVID situation and many schools are virtually struggling to keep the gardens afloat. Currently there is little emphasis in developing younger farmer groups in the school but this can be a starting point and especially in this COVID time when they (pupils) are at home to assist elder siblings and parents	1.0
6. Increasing coverage of community level production interventions of OFSP, IRB, fruits and vegetables and intensifying 'nutrition campaigns' about their consumption 7. Having majority of community group members replicating the lead farmers' technology	-Each lead farmer has an official agreed plan on technology transfer to other member in the group	PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5 and 11	2 years	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. Supply of quality seed is a key challenge to produce MNR crops	0.7

8. Providing Support to the project's organized community groups (e.g. lead farmers, parents group, etc.) 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	-Ensured Sustainability of MNR production by the farming community; -Saving groups developed for each school MNR farming community; -Improved incomes of MNR farming communities	PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5	2 years	This will improve livelihoods of farming communities and fosters sustainability of project interventions	0.3
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.	-Certified community seed multiplying center (s) developed for each school community	PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5	2 years	There is need for availing seed and planting materials closer to the farmers. This improves adoption and multiplication of planting materials	1.0
10. Intensifying promotion of climate smart technologies in the community & associated school gardens	-Increased community adoption of MNR crops	PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5	2 years	This mitigates the effects of climate change which has become a danger for production	0.2
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	-Increased production of MNR foods and availability of planting materials to catchment communities	PDO 1, 2, 3 IR 4 and 5	2 years	School activities have been closed for prolonged periods and these interventions have been adversely affected.	0.3
13. Expanding nutrition commodity-specific intervention, especially providing IFA supplementation to adolescent girls and deworming tablets in schools. 14. Carrying out annual nutrition assessment	-Reduced Anemia among girls of reproductive age -Improved school retention of adolescent girls	IR 7 and 8	2 years	Due to closure of schools, administration of IFA and deworming activities have been postponed	0.5

Component-2: Strengthening capacity to deliver proposed nutrition interventions relevant to this project (US$2.5 million)					
15. Capacity building support to organized community groups (including women and youths) to intensify value addition for bio-fortified crop varieties in order 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 (e.g. equipment, etc.) to adapt good postharvest handling practices & food preservation technology 17. Developing value-chains for MNR crops produced including strengthening market linkages thru 'market agents'	-Steady supply of quality MNR crops in the market -MNR value addition enterprise is established per district	PDO 1, 2 and 3 IR2, 4, 5	2 years	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	1.0
18. Carrying out extensive community awareness campaigns 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 thru 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	1.0
20. Strengthening and intensifying community demonstration activities including community mobilization, nutrition forum, cookery demonstrations, growth	-Relevant I.E.C. materials developed and disseminated on the importance of MNR at all	PDO 1,2 and 3, IR2 and 11	Continuous	MOH guidelines have pointed out MNR consumption including fruits and vegetable. Good	0.5

monitoring and promotion (GMP) and WASH interventions to increase consumption of MNR and adoption of nutrition interventions	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.			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 proved effective in delivering project interventions to the beneficiaries and improved adoption	
Component-3: Project management, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge generation (US$1.5 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.	0.5
23. Project coordination and management	-All activities as per work-plan & budget are timely in place	All PDO and IRs, especially IR 10	2 years		1.0
Total estimated amount needed					**8.0**