

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
CONCEPT STAGE**

Report No.: PIDISDSC17880

Date Prepared/Updated: 11-Apr-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Pakistan	Project ID:	P158769
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	Multi-Sectoral Action for Nutrition (MSAN) (P158769)		
Region:	SOUTH ASIA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	25-Aug-2016	Estimated Board Date:	15-Nov-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Water	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Sanitation (60%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (20%), Agricultural extension and research (20%)		
Theme(s):	Nutrition and food security (100%)		
Borrower(s):	Economics Affairs Division		
Implementing Agency:	Local Government and Rural Development, Agriculture, Supply and Prices Department		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source		Amount
	Borrower		3.89
	Pakistan Partnership for Improved Nutrition		15.56
	Total Project Cost		19.45
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Concept Review Decision:	Track I - The review did authorize the preparation to continue		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		
Other Decision (as needed):	None		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Pakistan is a lower middle income country and the world's sixth most populous country with 185 million people. Pakistan has a GNI per capita of \$1,400 in 2014, and has seen a notable decline in headcount poverty from 35 percent in 2001/02 to 13 percent by 2010/11. Pakistan is divided into 4 provinces, and the 18th constitutional amendment of 2010 devolved many key government services and functions completely to the provincial governments, reshaping federal-provincial relations. Approximately 63 percent of the total population lives in rural areas. Sindh is Pakistan's second largest province, with 43 million people in 2011, contributing 30-33 percent of the country's GDP, mainly due to the port city of Karachi. Sindh is divided among 23 districts, 113 Talukas/Tehsils and 1,703 Union Councils. Sindh's population growth rate is the highest in the country, with demographic analysis indicating that 15 percent of the population is under the age of five.
2. Despite Pakistan's substantial decline in poverty headcount over the past decade, these gains remain fragile as many households hover just above the poverty line. Pakistan ranks 147th out of 188 countries on the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index and its human development indicators (health, education, gender) are below the regional average for South Asia. While the country is food self-sufficient, recent estimates by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) suggest that 37.5 million people in Pakistan still do not receive proper nutrition. There has been little improvement in nutrition outcomes in Pakistan over the past few decades; in fact, stunting and wasting actually increased between 2001 and 2011. Studies have found that 44 percent of children under five are stunted—a rate second only to India in South Asia and ranked third globally—and 15 percent of children are wasted.
3. The Government of Pakistan has set ambitious targets for the next ten years by committing to reduce diarrheal cases by 50 percent while improving sanitation coverage from 74 percent to 90 percent and providing access to clean drinking water for all through Pakistan Vision 2025. Targets for food insecurity call for halving the current rate of 60 percent to 30 percent.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. In Pakistan, nutrition has suffered due to lack of a dedicated institutional home, a clear leadership, and a poorly articulated strategy and implementation mechanisms. At the policy level, Pakistan recognized the importance of nutrition in 2002 following the findings of the 2001 National Nutrition Survey (NNS). It established a Nutrition Wing and developed a National Nutrition Program, albeit with limited success: Provincial Nutrition Cells were established but were not able to develop and deliver integrated nutrition programs. The 2010 floods again highlighted the critical nutrition situation, and the sector gained momentum towards a multi-sectoral approach with Pakistan joining the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in January 2013 followed by the formulation of provincial Policy Guidance Notes and Inter-Sectoral Nutrition Strategies during the 2013-14 period.
5. In accordance with the UNICEF Nutrition Framework (see Annex 3), child malnutrition needs to be addressed through a number of 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition-sensitive' interventions (Annex 3). 'Nutrition-specific' interventions are primarily delivered through the health sector and focus on immediate causes such as micronutrient deficiencies resulting from insufficient dietary intake, causing increasing risks of morbidity, mortality, maternal mortality and low birthweight. Undernourished children have lower resistance to infection due to constant

exposure to bacteria, viruses and parasites and are more likely to die from diarrheal diseases and pneumonia, which are the biggest killers of children under 5 years of age in Asia. Attention to ‘nutrition-sensitive’ interventions has gained momentum over the past years: for example, environmental enteropathy – which is a subclinical intestinal disorder believed to be due to frequent intestinal infections – often caused by poor sanitation, unsafe drinking water and lack of hygienic practices, distresses the small intestine and is the upshot of chronic childhood exposure to fecal microbes, necessitating complementary interventions in the agriculture, water and sanitation, and education sectors.

6. Sindh’s nutrition indicators are among the worst in the country. Overall, stunting increased from 48 percent in 2001 to 50 percent in 2011, second only to Baluchistan. Sindh also has the highest proportion of wasting (18 percent) and acute malnutrition (40 percent), with negligible improvement since 2001. Vitamin A deficiency and anemia among children under five are at 53 percent and 73 percent, respectively, with the latter about 10 percentage points above the national average. Over the past decade, increasing household food insecurity, poor quality and quantity of water, suboptimal sanitation and hygiene practices including open defecation, early and frequent childbearing as well as low literacy rates have all contributed to this trend.

7. To help reverse the increase in stunting, the Government of Sindh has approved an Inter-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy of Sindh (INSS) in 2013. The proposed project will support the INSS by investing in two critical nutrition-sensitive goals: (a) improving access to and use of sanitation and proper hygiene behavior through ‘open defecation free’ jurisdictions to reduce infection and disease; and (b) improving access to nutritious food and increasing awareness of the importance of a healthy diet, particularly for poor households with women of child-bearing age. The two goals will work in concert with the nutrition-specific interventions of the Enhanced Nutrition for Mothers and Children Project (ENMCP) in support of the INSS which is funded by the World Bank through an IDA loan.

Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF

8. The project directly responds to the World Bank Group’s (WBG) twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity by reducing open defecation and improving food security and the health and nutrition status of poor and vulnerable populations. The project supports the WBG Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for Pakistan 2015-2019 through Result Area 3: Inclusion and Result Area 4: Service Delivery. The milestone of Result Area 4.2 is to change the behavior of 5 million people and 5,000 villages certified as ‘open defecation free’, thereby reducing the incidence of diseases. Result Area 4.2 focuses on improved access to maternal and child health services for the poor. This includes scaling up nutrition interventions and strengthening cross linkages across health, agriculture and related sectors. Result Area 3.2 focuses on reducing vulnerability for groups at risk including the poorest quintiles and women and girls.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s) (From PCN)

The project development objective is to increase the food diversity and improved hygiene practices in project villages.

These investments will contribute to improving the underlying conditions for chronic malnutrition. This will be achieved by a) a sanitation intervention focusing on behavioral change

to achieve open defecation-free (ODF) villages, combined with b) an agriculture intervention to increase household knowledge of and capacity to produce and consume nutritious foods to boost nutrition in the province.

Key Results (From PCN)

The sanitation and agriculture components linked to the Inter Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (INSS) of Sindh and will focus on nutrition results in a coordinated manner to have integrated impact. Relevant core sector indicators are expected to be utilized, i.e.

- (i) People trained to improve hygiene behavior or sanitation practices under the project (number of), and
- (ii) Clients who have adopted agricultural technologies and approaches promoted by the project.

Expected key results will be further refined during project preparation and are likely to include:

- Eradication of open defecation from xx% to yy% in 50 percent of the villages in the 13 target districts;
- Percentage of targeted households that are consuming a more diverse and healthy diet;
- Platforms established and functioning for inter-sectoral coordination and planning at provincial and district levels.

Intermediate Results

- Capacity of key staff at local and provincial government is improved to coordinate across administrative boundaries and extend appropriate service to target households;
- Percentage of the rural population in targeted villages wash hands with soap at critical times;
- Xxx number of small farmers, landless peasant / women are trained in kitchen gardening, poultry, honey bee keeping and livestock rearing including small ruminants;
- Approximately xx number of household raising livestock and preparing livestock products.

D. Concept Description

9. The project will have two components under the INSS: the sanitation component of the project will align with the Government of Sindh's sanitation intervention known as Saaf Suthro Sindh (SSS) in 13 districts in the province and aims to increase the number of ODF villages through certification. , while the agriculture for nutrition (A4N) component will pilot targeting beneficiaries for household production and consumption of healthier foods through increased household food production in 15 Union Councils where the hygiene and mother and child health interventions are taking place; with high levels of poverty and food insecurity and high DOH profiles, and where agriculture interventions are feasible in the three districts with the highest stunting rates. The two components are linked to the joint objective of reduction in malnourishment under the INSS program. Detailed implementation arrangements are in Annex 4, whereas Project Management and M&E arrangements are in Annex 5. The anticipated budget requirement for the project is PKR 1,945.26 million (US\$19.45 million)—PKR 1,362.76 million for the SSS component and PKR 582.5 million for the A4N component. Financing will be 80 percent from the Multi-Donor Trust Fund of the Department for International Development (DfID) and 20 percent from the Government of Sindh.

10. Component 1: Saaf Suthro Sindh Program (SSS). The SSS focuses on creation of ODF jurisdictions and promotion of handwashing in 13 districts through behavior change of communities, capacity development of government staff and mobilization of NGOs and village organizations. The Local Government Department (LGD) will lead this component through establishing a “Sanitation Directorate” to oversee all sanitation-related work of the province and support development and implementation of district ODF plans. Subcomponents will include a) preparation of district ODF plans, b) human resource development, c) community behavioral change activities, and d) rewards including infrastructure. The SSS includes innovative features such as use of GPS-based mobile tracking of data, team work between Health and Local Government departments at the policy and service delivery level, use of government-procured NGOs as implementing partners, provision of outcome rewards to village activists, and tracking integrated outcomes for sanitation and nutrition.

11. Component 2: Agriculture for Nutrition (A4N). This component will introduce household production and use of healthy foods to boost nutrition and smooth consumption throughout the year. It will mobilize villagers—targeting families most at risk for malnutrition (poor, landless, presence of women of child bearing age and/or young children)—by reaching out to existing village organizations, including mother support groups (subcomponent A). The primary investments will be in assets for families and groups to invest in kitchen gardening and small-scale livestock activities, and in technical assistance to increase the sustainability of the investments (subcomponent B). The Department of Agriculture (DoA) will lead a nutrition awareness raising program using a mixture of face-to-face meetings and mass media to disseminate information, and there will also be funds for research and knowledge management to inform strategic directions for the agriculture and livestock sectors in the future, and for inter-sectoral coordination platforms and events (subcomponent C). Given that this is a new approach with a non-standard target beneficiary population, the project will finance a technical service provider to build the capacity of departmental staff during implementation (subcomponent D).

12. The project’s M&E Framework will involve sector-specific data collection combined with overall nutrition monitoring. Both Project Management Units (Local Government and Agriculture) will monitor their own implementation progress against annual work plans and sector-specific outcome indicators. The confluence of indicators will be collected and monitored at the district level through the District Nutrition Coordination Committee (DNCC), in close cooperation with ENMCP. For SSS, the use of mobile monitoring and creating linkages with the existing Lady Health Workers (LHWs) monitoring process will be developed. NGOs will have specific monitoring responsibilities in conjunction with the village organizations. For A4N, Agriculture Field Assistants and Agriculture Officers will furnish monitoring data to the Project Director. Details are in Annex 5.

II. SAFEGUARDS

A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The sanitation component will be implemented in 13 districts in the Province of Sindh while the agriculture for nutrition component will be implemented in 15 Union Councils of 3 districts that will overlap with the sanitation component’s districts. A preliminary list of target districts exists; the selection will be finalized during project processing in accordance with selection criteria agreed with the Government.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

LGD has adequate staff and representation throughout the province. Historically, the department has been unable to make province-wide policy and implementation plan due to both, limited capacity and constraining resources. The Directorate of Sanitation will serve as the program support unit and will coordinate the safeguard related interventions at provincial level. This function will be mirrored at the district level through ODF Committees.

Department of Agriculture (DoA) will implement the A4N interventions in collaboration with the Department of Livestock and Fisheries. The agriculture department is already implementing the World Bank funded projects, therefore the capacity of the department to implement the safeguard policies are quite strong. The agriculture department has developed the provincial IPMP under World Bank funded project (SOFWM), hence agriculture extension unit have enough capacity to implement the IPMP at field level. The Department of Agriculture (DoA) Extension services have sufficient structure for outreach at the grassroots level, but given the new target beneficiaries and new technical focus, DoA will contract external technical service provider (TSP) for program management. The Bank team will further assess the technical details for safeguard risks during the preparation mission.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Rahat Jabeen (GEN06)

Salma Omar (GSU06)

D. POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The sanitation Component (1) of the proposed project will support the preparation, financing and implementation of ODF Plans in 13 districts in Sindh Provinces and these plans will include the construction of latrines in many villages and A4N Component 2 introduce and finance household production systems which will include gardening and livestock activities at the household level. These types of activities may likely have negative impacts on environment like improper disposal of sanitation, contamination of open irrigation canals and water channels etc. These impacts are expected to be small – medium scale and local, and can either be avoided through better planning or mitigated and reversed through readily available mitigation measures. Therefore, consistent with the requirements of this policy, the proposed project has been assigned an EA category B and the client, has agreed to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF will provide guidance for the process to be followed and the types of management plans, such as ESMP's, to be prepared when the ODF plans and Household production activities are

		prepared /identified. The ESMF will be subject to consultations in Sindh Province before it is disclosed locally, in the local language and in English in the Infoshop, before appraisal of the proposed project.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project location and activities does not impacting any natural habitat in Sindh Province as defined by the policy.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project activities does not involve or impact forests or forestry as defined by the policy.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The nutrition component of the project involves the agriculture enhancement technologies at farmer level which may involve the use of some pesticides to enhance the crop production. The Agriculture Extension Department of Sindh Province does have an IPMP at provincial level which would be reviewed and if necessary amended to meet the requirements of this policy for use at activity level. The IPMP will be disclosed before appraisal of the proposed project.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project activities will not involve large excavation. However, chance find procedures will be included in the ESMF and guidance will be given to ensure they are also included in sub project ESMPs as matter of precaution.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The Project will not impact the indigenous people since it will work in selected settled villages.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	No	This policy will not be triggered since no relocation will be necessary for any project intervention.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not trigger in any of the project activities.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project does not have impact on international waterways as defined by the policy.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	The project activities will not be in disputed areas.

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

1. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS

25-May-2016

2. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS.

The EMF will be prepared and disclosed prior to appraisal stage of the proposed project.

III. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Mohammad Farhanullah Sami
Title: Sr Water & Sanitation Spec.

Contact: Melissa Williams
Title: Senior Rural Development Speci

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Economics Affair Division
Contact: Omar Hamid Khan
Title: Additional Secretary
Email: omarhamidkhan@gmail.com

Implementing Agencies

Name: Local Government and Rural Development
Contact: Noor Mohammad Leghari
Title: Secretary
Email: fmjunejo2000@hotmail.com

Name: Agriculture, Supply and Prices Department
Contact: Shahid Gulzar Shaikh
Title: Secretary
Email: shahidgulzar@gmail.com

IV. For more information contact:

The InfoShop
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 458-4500
Fax: (202) 522-1500
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/infoshop>

V. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Mohammad Farhanullah Sami, Melissa Williams	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maged Mahmoud Hamed (SA)	Date: 25-Apr-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Ousmane Dione (PMGR)	Date: 25-Apr-2016
Country Director:	Name: Anthony Cholst (CD)	Date: 29-May-2016

1 Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.