

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

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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

UNAP

Uganda Nutrition Action Plan

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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



Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	7.00
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	7.00

SAES2

SAEE3

EECRU

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households in project areas. The key indi





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



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,



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	



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

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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. : . 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) 00912 0 612 792 reWB 1104 in 0 0 1 2533 59659 in 0 0 1 1519736 reWB (1)(b)(e)-58(13



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



36. Disbursement Estimates:



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

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plex, of relatively low value and similar to those processed under
major challenges are expected. The Procurement risk rating is



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 com



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
Number increase in farmers accessing multiplied or produced micronutrient rich seed/planting materials in project areas (Number)		0.00	189,000.00
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
Number increase in the quantity of seed/planting materials of selected micronuTQ0 0 1 187.25 262.44 Tm0 gp5 217.99 3.6 ref0			



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Number of households consuming fruits/vegetables/ Micro Nutrient Rich porridge (MNR) at least three times a week (Number)		93,000.00	139,500.00
		0.00	15,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
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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

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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.





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