THE WORLD BANK GROUP

SOUTH ASIA FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY INITIATIVE
2012-2013 ANNUAL REPORT & WORK PROGRAM

Fostering Cross-Cutting Action | SAFANSI
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### Abbreviations

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>Analytical and Advisory Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGI</td>
<td>Adolescent Girls Initiative</td>
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<td>BB</td>
<td>World Bank Budget</td>
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<td>BE</td>
<td>Bank Executed</td>
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<td>BEES</td>
<td>Business, Enterprise and Employment Support for Women in South Asia</td>
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<td>BPNI</td>
<td>Asia Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India</td>
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<td>CCF</td>
<td>Community Challenge Fund</td>
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<td>CDD</td>
<td>Community Driven Development</td>
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<td>CEA</td>
<td>Office of the Chief Economic Advisor, Ministry of Finance, Government of India</td>
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<td>D-10</td>
<td>Development Partner Nutrition Working Group in Pakistan</td>
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<td>FCS</td>
<td>Food Consumption Score</td>
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<td>FNS</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition Security</td>
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<td>FYEI</td>
<td>Female Youth Employment Initiative</td>
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<td>GAFSP</td>
<td>Global Agriculture and Food Security Program</td>
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<td>GCWA</td>
<td>Global Conference on Women in Agriculture</td>
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<td>GFAR</td>
<td>Global Fund for Agricultural Research</td>
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<td>GoA</td>
<td>Government of Afghanistan</td>
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<td>Gol</td>
<td>Government of India</td>
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<td>GoP</td>
<td>Government of Pakistan</td>
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<td>GoN</td>
<td>Government of Nepal</td>
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<td>GoSL</td>
<td>Government of Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>IBFAN</td>
<td>International Baby Food Action Network</td>
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<td>ICAR</td>
<td>Indian Council of Agricultural Research</td>
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<td>ICDS</td>
<td>Integrated Child Development Services</td>
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<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
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<td>IYCF</td>
<td>Infant and Young Child Feeding</td>
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<td>MAIL</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock</td>
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<td>MOCI</td>
<td>Ministry of Commerce and Industry</td>
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<td>MOE</td>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
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<td>MOPH</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Health</td>
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<td>MoFALD</td>
<td>Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development</td>
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<td>MoPPPW</td>
<td>Ministry of Physical Planning, Works and Transport Management</td>
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<td>MRRD</td>
<td>Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development</td>
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<td>MST</td>
<td>Multi-sector Simulation Tool</td>
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<td>NAAS</td>
<td>National Academy of Agricultural Sciences</td>
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<td>NAF</td>
<td>Nutrition Action Framework</td>
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<td>NAFSP</td>
<td>Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project</td>
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<td>NLSS-III</td>
<td>Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010-11</td>
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<td>NRLP</td>
<td>National Rural Livelihoods Programme</td>
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<td>PEA</td>
<td>Political Economy Analysis</td>
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<td>PIDE</td>
<td>Pakistan Institute for Development Economics</td>
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<td>PAF</td>
<td>Poverty Alleviation Fund</td>
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<td>PPAF</td>
<td>Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund</td>
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<td>RE</td>
<td>Recipient Executed</td>
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<td>SAARC</td>
<td>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation</td>
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<td>SAR</td>
<td>South Asia Region</td>
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<td>SASDA</td>
<td>South Asia Region, Agriculture &amp; Irrigation Sector Unit</td>
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<td>SASDC</td>
<td>South Asia Region, Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Sector Unit</td>
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<td>SASDL</td>
<td>South Asia Region, Rural Development and Livelihood Support Sector Unit</td>
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<td>SASDS</td>
<td>South Asia Region, Social Development Sector Unit</td>
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<td>SASDU</td>
<td>South Asia Region, Urban Development and Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Unit</td>
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<td>SASED</td>
<td>South Asia Region, Education Sector Unit</td>
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<td>SASEP</td>
<td>South Asia Region, Economic Policy Sector Unit</td>
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<td>SASGP</td>
<td>South Asia Region, Government &amp; Public Sector Management Sector Unit</td>
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<td>SASHN</td>
<td>South Asia Region, Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Unit</td>
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<td>SASSP</td>
<td>South Asia Region, Social Protection Sector Unit</td>
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<td>SERP</td>
<td>Society for the Advancement of Rural Poverty</td>
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<td>SO</td>
<td>Social Observatory</td>
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<td>TA</td>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
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<td>TTL</td>
<td>Task Team Leader</td>
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<td>VDP</td>
<td>Village Development Plans</td>
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<td>VO</td>
<td>Village Organizations</td>
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<td>WBC</td>
<td>World Breastfeeding Conference</td>
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<td>WBTi</td>
<td>World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative</td>
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Executive Summary

Substantial progress has been achieved with the seed money provided for SAFANSI and we are beginning to see a level of interest in the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) agenda that has never before been seen in South Asia. In order to accomplish this, SAFANSI is strategically utilizing a “soft-approach” that pervades its work. The nature of this advocacy work and the length of the policy process have necessitated that SAFANSI teams engage with stakeholders on the sidelines in order to garnish an understanding and commitment to this important agenda. Through this approach SAFANSI teams are gaining an understanding of (i) the significance of power relations within and between, the relevant sectors of vested interests, and (ii) the way in which this links to national political processes for reforming the broadly defined “malnutrition policy” agenda. A growing dialogue with the governments, ministries and development partners in each South Asian country has enabled this drive for greater Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) and SAFANSI is leveraging these strategic engagements to guide the implementation of nutrition policy reforms throughout the South Asia Region (SAR).

For example, in Pakistan the formation of the SAFANSI financed ‘D-10’ development partner group has led the production of policy notes in each of the provinces in the post 18th amendment governance structure. This has also informed the multi-sectoral provincial nutrition strategies, which were also finalized this year by the D-10 group. The most encouraging development is that these documents are not only owned by the government, but also by a series of development partners, which together have the capacity to scale up the SAFANSI-identified priority interventions on the ground.

In Afghanistan, SAFANSI’s technical inputs have contributed to consolidation of knowledge and the nutrition sensitization of a number of ministries and projects. As a result of this push, a High Level Steering Committee for Food and Nutrition Security in Afghanistan is in the process of being created and a small Secretariat will be formed to support it, with a focus on the following four functions: coordination, communication, data management and reporting, and capacity building for FNS outcomes.

In Nepal, the recently completed Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan for Nepal has created the foundation for increased cross-cutting investment in nutrition across the country. Following from this, SAFANSI is also now financing the establishment of a coordinating Secretariat within the National Planning Commission that will be able to capitalize on the current catalytic momentum of the nationally endorsed Plan and the recent analytical works.

In Bhutan SAFANSI has enabled the most extensive Nutrition Assessment and Policy Brief on the nature of the issue in that country to date. Nutrition had increasingly begun to occupy mainstream attention in Bhutan after the results of the recent Bhutan Multiple Indicator Survey 2010 were presented at a roundtable meeting of policymakers and development partners in late 2011. Already, the country’s new 11th five-year plan, which commences in 2013, has indicators on nutrition, and several other recommendations emerging from the Bank’s study are under consideration for implementation.

In India, the Bank’s large existing (and potential) portfolio have positioned SAFANSI in a considerably strong position within the GOI and the governments of the respective states. At the National level a briefing entitled, “Community-run Centers Improve Nutrition for Women and Children” was produced in conjunction with the GOI following from several successful engagements with the SAFANSI Development Marketplace winner SERP. At the State level, it has also been noted that several Chief
Ministers have committed to the Nutrition agenda through public statements and through discussions with Bank TTLs in 2013. At the project level, SAFANSI’s Social Observatory is providing on-the-ground technical assistance to far-reaching livelihoods projects, in an attempt to monitor, evaluate and then tailor them to achieve nutrition outcomes in the local circumstance.

In Bangladesh, a recent SAFANSI-financed analytical work has found that monitoring common food security measures can provide cost-effective insights into changes in nutritional status of project beneficiaries. The results of this study suggest that the Food Consumption Score (FCS) – a commonly used food security indicator – appears to perform well in predicting nutritional status for Bangladesh.

In Sri Lanka, the government has taken substantial ownership of the Health agenda on its own accord. As such, the development objective of the Second Health Sector Development Program (2013-3017) is, “Enabling Sri Lanka to modernize the public sector health system sufficiently to respond effectively to the new challenge of non-communicable diseases, while sustaining and enhancing past achievements on under-nutrition, maternal and child health, and communicable diseases.” Malnutrition is one of the four thematic areas under this program, in which the Bank will engage.

The Bank is able to leverage its influence to connect unlikely stakeholders that facilitate the integration of the South Asian countries under such neutral auspices. As a case in point, in June 2012 the SAFANSI-supported South Asia Regional Development Marketplace on Nutrition convened more than 200 regional stakeholders at the Regional Knowledge Sharing Forum: Sharing Lessons on Improving Infant & Young Child Nutrition in Kathmandu, in order to share lessons learned from the Grantees’ community experiences. The results proved invaluable in light of the unexpected impacts and the cross-boundary connections made. This network is now better situated to serve their communities and to partner with the Governments and Development Partners throughout the region.

A number of ongoing SAFANSI activities will continue to implement and wrap up their project activities over the course of the coming year. Others await confirmation on the future of the SAFANSI Multi-Donor Trust Fund in order to plan activities for the coming period. The activities, which are detailed in this report, each aim to directly implement the SAFANSI objective by enhancing the basis for more integrated and effective action on FNS throughout the various countries of the region. To this end, SAFANSI’s work aims to foster the cross-cutting actions that will lead to measurable improvements in Food and Nutrition Security.
SAFANSI Background

Program Approach:
The South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative (SAFANSI) was established on 15 March 2010 as a multi-donor trust fund to be administered by the World Bank. It is currently financed by both AusAID and DFID. As Trustee and Administrator, the World Bank is responsible for program development, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation.

SAFANSI was formed to address the South Asian Enigma—how chronic malnutrition remains intractable despite high economic growth—by fostering the cross-cutting actions that will lead to measurable improvements in food and nutrition security. To this end, SAFANSI is enabling stakeholder platforms that can operationalize cross-sectoral action and enable more effective domestic stewardship of the food and nutrition security agenda. The ultimate objective of SAFANSI is to increase the commitment of governments and development partners to more effective and integrated food and nutrition-related policies and investments. A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) – comprising experts from each of the region’s countries and representatives from the Donors – provides guidance and advice on SAFANSI’s strategic goals and direction.

SAFANSI has identified three actionable thrust areas or pillars that form the core of its own strategy. All financed activities will pertain to one or more of these three core pillars:

I. Analysis: improving evidence and analysis on the most effective ways to achieve FNS outcomes in SAR;
II. Advocacy: improving awareness of FNS-related challenges, and advocacy for action amongst relevant stakeholders; and
III. Capacity Building: strengthening regional and in-country policy and programming capacity to achieve FNS outcomes.

The target audiences of this SAFANSI strategic approach are the (a) high-level policy and decision makers in the region; (b) development partners; and (c) the policy groups, civil-society organizations and opinion/decision-makers. As a corporate prerogative, SAFANSI is taking steps to incorporate certain best-practice elements in all of its work, including, but not limited to: prioritizing gender and socially-excluded communities; encouraging coherence and coordination among countries and among development agencies in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness; and promoting participatory involvement of the countries and its leaders. To this end, SAFANSI is enabling stakeholder platforms that can operationalize cross-sectoral action and enable more effective domestic stewardship of the FNS agenda. With this in mind, the ultimate objective of SAFANSI is to increase the commitment of governments and development partners to more effective and integrated food and nutrition-related policies and investments.

SAFANSI Windows
SAFANSI has two windows for operation, the Bank-Executed (BE) window and the Recipient-Executed (RE) window.

Bank Executed. SAFANSI has worked to institutionalize the FNS agenda within the Bank, including sensitizing and training Bank staff to the needs of the nutrition agenda. The training of staff on FNS issues is strengthening Bank capacity to take on the issue in its sectoral work programs. This has been
apparent as the quality of such inputs is improving with the accumulation of an operational knowledge base that is informing the design of Bank lending projects throughout the region and the world.

- **SAFANSI Internal TA.** SAFANSI will provide Technical Assistance to Bank task teams working on operations that might be able to tweak their lending operations to make them nutrition sensitive. This will accelerate the uptake of nutrition activities in Bank projects and will be able to leverage significant resources for this cross-sectoral agenda.

- **Themes of Interest.** It is recognized that there are still several knowledge/programmatic gaps in the agenda. Several areas for further work have been initially identified and the SAFANSI Secretariat will explore them further in the coming months, including but not limited to; managing the transition from undernutrition to avoid overnutrition; Sanitation and Hygiene; and Disaster Risk Management.

**Recipient Executed.** RE activities have been slow to materialize partially due to insufficient capacity at the country level along with resource intensive processes associated with the RE product line. SAFANSI has engaged many firms/organizations and found that the direction needed for these groups to execute technically sound outputs was costly given the timeframe of SAFANSI. Capacity is now being built and tested in other Bank activities/engagements and will likely result in a variety of natural domestic partnerships coming forth.

- **SAFANSI Partnership and Program Development.** SAFANSI is working to develop capacity to take ownership of the FNS agenda at the country level through governments, civil society organizations, and through academia. In many instances the Bank-Executed window is proving a more viable option to supporting the development of these interests given the capacities of the organizations of interest and the rigor of the RE window. SAFANSI is now taking the approach of developing capacities of select organizations (e.g. PIDE) through the BE window before approaching the option of the RE window.
Country Portfolio and Work Plan

Substantial progress has been achieved with SAFANSI’s seed funded projects and we are beginning to see a level of interest in the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) agenda that has never before been seen in South Asia. A number of initial benchmarking activities have been able to identify the gaps in program coverage and the need to scale up or intensify SAFANSI approaches. The outputs of SAFANSI’s initial stage of investment (particularly the Action Plans/Frameworks developed at the country level) have particularly laid the road for a greater amount of more focused work.

A growing dialogue with the governments, ministries and development partners in each South Asian country has enabled this drive for greater Food and Nutrition Security. Previously the scope of the Bank’s work was mostly directed by demand generated within the Bank. Now that this first wave of work has generated interest amongst the clients, the Bank is responding to the demand and is routing a concentrated course of action, with more targeted work expected in the second phase.

As will be detailed below, a number of ongoing SAFANSI activities will continue to implement and wrap up their project activities over the course of the coming year. In a number of cases unavoidable delays have led to a shift in the time-frame of implementation, but progress is being closely monitored. A number of other activities will continue to be developed to address the changing political economy environment in South Asia, which has proven challenging and needful of an adaptive strategy. These additional activities are being explored and ongoing ones are being adjusted to fit current needs (maturation of these plans, in some cases, depends upon specific local circumstances and other dynamics). Listed below are some recent developments at the country level, a report on SAFANSI progress, and a brief description of the work planned in the coming year.
The recently completed Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan for Nepal has created the foundation for increased and cross-cutting investment in nutrition across the country. This plan has not only laid the foundation for deeper engagements and investments in the country, it has ensured a wide berth for sustained technical stewardship on FNS across a variety of ministries. A detailed costing of the plan lends to a realistic and clear strategy that ensures feasibility of implementation. Furthermore, the SUNITA-supported Nepal Thematic Report on Food Security and Nutrition presents a comprehensive situational analysis of food security and nutrition based on the results of the Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010-11 (NLSS-III). Together these represent the foundation off of which a series of interventions can be planned and implemented around a common, evidence-based understanding of roles and responsibilities.

Following from these works, SAFANSI is also now financing the establishment of a coordinating Secretariat within the National Planning Commission that will be able to capitalize on the current catalytic momentum of the nationally endorsed Plan and the recent analytical works. The Plan has provided the vehicle for investments, and the Secretariat will act as the driver of it; that said there is a pressing need to institutionalize this agenda with a long term commitment to this coordinating Secretariat and associated TA from the Bank. SAFANSI can only support this for one year given the current constraints on the horizon of donor financing. This is leading to limits on what can feasibly be accomplished under the plan. Nonetheless, work is now underway to use this driver to facilitate investments (pursuant to the plan) and to ensure that ownership remains sustained for the coming year.

1 SAFANSI support has financed the costing of the Plan and the development of the Health Sector chapter of the report.
2 This report - launched in March 2013 - has been adopted as a Nepal National Planning Commission/Central Bureau of Statistics document. It was completed in collaboration with the World Food Program, World Bank and AusAID.
3 SAFANSI has contracted the WFP-REACH to hire and supervise the Secretariat.
4 The client is often reluctant to commit to long-term projects if there is not a similar long term commitment from the Bank/SAFANSI. Recruiting resources to fill internal/external client TA needs will be increasingly necessary if the agenda is not to be held up with resource constraints.
This enabling policy environment – backstopped by political support at all levels – led to the development of new nutrition sensitive guidelines by the government on both targeting and monitoring the execution of civil works. In the wake of the NLSS-III and the development of the Multi-Sectoral Action Plan, SAFANSI task teams have completed an analysis – in conjunction with the GON – entitled, Women and Civil Works Programs: Empowerment, Gender Equality and Nutrition5 – which reviews existing policies and data on three projects; the Rural Community Infrastructure Works (RCIW) program, the Rural Accessibility Improvement and Decentralization Project (RAIDP) and the Road Sector Development Project (RSDP)6. This report has assessed the ongoing government public works program to determine if women can maximize these opportunities to ensure FNS for themselves and their households7. Building on analysis of the National Living Standards Survey reports this research was able to demonstrate that, in three out of the five regions, the primary approach was to target households with the largest number of children under five. This has brought into focus the nutritional implications of female participation in works programmes and the potential harm done to them, and especially their children, as a consequence of not maintaining breast-feeding for the very young due to time-labor constraints.

This research was an important input into the policy dialogue with the Government of Nepal that informed the design of the next phase of these programs. The influential research-advocacy-capacity building strategy used here was also significant in that it engaged non-traditional players – Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) and the Ministry of Physical Planning, Works and Transport Management (MOPPW) – in this process.

The Bank is utilizing this research-advocacy-capacity building strategy in the Technical Assistance offered through individual work opportunities. This often supplements the Bank’s financing for

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5 This work was the first output of TF012123, entitled “Evaluating the Nutritional impacts of food security and nutrition programs.” Forthcoming outputs for this task are listed below.

6 The first stage of the research focused on targeting food insecurity and this was followed by a second study on undernutrition. The initial research suggested that some younger women suffered a net calorific loss through participating in the food for work programmes because of travel distance, and the nature of the work as well as because they were typically paid less than men and older women. There was also damage to their young children because of interference with breast-feeding. In Nepal, one in four (24%) women of reproductive age has chronic energy deficiency (Body Mass Index <18.5), triggered by poor nutrient intake and infections so targeting of this group is a priority. They are the central focus of the continuing research.

7 Consultations with the stakeholders have been completed and a final report is done with analysis that (i) identifies how the public works schemes are currently achieving these objectives and (ii) identifies specific institutional and program reforms that need to take place to increase the nutritional impact of public works on women and children. The design and questionnaires to evaluate the Innovative Community Challenge Fund (CCF) are now complete as well, however the delivery of this output were delayed due to the budget constraint of the GON, which required an effective MOU between MoFALD and PAF.
**project operations.** In the short term, SAFANSI is continuing to support the following ongoing technical AAA works on Nepal to sustain the momentum of the Plan, including:

- **Supporting High Level Task Force on Food and Nutrition Security in the National Planning Commission (TF098873; Expected Closing Date 3/31/2014).** This task, which initially helped finance the *Multisectoral Action Plan for Nutrition*, is now financing the establishment of a coordinating Secretariat within the National Planning Commission that will be able to capitalize on the current catalytic momentum of the nationally endorsed Plan and the recent analytical works. This task will also develop a series of works that will help address identified work opportunities, including:
  i. A paper defining capacity at the community level for multi-sectoral nutrition interventions to support the first 1000 days program;
  ii. A *Strategic Communications and Advocacy* strategy that takes into account the political economy of the country.
  iii. Analysis of the NLSS data to identify means of simple targeting of households that are food insecure and/or which have malnourished children.

- **Evaluating the Nutritional impacts of food security and nutrition programs (TF012123; Expected Closing Date 3/31/2014).** As stated, this task recently completed a study, entitled *Women and Civil Works Programs: Empowerment, Gender Equality and Nutrition*. This has led to the development of new nutrition sensitive guidelines by the government on both targeting and monitoring the execution of civil works. A shorter policy note on this work is expected within the coming quarter. In addition to that work, an impact evaluation of Nepal’s *Community Challenge Fund* (CCF) – specifically related to infants ranging from conception to 24 months of age – had been held up by the budget constraints and processes of the GON. These funds were just recently released and have allowed for implementation of the CCF to begin; unfortunately this has meant that the planned surveys were not able to start as originally scheduled. Despite these delays, the preparatory work on both the design of the evaluation and the household roster, have been completed and are ready for implementation. SAFANSI has decided to continue engagement with CCF since it is expected that this program – which is a long-term commitment of the government – could provide an immediate opportunity to improve the design of these schemes for achieving nutritional outcomes well into the future. For these reasons the risk and length of this process are deemed worth undertaking.

New activities have also been recently approved (or are in the pipeline) in Nepal for the following:

- **Gender Equality and Social Inclusion for Food and Nutrition Security in Nepal (Pipeline).** A program that supports the development and incorporation of gender aware and culturally appropriate behavioral change communications to improve the effectiveness of food and nutrition security projects in Nepal.

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8 SAFANSI is supporting three of the positions in the Secretariat.
9 This work is designed to complement a similar analysis led by UNICEF at the district and national level.
SUNITA

Nepal’s *Scaling Up Nutrition Initiative Technical Assistance* (SUNITA) fund is a window of the SAFANSI Trust Fund started at the suggestion of AusAID. Activities financed by SUNITA complement the Bank’s efforts to provide technical support in the form of analytical work, evaluations of interventions and technical assistance to target actions that effectively address gaps in nutrition interventions. SUNITA is financing a number of tasks that are adding to the breadth of research and technical assistance in Nepal. These activities include:

- The production of the NLSS thematic report on food and nutrition security, which is now completed;
- A review of Infant and Young Child Feeding, which is in progress;
- The development of a tool for defining determinants of malnutrition at district level, which is underway;
- An early initiation of the "rapid results approach" for community-based nutrition, which is in progress;
- Consultant support for the implementation of nutrition tasks is currently in progress and aiming to sensitize the Bank’s portfolio;
- A district level nutrition survey covering the baseline is planned and a subsequent impact evaluation for the *Sunaula Hazar Din* is also planned;
- A phase wise training of social mobilizers, elaboration of training materials, backstopping of social mobilizers and elaboration of semi-annual newsletter for *Sunaulo Hazar Din* is also planned.

It is expected that this window will close in March 2014 and remaining activities in Nepal will be financed by the main SAFANSI regional windows.
Providing Young Afghan Women with Nutritional Knowledge

SAFANSI is partnering with the Female Youth Employment Initiative (P116036), a $3 million Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI) project that provides girls graduating from High School with training on nutrition. SAFANSI engagement with this program promises to have one of the longest lasting impacts on Afghan gender and nutrition outcomes in a country that has historically struggled with both. The project aims to help adolescent girls make a successful transition from school to work by providing skills training to an estimated 1,300 young women in Balkh Province. A comprehensive nutrition training module, fitted to the Afghan context, is being developed through SAFANSI financing and is now nearing completion. A workshop will be organized around May 2013 with the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, Minister of Women Affairs, and Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock to review the curriculum and plan how it will be incorporated into the FYEI. It is expected that this curricula will be piloted in a life-skills training session. The training will help build the capacity for increased nutrition programming in a country that has had limitations in the local availability of human capital/nutrition agents. There are aims to eventually link these girls to work opportunities as community nutrition educators through separate Bank projects. A project impact evaluation has also been designed to gauge three different types of nutrition-related measures: dietary consumption, nutritional knowledge, and household food security. The survey is currently being administered to produce the baseline and will be repeated in two years to gauge the uptake of knowledge and the resulting behavior change.

Afghanistan

The profile of nutrition has risen substantially at the national level through the engagement of five ministries and the 2nd Vice President; furthermore there are aspirations to bring this agenda to the provincial level. The Nutrition Action Framework (NAF) in Afghanistan has laid the foundation for deeper engagements and has built the platforms for sustained investment in FNS across a variety of sectors. A participatory process was followed to develop the NAF, which has created ownership within the five participating Ministries: Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI), Ministry of Education (MOE) and Ministry of Public Health (MOPH). The processes to create this plan was structured to promote domestic engagement; and while it was originally envisioned that the process should only take four months, it eventuated that an 18-month long process was needed to accommodate the concern to get all the key stakeholders engaged. Through this engagement, the NAF outlines specific programs and interventions that the five core Ministries intend to scale-up in order to reduce the prevalence of child stunting in Afghanistan.

A High Level Steering Committee for Food and Nutrition Security in Afghanistan is in the process of being created and a small Secretariat will be formed to support it, with a focus on the following four functions: coordination, communication, data management and reporting, and capacity building. When the draft NAF was completed, a group of development partners – notably including SAFANSI team members – met with the Second Vice President of Afghanistan in April 2012 to discuss the need for a High Level Steering Committee for Food and Nutrition Security in Afghanistan. High level involvement by the 2nd Vice-President’s office has backstopped political support for this agenda and has further enabled technical participation from the five ministries. The VP has also committed to raising the issue with President Karzai. This high level involvement in the Steering Committee will enable effective implementation and support for the NAF.
This political backstopping and support has facilitated both the Framework itself and follow up actions from SAFANSI, however funds are needed to implement the plan. SAFANSI will continue to rally around the plan, while SAFANSI advocates will continue to endorse the plan with donors in order to ensure that the programmatic needs are met with sufficient financial and technical inputs. Two programs stand out in this respect; the activities related to sensitizing the National Horticulture and Livestock Project and the opportunity posed by the Female Youth Employment Initiative.

Meanwhile, SAFANSI itself will provide technical assistance in several key areas that will support the implementation of the Nutrition Action Framework through the production of AAA work.

- Supporting Afghanistan's High Level Task Force on Food and Nutrition Security (TF098874; Expected Closing Date 9/30/2013). In the short term SAFANSI support through this task is the conduit through which the Bank is leading the production of input into six (6) pieces of AAA work (stemming from the Framework), including:
  - A case study on the Baby Friendly Village approach and resources for improving the qualitative aspects for scaling up at the national level. This case study is nearing completion; a peer review was held, comments were incorporated and the final document is now being formatted for dissemination. Several additional products have also been created this year to complement this case study including an interview with a Care of Afghan Families spokesman10, the Development Marketplace Report on the grantees project11 and a dissemination event which featured their service model12;
  - A review of the Iron Folic Acid Supplementation program for pregnant women is currently undergoing World Bank quality assurance processes/peer review and should be finalized and delivered to the Ministry of Health soon;
  - Technical Assistance for the Afghanistan Social Protection Program, a cash a pilot that provides nutrition education through a Cash Transfer program, will produce documentation on the approach and its effect on nutrition outcomes. The documentation phase is nearing completion;
  - Consultant support for a Female Youth Employment Initiative (P116036)13 that provides girls graduating from High School with training on nutrition. There are aims to eventually link these girls to work opportunities as community nutrition educators;
  - Resources to make Afghanistan’s National Solidarity Programme (a CDD program) more nutrition sensitive. Work on this project has been delayed due to a shortage in qualified consultants available to carry out the work, but one has been identified and work is expected to commence in July 2013;
  - Consultant support providing inputs to make the $114.60 million National Horticulture and Livestock Project (P128039) more nutrition sensitive.

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10 This interview, featuring M. Nazir Rasuli, general director, Care of Afghan Families can be viewed online: http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/video/2012/08/31/care-of-afghan-families
12 http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOUTHASIAEXT/Resources/223546-1328913542665/2.3.MNazeerRasuli-RoleofCSOs.pdf
13 This SAFANSI task is leveraging the project financing of the Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI). The initial designs of the grant for Afghanistan can be viewed online: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P116036/adolescent-girls-initiative-afghanistan?lang=en
Pakistan

SAFANSI has allowed the Bank to become an enabling leader of the Development Partner nutrition working group (D-10) in Pakistan. SAFANSI is actively participating in the production of four Provincial Policy Notes, which are helping build a structure for engagement on nutrition in a wholly new institutional environment. The process of developing and launching these notes involved several workshops in each of the provinces, which have contributed to raising awareness and building cohesive agenda that maintains the support of multiple players. SAFANSI task teams have been at the forefront of this process. The teams also report that the capacity of the client – particularly those working in non-Health sectors – to handle a technical discussion on the nutrition topics has been substantially improved as a result of sensitization/education campaigns. There are now even high-profile policy makers in each of the respective Food, Education and Health Ministries that have been sensitized to the issue. With the support and active engagement of the D-10, a series of four provincial policy notes have now been produced. What is most significant is that the documents are now wholly owned by the provincial governments.

These policy notes are forming the backdrop for the Provincial Nutrition Strategies and they are informing the Bank’s nutrition-sensitive investments in the provinces. The policy notes are directly guiding the preparation of the Enhanced Nutrition for Mothers and Children Project in Pakistan. Furthermore, the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is preparing pilot interventions in each of the provinces based on the proposed actions in the notes. The SAFANSI

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14 SAFANSI financed $100K of a $350K working partnership on the policy notes with inputs from multiple Development Partners. Please see Annex 2 for a detailed history of this working relationship and its outcomes.

15 In 2011, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan devolved several responsibilities, including nutrition, to the provinces. In line with this devolution, the Bank and the development partners supported the provinces to develop evidence-based policy guidance notes outlining actions that key sectors would need to take in order to reduce stunting and micronutrient deficiencies.


18 The Provincial Nutrition Strategies, based on the SAFANSI-financed Policy Notes, are being developed by UNICEF as part of the D-10 partnership. Remaining SAFANSI funds may be used to finance the costing of these strategies.
investment in these policy notes was furthermore able to crowd in similar investments from CIDA, World Bank Budget (BB), UNICEF and other partners, such as MI.

- **Enhancing High Level Commitment for FNS Actions (TF012245; Expected Closing Date 8/30/2013).** This task is responsible for the high level policy push for Nutrition at the provincial level. It is through this grant that the Bank was able to convene high level policy makers and development partners in each of the provinces. More on the history of this process is highlighted above and in Annex 2.

- **Child Nutritional Outcomes and Community Based Health Service Provision: Evidence from a Randomized Field Experiment in Rural Pakistan (TF011848; Expected Closing Date 3/31/2014).** SAFANSI is also continuing a study on *Child Nutritional Outcomes and Community Based Health Service Provision* as improved through the effectiveness of Health Score Cards and social accountability. This project will utilize the structure of an intervention that seeks to empower communities through the creation of Village Organizations (VO) and the provision of grants to implement the Village Development Plans (VDP). The team will also rate the health facilities in a subset of villages organized by NRSP and provide “scorecards” to the village and the staff of the health facilities. This work was initially delayed since the funds for the VDP were not available as planned from the co-financing source, due to turbulent political and geographic dimensions. The VDPs are now approved and midline surveys are underway with follow up data collection planned. In order to test whether the empowerment of women brings about greater improvements in children’s nutritional outcomes, the intervention will require 40 percent female composition in a subset of VO.

New activities have also been recently approved (or are in the pipeline) in Pakistan for the following:

- **Long-run Economic Effects of Childhood Nutrition and Health Status (TF014344; Expected Closing Date 3/31/2014)** SAFANSI will be starting a study on *Long-run Economic Effects of Childhood Nutrition and Health Status* in Pakistan in order to (i) test whether poor nutrition in utero and in early childhood has adverse consequences for adult life labor outcomes, and (ii) understand the determinants of childhood malnutrition and the intervening pathways through which effects of early malnutrition may persist through different stages of childhood and adolescence into early adulthood.

- **The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (P105075)** (Pipeline Task). The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is an effective platform for reaching poor households with nutrition messages and services. In order to succeed in tackling malnutrition in Pakistan SAFANSI will aim to utilize existing project structures in PPAF to target at risk households. SAFANSI will support PPAF in a phased work program. In the first phase SAFANSI will support a consultancy to define specific opportunities for nutrition work though PPAF operations. The output of the consultancy

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19 The scorecards will use baseline data already collected on the rural health centers and the Lady Health Worker’s activities in each village.

would be a proposal design for a pilot. In the second phase, SAFANSI will support the testing of tools for community-level interventions that would be undertaken in the pilot. The third phase would finance the evaluation of a pilot in each of the four provinces. Engagement with the PPAF would prove to be a valuable partnership that could leverage a much larger resource for nutrition outcomes in a non-traditional sector.

SAFANSI has also closed the following activities in Pakistan:

- **Mainstreaming Food and Nutrition Security in Agriculture and Water Management Development Dialogue (TF099154; Closed 6/30/2011).** This activity funded – at a critical point in time – the beginning of a platform that has enabled the dialogue on Food and Nutrition to grow within the national (and provincial) forum for Agriculture. On 8-9 March 2011, SAFANSI supported the Pakistan Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture and Water in order to introduce food and nutrition security to Government Planning. This activity has been concluded, however the roundtable discussion has since borne fruit in demand for additional Bank services for analytical work on Food and Nutrition. As a result of this conference, the Bank has received demand from GoP to conduct additional analytical work on Food and Nutrition Security: The work to be conducted is entitled, *Informing the current debate on current grain procurement policies for better food security and nutrition in Pakistan*. The consultations for this work had begun prior to the Roundtable; however SAFANSI funding for this agenda facilitated the formal demand for the work, honed the research questions to be delivered and expedited the process. Beyond this forthcoming output, SAFANSI financing allowed for Food and Nutrition Security to be brought into this traditionally productivity based discussion. The event, while low-cost, has had a higher than average impact on the Food and Nutrition Agenda in Pakistan.
**Bhutan**

In Bhutan SAFANSI has enabled the most extensive Nutrition Assessment and Policy Brief on the nature of the issue in that country to date. Nutrition had increasingly begun to occupy mainstream attention in Bhutan after the results of the recent Bhutan Multiple Indicator Survey 2010 were presented at a roundtable meeting of policymakers and development partners in late 2011\(^\text{21}\). A subsequent request from the government – in addition to coordinated efforts of the development partners, including UNICEF, WHO, FAO etc. – have been instrumental in progressing this SAFANSI financed-engagement.

A series of workshops assessing action and results across the sectors, led to a variety of constructive cross-sectoral partnerships, which are enabling action to shape investment plans and priorities. The World Bank team has engaged with policymakers in the health, education and agriculture sectors, and also with agencies such as the National Commission on Women and Children, the water and sanitation sector, and the central planning body - the Gross National Happiness Commission. A core working group on nutrition, comprising mid-level officials from the government, has been closely engaged in this effort, and has also been directly involved in field research with the Bank task team.

Already, the country's new 11th five-year plan, which commences in 2013, has indicators on nutrition, and several other recommendations emerging from the Bank's study are under consideration for implementation. High level commitment to this issue is backstopping coordination and planning mechanisms in the ministries. A strong working relationship with the government and the SAFANSI TAC Member, Dr. Dorji Wangchuk, Director General, Department of Public Health, Ministry of Health, has further added to the momentum of the agenda. Bhutan's work program with the Bank has strengthened considerably and is expanding to other sectors such as Agriculture. Further consultations with the government will help determine a path for progressing in the coming years.

- **Nutrition Assessment and Capacity Building in Bhutan (TF012082; Expected Closing Date 7/31/2013)** The first draft of the Nutrition Assessment and Capacity Building in Bhutan policy note has been submitted to the government, and its early findings were discussed in a multi-sectoral workshop. This gap analysis assessment aims to generate evidence to inform future investments in order to address malnutrition in the first 1000 days i.e. during pregnancy and the first 24 months after birth. The assessment will also help provide the basis for development partners’ operational and technical support to fight malnutrition in Bhutan. The specific objectives of the Bhutan National Nutrition Assessment and Gap analysis are to:
  - Reviewing the size, severity and key determinants of undernutrition in Bhutan;
  - Reviewing the current range of nutrition/nutrition-related programs, and identifying gaps and opportunities to scaling-up these programs;

\(^{21}\) Leading this workshop were an impressive and committed range of government officials, including Mr. Kado Zangpo, Chief Planning Officer, Ministry of Health. ([http://go.worldbank.org/CPW2FZW2H0](http://go.worldbank.org/CPW2FZW2H0)).
Reviewing the institutional and implementation arrangements in public and private sectors to address undernutrition, and:

- Identifying options for the World Bank/Government of Bhutan and other development partners’ support to enhancing and scaling-up the country’s nutrition program.

A final published version should be completed shortly. Having this policy analysis has provided a sound base for engagement on nutrition in the design and implementation of projects. A final product, a more detailed report of the study, is underway and will cover the entire scope of the current nutrition situation in Bhutan, including; the key determinants of malnutrition; current programs, gaps, opportunities and implementation challenges; and recommendations emerging in consultation with stakeholders on the policy and programmatic responses to combat undernutrition in various sectors. This in-depth analysis will add a technical perspective to the policy perspective given in the companion note.
India

SAFANSI support of several existing flagship programs in India enables their expansion in scope to cover emerging FNS issues. These will serve as the platforms for a multi-sectoral engagement and delivery system as is in line with the World Bank’s Country Assistance Strategy. It is increasingly apparent that the SAFANSI funds are leveraging the weight of these large lending programs to influence the political economy of reform in India.

A recently completed SAFANSI case study for India, entitled, “Political Economy Analysis for Food and Nutrition Security” has delivered great insights into the incentive system of these large government programs and the decisions of the people who can influence them. The analysis indicated that one of the most influential groups in this sphere for India was the IBFAN/BPNI. As a result, SAFANSI has supported IBFAN in its recent World Breast Feeding conference (held in Delhi) and the associated follow-up activities. While this was a regional activity, the group has considerable sway over the Indian policy agenda.

These partnerships in combination with the Bank’s large existing (and potential) portfolio in India have positioned the Bank in a considerably strong position within the GOI and the governments of the respective states. At the National level a briefing entitled, “Community-run Centers Improve Nutrition for Women and Children” was produced by the GOI in conjunction with the World Bank following from several successful engagements with the SAFANSI Development Marketplace winner SERP (more details below). Ownership of such nutrition-sensitive approaches is increasing at the National level, not only in the rhetoric, but also in the actions (e.g. ICDS has recently been re-designed to become more nutrition sensitive). At the State level, it has also been noted that several Chief Ministers have either committed to the Nutrition agenda as in Orissa or have entered into discussions with the Bank TTL of the NRLP (see box).

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22 This work was commissioned by Harvard Professor Michael Reich and disseminated at a World Bank video conference meeting with every SAR country in attendance.

23 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lyX4K01cdw
At the project level the Social Observatory is providing on-the-ground technical assistance to far-reaching livelihoods projects, in an attempt to monitor, evaluate and then tailor them to the local circumstance in order to achieve nutrition outcomes.

Several other vehicles, such as analytical work, workshops and conferences will be used to insert the FNS agenda into a broader discussion taking shape within India.

- **Social Observatory for Rural Food and Nutrition Security in the National Rural Livelihoods Mission** (TF012122; Expected Closing Date 6/30/2013). The Social Observatory (SO) has developed an extensive M&E system to complement the efficacy of one of the largest livelihoods programs in the world, the NRLP. SAFANSI financing to the SO is enabling FNS issues to be integrated into what is generally a poverty and livelihoods discussion, and in so doing, has leveraged project based M&E funds worth several million dollars (with the promise of $20-30 million more) to compliment the initial SAFANSI investment. This has begun to produce tremendous results as the initial data collected is poised to facilitate subtle changes that allow the NRLP to focus on FNS outcomes. Impact evaluations, covering the scope of FNS outcomes in the NRLP, are now underway for Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan; and baseline reports are completed for these. Another Impact Evaluation will soon begin in Andhra Pradesh; final contracting with the firm is taking place this month.

- **SAFANSI Modifiable Adequacy Analysis** (TF099707; Expected Closing Date 9/30/2013): This has generated tremendous interest and yet, there is a need to make this tool more accessible and “user-friendly”. The Bank has been working to produce an interactive e-book on Nutrition in India that can reach policy makers via the types of media which they enjoy using. By placing the interactive dashboards within an eBook, we are able to combine a narrative with the analytics. The user can modify the definition of adequacy and see instantly how the relation with nutritional outcomes change. This gives users the opportunity to explore the data and engage with the problem in a way that speaks to their interests. In partnership with the Naandi Foundation, work is underway to incorporate additional analysis from the most recent 2011 HUNGaMA nutrition survey in India.

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25 In Tamil Nadu the SO is using the impact evaluation to conduct a comparative evaluation (comparing the SHG model to more top down models) of programs and their effectiveness at reducing anemia and diabetes. A firm has already been contracted for the baseline survey. The SO is also transforming the nature of M&E and data collection systems in Bihar & Tamil Nadu by setting up extensive infrastructure to collect data on debt reduction and food security outcomes for 10 million women in SHGs.

26 There is initial interest in hiring a qualified Sector Specialist to calibrate such nutrition modules for every country in the Region.

27 It is noted that many senior policy makers in India have iPads and therefore it was determined to repackage a variety of SAFANSI products – including the India Health Beat, Policy Notes – to fit this new interactive delivery mechanism. A demonstration: http://vimeo.com/60993250
• **Improving Food Security in Tribal and Conflict-affected Areas (TF012122: Expected Closing Date 6/3/2013).** Reports have now been completed on; (i) tribal communities of Jharkhand and Odisha; and (ii) a quantitative paper that develops a causal analysis on drivers of FNS from the NFHS and NSSO surveys. Primary data collection is underway to supplement the reports’ insights into tribal FNS. A workshop was organized around these inputs in January 2013 to help design a pilot intervention. Three NGO partners who will implement the pilot interventions have been identified and are in the process of being contracted. A technical agency that will conduct the M&E for the pilots has also been contracted.

• **Community Managed FNS Initiatives in High Poverty States in India (TF010794; Expected Closing Date 4/30/2013).** The objective of this activity is to help strengthen institutional capacities of National Rural Livelihoods Project and assist it in setting up dedicated TA architecture for FNS themes in collaboration with resource projects/agencies. The project will develop knowledge management and quality training and learning systems. The Society for the Advancement of Rural Poverty (SERP) – an internationally reputable PPP in Andhra Pradesh – has been contracted for this work. SERP is producing learning notes on *how to best tackle the issue of malnutrition* with a view to train staff on managing the process at the community level. SERP is facilitating documentation of best practices, innovations, and learning notes to develop capacity on participatory methodologies. It will train and develop a pool of national level expert trainers and community professionals including para-nutritionists and health activists.

New activities have also been approved (or are in the pipeline) in India for the following:

• **Foodgrains Storage and Trade Policy Options: Tradeoffs and Implications for Food Security in India (TF014636; Expected Closing Date: 12/31/2013).** SAFANSI is supporting a Knowledge Development Activity that would draw out Foodgrains Storage and Trade Policy Options and Tradeoffs in India. This study will assess the efficacy of storage and trade policies, individually and in combination, to promote price stability for foodgrains, and to evaluate the distributional implications on households’ welfare of the implied policy changes. This activity relates to a just-in-time response to a request from the Office of the Chief Economic Advisor (CEA), Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The analysis of the alternative options for storage/trade policies will help improve the foodgrain management system in India, and their likely welfare impacts on different groups of households. It seeks to inform a larger current debate on storage and trade policies with rigorous analytical findings.

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28 Quantitative survey data will be complemented by qualitative data from key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

29 SERP first benefited from SAFANSI funding under the Development Marketplace where it gained know-how in programming community nutrition cum day care centers. SERP has also recently won a prestigious UN grant to expand its work in this area.
• **Strengthening Agricultural Education and Policy Making for Food and Nutritional Security in India (TF014041; Expected Closing Date 6/30/2013).** SAFANSI also supported the *XI Agricultural Science Congress* taking place in Bhubaneswar, India in its efforts to incorporate Nutrition into the typically agricultural agenda. This congress was organized by the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS) and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) who have the potential to leverage the agenda in a much broader audience. A roadmap for reform of the State Agricultural University (SAU) system notably included a very strong component on integrating nutrition into the training of students and research of the faculty. A request for Bank support may follow. As a result of SAFANSI support to this conference, the Chief Minister of Orissa made a public commitment to addressing the malnutrition issue in that state. Furthermore, one of the participating organizations, the Global Fund For Agricultural Research (GFAR), is also focusing its next journal series (entitled the [New Agriculturist](http://www.egfar.org/newsletters/gfar-e-news-tell-others-about-value-your-work-through-gfar-and-new-agriculturist-2editio)) on Nutrition.

• **Introducing nutrition in tertiary education curricula and through agricultural extension using participatory ICT methods (TF014901).** In follow up capacity to the above, SAFANSI will also support the introduction of *nutrition curricula* in State Agricultural Universities (SAU) and through agricultural extension system. The proposed activity aims to train extension agents (and the next generation thereof) through sensitized curricula offered by State Agricultural Universities. Moreover, it is expected that those trained in the State Agricultural Universities will also be exposed and hopefully adopt ICT-enabled methods to deliver FNS services.

• **Land Access and Nutritional Security (Pipeline Activity).** SAFANSI will provide Technical Assistance to the Government of Orissa’s ‘Vasundhara’ program and the similar 'Maha Dalit Mission' in Bihar in order to drive the convergence of land access with other food and nutrition security programs. This will be achieved by integration of land allocation programs (both homestead and agriculture lands) with specific food security, health and nutrition interventions. Market based models for enhancing food availability/access (e.g. increased own-farm production, community seed banks, productivity enhancement/crop intensification, crop diversification to include pulses and indigenous millets, etc.) will be promoted. On the demand side, this operation will attempt to convert new found food availability/access into health and nutrition outcomes through complementary initiatives addressing diet, household sanitation and hygiene, health service access, and nutritional behavior change communications for the targeted households. A national level policy workshop around Land Access and FNS will be organized to ensure that lessons from this program will be applied to other land programs that will result in empowerment and increased access to FNS services. The expectation is that this

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30 Represented at the Congress by Mark Holderness - Executive Secretary of the [Global Forum on Agricultural Research](http://www.egfar.org/newsletters/gfar-e-news-tell-others-about-value-your-work-through-gfar-and-new-agriculturist-2editio)

31 Government of Orissa’s ‘Vasundhara’ program a homestead plot allocation programme to provide surplus Government land to a quarter of a million homeless households in the state
model will come to form an important component of future Bank-supported livelihood programs.

SAFANSI has also closed the following activities in India:

- **Developing a Framework for Applied Political Economy Analysis of Food & Nutrition Security Issues in South Asia (TF010794: Expected Closing Date: 4/30/2013).** This task was conducted to with the overall goal of better understanding the applied political economy literature as it applies to food and nutrition security, and to offer practical guidance on how to think about and conduct political economy analyses. The three main objectives of the study were to: (1) review the literature on applied political economy, (2) present the process for conducting a political economy analysis (PEA) for food and nutrition-related policies, and provide an example of an analysis, and (3) to present a framework for conducting a rapid assessment of political commitment for food and nutrition security. Upon completion of the study, a regional dissemination workshop of the PEA outputs was also held (March 2013). The discussion focused on why investing in PEA (and developing capacity to conduct such analyses) can improve the effectiveness of the policy reform process. This can help to achieve better outcomes in the food and nutrition sector in the South Asia region and beyond. The presenters in the workshop offered practical guidance on how to conduct political economy analysis to better navigate the policy reform process.

**A SAFANSI OPPORTUNITY:**

**ICDS System Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project in India**

In August 2012, the World Bank Board approved a US$ 106 million credit - representing the first part of a two phase loan - to support the Government of India in its efforts to improve the nutritional outcomes for children less than six years of age, and with a particular focus on 0-3 year-old children. The first phase of the Project will be implemented over a three-year period, to be followed, upon the successful achievement of its results, by a four-year second phase. Policy and institutional reforms as well as innovative pilots and programs will be tested in eight high-burden states, with a special focus on 162 high malnutrition-burden districts in these states. SAFANSI can use the opportunity of this project to facilitate a learning process that will facilitate more nuanced nutritional changes to the ICDS program.
Bangladesh

A recent SAFANSI-financed analytical work focusing on Bangladesh has found that monitoring common food security measures can provide cost effective insights into the changes in nutritional status of project beneficiaries. The results of this study suggest that the Food Consumption Score (FCS) – a commonly used food security indicator – appears to perform well in predicting nutritional status for Bangladesh. Similar studies across the region have also confirmed that the simpler more intuitive measures such as the FCS outperform more complex indicators that require costly elaborate data. By showing that these simpler indicators perform at least as well as the more complex indicators, this work suggests that programmatic interventions in agriculture should aim to utilize this measure to assess the impact of their interventions on nutritional status.

Other engagements at the country-level have encountered some setbacks as previously reported. The SAFANSI strategy has been adjusted to form a softer approach that will position the Bank within the existing political context. These ‘soft’ engagements will be the platform for renewed engagements in the coming period. In the meantime, SAFANSI will continue to promote the agenda in Bangladesh by engaging in a number of fact-based analytical works that will draw its attention in the policy forum. These include, continued work on:

- **Multi-sector Simulation Tool (MST) (TF098429; Expected Closing Date 5/30/2013):** This model pursues the “science of delivery” often mentioned by the World Bank’s President. A working model has been completed, although refinements can be made as data on public programs is continually input into the model. The TTL is expecting to ‘complete’ the model with the client to ensure ownership. The effectiveness of the model will become apparent as the outputs transition from research-oriented materials into recommendations that feed into planning decisions. Hopes are that the model will be presented to partners and government in the first half of 2013 so that the analysis may lead into development of a lending project based on its conclusions. Ultimately it is envisioned that this model could be used in the design of the CAS in order to identify investment priority for achieving certain outcomes (i.e. other development issues, e.g. maternal mortality, education, poverty reduction).

- **Assessment of Bangladesh CCT Pilot through Local Governments (TF099422; Expected Closing Date 12/31/2013).** The Conditional Cash Transfers pilot "SHOMBHOB" is delivering funds bi-monthly through an electronic cash card issued by the Bangladesh Post Office. The project design includes third party monitoring of beneficiary participation in the nutrition program and necessitates regular school attendance of beneficiary children. This work will continue to be implemented over the next year; (i) to allow cash transfers to occur for another six months given the remaining funds33, and (ii) to postpone the endline survey for the SAFANSI-financed

33 The pilot is at the mid-point of the project life cycle and has achieved quite a few milestones to improve nutrition and education outcomes of children aged 0-36 months and primary school going children in the selected rural and urban areas. Under the RSR, the pilot has made 4 cycles
impact evaluation. It was deemed that a longer timeframe would greatly enhance the quality of the impact evaluation since the endline household survey of the project will be conducted in July 2013 as opposed to in January 2013 (due to operational delays in the pilot). Under the circumstances, the work is being extended until December 31, 2013. This will allow for completion of the cash transfers, in addition to the completion of follow-up evaluation activities, which are fundamental to designing a follow on investment project.

- **Assessment of the relation between mortality and morbidity due to diarrheal diseases and sanitation coverage (TF011841; Expected Closing Date 3/31/2014).** Progress has developed on this task and the team has produced a full literature review as necessary input into developing the firm's TOR. Unfortunately, the systematic review of the literature to inform the final design of the study took longer than expected. The proposed research design had been shared with different institutes and a detailed methodology was finalized. These efforts will help ensure the appointed firm delivers a final high quality product that helps address the questions at hand. This study is being complemented by funds from the WSP.

New activities have also been approved (or are in the pipeline) in Bangladesh for the following:

- **Strengthening Awareness and Advocacy of the Potential of Fisheries to Improve Food and Nutrition Security in Bangladesh (TF014744).** SAFANSI will support a task that raises awareness of; and advocates for the potential for fisheries to improve Food and Nutrition Security in Bangladesh. The activities to be carried out include development of policy briefs and advocacy materials to inform policy makers, government officials, development partners and the general public of the role that nutrient-rich small fish can have for improving nutrition and health. Consumption of fish – particularly for women and young children – can have tremendous positive impact for nutrition and national development. The activities include dissemination at national and sub-national levels.

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34 Partner institutes include; Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, BRAC University and ICDDR,B.
Sri Lanka

The government has taken substantial ownership of the Health agenda on its own accord. Yet, in the backdrop of the impressive achievements in most health indicators, undernutrition among mothers and children under five years remains an “unfinished agenda” in Sri Lanka. As such, the development objective of the Second Health Sector Development Program (2013-3017) is, “Enabling Sri Lanka to modernize the public sector health system sufficiently to respond effectively to the new challenge of non-communicable diseases, while sustaining and enhancing past achievements on under-nutrition, maternal and child health, and communicable diseases.” Malnutrition is one of the four thematic areas under this program, in which the Bank’s will engage. Where requested, SAFANSI will support the government in these functions and will encourage the GoSL to proceed under its own momentum.

- **Visualizing the invisible epidemic of under-nutrition in Sri Lanka (TF011712; Expected Closing Date: 7/31/2013).** The objective of this task is to develop a visual advocacy tool – a thought-provoking video – to help Sri Lankan policy-makers and planners shape the country’s response to the problem of undernutrition, which is out of line with the country’s economic development and health status indicators. It is expected that the documentary film will make selected audiences pause, think and act positively in order to curb the less understood issue of undernutrition, which is adversely affecting the child population of Sri Lanka. Specifically, the film will: empower parents with the knowledge to understand when a child is malnourished, motivate them to demand the quality services for nutrition, and ensure that policy makers are be better informed about the nature and consequences of child malnutrition in Sri Lanka. Completion of an advocacy video is expected within the next quarter.

- **South Asia Gender and Nutrition Mapping**35 (TF010381). SAFANSI is also contributing to an ‘Economic Opportunities’ study in Sri Lanka. Bank teams have now collected primary data on the nutritional status of children under five and analysis is underway to examine the tradeoff between women’s employment and children's nutritional status. It is expected that key findings will be summarized in a research note describing the findings.

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35 This is a regional activity, with one country-specific output.
**South Asia Regional/Multi-Country Activities**

Regionalizing the agenda is quite difficult given the integration of the SAR countries. Yet the Bank is able to leverage its influence to connect unlikely stakeholders under such auspices. As a case in point, the SAFANSI-supported *South Asia Regional Development Marketplace on Nutrition* convened more than 200 nutrition practitioners, government officials, community-based organizations, experts and journalists at an event entitled, the *Regional Knowledge Sharing Forum Sharing Lessons on Improving Infant & Young Child Nutrition* in Kathmandu, in order to share lessons learned from the Grantee’s community experiences. The results proved invaluable to the Bank in light of the unexpected impacts. Many of the organizations had substantially increased their capacity—with SAFANSI Technical Assistance—to focus on M&E, resulting in entities which will have a much more professional impact in the communities they serve, and who are better positioned to partner with DPs. However, the greatest result of convening regional CSOs together with government staff and regional experts was the exchange of ideas across borders and institutions. Several interviews were held with the grantees and were disseminated in a blog, entitled; *SAR DM Grantees speak out about their winning projects on Nutrition*.

In order to push the regionalization agenda forward, SAFANSI has/will support the following potential work items across several thematic areas. In this respect new regional/thematic activities have also been approved, including:

- **The Effectiveness of food price policies on food and nutritional security in South Asia (TF014546; Expected Closing Date 12/31/2013).** This work will explore the relation between food prices and consumption/nutrition outcomes in South Asia. It is strategically chosen in order to position the Bank in a wider discussion on Food Security in South Asia.

- **South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Activities on Food and Nutrition (Pipeline).** Bank teams have held meetings to explore the scope for collaborative work between SAARC and the World Bank, especially for regional or sub-regional projects to be implemented under the umbrella of SAARC with technical and/or financial support from the World Bank/SAFANSI. In the recent years, SAARC leadership has increasingly emphasized the

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36 The Deepak Foundation used the provision of a child’s horoscopes (a culturally valued tool, which many poor families cannot afford) as an incentive to register births and thus to identify low birth weight children in marginalized communities in India. The Lata Foundation employed cell phones to increase the share of poor urban mothers in Nagpur, India who exclusively breastfeed their newborns for the six months. Aga Khan University found that adding a low cost animal food, chicken livers, improved the growth of toddlers in Pakistan.

37 The point was repeatedly made that if such an event was not convened they would not have the chance to facilitate each other’s work. The value of this convening power was highlighted by seeing the representatives from Baluchistan government interact with the Indian NGO representatives, and was further enunciated by the global Alive and Thrive program’s Bangladesh head who wrote in follow-up that several country participants asked for the Bangladeshi television concepts they were shown and wanted them produced in more regional languages: “They are also interested in guidelines for training frontline workers and home visitors, and community mobilization forums, that are critical for behavior change to stick. This could shave off up to a year of trying to develop these from scratch in each country”.

38 A meeting was held on Dec 10, 2012 at the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Secretariat in Kathmandu between Mr. Tareque Muhammed (Director, SAARC) and a World Bank delegation led by Mr. Simeon Ehui (Sector Manager, SASDA) and comprising Mr. Madhur Gautam (Lead Economist, SASDA) and Mr. Animesh Shrivastava (Sr Agriculture Economist, SASDA).

39 The meeting followed earlier discussions between SAARC and Mr. Salman Zaheer (Program Director of the World Bank’s South Asia Regional Integration Department (SACRI)) and his team.
need to further the poverty alleviation agenda at the regional level, especially in areas of significant shared interests such as agriculture, food and nutrition. In pursuance of the above, the SAARC Secretariat has recently been attempting to develop a program to support regional food security efforts through a series of projects. In view of the common overarching objectives of poverty alleviation, the Bank delegation welcomed the interest in joint work expressed by SAARC and the opportunity to explore the scope for meaningful collaboration. The World Bank team indicated their willingness to explore collaboration in the areas of food security and nutrition, amongst other topics. It was recognized by both sides that a key aspect of this exploration would be the gaining of deeper understanding by both sides of each partner’s operational modalities, capacities and instruments of engagement. The Bank will follow-up on the promising discussions by exploring the possibility of a structured “technical assistance” whose objective will be to provide some technical and financial resources to undertake the kind of analyses, meetings and discussions that will prepare the ground for possible Bank-supported regional operations on food security under the leadership of SAARC.

- **Strengthening Infant and Young Child Feeding IYCF in SAR (TF013549/TF013556; Expected Closing Date 3/31/2014).** SAFANSI will strengthen Infant and Young Child Feeding capacity in South Asia Region through supporting the 2012 World Breastfeeding Conference (WBC) and building the capacity of IBFAN Asia. This regionally committed organization will aim to strengthen consensus on the policy and strategic mechanisms needed to improve nutrition through mainstreaming IYCF in national agendas. IBFAN is now developing “Country-specific Report Cards” and will use this to produce a comprehensive South Asian analytical report on policy and programs, which will be disseminated at a South Asia region IYCF workshop. Special workshops for the seven South Asian countries will be held to follow the WBC, in order to (i) prepare national plans of action for advocacy; (ii) implement the advocacy plans through national workshops/advocacy meetings in four focus countries (India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Afghanistan); and (iii) assess progress for these plans at the end of the project.

- **Improving Nutrition through Multisectoral Approaches: Best Practices and Moving Forward (Pipeline).** SAFANSI will also support a workshop in the region – likely Nepal - in order (i) to disseminate the recently finalized *multisectoral guidance notes* on how to mainstream nutrition into agriculture, social protection, and health programming; (ii) to build capacity of select South Asian countries program staff to implement nutrition sensitive interventions; and (iii) to support

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40 The proposals for these projects, which range from food safety and transboundary animal/aquatic/plant diseases to increasing productivity of small-holders, promoting balanced input use and value chain development, were developed with Technical Assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. The concept notes for these seven projects had been shared earlier with the World Bank.

41 For instance, to make headway on project proposals shared by SAARC with the Bank, it would be useful to have more clarity on details such as; (i) Deeper understanding of the proposed projects and of their ownership at the country levels; (ii) The role of SAARC vis-à-vis that on member countries who will actually implement any project; (iii) The type and extent of buy-in by Ministries of Finance and relevant line departments in different countries once a regional project has been approved by SAARC higher authorities; (iv) The nature of fiduciary and safeguards arrangements; (v) The relationship between regional/sub-regional projects and within-country projects on similar issues that are supported either by the Bank or other development partners.

42 SAFANSI is supporting this Recipient-Executed grant to IBFAN in order to re-affirm the commitment of locally endorsed plans of action for this strategic area of involvement.
and stimulate the exchange of experiences between countries both within and outside of the region to increase awareness and strengthen policy dialogue on nutrition.

- **Gender and Nutrition (TF010381; Expected Closing Date: 7/31/2013)**. SAFANSI has concluded an extensive and consultative process on *Gender and Nutrition Mapping in South Asia* that compiled a list of interventions which address the nutrition of adolescent girls/mothers and distilled the trends in these activities across the Region\(^{43}\). The report has been disseminated to a wide array of internal and external practitioners. Further dissemination to policy makers is occurring indirectly though operationalization of the recommendations during the preparation and/or implementation of nutrition-related Bank projects; including at least two FNS-related projects currently in the design phase, while engagement is likely on a third. As a follow up to this mapping report a document on Gender Inclusive Nutrition Activities with an accompanying dissemination Note entitled, ‘Global Experiences on Gender Inclusive Nutrition Activities’ will be prepared and used to further sensitize internal and external audiences through various engagements.

- **Business, Enterprise and Employment Support for Women in South Asia (Pipeline)**. The Business, Enterprise and Employment Support for Women in South Asia (BEES) network of 17 South Asian organizations is facilitated by the World Bank and aims to broaden the networks and spread the knowledge on how to economically empower women. Through the membership of these respective organizations, the network reaches almost 100 million of the poorest women in the region. SAFANSI will support the extension of the BEES network to build the capacities of these groups to promote relevant FNS behaviors, enhance women’s empowerment (a known contributor to FNS improvements) and to promote communities of practice and exchange through a regional dialogue. Using these groups’ existing microfinance or Self Help Groups as a starting point, the project will rely on these federations at the district/sub-district level to leverage women members (acting as ‘change agents’) to achieve widespread food and nutrition security impact. The types of activities visualized under this activity include; (i) linking these NGO networks with technical specialists (nutritionists, hygienists, etc.) in order to develop appropriate content for dissemination and use in the empowerment of these networks and their resulting stewardship of the FNS agenda; (ii) bringing these networks into contact with government officials and administrators that can help to derive more support for extension and program implementation; and (iii) at the regional level, forums would be made available to facilitate community-to-community networks across countries so that best-practices could be spread throughout.

\(^{43}\)SAFANSI activities resulting from this policy note are also contributing to ongoing gender-sensitive design and impact evaluation inputs for the Nepal Community Action for Nutrition Project and Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project. These two projects are ongoing and mostly to be supported by IDA funds.
• **Strategic Communications Support to Country Teams (Pipeline).** SAFANSI will conduct research to understand the triggers of the public perception which can motivate actions and advance the FNS agenda. A strategy will be built to target these audiences with effective media messages that can raise awareness on the causes and effects of malnutrition for the country, community and the individual.

• **Linking Measures of Food Security with Nutritional Outcomes in South Asia (TF011469; Expected Closing Date 6/28/2013).** This work is nearly complete and is being used to sensitize our PREM audiences of the FNS issue. It will be released as part of the Economic Premise series and seeks to produce new proxy measures for FNS in Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. In Pakistan, the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) has been contracted to take stewardship of such analysis of the FNS agenda. Although it has allowed a national institution – typically driven by economic analysis – to take ownership of FNS, such engagements have taken time to sensitize this valuable stakeholder. The PIDE work is now underway and it aims to release the results in the Pakistan Development Forum.

SAFANSI has also closed the following Regional activities in the SAR:

• **South Asia Development Marketplace on Nutrition (TF097620; Closed 6/30/2012).** The final report on the Development Marketplace is available online. A final dissemination event, entitled South Asia Regional Knowledge Forum on Improving Infant and Young Child Nutrition, happened in Kathmandu in June 2012 where the grantees were able to speak out about their projects on Nutrition.

• **International Policy Consultation: IFPRI Conference on Leveraging Agriculture for Health and Nutrition (TF098748; Closed 6/30/2012).** Available online is the independent impact assessment report of IFPRI’s 2020 Vision conference on “Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health,” held in February 2011 in New Delhi, India. IFPRI commissioned the report in order to be able to assess the impact of the Conference on individual participants, institutions, and professional discourse. As part of the assessment methodology, I conducted pre- and post-conference surveys and interviews, and used web indicators and

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44 Health marketing and communication is an emerging field that draws from traditional marketing theories and principles. Health marketing is defined as creating, communication and delivering health information and interventions using customer-centered and science based strategies to protect and promote the health of diverse populations.

45 Blog posts such as No More Hungry Children, or SAR DM Grantees speak out about their winning projects on Nutrition have proven to be effective advocacy tools that have raised the profile of nutrition both within the Bank and amongst stakeholders.

46 This has also developed interest in this analysis that has been replicated in Uganda and Tanzania. The method has also sparked interest in DIME, which is seeking to utilize some of the measures in its impact evaluation of the NAFSP.


searches, over the course of 18 months. The impacts can be summarized as follows:

- **On individuals:** The conference had positive short-term impacts on motivation and capacity for influence, but few changes in beliefs.
- **On institutions:** The strongest institutional impacts came within institutions that wanted to integrate nutrition into agriculture but were unsure of how, or how quickly, to move forward, such as the CGIAR, and within donor institutions that used the materials and energy generated by the conference to help push and guide a major expansion of bilateral funding into the agriculture-nutrition-health arena. Direct impacts on national governments were small, as were impacts on private sector and NGOs.
- **On professional discourse:** The conference helped “change the conversation” about agriculture and food security, bringing in more frequent reference to cross-sector impacts on nutrition and health.

- **Learning from Success: Cross-sectoral Approaches in Other Regions & Applicability to South Asia (TF099039; Closed 3/31/2012).** Cross-Sectoral Approaches to Agriculture, Health and Nutrition, was a regional study that identified successful cross-sectoral food, nutrition and health approaches in other regions. In particular, the study looked at the institutional constraints (that acted as major barriers to cooperation among various sectors) and the incentives structures that made it possible to overcome such institutional constraints. This activity produced an internal working knowledge note for how to work multi-sectorally in a fragmented institutional environment. A series of knowledge briefs were created to sensitize internal and external audiences to these realities and it developed some suitable lessons for how SAR can incorporate cross-sectoral approaches in various programs and projects.

- **Global Conference on Women in Agriculture (GCWA)50 (TF011910; Closed 8/31/2012).** The Conference recognized that Food security, child malnutrition, and child mortality rates are very important issues in Africa and South Asia. On these three indicators, the gender gap has been measured by UNDP, World Economic Forum and Economic Intelligence Unit that enables region and country-wise comparisons. The indicators and comparisons show that gender gap and food insecurity are closely linked; wherever the gender gap is more, the food insecurity is more. It was recorded that SAFANSI representative, Meera Shekar observed that linking women, agriculture and nutrition is the most vital ingredient of empowerment. She said that nutrition is a multi-sectoral problem and requires multi-sectoral solutions. However, agriculture is particularly important for nutrition. Access to food, health and improved health care need to be considered as basic requirements for child development. Women are primary care givers and their increased participation in agricultural activities reduces their time towards child care. Agricultural productivity depends on well-nourished healthy people who form the human

50 http://www.gcwa.in/
capital. Early malnutrition leads to permanent debility. Malnutrition, resultant anemia and hard work in pregnancy and low weight of child are interrelated. Differential treatment in caring boys and girls also causes unintentional negative consequences. Integration of nutrition in agriculture and food security projects, developing designs to minimize unintended negative consequences and addressing nutritional objectives with technical institutions are extremely vital. Furthermore, since nutritional insecurity is a complex issue and involves a multi-sectoral agenda, straight jacketed solutions may not always yield sustainable solutions. While it is important to define more comprehensive indicators for measuring household nutrition security, the organizations associated with nutrition and women empowerment should form a ‘nutrition umbrella base,’ which can help develop an integrated strategy for greater effectiveness. These efforts should be supplemented by those of micro-enterprises and women self-help groups for production and distribution of nutrition rich foods. The researchers should develop and use better methodology to generate required evidence and databases on the status of malnutrition and multiple pathways leading to nutritional security.
Summary

To date SAFANSI has taken substantial root in this Food and Nutrition policy arena as it has utilized such partnerships throughout South Asia. However, SAFANSI’s greatest resource has been leveraging the Bank’s position as a trusted broker of knowledge and resources to provide the type of technical assistance needed to achieve measurable results in South Asia. There is also increasing evidence that demand for analytic work and technical assistance is building off of prior SAFANSI advocacy engagements and workshops, which is indicative of increasing government commitment. Although, organic Domestic Stewardship of the agenda is still in the process of initiating, it is becoming more apparent that this relatively small investment has produced a momentum that has potential to become the tipping point for nutrition in South Asia.

However, in many of instances, the importance of process – which can be time and labor intensive – needs to be fully appreciated. In many SAFANSI country engagements, even though the development of the work plans required more time than initially planned, the additional time invested was crucial to supporting a consensual process wherein, (i) organizational/firm capacity could be strengthened, (ii) discussions with other stakeholders/ministries could take place to understand their role in the landscape of FNS activities, (iii) roles and responsibilities of key ministries could be clarified within the action frameworks/work plans, and (iv) a larger dialogue could be undertaken with the development partners. Partnering with other such initiatives, organizations and DPs will remain a key component of the SAFANSI strategy as it aims to increase development effectiveness in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

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5¹ One notable adjustment to last year’s work program is that the task on Improving Food and Nutrition Monitoring and Accountability in Rajasthan, India has been cancelled due to insufficient demand from the client.
Annex 1: Sectoral Engagements

By its structure, the Bank operates in sectors, while by its nature malnutrition has multi-sectoral roots. SAFANSI seeks to break down the disconnect between the core roots of malnutrition and the institutional structures that can address those roots by fostering cross-cutting action. To date, SAFANSI has succeeded in incorporating the FNS agenda into multiple sectoral work programs and their strategic agendas. Some of these are highlighted below.

*Health, Nutrition and Population. (SASHN)*

The *Health, Nutrition and Population* unit in the Bank is the natural home for coordination of efforts on Food and Nutrition Security. Colleagues in this sector will continue led the development of the FNS agenda at the country level and in engagements with the government and development partners. SASHN is also the steward of the *Regional Assistance Strategy on Nutrition*, which guides and monitors progress in the region. More on these engagements can be found at the Country-level work programs. Additionally, SASHN will be responsible for developing sector specific works on Nutrition, such as developing a guidance note on how to manage the transition from undernutrition to avoid overnutrition, obesity and related non-communicable diseases. SASHN might also find a natural partnership with SASDA and the IFC in engaging with the issue of Food Safety, particularly with regards to aflatoxins.

*Social Development Unit (SASDS)*

Social development has committed to advancing this agenda within the Bank by using a gender-sensitive lense. The report *Gender and Nutrition Mapping in South Asia* has been disseminated to a wide array of internal/external practitioners. Further dissemination to policy makers is occurring indirectly though operationalization of the recommendations during the preparation and/or implementation of nutrition-related Bank projects. As a follow up to this mapping report SAFANSI is producing a document on best practices for Gender and Nutrition, which the unit will use to sensitize Bank operations in other sectors. SASDS will also increase the number of its activities that address the role of women and girls—particularly on such themes as promoting stronger stances against domestic violence, increased participation in decision making, and education opportunities— which are associated with better long-term nutritional status of children.

*Education (SASED)*

The SASED team works in a sector that can have one of the furthest reaching impacts on Food and Nutrition Security in SAR through two notable mechanisms: (i) the expansion of nutrition education and (ii) the empowerment of women through education. It is well noted that in South Asia widespread adolescent pregnancy and multiple births at an early age are a risk factor for malnourished women, who in turn give birth to malnourished babies. These women typically are not educated nor empowered to make decisions that will likely increase nutrition outcomes; women in South Asian households eat last, eat least, and typically what is left over - which is the least nutritious food. As was noted in the *Global Conference on Women in Agriculture*, the Gender Hunger Index is highly correlated with the Gender Gap Index and most notably with the Education subindex. In this respect, a worldwide study of 63 countries notes that increases in women’s education have had the greatest contribution to reducing the rate of
child malnutrition⁵². Despite this overwhelming evidence, there appears to be little pressure from within the system to change the status quo or to challenge unequal gender relations, but the Bank can leverage a significant portfolio to influence outcomes in this direction.

**Urban Development and Water Supply and Sanitation (SASDU)**
Sectoral colleagues will be engaged to increase the sensitivity of Urban Development & Water and Sanitation to the nutrition agenda. Water and Sanitation is already recognized as one of the main drivers of undernutrition in South Asia, and therefore it will be a key area of engagement going forward in the SAFANSI work program. The activities of this sector in the urban realm will also play an increasing role in the nutrition outcomes of South Asia as the countries trend toward an urban model of development.

**Disaster and Risk Management and Climate Change (SASDC)**
The Bank will seek to engage with the newly formed World Bank unit on Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change in order to develop guidelines for FNS-sensitive programming in emergency situations or in preparation for such.

**Governance (SASGP)**
Sectoral colleagues will be engaged to develop the political economy program of SAFANSI after the completion of the SAFANSI analytical framework for Political Economy Analysis in India. Tremendous interest has been gauged in this new approach and work is expected to be expanded to other countries of the region.

**Economic Policy (SASEP)**
SASEP has committed to continued analysis on FNS in its work program. It is currently conducting a Regional Flagship study on Inequality in South Asia, for which there will be a section on Nutrition. Additional work on Food Prices will be conducted in conjunction with SASDA. Areas of exploration for additional work include analytical work that will guide geographic targeting of investments for nutrition outcomes. SAFANSI will scope the methods – piloted by the Bank in Cambodia – for their applicability to the South Asian context.

**Agriculture & Rural Development (SASDA & SASDL)**
A recent portfolio review of the Bank’s ARD sector (and an accompanying ESW) identifies the following four principles in operationalizing nutrition sensitive agriculture:
- Invest in women: safeguard and strengthen the capacity of women to provide for the food security, health and nutrition of their families.
- Increase access to year-round availability of high nutrient content food.
- Improve nutrition knowledge among rural households to enhance dietary diversity.
- Incorporate explicit nutrition objectives and indicators into projects and project design.

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⁵² A Multi-country study of 63 developing countries - using WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition and WDI – found that increases in women’s education have comprised up to 43% of the estimated contribution to reductions in child malnutrition between 1970-1995.
SAFANSI will work to support task teams by providing consultant support to the South Asia Region’s Agricultural tasks in order to allow them the technical capacity and know-how that will make them sensitive to these pre-identified principles.

Analysis of new Bank projects identified five main opportunities that can be leveraged to maximize the nutrition impact of agricultural projects. Several projects included more than one opportunity.

**Opportunity 1:** Invest more in explicit nutrition sensitive agriculture activities. Areas of opportunity where currently there are very little investments in the Bank’s portfolio include: bio-fortification, food fortification, home economics extension, and food safety\(^53\).

**Opportunity 2:** Incorporate indicators in project Results Frameworks to track nutrition outcomes, such as consumption indicators or expenditure on different food categories. This would help to gauge the project’s contribution to nutrition, whether or not it is explicitly addressed.

**Opportunity 3:** Revisit the large number of agricultural projects that implicitly address nutrition issues and provide them with the technical support to explicitly do so\(^54\). These projects can be considered ‘low hanging fruit’ and their content could be enhanced to be an explicitly nutrition sensitive agricultural intervention. For example, some projects work with nutritionally valuable production systems and crops such as dairy, fruits, vegetables and pulses but only focus on raising productivity and farmers’ incomes. These investments combined with the principles identified above could provide valuable nutrition outcomes.

**Opportunity 4:** Move beyond positioning women as beneficiaries, and aim to specifically increase their decision making power. It has been noted that women specific activities that increase nutritional outcomes include: (a) activities that increase women’s discretionary income, or control over income increased (e.g. from the sale of crops, livestock, business, off farm income etc.; (b) time saving technologies for women’s agricultural or domestic activities; (c) improved year round supply of (and access to) nutritious food, targeting female household members; (d) nutrition and health advice for women; (e) women self-help groups; (f) food preservation and storage, targeting female household members; (g) rural credit to women; and (h) gender mainstreaming in rural public service. However, these indicators could do more to capture the specific element of women’s decision making power that is crucial to affect nutrition

\(^{53}\) Explicit aspects include: explicit reference to the quality and nutritional value of agricultural produce and production; bio-fortification (growing of, research on, introduction of bio-fortified crops); food fortification (as part of food processing such as enriched flour milling); improved marketing opportunities for nutritious food; nutrition knowledge activities such as nutrition messages included in extension training (e.g. home economics type training such as food preservation); improved food preservation; dietary diversity and consumption; labor saving technologies (for women); increased year round availability of high nutrient content food such as fruits, vegetables, legumes, fish, milk, poultry, meat; increased year round availability of staples.

\(^{54}\) Projects with implicit content related to nutrition sensitive agriculture, but without explicit mention of the nutritional/health benefits of these interventions. These include: improving production/productivity/marketing of high nutrient food items; improving food safety or decreasing post-harvest loss of high nutrient food items; crop diversification to high nutrient food items for income enhancing motivations; support to agricultural activities heavily executed by women, or women-focused activities such as developing women self-help groups; food based social protection program such as food for work, food subsidies. High nutrient food items include: meat, dairy, fish, fruits, vegetables, pulses (beans), certain indigenous foods (wild crops).
status. Particularly, projects should ensure that women’s time for child care is not undermined by new agricultural opportunities presented by the project.

**Opportunity 5:** Collaborate with other sectors to improve nutrition outcomes (e.g. health, social protection, water & sanitation). Some agricultural projects attempt to address nutrition not through agricultural activities, but through adding a relevant non-agricultural activity in its scope. In projects where nutritionally sensitive agricultural activities cannot be included, activities such as transfer programs, school feeding, improved water and sanitation or vitamin supplement programs could be an alternative if they seek to benefit from the establishment of project structures built through the other agriculture/rural development components. Though, ensuring that such activities do not become an “orphan component” run by a separate implementing agency would be a challenge that would need to be addressed.

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55 Agricultural projects with a discrete non-agricultural nutrition component including: transfer programs; school feeding programs; vitamin supplement distribution for pregnant mothers or infants; growth monitoring of children (or other community health programs); hand washing campaigns; breastfeeding campaigns; rural water & sanitation.
Figure 1: World Bank South Asia Regional Sectoral Mapping across the UNICEF Framework
Annex 2: Engaging Development Partners in Efforts to Reverse Malnutrition Trends in Pakistan

F. James Levinson, Ph.D. on behalf of The Pakistan Nutrition Development Partners Group

Abstract

After two decades characterized by failed efforts to launch a national nutrition program and by nutrition action largely limited to low coverage interventions, a promising multisectoral nutrition scenario is unfolding in Pakistan led by provincial and regional officials and a well-coordinated group of development partners. The process has emerged from the confluence of three recent events in the country: the floods of 2010 and 2011; the passing of a constitutional amendment in 2010 which had the effect of dissolving the federal government’s Ministry of Health and devolving responsibilities for health and nutrition to the provinces and regions; and a National Nutrition Survey in 2011 with results indicating that chronic malnutrition in the country had actually deteriorated over the previous decade.

This article discusses the paths leading from these events to the present opportunities to address malnutrition aggressively and systematically, examines the sensitization, advocacy and strategy development processes employed, and presents both the potential promise and the risks involved in the new provincial and regional nutrition undertakings.

Introduction

The international nutrition community has long been characterized as unusually contentious. Survey findings of the community carried out in 1997 and again in 2007, and the Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Undernutrition of 2008 were in broad agreement that the primary negative factor adversely affecting international nutrition has been infighting, a fractiousness limited not to individuals, but extending also to a disarray among international agencies working in this area (Levinson F J 1997; Berg A, Levinson FJ, Moorthy D 2008; The Lancet 2008.) This article, utilizing program documents and structured interviews with participating development partner representatives, discusses an unusual and promising collaboration of partners working on nutrition in Pakistan, this followed some notable failed national nutrition program attempts in the past. The collaboration, marked by formation of the Pakistan Nutrition Development Partners Group in September 2011, in contrast to the adversity noted above, has

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56 Former Director, MIT International Nutrition Program, USAID Office of Nutrition, Tufts University International Food and Nutrition Center
been characterized, to date, by unusual cooperation and synergistic complementarity, and appears equipped to assist Pakistan’s provincial governments in achieving successful results.¹

Between 2010 and 2012 three seemingly unrelated events took place in Pakistan, events which, in combination, have had potentially historic effects on the state of nutrition in the country and on opportunities to address it. The first was the devastating floods of 2010 and 2011, the worst in Pakistan’s history, affecting more than 18 million individuals. The second was the passing of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan in 2010 transferring a portion of presidential powers, and devolving particular development responsibilities including public health and nutrition to the provincial level. The third was the National Nutrition Survey of 2011.

This article discusses the paths leading from these events to today’s promising nutrition opportunities, as well as features of the country’s new province and region-based multisectoral nutrition initiatives and the challenges being faced.

**Earlier efforts in Pakistan**

During the 1990s, several efforts were made to develop national nutrition programs having a scope broader than existing health sector activities. These efforts proved unsuccessful, although primarily on procedural (e.g. loan repayment, disbursements and reporting) rather than on substantive grounds. While one of the proposed programs reached the Appraisal stage in the World Bank, there was little indication of interest beyond the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Health.²⁻³

The failure of these efforts underlined a lesson emerging also in other countries during this same period, namely that a multisectoral nutrition program, even in cases where funding is available, is not likely to be successful in the absence of commitment to nutrition-sensitive interventions by sectors beyond health.³⁻⁴ These early efforts also suggested that within the Pakistan government, as in many governments, the concept of nutrition was understood in a limited fashion as being a health responsibility or a welfare function.

During the next decade, nutrition activity in Pakistan was limited primarily to the health sector, nearly always fully donor financed. These were largely centrally administered vertical programs relating primarily to micronutrients (e.g. salt iodization, micronutrient supplementation and wheat fortification)
and with minimal coordination among donors. Except for salt iodization and vitamin A supplementation, the projects had limited coverage. There was little effort at donor coordination and little expectation that these projects would be sustained or expanded through government financing. Projects generally lasted only as long as donor inputs continued.

**The path to present opportunities**

The disastrous floods beginning in 2010, even more devastating in the numbers affected than the earthquake five years earlier, focused major international attention on the plight of affected Pakistani families and individuals, and the extensive press coverage underlined the deleterious effects on health and nutritional wellbeing. The floods precipitated a UNICEF-assisted Flood Affected Nutrition Survey (FANS) which found, as expected, high rates of acute malnutrition, much of it, likely, disaster-related, triggering a large-scale program of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM.) But the FANS survey also found high rates of chronic malnutrition clearly indicating that the malnutrition problem in these areas was a serious one long before the floods.

Meanwhile, in 2011, results of the much larger scale National Nutrition Survey (NSS) were released, this being the first such national survey representative at the provincial and regional level. The survey, actively supported by the government and UNICEF, financed by AusAID and UKAID and carried out by the Aga Khan University, found, in fact, that malnutrition in the country had deteriorated since the mid-1990s, and that the estimated prevalence of low birthweight – significantly affected by maternal malnutrition – now affected nearly one in three newborn infants (32 per cent) in the country. The survey also found, importantly, that while significant associations exist between malnutrition and a range of determinants, considerable stunting continues to exist even in the most favorable circumstances (e.g. the highest wealth quintile).

While the CMAM initiative, stimulated by the floods and their media attention as a lifesaving intervention, created some sense of pride and achievement in the country’s health sector, the NSS findings of widespread – and increasing – chronic malnutrition generated a broad recognition in the government and within the donor community that a preventive approach was also needed.

With this concern actively in mind, the forum of development partners in the country, the so-called D-10 group, decided at its meeting in September 2011, to give priority to nutrition in forthcoming
development efforts. The D-10 meetings are chaired and led by the Ministry of Finance and include representatives of key bilateral and multilateral development partners. This placement of nutrition on the D-10 agenda was the result of (1) concerted efforts by the government’s Planning Commission and by a group of donors, (2) the World Bank’s willingness to assume responsibility for donor coordination, and (3) the growing international commitment and funding for nutrition, reflected by the attention being given to the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative, and the experiences of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) program in Pakistan. It also drew heavily upon both the survey results, and a Pakistan Integrated Nutrition Strategy (PINS) developed by a sub-set of donor agencies actively involved in nutrition. The PINS, originally designed as a strategic framework at the federal level to improve not only the health sector responses to malnutrition, but also to focus on malnutrition prevention, actively recognized, for the first time at such a level, the critical roles of multiple sectors: agriculture and food security, water and sanitation, education and social protection as well as health in efforts to reduce malnutrition.

The D-10 meeting was also influenced by a two-fold meaning of the “1000 days concept” in Pakistan. The commonly understood meaning of the 1000 day concept is the “window of opportunity” to address child malnutrition – from the beginning of pregnancy to the child’s second birthday. The UN’s REACH initiative, created to address the MDG goal of halving the proportion of underweight children under 5 by 2015, however, proposed also that nutrition be placed on national agendas within 1000 days.

Finally, the D-10 meeting was influenced by the example of Brazil’s “Zero Hunger” program, brought to the attention of government leaders and donor representatives by the World Food Program. While the Brazil process, stretching over a decade and a half and based on a deep-seated commitment to poverty alleviation and income redistribution, was not fully applicable to Pakistan, the concept was attractive to some D-10 participants, and there is potential for further utilization of the Zero Hunger initiative through Brazil’s mission in Islamabad, the active interest of its ambassador, and planned bilateral meetings.

Enter the 18th amendment, and the understanding, by 2011, that responsibility for nutrition and, more broadly public health, was now the responsibility of the provinces and regions. There was now recognition among those development partners interested in nutrition that the PINS framework would have to begin functioning at a sub-national level.
Nutrition at the provincial and regional level

In 2003, a nutrition unit had been created within the Ministry of Health and was given primary responsibility at the Federal level for nutrition. The Planning Commission’s Nutrition Wing, which had been the dominant federal force in nutrition since the 1970s, assumed a secondary role. With devolution of responsibility to the provinces and regions, however, the Ministry of Health was dissolved, and federal responsibility for nutrition returned to the Planning Commission. Yet the post-devolution transition was a difficult one. Little federal guidance was provided to the provinces and regions on nutrition or on development issues more generally. Fiscal responsibility remained unclear. While the federal government did commit federal financing for ongoing programs under its existing obligations, there were no ongoing federally-financed programs in nutrition. Payments to Lady Health Workers (LHWs), the primary workers providing health and nutrition services at the community level, were often seriously delayed.

Additionally, while overall sub-national capacity varies significantly among the provinces and regions of Pakistan, the provincial governments, although long responsible for service delivery implementation in the health sector, have had little experience with and capacity for strategic planning. Provincial sectoral structures, described by one interviewed respondent as ‘one man armies,’ had virtually no experience with such essential tasks as procurement and NGO contracts. And while some non-health sectors in the provinces have developed strong interests in nutrition-sensitive programming, others have not. While, according to the familiar multisectoral dictum, planning and review are best done multisectorally, implementation still must be done sectorally. And this requires commitment, capacity and resources. Multisectoral programming also requires multisectoral coordination with which the provinces have had little experience.

A gradual but promising process

As an outgrowth of the D-10 expression of serious interest in nutrition, the Pakistan Nutrition Development Partners Group was established in September 2011 and now includes a broad representation of donor agencies and NGOs. The group has shared information, systematically developed a timetable of province and region-based actions with responsibilities divided among the members, and established objectives for themselves. A series of meetings were held with provincial and regional officials leading to formal multisectoral nutrition workshops designed to further sensitize these
officials and develop area-specific nutrition policy guidance notes. These workshops presented evidence on the consequences of malnutrition for national development, experiences of other countries in multisectoral nutrition undertakings, province-specific data from the National Nutrition Survey (2011) and additional analyses of associations of sectoral indicators with child stunting in the province, plus information on cross-cutting issues: gender, the private sector, and political economy. Workshop participants were exposed to the larger PINS framework and the steps needed to develop action plans and initiate implementation. At the same time, technical support is being provided to facilitate provincial and regional planning processes, assistance is being offered to local sectoral committees in the development of action plans, and health-related nutrition projects are being developed with the four provinces.

Despite the earlier-mentioned constraints, nutrition at the provincial and regional level has been described as one of two health-related areas which appear to be on a promising track (the other being health sector reform.) Provinces and regions have agreed in principle to active coordination and to the development of steering committees, mostly likely under Planning and Development (P&D) Departments.

Interview respondents credit the promising outlook of these efforts to multiple factors:

- the opportunity to begin anew with officials of provincial and regional governments - often more “malleable” than those at the federal level - as they assume responsibility for public health and nutrition;
- highly committed individuals at senior levels in key donor agencies;
- a systematic effort to analyze provincial data, sensitize provincial and regional leaders to these findings, and develop provincial nutrition guidance notes prior to the development of action plans;
- an opportunity to get beyond single-donor small activities in the health sector and think area-wide and intersectorally;
- increasing donor allocations for nutrition, reducing some of the contentiousness which had been associated with limited budgets;
- the inclusion of a comprehensive advocacy strategy addressing policy makers and civil society; and;
- unusually strong but disarming and cooperation-enhancing leadership by the World Bank representative to the Group. One respondent spoke positively about the specificity of the tasks assigned at donor group meetings, of the high rates of attendance, of adherence to agreed-upon meeting timetables, and of minutes shared on time.

The Additional Chief Secretary of Planning and Development in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa spoke of the present opportunity as ‘a remarkable moment for all of us to position nutrition on the provincial
development agenda in the context of post devolution, and to bring nutrition into the political mainstream’ (Swat News 2012.)

To date, the movement toward funding allocation has focused on the development of Government of Pakistan planning documents. In all four of the provinces the nutrition project planning documents focus on nutrition-specific interventions through the health sector, an important first step consistent with the SUN approach. There is, however, recognition that these need to be complemented by nutrition-sensitive action in non-health sectors. To be successful, nutrition will have to be included in the annual workplans of each of those concerned sectors, with budgetary allocation for nutrition-sensitive programming to assure its sustainability.

Risk factors in such a process, are multiple with respondents emphasizing the following:

- Major security problems could alter financial allocations and political will in any of the provinces and regions;
- Efforts to develop provincial and regional capacity would be undermined by the untimely transfer of key personnel (one respondent defined this as position tenures of less than 3-5 years);\(^{xi}\)
- The absence of senior level and political level commitment\(^ {xiii} \), the absence of civil society interest,\(^ {xiv} \) or an inability to incorporate nutrition into key provincial budget-related documents could lead to longer run sustainability problems;\(^ {xv} \)
- Inadequate attention to provincial and regional government coordination could severely limit the effectiveness of the sectoral nutrition-sensitive programs, even where these are well developed;
- Inadequate attention to the number and capacity of health workers at the local level (e.g. LHWs) could limit the effectiveness of even well developed strategies;
- Initial donor-funded programs limited to the health sector could have the effect of discouraging other sectors;
- Key donor community representatives could be transferred.

One donor representative put it succinctly: “Lots is aligning, but things can quickly unalign.”

**Conclusion**

The Pakistan Nutrition Development Partners Group and provincial and regional government officials, seizing a window of opportunity provided by malnutrition concerns emanating from the 2010 floods, by devolution of health and nutrition responsibilities to the provinces and regions, and by findings of the 2011 National Nutrition Survey, are engaged in a potentially historic effort to plan and implement provincial and regional multisectoral nutrition programs capable of reversing malnutrition trends in the country. Through (1) province and region-specific analysis examining associations between key sectoral
indicators and nutritional status and identifying key malnutrition determinants and limiting factors, (2) well organized and engaging local and country-wide workshops, (3) the development of provincial policy guidance notes, and (4) intensive sensitization and advocacy efforts, common understandings of the nature and magnitude of malnutrition and of the economic and social benefits of combating it are increasingly recognized, and promising strategic planning is underway.

The evolving nutrition strategies, a fresh area of endeavor for provincial and regional officials whose earlier experience has been largely limited to implementation of federally planned projects, are based on the broadly accepted premise of planning multisectorally, implementing sectorally and reviewing multisectorally.

Multiple risk factors exist, but also present is a deepening commitment on the part of the major actors and stakeholders that this opportunity to reverse malnutrition trends in Pakistan not be missed.

Endnotes

i. Such cooperative efforts in nutrition, while still unusual, have precedents in other countries including Peru, Nepal and Afghanistan.

ii. One positive outcome of these early efforts, however, was the establishment of nutrition sub-units in the Planning and Development (P&D) Departments at the provincial and regional level.

iii. The Bangladesh Integrated Nutrition Project functioning in 16 per cent of rural areas between 1996 and 2002 with financial assistance from the World Bank and other donors to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), included an “inter-sectoral component” involving MOHFW contracts with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock for nutrition-sensitive projects involving homestead gardens, poultry, and assessments of the consumption effects of agricultural policies and programs. Although financing was adequate, these projects, considered at best peripheral to the concerns of those ministries, never developed the traction to permit sustainability.

iv. There is no official birthweight data from Afghanistan. Internationally, only Mauritania has a higher recorded prevalence at 34 per cent (UNICEF 2012.)

v. Although the survey has not yet been officially endorsed by the Pakistan government, results have been widely utilized.
vi. Such a transition from an emergency focus to a developmental one has taken place in several countries including Zimbabwe following its struggle for independence in the early 1980s.

vii. Federal government and donor actions during 2011 seized upon these results and mobilized efforts to move the country’s nutrition efforts toward sustainable efforts which would address root causes of malnutrition as well as its manifestations.

viii. In the case of HIV-AIDS, however, provincial “one man armies” were successfully transformed, with donor assistance, into structures capable of carrying out these essential management undertakings.

ix. Yet there is precedent for complex provincial level coordination in Pakistan. In Punjab in 2011, a Dengue Fever epidemic led to active coordination of health, agriculture, computer technician and municipal corporation personnel and considerable investment, the result of serious commitment by the Chief Minister.

x. Members include: ACF International, AusAID, CIDA, DFID, the EU, FAO, GAIN, MERLIN, the Micronutrient Initiative, Save the Children, UKAID, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, WFP, WHO, and the World Bank.

xi. Some respondents noted the likely positive effects on traditionally weaker provinces of interacting on nutrition-related substantive issues with representatives of stronger provinces.

xii. A key example at the Federal level was an invitation offered by the UK Prime Minister in mid-2012 to the visiting Pakistan Prime Minister to join the SUN movement. The Pakistan Prime Minister accepted but was then replaced, and subsequent efforts to bring the country on board have, thus far, been unsuccessful.

xiii. The political economy analysis, creatively incorporated into the provincial dialogue on nutrition, has found that political commitment, while increasing, has not yet reached the point in most provinces at which programmatic sustainability can be assured.

xiv. Efforts worldwide to generate community-based nutrition initiatives, e.g. in social funds financing needs as perceived by communities, have found relatively little local interest in or understanding of nutrition, preferring generally funding for health clinics and schools.

Recognizing the importance of local demand for nutrition, some efforts have been undertaken to generate such interest, e.g. in Peru through the broad-based promotion of information on minimally acceptable child heights at one year of age, and then regular weighing of children of that age.
At the same time, respondents noted that in some provinces, as much as 30 per cent of budgetary allocations normally lapse.

References and Bibliography


Swat News 30 August, 2012


Global Partnership Announced to Increase Visibility, Address Discrimination and Secure Rights for Women Farmers

Neglect of Women Farmers Leads to Malnutrition, Failed Harvests, Lives of Backbreaking Drudgery, Say Experts

NEW DELHI (19 MARCH 2012)—Over 700 participants including ministers, World Food Prize laureates, gender experts, international and non-governmental organizations, and farmer’s groups from 50 countries rallied for increased investments and improved policies targeting women farmers at the first-ever international conference on women in agriculture.

The majority of formal processes and policies now in place to lift up women farmers have failed, according to participants, who called for dramatic new approaches that build change from the ground up and make women an equal partner in agricultural development.

Women provide some 43 percent of the agricultural labor force in developing countries, but face widespread restrictions on their ability to buy, sell or inherit land, open a savings account, borrow money or sell their crops at market. Farming is a major source of employment and the economic backbone in many developing countries. Their ability to produce food is further hampered by a lack of access to fertilizers, water, tillers, transport, extension services, knowledge, and physically exhausting labor and drudgery associated with traditional farming practices that have remained unchanged for generations.

“There is a deep inter-linkage between women and agriculture, the development of both being essential for the progress of every nation,” said H.E. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, president of India who addressed the meeting. “The first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, once said that ‘in order to awaken the people, it is the women who have to be awakened. Once she is on the move, the family moves, the village moves, the nation moves.’”

“We find ourselves in a world where urgent actions are needed to unleash the potential of half of the world’s population,” said Michelle Bachelet, Head of UN-Women in a video address. “Women play a large role in agriculture, providing food for their families and communities but we need urgent policy attention.”
The **Global Conference on Women in Agriculture**, was organized by the **Indian Council of Agricultural Research** (ICAR) and the **Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions** (APAARI). It was sponsored by the **Global Forum on Agricultural Research** (GFAR), a group that seeks to ensure agricultural research leads to concrete development outcomes.

“We all know of the large role that our mothers, our sisters, our wives, and our daughters play in agriculture. This conference has developed a way forward for more creative and effective joint actions to empower these women farmers,” said S. Ayyappan, director general, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The benefits of investing in women farmers include the potential to increase food production by up to 30 percent, thus reducing the number of hungry people by up to some 150 million, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. In 2010, there were some 925 million undernourished people, mostly in the developing world.

“Women take on the most tedious and backbreaking tasks,” said the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing, Sh. Sharad Pawar during an address at the conference.

These include most of the non-mechanized labor in farming—transplanting crops, weeding, harvesting, and post-harvest processing. Researchers reported on new technologies that could cut down the billions of hours women spend on drudgery, including more than 20 new tools ergonomically designed for women by the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering in Bhopal.

“Better food security and lowered malnutrition will only come if women are empowered,” said Raj Paroda, executive secretary of APAARI. “We need to help women play a more effective role and be recognized by policymakers and development agencies. We need to link women to markets and provide them with access to knowledge and assets.”

Experts released other new research findings on a wide range of topics from linking women to markets, to household food security, to malnutrition, and to roles of men and women farmers. Some findings include:

- Research from a nationwide survey of households in India finds that women farmers are as productive as men, despite having less access to irrigation, education, and other services such as extension. They use more labor, perhaps making up for other disadvantages. Yet women continue to earn a lower wage in agriculture than males, and the gap is rising despite comparable productivity, indicating discrimination in the casual labor market.
- Better yields do not necessarily lead to increased food security and lowered malnutrition for households. Research suggests the need for broader agricultural thinking to include household food security.
- More education for girls and women may not always lead to an increased voice in decision-making due to long-standing gender biases and roles that start at birth.

“We need more evidence to explain the context and the constraints, as many of our assumptions may not be correct,” said Ume Lele, former senior advisor at the World Bank.

Paroda noted five actions points that emerged from the conference. They include recognizing women’s central roles in agriculture and nutrition; generating more knowledge and evidence; spurring more collective
action and leadership among women in order to take advantage of opportunities; addressing discrimination and securing women’s rights; promoting ownership and control of land and other resources in order for them to be able to negotiate and bargain; tailoring the global agenda to suit local needs; and following up on youth engagement.

Conference organizers formally launched and expanded a program, the Gender in Agriculture Partnership as a “global initiative embracing all actors involved in gender in agriculture,” to systematically engage a wider network, through the GFAR partnership, to drive forward change. They stated that a global conference on women in agriculture would be held every three years to move forward the action points from the conference and transparently track change in the agricultural system. The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) offered to host the next conference in Africa.

“You can only fend for yourself if you have the knowledge,” said Monty Jones, a World Food Prize laureate, chairman of GFAR, and executive director of FARA. “Finance schemes should leave money in your palm; they should build income, not just help farmers to break even. There should be a bank account for every woman who is working in the field.”

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Addressing gender in agriculture on a global scale through the Global Conference on Women in Agriculture is a follow-up action from the 2010 Global Conference for Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD) road map. The outcomes and recommendations from the gender conference in New Delhi will be presented at the next GCARD to be held in Uruguay 29 October through 1 November 2012.
# Annex 4: Portfolio Summary

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<td>Adequacy of Food, Health and Care to Nutrition Out</td>
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<td>Aparajita Goyal</td>
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<td>Introducing nutrition in tertiary education curricula and through agricultural extension using participatory ICT methods</td>
<td>Pipeline</td>
<td>SAFANSI-BE</td>
<td>Sitaramachandra Machiraju</td>
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<td>Pipeline</td>
<td>SAFANSI-BE/RE</td>
<td>Imtiaz Alvi</td>
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<td>PIPELINE</td>
<td>The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund</td>
<td>Pipeline</td>
<td>SAFANSI-BE</td>
<td>Jennifer Solotaroff</td>
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<td>Melissa Williams</td>
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<td>South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Activities on Food and Nutrition</td>
<td>Pipeline</td>
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<td>Lynn Brown</td>
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<td>Improving Nutrition through Multisectoral Approaches: Best Practices and Moving Forward</td>
<td>Pipeline</td>
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<td>PIPELINE</td>
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<td>Food and Nutrition Security Thematic Report (NLSS)</td>
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<td>Luc Laviolette</td>
<td>P127709</td>
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<td>$27,614.50</td>
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<td>Nepal - Review of Infant and Young Child Feeding (</td>
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<td>District Profiles of Determinants of Food Insecurity</td>
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<td>SUNITA</td>
<td>Daniel Kevin Stein</td>
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*Indicative

* **TBD**
## Results Indicator

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project Development Objective</th>
<th>March 2010</th>
<th>March 2011</th>
<th>March 2012</th>
<th>March 2013 (Target)</th>
<th>Target for March 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased commitment of governments and development partners in SAR for more effective and integrated food security &amp; nutrition actions</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

1. No. of national-level planning or policy documents emphasizing an integrated and coordinated (cross sector) approach to FNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>(12)</td>
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</table>

**Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012):** (i) Nutrition Framework for Afghanistan; (ii) Multisectoral Plan of Action for Nepal;


2. No. of development partners’ country strategies with an integrated, cross sector approach to FNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>(9)</td>
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</table>

**Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012):** (i) the UNICEF Maternal and Child Nutrition Security Project; (ii) the International Food Policy Research Institute 2020 Vision;
### Results Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Indicator</th>
<th>March 2010</th>
<th>March 2011</th>
<th>March 2012</th>
<th>March 2013 (Target)</th>
<th>Target for March 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(iii) the World Food Programme; (iv) the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Under-nutrition (REACH) Initiative;</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>2012-2013 Reporting Year:</strong> (v) TF013549 World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative (WBTI); (vi) TF014041 Indian Council for Agricultural Sciences: FAO Global Forum on Agricultural Research post-conference involvement; (vii) TF014041 Indian Council for Agricultural Research; (viii) TF012245 D-10 Development Partner Nutrition Working Group in Pakistan**58;</td>
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</table>

#### No. of integrated FNS country programs / operations in place

| Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012): (i) Bangladesh Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT); (ii) Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project (NAFSP); (iii) 1000 Days Nepal; (iv) Pakistan Enhanced Nutrition for Mothers and Children project(P115889); (v) Pakistan Health System Strengthening in 6 districts of Khyber and Pakhtunkhwa with strong focus on nutrition; (vi) Pakistan Health System Strengthening in the province of Punjab with strong focus on nutrition; (vii) Afghanistan Enhancing Health System; (viii) Afghanistan: Female Youth Employment Initiative (adds nutrition dimension) | 0          | 3          | 8          | 16 (11)       | 18                     |

#### No. of FNS-related case studies documented and disseminated using

| 2012-2013 Reporting Year: (ix) Punjab Agricultural Competitiveness Project (PCN stage 06/16/2012); (x) Sindh Agricultural Growth Project (P128307); (xi) India: ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Program (P121731); (xii) TF012123 Rural Community Infrastructure Works program, (xiii) TF012123 Rural Accessibility Improvement and Decentralization Project; (xiv) TF012123 Road Sector Development Project; (xv) TF011993 Social Observatory Clients: NRLP (National Rural Livelihoods Program), North Eastern Rural Livelihoods Project (NERLP), Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP), MPDPIP-2 (xvi) TF012122 Improving Food Security and Nutrition Status in the State of Jharkand and Odisha: Pilot Intervention Design Workshop Report. | 0          | 2          | 659        | 13 (13)       | 15                     |

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58 The D-10 members include: ACF International, AusAID, CIDA, DFID, the EU, FAO, GAIN, MERLIN, the Micronutrient Initiative, Save the Children, UKAID, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, WFP, WHO, and the World Bank.

59 Included in the report, *Multi-Sectoral Approaches to Promote Nutrition: Past Experiences and Future Course of Action*, there are 7 program/country level case studies and multiple other project level analyses, however this is only counted as 1 in this results framework.

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**Pillar I: Analysis**

**Improved Evidence and Analysis on the most effective ways to achieve FNS outcomes in South Asia**

| 1. No. of FNS-related case studies documented and disseminated using | 0          | 2          | 659        | 13 (13)       | 15                     |
### Results Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Indicator</th>
<th>March 2010</th>
<th>March 2011</th>
<th>March 2012</th>
<th>March 2013 (Target)</th>
<th>Target for March 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sex and other disaggregated data (at least 30% include gender-related issues)</td>
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</table>

#### Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012):

(i) Multi-Sectoral Approaches to Promote Nutrition: Past Experiences and Future Course of Action – involves **seven** program/country level case studies, although reported only as one product here; (ii) India Health Beat: Nutrition in India; (iii) SAFANSI Modifiable Adequacy analysis video case study on Bangladesh and India; (iv) Evaluation of the effectiveness of cell phone technology as community based intervention to improve exclusive breastfeeding; (v) SAFANSI: Winners of the 2009 Development Marketplace – potentially **20 case studies, of which 5 in detail**; (vi) Bangladesh report: “Review of the Institutional Environment For Nutrition in the Planning Process in Bangladesh” (March 2012);

#### 2012-2013 Reporting Year:

(vii) TF010381 Gender Aware Nutrition Activities in South Asia - A Mapping Exercise has identified 82 government, multilateral, and civil society activities in the region that address gender aspects of nutrition; (viii) TF010794 Developing a Framework for Applied Political Economy Analysis of Food and Nutrition Security Issues in South Asia; (ix) TF011469 Linking Food Security and Nutrition: Bangladesh; (x) TF011469 Linking Food Security and Nutrition: Nepal; (xi) TF012245 ‘Engaging Development Partners in Efforts to Reverse Malnutrition Trends in Pakistan’; (xii) TF010381 Gender-Inclusive Nutrition Activities in South Asia, Volume II: Lessons From Global Experiences; (xiii) TF012676 Innovations in Development: COMMUNITY-RUN CENTERS IMPROVE NUTRITION for WOMEN AND CHILDREN Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project;

#### 2. No. of FNS-related Policy and Issues Briefs published and circulated by SAFANSI (at least 30% include gender-related issues)

| | 0 | 4 | 8 | 16 (18) | 18 |

#### Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012):

(i) Report of Proceedings: Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture and Water in Pakistan; (ii) India Health Beat: Nutrition in India; (iii) Five Advances Making It Easier to Work on Results in Development: An Operational Perspective with South Asia Nutrition Examples; (iv) Developing a Framework for Applied Political Economy Analysis of Food and Nutrition Security Issues in South Asia60; (v) Reshaping Agriculture for Nutrition and Health; (vi) Thailand: A brief on multi-sectoral nutrition program which experienced significant reduction of malnutrition over the past three decades through multi-sectoral collaboration; (vii) Pakistan Nutrition Issue Brief: outlines the impact of malnutrition on the country’s growth and development and the cost-effectiveness of nutrition intervention; (viii) Malaysia: A

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60 Part II is in progress and will soon be completed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Indicator</th>
<th>March 2010</th>
<th>March 2011</th>
<th>March 2012</th>
<th>March 2013 (Target)</th>
<th>Target for March 2014</th>
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<td>SAFANSI brief on multi-sectoral nutrition program which experienced significant reduction of malnutrition over the past three decades through multi-sectoral collaboration;</td>
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<td><strong>2012-2013 Reporting Year:</strong> (ix) TF012123 Women and Civil Works Programs: Empowerment, Gender Equality and Nutrition; (x) TF010274 Nepal Thematic Report on Food Security and Nutrition; (xi) TF014041 Reducing Malnutrition in South Asia: The Role of Agricultural Research, Education &amp; Extension; (xii) TF013549 WBTI South Asia report Card 2012; (xiii) TF012082 Nutrition in Bhutan: Situational Analysis and Policy Recommendations; (xiv) TF012676 Innovations in Development: COMMUNITY-RUN CENTERS IMPROVE NUTRITION for WOMEN AND CHILDREN Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project; (xv) TF011469 Linking Food Security and Nutrition: Bangladesh; (xvi) TF011469 Linking Food Security and Nutrition: Nepal</td>
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<td>3. No. of major public programs tested/evaluated for impact on FNS outcomes.</td>
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<td><strong>2012-2013 Reporting Year:</strong> (i) TF012123 Nepal Rural Community Infrastructure Works program, (ii) TF012123 Nepal Rural Accessibility Improvement and Decentralization Project; (iii) TF012123 Nepal Road Sector Development Project; (iv) TF011993 Social Observatory Impact Evaluation of core SHG Intervention: Bihar (Prospective) (Retrospective); (v) TF011993 Social Observatory Impact Evaluation of Food Security intervention: Bihar; (vi) TF011993 Social Observatory Impact Evaluation of core SHG Intervention: Odisha; (vii) TF011993 Social Observatory Impact Evaluation of core SHG Intervention: Rajasthan; (viii) TF011993 Social Observatory Impact Evaluation of core SHG Intervention: Tamil Nadu (retrospective and prospective); (ix) TF011993 Social Observatory: TA to the North Eastern Rural Livelihoods Project (NERLP) Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura; (x) TF011993 Social Observatory: Tamil Nadu Impact Evaluation: Community-based health card intervention targeted at women’s health indicators, including anemia; (xi) TF011993 Social Observatory: Chattisgarh and Maharashtra Resource Block Study; (xii) TF011993 Social Observatory: Technical Assistance to MPDPIP-2 to systematically track beneficiaries of the skills intervention in Madhya Pradesh.</td>
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<td>4. No. of programming guidance notes prepared (all addressing gender issues)61</td>
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61 e.g. On adopting cross-sectoral approach, improving gender equity or social inclusion, better targeting and so on.
### Results Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>March 2012</th>
<th>March 2013 (Target)</th>
<th>Target for March 2014</th>
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<tr>
<td>(i) Report of Proceedings: Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture and Water in Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii) Five Advances Making It Easier to Work on Results in Development: An Operational Perspective with South Asia Nutrition Examples</td>
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<td>(iii) Nepal’s Nutrition National Plan of Action</td>
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<td>(iv) Afghanistan’s National Nutrition Framework</td>
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<td>(v) <em>Addressing Nutrition Through Multisectoral Approaches</em> – World Bank Draft ESW</td>
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<td>(vi) TF010794 Developing a Framework for Applied Political Economy Analysis of Food and Nutrition Security Issues in South Asia</td>
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<td>(vii) TF012082 Nutrition in Bhutan: Situational Analysis and Policy Recommendations</td>
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<td>(viii) TF012676 Innovations in Development: Community-Run Centers Improve Nutrition for Women and Children, Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ix) TF012123 Women and Civil Works Programs: Empowerment, Gender Equality and Nutrition A Review of Existing Policies and Data on RCIW, RAIDP and RSDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>(x) TF011469 Linking Food Security and Nutrition: Bangladesh</td>
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<td>(xi) TF011469 Linking Food Security and Nutrition Status in the State of Jharkand and Odisha: Pilot Intervention Design Workshop Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>(xii) TF012122 Evidence from National Sample Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure</td>
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<tr>
<td>(xiii) TF014041 Reducing Malnutrition in South Asia: The Role of Agricultural Research, Education &amp; Extension</td>
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<tr>
<td>(xiv) TF014041 ICAR’s XI Agricultural Science Congress: Roadmap on Reforming Agricultural Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>(xv) TF014636 Inputs into the Economic Survey of India</td>
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### Pillar II: Advocacy

**Improved Awareness of FNS-related challenges, and advocacy for action, amongst relevant stakeholders**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013 (Target)</th>
<th>Target for March 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of high-profile senior policy makers and opinion leaders</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>110 (109)</td>
<td>120</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012):**

(i) The SAFANSI co-sponsorship of the IFPRI conference on Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health brought together quite a few leading international figures and policy makers, who were sensitized to the cross-sectoral nature of the related Agriculture, Nutrition and Health problems. Approximately 1000 people were in attendance; many of them being very senior figures in various governments and organizations, most notably including H.E. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister, Republic of India; (ii) the *Pakistan Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture and Water: Introducing Food and Nutrition Security to Government Planning* trained/sensitize approximately 100 senior national and provincial-level officials; (iii) SAFANSI Task *Supporting Afghanistan’s High Level Task Force on Food and Nutrition Security*, sensitized the Ministers of Finance, Health, Agriculture, Education, Rural Rehabilitation and Development; (iv) 2011 World Bank Innovation Day: Business Unusual: Tackling Malnutrition in South Asia; (v) World Bank-IMF Annual Meetings: Ensuring Nutrition and Food Security for Results in South Asia; (vi) SAFANSI Technical Advisory Committee; (vii) Knowledge, Tools and Lessons for Informing the Design and Implementation of Food Security Strategies in Asia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Indicator</th>
<th>March 2010</th>
<th>March 2011</th>
<th>March 2012</th>
<th>March 2013 (Target)</th>
<th>Target for March 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conference in Nepal; (viii) London Conference on Measuring the Effects of Integrated Agriculture-Health Interventions; (ix) The Global Conference on Women in Agriculture; (x) World Bank Workshop on Food Security and Nutrition: From Measurement to Results; (xi) FAO International Scientific Symposium on Food and Nutrition Security Information; approximately 30 individuals representing international organization, research outfits and independent researchers engaged in the field of food security and nutrition; (xii) SAR Development Marketplace on Nutrition dissemination events have also trained several key state/local governing officials and other high ranking Development practitioners; (xiii) SAFANSI Panel Discussion at IFPRI Conference: <a href="https://example.com">Building a Platform for Improving Food and Nutrition Security</a>. It is estimated that over 100 people were in attendance at this event and as of March 28, 2012 there were 355 recorded hits on the video of the session; (xiv) Pakistan: Two-day National Workshop on Regulatory Systems for Food Fortification</td>
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</table>

### 2012-2013 Reporting Year

(xv) TF097620 South Asia Regional Knowledge Forum on Improving Infant and Young Child Nutrition, June 2012  
(xvi) TF014041 ICAR IX ACS Conference on Reforming Agricultural Education  
(xvii) TF098394 How Can Agriculture Help to Solve the Nutrition Crisis? SDN Forum Event on What We Know and What We Need to Know: Wednesday 27 February  
(xviii) TF012676 Innovations in Development: COMMUNITY-RUN CENTERS IMPROVE NUTRITION for WOMEN AND CHILDREN Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project  
(xix) TF012123 Women and Civil Works Programs: Empowerment, Gender Equality and Nutrition A Review of Existing Policies and Data on RCIW, RAIDP and RSDP  
(xx) TF011993 Social Observatory: National workshop on using data for action: included developing a framework for tracking food security involving project staff from 12 states participated, including 4 Project Directors of State Livelihood Missions  
(xxi) TF012122 Improving Food Security and Nutrition Status in the State of Jharkand and Odisha: Pilot Intervention Design Workshop Report  
(xxii) TF012676 SDN Forum - Improving Nutrition through Community Driven Approach: Thinking beyond Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development - 4:00 PM - 5:30 PM, 8th March, 2013  

#### Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012)

(i) Pakistan Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture and Water: Introducing Food and Nutrition Security to Government Planning  
(ii) Multiple SAFANSI Consultations for [Supporting Afghanistan’s High Level Task Force on Food and Nutrition Security](https://example.com) including a mid-point national workshop for the preparation of the multi-sectoral plan of action for FNS  
(iii) SAFANSI Technical Advisory Committee  
(iv) Knowledge, Tools and Lessons for Informing the Design and Implementation of Food Security Strategies in Asia Conference in Nepal  
(v) London Conference on Measuring the Effects of Integrated Agriculture-Health Interventions  
(vi) World Bank Workshop on Food Security and Nutrition: From Measurement to Results  
(vii) FAO International Scientific Symposium on Food and Nutrition Security Information  
(viii) Multiple SAFANSI Consultations for [Supporting Nepal’s High Level Task Force on Food and Nutrition Security](https://example.com)  
(ix) D-10 Working Group on Nutrition in

### 2. No. of regional, national and other prominent consultations and workshops organized (addressing gender where appropriate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>March 2010</th>
<th>March 2011</th>
<th>March 2012</th>
<th>March 2013 (Target)</th>
<th>Target for March 2014</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
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</tbody>
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65
## Results Indicator

| Pakistan; (x) Pakistan national workshop on the regulatory systems for food fortification |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

### 2012-2013 Reporting Year:
- (xi) TF014041 ICAR IX ACS Conference on Reforming Agricultural Education;
- (xii) TF098394 How Can Agriculture Help to Solve the Nutrition Crisis? SDN Forum Event on What We Know and What We Need to Know: Wednesday 27 February;
- (xiii) TF012123 Women and Civil Works Programs: Empowerment, Gender Equality and Nutrition A Review of Existing Policies and Data on RCIW, RAIDP and RSDP;
- (xiv) TF011993 Social Observatory: National workshop on using data for action: included developing a framework for tracking food security involving project staff from 12 states participated, including 4 Project Directors of State Livelihood Missions;
- (xv) TF012122 Improving Food Security and Nutrition Status in the State of Jharkand and Odisha: Pilot Intervention Design Workshop Report;
- (xvi) TF012676 SDN Forum - Improving Nutrition through Community Driven Approach: Thinking beyond Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development - 4:00 PM - 5:30 PM, 8th March, 2013;

### 3. No. of advocacy events (e.g. awareness raising campaigns) carried out

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March 2010</th>
<th>March 2011</th>
<th>March 2012</th>
<th>March 2013 (Target)</th>
<th>Target for March 2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19 (16)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012):
- (i) IFPRI conference on Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health;
- (iii) World Bank-IMF Annual Meetings: Ensuring Nutrition and Food Security for Results in South Asia;
- (iv) The Global Conference on Women in Agriculture;
- (v) World Bank Workshop on Food Security and Nutrition: From Measurement to Results;
- (vi) FAO International Scientific Symposium on Food and Nutrition Security Information;
- (vii) mHealth Summit;
- (viii) SAR Development Marketplace Mid-term Workshop;
- (ix) SAR Development Marketplace India Grantees Workshop;
- (x) Dr. Reddy’s Foundation Workshop;
- (xi) SAFANSI Panel Discussion at IFPRI Conference: Building a Platform for Improving Food and Nutrition Security. It is estimated that over 100 people were in attendance at this event and as of March 28, 2012 there were 355 recorded hits on the video of the session;
- (xii) Pakistan Nutrition Partners’ Group (D-10) meetings since Feb 2012;

### 2012-2013 Reporting Year:
- (xiii) TF097620 SAR Regional Knowledge Sharing Forum;
- (xiv) TF014041 ICAR IX ACS Conference on Reforming Agricultural Education;
- (xv) TF098394 How Can Agriculture Help to Solve the Nutrition Crisis? SDN Forum Event on What We Know and What We Need to Know: Wednesday 27 February;
- (xvi) TF012123 Women and Civil Works Programs: Empowerment, Gender Equality and Nutrition A Review of Existing Policies and Data on RCIW, RAIDP and RSDP November 7, 2012;
- (xvii) TF011993 Social Observatory: National workshop on using data for action: included developing a framework for tracking food security involving project staff from 12 states participated, including 4 Project Directors of State Livelihood Missions;
- (xviii) TF012122 Improving Food Security and Nutrition Status in the State of Jharkand and Odisha: Pilot Intervention Design Workshop Report;
- (xix) TF012676 SDN Forum - Improving Nutrition through Community Driven Approach:
### Results Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thinking beyond Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development - 4:00 PM - 5:30 PM, 8th March, 2013;</th>
<th>March 2010</th>
<th>March 2011</th>
<th>March 2012</th>
<th>March 2013 (Target)</th>
<th>Target for March 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. No. of changes relating to FNS agenda/policies enabled/supported</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12 (12)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012):

- (i) Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project;
- (ii) Afghanistan Action Framework;
- (iii) Nepal Nutrition Plan of Action;
- (iv) Pakistan Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture and Water: Introducing Food and Nutrition Security to Government Planning;
- (v) Nutrition Assessment and Capacity Building in Bhutan;
- (vi) Nepal's 1000 Days Initiative for Sunaula Hazar Din - Community Action for Nutrition Project;
- (vii) A White Paper on Scaling Up Nutrition in Pakistan which identified key steps (e.g. provincial and federal institutional structures) that are leading to a more coherent approach to addressing malnutrition in Pakistan.

### 2012-2013 Reporting Year:

- (viii) TF012245 Four Pakistan Provincial Policy Notes;
- (ix) TF012123 Women and Civil Works Programs: Empowerment, Gender Equality and Nutrition A Review of Existing Policies and Data on RCIW, RAIDP and RSDP November 7, 2012;
- (x) TF011993 Social Observatory;
- (xi) TF012122 Improving Food Security and Nutrition Status in the State of Jharkand and Odisha;

### Pillar III: Capacity Building

**Strengthened regional and in-country policy and programming capacity in relevant areas to achieve FNS outcomes.**

| 1. No. of country or regional policy networks/forums/platforms supported (or formed) to advance the FNS agenda | 0 | 3 | 4 | 6 (6) | 7 |

### Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012):

- (i) Afghanistan Action Framework;
- (ii) Nepal Nutrition Plan of Action;
- (iii) Pakistan Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture and Water: Introducing Food and Nutrition Security to Government Planning;
- (iv) *Pakistan Nutrition Partners’ Group* (D-10) meetings since Feb 2012

### 2012-2013 Reporting Year:

- (v) TF014041 ICAR IX ACS Conference on Reforming Agricultural Education;
- (vi) TF011993 Social Observatory;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Indicator</th>
<th>March 2010</th>
<th>March 2011</th>
<th>March 2012</th>
<th>March 2013 (Target)</th>
<th>Target for March 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. No. of South-South training/capacity building visits to re-orient and improve FNS programs (ensuring a good balance of men and women)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10 (6)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012):</strong> (i) SAR DM Mid-term Workshop event; (ii) SAR DM Workshop for India Grantees; (iii) Dr. Reddy’s Foundation Dissemination Event in Hyderabad; (iv) SAFANSI arranged for two mobilized community leaders of a SAR DM sponsored project to present their models at IFPRI’s international conference on Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health; (v) Tanzania - Introduction of Multi-sectoral simulation tool for SUN initiative to the REACH partners (vi) Kenya - Application of SAFANSI Modified Adequacy technique (data visualization technique) for epidemiological analysis on child stunting in Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2012-2013 Reporting Year:</strong> (vii) TF097620 SAR Regional Knowledge Sharing Forum; (viii) TF014041 ICAR IX ACS Conference on Reforming Agricultural Education; (ix) TF098394 How Can Agriculture Help to Solve the Nutrition Crisis? SDN Forum Event on What We Know and What We Need to Know: Wednesday 27 February; (x) TF011993 Social Observatory: National workshop on using data for action: included developing a framework for tracking food security involving project staff from 12 states participated, including 4 Project Directors of State Livelihood Missions;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. No. of service delivery mechanisms analyzed and identified for up-scaling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11 (13)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012):</strong> (i) Three service delivery mechanisms from 6 rounds of surveillance were analyzed. These relate to water and sanitation; national nutrition service; and institutional arrangements for multi-sectoral simulation; (ii) Five innovative designs identified by the Development Marketplace as worthy scaling up; (iii) Bangladesh Conditional Cash Transfer;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2012-2013 Reporting Year:</strong> (iv) TF012123 Rural Community Infrastructure Works (RCIW) program, (v) TF012123 Rural Accessibility Improvement and Decentralization Project (RAIDP); (vi) TF012123 Road Sector Development Project (RSDP); (vii) TF011993 Social Observatory: National workshop on using data for action: included developing a framework for tracking food security involving project staff from 12 states participated, including 4 Project Directors of State Livelihood Missions;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. No. of community-level alliances for promoting FNS outcomes supported</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20 (60)</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Previous Reporting Years (2010-2012):</strong> (i) 14 Grantees of the SAR Development Marketplace on Nutrition; (ii) Development Partner nutrition working group (D-10) in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Results Indicator</td>
<td>March 2010</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
<td>March 2012</td>
<td>March 2013 (Target)</td>
<td>Target for March 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2012-2013 Reporting Year:</strong> (iii) TF012676 Society of the Elimination of Rural Poverty – Andhra Pradesh; (iv) TF011469 Pakistan Institute for Development Economics; (v) TF098874/TF097620 Care for Afghan Families; (vi) TF099422 Impact Assessment of Bangladesh CCT Pilot through Local Governments; (vii) TF098429 Multisectoral Simulation Tool for Scaling Up Nutrition.</td>
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</table>
This volume was created by staff of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank for the South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the views of the Executive Directors of The World Bank or the governments they represent. The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. This material has been funded by both AusAID and UKaid from the Department for International Development; however, the views expressed do not necessarily reflect these departments’ official policies.
SOUTH ASIA FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY INITIATIVE

Fostering Cross-Cutting Action

2012-2013 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAM