



# Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 04-Jun-2021 | Report No: PIDISDSA32056

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Uganda	Project ID P176878	Project Name Additional Financing - Uganda Multisectoral Food Security Nutrition Project	Parent Project ID (if any) P149286
Parent Project Name Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project	Region AFRICA EAST	Estimated Appraisal Date 26-May-2021	Estimated Board Date 24-Jun-2021
Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Uganda	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries

**Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent**

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.

**Components**

Delivery of multisectoral nutrition services at primary school and community levels  
Strengthening capacity to deliver nutrition interventions  
Project management, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge generation

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	7.00
<b>Total Financing</b>	7.00
<b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>	0.00
<b>Financing Gap</b>	0.00

**DETAILS****Non-World Bank Group Financing**

Trust Funds	7.00
-------------	------



Global Agriculture and Food Security Program

7.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

## B. Introduction and Context

The Additional Financing Project Information Document provides information on the proposed additional financing (AF) in the amount of US\$ 7.0 million equivalent to 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. The original Project (P149286) is financed through a grant of US\$27.64 million from the Global Agricultural and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and is currently scheduled to close on December 15, 2021. The project is being implemented jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture (lead implementing ministry), Health, Education and Local Government of the Government of Uganda (GoU).

The proposed Additional Financing (AF) would help finance scale-up of this successful project. The AF will support an emergency response to the health and economic impact of COVID-19 on multisectoral food security and nutrition services, especially for women and children under-2 in Uganda, in line with the WBG COVID-19 Crisis Response Approach Paper (June 2020).

### Country Context

**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 billion. 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%. Since 2000, Uganda attained an average rate of growth of 5.5 percent. As a result, the percentage of people living in poverty declined by over half between 1992 and 2009/10 – from 56 percent to 24 percent. According to the Uganda Statistical Abstract for fiscal year 2020, this has further reduced to 21% by the end of 2019. The strong growth of the previous two years averaging 6.3% dropped to 2.9% by FY20 mainly due to pressures of the COVID-19 Pandemic and the locust invasion in 2020<sup>1</sup>. The decline in economic activity and revenue strains the government's ability to finance development priorities.

**Uganda has been significantly affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic.** Uganda recorded the first case of Covid-19 on March 21, 2020 and the disease burden has since increased to 40,800 cases, 335 deaths (CFR:

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development Budget.



0.8%) as of March 29, 2021. The pandemic has not only caused high levels of morbidity and mortality but also disrupted continuity of essential services, health systems, livelihood, and other socio-economic activities. The Bank has provided relief through the health and education sectors and the Uganda COVID-19 Economic Crisis and Recovery Development Policy Financing DPO. To mitigate the impact of Covid-19 and support reopening of the socio-economic activities, the government developed Covid-19 Prevention and Control activities for various entities including the schools.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

**Human capital development in Uganda remains 'low' as per the 2019 Human Development Index (HDI), with it being 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 progress 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. Stunting is also 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).

### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

#### Original PDO

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.

#### Current PDO

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.

#### Key Results

The parent project has made good progress towards achieving the PDO, exceeding targets of most of its intermediate results (IR) indicators, and is rated as "Satisfactory" for both the Implementation Progress (IP) and progress toward achieving the PDO, as per the latest ISR March 2021. The project has disbursed US\$ 27.56 million representing 99.8 percent of the total grant amount as of 20 March 2021. From the disbursed funds, a total of US\$3.7 million is unutilized due to closure of schools during COVID-19 lockdown, and is available for project activities during the granted 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.



As of March 2021, the key results are: increased production and consumption of micronutrient rich (MNR) foods evidenced by 49.54% of children aged 6-23 months with increased dietary diversity as compared to project's end target of December 2021 of 50.49%, 49.17% households reporting year-round production of at least three micronutrient rich crops as compared to project's end target of 49.44% (*Component 1*); and increased utilization of community-based nutrition services of 55.13% by participating women in project areas as compared to project's end target of 55% (*Component-2*). To date, the project has reached a total of 1.31 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. Summary of the status on key outcomes is given below:

Outcome indicator	Baseline	Endline target	Current Status PY5	% of Endline 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

## D. Project Description

### Summary of Proposed Changes:

The proposed AF 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 for the proposed AF activities; (ii) upward revision in seven intermediate results (IR) targets and addition of four new IR indicators in the Results Framework (RF) reflecting the scaled up activities; and (iii) an 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 produced by the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Project Development Objective:

The Project Development Objective will remain the same, as the AF is providing funding for scale up of existing activities that will strengthen and deepen the project objective. In addition, the activities proposed for support through the AF are 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.



**Additional Finance (AF):**

The proposed AF will provide an emergency response to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 through delivering multisectoral food security and nutrition services, especially to women and children under-2 in Uganda, in line with the WBG COVID-19 Crisis Response Approach Paper (June 2020). Specifically, the proposed additional financing will finance: (i) water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities, relevant WASH training, and promotion for increased consumption of fruits/vegetables/Micro Nutrient Rich (MNR) foods to contribute to the fight against the impact of COVID-19; (ii) nutrition improving activities through Nutrition Sensitive Saving schemes for farmers; and (iii) quality-assured MNR seed/planting material multiplication, value addition, marketing and distribution activities. The AF will provide immediate and seamless support to the original 15 districts, 1,500 primary 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 proposed extension of project closing date will therefore ensure continuous support to project activities without a break in implementation.

The activities to be supported with the AF under each of the components are detailed below:

**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, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions will be scaled up both at the community and schools to intensify 'new normal' sanitation practices especially as the schools gradually reopen; increase coverage of community level micronutrient rich crops production and consumption to strengthen immunity; provide financial support to community groups (e.g. lead farmers, parents group, etc.) to enhance their livelihoods through income generating activities and strengthening their skills and capacities for the same; expand nutrition commodity-specific interventions, especially Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation to adolescent girls in schools to fight against micronutrient deficiency; and implement annual nutrition assessments of school going children. These 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 to date with the approaches, especially in terms of strengthening and deepening existing project activities, these will now be scaled-up within the project with the AF support.

**Component 2: Strengthening capacity to deliver nutrition interventions.** The AF will finance nutrition interventions and training for the same to the women beneficiaries. It will support capacity building of organized community groups (including women and youths) to intensify value addition for bio-fortified crop varieties to boost income 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. The capacity enhancement activities will focus on two interventions: saving schemes (e.g. record keeping, simple accounting, leadership needs to be addressed to make them more effective and efficient) and quality assurance of multiplication of nutrient rich crops (e.g. good multiplication practices to achieve and maintain quality of planting materials). Earlier the certification of the multiplication practices was done through another project, but with enhanced skills and capacity of the community groups in this aspect, this activity would be done by them thus making them self-sufficient and reducing any time. The planned activities under this component will be carried out in accordance with national guidelines of the prevention and control on COVID-19. The component will also strengthen community demonstration activities and develop advocacy and a behavioral change communication (BCC) strategy to support increased uptake and adoption of project technologies at national, district and community levels.



***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 (IMPIC).

## **E. Implementation**

### **Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

The Project Coordination Unit (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 (CAO) and the three District Line Directorates (agriculture, education, and health) are responsible for all project activities within the 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 (PSNAP) 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.

The M&E functions will continue to be the responsibility of the PCU, as defined in the original project. The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) will be updated to reflect all changes related to the AF and restructuring before the effectiveness of the AF.

## **F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The project will be implemented in 20 selected districts that have a combined score of below 10 for highest stunting prevalence and lowest prevalence of adequate diversity from 7 agro-ecological zones: Southwest Farmland (IX), Highland Ranges (X), Northwest Savannah Grassland (III), Kyoga Plains (V), Lake Victoria Crescent (VI), Western Savannah Grassland (VII), and Pastoral Grassland (VIII). The 20 were obtained from the 41 potential Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP) areas under the 12 clusters across ten agro-ecological zones. The 41 districts were ranked based on the following: (i) High prevalence of stunting in



under five children; and (ii) Low dietary diversity. The project area is generally characterized by gentle undulating hills with few higher residual features. A somewhat higher relief across the district forms two main watersheds; a northern drainage and a southern drainage; the latter of which drains to Lake Victoria. In general, there are two peak rainfall seasons: April to June and August to November. The relatively succinct dry season occurs from December to March. Annual temperatures range from a low of 16.7°C to a high of 28.1°C. The average wind speed is 4.4km/hr, mainly blowing towards the north during March. More than half of the population (51%) is female, and due to the high fertility rate, its estimated that on average there is 6.2 children per woman, half of the population is children under the age of 15 years. Owing to the high population increase against fixed land, the average population. Agriculture with the main emphasis on food crops; millet, maize, sorghum, rice, beans, irish, cassava, bananas and peas. Cash crops include; coffee and cotton. Fruits and vegetables such as; oranges, tomatoes and cabbage. Fishing is carried out on the parts of Lake Victoria. The current vegetation cover comprises of various human manipulated or impacted types, with most of the areas under crop vegetation. There are isolated patches of natural forest left on a few hills, valleys and lakeshores. There are limited negative environmental and social impacts resulting from this project due to the establishment of demonstration gardens at selected schools and lead farmers premises that may apply the use of pesticides and fertilizers. A pest management plan as part of the ESMF has been prepared and disclosed to address potential related issues.

#### **G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Christine Kasedde, Environmental Specialist  
 Paulo Jorge Temba Sithoe, Environmental Specialist  
 Boyenge Isasi Dieng, Social Specialist  
 Christine Katende Namirembe, Social Specialist

#### **SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Triggered?</b>	<b>Explanation (Optional)</b>
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	





Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No

## KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The salient physical project activities relevant to safeguard analysis apply to Components 1 which involve establishment and operation of demonstration gardens both in selected progressive farmer homes and at primary schools. However, these demonstration gardens are expected to be limited in size to half acre per selected school or homestead and may involve use of fertilizers and pesticides which may generate some environmental, health, safety and social issues. However, the use of pesticides will be very limited because not all schools shall establish demos, and those that may, will have only 0.5 acre demo garden. Therefore the environmental impact will be of very low-intensity, minor, site specific at primary school vegetable gardens and as inputs for the use of smallholder Lead Farmers. Schools that will be selected to host the demonstration gardens shall be chosen after confirming availability of at least one half acre of available arable land within the school boundaries and therefore there will be no land acquisition and therefore OP4.12 is not triggered. The respective District Agricultural Extension services shall be rendered to the schools and selected farmers to provide guidance for the management of the demonstration gardens. Therefore, two safeguard policies OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment and OP 4.09 Pest Management have been triggered and the project is recommended EA category B– Partial Environmental Assessment.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

The expected impact of the scale-out to additional areas will be within the 15 districts implementing the parent project and therefore are similar. Ongoing and planned scaled-up activities into the additional 3 adjacent sites are not expected to have indirect or long term significantly adverse environmental impacts. In addition, neither the existing project sites nor the proposed 3 additional adjacent sites are close to any protected areas. Most of these impacts are minor or of low-intensity, site-specific and thus relatively straight forward to manage, with participation of the Local Governments and respective line Ministries.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

The new activities to be financed under the AF will cause little material change in the activities under the three components. Consequently, implementation of the AF activities will continue to minimize potential adverse impacts on the environment in all the current and new sites in compliance with OP 4.01 on environmental assessment.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The environmental and social risk category of the project will not change under the AF. The proposed additional



activities will not raise the environmental category of the project or trigger any new safeguard policies. The assigned Environmental Assessment Category B remains. The safeguard policies that were triggered under the parent project include: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) and Pest Management (OP 4.09). The associated approved and disclosed instruments are: (a) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); (b) a Pest Management Plan (PMP). The ESMF and the PMP were prepared, cleared, and disclosed both locally and through the World Bank's external website in October 2014. To address likely impacts of the AF, these instruments were duly updated, consulted upon and publicly disclosed in-country on April 30. The ESMF includes procedures and methodologies for environmental and social planning, review, approval and implementation of AF. sub-projects.

The AF project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) which is currently leading implementation of the Uganda: Agriculture Cluster Development Project (P145037), and the Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project - UMFSNP - (P149286). These projects are both rated category B as per OP 4.01 on environmental assessment and their performance was rated as Satisfactory in the latest two ISR. MAAIF has since managed both project's related risks through the rigorous implementation of the provisions set out in the existing Safeguards instruments, thus systematic safeguards compliance reporting is rigorously observed, and quarterly reports are timely submitted to the Bank for review and feedback.

Throughout the years, MAAIF has acquired considerable technical and human safeguards capacity, having recently strengthen 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 Bank has also strengthened its supervision role using a handholding approach, which consists of thematic clinics and monthly meetings on key underlying safeguards matters. At district level, District Environment Officers and District Community Development Officers, and at sub-county level, Extension/Community Development Officers are designated as environment & social safeguard officers/focal points to closely follow and oversee proper implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The PCU has organized relevant training on the ESMF for 18,800 participants at different levels, including the environment & social safeguard officers and other key stakeholders of the project. The project also entails community engagements and therefore the social accountability framework and its requirements are being adhered to, monitored and reported on. The project has in place a robust and fully functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at district, sub-county, and school levels. Complaints have been handled and signed-off by the village leaders and complainants.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The project will continue to support the current 15 districts and 1,500 primary schools where project implementation arrangements already exist. This strong foundation will allow the project to provide continuous support to project interventions and rapidly address new activities designed to mitigate COVID-19 impacts. The additional funding will target the current direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project. The primary beneficiaries include; i) pregnant and lactating women and under-2 children in all participating districts delivering enhanced community-based nutrition services; and ii) 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. The key stakeholders for this project are the government ministries including MAAIF, MoES, MoH and the selected local government and communities in the catchment area of the selected schools for demonstration purposes. The various stakeholder groups were consulted during project design to better identify their roles, and will continue to be consulted on the issues arising out of pesticide use during project implementation.



**B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)**

**Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
-----------------------------	-----------------------------------	--

**"In country" Disclosure**

**Pest Management Plan**

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
--	-----------------------------	-----------------------------------

**"In country" Disclosure**

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)**



## CONTACT POINT

### World Bank

Joseph Oryokot  
Senior Agriculture Specialist

### Borrower/Client/Recipient

Republic of Uganda

### Implementing Agencies

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries  
Mr. Pius Wakabi  
Permanent Secretary  
alexbambona@gmail.com

## FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
Telephone: (202) 473-1000  
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

## APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Joseph Oryokot
----------------------	----------------

### Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Peter Leonard	04-Jun-2021
Practice Manager/Manager:	Shobha Shetty	04-Jun-2021



Country Director:

Antony Thompson

09-Jun-2021