



**Note to Task Teams:** The following sections are system generated and can only be edited online in the Portal.

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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 05-Apr-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA21784

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

Country Pakistan	Project ID P158769	Project Name Sindh-Multi-Sectoral Action for Nutrition (MSAN)	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 09-Jan-2017	Estimated Board Date 31-May-2017	Practice Area (Lead) Water
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Economics Affairs Division	Implementing Agency Local Government and Rural Development, Agriculture, Supply and Prices Department	

## Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project development objective is to increase the dietary diversity and improve sanitation and hygiene practices in targeted project districts areas.

The project will contribute to improving the underlying conditions leading to chronic malnutrition through 1. a sanitation intervention focusing on behavioral change to achieve open defecation-free villages; and 2. an agriculture intervention to introduce production of nutrition food for consumption through homestead gardening practices and increasing household knowledge of food and nutrition.

## Components

Support to Saaf Suthro Sindh  
Agriculture for Nutrition  
Project management, monitoring, and coordination

**Financing (in USD Million)**

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	0.92
Pakistan Partnership for Improved Nutrition	5.00
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>5.92</b>

## Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment



Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

**Note to Task Teams:** End of system generated content, document is editable from here.

Other Decision (as needed)

## B. Introduction and Context

### Country Context

1. Pakistan is a lower middle income country and the world's sixth largest population. Its Gross National Income (GNI) per capita was \$1,561 in 2016, and its poverty rate (food and non-food based) was almost 30 percent. Pakistan is divided into four provinces, to which the 18th constitutional amendment of 2010 devolved most key government functions. Sindh is Pakistan's second largest province, with an estimated population of 49 million (Sindh, 2016) accounting for between 30 and 33 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), mainly owing to economic activity in the port city of Karachi. Sindh is divided into 29 districts, 113 Talukas/Tehsils and 1,703 Union Councils.
2. Despite an impressive drop in Pakistan's poverty headcount since 2000/01, nutrition indicators have not improved. 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. While the country is food self-sufficient, 68 percent of households cannot afford a staple-adjusted nutritious diet. Pakistan ranks 147th out of 188 countries on the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index, and its human development indicators (health, education, and gender) are below the regional average for South Asia. According to the National Nutrition Survey of 2011 stunting among children under age five increased from 41.6 percent in 2001 to 43.7 percent in 2011. Wasting similarly increased from 14.3 percent in 2001 to 15.1 percent in 2011. The percentage of underweight children remained the same at 31.5 percent (Wasfi 2013).
3. Sindh's nutrition indicators are among the worst in the country. According to the latest Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Sindh's malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency levels are above the cut-off for a serious public health problem: wasting is 15.4 percent, and stunting is 48 percent (Government of Sindh, 2015). 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. A number of factors have contributed to these trends over the past decade, including worsening household food insecurity, poor water quality and limited water availability, low literacy rates, early and frequent childbearing, and suboptimal sanitation and hygiene practices such as open defecation.

### Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. Pakistan is not performing well in terms of improving health and nutrition outcomes or services, especially for the poor. Only Afghanistan has worse maternal and child mortality indicators in the South Asia region. Access to health and nutrition services is significantly better for wealthier and urban Pakistanis than



for those who are poorer or living in rural areas. The problem is rooted in multiple sectors, requiring improved sanitation, more diverse diets, and a number of health-related interventions.

5. Stunting manifests itself during the first thousand days of life—it is a result of chronic malnutrition starting with the mother during pregnancy and continuing through the first two years of life. There is strong evidence that this period is the most critical for addressing stunting as by age two malnutrition can have an irreversible impact on physical growth, brain development, and overall health.

6. Nutrition outcomes in Pakistan have suffered from a combination of factors, including the lack of a dedicated responsible institution, institutional capacity, clear stewardship, 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. It established Provincial Nutrition Cells with international technical assistance, but these were not able to develop and deliver integrated nutrition programs. The 2010 floods and the 2011 National Nutrition Survey reignited momentum towards a multi-sectoral approach to nutrition. In 2013, Pakistan joined the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, and formulated Provincial Policy Guidance Notes and Inter-Sectoral Nutrition Strategies by 2014.

7. The Government of Sindh (GoSindh) has taken up a stunting agenda through multi-sectoral action, and it is one of the first provincial governments in Pakistan to allocate and release financial resources for nutrition-related purposes. To complement action for nutrition support, GoSindh developed a costed Priority Action Framework for Nutrition to reduce stunting from 48 percent in 2016 to 30 percent in 2021. GoSindh has allocated PKR one billion in the current fiscal year and committed to add the same amount in subsequent years to facilitate the implementation of a Priority Action Framework through the Sindh Enhancing Response to Reduce Stunting and Malnutrition project (P161624). This amount is in addition to an approximately 20 percent share of GoSindh in MSAN. Moreover, GoSindh is in the process of nominating an Advisor to the Chief Minister to look after the coordination and timely execution of all stunting related interventions. A high-level task force of relevant ministers has been notified to facilitate and oversee inter-sectoral interventions and to facilitate speedy political and policy decisions to address stunting and its underlying causes. The Planning and Development Department has moreover established a Provincial Nutrition Steering Committee and now houses a Nutrition Cell to integrate, monitor, and create synergies.

### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

**Note to Task Teams:** The PDO has been pre-populated from the datasheet for the first time for your convenience. Please keep it up to date whenever it is changed in the datasheet.

#### Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The project development objective is to increase the dietary diversity and improve sanitation and hygiene practices in targeted project districts areas.

The project will contribute to improving the underlying conditions leading to chronic malnutrition through 1. a sanitation intervention focusing on behavioral change to achieve open defecation-free villages; and 2. an agriculture intervention to introduce production of nutrition food for consumption through homestead gardening practices and increasing household knowledge of food and nutrition.



## Key Results

8. The project will contribute to the higher level goals of reducing stunting and incidence of diarrhea. MSAN activities will focus on specific investments to improve behavior around key areas of sanitation, hygiene, and food consumption. The indicators defined below will be used to measure project performance. It will also support institutional and implementation arrangements that incentivize cross-sectoral collaboration to achieve nutrition-related results. The indicators include:

(a) WASH:

- (i) Percentage of villages in targeted project districts that are certified ODF by 2020 (by selecting 50 percent Union Councils (UCs) in each district and certifying 100 percent villages in those UCs)
- (ii) Proportion of people washing their hands with soap after defecating

(b) Agriculture

- (iii) Change in dietary consumption patterns of target households
- (iv) Percent change in the types of foods provided to young children

## D. Project Description

9. The project comprises three components. Component 1 provides support to scaling up GoSindh's *Saaf Suthro Sindh* program— an approved government plan aiming to make Sindh open defecation free. It will be implemented by the Local Government Department (LGD) and will function in 13 districts. Component 2 is a pilot that introduces household food production that promotes diversified diets. It is supported by the Department of Agriculture (DOA) in collaboration with the Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DOLF). Component 3 entails project management, monitoring, and coordination between the two departments. A detailed project description is provided in Annex 1 inclusive of situational analysis, project organograms, and implementation arrangements at the province, district and village levels.

10. **Component 1. Support to *Saaf Suthro Sindh* (US\$3.31 million).** This component focuses on creating ODF jurisdictions and promoting handwashing in communities and building the capacity of government staff and partner NGOs. The project emerges through learnings of a pilot conducted in three districts (Thatta, Umerkot and TM Khan) and hinges upon GoSindh's *Saaf Suthro Sindh*. The LGD will lead implementation through a "Sanitation Directorate" established at the beginning of the project. The Directorate will oversee all sanitation-related work in the province and support development and implementation of district ODF plans. Subcomponents will include:

- (a) Subcomponent 1a. Building Capacity for ODF Certification. This subcomponent will build the capacity of program implementers on issues such as: social mobilization and technical knowledge; creating synergies linking hygiene and nutrition; grounding the principles of ODF; developing procedures for certification; and know-how of feasible toilet design and construction with immediate and long term solutions for waste and waste water disposal.
- (b) Subcomponent 1b. Behavior Change for Improved Hygiene. Under this subcomponent, the VO will formulate village ODF plans and implement them with technical assistance from NGOs who will be awarded contract for the district. For each of the 13 districts, union councils comprising



half of the district population will be selected. The selected union councils will be made 100 percent ODF by NGO and verified by a government committee. The goal of the subcomponent is to increase awareness of sanitation and nutrition, formalize the groups that will participate, transform the village into an ODF village and facilitate the interaction between the target groups and the departments. The Directorate will facilitate, monitor and verify results.

- (c) Subcomponent 1c. Incentivizing Good Hygiene Behavior. This subcomponent will provide improved latrines in 2600 public facilities spread over the operational 13 districts as an incentive for achieving district targets for ODF certification. This will translate into 200 latrine sets—one male, one female, a handwashing station, and (where needed) a hand pump—covering almost all the government schools in the implementation area in each district. The DNCC, DMU, and NGO partners will help identify schools and finalize the location of latrines in the school. The incentives also involve competition among implementing NGOs and communal grants to each village organization upon becoming 100 percent ODF.

11. **Component 2. Agriculture for Nutrition (A4N) (US\$1.01 million).** This component will pilot investments in improving diets among at risk households by supporting diversified food production on a small scale. It will promote integrated homestead production by financing assets and technical assistance to the communities and households to grow vegetables, pulses, and fruit, and to raise livestock and fish primarily for household consumption. It will also introduce techniques such as tunnel farming to produce off-season vegetables and food preservation to increase the shelf life of healthy foods. Both of these will help smooth consumption among at-risk households. Participating households will also receive training from DOA and DOLF in marketing any surplus products to generate income. Because pilot is meant to demonstrate the contribution that diet can make to eliminate stunting, a rigorous evaluation will be undertaken to measure impacts. Qualitative studies will be carried out to increase the understanding of geographic, professional, cultural, religious, and other factors that influence eating and feeding behavior. There will be three sub-components:

- (a) Subcomponent 2a. Food Production and Management. This subcomponent will provide grants through an Agriculture for Nutrition (A4N) Fund to households and/or community groups to purchase assets needed for integrated homestead production (e.g., kitchen gardens, livestock production, fish ponds, and food storage and preservation). The funds will be used to purchase supplies such as seeds, farm implements, livestock sheds, tunnel farming equipment, food preservation facilities, time saving tools, etc. The subcomponent will also finance technical assistance aligned to the A4N fund, including the creation of demonstration gardens, livestock units, and fish ponds, which will be co-located wherever possible to enhance the message of integrated food production. DOA and DOLF will prepare demonstration plots and ponds and deliver training to recipients of A4N grants using a farmer field school (FFS) approach, and it will feature female farmer field schools (FFFS) which will be served by contracted female extension agents to ensure women are served by the project. In addition, DOA and DOLF will provide training in marketing through farmer business schools (FBS) for those who produce surplus food.
- (b) Subcomponent 2b. Awareness Raising on Nutrition and Healthy Diet. Behavior change around diets and child feeding practices will be critical to the success of this pilot, so DOA and DOLF will develop and run a communications program on nutrition that targets the population in the 20 Union Councils.
- (c) Subcomponent 2c. Capacity Development for Government Staff. Since this is a pilot investment



introducing a new implementation approach to the departmental staff, the project will contract specialists in the provincial project office to work directly with DOA and DOLF staff at the provincial, district, and UC levels during implementation.

**12. Component 3. Project management, monitoring, and coordination (US\$0.68 million).** This component will finance the costs associated with integrated activities between the other two components including project management, social mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, learning, impact evaluation, media communications and inter-sectoral coordination. The Project will have a joint project management unit, which will facilitate inter-departmental collaboration and make more funds available for investment with beneficiaries by saving on management and overhead expenses.

- (a) Subcomponent 3a. Village and household mobilization. NGOs will serve two purposes in this project. For the SSS intervention, they will be the implementing partner to LGD, providing the human resources on the ground to carry out the project activities from mobilization to distribution and implementation of awards for ODF achievement. In the 20 Union Councils where both SSS and A4N will implement, the NGO will lead the joint mobilization process to sensitize the communities about the impacts of hygiene and a diverse diet on better nutrition and health. This subcomponent will finance both types of mobilization working the villages selected to participate in the project.
- (b) Subcomponent 3b. Project Management. This subcomponent will finance the establishment and staffing of a Project Management Office at the provincial level that will house the local government department sanitation directorate and the project management unit from DOA and DOLF, which will provide overall strategy and management support. At the district level, the District Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCC) that have been established by ENMCP will extend their scope to coordinate hygiene, sanitation, and agriculture/livestock and will be responsible for coordinating implementation within their boundaries.
- (c) Subcomponent 3c. Monitoring and Learning. The M&E framework focuses on the sector specific outcomes and results directly affected by the project, and will be consolidated and combined at the provincial level and fed into the larger results framework for the PPIN, which will in turn bring in the health indicators from the ENMCP. The M&E framework will also be refined based on implementation experience and scaled up under the Sindh Enhancing Response to Reduce Stunting and Malnutrition (SERRSM) project once it launches later in FY17.
- (d) Subcomponent 3d. Impact Evaluation. This subcomponent will finance the baseline, midline, and endline data collection and data analysis to assess the impact of the interventions on the incidence of malnutrition in the project areas.
- (e) Subcomponent 3e. Knowledge Management & Media Communications. This subcomponent will cover the meetings, workshops, and consultations necessary to align the activities of the three Bank projects (MSAN, ENMC and SERRSM) that are part of the broader nutrition program for Sindh. Standardized IEC material for advocacy and training of NGOs/Government officials/Village Organizations/school teachers will be developed and linked to the capacity development activities of the sanitation and agriculture components.

## E. Implementation





## Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

13. MSAN is a recipient-executed grant under the Pakistan Partnership for Improved Nutrition (PPIN) that supplements the efforts of the ENMCP and supports the development and implementation of a multi-sector action plan to combat malnutrition. As such, the implementation of MSAN is closely linked to the implementation of ENMCP and there is a strong emphasis on inter-sectoral collaboration, particularly among Department of Planning & Development (P&DD), Department of Health (DOH), Local Government Department (LGD), Department of Agriculture (DOA), and Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DOLF). See **Annex 3**.

14. **Provincial Level.** There are two implementing agencies for MSAN: (a) the Directorate of Sanitation in LGD will implement the sanitation and hygiene activities; and (b) the Directorate for Agricultural Extension in DOA will implement the agriculture activities in close collaboration with DOLF. Both Departments will share costs for mobilization and project management, and they will share offices in Karachi to facilitate collaboration and create cost savings. A Provincial Nutrition Cell (PNC) in DoH is implementing ENMCP, and the MSAN implementing agencies will coordinate closely with them. The Head of Directorate of Sanitation will serve as Project Director for the SSS activities, and will report to the Secretary LGD, who will serve as the Chair of the WASH Technical Committee. DOA has appointed a Project Director from their professional staff, who will report to the Head of the Directorate of Agricultural Extension. The Director of Agricultural Extension will report to the A4N Technical Committee (TSC), which will be chaired by the Secretary DOA. Both Departmental Technical Committees will update the PNSC in P&DD, which ensure close coordination cross sectors and between the different actors.

15. **District and Field Levels.** LGD, DOA, and DOLF have district offices in all targeted districts. For LGD an additional director is stationed in all project districts to manage water and sanitation investments. Union Council secretaries are the field force of LGD stationed in each Union Council. DOA has deputy directors in each district supported by two assistant directors/agriculture officers and 10 field assistants. DOLF has a similar structure in their Fisheries, Livestock and Poultry Departments. In addition, given the focus on women beneficiaries, arrangements have been made to hire women extension agents in the project districts. DOH has district nutrition officers and district health Officers in all nine districts under ENMCP, and Lady Health Workers are the primary field force for DOH. Within each project district, a District Nutrition Coordination Committee (DNCC) chaired by the District Commissioner will ensure coordination across the sectors with representatives of nutrition, sanitation, agriculture, and livestock in addition to the NGOs and other relevant members.

16. **Village level.** At the village level, MSAN teams, led by facilitating NGOs, will establish or revitalize village organizations (VOs) and register them with a competent authority for purposes of the project as part of the mobilization process in Component 1. A VO in each village will oversee and monitor implementation in their village. The VO will be chaired by an elected leader and will comprise representatives from community public facilities (i.e. schools and basic health units) and other community groups and committees. The VO will provide implementation support by improving participation in field implementation teams on the part of all nutrition, health, agriculture, water, sanitation and other development programs. These personnel will support the drive for results. For sanitation goals, the VO will be supported and monitored by AOCs. For agriculture, participating households and community groups (e.g., Mother Support Groups) will receive technical assistance from field assistants from the DOA and DOLF using a farmer field school approach.

17. **Oversight arrangements.** GoSindh has established the PNSC in P&DD to steer and coordinate all





nutrition related investments cross sectors, which includes steering and coordinating the implementation of sanitation and agriculture activities under MSAN. Sindh's Additional Chief Secretary (Development) chairs the PNSC and the Secretary of Planning and Development is Deputy Chair. The committee comprise secretaries of all relevant line departments. TSCs within each Department will provide sector technical inputs to the PNSC and provide oversight and technical backstopping to MSAN and other related development programs. Each sectoral committee—either directly or by nominating a Technical Working Group (TWG)—will also oversee the process and progress of the sectoral programs and ensuring the technical quality of the interventions. More on the Overall Coordination Mechanism is available in Annex 3 of the project appraisal document.

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

The targeted districts are spread over entire Sindh including Upper, middle (central) and lower plains. The overall climatic conditions of the Sindh are generally dry and arid and it vary across the targeted districts. Temperatures frequently rise above 46 °C (115 °F) between May and August, and the minimum average temperature of 2 °C (36 °F) occurs during December and January. The annual rainfall averages about 7 inches, falling mainly during July and August. The southwest monsoon wind begins to blow in mid-February and continues until the end of September, whereas the cool northerly wind blows during the winter months from October to January. The physical features in the project areas including Tharparker, Umar Kot, and Sanghar districts falls in the Thar Desert to the east, Dadu, Larkana, Kashmore, Jacobabad, Kambar Shahdad Kot and Shikarpur districts is predominantly mountainous i.e. Kirthar range to the west, whereas in south the Tando Mohammad Khan and Sajawal, districts including districts of Badin and Thatta are located in the coastal belt of Sindh of Arabian Sea. In the center is a fertile plain around the Indus River. Sindh has rich biodiversity and natural habitats due to its diverse range of landscapes and ecosystems. Since the proposed project activities targeting the local population of semi urban, built up areas with lack of municipal sanitation; and nutrition activity of the project is also focusing in the similar type of areas therefore these proposed project activities are unlikely to pose any significant harm to environment and especially to the natural habitat. The sanitation component will be implemented in 13 districts in the Province of Sindh while the agriculture for nutrition component will be implemented in 20 Union Councils of 4 districts that will overlap with the sanitation component's districts. SSS districts include Dadu, Jacobabad, Kashmore, Larkana, Kambar-Shahdadkot, Tharparker, Badin, Sanghar, Tando Mohammad Khan, Umarkot, Shikarpur, Thatta and Sajawal. The A4N will be implemented in Jacobabad, Tharparkar, Sanghar and Umerkot. The targeted districts are characterized by poverty, mainly agricultural, fishing and livestock based livelihoods with poor indicators on health, sanitation and nutrition. Some districts such as Tharparkar have faced drought and acute malnutrition especially of children.



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

Salma Omar,Rahat Jabeen

**SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The sanitation Component (1) of the proposed project will support the preparation, financing and implementation of ODF Plans in 13 districts in Sindh Provinces. The construction of household latrine will be self-financed by households themselves according to an environmental friendly standardized design. However, the project will construct latrines within the premises of schools as a reward to villages for becoming 100% ODF which will also be as per environmental friendly standardized design. The standard design of latrines will include appropriate household level waste management procedures to ensure environmental friendliness. 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 some negative impacts on environment like improper disposal of waste, 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 prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF provides 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 had consultations in Sindh Province. The ESMF will be disclosed locally - in the local language and in English through Bank channels, before appraisal of the proposed project.</p>



Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	Since the project activities are on small scale and at household level, they will not be 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 has 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 disclosure date and URL has been provided.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project activities are at small scale and household level and hence will not involve large excavation and hence are not expected to impact the cultural resources. 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	Yes	The project may need to acquire small pieces of land for certain interventions (for example for storage facilities) and so OP 4.12 is triggered; a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared and will be applicable for such cases. Most other small scale land requirements (such as for demonstration plots etc.) will be addressed through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) with appropriate screening to ensure that land is truly donated without any pressure.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered 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.



## 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:

**Environment:** There are no potential, large-scale, significant or irreversible impacts associated with the proposed project. The project activities does not entail the major civil work for environmental impacts. The proposed project activities may cause some moderate and localized impacts under sanitation component like the toilets construction by the community which include interruption of natural drainage/hydrological patterns, ground water contamination (mainly in low water table areas), improper waste water disposal (boreholes) and sludge/fecal matter disposal (latrines). Under nutrition sensitive agriculture (A4N) activities e.g., kitchen gardens, small-scale vegetable farming, small-scale livestock rearing (poultry, ruminants, fisheries), and small-scale food storage and preservation etc. may require some mitigation measures at local level. An Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been completed to assess the social and environmental footprint of the project activities. A plan of implementation and the required mitigation measures have been reviewed and cleared by Bank.

**Social -** The project may need to acquire small pieces of land for certain interventions (for example for storage facilities) and so OP 4.12 is triggered; a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared and will be applicable for such cases. Resettlement Action Plans will be prepared where land is acquired for such interventions. In most other cases, small pieces of land for interventions (such as for demonstration plots etc.) will be taken using Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) with appropriate screening to ensure that land is truly donated without any pressure. Monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that VLD procedures are properly documented and accepted by the community.

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

**Environment:** There are no potential indirect and/or long term impacts anticipated due to the project. In fact, the project interventions will help in improving the human development conditions through improved hygiene (sanitation) and malnutrition largely among children and women in the project area and in the long run would improve the health outcomes of the Sindh province.

**Social –** No potential negative long term social impacts are associated/foreseen under the Project. Project activities will be implemented through NGO partners that will conduct social mobilization and create awareness on sanitation and agriculture practices. This will build community capacity to implement nutrition and sanitation related actions.

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

**Environment:** The WASH intervention in the project areas will be made after assessing the technology options available for the existing site conditions as identified during the ESMF study.

**Social:** Not applicable

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.

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 safeguards' 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 has 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 experts to assist in program management and implementation.

The Project Director for SSS and A4N will hire two positions, an Environment Specialist and a Social Specialist, in their staff to sit in the joint office. These specialists will guide and oversee all aspects of safeguards implementation. Environment and Social Focal persons will be designated by the respective projects for each district. Implementing Partners hired for each district will also have social and environment staff to actively implement and conduct internal monitoring of safeguards. Independent Environmental and Social Monitoring Consultants may be needed to provide independent assessment of safeguards implementation. Monitoring reports will be submitted on a six-monthly basis.

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

Consultations took place on the ESMF and provided useful suggestions on community involvement. Consultations with key stakeholders (implementing departments, local communities and NGOs) will continue during the project. A consultation framework has been outlined in the ESMF and will be implemented. The entire project will be implemented in close collaboration and consensus of the community through social mobilization and formation of community groups to implement agriculture and sanitation related interventions.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

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

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission to InfoShop	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
01-Dec-2016	06-Jan-2017	

**"In country" Disclosure**

Pakistan  
03-Jan-2017

Comments

[http://lgdsindh.gov.pk/Notification/ESMF\\_MSAN\\_Final%2024122016.pdf](http://lgdsindh.gov.pk/Notification/ESMF_MSAN_Final%2024122016.pdf)[http://lgdsindh.gov.pk/Notification/Ex.%20Summary%20Report%20\(Urdu %20Translation\).pdf](http://lgdsindh.gov.pk/Notification/Ex.%20Summary%20Report%20(Urdu %20Translation).pdf)

**Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process**



Date of receipt by the Bank 01-Dec-2016	Date of submission to InfoShop 06-Jan-2017
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**"In country" Disclosure**

Pakistan  
03-Jan-2017

Comments

ESMF, inclusive of the RPF, was disclosed on lgdsindh.gov.pk in English and Urdu.

**Pest Management Plan**

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?  
Yes

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission to InfoShop

**"In country" Disclosure**

Pakistan  
30-Aug-2013

Comments

IPMP was prepare for Sindh Agricultural Growth Project and posted on the government website. Version updated as of August 2013 is available at <http://www.wsip.com.pk/sagp/documents/SAGP%20Integrated%20Pest%20Management%20Plan.pdf>

**If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.**

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

GoSindh has an approved IPMP that it uses for the ongoing Sindh Agricultural Growth Project. This will be applied to MSAN agriculture activities. Posting location is provided below.

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)**

**OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment**

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

No

**OP 4.09 - Pest Management**



Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

Yes

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

Yes

#### **OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement**

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

#### **The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information**

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

#### **All Safeguard Policies**

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

#### **CONTACT POINT**





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**APPROVAL**

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**Approved By**

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Country Director:	Anthony Cholst	06-Apr-2017

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**Note to Task Teams:** End of system generated content, document is editable from here.