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Report No: PAD2617

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL LOAN

IN THE AMOUNT OF US$200 MILLION EQUIVALENT

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

FOR A

NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION
(ALSO KNOWN AS ADDITIONAL FINANCING FOR THE ICDS SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING AND
NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT)

March 9, 2018

Health, Nutrition, and Population Global Practice
South Asia Region

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(Exchange Rate Effective January 31, 2018)

Currency Unit =   Indian Rupee (INR)

US$1 =   INR 63.61

FISCAL YEAR
April 1 – March 31

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
AG (A&E)	Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements)
APL	Adaptable Program Lending
AWC	*Anganwadi* Center
AWW	*Anganwadi* Worker
CBE	Community-based Event
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CAP	Convergent Action Plan
CAS	Common Application Software
CPMU	Central Project Management Unit
DLI	Disbursement-Linked Indicator
DPO	District Program Officer
EAP	Equity Action Plan
EEP	Eligible Expenditure Program
FM	Financial Management
IA	Implementing Agency
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILA	Incremental Learning-by-Doing Approach
INHP	Integrated Nutrition and Health Project
ISSNIP	ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MIS	Management Information System
MIYCN	Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NNM	National Nutrition Mission
NNS	National Nutrition Strategy
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PNRI	Partnership for Nutrition Results in India
RF	Results Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UT	Union Territory

BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (India: ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Program (ISSNIP) - P121731)

Country	Product Line	Team Leader(s)		
India	IBRD/IDA	Mohini Kak		

Project ID	Financing Instrument	Resp CC	Req CC	Practice Area (Lead)
P121731	Investment Project Financing	GHN06 (9321)	SACIN (347)	Health, Nutrition & Population

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Women and Child Development

Is this a regionally tagged project?	
No	
[ ] Situations of Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints [ ] Financial Intermediaries [ ] Series of Projects	Bank/IFC Collaboration No

Approval Date	Closing Date	Original Environmental Assessment Category	Current EA Category
06-Sep-2012	30-Jun-2018	Not Required (C)	Not Required (C)

Development Objective(s)

To support the Government of India and participating states to (i) strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) policy framework, systems and capacities, and facilitate community engagement, to ensure greater focus on children under three years of age; and (ii) strengthen convergent actions for improved nutrition outcomes.

Ratings (from Parent ISR)

	Implementation	Latest ISR

	17-Oct-2015	01-Apr-2016	17-Oct-2016	07-Dec-2016	02-Jun-2017	16-Dec-2017
Progress towards achievement of PDO	U	MS	MS	MS	S	S
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	U	MS	MS	MS	S	S
Overall Safeguards Rating						
Overall Risk	S	S	S	S	S	M

BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (National Nutrition Mission (also known as ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project: Additional Financing) - P165493)

Project ID	Project Name	Additional Financing Type	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints
P165493	National Nutrition Mission (also known as ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project: Additional Financing)	Restructuring, Scale Up	No

Financing instrument	Product line	Approval Date	
Investment Project Financing	IBRD/IDA	29-Mar-2018	

Projected Date of Full Disbursement	Bank/IFC Collaboration	
30-Dec-2022	No	

Is this a regionally tagged project?	
No	

[ ] Situations of Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints

[ ] Financial Intermediaries

[ ] Series of Projects

PROJECT FINANCING DATA – PARENT (India: ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Program (ISSNIP) - P121731)

Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed	
IBRD					%
IDA	106.00	80.91	12.04		87 %
Grants					%

PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (National Nutrition Mission (also known as ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project: Additional Financing) - P165493)

FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	400.00
Total Financing	400.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Counterpart Funding	200.00
Borrower	200.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	200.00

COMPLIANCE

Policy

Does the project depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

[   ] Yes [✔] No

Does the project require any other Policy waiver(s)?

[   ] Yes   [✓] No

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

Practice Area (Lead)

Health, Nutrition & Population

Contributing Practice Areas

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

This operation has been screened for short and long-term climate change and disaster risks

Gender Tag

Does the project plan to undertake any of the following?

a. Analysis to identify Project-relevant gaps between males and females, especially in light of country gaps identified through SCD and CPF

Yes

b. Specific action(s) to address the gender gaps identified in (a) and/or to improve women or men's empowerment

Yes

c. Include Indicators in results framework to monitor outcomes from actions identified in (b)

Yes

PROJECT TEAM

Bank Staff

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
Mohini Kak	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)	Health Specialist	GHN06
Jorge A. Coarasa	Team Leader	Economist	GHN06
Heenaben Yatin Doshi	Procurement Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Procurement Specialist	GGOPZ

Tanya Gupta	Financial Management Specialist	Financial Management Specialist	GGOIS
Deepika Nayar Chaudhery	Team Member	Nutrition Specialist	GHN06
Lucy S. Lotha	Team Member		SACIN
Marelize Prestidge	Team Member	M&E Specialist	GHN05
Raadhika Gupta	Team Member		LEGES
Rahul Pandey	Team Member	Operations	GHN06
Ranjan B. Verma	Social Safeguards Specialist	Social Development Specialist	GSU06
Rocio Mariela Malpica Valera	Counsel	Legal	LEGES
Sharlene Jehanbux Chichgar	Environmental Safeguards Specialist	Environment Safeguards	GEN06
Victor Manuel Ordonez Conde	Team Member		WFACS
Extended Team			
Name	**Title**	**Organization**	**Location**

INDIA

NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION

(ALSO KNOWN AS ICDS SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT: ADDITIONAL FINANCING)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Background

1.   The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is the Government of India's flagship program for early childhood development. It targets pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children 0–6 years of age, providing them supplementary food, nutrition and health education, immunization, health checkups, health referral services, and preschool education, with the objective of improving nutrition outcomes. In implementation since 1975 and universalized in 2008–2009, the scheme has had limited success in achieving its objectives primarily because it has focused on children 3–6 years of age, missing the critical period from conception to 2 years of age, also known as the first 1,000 days. The lack of adequate nutrition and care during this period affects cognitive development, growth, and reduces lifetime learning and earnings. IDA-assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) sought to address this gap and strengthen the scheme.

2.   ISSNIP was approved in September 2012, with the specific objective of supporting the Government of India shift the focus of the ICDS scheme to children 0–3 years of age. It included investments in developing and piloting several guidelines and systems to facilitate community engagement and outreach to children under 3 years of age and to strengthen convergent actions for improved nutrition outcomes. Additionally, to maximize impact, it focused on 162 districts with the highest burden of undernutrition[1] across eight states—Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh.

3.   The project was designed as an Adaptable Program Lending (APL).[2] The first 3-year phase of the APL was expected to support the testing of a large number of innovative systemic changes to be scaled up after the achievement of key triggers through a second APL phase. This approach turned out to be too ambitious and after the first 2 years of implementation, the project made negligible progress and only 2 percent of the credit was disbursed. The main reasons for this were the limited technical capacity of the implementing agency (IA), Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), and coordination challenges with the project states.

4.   The project was significantly restructured in September 2015 to address these design and capacity constraints. The restructuring simplified the design by (a) focusing on a small set of evidence-based interventions, (b) building in sustainability by using existing Government structures to deliver the interventions instead of parallel project implementation units, and (c) ensuring the provision of high-quality technical assistance through a World Bank-executed Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)-Partnership for Nutrition Results in India (PNRI). The financing modality was also modified from the traditional input-based financing to results-based financing through disbursement-linked indicators (DLIs). In the 2 years

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[1] The project targets 162 districts (1,900 blocks) selected based on their undernutrition status. A mapping study (2007–2008) ranked 548 districts in India on a composite index, using the following two parameters from the second iteration of the District Level Household Survey 2: (a) proportion of underweight children (weight-for-age < 2 standard deviations for children below 6 years) and (b) prevalence of moderate anemia among pregnant women, 15–44 years old (moderate anemia is defined as hemoglobin levels of 5–7.9 grams/dl). States with the highest number of districts in the worst 200 districts were identified for inclusion in the project and project interventions focused only on districts in these states that were in the worst 200 list.
[2] The APL was subsequently discontinued as a World Bank lending instrument.

since restructuring, the project has disbursed approximately 87 percent of the credit and is on track to achieve all its development objectives.

5.   On December 1, 2017, the Government of India announced the new National Nutrition Mission (NNM). A large component of the NNM consists of gradually scaling up the interventions supported by ISSNIP to all districts in the country over a 3-year period. A first phase expansion to 315 districts across all states and union territories (UTs) is planned during the first year, followed by a further scale-up to 235 districts during the second year, and a final scale-up to cover all remaining districts by the third year.

6.   In light of this substantial and rapid expansion of ISSNIP interventions under the NNM, the MWCD has sought World Bank assistance in taking forward the first phase of expansion. The proposed Additional Financing (AF) will thus fund the first phase scaling-up of the NNM from the current 162 districts across 8 states to 315 districts across all states and UTs. The proposed AF will also focus on quality improvement of the ongoing project interventions within the existing project states. The original project will correspondingly be restructured to extend the closing date to August 30, 2022.

B.   Original Project Design

7.   The Project Development Objective (PDO) for ISSNIP is "to support the Government of India and participating states to (i) strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) policy framework, systems and capacities, and facilitate community engagement, to ensure greater focus on children under three years of age; and (ii) strengthen convergent actions for improved nutrition outcomes."

8.   The project includes the following four components. The description of these components was streamlined during the 2015 restructuring, as outlined in the following paragraphs

Component 1: ICDS Institutional and Systems Strengthening

9.   This component focuses on strengthening systems to improve the quality and coverage of services delivered by the ICDS scheme, specifically nutrition counselling and outreach services for PLW and children under 3 years of age. This primarily includes investments in systems for capacity and skill enhancement of ICDS field functionaries and supervisory staff and information and communication technology (ICT) tools for improved management, monitoring, and outreach to beneficiaries.

10.   Capacity building under the project is being implemented through an innovation called incremental learning-by-doing approach (ILA). ILA is delivered in a cascade from state to sector level by ICDS district-, block-, and sector-level officials and supervisors. It aims to create ongoing learning platforms for field functionaries known as *Anganwadi* Workers (AWWs). It combines face-to-face sessions with the application of new knowledge to the AWW's day-to-day work and self-reflection on whether and how the content of the training was useful in improving the delivery of services.

11.   Management systems are being strengthened through innovative mobile- and tablet-based ICT tools that facilitate consistent, real-time reporting and monitoring of service delivery at *Anganwadi* Centers (AWCs). This enables tracking of individual beneficiaries and prioritization of PLW and children 0–3 years of age for home visits by AWWs based on critical targets. It further improves AWW efficiency by reducing the time spent filling paper-based registers and prompting them to take actions based on

beneficiary registration and service use data. For ICDS officials at the sector, block, and district levels it ensures real-time availability of information on gaps in service delivery to allow for informed decision making and program management.

Component 2: Community Mobilization and Behavior Change Communication

12.   This component focuses on strengthening processes for community engagement and social accountability within the ICDS program. It is complemented by an intensive mass and mid-media campaign on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) to stimulate change in nutrition practices at the household and community level.

13.   Community engagement in ICDS is being strengthened through the organization and institutionalization of monthly community-based events (CBEs) at the AWCs. The events target PLW and their key influencers and focus on recommended MIYCN practices. Both the ILA and ICT tools developed under Component 1 complement these events by building the capacity of AWWs on MIYCN counselling and facilitating timely prioritized home visits to reinforce these messages. Short videos embedded in the ICT tool further support the AWW to provide consistent, targeted messaging to PLW and their influencers encouraging service uptake and adoption of recommended MIYCN practices. Furthermore, periodic mass and mid-media campaigns increase the number of communication channels to create a supportive environment for MIYCN behavior change.

Component 3: Convergent Nutrition Actions

14.   This component focuses on pilots and innovations to promote cross-sectoral convergence for improved nutrition outcomes. It provides flexibility to all project states to design and implement pilots as per their need and priority. The MWCD ensures that the proposed pilot falls within the purview of the PDOs and provides technical guidance to support the design and implementation of the pilots.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

15.   This component invests in strengthening the capacity of the IAs, namely the MWCD through the Project Management Unit established for ISSNIP and state ICDS Directorates to implement the project. It supports operational costs and provides flexibility to both the MWCD and the project state ICDS Directorates to define their own technical and administrative capacity requirements and engage consultants accordingly. In addition, it enables the IAs to improve their mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, and supervision of agreed project interventions and results.

C.   Implementation Status

16.   The project has made significant progress since its restructuring on September 29, 2015, and is on track to achieve its PDO by the current closing date of June 30, 2018. One of the three outcome indicators has already surpassed end line targets, while the remaining two are expected to be achieved by the project closing date. Similarly, out of the nine intermediate results indicators, seven have been fully achieved (of which three indicators have surpassed end line targets) while the remaining two are expected to be achieved before the project closing date.

17.   While the project is performing well, some implementation challenges remain. Progress has been variable across project states, with Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh consistently being the top performers and Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra lagging behind. Both Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra significantly lag in the implementation of the ICT-based management and monitoring system due to administrative delays in the procurement of smartphones, tablets, and helpdesk services required for rolling out the system. In Uttar Pradesh, consistent delays in quarterly fund flows to project districts have further hindered progress of project activities such as CBEs. Following the implementation support mission of November 2017, both states have committed to accelerated implementation. Uttar Pradesh has already demonstrated progress by finalizing pending procurements, issuing contracts, and releasing funds to project districts. The DLI approach has proven to be an effective mechanism in driving states toward achievement.

18.   To date, the project has achieved four out of the seven central-level DLI targets and is on track to meet the remaining three. Of the 64 state-level DLI targets, a total of 56 have been achieved and the remaining 8 are on track to be achieved.

19.   Based on this progress, the project was upgraded from Moderately Satisfactory to Satisfactory in June 2017 and this rating has been maintained since then. The project is fully compliant with its legal covenants, including financial management (FM) and audit-related requirements.

D.   Rationale for Additional Financing

20.   The restructured ISSNIP has been in implementation for a little over 2 years and has been successful in introducing and implementing the agreed interventions. However, 2 years is insufficient time to demonstrate comprehensive systemic change and impact with respect to the adoption of improved MIYCN practices. Recognizing the value of the interventions and the need to deepen them, the Government of India included the project interventions within the recently announced NNM with the objective of taking them to scale in a phased manner through the proposed AF.

21.   By supporting the Government of India operationalize the first phase scale-up of the NNM, the proposed AF will directly contribute to the Government of India's renewed commitment to address the challenge of undernutrition. It will further allow to solidify project interventions within ICDS, focus on improving their quality within the existing 162 districts across 8 states, and finance their scale-up to an additional 153 districts across all states/UTs.

22.   Furthermore, the proposed AF will directly support the corporate priority of investing in the early years and the India SCD[3] pathway of accelerating inclusion by investing in human capital. It will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of nutrition service delivery, notably through strengthening institutional mechanisms, capacity, information and communication systems of the ICDS program, enabling it to improve the focus on PLW and children under 3 years of age. In doing so, it will contribute to the Government of India's goal[4] of preventing and reducing underweight prevalence in children (0–3 years) by 3 percentage points per year and reducing the prevalence of anemia among young children, adolescent girls, and women in the reproductive age group (15–49 years) by one-third, by 2022. Additionally, it will

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[3] Systematic Country Diagnostic.
[4] National Nutrition Strategy (NNS, 2017).

also contribute to the sustainable development goal (SDG) of reducing by 40 percent the number of children under 5 years of age who are stunted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Proposed Changes in the Project

23. The following changes are proposed as part of the AF.

24. **Revised PDO.** The PDO will be "to improve the coverage and quality of ICDS nutrition services to pregnant and lactating women and children under 3 years of age."

25. **Project coverage.** The AF will expand coverage from the current 162 districts across 8 states to 315 districts across all states/UTs of India. The 315 districts represent the first phase roll-out of the NNM.

26. **Revised project components.** The AF will continue to support activities initiated under the current project in existing project states and districts while scaling them up to the additional states and districts. It will also add a few critical interventions across all 315 districts that are currently not being supported.

27. Ongoing activities that will be scaled up include ILA; community engagement and behavior change communication activities (specifically, CBEs, mass and mid-media campaigns); and the ICT-based management and monitoring tool. While ILA, CBEs, and mass and mid-media will be scaled up from the current 162 districts to 315 districts, the ICT monitoring and management tool will be scaled up from its current coverage of 25 percent AWCs in the 162 project districts to all AWCs in the 315 AF districts. For districts and states where these interventions are ongoing, the focus will be on increasing exposure to the intervention and on improving its quality of delivery.

28. New interventions under the AF will include the strengthening of existing citizen engagement and grievance redress systems to improve community engagement, the introduction of performance-based incentives to ICDS field functionaries and project states for improving service delivery, and the development and operationalization of convergent action plans (CAPs) for nutrition at the state, district, and block levels. Innovations under the current phase that have shown potential will be subsumed within the CAP, while a new component on performance-based incentives will be added to better reflect the focus on this approach under the AF. The AF will introduce and enhance focus on quality improvement across all interventions along with scale-up.

29. The DLI-based approach adopted under the current project will continue under the AF, with all project funds being mapped to DLI targets. Three new DLIs have been added under the AF to reflect the new interventions. The DLI targets will not be time-bound taking into consideration the variable implementation capacities of project states. For administrative feasibility, 11 priority states will be considered for state-level DLIs. These include the current project states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh as well as three new AF states, Odisha, Gujarat, and Karnataka, which together constitute 81 percent (254 of 315 project districts) of the AF districts. The remaining states (which include the remaining 61 districts) will be covered through central-level DLIs.

30.   A detailed description of the revised project components is outlined in the following paragraphs.

Component 1: ICDS Institutional and Systems Strengthening

31.   This component will continue to support ongoing investments in ILA and the ICT monitoring and management tool, while initiating activities to strengthen existing grievance redress and citizen engagement systems.

32.   In the current project districts the focus of ILA will be on quality improvement, while in the new AF districts the focus will be on introducing and integrating the approach within the ICDS program. This will involve efforts to (a) institutionalize state, district, and block resource groups; (b) strengthen monthly learning and review sessions at the sector, block, and district levels within the ICDS program; and (c) orientating ICDS officials and field functionaries on MIYCN thematic modules through this platform. The use of quality improvement tools such as quality supervision checklists, introduced during the current project, will be simplified and supported. An e-learning system will additionally be developed to complement ongoing face-to-face ILA sessions. This will contribute to the sustainability of ILA beyond the project period and establish systems that allow for easy measurement of learning outcomes through e-learning platforms.

33.   The mobile- and tablet-based ICT monitoring and management tool that is currently being implemented in 25 percent of AWCs in the original project districts will be scaled up through the AF to cover all AWCs in the expanded AF districts. While support in the existing 25 percent of AWCs will focus on quality improvement, in the remaining AWCs the focus will be on (a) establishing the system from scratch starting with the procurement of mobiles and tablets for ICDS field functionaries; (b) setting up state, district, and block helpdesks; (c) training all ICDS officials and functionaries on the ICT application; and (d) orienting them on the use of data for decision making and improved outreach.

34.   The AF will strengthen existing citizen engagement and grievance redress systems for the ICDS scheme. The primary objective of this system will be to provide an easily accessible platform to beneficiaries to reach out to program officials with grievances, queries, and suggestions. Standard operating guidelines for the grievance redress system will be developed outlining standards for response time and action. The system will include both a call-in function where beneficiaries can call in and register complaints regarding service availability and quality and a call-out function where beneficiaries identified as being underweight through the ICT tool are followed up periodically and encouraged to access services through a call center. Such a two-way engagement between the beneficiaries and the program is expected to improve program delivery by facilitating accountability on the supply side while improving knowledge of services among the beneficiaries and the community on the demand side.

35.   Investments under this component are expected to achieve the DLIs listed in table 1.

Table 1. DLIs under Component 1

DLI	IBRD Allocation (US$, millions)
DLI 1: ICT-based management and monitoring system strengthened, contributing to improved service delivery	51.6
DLI 2: ILA strengthened, improving knowledge of ICDS field functionaries	31.0

DLI	IBRD Allocation (US$, millions)
DLI 3: Grievance redress mechanism for improved citizen engagement strengthened	21.0
Component 1 Total	**103.6**

Component 2: Community Mobilization and Behavior Change Communication

36.   This component will continue to support ongoing investments aimed at mobilizing the community for behavior change in original project districts while initiating them in the new AF districts. The focus under the AF will be on timely home visits to priority households, quality improvement, and institutionalization of monthly CBEs within the ICDS program. Increased exposure to these interventions is expected to contribute to sustained behavior change. The scope of the CBEs will be slightly expanded beyond PLW to include key influencers and decision makers in the household such as husbands and mothers-in-law to support the change process. Quality checklists will be simplified and universally deployed in project districts for systematic supervision and review of CBEs. Additional mass and mid-media campaigns will be designed and deployed to complement and reinforce MIYCN messages delivered through home visits and community events. These interventions will be rolled out in a synergistic manner such that home visits and CBEs at AWCs and mass and mid-media campaigns at the community and population level build a critical intensity of messaging essential for driving behavior change. All messaging, especially of the mid-media content, will be translated to local dialects for increased acceptance and absorption. The mid-media campaigns will target pockets with the highest burden of undernutrition in project states, with an emphasis on tribal communities, and all communication efforts will continue to be complemented by ILA and the ICT tool.

37.   Investments under this component are expected to achieve the DLIs listed in table 2.

Table 2. DLIs under Component 2

DLI	IBRD Allocation (US$, millions)
DLI 4: Community mobilization for nutrition behavior change strengthened	24.2
DLI 5: Mass and mid-media campaigns reinforcing nutrition behavior change implemented	14.6
Component 2 Total	**38.8**

Component 3: Performance-Based Incentives

38.   The AF will support the introduction of a system of performance-based incentives to ICDS field functionaries and states/UTs. Monthly incentives will be given to AWWs for growth monitoring and promotion of children 0–3 years, undertaking timely home visits to prioritized households, and organizing monthly village health and nutrition days (as measured through the ICT monitoring tool). In addition, an annual group incentive will be awarded to a team of ICDS and health functionaries (AWW, Accredited Social Health Activist, and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife) for achieving specified outcomes. Incentives will also be awarded annually to project states on the achievement of agreed outcome indicators. Guidelines, systems, and criteria for these incentives will be developed during the AF phase. This will, for the first time, establish a performance-based system within the ICDS program and is expected to contribute to improved service delivery.

39.   Investments under this component are expected to achieve the DLIs listed in table 3.

Table 3. DLIs under Component 3

DLI	IBRD Allocation (US$, millions)
DLI 6: ICDS functionaries achieve milestones for receiving performance based incentives	41.2
Component 3 Total	**41.2**

Component 4: Convergent Nutrition Actions

40.   Under this component, CAPs at the state, district, and block levels will be developed with the objective of promoting coordinated and cross-sectoral efforts to improve nutrition outcomes. This will entail convergent planning and monitoring of key nutrition-specific and sensitive actions being carried out by the Departments of Health and Family Welfare, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Rural Development and *Panchayati* Raj and Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. Focus will be on strengthening existing convergent activities, such as village health and nutrition days where health and ICDS functionaries come together monthly to deliver maternal and child health care services to beneficiaries, and linking households with existing nutrition-specific and sensitive government programs such as Swachh Bharat Mission, the Public Distribution System, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, and the National Rural Livelihoods Mission. Multi-sectoral innovations that showed promise in the original project, such as nutrition gardens at the AWC and household level, as well as any additional innovations that states may propose will be subsumed within the CAPs. The AF will also promote interstate learning with the objective of facilitating cross-fertilization of best practices across states.

41.   Investments under this component are expected to achieve the DLIs listed in table 4.

Table 4. DLIs under Component 4

DLI	IBRD Allocation (US$, millions)
DLI 7: Convergent nutrition action plans developed and operationalized	7.2
Component 4 Total	**7.2**

Component 5: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

42.   This component will continue to support operational costs of the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) of the MWCD and state-level ICDS Directorates for implementation of the project. Additionally, quality assurance interventions initiated under the current project will be institutionalized. This will include strengthening guidelines for effective supervision, streamlining of simplified quality supervision checklists, and strengthening program review platforms within the ICDS program for program management. Periodic program reviews will ensure the 'use' of data for identifying gaps; providing supportive feedback for timely, responsive, and effective decision making; and establishing accountability among ICDS officials for improved service delivery.

43.   The AF will additionally support the establishment of a system of annual rapid assessments or surveys within ICDS. The primary objective of these surveys will be to verify on a sample basis the veracity of the data from the ICT monitoring tool and complement management information system (MIS) data on

service coverage, quality, and MIYCN knowledge and practices to critically assess progress, gaps, and trends over time for programmatic decision making. The surveys will be designed to ensure adequate representation of tribal project blocks and communities.

44.　　Investments under this component are expected to achieve the DLIs listed in table 5.

Table 5. DLIs under Component 5

DLI	IBRD Allocation (US$, millions)
DLI 8: Program management, monitoring and evaluation systems strengthened	9.2
Component 5 Total	**9.2**

45.　　**Project costs**. Table 6 outlines revised component-wise costs reflecting the changes in components, activities, and the AF allocations. The total AF project cost of US$ 400 million includes US$200 million of Bank financing that comprises the Eligible Expenditure Program (EEP), which is salaries and allowances of staff of the State Directorates of Integrated Child Development Services. The remaining US$200 million financed by the Government of India covers expenditures that finance additional activities that support the achievement of project results.

Table 6. Component Costs (US$, millions)

Project Costs by Component	Original Project		AF		Total Bank Financing: Original + AF
	Total Original Project Cost	Total Original Bank Financing	Total AF Project Cost	Total Bank AF	
Component 1: ICDS Institutional and Systems Strengthening	89.7	62.8	207.2	**103.6**	166.4
Component 2: Community Mobilization and Behavior Change Communication	39.0	27.3	77.6	**38.8**	66.1
Component 3: Performance-Based Incentives	—	—	82.4	**41.2**	41.2
Component 4: Convergent Nutrition Actions	1.6	1.1	14.4	**7.2**	8.3
Component 5: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation	21.2	14.8	18.4	**9.2**	24.0
Total	**151.5**	**106.0**	**400.0**	**200.0**	**306.0**

46.　　**Project closing date.** The original credit closing date will be extended to match the proposed closing date of the AF. This will allow for a seamless transition of interventions between the original project and the AF. The proposed revised closing date is August 30, 2022.

47.　　**Results Framework.** The Results Framework (RF) has been updated to reflect the changes introduced in the AF and the outcomes expected from a longer and more intensive exposure to the interventions. In view of the shorter implementation time frame, the current RF largely focused on lower-level output indicators. The AF will make a shift to some higher-level output and outcome indicators. Some

of the indicators from the original project that are no longer relevant will be dropped, while others for which either definitions or targets have been significantly modified considering the significant scale-up proposed will be introduced as new indicators. The current versions of these indicators will, however, be retained to enable documentation of achievements of the full project at the ICR stage, although results against these indicators will not be reported during the AF phase (details in Section VIII: Results Framework and Monitoring).

III. KEY RISKS

A. Overall Risk Rating

48. The overall risk rating for the project is Substantial. This is driven by the substantial risk assessed for institutional capacity for implementation and financial management in light of the extensive scale-up under the AF. Expansion of project interventions from 162 districts across 8 states to 315 districts across all states/UTs while maintaining the quality and pace of implementation is expected to be immensely challenging. The strong commitment demonstrated by the IA in rolling out the NNM is, however, envisaged to mitigate some of this risk.

B. Key Risks

49. **Political and governance.** The Government of India has expressed renewed commitment to nutrition, evidenced by the recent release of the NNS (2017) and the cabinet approval and launch of the NNM. The administrative approval and financial sanctions for rolling out the NNM have also been issued to all states/UTs. The NNS and NNM clearly outline goals and targets to reduce undernutrition and anemia and achieve the SDGs for nutrition by 2022. The only apparent risk in this conducive environment is that the Government does not see the results expected from this effort and reduces financing for the NNM beyond current financial commitments till 2020.

50. By supporting the Government of India operationalize elements of the NNM in the project states, the project will be able to mitigate some of this risk. The risk rating is therefore assessed as Moderate.

51. **Macroeconomic.** The macroeconomic risk is Moderate. The Indian economy registered gradually rising growth from 5.5 percent in 2012–2013 to 8 percent in 2015–2016. In recent months, temporary disruptions slowed India's economic momentum and real gross domestic product growth declined to 7.1 percent in 2016–2017 and further to 5.7 percent in Q1 FY17/18. However, economic activity is expected to stabilize during 2017–2018 and growth is expected to resume gradual acceleration in the near term. India has also made remarkable progress in reducing absolute poverty. Between 2004 and 2011, poverty has declined sharply from 38.9 percent to 21.6 percent at the international poverty line (US$1.90 purchasing power parity per day).

52. However, there is a risk that this consistent growth will not translate into improved nutrition outcomes due to inadequate investments in nutrition, investments in interventions with minimal impact on nutrition outcomes, and the lack of focus on improving service delivery, resulting in poor returns on investments.

53.   By investing in systemic changes in the Government's largest nutrition program, ICDS, and sharpening its focus on the critical 1,000-day window of opportunity for nutrition, the project will be able to mitigate some of this risk. Furthermore, the project will help inform the Government on the effectiveness of its investments by strengthening program monitoring systems and establishing systems for periodic evaluations and assessment of results, thus enabling better decision making. The data emerging from these systems will also be used to advocate for program reform and improvement.

54.   **Sector strategies and policies.** The priorities outlined in the NNS (2017) indicate that the Government is moving in the right direction with a focus on districts with the highest burden of undernutrition, an acknowledgement of the multi-sectoral determinants of undernutrition and a clear articulation of the role of the state and local governance institutions in addressing the nutrition challenge. Highlighting the life cycle approach to nutrition, it recommends a package of nutrition interventions to be delivered through existing Government programs under the aegis of the NNM. These include interventions addressing MIYCN and health, micronutrient deficiencies, convergence, specifically with water and sanitation, and strong monitoring and surveillance systems. In its vision for operationalizing the NNM, the Government of India sees the World Bank as a key partner, and the proposed AF is expected to support the Government of India actualize this vision. Given this context, the sector strategy and policy risk is assessed to be Moderate.

55.   **Technical design.** The technical design risk is Moderate. The project design was significantly simplified through a project restructuring in September 2015. A small yet comprehensive package of interventions was designed and introduced through the project aimed at bringing about a change in nutrition practices. These interventions were drawn from existing evidence-based national and international programs and are currently being successfully rolled out under the project. The risk with respect to technical design largely centers on quality of delivery as all the interventions are soft in nature and have a strong human skill and motivation element to them. The involvement of communities, especially key influencers such as husbands and community leaders, is also a challenge as they have traditionally remained out of the ambit of nutrition messaging and see it as a women-centric issue. This risk will be mitigated through investments in capacity and skill building of ICDS functionaries and designing messages and interventions focused on influencers.

56.   **Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability.** Although the IA's capacity to deliver the proposed subset of MIYCN interventions has improved over the current project period, the risk for institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability is assessed as Substantial. This is primarily because of the scale-up of project interventions proposed under the AF. A fourfold increase in project states and a twofold increase in project districts is planned under the AF, which will require significant investments in strengthening the institutional capacity of the new states to initiate and deliver project interventions. Furthermore, maintaining the quality and pace of implementation with this scale-up will be a challenge. This is more so, as the focus of state ICDS Directorates over the past 40 years has primarily been on food supplementation and building capacities for delivering soft MIYCN interventions will require sustained efforts. Delivering the new mobile- and tablet-based ICT-enabled monitoring system will additionally place pressure on district and block officials, who are unfamiliar with these systems and have not previously engaged in systematic use of data for decision making.

57.   To mitigate these risks, the project will invest heavily in capacity and skill development of ICDS officials and functionaries to effectively imbibe, carry forward, and sustain these systemic reforms.

Technical assistance through the World Bank-executed MDTF-PNRI will further add to this capacity building effort, ensuring that a strong second line of leadership within ICDS is developed in project states to take forward these interventions.

58.   **Fiduciary**. The fiduciary risk for the project is Substantial. This is primarily because of the inclusion of three new states (Odisha, Gujarat, and Karnataka) for EEP reporting, where the budget head is yet to be identified and systems for financial reporting (unaudited semiannual and annual certification from Accountant General - Accounts and Entitlement [AG - A&E]) are yet to be established.

59.   Another potential risk is possible delays in transfer of funds to implementing locations, adversely affecting the roll-out of interventions. Through the adoption of a DLI approach that incentivizes and motivates states to achieve results for disbursements to be made, some of this risk is mitigated. To mitigate this risk, the new states will be oriented on the financial reporting formats to be followed under the project.

60.   **Environment and social.** No specific environmental risk is envisaged under the project. Investments in ICT include the use of a mobile phone- and tablet-based application by ICDS functionaries for improved monitoring and communication with beneficiaries and do not involve any environmental health and safety risk or impacts. The project will ensure that e-waste is handled in accordance with the existing rules and regulations (more details in the Environment section of the Appraisal Summary).

61.   The key social risk is that the project may not reach the beneficiaries in the critical age group who are most at risk of undernutrition and thus will not be able to improve nutrition outcomes. This risk will be mitigated through project interventions that have been designed to ensure outreach to PLW and children under 3 years of age (the most nutritionally vulnerable age group). All communication material on nutrition practices will be developed in local languages and dialects to improve acceptance and assimilation of messaging, with an enhanced focus on mid-media campaigns in tribal and high-burden pockets to strengthen outreach in these communities. Monitoring and evaluation systems will also track data by gender and caste on both service utilization and nutrition outcomes for all beneficiaries, enabling corrective and targeted action as needed. An updated Equity Action Plan (EAP) outlining activities that will enable such focus in all project states will be developed and implemented under the AF.

62.   Given these mitigation measures, the overall environmental and social risk is assessed as Moderate.

63.   **Stakeholders.** The stakeholder risk is Moderate. Community engagement, coordination, and information sharing between development partners and with other departments with a role in nutrition, such as health, water, and sanitation, have been weak. However, through focused interventions such as monthly CBEs and the establishment of an MDTF to support nutrition, some of these risks have been mitigated. A mechanism of joint review missions has also been introduced, ensuring periodic multi-stakeholder discussions on the project during implementation support missions creating greater awareness about the project, its implementation status, and challenges.

64.   Additionally, during the AF phase, with the strengthening of a citizen engagement and grievance redress system to facilitate awareness generation and enable a two-way communication between beneficiaries and service providers, this risk will be further mitigated. Annual assessments seeking

feedback from beneficiaries and their key influencers will also strengthen community engagement, providing quality feedback for improving program delivery.

IV.   APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A.   Technical

65.   The AF implements a cohesive package of interventions aimed at sharpening the focus of the ICDS program on PLW and children under 3 years of age and bringing about a change in MIYCN practices. These interventions draw upon the Alive and Thrive program experience in Bangladesh and focus on interpersonal counselling through targeted home visits, community mobilization, use of mass and mid-media for larger community awareness, and the strategic use of data for program delivery and improvement (figure 1).

Figure 1. Causal Chain
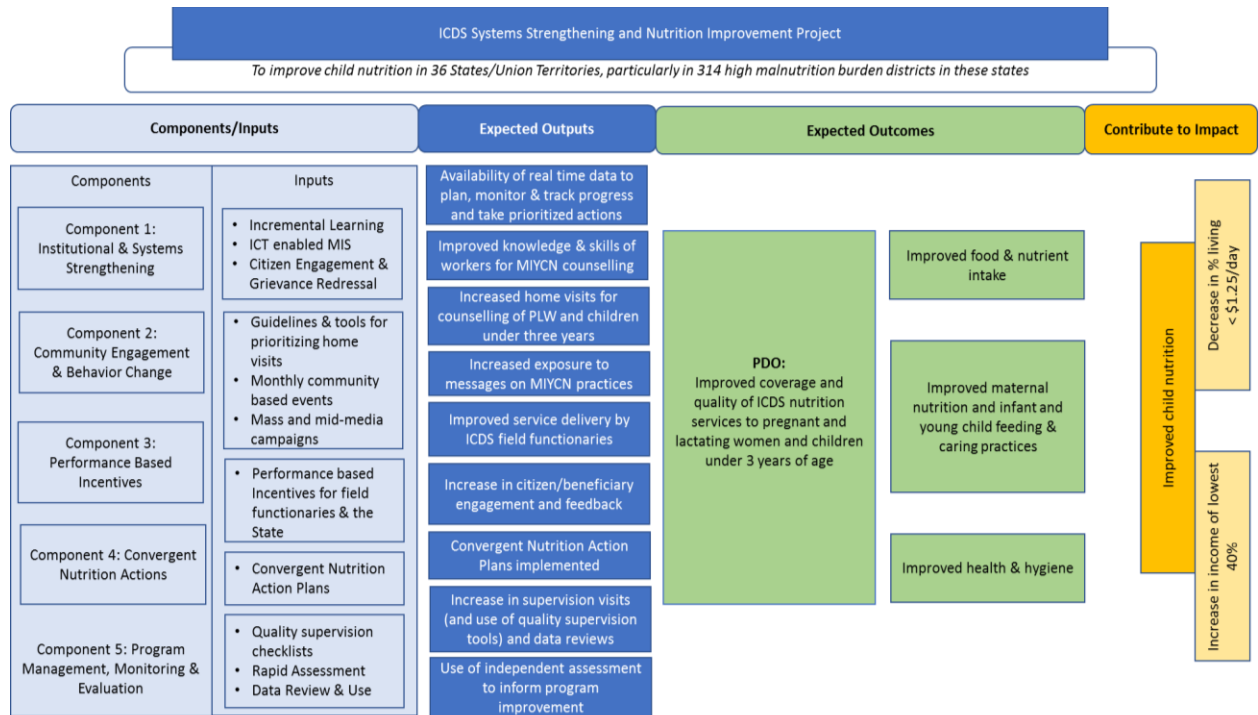
66.   There is strong evidence pointing to the effectiveness of these inputs in bringing about a change in MIYCN practices. The Alive and Thrive program in Bangladesh, for example, which involved systematic efforts at advocacy, interpersonal communication, community mobilization, mass communication, and the strategic use of data, saw significant changes in infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices over 4 years. There was an increase in exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months from 49 percent to 88 percent, an increase in minimum dietary diversity from 32 percent to 64 percent, and in meal frequency from 42 percent to 75 percent. Similarly, both the Integrated Nutrition and Health Project (INHP) supported by U.S. Agency for International Development in eight states in India and the *Dular* Program supported by United Nations Children's Fund, which had a strong focus on behavior change through ICDS,

showed significant results on nutrition outcomes. While the evaluation of the INHP showed an 8 percentage point decrease in underweight among young children over a 5-year period (decrease from 61 percent to 53 percent), the impact evaluation of the *Dular* program reported a significant difference in the malnutrition rates between the *Dular* and non-*Dular* villages. Specifically, underweight (56 versus 65 percent), stunting (62 versus 72 percent), and wasting (9.3 versus 14.2 percent), which was lower but not statistically significant.

67.   The effectiveness of mobile-based ICT tools for improving service delivery has also been well established.[5] The mobile-based ICT tool being rolled out under the project was evaluated through an early pilot in Bihar, which confirmed the growing literature on this. Specifically, the evaluation found that home visits by AWWs during the final trimester of pregnancy increased from 42 percent to 52 percent, in the first week after delivery from 60 percent to 73 percent, and for complementary feeding from 36 percent to 45 percent within 2 years. There was also a 10 percentage point increase in the use of recommended IYCF practices during the same period.

68.   The use of incentives as a tool for improving nutrition services being introduced as part of the AF has been known to improve service delivery and more recently even nutrition outcomes.[6] Literature, however, suggests that the design of the incentives is critical for it to have the intended impact. Under the AF, incentives to states and ICDS functionaries will be provided for specific services (growth monitoring and promotion and home visits), which are clearly linked to the project's theory of change, and are expected to contribute to the achievement of agreed results.

B.   Financial Management

69.   The FM arrangements for the AF will follow the agreed arrangements of the original project. The FM arrangements for the project are fully reliant on the 'use of country systems', which has been working well in each of the participating states in the original project. For the additional three priority states under the AF (that is, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Odisha), the assessment has been based on a desk review and existing knowledge and understanding of the country systems in these states.

70.   Financial reporting under the AF will continue as per the agreed EEP, which is salaries and allowances of staff of the ICDS Directorates in the 11 priority states where DLIs have been identified. The budget execution reports for core Government expenditures are available on a real-time basis in all the 11 states' treasury systems. There is a unique budget head for booking the ICDS salary expenditure in each states' treasury system. For the existing eight states, such budget heads were identified and agreed upon in the original project and will continue to remain the same. Budget heads for the additional three priority states have been requested and disbursements under the project will only be made once this information is made available. The ICDS Directorate in each of these 11 states will submit semiannual expenditure

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[5] West, D.M. 2015. "Using Mobile Technology to Improve Maternal Health and Fight Ebola." Centre for Technology Innovations, Brookings; Johns Hopkins University Global mHealth Initiative. 2016." Mobile Technology in Support of Frontline Workers: A Comprehensive Overview of the Landscape, Knowledge Gaps and Future Directions."; https://www.mhealthevidence.org/.
[6] Laviolette, et.al. 2016. "Incentivizing Nutrition: Incentive Mechanisms to Accelerate Improved Nutrition Outcomes." World Bank, Washington, DC; Singh, P., and W. A. Masters. 2017. "Impact of Caregiver Incentives on Child Health: Evidence from an Experiment with Anganwadi Workers in India." *Journal of Health Economics* 55: 219–231.

reports (agreed budget lines) as generated from the state's treasury system. This will be consolidated by the CPMU and shared with the World Bank within 45 days of the end of the semester.

71.   The semiannual financial reporting for EEPs, that is, the Interim Unaudited Financial Reports for the ongoing project (that is, the existing eight states) is up-to-date till September 30, 2017.

72.   **Audit requirements.** As country systems for FM will be followed there is no requirement for a separate project audit report. The project will rely on the overall audited state finance accounts supported by the breakup provided by the AG (A&E). The audited finance accounts available in public domain, along with a certification of the AG (A&E) of details up to the object head, which indicates the EEP, will be considered as the audit report for the project. Further, in case of any variance between the audited EEP provided by the A&G (A&E) and the interim EEP reported from the state treasury system, the audited EEP will be considered final and will be used for confirming the adequacy of the EEP to support the DLI value disbursed.

73.   Given that the final audited finance accounts are made available in the public domain only after they are placed before the state legislature, the period for submission of the audit report has been agreed as 12 months instead of the normative 9 months. Approval of this was obtained from the Manager, Public Resource Mobilization and Management in 2015. A similar approval will be sought for the additional three states. Audit reports for the ongoing project for 2015–2016 have been submitted to the World Bank, while audit reports for 2016–2017 will become due on March 31, 2018.

C.   **Procurement**

74.   Post restructuring in September 2015, the project transitioned from a purely input-based financing approach to a DLI-based approach, with all project funds mapped to the EEP under the DLI framework. Thus, the project will not finance any procurements of works, goods, and services (consultancy services and non-consultancies services).

75.   Any procurements other than the EEP, if carried out by the Government of India in support of the achievement of project results will follow country procurement systems.

D.   **Social (including Safeguards)**

76.   No safeguard policies are triggered and the proposed project interventions are not expected to have any adverse social impact. The program aims at universal coverage of target beneficiaries, that is, PLW and children under 3 years of age in project districts. As the project area includes tribal populations, an EAP was prepared under the original project. This covered all categories of disadvantaged people such as scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, and religious minorities and outlined actions aimed at responding to the special needs of these underserved populations. These actions were streamlined and updated post project restructuring in September 2015. Key activities under the updated EAP included (a) orientation of AWWs on identification and mapping of vulnerable households through ILA; (b) formative research to identify prevalent practices and customs in different communities and pretesting of communication content before delivery to improve acceptability and absorption of messages being delivered; (c) contextualization of communication content to local dialects to ensure better assimilation of messages by communities; (d) focus on underserved areas through the mid-media campaign; (e) an ICT-enabled

monitoring and management system that collected outcome and service use data by gender and caste, allowing for a more nuanced assessment of gaps and corrective action; (f) targeting of blocks with tribal populations for the ICT pilot to assess its feasibility in difficult-to-reach areas; and (g) targeting of some innovations to blocks and villages with schedule tribe populations bearing a high burden of malnutrition.

77.   These activities have since been implemented or are currently being rolled out in the eight original project states, while others are in the process of being implemented. The AF will follow the same approach regarding tribal and other disadvantaged populations, which was defined in the EAP. As part of the AF, an updated national EAP has been developed by the MWCD, Government of India. The national EAP will be used as a framework for the development of state-specific EAPs by all project states within the first year of project implementation. Till the development of state-specific EAP, the national EAP will be implemented across all project districts and EAP implementation will be monitored and reported on as part of the World Bank review process.

78.   **Citizen engagement.** Citizens' engagement is integral to the project and embedded in Components 1 and 2. While under Component 1 the focus is on strengthening existing citizen engagement and grievance redress systems within the ICDS program, under Component 2 emphasis is placed on citizen outreach through targeted home visits to beneficiaries and mass- and mid-media campaigns for creating community awareness on the ICDS program and recommended MIYCN practices.

79.   Indicators on grievance redress and outreach to beneficiaries are included in the RF and DLIs linked to both these have been clearly outlined, pointing to the priority placed on these under the AF.

E.   Environment (including Safeguards)

80.   The project is assessed to be an EA Category C with no environmental impacts anticipated. Investments in ICT include the use of a mobile phone- and tablet-based application by ICDS functionaries for improved monitoring and communication with beneficiaries and do not involve any environmental health and safety risk or impacts such as e-waste management. Guidance on the replacement and disposal of mobile phones and tablets under the project has been included in the operational guidelines, with responsibilities of the vendor and ICDS officials clearly articulated as per the Government of India E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016.

F.   Gender

81.   The project is focused on PLW and children under 3 years of age. No specific gender gap is seen in ICDS service delivery and nutrition outcomes among children under 3 years of age. The project has reached 8.3 million female children 6 months to 3 years of age over the project period, which approximates 50 percent of the total children of this age group reached by the project till date. Negligible difference is also seen between girls and boys at the outcome level. Data from the NFHS-IV[7] (2015–2016) indicates that the prevalence of stunting in female children under 5 years of age is 37.9 percent, slightly lower than the 38.9 percent prevalence among male children. A similar trend is seen in the prevalence of wasting (female: 20.1 percent and male: 21.9 percent) and underweight (female: 35.3 percent and Male: 36.1 percent) in children under 5 years of age. Although better outcomes at this age are not directly

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[7]National Family Health Survey, 2015–2016.

indicative of a lack of gender gap and perhaps reflect the innate vulnerabilities of male infants (newborn boys are known to have higher morbidity and mortality than girls), it is good to note that gender differences do not show at this age.

82.   To enable better monitoring of service delivery and ensure equitable outreach, the ICT-enabled monitoring system supported under the project will collect gender disaggregated data. Once scaled up to cover all project districts, the system will be able to accurately report and monitor progress on the reach of ICDS services to female children under 3 years of age.

G.   Climate Co-Benefits of Improved Nutrition Outcomes for Women and Children

83.   This operation has been screened for short- and long-term climate change and disaster risks. Climate change directly affects food and nutrition security, undermining current efforts to address undernutrition, hitting the poorest the hardest, especially women and children.[8] It affects people's livelihoods and lifestyles through different pathways. Farmers are already facing more challenges due to changing weather patterns, such as erratic rains and increased frequency of droughts and floods. For instance, over 300 million people in India were affected by a drought in the early 2000s, affecting more than 50 percent of the cropland in India. In the short term, the impacts can be linked to extreme weather events that contribute to casualties, household food insecurity, disease and handicap, increased population dislocation, and insecurity. In the longer term, climate change affects natural resources and therefore food availability and access.

84.   Climate change is therefore seen as a potential 'hunger-risk multiplier' that may result in additional undernourished children. Poor health and undernutrition in turn further undermines people's resilience to climatic shocks and their ability to adapt. In summary, climate change can exacerbate the crisis of undernutrition through three main causal pathways:[9]

- Impacts on household access to sufficient, safe, and adequate food

- Impacts on care and feeding practices

- Impacts on environmental health and access to health services

85.   The project directly reduces risks to nutrition outcomes due to climate change through several interventions. The ICT-based management and monitoring system (associated with DLI 1) complemented by performance-based incentives to AWWs to deliver a basic minimum set of services (DLI 6) helps in early identification and follow-up of undernourished children and improves the timely provision of nutrition services to PLW and children under 3 years of age (the most nutritionally vulnerable population). DLIs 4 and 5, in turn, by strengthening community engagement and outreach of the ICDS program and improving community knowledge on MIYCN, empower households to adopt better nutrition practices at home. The development of CAPs (DLI 7), by facilitating the convergence of nutrition sensitive programs on

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[8] FAO. 2015. "Climate Change Food Security and Nutrition." Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition.
http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/climate-change-and-fsn.
[9] Tirado, M. C., et al. 2013. "Climate Change and Nutrition: Creating a Climate for Nutrition Security." *Food Nutr Bull.* 34 (4): 533–547.

beneficiaries, improves their access to livelihood opportunities, social benefits, and access to services such as water and sanitation, contributing to sustained improvement of nutrition outcomes.

86.   The climate co-benefits of the project thus amount to US$72.9 million (36.5 percent).

V.   WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

87.   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 corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit *http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service*. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit *www.inspectionpanel.org*

VI. SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

	Changed	Not Changed
Change in Project's Development Objectives	✓	
Change in Results Framework	✓	
Change in Components and Cost	✓	
Change in Loan Closing Date(s)	✓	
Change in Implementing Agency		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
Change in Disbursements Arrangements		✓
Change in Safeguard Policies Triggered		✓
Change of EA category		✓
Change in Legal Covenants		✓
Change in Institutional Arrangements		✓
Change in Financial Management		✓
Change in Procurement		✓
Other Change(s)		✓

VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S)

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Current PDO

To support the Government of India and participating states to (i) strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) policy framework, systems and capacities, and facilitate community engagement, to ensure greater focus on children under three years of age; and (ii) strengthen convergent actions for improved nutrition outcomes.

Proposed New PDO

To improve the coverage and quality of ICDS nutrition services to pregnant and lactating women and children under 3 years of age

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Project Development Objective Indicators

Percentage of children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	42.70		55.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Percentage of children 6-23 months of age who receive foods from 4 or more food groups
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	19.90		30.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Cumulative number of pregnant/lactating women (PLW) and children under 3 years in project districts reached by ICDS services
Unit of Measure: Number (Thousand)
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	56,000.00		64,000.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Cumulative number of (female) children under 3 years in project districts reached by ICDS services
Unit of Measure: Number (Thousand)
Indicator Type: Custom Breakdown

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	8,300.00		8,700.00	New

Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Percentage of AWWs who meet at least 60% of their targeted number of home visits to pregnant/lactating women (PLW) and children under 3 years in the previous month
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	10.00		50.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Percentage of AWCs that deliver a minimum set of services at AWCs in the last month
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	29.30		50.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Intermediate Indicators

People who have received essential health, nutrition and population (HNP) services
Unit of Measure: Number
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00	29,791,521.00	25,000,000.00	Marked for Deletion
Date	01-Oct-2016	30-Nov-2017	29-Jun-2018	

National menu of options for convergent nutrition action pilots/studies for project states prepared and discussed in a consultative workshop by CPMU
Unit of Measure: Yes/No
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	No	Yes	Yes	Marked for Deletion
Date	31-Dec-2015	30-Nov-2016	29-Jun-2018	

Annual Learning events organized
Unit of Measure: Yes/No

Indicator Type: **Custom**

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	No	Yes	Yes	Marked for Deletion
Date	31-Dec-2015	30-Nov-2016	29-Jun-2018	

Number of project states that have adopted the operational guidelines, including a set of facilitators manuals, developed by MWCD for incremental capacity building
Unit of Measure: **Number**
Indicator Type: **Custom**

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00	8.00	8.00	Marked for Deletion
Date	01-Dec-2012	30-Nov-2017	29-Jun-2018	

Number of project states that have adopted the IPC guidelines and materials developed by MWCD for use by Aanganwadi workers (AWWs)
Unit of Measure: **Number**
Indicator Type: **Custom**

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00	8.00	8.00	Marked for Deletion
Date	01-Dec-2012	30-Nov-2017	29-Jun-2018	

Percentage of AWWs in project districts who have completed all online ILA modules
Unit of Measure: **Percentage**
Indicator Type: **Custom**

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		60.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Percentage of Block Resource Groups (BRGs) and sectors that conducted at least four monthly learning and review meetings on ILA themes in the last six months
Unit of Measure: **Percentage**
Indicator Type: **Custom**

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		60.00	New

| Date | 01-Jan-2018 | | 30-Aug-2022 | |

Percentage of AWWs provided with ICDS-CAS training, who – in the last six months – received their monthly performance incentive at least 4 times
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		60.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Percentage of targeted AWCs reporting using ICDS-CAS systems every month for the last six months
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	5.00		60.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

ICDS Personnel recieved training on ICDS-CAS
Unit of Measure: Number
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	60,000.00		560,000.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Percentage of AWCs in project districts that have implemented at least 4 CBEs focusing on agreed MIYCN themes in the last 6 months
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	40.00		65.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Percentage of CBEs implemented in project districts in the last 6 months that focus on community influencers
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		15.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Number of project states where at least one mid-media campaign was deployed in the past year
Unit of Measure: Number
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		20.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Percentage of project districts that operationalised convergent nutrition action plans among those that developed them in the past year
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		60.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Number of states with strengthened grievance redress system
Unit of Measure: Number
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		25.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

Percentage of ICDS supervisors who complete at least 60% of mandated supervision visits to AWCs in the last month
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		50.00	New
Date	01-Jan-2018		30-Aug-2022	

COMPONENTS

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US$, millions)
Component 1: ICDS Institutional and Systems Strengthening	83.14	Revised	Component 1: ICDS Institutional and Systems Strengthening	207.20
Component 2: Community Mobilization and Behavior Change Communication (BCC)	59.56	Revised	Component 2: Community Mobilization and Behavior Change Communication (BCC)	77.60
Component 3: Convergent Nutrition Action	3.30	Revised	Component 4: Convergent Nutrition Action	14.40
Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	5.50	Revised	Component 5: Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	18.40
	0.00	New	Component 3: Performance Based Incentives	82.40
TOTAL	**151.50**			**400.00**

LOAN CLOSING DATE(S)

Ln/Cr/Tf	Status	Original Closing	Current Closing(s)	Proposed Closing	Proposed Deadline for Withdrawal Applications
IDA-51500	Effective	31-Oct-2015	30-Jun-2018	30-Aug-2022	30-Dec-2022

Expected Disbursements (in US$, millions)

Fiscal Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual	2.24	1.65	2.54	14.82	36.27	30.23	30.40	44.83	54.02	50.59
Cumulative	2.24	3.89	6.43	21.25	57.51	87.75	118.15	162.97	216.99	267.59

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● Substantial	● Moderate
Macroeconomic	● Moderate	● Moderate

Sector Strategies and Policies	● Moderate	● Moderate
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Moderate	● Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Substantial	● Substantial
Fiduciary	● Moderate	● Substantial
Environment and Social	● Moderate	● Moderate
Stakeholders	● Moderate	● Moderate
Other		
Overall	● Moderate	● Substantial

LEGAL COVENANTS – National Nutrition Mission (also known as ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project: Additional Financing) (P165493)

Sections and Description

The MWCD shall maintain a central project management unit (CPMU), with adequate functions, responsibilities, staff and resources to ensure the smooth implementation of the Project at the central level, and maintain a Project director within the CPMU for leading the implementation of Project activities at the central level.

Each State shall maintain its respective State Directorate for Integrated Child Development Services with adequate functions, responsibilities, staff and resources to ensure the smooth implementation of the Project at the state level, and maintain a Project director within the Directorate for leading the implementation of Project activities within the State.

The MWCD shall enter into an MoU with each Priority State to facilitate the carrying out of Project activities in the Priority States, which shall include the DLIs and DLI Targets, verification protocol for the DLIs, respective Priority State's obligations to comply with the Operations Manual and Borrower's obligations to provide necessary resources.

No withdrawal shall be made for payments made prior to the date of signing of the Loan Agreement, except for withdrawals up to USD 20,000,000, which may be made for payments made on or after January 1, 2018, for eligible expenditures under the Project.

Conditions

Type	Description
Disbursement	No withdrawal shall be made unless the Government of India provides the details of the respective budget heads that correspond to the EEP expenditures for each Priority State, to the Bank.

VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING

Results Framework

COUNTRY : India

India: ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project: Additional Financing (P165493)

Project Development Objectives

To improve the coverage and quality of ICDS nutrition services to pregnant and lactating women and children under 3 years of age

Project Development Objective Indicators

Action	Indicator Name	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	End Target	Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
No Change	Name: Percentage of targeted AWCs reporting key nutrition and service delivery indicators using ICT systems every month for the last 3 mon ths		Percentage	0.00	60.00	Quarterly	CPMU and SPMU records	MWCD

Description: Targeted AWCs are those AWCs that are part of the ICT pilot. Only a maximum of 25% of project AWCs are expected to be covered under the ICT pilot.

The indicator is calculated as the number of targeted AWCs that report every month for the last three months on thefollowing key indicators (i) growth monitoring of beneficiaries (children 0-2 years of age) (ii) immunization status of beneficiaries(children 0-2 years of age) (iii) receipt of take home rations by pregnant and lactating mothers (iv) number of home visits by the AWW; divided by the total number of targeted AWCs, multiplied by 100.

The end date for reporting on this indicator is June 29, 2018, the closing date of the original project. This indicator will not be reported on during the AF phase. As the AF will make a shift to higher level output and outcome indicators expected from a longer exposure to interventions, for the AF phase a modified version of this indicator (new indicator) has been introduced at the intermediate level.

| No Change | **Name:** Percentage of project districts that have implemented the "incremental capacity building" system | | Percentage | 0.00 | 80.00 | Annual | CPMU and SPMU records | MWCD |

Description: Incremental capacity building is a proposed new system that entails: a) Ongoing training of AWW, supervisors and CDPOs using available opportunities within regular work schedules for such training, b) Combination of training with supervision and monitoring, and c) a focus on the quality of care and feeding of under-threes.

Implementation is defined as completion of at least two-thirds of the planned rounds over a 12 month period. SPMUs will submit annual plans/reports listing number of rounds planned in each district.

The indicator is calculated as the number of project districts that have implemented (atleast 2/3rd of the planned rounds in the year) the capacity building system divided by the total number of project districts (162), multiplied by 100

The end date for reporting on this indicator is June 29, 2018, the closing date of the original project. This indicator will not be reported on during the AF phase. As the AF will make a shift to higher level output and outcome indicators expected from a longer exposure to interventions, for the AF phase a

modified version of this indicator (new indicator) has been introduced at the intermediate level.

No Change	**Name:** Number of project states in which "convergent nutrition action plans" have been developed by the district convergence committees in at least one district	Number	0.00	6.00	Annual	CPMU and SPMU records	MWCD

Description: Convergent nutrition action plans mean district level multi-sectoral action plans that include sectors beyond ICDS, such as health,water, sanitation etc. (sectors that influence other determinants of malnutrition).

The indicator measures the total number of project states that have developed a convergent nutrition action plan

The end date for reporting on this indicator is June 29, 2018, the closing date of the original project. This indicator will not be reported on during the AF phase. As the AF will make a shift to higher level output and outcome indicators expected from a longer exposure to interventions, for the AF phase a modified version of this indicator (new indicator) has been introduced at the intermediate level.

New	**Name:** Percentage of children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk	Percentage	42.70	55.00	At mid-term and project end	Population based survey as planned under the National Nutrition Mission	MWCD

Description: Numerator: Infants 6-8.9 months of age who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day

Denominator: Infants 6-8.9 months of age whose mothers participated in the survey

New	Name: Percentage of children 6-23 months of age who receive foods from 4 or more food groups	Percentage	19.90	30.00	At mid-term and project end	Population based survey as planned under the National Nutrition Mission	MWCD

Description: Numerator: Children 6-23.9 months of age who received foods from ≥ 4 food groups during the previous day

Denominator: Children 6-23.9 months of age whose mothers participated in the survey

Note: The 7 foods groups used for tabulation of this indicator are: - grains, roots and tubers - legumes and nuts - dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese) - flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats) - eggs - vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables - other fruits and vegetables

New	Name: Cumulative number of pregnant/lactating women (PLW) and children under 3 years in project districts reached by ICDS services	Number (Thousand)	56,000.00	64,000.00	Reporting will be Bi-annual (although monthly data will be available through the CAS and MIS)	ICDS-CAS and ICDS MIS	MWCD
New	Cumulative		Number	8,300.00	8,700.00	Reporting	ICDS-CAS and	MWCD

	number of (female) children under 3 years in project districts reached by ICDS services	(Thousand)			will be Bi-annual (although monthly data will be available through the CAS and MIS)	ICDS MIS	

Description: Number of pregnant women, lactating women and children under 3 years in project districts reached by ICDS services at the start of additional financing, plus the number of new beneficiaries added every month

New	**Name:** Percentage of AWWs who meet at least 60% of their targeted number of home visits to pregnant/lactating women (PLW) and children under 3 years in the previous month	Percentage	10.00	50.00	Reporting will be Bi-annual (although monthly data will be available through the CAS)	ICDS-CAS and ICDS-MIS	MWCD

Description: Numerator: Number of AWWs who visited at least 60% of the targeted households identified by the ICDS-CAS in that month

Denominator: Number of AWWs in project districts with ICDS-CAS in that last month

Note: This data can only be collected for those project districts and AWWs who have ICDS-CAS. The denominator will therefore be expanded over time as ICDS-CAS is scaled up to all project districts.

New	Name: Percentage of AWCs that deliver a minimum set of services at AWCs in the last month		Percentage	29.30	50.00	Reporting will be Bi-annual (although monthly data will be available through the CAS)	ICDS-CAS and ICDS-MIS	MWCD

Description: Numerator: Number of AWCs with ICDS-CAS that deliver a minimum set of services in the last month. The minimum set of services will be as follows: (a) take home rations distributed for at least 21 days in the last month; (b) growth monitoring (weight) for at least 60% children under 3 years of age completed in the last month; and (c) village health and nutrition day organized in the last month.

Denominator: Number of AWCs in project districts with AWWs who have ICDS-CAS in the last month

Note: This can only be collected for those project districts and AWWs who have ICDS-CAS. The denominator will therefore be expanded over time as ICDS-CAS is scaled up to all project districts.

Intermediate Results Indicators

Action	Indicator Name	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	End Target	Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
No Change	**Name:** Percentage of project districts with district resource groups trained to implement the incremental capacity building system		Percentage	62.00	95.00	Annual	CPMU and SPMU reports	MWCD
Description: The indicator is calculated as the number of district resource groups that have been trained on the basic principles of incremental learning, divided by the total number of project districts, multiplied by 100. NOTE: The end date for reporting on this indicator is June 29, 2018, the closing date of the original project. This indicator will not be reported on during the AF phase. As the AF will make a shift to higher level output indicators expected from a longer exposure to interventions, for the AF phase a modified version of this indicator (new indicator) has been introduced at the intermediate level capturing data on BRG and sector level IL sessions. Additionally, since there has been a significant scale up in project coverage under the AF phase, the denominator for this indicator would change and the current targets for this indicator would need to be downwardly revised. Therefore, to avoid confusion due a sudden drop in the trend towards progress at the start of the AF phase, this indicator will be closed and no longer reported on.								
No Change	**Name:** Health personnel receiving training (number)		Number	0.00	280,000.00	Bi-annual	IL session reports and the ICDS-CAS training	MWCD

Description: This indicator measures the cumulative number of health personnel receiving training through a Bank-financed project.

No Change	Name: Percentage of Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in project districts implementing monthly community-based processes focused on nutrition andhealth counselling (at least 5 events in the past 6 months)		Percentage	0.00	80.00	Six monthly	CPMU and SPMU records	MWCD

Description: Implementation is defined as organization of at least 5 community based events in the past 6 months.

The indicator is calculatedas the number of AWCs that have implemented at least five community based events in the past six months, divided by the total number of AWCs supported through the project multiplied by 100

NOTE: The end date for reporting on this indicator is June 29, 2018, the closing date of the original project. A modified version of this indicator will be reported on during the AF phase, which takes into account the significant scale up of interventions and the programmatic implications due to this massive scale up.

No Change	Name: Percentage of targeted AWWs trained on the ICT based management, monitoring and communication		Percentage	0.00	80.00	Annual	CPMU and SPMU records	MWCD

system						

Description: Targeted AWWs are those AWWs that are part of the ICT pilot. Only 25% of project AWCs are expected to be covered under the ICT pilot.

Trained refers to participation in all rounds of training as per annual ICT training plan

The indicator is calculated as the number of targeted AWWs that have been trained on the ICT based management, monitoring and communication system, divided by the totalnumber of targeted AWWs planned to be trained over a 12 month period, multiplied by 100

NOTE: The end date for reporting on this indicator is June 29, 2018, the closing date of the original project. This indicator will not be reported on during the AF phase.

As there has been a significant scale up in project coverage under the AF phase, the denominator for this indicator would change significantly and the current targets for this indicator would need to be downwardly revised. Therefore, to avoid confusion due a sudden drop in the trend towards progress at the start of the AF phase, this indicator will be closed and no longer reported on. An updated version of this indicator (new indicator) has been introduced in the results framework for the AF phase.

New	Name: Percentage of AWWs in project districts who have completed all online ILA modules		Percentage	0.00	60.00	Reporting will be Bi-annual (although monthly data will be available through the e-ILA platform)	e-ILA learning platform	MWCD

Description: Numerator: Number of AWWs in project districts who completed all online ILA modules

Denominator: Number of AWWs in project districts							
New	**Name:** Percentage of Block Resource Groups (BRGs) and sectors that conducted at least four monthly learning and review meetings on ILA themes in the last six months		Percentage	0.00	60.00	Reporting will be Bi-annual	IL Reports and ICDS-CAS Measurement of this indicator will be dependent on actual record keeping in the beginning, but will be collected through the ICDS-CAS supervision tool as it is expanded to all project districts	MWCD
Description: Numerator: Number of BRGs and sectors that conducted at least four monthly learning and review meetings on ILA themes in the last six months Denominator: Number of BRGs and sectors in project districts								
New	**Name:** Percentage of AWWs provided with ICDS-CAS training, who – in the last six months – received their monthly performance		Percentage	0.00	60.00	Reporting will be Bi-annual (although monthly data will be available through the	Numerator: Incentive payment system payout data Denominator:ICDS-CAS training	MWCD

	incentive at least 4 times					ICDS-CAS and Payment System)	attendance registers	

Description: Numerator: Number of AWWs trained on ICDS-CAS and who received their performance-based incentive at least 4 times in the last 6 months

Denominator: Number of AWWs trained on ICDS-CAS

NOTE 1: Monthly ICT-RTM incentive will be paid upon an AWW ensuring (a) growth monitoring of at least 50% of children under 3 years of age registered at the AWC in the last month; and (b) completing at least 50% home visits records for the month on the ICT-RTM

NOTE 2: This can only be collected for those project districts and AWWs who have ICDS-CAS. The denominator will therefore be expanded over time as ICDS-CAS is scaled up to all project districts.

New	Name: Percentage of targeted AWCs reporting using ICDS-CAS systems every month for the last six months		Percentage	5.00	60.00	Reporting will be Bi-annual (although monthly data will be available through the ICDS-CAS)	Numerator: ICDS-CAS Denominator: All project AWWs	MWCD

Description: Numerator: Number of AWCs reporting data using ICDS-CAS systems every month for the last six months

Denominator: Number of project AWCs

New	Name: ICDS Personnel recieved training on ICDS-CAS		Number	60,000.00	560,000.00	Reporting will be Bi-annual (although monthly data will be available through the ICDS-CAS)	Numerator: ICDS-CAS training attendance reports	MWCD

Description: Number of AWWs and ICDS supervisors who have been trained in all four phases of ICDS-CAS

New	Name: Percentage of AWCs in project districts that have implemented at least 4 CBEs focusing on agreed MIYCN themes in the last 6 months		Percentage	40.00	65.00	Reporting will be Bi-annual (although monthly data will be available through the ICDS-CAS)	ICDS-CAS or paper based reports	MWCD

Description: Numerator: Number of AWCs in project districts that have had the ICDS-CAS for the full 6 month reporting period and that have implemented at least 4 CBEs during the reporting period

Denominator: Number of AWCs in project districts that have had the ICDS-CAS for the full 6 month reporting period

NOTE: This can only be collected for those project districts and AWWs who have ICDS-CAS. The denominator will therefore be expanded over time as ICDS-CAS is scaled up to all project districts.

The denominator is also only those AWWs that have had the ICDS-CAS for the entire 6-month reporting period (this is because the ICDS-CAS will enable AWC-level data to be aggregated).

New	Name: Percentage of CBEs implemented in project districts in the last 6 months that focus on community influencers		Percentage	0.00	15.00	Reporting will be Bi-annual (although monthly data will be available through the ICDS-CAS)	ICDS-CAS or paper based reports	MWCD

Description: Numerator: Number of CBEs implemented in the 6-month reporting period in those project districts that have had the ICDS-CAS that have focused on community influencers

Denominator: Number of CBEs implemented in the 6-month reporting period in those project districts that have had the ICDS-CAS

NOTE: This can only be collected for those project districts and AWWs who have ICDS-CAS. The denominator will therefore be expanded over time as ICDS-CAS is scaled up to all project districts

New	Name: Number of project states where at least one mid-media campaign was deployed in the past year		Number	0.00	20.00	Annual	Mid-Media campaign documentation	MWCD

Description: Number of project states where at least one mid-media campaign was implemented in the past year

New	**Name:** Percentage of project districts that operationalised convergent nutrition action plans among those that developed them in the past year		Percentage	0.00	60.00	Annual	CNA committee meeting minutes, reviewing progress of action plan	MWCD
Description: Numerator: Number of project districts that operationalized convergent nutrition action plans in the past year Denominator: Number of project districts that developed convergent nutrition action plans in the past year								
New	**Name:** Number of states with strengthened grievance redress system		Number	0.00	25.00	Bi-annual	Strengthened/updated grievance redress system (linked with the ICDS-CAS)	MWCD
Description: Number of states with strengthened grievance redress system i.e. a grievance redress system functional as per Standard Operating Protocols developed under the project								
New	**Name:** Percentage of ICDS supervisors who complete at least 60% of mandated supervision visits to AWCs in the last		Percentage	0.00	50.00	Reporting will be Bi-annual (although monthly data will be available through the	ICDS-CAS supervisory application	MWCD

month				ICDS-CAS)		

Description: Numerator: Number of ICDS supervisors who undertook at least 60% of mandated supervision visits to AWCs in the last month as per the supervision guidelines

Denominator: Number of ICDS Supervisors in project districts

NOTE: This can only be collected for those project districts where ICDS-CAS has been rolled out. The denominator will therefore be expanded over time as ICDS-CAS is scaled up to all project districts.

The denominator is also only those districts that have had the ICDS-CAS for the entire month reporting period

Target Values

Project Development Objective Indicators

Action	Indicator Name	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6	YR7	YR8	YR9	End Target
No Change	Percentage of targeted AWCs reporting key nutrition and service delivery indicators using ICT systems every month for the last 3 mon ths	0.00										60.00
No Change	Percentage of project districts that have implemented the "incremental capacity building" system	0.00	0.00	25.00	40.00	70.00						80.00
No Change	Number of project states in which "convergent nutrition action plans" have been developed by the district convergence	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	6.00						6.00

	Indicator							
	committees in at least one district							
New	Percentage of children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk	42.70			45.00		55.00	55.00
New	Percentage of children 6-23 months of age who receive foods from 4 or more food groups	19.90			22.00		30.00	30.00
New	Cumulative number of pregnant/lactating women (PLW) and children under 3 years in project districts reached by ICDS services	56,000.00		58,000.00	60,000.00	62,000.00	64,000.00	64,000.00
New	Cumulative number of (female) children under 3 years in project districts reached by ICDS services	8,300.00		8,400.00	8,500.00	8,600.00	8,700.00	8,700.00
New	Percentage of AWWs who meet at	10.00		10.00	20.00	35.00	50.00	50.00

		Baseline										
	least 60% of their targeted number of home visits to pregnant/lactating women (PLW) and children under 3 years in the previous month											
New	Percentage of AWCs that deliver a minimum set of services at AWCs in the last month	29.30						35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	50.00

Intermediate Results Indicators

Action	Indicator Name	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6	YR7	YR8	YR9	End Target
No Change	Percentage of project districts with district resource groups trained to implement the incremental capacity building system	62.00	0.00	25.00	50.00	80.00						95.00
No Change	Health personnel receiving training	0.00										280,000.00

	(number)											
No Change	Percentage of Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) in project districts implementing monthly community-based processes focused on nutrition andhealth counselling (at least 5 events in the past 6 months)	0.00										80.00
No Change	Percentage of targeted AWWs trained on the ICT based management, monitoring and communication system	0.00										80.00
New	Percentage of AWWs in project districts who have completed all online ILA modules	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	60.00	60.00
New	Percentage of Block Resource Groups	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	60.00

|												
	(BRGs) and sectors that conducted at least four monthly learning and review meetings on ILA themes in the last six months											
New	Percentage of AWWs provided with ICDS-CAS training, who – in the last six months – received their monthly performance incentive at least 4 times	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	40.00	60.00	60.00
New	Percentage of targeted AWCs reporting using ICDS-CAS systems every month for the last six months	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	60.00	60.00
New	ICDS Personnel recieved training on ICDS-CAS	60,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00	150,000.00	250,000.00	400,000.00	560,000.0	560,000.00
New	Percentage of AWCs in project districts that have	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	50.00	60.00	65.00	65.00

	implemented at least 4 CBEs focusing on agreed MIYCN themes in the last 6 months												
New	Percentage of CBEs implemented in project districts in the last 6 months that focus on community influencers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	15.00
New	Number of project states where at least one mid-media campaign was deployed in the past year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	20.00
New	Percentage of project districts that operationalised convergent nutrition action plans among those that developed them in the past year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	60.00
New	Number of states with strengthened	0.00					0.00	11.00	15.00	25.00	25.00	

	grievance redress system											
New	Percentage of ICDS supervisors who complete at least 60% of mandated supervision visits to AWCs in the last month	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	40.00	50.00	50.00
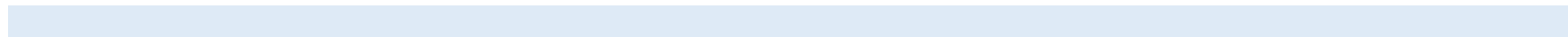
IX. ANNEXES

Annex 1: DLIs, Targets, and Allocated Amounts Applicable to the Project

DLI[10]	DLI Targets					
DLI 1: ICT-based management and monitoring system strengthened, contributing to improved service delivery	**1.1:** MWCD has developed the ICDS-CAS guideline and issued it to all states.	**1.2:** MWCD has ensured the inclusion of monitoring indicators on community based events, new CAS videos, and results framework indicators in the ICDS-CAS application and developed user and training manuals accordingly.	**1.3:** Each priority state has signed the contracts for ICT hardware, growth monitoring devices, and supporting consulting and non-consulting services in accordance with ICDS-CAS guidelines.	**1.4:** At least 60% of AWWs in the participating districts in each respective priority state have been trained on the ICT-based management, monitoring, and communication system in accordance with the training plan.	**1.5:** At least 40% of AWCs in the participating districts in each respective priority state have delivered a minimum set of services every month for a consecutive period of six months.	**1.6:** At least 50% of AWCs in the participating districts in each respective state have delivered a minimum set of services every month for any consecutive period of twelve months after the achievement of DLI target 1.5.
DLI Value	US$5,230,000	US$5,230,000	US$2,107,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$702,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$469,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$469,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target
DLI 2: ILA strengthened, improving knowledge of ICDS program field	**2.1:** MWCD has developed and deployed all planned online ILA modules on the ILA e-learning	**2.2:** At least 50% of AWWs and at least 50% of ICDS program supervisors in the	**2.3:** At least 50% Block Resource Groups and at least 50% sectors in the participating districts in each respective priority	**2.4:** At least 60% of AWWs and at least 60% of ICDS program supervisors in the participating	**2.5:** At least 60% Block Resource Groups and at least 60% sectors in the	**2.6:** At least 60% of AWWs and at least 60% of ICDS program supervisors in the

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[10] No DLI target presented in this schedule is time-bound. These DLI targets can be met up till the closing date.

functionaries	platform.	participating districts in each respective priority state have completed all online ILA modules in themes 1 and 2.	state conducted at least 4 monthly learning and review meetings on ILA themes in any consecutive 6-month period.	districts in each respective priority state have completed all online ILA modules in themes 3, 4, and 5.	participating districts in each respective priority state conducted at least 8 monthly learning and review meetings on ILA themes in any consecutive 12-month period after the period of achievement of DLI target 2.3.	participating districts in each respective priority state passed the knowledge test for each of the online ILA module themes.
DLI Value	US$4,715,000	US$562,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$421,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$562,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$421,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$421,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target
DLI 3: Grievance redress mechanism for improved citizen engagement strengthened	**3.1:** MWCD has developed standard operating procedures for grievance redress mechanism and transmitted them to all states.	**3.2:** National-level grievance redress system is operational and is linked with all states.	**3.3:** Each priority state has put in place a functional grievance redress system as per the standard operating procedures.	**3.4:** Each priority state has responded to at least 40% grievances registered in its grievance redress system within business standards as defined in the standard operating procedures over a consecutive six-month period.	**3.5:** Each priority state has responded to at least 50% grievances registered in its grievance redress system within business standards as defined in the standard operating procedures, over any consecutive period of six months after the	

					period of achievement of DLI target 3.4.
DLI Value	US$4,200,000	US$4,200,000	US$375,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$375,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$375,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target
DLI 4: Community mobilization for nutrition behavior change strengthened	**4.1:** MWCD has revised guidelines for community-based events based on lessons learned during the original project phase and issued them to all states.	**4.2:** MWCD has oriented all states on the revised community-based events guidelines and tools.	**4.3:** At least 50% of AWCs in the participating districts in each respective priority state have conducted at least 4 community events in the consecutive 6-month period.	**4.4:** At least 60% of AWCs in the participating districts in each respective priority state have conducted at least 10 community events in any consecutive 12-month period after the period of achievement of DLI target 4.3.	**4.5:** At least 50% of AWWs from the participating districts in each priority state meet at least 60% of their targeted number of home visits to pregnant/lactating women and children under 3 years every month for a consecutive period of twelve months.
DLI Value	US$3,680,000	US$2,480,000	US$546,000 for each priority state that meets the DLI target	US$546,000 for each priority state that meets the DLI target	US$546,000 for each priority state that meets the DLI target

DLI 5: Mass and mid-media campaigns reinforcing nutrition behavior change implemented	**5.1**: MWCD has completed an assessment of prevalent nutrition customs and practices among vulnerable groups in states as per approved methodology to support development of communication content.	**5.2:** MWCD has developed content for mass media (TV and radio campaigns) and mid-media as per communication plan.	**5.3:** MWCD has deployed second round of mass media (TV and radio campaigns) as per media plan.	**5.4:** Each priority state has deployed a mid-media campaign as per media plan.		
DLI Value	US$3,280,000	US$3,280,000	US$3,280,000	US$437,000 for each priority state that meets the DLI target		
DLI 6: ICDS functionaries achieve milestones for receiving performance based incentives	**6.1:** MWCD has developed guidelines for performance-based AWW incentives.	**6.2:** MWCD has developed guidelines and mechanisms for group and state performance-based incentives.	**6.3:** At least 20% AWWs in each priority state received their monthly performance-based incentive at least four times in a consecutive six-month period.	**6.4:** MWCD has provided performance-based incentives to states in accordance with the state incentive guidelines and to groups in accordance with the group incentive guidelines.	**6.5:** At least 40% AWWs in each priority state received their monthly performance-based incentive at least four times in any consecutive six-month period after the period of achievement of DLI target 6.3.	
DLI Value	US$4,180,000	US$4,180,000	US$1,119,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$8,280,000	US$1,119,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	

DLI 7: Convergent nutrition action plans developed and operationalized	7.1: MWCD has developed guidelines for convergent nutrition actions and issued them to all states.	7.2: Convergent nutrition action plans at the state and district level developed in each priority state.	7.3: MWCD has reviewed implementation progress of convergent nutrition action plans and innovations therein at the national level at the end of the first year of implementation of the plan.	7.4: MWCD has assessed, documented, and disseminated best practices from implementation of the convergent nutrition action plans and innovations therein for learning.		
DLI Value	US$1,480,000	US$191,000 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$1,830,000	US$1,830,000		
DLI 8: Program management, monitoring and evaluation systems strengthened	8.1: MWCD has developed and issued to all states updated supervision guidelines for improved monitoring by ICDS program officials.	8.2: At least 20% of ICDS program supervisors, child development project officers and district program officers from participating districts in each respective priority state have completed at least 60% of mandated supervision visits to AWCs as per guidelines for a consecutive period of six months.	8.3: MWCD has completed first round of survey.	8.4: At least 40% of ICDS program supervisors, child development project officers, and district program officers from participating districts in each respective priority state have completed at least 60% of mandated supervision visits to AWCs as per guidelines for any consecutive period of twelve months after the period of achievement of DLI	8.5: MWCD has completed second round of survey.	

				target 8.2.		
DLI Value	US$1,880,000	US$184,500 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$1,656,500	US$184,500 for each priority state that achieves the DLI target	US$1,656,500	

Annex 2: DLI Verification Protocol

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	**Verification Entity**	**Procedure**
DLI 1: ICT-based management and monitoring system strengthened, contributing to improved service delivery	**DLI 1.1:** MWCD has developed the ICDS-CAS guideline and issued it to all states	No	ICDS-CAS guideline/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will review the updated guidelines and confirm the inclusion of the following: (a) Guidance on procurement through Government e-Market (GEM) by states (b) Guidance on disposal and replacements of mobiles and tablets, following e-waste management guidelines It will further confirm the availability of a communication from the MWCD issuing the guidelines to the states
	DLI 1.2: MWCD has ensured the inclusion of monitoring indicators on community based events, new CAS videos, and results framework indicators in the ICDS-CAS application and developed user and training manuals accordingly.	No	Updated ICDS-CAS guidelines and training manual/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification process will involve authentication by the verification agency of the inclusion of the following indicators in the ICDS-CAS application for AWWs and ICDS supervisors: • CBEs held at the AWC (in the AWW application) • New CAS videos (in the AWW and ICDS supervisor application) • A supervisory application to facilitate field supervision by ICDS supervisors

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
					The verification agency will also confirm that the dashboard indicators reflect the following PDO-level indicators: • Percentage of AWWs who meet at least 60% of their targeted number of home visits (monthly) • Percentage of AWCs delivering minimum number of services (monthly) as defined in the RF • Provide beneficiary service utilization data by gender and category • Allow 6 monthly reporting on RF indicators - intermediate outcome indicators 3, 4, 6, 7, and 11 (Refer to RF) It will also review and confirm the availability of user and training manuals, reflecting the above outlined indicators
	DLI 1.3: Each priority state has signed the contracts for ICT hardware, growth monitoring devices, and supporting consulting and non-consulting services in accordance with ICDS-CAS	No	Signed contract for hardware, growth monitoring devices, non-consulting and consultancy services by each priority state to operationalize ICT system/CPMU, MWCD	Review of signed contracts by verification agency	The verification process will involve authentication by verification agency of (a) Signed contracts between priority states and vendors for meeting the hardware requirements for

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
	guidelines.				operationalizing the ICT system as per the scale-up plan in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh and in at least • 24,000 AWCs in Odisha • 17,000 AWCs in Gujarat • 13,000 AWCs in Karnataka (b) Signed contracts between priority states and the vendors to meet non-consulting requirements for operationalizing the ICT system as per the scale-up plan in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh and in at least • 24,000 AWCs in Odisha • 17,000 AWCs in Gujarat • 13,000 AWCs in Karnataka (c) Signed contracts between project states and the vendors to meet the consulting requirements for operationalizing the ICT system (training + helpdesk) as per the scale-up plan in the states of

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	**Verification Entity**	**Procedure**
					Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh and in at least • 24,000 AWCs in Odisha • 17,000 AWCs in Gujarat • 13,000 AWCs in Karnataka (d) Signed contracts between project states and vendors for growth monitoring devices as per their gap analysis plan.
	DLI 1.4: At least 60% of AWWs in the participating districts in each respective priority state have been trained on the ICT-based management, monitoring, and communication system in accordance with the training plan.	No	Training reports from ICDS Directorate of priority states/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	Verification agency will review and confirm (i) The availability of a training plan (with details of training batches, dates, and number of trainees per batch) at the state level (ii) Based on training reports confirm the training in ICDS-CAS of at least • 25,800 AWWs in Andhra Pradesh • 53,687 AWWs in Bihar • 12,940 AWWs in Chhattisgarh • 17,116 AWWs in Jharkhand • 43,374 AWWs in Madhya Pradesh

| DLI | Definition/Description of achievement | Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No) | Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification | | |
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
					38,755 AWWs in Maharashtra 27,388 AWWs in Rajasthan 99,541 AWWs in Uttar Pradesh 14,854 AWWs in Odisha 10,378 AWWs in Gujarat 8,265 AWWs in Karnataka
	DLI 1.5: At least 40% of AWCs in the participating districts in each respective priority state have delivered a minimum set of services[11] every month for a consecutive period of six months.	Yes	ICDS-CAS dashboard report from ICDS Directorate of priority states /CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will (i) Verify data on the ICDS-CAS platform to ensure that percentage is correctly calculated and that no double counting has taken place (ii) Confirm based on a review of the ICDS-CAS data that at least the following number of AWCs have achieved the result: 17,200 AWCs in Andhra Pradesh 35,791 AWCs in Bihar 8,626 AWCs in Chhattisgarh 11,410 AWCs in Jharkhand 28,916 AWCs in Madhya Pradesh 25,836 AWCs in Maharashtra

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[11] The minimum set of services will be as follows: (a) take home rations distributed for at least 21 days in the last month, (b) growth monitoring (weight) for at least 60 percent children under 3 years of age completed in the last month, and (c) village health and nutrition day organized in the last month.

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	**Verification Entity**	**Procedure**
					• 18,258 AWCs in Rajasthan • 66,361 AWCs in Uttar Pradesh • 9,903 AWCs in Odisha • 6,918 AWCs in Gujarat • 5,510 AWCs in Karnataka (iii) Randomly select two AWCs from one sector in each priority state and based on a review of the AWW ICDS-CAS service delivery records and interview with at least four beneficiaries who were provided service the previous month, confirm the accuracy of information reported in the ICDS-CAS
	DLI 1.6: At least 50% of AWCs in the participating districts in each respective state have delivered a minimum set of services every month for any consecutive period of twelve months after the achievement of DLI target 1.5.	Yes	ICT-CAS dashboard report from ICDS Directorate of priority states /CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will (i) Verify data on the ICT-CAS platform to ensure that percentage is correctly calculated and that no double counting has taken place (ii) Confirm at least the following number of AWCs have achieved the result: • 21,500 AWCs in Andhra Pradesh • 44,739 AWCs in Bihar • 10,783 AWCs in Chhattisgarh

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	**Verification Entity**	**Procedure**
					• 14,263 AWCs in Jharkhand • 36,145 AWCs in Madhya Pradesh • 32,296 AWCs in Maharashtra • 22,823 AWCs in Rajasthan • 82,951 AWCs in Uttar Pradesh • 12,379 AWCs in Odisha • 8,648 AWCs in Gujarat • 6,888 AWCs in Karnataka (iii)　　Randomly select two AWCs from one sector in each priority state and based on a review of the AWW ICDS-CAS service delivery records and interview with at least four beneficiaries who were provided service the previous month, confirm the accuracy of information reported in the ICDS-CAS.
DLI 2: **Incremental learning approach strengthened, improving knowledge of ICDS field functionaries**	**DLI 2.1:** MWCD has developed and deployed all planned online ILA modules on the ILA e-learning platform.	No	Online ILA platform/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will review the online ILA platform and confirm that all 21 planned thematic training modules have been developed and uploaded to the ILA learning platform and that the ILA learning platform is functional.
	DLI 2.2: At least 50% of AWWs and at	Yes	Completion reports from ILA learning	Verification agency	The verification agency will

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	**Verification Entity**	**Procedure**
	least 50% of ICDS program supervisors in the participating districts in each respective priority state have completed all online ILA modules[12] in themes 1 and 2.		platform from ICDS Directorate of project states/CPMU, MWCD		(i) Verify data on the ILA learning platform to ensure that percentage is correctly calculated and that no double counting has taken place (ii) Confirm that at least the following numbers of AWWs and ICDS supervisors have achieved the result: • 21,500 AWWs and 515 ICDS supervisors in Andhra Pradesh • 44,739 AWWs and 1,313 ICDS supervisors in Bihar • 10,783 AWWs and 240 ICDS supervisors in Chhattisgarh • 14,263 AWWs and 418 ICDS supervisors in Jharkhand • 36,145 AWWs and 823 ICDS supervisors in Madhya Pradesh • 32,296 AWWs and 863 ICDS supervisors in Maharashtra • 22,823 AWWs and 573 ICDS supervisors in Rajasthan • 82,951 AWWs and 1,955 ICDS supervisors in Uttar Pradesh

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[12] Online ILA modules on the following thematic areas will be developed. These include (a) maternal nutrition, (b) early newborn care, (c) breastfeeding, (d) complementary feeding, (e) management of undernourished children, and (f) program management.

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
					• 12,379 AWWs and 308 ICDS supervisors in Odisha • 8,648 AWWs and 280 ICDS supervisors in Gujarat • 6,888 AWWs and 103 ICDS supervisors in Karnataka
	DLI 2.3: At least 50% Block Resource Groups and at least 50% sectors in the participating districts in each respective priority state conducted at least 4 monthly learning and review meetings on ILA themes in any consecutive 6-month period.	Yes	IL session reports from the ICDS-CAS application from ICDS Directorate of priority states or paper reports of the IL sessions/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm the organization of BRG and sector-level learning and review sessions based on a review of ICDS-CAS or paper-based IL session reports available at the state level for at least • 103 BRGs and 515 sectors in Andhra Pradesh • 263 BRGs and 1,313 sectors in Bihar • 48 BRGs and 240 sectors in Chhattisgarh • 84 BRGs and 418 sectors in Jharkhand • 165 BRGs and 823 sectors in Madhya Pradesh • 173 BRGs and 863 sectors in Maharashtra • 115 BRGs and 573 sectors in Rajasthan • 391 BRGs and 1,955 sectors in Uttar Pradesh

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
					62 BRGs and 308 sectors in Odisha 56 BRGs and 280 sectors in Gujarat 21 BRGs and 103 sectors in Karnataka
	DLI 2.4: At least 60% of AWWs and at least 60% of ICDS program supervisors in the participating districts in each respective priority state have completed all online ILA modules in themes 3, 4, and 5.	Yes	Completion reports from ILA learning platform from ICDS Directorate of priority states/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will (i) Verify data on the ILA learning platform to ensure that percentage is correctly calculated and that no double counting has taken place (ii) Confirm that at least the following numbers of AWWs and ICDS supervisors have achieved the result: 25,800 AWWs and 618 ICDS supervisors in Andhra Pradesh 53,687 AWWs and 1,575 ICDS supervisors in Bihar 12,940 AWWs and 288 ICDS supervisors in Chhattisgarh 17,116 AWWs and 501 ICDS supervisors in Jharkhand 43,374 AWWs and 987 ICDS supervisors in Madhya Pradesh 38,755 AWWs and 1,035 ICDS supervisors in Maharashtra

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
					• 27,388 AWWs and 687 ICDS supervisors in Rajasthan • 99,541 AWWs and 2,346 ICDS supervisors in Uttar Pradesh • 14,854 AWWs and 369 ICDS supervisors in Odisha • 10,378 AWWs and 336 ICDS supervisors in Gujarat • 8,265 AWWs and 123 ICDS supervisors in Karnataka
	DLI 2.5: At least 60% Block Resource Groups and at least 60% sectors in the participating districts in each respective priority state conducted at least 8 monthly learning and review meetings on ILA themes in any consecutive 12-month period after the period of achievement of DLI target 2.3.	Yes	ILA session reports from the ICDS-CAS application from ICDS Directorate of priority states/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm the organization of BRG and sector-level learning and review sessions based on a review of ICDS-CAS or paper-based IL session reports available at the state level for at least • 123 BRGs and 618 sectors in Andhra Pradesh • 315 BRGs and 1,575 sectors in Bihar • 57 BRGs and 288 sectors in Chhattisgarh • 100 BRGs and 501 sectors in Jharkhand • 197 BRGs and 987 sectors in Madhya Pradesh • 207 BRGs and 1,035 sectors in Maharashtra

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
					137 BRGs and 687 sectors in Rajasthan 469 BRGs and 2,346 sectors in Uttar Pradesh 73 BRGs and 369 sectors in Odisha 67 BRGs and 336 sectors in Gujarat 24 BRGs and 123 sectors in Karnataka
DLI 2.6: At least 60% of AWWs and at least 60% of ICDS program supervisors in the participating districts in each respective priority state passed the knowledge test for each of the online ILA module themes.		No	Knowledge test results from ILA learning platform from ICDS Directorate of priority states/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will (i) Verify data on the ILA learning platform to ensure that percentage is correctly calculated and that no double counting has taken place (ii) Confirm that at least the following numbers of AWWs and ICDS supervisors have achieved the result: 25,800 AWWs and 618 ICDS supervisors in Andhra Pradesh 53,687 AWWs and 1,575 ICDS supervisors in Bihar 12,940 AWWs and 288 ICDS supervisors in Chhattisgarh 17,116 AWWs and 501 ICDS supervisors in Jharkhand

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	**Verification Entity**	**Procedure**
					• 43,374 AWWs and 987 ICDS supervisors in Madhya Pradesh • 38,755 AWWs and 1,035 ICDS supervisors in Maharashtra • 27,388 AWWs and 687 ICDS supervisors in Rajasthan • 99,541 AWWs and 2,346 ICDS supervisors in Uttar Pradesh • 14,854 AWWs and 369 ICDS supervisors in Odisha • 10,378 AWWs and 336 ICDS supervisors in Gujarat • 8,265 AWWs and 123 ICDS supervisors in Karnataka
DLI 3: Grievance redress mechanism for improved citizen engagement strengthened	**DLI 3.1:** MWCD has developed standard operating procedures for grievance redress mechanism and transmitted them to all states.	No	Grievance redress SOP/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm the transmission of SOPs for grievance redress mechanism by the MWCD to project states for operationalization based on the availability of formal communication on the same.
	DLI 3.2: National-level grievance redress system is operational and is linked with all states.	No	Grievance redress system/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm that the grievance redress system at the national level is operational and that grievances have been received through the system for at least 1 month.

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
					It will also confirm that there are links to state-level grievance redress systems for all participating states
	DLI 3.3: Each priority state has put in place a functional grievance redress system as per the standard operating procedures.	No	Grievance redress system available and accessible online in each priority state/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm the availability of (a) a grievance redress helpline and (b) an online system of submitting grievances, as defined by the SOPs.
	DLI 3.4: Each priority state has responded to at least 40% grievances registered in its grievance redress system within business standards as defined in the standard operating procedures over a consecutive six-month period.	Yes	Grievance redress reports from priority states/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will review grievance redress reports from priority states and confirm the percentage of grievances responded to within the defined business standards, as outlined in the SOPs.
	DLI 3.5: Each priority state has responded to at least 50% grievances registered in its grievance redress system within business standards as defined in the standard operating procedures, over any consecutive period of six months after the period of achievement of DLI target	Yes	Grievance redress reports from priority states/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will review grievance redress reports from priority states and confirm the percentage of grievances responded to within the defined business standards, as outlined in the SOPs.

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
	3.4.				
DLI 4: Community mobilization for nutrition behavior change strengthened	**DLI 4.1:** MWCD has revised guidelines for community-based events based on lessons learned during the original project phase and issued them to all states.	No	Revised guidelines on CBEs /CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm the availability and transmission of revised guidelines for CBEs by the MWCD to all states based on the availability of formal communication on the same.
	DLI 4.2: MWCD has oriented all states on the revised community-based events guidelines and tools.	No	Orientation report/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will, based on a review of the national training report, confirm that all states have been oriented on the CBE guidelines and tools.
	DLI 4.3: At least 50% of AWCs in the participating districts in each respective priority state have conducted at least 4 community events in the consecutive 6-month period.	Yes	CBE reports from the ICDS-CAS application from ICDS Directorate of priority states/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will (i) Review at the ICDS Directorate of each priority state, collate reports from project districts from the ICDS-CAS dashboard, and confirm that at least four monthly CBEs have been completed in a consecutive period of 6 months (of which at least one was focused on community influencers) as per the revised guidelines in at least • 21,500 AWCs in Andhra Pradesh • 44,739 AWCs in Bihar • 10,783 AWCs in Chhattisgarh • 14,263 AWCs in Jharkhand

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	**Verification Entity**	**Procedure**
					• 36,145 AWCs in Madhya Pradesh • 32,296 AWCs in Maharashtra • 22,823 AWCs in Rajasthan • 82,951 AWCs in Uttar Pradesh • 12,379 AWCs in Odisha • 8,648 AWCs in Gujarat • 6,888 AWCs in Karnataka (ii) Randomly select two target beneficiaries each from two randomly selected AWCs from one sector in each priority state and confirm, based on an interview with them, whether they participated in a CBE (in the previous month), to validate the accuracy of the CBE reports submitted to the state ICDS Directorate. Only data of CBEs from the previous month will be used for this validation exercise.
	DLI 4.4: At least 60% of AWCs in the participating districts in each respective priority state have conducted at least 10 community events in any consecutive 12-month period after the period of	Yes	CBE reports from the ICDS-CAS application from ICDS Directorate of priority states/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will (i) Review at the ICDS Directorate of each priority state, collate reports from project districts from the ICDS-CAS dashboard, and confirm that at least ten monthly CBEs have been completed in the consecutive

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	**Verification Entity**	**Procedure**
	achievement of DLI target 4.3.				12 months after achievement of DLI target 4.3 (of which at least two are was focused on community influencers) as per the revised guidelines in at least • 25,800 AWCs in Andhra Pradesh • 53,687 AWCs in Bihar • 12,940 AWCs in Chhattisgarh • 17,116 AWCs in Jharkhand • 43,374 AWCs in Madhya Pradesh • 38,755 AWCs in Maharashtra • 27,388 AWCs in Rajasthan • 99,541 AWCs in Uttar Pradesh • 14,854 AWCs in Odisha • 10,378 AWCs in Gujarat • 8,265 AWCs in Karnataka (ii) Randomly select two target beneficiaries each from two randomly selected AWCs from one sector in each priority state and confirm, based on an interview with them, whether they participated in a CBE (in the previous month), to validate the accuracy of the CBE reports

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
					submitted to the state ICDS Directorate. Only data of CBEs from the previous month will be used for this validation exercise.
	DLI 4.5: At least 50% of AWWs from the participating districts in each priority state meet at least 60% of their targeted number of home visits to pregnant/lactating women and children under 3 years every month for a consecutive period of twelve months.	No	Home visit reports from the ICDS-CAS application from ICDS Directorate of priority states/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will (i) Verify data on the ICDS-CAS platform to ensure that percentage is correctly calculated and that no double counting has taken place (ii) Review at the ICDS Directorate of each priority state, collate reports from project districts from the ICDS-CAS dashboard, and confirm that at least 60% of targeted number of home visits to PLW and children under 3 years in the past 12 months have been carried out by at least • 21,500 AWWs in Andhra Pradesh • 44,739 AWWs in Bihar • 10,783 AWWs in Chhattisgarh • 14,263 AWWs in Jharkhand • 36,145 AWWs in Madhya Pradesh • 32,296 AWWs in Maharashtra • 22,823 AWWs in Rajasthan

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	**Verification Entity**	**Procedure**
					• 82,951 AWWs in Uttar Pradesh • 12,379 AWWs in Odisha • 8,648 AWWs in Gujarat • 6,888 AWWs in Karnataka (iii) Randomly select two AWCs in one randomly selected sector and confirm, based on interviews with target beneficiaries (beneficiaries visited by the AWW in the past 2 weeks), whether the AWW visited them for nutrition counselling, to validate the accuracy of home visit reports submitted to the state ICDS Directorate.
DLI 5: Mass and mid-media campaigns reinforcing nutrition behavior change implemented	**DLI 5.1:** MWCD has completed an assessment of prevalent nutrition customs and practices among vulnerable groups in states as per approved methodology[13] to support development of communication content.	No	Assessment report/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency World Bank technical team	The verification agency will confirm the availability of the assessment report. The World Bank technical team will review technical content of report and verify its acceptability. 'Vulnerable Groups' means communities living in areas with the highest burden of undernutrition, such as tribal

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[13] The World Bank technical team will approve the methodology of the planned assessment.

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
					blocks.
	DLI 5.2: MWCD has developed content for mass media (TV and radio campaigns) and mid-media as per communication plan.[14]	No	Mass and mid-media communication material/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm the availability of the mass and mid-media material as per the communication plan.
				World Bank technical team	The World Bank technical team will review technical content of material and verify its acceptability.
	DLI 5.3: MWCD has deployed second round of mass media (TV and radio campaigns) as per media plan.[15]	No	Media deployment report/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will review the mass-media deployment report submitted by the MWCD/external media agency and confirm that the mass media campaign has been broadcast as per the approved media plan for at least 8 weeks.
	DLI 5.4: Each priority state has deployed a mid-media campaign as per media plan.[16]	No	Mid-media deployment report/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will review the mid-media deployment report submitted by the priority states and confirm that it has been completed as per the approved mid-media plan.
DLI 6: ICDS functionaries achieve milestones for	**DLI 6.1:** MWCD has developed guidelines for performance-based AWW incentives.	No	Guidelines for performance-based incentives for AWWs/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm the transmission of guidelines for performance-based incentives for AWWs by the MWCD to all states

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[14] The communication plan will outline the key messages and themes on which communication content has to be developed for different states and communities

[15] The mass media plan will include the channels, timing, frequency, and duration for which the TV and radio spots will be broadcast.

[16] The mid-media plan will include the medium, frequency, geography, and duration for which the mid-media campaign will run as well as the monitoring indicators against which it will be assessed.

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
receiving performance based incentives					for operationalization based on the availability of formal communication on the same.
	DLI 6.2: MWCD has developed guidelines and mechanisms for group and state performance-based incentives.	No	Guidelines for group and state performance-based incentives/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm the transmission of guidelines for group and state performance-based incentives by the MWCD to priority states for operationalization based on the availability of formal communication on the same.
	DLI 6.3: At least 20% AWWs in each priority state received their monthly performance-based incentive at least four times in a consecutive six-month period.	Yes	Incentive achievement and payment reports of each priority state/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will (i) Verify data on the ICDS-CAS platform to identify the number of AWWs eligible for monthly incentives in the last 6months (ii) Review data from the payment platform to verify the number of AWWs who have received their monthly incentives in the last 6 months to ensure that percentage is correctly calculated and that no double counting has taken place (iii) Review at the ICDS Directorate of each priority state, collate incentive achievement and payment reports from project districts, and confirm that monthly incentives for at least four times in a consecutive six-

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
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					month period have been received by at least • 8,600 AWWs in Andhra Pradesh • 17,896 AWWs in Bihar • 4,313 AWWs in Chhattisgarh • 5,705 AWWs in Jharkhand • 14,458 AWWs in Madhya Pradesh • 12,918 AWWs in Maharashtra • 9,129 AWWs in Rajasthan • 33,180 AWWs in Uttar Pradesh • 4,951 AWWs in Odisha • 3,459 AWWs in Gujarat • 2,755 AWWs in Uttar Pradesh
	DLI 6.4: MWCD has provided performance-based incentives to states in accordance with the state incentive guidelines and to groups in accordance with the group incentive guidelines.	No	Annual incentive achievement and payment reports/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will (i) Confirm the availability of data/reports based on which incentive payments to groups and states have been determined (ii) Confirm the transfer of funds to groups and states based on documentation provided by the MWCD
	DLI 6.5: At least 40% AWWs in each priority state	Yes	Incentive achievement and	Verification agency	The verification agency will

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
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	received their monthly performance-based incentive at least four times in any consecutive six-month period after the period of achievement of DLI target 6.3.		payment reports of each priority state/CPMU, MWCD		(a) Verify data on the ICDS-CAS platform to identify the number of AWWs eligible for monthly incentives in the last 6 months (b) Review data from the payment platform to verify the number of AWWs who have received their monthly incentives in the last 6 months to ensure that percentage is correctly calculated and that no double counting has taken place (c) Review at the ICDS Directorate of each priority state, collate incentive achievement and payment reports from project districts, and confirm that monthly incentives for at least four times in any consecutive six-month period after the period of achievement of DLI target 6.3 have been received by at least • 17,200 AWWs in Andhra Pradesh • 35,791 AWWs in Bihar • 8,626 AWWs in Chhattisgarh • 11,410 AWWs in Jharkhand • 28,916 AWWs in Madhya Pradesh

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
					• 25,836 AWWs in Maharashtra • 18,258 AWWs in Rajasthan • 66,361 AWWs in Uttar Pradesh • 9,903 AWWs in Odisha • 6,918 AWWs in Gujarat • 5,510 AWWs in Karnataka
DLI 7: Convergent nutrition action plans developed and operationalized	**DLI 7.1:** MWCD has developed guidelines for convergent nutrition actions and issued them to all states.	No	Guidelines for CAPs/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm the transmission of guidelines for CAPs by the MWCD to all states based on the availability of formal communication on the same.
	DLI 7.2: Convergent nutrition action plans at the state and district level developed in each priority state.	No	CAP report/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will (i) Review at the ICDS Directorate of each priority state, collate CAPs from project districts, and confirm the availability of the same (ii) Visit two randomly selected districts in each priority state and confirm the availability of CAPs at the office of the District Collector and DPO
	DLI 7.3: MWCD has reviewed implementation progress of convergent nutrition action plans and innovations therein at the national level at the end of the first year of	No	National-level CAP review report/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm, based on a review of a national-level report (or similar document available at the MWCD), that the progress of CAPs and innovations was assessed by the MWCD at the end of the first year

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	**Verification Entity**	**Procedure**
	implementation of the plan.				of implementation of these plans
	DLI 7.4: MWCD has assessed, documented, and disseminated best practices from implementation of the convergent nutrition action plans and innovations therein for learning.	No	Best practice documentation/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm the availability of best practice documentation emerging from the CAPs and innovations therein.
				World Bank technical team	The World Bank technical team will review the technical content of documentation and verify its acceptability.
DLI 8: Program management, monitoring and evaluation systems strengthened	**DLI 8.1:** MWCD has developed and issued to all states updated supervision guidelines for improved monitoring by ICDS program officials.	No	Supervision guidelines/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will confirm the transmission of supervision guidelines by the MWCD to all states based on the availability of formal communication on the same.
	DLI 8.2: At least 20% of ICDS program supervisors, child development project officers and district program officers from participating districts in each respective priority state have completed at least 60% of mandated supervision visits to AWCs as per guidelines for a consecutive period of six months.	Yes	Supervision reports from the ICDS-CAS supervisory application from ICDS Directorate of priority states/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will (i) Verify data on the ICDS-CAS platform to ensure that percentage is correctly calculated and that no double counting has taken place (ii) Review at the ICDS Directorate of each priority state, collate reports from project districts and blocks from the ICDS-CAS dashboard, and confirm that at least 60% of mandated supervision visits as per guidelines have been carried out by at least

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
					206 ICDS supervisors, 41 CDPOs, and 2 DPOs in Andhra Pradesh 525 ICDS supervisors, 105 CDPOs, and 7 DPOs in Bihar 96 ICDS supervisors, 19 CDPOs, and 2 DPOs in Chhattisgarh 167 ICDS supervisors, 33 CDPOs, and 4 DPOs in Jharkhand 329 ICDS supervisors, 66 CDPOs, and 7 DPOs in Madhya Pradesh 345 ICDS supervisors, 69 CDPOs, and 4 DPOs in Maharashtra 229 ICDS supervisors, 46 CDPOs, and 5 DPOs in Rajasthan 782 ICDS supervisors, 156 CDPOs, and 13 DPOs in Uttar Pradesh 123 ICDS supervisors, 25 CDPOs, and 2 DPOs in Odisha 112 ICDS supervisors, 22 CDPOs, and 2 DPOs in Gujarat

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	**Verification Entity**	**Procedure**
					• 41 ICDS supervisors, 8 CDPOs, and 2 DPOs in Karnataka
	DLI 8.3: MWCD has completed first round of survey.	No	Survey report/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency World Bank technical team	The verification agency will confirm (a) the availability of the Survey Report and (b) that it has been disseminated to all project states. The World Bank technical team will review the Survey Report and verify its technical acceptability. 'Survey' means a population based survey to assess nutrition outcomes as planned under the National Nutrition Mission
	DLI 8.4 At least 40% of ICDS program supervisors, child development project officers, and district program officers from participating districts in each respective priority state have completed at least 60% of mandated supervision visits to AWCs as per guidelines for any consecutive period of twelve months after the period of achievement of DLI target 8.2.	Yes	Supervision reports from the ICDS-CAS supervisory application from ICDS Directorate of priority states/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency	The verification agency will: (i) Verify data on the ICDS-CAS platform to ensure that percentage is correctly calculated and that no double counting has taken place (ii) Review at the ICDS Directorate of each priority state, collate reports from project districts and blocks from the ICDS-CAS dashboard, and confirm that at least 60% of mandated supervision visits as per guidelines for any consecutive period of twelve months after

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	Verification Entity	Procedure
					the period of achievement of DLI target 8.2 have been carried out by at least • 412 ICDS supervisors, 82 CDPOs, and 4 DPOs in Andhra Pradesh • 1,050 ICDS supervisors, 210 CDPOs, and 15 DPOs in Bihar • 192 ICDS supervisors, 38 CDPOs, and 5 DPOs in Chhattisgarh • 334 ICDS supervisors, 67 CDPOs, and 7 DPOs in Jharkhand • 658 ICDS supervisors, 132 CDPOs, and 15 DPOs in Madhya Pradesh • 690 ICDS supervisors, 138 CDPOs, and 9 DPOs in Maharashtra • 458 ICDS supervisors, 92 CDPOs, and 10 DPOs in Rajasthan • 1,564 ICDS supervisors, 313 CDPOs, and 26 DPOs in Uttar Pradesh • 246 ICDS supervisors, 49 CDPOs, and 4 DPOs in Odisha

DLI	Definition/Description of achievement	Scalability of Disbursements (Yes/No)	Protocol to evaluate achievement of the DLI and data/result verification		
			Data Source/Agency	**Verification Entity**	**Procedure**
					• 224 ICDS supervisors, 45 CDPOs, and 4 DPOs in Gujarat • 82 ICDS supervisors, 16 CDPOs, and 4 DPOs in Karnataka
	DLI 8.5: MWCD has completed second round of survey.	No	Survey Report/CPMU, MWCD	Verification agency World Bank technical team	The verification agency will confirm (a) the availability of the Survey Report and (b) that it has been disseminated to all project states. The World Bank technical team will review the Survey Report and verify its technical acceptability. 'Survey' means a population based survey to assess nutrition outcomes as planned under the National Nutrition Mission

Note: CDPO = child development project officer, DPO = district program officer, IL = incremental learning, SOP = Standard Operating Procedures