South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative (SAFANSI)

2014-2015 Annual Report
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<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>Analytical and Advisory Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFSP</td>
<td>Agricultural and Food Security Project</td>
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<td>APRIGP</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project</td>
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<td>BCC</td>
<td>Behavior Change Communication</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>CHT</td>
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<td>ECD</td>
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CHAPTER 1: SAFANSI’S ROLE IN THE FOOD AND NUTRITION AGENDA FOR SOUTH ASIA

Since its establishment in 2010 as a multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank, the South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative (SAFANSI) has been an important vehicle in support of a comprehensive multi-pronged and cross-sectoral approach to Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) through interventions that: i) expand availability and diversity of food through improved agricultural production; (ii) enhance livelihoods; (iii) increase access to quality education; (iv) expand access to clean water and sanitation; (v) empower women; (vi) improve social protection; and (vii) focus on care for infants, children, and pregnant and lactating (i.e. breast-feeding) women, amongst other relevant areas related to fighting hunger, undernourishment and hidden hunger in the South Asia Region (SAR).

SAFANSI has made an important contribution to increasing the commitment of governments and development partners to more effective and integrated food and nutrition-related policies and investments in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Furthermore, SAFANSI has been complementing and supplementing other initiatives in the region by adding value to on-going efforts and seeking to exploit gaps or overlooked opportunities to strengthen the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) agenda and its operationalization.

Phase I of SAFANSI has provided over 50 grants. The strategy implemented by the Trust Fund for phase 1 rests on three core pillars that represent areas of actionable interventions:

1) Improved Evidence and Analysis;
2) Enhanced Awareness and Commitment (Advocacy); and
3) Systems and Capacity Building.

All the work under these pillars incorporated certain best-practice elements which include but are not limited to: prioritizing gender and socially-excluded communities, encouraging coherence and coordination among countries and developing agencies in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and promoting participatory involvement of the countries in the region and their leadership.

Actions supported by SAFANSI are aligned with the following operating principles:

- Promoting political leadership and stewardship for FNS outcomes;
- Ensuring nutrition outcomes are central to regional and country food security policy and programming;
- Promoting an inter-disciplinary, inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral approach;
- Building strong partnership among various players working on nutrition, safety nets, and food security;
- Adding value to existing country and regional efforts;
- Encouraging coherence and coordination among countries and among development agencies on necessary actions;
- Focusing on actionable research (what works and what does not); and
- Prioritizing action to tackle gender inequality and social exclusion.
There is clear evidence that over the course of Phase I SAFANSI achieved significant measurable results in terms of: strong promotion of the FNS agenda, awareness raising, enabling cross-cutting collaboration between sectors and diverse stakeholders, funding and enabling the undertaking of applied research or programs on FNS, and maintaining good technical efficiency ("doing things the right way").

With phase I coming to an end in September 2015, SAFANSI has just entered the second phase of its operation. Administration Agreements were signed with the European Commission and the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DfID) to contribute funding equivalent to US$ 32.0 million (subject to exchange rate fluctuations) to the Fund and support the implementation of project proposals for country-specific or regional activities in the fields of: i) agriculture and food security; ii) health and nutrition; iii) water and sanitation; iv) social safety nets; v) public administration policies and institutions; vi) information and communications; and vii) regional integration. Just as in Phase I, funding is approved for activities that are demand-driven, focus on priority countries and contribute to one or more of the main pillars.

A first Donor Committee meeting was held in January, 2015. The Donor Committee approved the SAFANSI Operations Manual, which outlines the operating principles and governance structure for phase II of the TF. The governance structure of SAFANSI remains largely unchanged and includes an internal Steering Committee (SC), Technical Review Panel (TRP) and Secretariat, and an external Donor Committee (DC). Decision-making on strategic priorities for the Trust Fund and fund allocation will lie with the World Bank through the SC. The Donor Committee will provide oversight on implementation progress and strategic direction on priority areas for intervention. The program will be managed by the South Asia Region Development Effectiveness (SARDE) Unit that will house the SAFANSI Secretariat.

Besides the three pillars from Phase I, a new pillar “Fostering Innovation” has been added under phase II. Activities under this pillar are aimed at increasing innovations on the ground, and include: i) introduction or increased emphasis on FNS in existing project designs/operations; ii) analytical and feasibility studies to support design of promising new interventions; and (iii) analysis, experience sharing, learning, program customization/ contextualization etc. all designed to improve implementation approaches.

More specifically, activities that will be financed within this pillar are categorized under the following clusters:

- **Innovations in FNS-related projects and programs supported** which, inter alia, may include: facilitation of changes in the design of existing FNS programs or programs which want to add FNS interventions in their scope; financial support to pilot FNS programs.

- **Design of new FNS interventions supported** which, inter alia, may include: combating micro-nutrient deficiencies through food based approaches; bio-security risk management and food safety through the food chain; introducing different animal and fish protein sources in diets etc.

- **Development of new implementation approaches supported** which, inter alia, may include effectiveness studies to test the impact of existing interventions, under normal operating conditions, including in challenging geographical environments and varied social and cultural environments, such as studies on interventions to address low birth weight.

Another critical innovation in SAFANSI phase II, is the prioritization of SAFANSI’s funding in response to evidence-based knowledge. The operating principles that applied under phase I will now be extended to i) acknowledge the need of embedding an effectively functioning knowledge management system in the Trust Fund’s operations and ii) generate, disseminate and leverage original knowledge much needed to tackle under-nutrition, issues with food quality and safety and nutrient deficiencies and their impacts on labor
productivity, economic activity, quality of life and society in general. More specifically, on an operational level, the calls for proposals under SAFANSI Phase II will be designed to respond to the questions of what we know well; what we need to know more on; and how the program contributes to the knowledge gaps.

As a logical extension of this innovation under SAFANSI Phase II, the program will have an inherent focus on communication and knowledge management in order to advance the SAFANSI Phase II objective of increased commitment of governments and development partners in SAR for more effective and integrated food security and nutrition actions. A communications strategy, including branding and visibility guidelines have been developed. Communications activities will include synthesizing key messages from SAFANSI-sponsored activities in the form of results stories and other information materials. All SAFANSI outputs will be catalogued and then reviewed for critical messages. Derivative products from individual grants e.g., summary notes, briefs, articles, editorials, speeches, etc. will be prepared based on this ongoing review to build a coherent storyline coming from SAFANSI work.

The knowledge management system will be focused on active development and dissemination of the findings and messages emerging from SAFANSI-sponsored activities. “Media” used for this purpose will include: i) derivative products summarizing key messages and highlighting trends in findings across products; ii) materials like newsletters and a website to make findings publicly available and push findings to critical audiences in the regional stakeholders community, and iii) events to disseminate findings and to stimulate discussion of food and nutrition security issues across South Asia.

To promote knowledge sharing and lessons learning knowledge sharing events and workshops will be organized to bring together SAFANSI task teams, recipient entities, development partners and other agencies involved in FNS in the region. These events will aim to bring together relevant actors to engage in experience sharing and networking, and ultimately, promote cross-sectoral collaboration and lessons sharing to build on each other’s work.

Other knowledge management and communication activities will include:

- Ongoing maintenance of the Website for SAFANSI to communicate key issues, findings and data on food and nutrition security;
- Producing a six-monthly newsletter that highlights SAFANSI activities within South Asia as well as information on relevant international activities on the subject;
- Media monitoring to alert the SAFANSI community of relevant news items emerging on food and nutrition security (particularly within the region);
- Monitoring and dissemination of global research on food and nutrition security to the SAFANSI community to inform ongoing and future research; and
- Support to SAFANSI Task Team Leaders (TTLs)/task teams who are disseminating their own findings to maximize impact with critical audiences.

The first Call for Proposals under SAFANSI II was launched in February, 2015. A total of 17 proposals was received, requesting over $14 million in funding. Following technical review, the Steering Committee approved seven proposals totaling $3.38 million.
CHAPTER 2: SAFANSI OPERATIONS DURING 2014 – 2015: PROGRESS REPORT

During five years of operation, SAFANSI has provided an important contribution to raising awareness and putting FNS as a priority on the Agenda in the countries of the South Asia Region, and initiating dialogue with the governments, government departments, academia, civil society and other development partners in the region. The activities funded through SAFANSI have responded to the growing demand for FNS interventions, adjusting to fit current needs and local contexts, and focused on delivering spill-over effects (positive externalities) and managing knowledge to deliver more effective solutions to the hunger- and food safety-related challenges in this part of the world.

The following section provides an overview of the progress and results for each of the active SAFANSI-funded activities over the past year. The grants are grouped based on their geographic focus.

South Asia Region

Strengthening Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Capacity in the South Asia Region (TF013549)

The progress of this grant has been assessed as highly satisfactory – all agreed targets have been exceeded, and the grant has been successful in engaging with governments and civil society members in South Asian countries on IYCF issues. Furthermore, given the successful implementation of grant opportunities and the opportunity to widely advocate for and disseminate the costing study and financial planning tool in a number of countries, including some beyond SAR, additional financing was provided, the closing date extended and a third phase of the costing study was added.

Specific contributions of the grant to advancing the Food and Nutrition Security Agenda, inter alia, include:

- **Creation of an environment where Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) is increasingly recognized as a priority** by governments in South Asia. This effort started with the World Breastfeeding Conference in December, 2012 and was followed by a series of South Asia Workshops on Strengthening IYCF programs and policies in the South Asia Region, where progress along IYCF indicators and programs (South Asia IYCF Report Card) was reviewed and action plans agreed upon.

- **Strengthening programs for delivery of IYCF interventions** such as: i) development of IYCF Master Trainers in India and Nepal, who are expected to further roll out IYCF trainings to health and nutrition outreach workers; ii) improving their counselling knowledge and skills; iii) orientation of Health officials/ Medical officers on the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (Infant Milk Substitutes (IMS) Act) to address the current gap in the knowledge about appropriate IYCF practices and actions that should be taken against the advertisement and promotion of breastmilk substitutes.

- **Study of existing barriers to adoption of appropriate complementary feeding practices** and highlighting the primary reasons for these, such as: lack of awareness among mothers on the relevance of complementary feeding, lack of knowledge on the required frequency and quality (number of food groups) of complementary feeding adequate for the child and the limited time
available to mothers/women for adequate child care and feeding due to their inability to take time off from work due to the constraints of poverty.

Through all these efforts, the grant not only brought the debate on IYCF to the forefront but also helped set the stage for the next level of engagement by identifying improvement in complementary feeding as the key focus going forward.

One of the most significant achievements within this grant is the aforementioned development of a financial planning tool for IYCF programs and policies – the costing study on scaling up IYCF interventions The Need to Invest in Babies. The costing study was launched on December 10, 2013 and widely disseminated through a series of events not only in South Asia, but across the globe as well. In Afghanistan, the Public Nutrition Department, Ministry of Public Health used the financial planning tool developed as part of the costing study in the development of a National IYCF Action Plan. In other South Asian countries, Government officials and civil society members were oriented and trained on the use of the IYCF planning and financing tool.

Impact of the grant, mainly through dissemination, can also be traced on a global level. For example, in Mexico, during the release of the study, the government announced that of the 290,000 million Mexican pesos of the stellar Crusade against Hunger, 1 billion will be used for the protection, promotion and support for breastfeeding.

Sustainability of the project outcomes is considered to be likely, because it was successful in enhancing government and stakeholder knowledge, capacity and commitment towards strengthening IYCF policies and programs.

Towards Understanding the Effects of Food Price Policies on Food and Nutritional Security in South Asia (TF014546)

This activity is an extremely data-intensive large regional study covering India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Nepal and focusing on prices, public procurement, and production of multiple food commodities and other variables in all South Asian countries. More specifically, the study is trying to shed light on several critical aspects:

- The level of integration of food markets in South Asia which, if sufficient, justifies a regional policy for food and nutrition security in this part of the world;
- The effectiveness of food price stabilization policies on availability and access to food; and
- Effects of country-level food price management policies on regional outcomes.

Because of a lack of readily available data to conduct the study, the team spent a considerable amount of time working with National Statistics Offices and other government departments to assemble data. The data assembling process helped build capacity for data monitoring as the compiled data was then shared with collaborating departments to encourage them to continue building up data in future years. That effort is completed and analyses and write ups are now underway. Findings will be disseminated upon completion of the outputs.
Enhancing Knowledge and Awareness of Critical Factors That Promote Food and Nutrition Security in SAR through Women’s Network Groups (TF015348)

Capacity building and outreach are critical elements to developing a comprehensive response to identified FNS issues and building effective partnerships with associated public institutions will lead to more sustainable outcomes regarding food and nutrition safety. This grant was designed to strengthen partnerships, enhance awareness, learning and capacity building of front-line staff and key stakeholders on food and nutrition security. Since becoming effective in August 2013, the grant enabled all three network partners (Tarayana Foundation, Manusher Jonno Foundation and Viluthu) to expand their skill sets and capacities to better serve their communities through knowledge exchanges and visits, nutritional studies, and development of various toolkits and guidance notes.

Country-level political and institutional factors in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka (elections and change of government in Sri Lanka in early 2015), as well as initial internal capacity of partners (in the case of Tarayana Foundation) impacted the overall effectiveness of the implementation of planned activities. All three network partners undertook necessary improvement steps in order to maintain their implementation momentum.

Strategic Knowledge Management and Communications for SAFANSI (TF017500)

SAFANSI is also working on increasing commitment of governments and development partners in SAR for more effective and integrated food security and nutrition actions by actively developing and disseminating the findings and messages emerging from SAFANSI-sponsored activities. Outputs and findings were disseminated through derivative products summarizing key messages and highlighting trends in findings across products, materials like newsletters and a website to make findings publicly available and push findings to critical audiences in the regional stakeholders’ community. In addition, events were organized to disseminate findings and to stimulate discussion of food and nutrition security issues across South Asia.

Afghanistan

Visualizing Stunting in Afghanistan: A Call for Converted Action (TF015365)

With a staggering prevalence of stunting among children under the age of 5, it is of critical importance to raise awareness among senior policy makers in Afghanistan, as well as caregivers of infants and young children and their communities on stunting, the importance to act on this problem, and what can be done to address it. The implementation of this grant has contributed to advancing the nutrition advocacy agenda in Afghanistan among these stakeholders.

The final product is a 15-minute video and two 3-minute TV spot layouts of very high quality, produced in local languages, and targeting mainly the Afghan population. The video will be disseminated widely through national and local channels. It is also expected to help in the behavioral change and communication programs as a visual aid to promote behavior change among parents/ caregivers an as a training aid for health workers and grass-root level nutrition workers.
Impact Assessment of Bangladesh Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Pilot through Local Governments (TF099422)

SAFANSI successfully supported a grant that focused on two types of bi-monthly cash transfers to mothers of very poor households: 1) a “nutrition” allowance of BDT400 (US$5) for those with children aged 0 to 36 months provided that they attended monthly growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) and nutrition counseling sessions; and 2) an “education” transfer of BDT400 (US$5) for those families with children going to primary school provided that the children attended 80 percent of classes. The successful implementation of the pilot resulted in a strong partnership between the Bank and the Local Government Department (LGD) and helped develop a tested mechanism of cash transfers linked to child Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) interventions.

The findings and analysis generated through this impact assessment grant were used to inform the national scale up of the pilot, in which the Government requested to add interventions on mothers’ education on child cognitive development. The $300 million rollout operation Income Support Program for the Poorest (ISPP), requested by the Government of Bangladesh, was approved by the World Bank Board in December 2014, with the objective of providing income support to the poorest mothers in selected Upazilas, while i) increasing the mothers’ use of child nutrition and cognitive development services, and ii) enhancing local level government capacity to deliver safety nets. The rollout will be implemented in 42 upazilas across the poorest regions of the country and is expected to reach about 600,000 households. The rollout has also been welcomed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as a complementary support to its Community Clinics, which will be strengthened as part of the rollout.

Success story

Evaluation results of the pilot show that the targeting system based on proxy means test formula (PMTF) worked well:

- Compared to a control group, beneficiaries of the Shombhob Pilot experienced a significant increase in monthly household food consumption of 11 percent.
- Food expenses on proteins – meat, eggs, dairy, fish and pulses – increased significantly for beneficiary households who attended the nutrition awareness sessions.
- The intervention had a significant impact on the incidence of wasting among children who were 10-22 months old when the Shombhob Pilot started, reducing the share of children with insufficient weight-for-height by 40 percent and below 2 standard deviations from the WHO benchmark.
- In addition, wasting or insufficient weight-for-height saw significant improvement among the youngest cohort of children aged 1 year at the start of the program: wasting was reduced by 12.5 percentage points, which is a reduction of about 40 percent of wasted children in this age group.

Evidence from the pilot project also suggests that the intervention significantly impacted and increased the nutrition-related body of knowledge of mothers (knowledge about best breastfeeding practices). Namely, 6.3 percent more mothers now know that they should breastfeed their child exclusively until the baby reaches the age of 6 months.
The Impact assessment conducted under this grant reveals several critical factors that underpin the sustainability of the pilot’s outcomes:

- Strong country ownership of the project activities as evidenced by the support offered by all stakeholders during the implementation of the Shombhob Pilot, and for its scale up.
- Second, public expenditures for social safety nets (SSNs) continue to receive priority by the Ministry of Finance as shown by the consistent spending of about 2 percent of GDP since FY2008 till date. This emphasis is unlikely to diminish with any change in government.
- Increased recognition among policy makers of the importance of improving the quality of social safety net (SSN) expenditures, as illustrated by the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS). The concrete recommendations of the NSSS of Bangladesh include setting up a child-focused safety net as well as developing a single safety net beneficiary registry, both of which are being initiated by the proposed project.
- Consolidation of the numerous SSNs into fewer outcome-based programs and to improve the pro-poor coverage of SSNs as suggested in the NSSS. The successful implementation of the project thus will help position ISPP as a flagship SSN that is scaled up incrementally.

Impact Evaluation of Bangladesh Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP) (TF016677)

In Bangladesh, SAFANSI has also been supporting studies on the effectiveness of the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach to provide insights into how group members can improve agricultural productivity, ultimately leading to improved food security and nutrition outcomes. Variables taken into consideration under this grant include: i) the effect of the FFS approach promoted by IAPP on increased technology adoption, increased income, and improved nutritional outcomes; ii) level of adoption that is driven from increased subsidies (demonstration farmers) versus knowledge and learning (adoption farmers); iii) the differential effects for male versus female group members; iv) spillover effects that the groups potentially have on other farmers who are not members; and v) the long-term versus short-term effects of IAPP (Do income effects allow continued adoption of improved crops?)

The IAPP evaluation was supported by funding data collection and analysis of a mid-line survey, as well as the production of an impact evaluation report detailing the effect of IAPP on key nutrition and food security indicators.

One of the aspects analyzed within this grant was the diversification of production away from paddy. A significant result from the study indicated a low yield from paddy production and loss of income which should caution similar agriculture projects when considering diversification.

Nutrition and Food Security Implications of Rural Growth in Bangladesh (TF016363)

Still ongoing in Bangladesh is another rigorous study which is considered to be the first in this country that focuses on the links between agriculture and nutritional outcomes. The study also assesses the performance of the sector, including agriculture, non-farm and high value agricultural supply chains which are critical for availability of diversified foods. More specifically, it focuses on the following chain of causation: agricultural diversity → parental dietary diversity → parental health and nutrition → nutritional outcomes, and
demonstrates that diversification is critical and that food security – the main concern of policy makers – is not likely to be compromised by pursuing a broader strategy for food and nutrition security rather than a primarily rice-security strategy.

The results from this study will inform the food security and nutrition dimensions of the Government of Bangladesh’s agricultural and rural development strategy and the relevant World Bank operations. Specifically, it is informing the implementation of the current Five Year Plan (FYP, 2011-2015 period) and will feed into the next FYP. The analysis will also provide input into the food security components of the Five Year Plans and the ongoing National Food Policy Plan of Action 2008-2015. It will thus update the knowledge on the agriculture sector on recent developments and to inform discussions on rural development policies, and consolidate stakeholder inputs towards refining the Bank’s operational strategy.

Most of the planned work is nearing completion. The substantive work is done (survey completed and data analyzed) and background chapters and papers on agricultural productivity, rural non-farm drivers of growth, nutrition and food security prospects are being finalized.

India

Social Observatory for the NRLM: Food Security and Nutrition Focus (TF011993)

In order to build comprehensive systems of monitoring, tracking, experimentation, and evaluation that aim to catalyze improved implementation of programs for food and nutrition outcomes in India, and address and tackle the challenges and inefficiencies caused by a multiplicity of factors broadly classified into market, government, civil society, and household-level behavioral failures SAFANSI-I supported a three-year Social Observatory (SO) approach.

The Social Observatory is an effort to improve the adaptive capacity of projects that take a multi-sectoral approach to improving FNS outcomes. To build such capacity, the SO is closely aligned with the USD 1.4 billion portfolio of World Bank assisted livelihoods projects in India and Bangladesh. These projects are implemented through a participatory approach, and take a comprehensive, inter-sectoral approach to improving FNS by:

- **Addressing market failures** through building livelihood opportunities for the poor via an expansion in credit for women;
- **Addressing gender inequality** (a key element of household behavioral failures) by empowering women via self-help groups, and building social capital along with the capacity for local public action to improve governance failures;
- **Improving the performance of government programs** by giving women’s groups direct control over local nutrition centers, PDS shops and facilitating women’s involvement in village governments;
- **Improving yields** via community based agricultural innovations such as the System of Crop Intensification.

This adaptive capacity is generating a rigorous body of analytical work that i) will diagnose how key market failures affect FNS in rural India; ii) evaluate how fixing civic failures could address the issue of governance
failures; and iii) use experimental approaches to examine how weak implementation of ongoing FNS interventions, which is a key factor in government failure, can be improved.

Multi-sectoral Nutrition Actions in Bihar (TF012081)

This grant is aligned with the World Bank’s Strategy to Address Malnutrition in South Asia articulated in the South Asia Regional Assistance Strategy (RAS) for Nutrition (2010-15) which advocates adoption of multispectral actions and implementation of comprehensive programs that integrate nutrition-sensitive interventions in different sector projects. The state of Bihar was chosen as the geographical area of focus for this Technical Assistance (TA) as there is a unique opportunity to explore the feasibility of incorporating nutrition interventions in various Sectoral Projects under implementation or preparation in Bihar.

The grant implementation has been satisfactorily completed. After identifying key entry points, nutrition/nutrition interventions were incorporated into three projects across different sectors in Bihar: The Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP), also known as Jeevika, The Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project (BPSP) and The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Low Income States (RWSS-LIS).

These three projects are at different stages of implementation. Case studies capturing the experience of incorporating nutrition actions into the above projects have been developed; and two sector specific Program Guidance Notes (PGNs) have been developed for Rural Livelihoods Projects and for Panchayati Raj Institutions (local Governance Structures) as outputs. These provide guidance to different sectoral teams as well as to the sector at large for designing appropriate nutrition interventions that can be effectively integrated within their scope.

Knowledge products

Several tools, frameworks and program guidance notes developed as part of this TA are available for use by program planners and implementers not only within the World Bank but more widely within the respective sectors, thus serving as important contributors to advancing the FNS agenda across multiple sectors. For example:

- The analytical framework tool developed is a practical guide for program planners and practitioners to help in the analysis and incorporation of nutrition actions within multi-sectoral projects. This is available in the public domain on the World Bank’s external website as part of the final report of this TA.
- The Program Guidance Notes on Rural Livelihoods and Local Governance are practical tools that provide hands on guidance on how to design and implement nutrition interventions for use by program planners and implementers.
- Operational Manual for implementing a kitchen garden for use by community workers has been developed and can be used widely by community workers to enhance household food availability and diversity.
- A Training kit comprising training modules and materials for use by community workers to improve food and nutrition security and promote behavior change has been developed. This can be used by program personnel to train grassroots workers in promoting positive nutrition, health, sanitation and hygiene behaviors.
With this TA progress has been made in terms of i) developing or strengthening appropriate institutional structures, processes and accountability mechanisms; ii) providing capacity building support for implementation of the designed interventions, and iii) ensuring that the organizations are committed and enabled to implement nutrition interventions.

**Community Managed Food and Nutrition Security Initiatives in High Poverty States in India (TF012676)**

The objective of this grant was to enhance the institutional capacity of rural livelihood projects for effective planning, designing, implementation and monitoring of food security and nutrition initiatives.

The grant helped to set up a technical assistance architecture through the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) Andhra Pradesh project with a team of consultants, community professionals, and capacity building tool kits, and has provided training, capacity building and hand holding support to State Rural Livelihoods Missions in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. A team of 32 professionals for supporting community managed health and nutrition initiatives was put in place in Bihar. All of them underwent systematic training and immersion in CMHN activities. A strategic partnership was developed with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and allied Trusts to enhance community capacity for accessing health and nutrition services and establish effective linkages with agriculture and nutritionally relevant food enterprises. A typology of 30 community managed health and nutrition (CMHN) initiatives covering a range of initiatives such as those focusing on behaviour change communication, community monitoring of CMHN activities, capacity building of frontline workers and nutrition diversification was developed. Learning and practice notes on CMHN initiatives were developed. Bio-metric based MIS pilots for Community Managed Nutrition and Care Centers (CNCCs) in Bihar were successfully completed.

The grant was also very helpful in informing the design of a new generation nutrition operation - Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project (APRIGP). The proposed multi-sectoral operation seeks to link agriculture livelihoods to household level nutrition security; promoting social enterprise for enhancing availability of affordable nutritionally relevant foods and food products; leverage community institutions to link livelihood investments to human development outcomes by participating in last mile service delivery of health and nutrition services to the poor and the design of conditional cash transfer programs focusing on health, nutrition and education outcomes of girl children. A paper comparing the CMHN approach with other national and international experiences, particularly Oportunidades (Mexico) and Familia Bolsa (Brazil), was developed to document lessons from integration of social protection programs with nutrition outcomes to inform the project design.

Findings of the technical assistance were presented at the Agriculture Business Forum 2015 and an e-learning product is being produced to disseminate the lessons to TTLs, and policy makers.
Improving Food Security in Tribal Areas (TF012122)

Strengthening the capacity of government and communities for delivering effective food and nutrition security interventions in tribal and conflict-affected areas in India is of critical importance. Through this project scheduled tribal communities in India were targeted for several reasons:

- Low consumption and lack of dietary diversity are barriers to nutrition outcomes for tribal communities. Continuous access to food remains a substantial problem for the scheduled tribes (STs).
- STs lag in most maternal and child care practices, and face gaps in health, water and sanitation and other services essential for nutrition.
- Service delivery challenges constrain government programs aimed at FNS, especially in the last mile. Among relevant issues, seasonal food insecurity, dietary diversity, nutrition behaviors, and access to FNS and water, sanitation and hygiene services are most important.

This successfully completed grant focused on: i) developing the evidence base for and designing pilot interventions to improve food and nutrition security in tribal areas; and ii) implementing the pilots and assessing improvements in nutrition and food security in the areas selected.

Community-managed models supported by the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) have had successes in addressing gaps in government programs. A scan of the Indian landscape to identify FNS interventions that are being or have been tried suggests that a number of these could be taken up by the community institutions promoted under NRLM. Particularly promising are the following approaches:

- Community-managed nutrition day care center;
- Grain banks and the rice credit line;
- Community resource persons (CRPs) focused on maternal and child nutrition;
- CRPs focused on general entitlement access and advocacy;
- CRPs focused on intake and dietary diversity;
- Self-help groups or community groups providing last mile service delivery for government schemes.

The evidence base for these community-managed food and nutrition interventions in tribal areas has been augmented under this grant through: i) analysis of secondary data; ii) collection and analysis of primary data representative of tribal communities in Jharkhand, and iii) the design, implementation and assessment of three pilot FNS interventions – one implemented in Jharkhand and two in Odisha.

The activity has informed and engaged the Bank-supported National Rural Livelihoods Programme (NRLP), as well as the broader NRLM, especially the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) of Jharkhand and Odisha. The pilot interventions have supported the SRLM capacity and awareness in Odisha and Jharkhand in linking food and nutrition security initiatives with the ongoing livelihood interventions under the National Rural Livelihood Project. The state missions are actively engaged in studying the pilot projects supported under this activity, and are exploring potential linkages with their ongoing program. Intensive capacity building for design and implementation of such FNS approaches is something that has been agreed as a follow up activity.
A significant contribution of this activity has been better understanding of the drivers of food and nutrition insecurity in tribal areas. The qualitative information gathering and assessments of the outcomes of the 3 pilot projects have provided insights into existing service delivery gaps in tribal communities and opportunities for interventions. Another significant contribution of this activity is the mapping/identification of an array of existing community managed FNS interventions that are suitable for scale up in the NRLM and can address the most important aspects of FNS as determined by the analytical work. Finally, the NRLM implementation guidance note brings the analysis and intervention mapping exercises together and suggests a range of entry points for NRLM to act on FNS.

**Food grains Storage and Trade Policy Options: Tradeoffs and Implications for Food Security in India – A Knowledge Development Activity (TF014636)**

Under this satisfactorily completed grant, efficacy of storage and trade policies, individually and in combination, were assessed for the purpose of promoting price stability for food grains, and distributional implications on households’ welfare of the implied policy changes in India were evaluated. The findings were disseminated to high-level policy makers, researchers and advisors to the government at three major events:

- A gathering of the top policy makers and researchers in India at the Indian Econometric Society Meeting in Mumbai in December 2014.
- An international conference organized by the Global Development Network, the IMF and the OCP Policy Center at Rabat in February 2014.

The findings have also fed into the work of the High Level Committee set up by the government in late 2014 to make recommendations on reforming and restructuring the food grains management function of the Food Corporation of India.

The Government of India was highly appreciative of the SAFANSI support which prompted the request for a more technical study for which a new model was developed and the final paper and results delivered to the client. The contributions of the team were acknowledged in GOI’s flagship Economic Survey published by the Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance. Government action upon these recommendations is now pending.

**Community-Based Food Security Enhancement (P155811)**

The objectives of this ongoing grant are:

- Developing and articulating clear FNS guidelines to be used by the State in its health, nutrition and agriculture interventions and the expanding SRLM;
- Generating lessons learnt from best practices and success of producer companies in the context of food and nutrition security;
- Generating lessons learnt from best practices of food security and nutrition related intervention and impact on women’s health.
The activity is being implemented in coordination with the on-going Technical Assistance under the Madhya Pradesh Capacity Development for Inclusive Growth and Service Delivery project. This TA program aims to facilitate further reforms across a range of sectors in the state of MP, which includes technical support to the Government of MP to prepare a multisectoral nutrition action project. This activity will directly feed into the on-going implementation of the MPDIP II and SRLM.

This activity has three components:

1) Component 1: Documenting Lessons learnt from Producer Companies (PCs) and its impact on food security (as support the MP DPIP-II. The key issues to be discussed will be FNS impact on poor households, governance, best practices in the institution building, sustainability, challenges faced, as well as future strategies. The learning will be documented and some best practices will be summarized in a video format as a visual communication product.

2) Component 2: Documenting lessons learnt from Conversion effort for gender and food security – agriculture value chain, tribal area, and its impact on women health and household food security. This component specifically targets women, because they are the major labor force in agriculture and play a crucial role in the improvement of nutrition at household level. Planned activities under this component include: group interviews on the impact of improved cooking stoves on the health status of women and their families; focus group discussion that will take place in the tribal areas where malnutrition status is reportedly very high among women and children; documentation of the newly generated knowledge/learning, and summary of some best practices in the format of a video.

3) Component 3: Cross learning from FNS initiatives for MP’s context. Under this component, a brief strategy note will be developed to provide a way forward for future FNS interventions which self-help groups could successfully undertake. The note will be based on discussions with the MPDPIP team at a workshop where the summary of the two learning notes of Component 1 and 2 will be discussed.

The results and findings, which will be disseminated in the form of two learning notes, visual communication materials, cross-learning workshop and a strategy note, will also form a basis for dialogue and inform the on-going discussion concerning a successor project to MPDPIP. The findings will also be shared with other donors working in Madhya Pradesh, particularly the World Food Program (WFP), who is a major player in food security and vulnerability in MP and in India.

**Agriculture Extension and Nutrition through ICTs (TF014901)**

SAFANSI recognized the need for advancing rural advisory (extension) services in India, and focused its funding and technical assistance on two key aspects of nutrition extension in the country: 1) redesign of the curricula of State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) to incorporate nutrition in the formal education of agriculture extension agents, and 2) development of a methodology for using participatory videos in nutrition extension.

Under this grant, curricula of the Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar SAUs were reviewed, a conceptual framework was developed, and recommendations on the way forward were made. The main goal was to inform the new World Bank lending program on SAU reform. Results of this component have been shared with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in charge of SAUs and with the World Bank team working on the project. For the extension program 25 videos were produced with the communities, and a system for their validation by nutritionists was developed. The videos are available in a database for extension agents to use.
Outputs and knowledge gained from this grant were shared with a wide range of stakeholders through:

- An expert consultation workshop in New Delhi held in November of 2014 with 60 participants from ICAR, SAUs, Ministry of Science and Technology, development community and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working in nutrition;
- Preparation of two reports and two technical notes and their distribution through the SAFANSI website, Sustainable Agricultural Systems and Knowledge Institution (SASKI) and Gender and Rural Development Thematic Group thematic groups, and the Nutrition team in the Agriculture Global Practice at the World Bank. These products will also be placed on the Global Donor Platform websites and shared through the Global Forum for Agricultural Research and Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services.

The grant has had significant spillover effects on other related projects in the region, such as the JEEVIKA livelihood project and other similar projects in India, and the Agriculture Growth Project in Ethiopia, which will also adopt the participatory video methodology.

**Nepal**

**Training of Social Mobilizers and Coaches in a Results-Based Community-Driven Approach to Reduce Malnutrition (TF014834)**

Through this grant SAFANSI has provided technical assistance to the Sunaula Hazar Din (SHD) – Community Action for Nutrition Project to build capacity of social mobilizers, coaches and supervisors to successfully facilitate community level sub-projects.

To achieve results the project was built around the concept of the Rapid Results approach in which communities are motivated to complete a certain task within 100 days. The Rapid Results coaching role requires a certain skill set, approach and disposition to interact with individuals and teams to achieve the results in a rapid manner. In addition to the initial orientation and training, the most effective capacity transfer model for Rapid Results coaching is through apprenticeships and on-the-job mentorship and back stopping support. Throughout the project implementation phase, a cadre of supervisors provides ongoing on-the-job mentorship to small cohorts of Village Development Committee (VDC) level coaches; hence, a similar orientation and trainings support was required to build the capacity of the supervisors.

Overall, the trainings facilitated an improvement in coaches' capacity to facilitate sub-project implementation in the communities, including enhanced motivation to perform the task. It also helped to identify bottlenecks and trigger solutions for improvements in implementation. An important lesson learned was that the coaches should not be taxed with the oversight of multiple numbers of sub-projects to be implemented simultaneously, but rather human resources both in terms of coaches and supervisors should be increased at the district level for better supervision and monitoring.
Impact Evaluation of the Nepal Sunaula Hazar Din – Community Action for Nutrition Project (SHD-CANP) (TF013868)

The specific focus under this grant is on the following aspects:

- The overall impact of SHD-CANP on outcomes such as child nutritional status, nutritional knowledge, and social cohesion;
- The extent to which the rapid results approach is more effective at improving outcomes compared to a more traditional project approach;
- Comparison of the effects of SHD-CANP with the effects of the cash transfer program as currently in use in the Karnali zone and for Dalits;
- Potential effects of the incorporation of results from the "community district malnutrition profiles" on community decisions and program outcomes.

The evaluation has been completed and the final report is being drafted.

Training Journalists on Nutrition and Food Security (TF018790)

As part of the support to the Nutrition Policy Dialogue (NPD) III, media training was conducted to inform media workers and journalists on the issues of malnutrition. The major objective of this grant was to ensure broader coverage of information around nutrition with the purpose of educating and sensitizing the public on the nutritional situation in the country and its consequences; and sensitizing decision makers to bring nutrition high up on the development agenda.

The media training report was shared with the National Planning Commission Secretariat. The Secretariat is aware of the importance of this activity and based on the assessment of the impact of the media training is likely to undertake a follow up activity.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion for Food and Nutrition Security in Nepal (TF015361)

The overall objective of the project was to support the development and incorporation of gender aware and culturally appropriate behavioral change communications messages to improve the effectiveness of food and nutrition security projects in Nepal. Through this grant SAFANSI supported the following activities:

1) Development of gender sensitive and culturally aware Behavior Change Communication (BCC) messages for nutrition. These messages are sensitive to the gender dynamics within a household and the social issues within the community overall. The output of this work will be used to inform the Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project (NAFSP) and Thousand Days Projects. Specifically the output will help design communications materials, and train community health workers on effective communications messages to engage not only mothers but also household and community members towards improving IYCF practices and enhancing nutritional outcomes.

2) Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) frameworks for agriculture and health sectors which implement the recommendations from the GSEA reports as well as the GESI strategies developed by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture. This component also supports the undertaking of four activities, including a desk review of international experiences at health and agriculture ministries as well as of other international organizations, consultations with the Ministries of Health
and Agriculture in Nepal as well as with the South Asia Agriculture and South Asia Health and Population Units of the World Bank, analysis, framework development, and report writing. The outputs will be used to create awareness of the need to integrate social issues at the project development objective level, but also as a tool by which to do so. The results framework allows progress to be quantified and compared across sectors and regions.

The implementation of the project has been graded as satisfactory in conducting all planned activities, and three key results, which are linked to the SAFANSI strategy and the three SAFANSI pillars of advocacy, analysis and capacity building for food security and nutrition in the region were delivered:

1) Report on effective gender-aware cultural appropriate IYCF behavioral change messages specific to geographical region, caste/ethnicity, gender, and child age including a plan for implementation.
2) GESI Results Framework for Health and Nutrition Sector
3) GESI Results Framework for Agriculture Sector

Replicating and integrating this grant into other sectoral projects (not limited to the agriculture, health and nutrition sectors) could yield important results. In such case, it should target very clearly-defined sectors, and work closely with the government and World Bank teams in designing and execution of the research activities.

Nepal South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative (SAFNSI) Program (TF098873)

Selected tasks that were supported under SAFANSI financing during the previous two years were continued this fiscal year with the objective of building national commitment and capacity for planning and delivering an evidence-based multi-sectoral response to the challenge of food and nutrition insecurity in Nepal. The particular focus of this grant is on inequities related to gender, social exclusion (caste, religion), poverty and geographic location.

These tasks were: (i) Continuation of support to the Secretariat at the National Planning Commission (NPC) to support the implementation of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan, and direct support financing three experts: a communications officer, a nutrition officer and a monitoring and evaluation officer; (ii) completion of two papers, one on targeting indicators for food insecure households and the other on targeting indicators for households with malnourished children; and (iii) roll out of district profiles.

The multi-sectoral nutrition plan has been the basis for the design of the "Sunaula Hazar Din" Bank-financed project which will adopt a multi-sectoral approach to addressing malnutrition during the critical window of opportunity from conception to the first two years of life of the child. The plan also facilitated the preparation of the Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Program which has a strong nutrition component. Follow-up analytical work has been done on targeting and further work on this will be done by the Social Protection and Poverty GPs.

The overall effectiveness and sustainability of this grant were influenced by two factors:

1) Competing priorities that the Ministries involved in delivering a multi-sectoral plan of action for nutrition in Nepal have, especially in light of the fact that nutrition may not necessarily be high on their list of priorities. This needs to be continuously addressed through advocacy and monitoring. The coordination mechanism at the National Planning Commission (NPC) is building accountability across the different sectors to achieve nutrition results. This is specifically the reason why the strategic communications plan was developed.
2) Political instability in Nepal. While there is a new government now, Nepal has seen several changes of governments in recent years and that has translated into frequent changes in senior posts within Ministries including the National Planning Commission. This poses the risk that the current commitment in Nepal for a multi-sectoral approach to nutrition might not be sustained. This risk is mitigated by sustained senior level advocacy by the Bank and other development partners.

Impact Evaluation of Nepal Agricultural and Food Security Project (AFSP) (TF016678)

For the purpose of allowing policymakers in Nepal to understand which delivery methods are more effective at improving crop productivity, livestock productivity and feeding practices, the Bank executed a study which focused on: 1) the effectiveness of AFSP’s agricultural initiatives on yield, income and nutritional practices; 2) the effect of Behavior Change Communication (BCC) which is designed to increase the demand for nutritious food; and (3) program variations in BCC messaging.

The nutrition report shows continuing low marks on nutrition indicators and IYCF indicators in the project area. This suggests that the nutrition components planned by the product are well-needed. The study enabled the further dissemination of knowledge on nutrition and food security in Nepal.

Pakistan

Child Nutritional Outcomes and Community Based Health Service Provision: Evidence from a Randomized Field Experiment in Rural Pakistan (TF011848)

As part of a larger randomized evaluation of the third phase of the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund a bank funded Community Driven Development (CDD) apex in Pakistan, SAFANSI is funding a study that tests whether greater involvement of women in community based health provision can improve child nutritional and health outcomes and contributes to understanding the specific pathways through which such improvements are obtained. The underlying evaluation tests the impact of inducing greater inclusion and representation in community level organizations. The community health information intervention is overlaid on this structure.

The overall progress of this has been rated as highly satisfactory. The intervention was completed over the past fiscal year and results are being disseminated under the joint Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) diagnostic in an effort to develop a broader strategy for joint work on nutrition, WASH and poverty. A new experimental component on improving drinking water quality was added and completed to tackle the central issue of water quality in Pakistan where two thirds of the water at point of use has Escherichia coli contamination and very little effort is made to clean the water at the household level. The endline is now in the field and results will be available by the fall.

Long-run Economic Effects of Childhood Nutrition and Health Status in Pakistan (TF014344)

In order to provide evidence on the potential long-term effects of early childhood nutritional deficits on educational achievement (cognitive tests, years of completed schooling etc.), adult labor market outcomes (type of job, wages etc.), and marital and maternal outcomes (maternal morbidity and mortality, completed
pregnancies, child morbidity, low birth weight, neo-natal mortality etc.) in Pakistan, SAFANSI is funding this study that tests whether poor nutrition in utero and in early childhood has adverse consequences for adult life labor outcomes. The intent is to contribute to the body of knowledge regarding 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.

Over the past fiscal year, the team implementing this grant has worked closely with the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) to clean and organize the panel, which was being built from September 2013 to March 2014, and prepare it for web release. Two papers, which will be completed over the fall, have come out of this exercise. A workshop for dissemination of early results and discussion of policy relevance and next steps with government and civil society organizations was organized in December 2014, and another one is planned this fall.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Initial, tentative findings from the analysis thus far</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Exogenous shocks (positive and negative) have a significant impact on child nutritional status that seems to persist. We may thus have sensible instruments for looking at variation in child nutritional status.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• A nutritional deficit (among boys) lowers the odds of adult migration.</td>
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<td>• Nutritional deficits for young predict more adverse maternal outcomes.</td>
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The work undertaken under this grant has now been folded into the joint WASH-poverty diagnostic and, as a result, is expected to get greater attention and more focused dissemination. It has also been useful for building collaboration between the nutrition and health team, the WASH team and the poverty team in Pakistan. A major lesson learned from this project that needs to be taken into consideration in the planning and implementation of future SAFANSI Phase 2 projects is the need to invest in much better data and more innovative programs to understand the channels through which nutritional deficits emerge and are sustained, including inter-generational impacts through maternal health deficits.

**Sri Lanka**

**Integrating Nutrition Promotion and Rural Development (INPARD) study (TF015520)**

The multi-sectoral approach towards health has been widely recommended as the preferred option for health promotion, including the promotion of food and nutrition security (FNS) in Sri Lanka. This is usually explained through the use of various conceptual frameworks which link upstream socioeconomic and political contexts with nutrition or other health outcomes.

The aim of this study was to build better, quality evidence to demonstrate the link between nutritional outcomes and their upstream determinants such as rural development based on analysis of existing frameworks on the matter. The evidence and knowledge generated from the grant will be used to implement and evaluate nutrition promotion activities through the on-going Bank financed Community Livelihoods in Conflict Affected Areas Project, popularly known as Reawakening Project (RaP) in two districts of Sri Lanka. It will also help program designers and policy makers to prioritize interventions in settings with scarce resources.
So far, the Grant is well on its way in achieving its objectives. The activities in the first half (baseline survey and all workshops) have been completed. The initial findings have been shared with the Government, United Nations’ agencies, media professionals and other stakeholders through workshops to enrich their day-to-day activities and to generate areas of focus for analysis and dissemination of the study. The workshops and training programs will continue.

Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Assessment and Gap Analysis in Sri Lanka’s Estate Sector (TF017744)

The Government of Sri Lanka recently recognized the need to better understand the underlying causes of under-nutrition in the estates sector (especially tea and rubber production) where five percent of Sri Lanka’s population lives and which has much worse nutritional outcomes compared to the rest of the country. To better address this known pocket of under-nutrition in Sri Lanka a review of existing interventions was undertaken.

The findings from the survey, which included 3,750 children under 5 years and nearly 1,000 pregnant and lactating mothers, are being incorporated by the Government in the development of the systematic country diagnostic. They will also inform the discussions during the development of the country partnership framework in FY2016 which sets the grant on the right track to achieving the proposed objectives. The overall nutrition levels in Sri Lanka will improve with targeted interventions focused in this underprivileged population.

Critical for the success and effectiveness of this grant were the processes of i) consultation with the Government of Sri Lanka; ii) regular updates and review of findings throughout the implementation of the grant, and iii) dissemination of the findings among about 100 stakeholders involved with the Ministry of Estate Infrastructure and Development, the Ministry of Health and Sri Lanka Medical Association.

Summary of findings and results during 2014 – 2015

SAFANSI has established itself as a key player in the Food and Nutrition policy arena in South Asia and forged well-functioning partnerships across the region. SAFANSI has been distinctively successful in providing the type of technical assistance needed to achieve measurable results and generating knowledge on Food and Nutrition Security to inform interventions going forward.

Over the past year (April 2014 – March 2015) SAFANSI developed a critical body of knowledge and improved understanding on multiple FNS-related aspects which will be critical in informing current and future country-level strategies and action plans and will feed into broader, cross-sectoral (WASH, poverty, social safety net and employment) intervention programs. These aspects include, but are not limited to:

- The effectiveness of the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach in terms of increased technology adoption, increased income, and improved nutritional outcomes in Bangladesh;
- The links between agriculture and nutritional outcomes in Bangladesh and the sector’s performance, including agriculture, non-farm and high value agricultural supply chains which are critical for availability of diversified foods;
- Key market, civic and government failures that affect FNS in rural India;
- Efficacy of storage and trade policies, individually and in combination, and their distributional implications on households' welfare.
- The effect of greater involvement of women in community-based health provision on improved child nutritional and health outcomes, and the specific pathways through which such improvements are obtained at a community level in Pakistan with the purpose of developing a broader strategy for joint work on nutrition, WASH and poverty.
- Potential long-term effects of early childhood nutritional deficits on educational achievement, adult labor market outcomes, and marital and maternal outcomes in Pakistan and persistence of early malnutrition through different stages of childhood and adolescence into early adulthood.
- The link between nutritional outcomes and their upstream determinants such as rural development specifically focusing on conflict affected areas and settings with scarce resources in Sri Lanka.
- Underlying causes of under-nutrition in the estates sector in Sri Lanka.

Further technical and analytical work, as well as future concentrated program and policy action related to complementary feeding – one of the biggest lacunae in improving nutrition – is much needed in South Asia. Specifically, steps need to be taken to address the pressing needs for: 1) testing context-specific approaches for behavior change related to IYCF; 2) improving household knowledge on appropriate infant feeding and child care practices; 3) empowering and enabling women to provide appropriate child care in a difficult and resource constraint environment (as knowledge alone may not be sufficient); 4) sustaining engagement in the areas of strengthening IYCF practices as policy and program gaps continue to exist.

The results from the Social Observatory for the NRLM indicate that more diagnostic and design work is required on the link between sanitation and malnutrition, and on designing projects to reduce public defecation and encourage street cleaning. Also, more diagnostic work is required on food prices actually faced by the poor, rather than simply relying on government Consumer Price Index (CPI) based measures.

Specially worth mentioning is the rigorous analytical work on several FNS-related interventions such as:

1) The multispectral actions and comprehensive programs that integrate nutrition-sensitive interventions in different sector projects in the state of Bihar
2) The community-managed models supported by National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) which have had successes in addressing gaps in government programs
3) The bi-monthly conditional cash transfers to mothers of very poor households in Bangladesh.

The experience from the three Multi-sectoral Nutrition Actions projects in Bihar to date lend itself to the following suggestions:

- In order to mainstream nutrition actions in multi-sectoral projects, it is important for key stakeholders (internal and external) to understand the importance and relevance of nutrition and its multidimensional aspects that can add value to the sectoral project so that it is perceived to be beneficial. Incorporating nutrition interventions within multi-sectoral projects requires appropriate support, capacity and investments (technical, financial and human resources).
- Challenges related to ownership, commitment and responsibilities need to be addressed to enable mainstreaming nutrition actions in sectoral projects. It requires strong leadership and champions who can promote nutrition actions. Suitable rewards, incentives and recognition for nutrition actions in sectoral projects need to be put in place.
- It is critical to get buy-in, commitment and ownership from the Project Leader and other stakeholders to incorporate nutrition actions in order for it to develop, continue and sustain. Project management
also needs to be aware of the challenges related to: existing competing priorities within a single project and across multiple projects; project effectiveness; initiation of core project activities and disbursements upon initiating project implementation; potential project restructuring requirements that may come up etc., and support the nutrition-sensitive activities through these challenges.

- It is relatively easier to incorporate nutrition in new sectoral projects being designed than in an ongoing project since the nutrition objective is then included in the design, implementation arrangements and within the monitoring and evaluation framework with provision of resources for it. In contrast all these have to be added on in the case of an ongoing sectoral project.
- It is critical to identify within the institutional structure those responsible for implementing nutrition interventions with clear roles and responsibilities and accountability mechanisms otherwise implementation of nutrition interventions gets adversely affected due to competing priorities and workloads.
- Setting up institutional coordination structures and mechanisms to work across multiple sectors with multiple stakeholders requires commitment, responsibility, resources and time for these to be effective.
- Ongoing technical and capacity building support needs to be provided over the medium to the long run to ensure nutrition gets embedded in the sectoral project.

The experience from the **Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) pilot implementation in Bangladesh** suggests that:

- Increased technical and financial resources at the local government level can help strengthen the delivery of safety net services and minimize fragmentation across programs.
- Transparent targeting mechanisms ensure that a CCT program reaches its intended beneficiaries and maximizes its impact. Evaluations of the pilot show that a proxy means test (PMT) based targeting methodology is able to target the poor well, with most beneficiaries having a PMT score below the stipulated threshold. Improving the performance of more programs in terms of their targeting and payments systems at the local level are likely to bring about significant savings in the government budget annually.
- Given appropriate tailoring of an intervention and its proper implementation – adhering to clear and transparent rules which ensure program credibility, there is potential to bring about certain changes in household behavior that can help in improving child nutrition outcomes.

Other valuable lessons learned from this pilot highlight the importance of: i) Local Government Department’s (LGD) supervisory mandate over elected local government institutions; ii) using Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) to provide implementation support at the local level due to varying capacity of the government’s own facilities; iii) close coordination between the LGD and other stakeholder agencies (Post Office, Ministry of Health); iv) a monitoring and evaluation system embedded in the project design to provide constant feedback for management on implementation; v) regular independent assessments to allow for design or implementation modifications; and vi) motivating Union Parishads to improve social safety net service delivery.

In addition, broader lessons have been drawn from similar Bank operations globally which suggest that: i) conditional cash transfers are more likely to be effective in strengthening human capital when supply-side constraints are addressed simultaneously; ii) providing transfers to women ensures that the money is spent to benefit children, and that it has a positive impact on women’s empowerment; iii) clear and transparent
rules, and beneficiary awareness of them, help to ensure program credibility; and iv) a system of control and accountability mechanism is important to provide timely and adequate information to management.

Finally, CCT programs cannot be thought of in isolation from other social policies. In particular, achieving the human capital accumulation goals sought by CCT programs will typically require adaptation of the supply of social services, including expanding coverage and improving quality. These programs alone cannot break the intergenerational transmission of poverty if the quality of supply services, such as health facilities, schools, etc., is inadequate and thus must be seen as part of a more holistic human development spectrum in order for the long term impact to be realized.

CCTs also have a potential to evolve from their effective, but isolated, role in poverty reduction strategies, to become part of a broader system of social protection, by setting up common outreach and service platforms. As families graduate out of the program, they can be linked to skills and income generating activities to ensure the sustainability of the poverty alleviation impact, by linking children to education stipend programs and adults to literacy programs; entrepreneurship programs access to financial services. This demands a focus on a range of policies and programs encompassing the country’s poverty reduction strategy in the context of a life cycle framework to provide a more effective support system for the vulnerable and poor population.

Evidence from the study of these interventions proves that tackling food and nutrition safety in South Asia should be a well-orchestrated endeavor that systematically integrates actions and programs in multiple sectors (nutrition, sanitation, welfare, social safety, gender equality and inclusion, youth development etc.) that requires careful planning, coordination and collaboration of multiple stakeholders, continuous capacity building on organizational, local and national level, and careful assessment of impact and effectiveness to ensure achievement of program’s objectives and guarantee transparency and accountability. More importantly, the relative importance of FNS interventions can only be assessed through sophisticated impact evaluations of individual interventions, comparing interventions to one another, as opposed to comparing them with the situation where no intervention is implemented.

Active dissemination of technical and analytical work is of critical importance for designing and implementing program and policy action and SAFANSI actively supports it through various channels. As the program moves into Phase II, it will provide increased strategic and targeted support to build on the knowledge generated and lessons learned under the first phase. However, to bring about systemic change, longer and sustained engagement with governments is required. One possible way of ensuring such a sustained engagement is by linking the technical work with Bank lending projects.

Significant progress was also achieved in terms of advocacy and awareness raising among multiple FNS stakeholders. For instance, over the past fiscal year:

- Media professionals were trained at three regional hubs (Far-western Development Region, Mid-Western Development Region and Central Development region) in Nepal with the purpose of familiarizing them with the issues of nutrition and food security and its importance and relation to the national development agenda and goals; motivating them to give higher attention and priority to nutrition; increasing the skills for information collection and news writing and the ability to transform the technical information into attractive news articles and powerful messages; and developing capacities to interpret key policy and program documents. It is expected that this training will contribute to the development of a media network capacitated to work on nutritional matters.
Work on development of gender sensitive and culturally aware behavior change messages for nutrition in Nepal was continued to address issues related to gender norms which contribute to the poor nutrition outcomes of adolescent mothers and inadequate care and feeding practices for children. These messages are strategically designed and sensitive to the gender dynamics within a household and the social issues within the community overall.

The concerted action regarding stunting in Afghanistan was successfully completed with a delivery of video materials targeting the general population and policy makers to raise their knowledge and awareness on key health and nutrition related issues such as the importance and benefits of monitoring children’s growth, appropriate feeding practices during illness episodes, quantity and quality of food with increasing age from 6 months onwards etc.

Capacity building activities are continuing as they are critical to developing a comprehensive response to identified issues, building effective partnerships with associated public institutions, and ensuring sustainable outcomes. Experience from several projects indicates that supervision of the implementation of the grant is critical to ensuring sufficient engagement with the client during the project implementation. Such engagement ensures timely implementation, quality engagement, adherence to Bank guidelines and the provisions in the Administrative Agreement, building client capacity (including fiduciary), policy dialogue, development of robust deliverables and technical support for all of the activities undertaken under the main grant.

It is important to note that the degree to which program objectives are achieved and the overall impact of the results on FNS can only be assessed given local political, economic and social contexts within which programs are embedded. Specific country-level political and institutional factors, such as elections, changes in government, propensity of local authorities to collaborate with implementing partners on advancing the FNS agenda etc. may severely affect the effectiveness of program activities, and can sometimes act as critical risk factors which require immediate action to maintain program momentum and ensure delivery of planned results.

Looking ahead to SAFANSI Phase II

SAFANSI II became effective in December 2014. The first Call for Proposals was launched in February 2015. The Call generated a lot of interest with 17 proposals submitted, requesting over $14 million in funding. All proposals were submitted for endorsement by the Country Management Unit and subsequent technical review by the Technical Review Panel.

The SAFANSI Steering Committee approved seven projects for a total funding envelope of $3,388,000. Brief descriptions for each of the projects are provided below.

1) Assessing Effectiveness of Nutrition Awareness and Early Cognitive Stimulation in Early Childhood Development in Afghanistan – Recipient-executed grant that aims at improving nutrition and early cognitive stimulation awareness outcomes among parents/caregivers whose children attend early childhood development (ECD) programs in the most deprived areas in Afghanistan. The grant will build capacity and awareness of sound nutritional and early cognitive stimulation practices among caregivers (teachers and parents) for children in early childhood development programs. The project will focus on the following components: 1) development of
teaching aids and materials; 2) training of ECD teachers/facilitators; and 3) provision of micronutrient supplements to most deprived areas through existing ECD facilities.

2) Qualitative Assessment and Knowledge Enhancement of Community-Driven Nutrition Project in Nepal – The project aims at improving the evidence base and understanding of the innovative rapid results approach for better nutritional outcomes in Nepal. Paying special attention to gender and social inclusion perspectives (e.g., low caste and ethnic minorities), the evidence on the nutritional outcomes and social dynamics generated by the assessment will provide strong design and implementation inputs to the Sunaula Hazar Din (SHD) Community Action for Nutrition Project.

3) Impact Evaluations (IEs) of the Agricultural and Food Security Project (AFSP) and Sunaula Hazar Din (SHD) Community Action for Nutrition Project in Nepal – The objective is to study the effect of a suite of agriculture, nutrition, and community-driven interventions on nutrition outcomes, food security, and social cohesion. SAFANSI funds will complement ongoing IEs of the i) Agricultural and Food Security Project (AFSP); and ii) “Sunaula Hazar Din” (Golden 1000 Days) Community Action for Nutrition Project. The grant would fund a round of data collection two years after the project start, as well as research assistance for the data analysis, report on the medium-term impact of the project on nutrition, and disseminate the results to relevant stakeholders in Nepal.

4) Burden of Malnutrition for the States of Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, and Meghalaya (Phase I) in India – The overall objective is to produce estimates of the burden of malnutrition and disease for Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, and Meghalaya consistent with the estimates and methods used for the overall Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Project. In particular, the SAFANSI grant will be pooled with other financing to obtain reliable metrics to identify and measure the determinants of nutrition and health outcomes in the four states. The intended task will produce an essential tool for evidence-based nutrition and health policymaking and comparative metrics for different causes of premature death and disability. In addition, it will form the foundation for introducing an innovative methodology to the GBD in Phase II which will include assessing the socioeconomic factors (education, employment, income, etc.) and estimating their impact on the nutritional status and health of individuals.

5) Himachal Pradesh Innovations in Food and Nutrition Security in India – The grant will support the Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP) in its commitment to reduce child malnutrition, especially in light of the findings in the recently launched World Bank report “Scaling the Heights: Social Inclusion and Sustainable Development in Himachal Pradesh”. Specifically, SAFANSI will help in monitoring the FNS impact, learning from other approaches in India and other countries, and provide technical support to GoHP Committee of Experts.

6) Technical support to cross-sectoral work on nutrition the North East of India – The grant objectives are: i) to improve knowledge about malnutrition and its determinants; ii) to support technical development of nutrition and early childhood education service delivery system improvements; and iii) to support design and implementation of cross-sectoral interventions at the community level. This work would be focused on the states of Nagaland and Meghalaya in the North East region of India. The grant will complement the ongoing work in the two States and provide TA to the State Governments for effective implementation and monitoring of nutrition and early childhood education service delivery system.

7) Integrating Nutrition Promotion and Rural Development (INPARD) Sri Lanka – This grant aims to investigate whether a multi-sectoral rural development program can be utilized to deliver nutrition promotion intervention within rural Sri Lanka and whether this is effective in improving nutrition outcomes. The Integrating Nutrition Promotion and Rural Development (INPARD) Project was started in 2013 to implement and evaluate nutrition promotion activities through the Reawakening Project in two districts of Sri Lanka. A national impact assessment will be carried out to demonstrate
the link between nutritional outcomes and their upstream determinants such as socio-economic context, education, occupation and income.
APPENDIX 1: Summary of Active SAFANSI Grants by Country: Reporting Period April 1, 2014 — March 31, 2015

South Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Grant start date</th>
<th>Grant end date</th>
<th>Grant amount</th>
<th>Disbursement</th>
<th>Grant objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF013549</td>
<td>Strengthening Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Capacity in South Asia Region</td>
<td>11/26/2012</td>
<td>07/31/2015</td>
<td>754,230.00</td>
<td>569,082.00 (75.45%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Enhancing government and stakeholder capacity and commitment in the South Asia Region to strengthen policies and programs for infant and young child feeding, particularly breastfeeding.

**Targeted deliverables**

All activities planned under the grant have been completed satisfactorily and all deliverables have been received. These include:

1. South Asia Report Card;
2. Analytical report on IYCF in SAR;
3. National/ SAR Action Plans to improve IYCF;
4. Conference Report (8/23/13);
5. Advocacy meeting country reports (9/30/13)
6. Capacity building workshops reports;
7. SAR workshop report;
8. Scaling up of IYCF Interventions document;
9. Information Management System and IYCF Training Reports;
11. Project progress report;
12. South Asia Regional Workshop Report; Afghanistan National Workshop Report;
13. Dissemination of the World Breastfeeding Costing Initiative (WBCi) Study and Financial Planning tool, through a South Asia Regional Workshop, a dissemination event at the World Health Assembly (WHA) 2014 in Geneva and dissemination events covering 20 countries in Oceania, Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe using the grantees existing networks;
14. WBCi 20 Country Dissemination Report
SAFANSI Grant TF014546
Grant Name Towards understanding the effects of food price policies on food and nutritional security in South Asia

Grant start date 04/08/2013  Grant end date 04/30/2015  Grant amount 250,000.00  Disbursement 67,331.68 (26.93%)

Grant objective
1) Generating empirical evidence on effects of food price stabilization policies on food and nutritional security;
2) Examining the extent to which markets for food commodities are integrated (regionally and also within countries) and its effects on availability of food;
3) Using the empirical evidence to draw recommendations for a regional food price stabilization agenda for improved food and nutritional security.

Targeted deliverables
1) Chapter/ policy note on the level of integration of food markets in South Asia still in progress – required data has been collected from all SAR countries and Short Term Consultants have already been hired to help with ongoing analysis;
2) A chapter/ policy note on the effectiveness of food price stabilization policies on availability and access to food still in progress – required data has been collected from all SAR countries and Short Term Consultants have already been hired to help with ongoing analysis;
3) A chapter/ policy note on the effects of country-level food price management policies on regional outcomes still in progress – preliminary findings are available.

SAFANSI Grant TF015348
Grant Name Enhancing Knowledge and Awareness of Critical Factors That Promote Food and Nutrition Security in SAR through Women’s Network Groups

Grant start date 08/04/2013  Grant end date 09/30/2015  Grant amount 270,500.00  Disbursement 253,699.51 (93.79%)

Grant objective
Enhancing knowledge and awareness of critical factors that promote food and nutrition security among women’s groups in the BEES network, through a network system of learning and capacity outreach.

Targeted deliverables
1) 3 Gap analysis reports prepared by Tarayana Foundation, Manusher Jonno Foundation and Viluthu.

2) 6 localized nutrition reports produced (Gaps in food and nutrition status identified supported with recommendations - Tarayana Foundation; Guidelines for Food- Nutrition of Pregnant Women Lactating Mothers and Children established by Manusher Jonno Foundation; Communication Materials on Food Security and Nutrition of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) - Manusher Jonno Foundation; Sanjeevi Program implemented by Viluthu; Viluthu NGO Plan of Action in Muttur and Tarayana Foundation Completion Report

3) 4 FNS toolkits/guidance notes building on field experiences and best practices developed (Tarayana Foundation- Guideline/Toolkit development and Capacity Building; Manusher Jonno Foundation nutritional guideline prepared; Viluthu guidance note prepared on street theatre training and Viluthu guidance report on community monitoring of nutrition status in Sri Lanka

4) 5 Knowledge exchanges conducted (Manusher Jonno Foundation gains exposure to Muttur Division efforts in Sri Lanka; Manusher Jonno Foundation gains exposure to the efforts by Tarayana Foundation at Bhutan; Tarayana Foundation gains exposure to the Muttur Division in Sri Lanka; Tarayana Foundation, Manusher Jonno Foundation and Viluthu participated in knowledge exchange with other organizations in the region via a SAFANSI/BEES forum October 2014 and Viluthu trained at Bio Dynamic Farming Centre, run by Dilmah/Bio Foods in Dambulla)

5) Technical knowledge imparted among the community in Muttur Division, Sri Lanka to enable their own solution building process (Viluthu);

6) 4 best case study reports documented (NGO Plan of Action in Muttur, Sri Lanka (Viluthu); two evidence-based case studies about the benefits from Tice Banks – “A self-help woman depending upon Golagohar (Rice bank)”, and “Bimal Chakma- A Fighter against Poverty with the help of Rice Bank” from MJF, Bangladesh; Evidence based impact of advocacy on dietary diversity (Case Study from Samtse: Bhutan);

7) Partnerships established with relevant public institutions;

8) 3 local FNS workshops conducted with proceedings focused on identifying entry points (Theatre Workshop for Developing Courtyard Theatre on Nutrition; Workshop on Food & Nutrition – Community based interventions and SAFANSI Sanjeevi for better Food and Nutrition Security in Muttur communicated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>TF017500</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Strategic Knowledge Management and Communications for SAFANSI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant start date</td>
<td>06/02/2014</td>
<td>Grant end date</td>
<td>09/30/2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grant objective

Increase the commitment of governments and development partners in SAR for more effective and integrated food security and nutrition actions by actively developing and disseminating the findings and messages emerging from SAFANSI-sponsored activities.

Targeted deliverables

1) Derivative products summarizing key messages and highlighting trends in findings across products (annual reports, summary notes, briefs, articles, editorials, speeches);

2) Materials like SAFANSI newsletter and internal and external web sites to make findings publicly available and push findings to critical audiences in the regional stakeholders community;

3) Events to disseminate findings and to stimulate discussion of food and nutrition security issues across South Asia;

4) Consistent and regular team communications.
SAFANSI Grant | TF017660 | Grant Name | Coordination, Partnership Development and Results Monitoring for FNS in South Asia Region

| Grant start date | 06/16/2014 | Grant end date | 09/30/2015 | Grant amount | 100,000 | Disbursement | 56,496.01 (56.50%) |

Grant objective

Promotion of coordination and partnership development with internal and external FNS stakeholders through relevant strategic dialogue, coordination, consultation, exchange and outreach activities.

Targeted deliverables

1) Portfolio and performance review meetings; lessons and results briefs; country fact sheet; meeting and consultations with country management and other sector teams, etc. By now, portfolio and performance reviews are on-going as many activities go through their Activity Completion Summary Reviews.

2) Conferences and seminars; partnership dialogues and consultation events including media and awareness campaigns etc. By now, three consultation events/meetings which have been instrumental in sustaining the momentum in the partnerships for improved Food and Nutrition Security in a coordinated manner, have been supported in London, Bangkok and Brussels:
   - Partnership meeting in September in Oxford, London (September 5-10, 2014); a Capacity Building workshop in Oxford on the 7th September and also the conference that the World Public Health Nutrition Association was organizing entitled Building Healthy Global Food Systems;
   - Regional Coordination Meeting of the UN and other partners working on Nutrition in the Asia Region in Bangkok, Thailand (March 4-6, 2015) where the Bank represented SAFANSI.
   - Donor Committee Meeting for SAFANSI II in Brussels (January 14 and 15, 2015).

3) Results stories, country fact sheets, annual and period monitoring reports and country portfolio updates etc. The collection of results stories are on-going and detailed FNS portfolios have been created for each country and are currently being updated.
## Afghanistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Grant start date</th>
<th>Grant end date</th>
<th>Grant amount</th>
<th>Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF015365</td>
<td>Visualizing Stunting in Afghanistan: A Call for Converted Action</td>
<td>08/15/2013</td>
<td>09/30/2015</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>30,623.37  (30.62%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Development of a visual advocacy tool “thought-provoking videos” to raise awareness and commitment by Afghanistan policy-makers and the entire population in order to help them shape the country’s response to the problem of chronic undernutrition.

**Targeted deliverables**

Four videos have been produced and delivered to the World Bank by the contracted firm. The first is a 15-minute video targeted at caregivers of infants and young children to raise their knowledge and awareness on key health and nutrition related issues including: the importance and benefits of monitoring the growth of their children; exclusive breastfeeding of infants 0-6 months; increasing the quantity and quality of food with increasing age from 6 months onwards; appropriate feeding practices during illness episodes, etc. The second is a 5 minute video targeted at high level policy makers to raise their awareness about stunting and its consequences on human as well as economic development. The third and fourth videos are 55 second long programs to be aired on TV and radios at strategically chosen times.

The process of the video production (script and storyboard preparation, selection of sites, etc.) was a collaborative exercise between the World Bank, the Ministry of Public Health and the contracted firm.

## Bangladesh

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<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Grant start date</th>
<th>Grant end date</th>
<th>Grant amount</th>
<th>Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF016677</td>
<td>IE of Bangladesh Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project (IAPP)</td>
<td>02/14/2014</td>
<td>07/31/2015</td>
<td>247,030.00</td>
<td>237,486.64 (96.14%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Study the effectiveness of the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach to provide insight into how group members can improve agricultural productivity, leading to improved food security and nutrition outcomes.
Targeted deliverables

1) Survey-based research to gain understanding about: the extent to which FFS approach promoted by IAPP causes increased technology adoption, increased income, and improved nutritional outcomes; the level to which technology adoption is driven from increased subsidies (demonstration farmers) versus knowledge and learning (adoption farmers); the differential effects of technology adoption on male versus female group members; the spillover effects that the groups have on other farmers who are not members; the long versus short run effects of IAPP (Do income effects allow continued adoption of improved crops?).
2) Report and policy brief on mid-term effect of IAPP in final draft stage
3) Dissemination of impact assessment results
4) Workshop in Kigali in June 2014 attended by the IAPP team.

SAFANSI Grant

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<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Grant start date</th>
<th>Grant end date</th>
<th>Grant amount</th>
<th>Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF016363</td>
<td>Nutrition and Food Security Implications of Rural Growth in Bangladesh</td>
<td>01/12/2014</td>
<td>09/30/2015</td>
<td>518,650.00</td>
<td>320,599.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grant objective

Study the direct linkage between agriculture and nutritional outcomes for the purpose of: i) informing the food security and nutrition dimensions of the Government of Bangladesh’s agricultural and rural development strategy and the relevant World Bank operations; ii) informing the implementation of the current Five Year Plan (FYP, 2011-2015 period) and potentially feed into the next FYP; iii) providing input into the food security components of the Five Year Plans and the ongoing National Food Policy Plan of Action 2008-2015; iv) updating the knowledge on the agriculture sector on recent developments; and v) informing discussions on rural development policies, and consolidate stakeholder inputs towards refining the Bank’s operational strategy.

Targeted deliverables

1) Background paper on agricultural productivity (drafts of two papers ready)
2) Background paper and report chapter on rural non-farm drivers of growth (background paper done, draft chapter ready, and additional paper done using alternative data sources)
3) Market survey for the main study completed and data analyzed; draft chapter based on the survey ready.
4) Two background papers on nutrition using household survey data; one background paper on food security prospects; report chapter (analysis completed, background papers being drifter and report chapter drafted)
5) Final report (draft of the report ready and circulated for internal discussion; decision meeting scheduled for June 2015)
6) Stakeholder workshop in Dhaka planned for July/ August 2015
India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>TF011993</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Social Observatory for the NRLM: Food Security and Nutrition Focus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant start date</td>
<td>03/07/2012</td>
<td>Grant end date</td>
<td>09/30/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant amount</td>
<td>2,700,000.00</td>
<td>Disbursement</td>
<td>2,200,888.05 (81.51%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grant objective

Improvement of food and nutrition indicators in India through the identification of integrated and gender-smart pathways to improved food and nutrition security. The development objective of this grant will be achieved through the creation of a Social Observatory (SO) within the largest rural livelihoods project ever implemented in the world, which, among other things, will facilitate a learning process based on a triangulation of data from management information systems and quantitative impact and qualitative evaluations, and will enable a change of the culture of project monitoring and evaluation by more scientific techniques, the principle of open data access, and attention to processes of change.

Targeted deliverables

Following targets and specific undertaken actions define the scope of work for acceleration of adaptive capacity of projects for improved implementation for FNS outcomes through the Social Observatory:

1) Diagnosing context-specific government and civil society failures
   - Data on the functioning of large-scale public programs for FNS from over 40,000 households across 5 states of India
   - Impact evaluations (IEs) that evaluate the impact of project interventions that target food and nutrition security, and assess the effectiveness of building civic capacity as response to government failures in delivering FNS outcomes
   - Nine IEs on interventions that target basic causes of under nutrition in the UNICEF framework
   - Three IEs on interventions that target both basic and underlying causes
   - Two mixed method evaluations to understand mechanisms of change

2) Improving program design and implementation to address governance and behavioral failures
   - Using behavioral experiments that examine how the design of FNS programs can be sensitive to households behavioral inefficiencies
   - Decision support systems for of community-based nutrition interventions that inform project implementation to identify and address implementation failures; and experimenting with different ways in implementation failure can be addressed
   - Seeding a system of annual Participatory Tracking surveys that measure, and improve implementation for FNS, livelihood and empowerment outcomes
   - Action research to support the need for timely project learning on topical issues relevant to FNS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>TF014901</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Ag Extension and Nutrition through ICTs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant start date</td>
<td>05/17/2013</td>
<td>Grant end date</td>
<td>05/31/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grant amount</td>
<td>205,117.00</td>
<td>Disbursement 175,997.96 (85.80%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Develop an approach to incorporate a nutrition dimension into the rural advisory (extension) services in India, specifically through addressing nutrition curricula in selected State Agricultural Universities (SAUs); and explore opportunities for quick impact on the ground through instructional videos developed with nutritionists and local communities developed and disseminated by local organizations.

**Targeted deliverables**

1. Review of the curricula of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Bihar SAU
2. 25 instructional videos on nutrition and agriculture topics
3. Expert consultation meeting held in Delhi in November 2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>TF012081</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Multi-sectoral Nutrition Actions in Bihar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant start date</td>
<td>04/09/2012</td>
<td>Grant end date</td>
<td>07/31/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grant amount</td>
<td>162,600.00</td>
<td>Disbursement 144,990.82 (89.17%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Effective mainstreaming of nutrition sensitive actions across multiple sectors and program platforms to enhance their food and nutrition security impact. More precisely, the specific development objective of this initiative is to demonstrate improved nutritional outcomes in a specified geographical area (Bihar) through incorporation of nutrition actions in World Bank operations across several sectors (Bank-supported operations in the following non-health sectors: Rural Livelihood Projects, Water and Sanitation, and Local Governance).

**Targeted deliverables**
1) Design an incorporation of FNS interventions into three projects (the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP) also known as Jeevika; the Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project (BPSP) and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Low Income States (RWSS-LIS)) across different sectors in Bihar.

2) Case studies of the Bihar pilot, and two sector specific Program Guidance Notes (PGNs) that serve as evidence base capturing the experience of incorporating nutrition actions into the above mentioned projects and provide guidance to sectoral Bank teams and the sector at large for designing appropriate nutrition interventions.

3) Workshops to share and disseminate findings and newly generated knowledge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>TF012676</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Community Managed Food and Nutrition Security Initiatives in High Poverty States in India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant start date</td>
<td>06/29/2012</td>
<td>Grant end date</td>
<td>10/31/2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Enhancing institutional capacity of rural livelihood projects for effective planning, designing, implementation and monitoring of food security and nutrition initiatives

**Targeted deliverables**

1) Drafts for four learning notes
2) Typology of 30 CMHN initiatives across the country
3) Trainers Training Modules and draft outline of the tool kits are being finalized
4) 60 CNCC pilots set up by Bihar Rural Livelihood Project
5) Biometric MIS application developed has been streamlined and being scaled up in all 60 Centers
6) Early results from CNCC being studied
7) Innovation brief on CMHN has been developed
8) Solutions round table June 2014
### Nepal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Training of social mobilizers and coaches in a results-based community-driven approach to reducing malnutrition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF014834</td>
<td>Grant start date: 06/15/2013, Grant end date: 07/31/2015, Grant amount: 450,000.00, Disbursement: 435,408.60 (96.76%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Technical assistance to the Sunaula Hazar Din (SHD) – Community Action for Nutrition Project is used to support building capacity of social mobilizers and coaches in a results-based community-driven approach to successfully facilitate community level sub-projects that aim at reducing malnutrition in Nepal.

**Targeted deliverables**

Grant is implemented within selected communities which propose activities and formulate goals and targets around those activities to be achieved in 100 days. This is known as the “Rapid Results Approach” which requires a certain skill set, approach and disposition to interact with individuals and teams to achieve the results in a rapid manner. In addition to the initial orientation and training, the most effective capacity transfer model for Rapid Results coaching is through apprenticeship and on-the-job mentorship and back stopping support.

Other targeted deliverables also include recommendations for the future design of the project as well as for future technical backstopping and capacity building measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Nepal Sunaula Hazar Din - Community Action for Nutrition Project Impact Evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF013868</td>
<td>Grant start date: 12/15/2012, Grant end date: 09/30/2015, Grant amount: 450,000.00, Disbursement: 385,861.37 (85.75%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Measuring the effectiveness of the Nepal Sunaula Hazar Din Community Action for Nutrition Project (SHD-CANP, P125359) (addresses malnutrition during the critical window of opportunity from conception to the first two years of life of the child), and exploring which mechanisms contribute to this project’s success.

**Targeted deliverables**
Specific aspects which the evaluation targets include, but are not limited to:
1) The overall impact of SHD-CANP on outcomes such as child nutritional status, nutritional knowledge, and social cohesion;
2) The extent to which the rapid results approach improves outcomes over a more traditional project approach;
3) Comparison between the effects of SHD-CANP with the effects of the cash transfer program as currently in use in the Karnali zone and for Dalits;
4) Possible effects of the incorporation of results from the "community district malnutrition profiles" on community decisions and program outcomes etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>TF018790</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Training Journalists on Nutrition and Food Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant start date</td>
<td>01/01/2015</td>
<td>Grant end date</td>
<td>07/31/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant amount</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td>Disbursement</td>
<td>2,340.72 (7.80%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grant objective
Ensuring a broader coverage of sharing information around nutrition with the purpose of educating and sensitizing the public on the nutritional situation in the country, its consequences and hence, sensitizing decision makers to bring nutrition high up on the development agenda.

Targeted deliverables
1) Familiarization of journalist and media workers with the issues of nutrition and food security and its importance and relation to the national development agenda and goals;
2) Increased motivation of the journalists to give a higher attention and priority to nutrition, to increase the skill of news information collection and news writing and be able to transform the technical information into attractive sound bites and news articles and messages;
3) Developed capacities to interpret key policy and program documents;
4) Building up of a media network capacitated to work on nutritional matters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>TF015361</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Gender Equality and Social Inclusion for Food and Nutrition Security in Nepal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant start date</td>
<td>07/08/2013</td>
<td>Grant end date</td>
<td>04/30/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant amount</td>
<td>219,000.00</td>
<td>Disbursement</td>
<td>218,353.49 (99.70%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grant objective
Support the development and incorporation of gender aware and culturally appropriate behavioral change communications messages to improve the effectiveness of food and nutrition security projects in Nepal.
### Targeted deliverables

The grant's development objective has been supported by three key results, which are linked to SAFANSI strategy and three SAFANSI pillars of advocacy, analysis and capacity building for food security and nutrition in the region:

1. Report on effective gender-aware cultural appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) behavioral change messages specific to geographical region, caste/ethnicity, gender, and child age including a plan for implementation;
2. Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Results Framework for Health and Nutrition Sector;
3. GESI-sensitive IYCF Behavior Change Communication (BCC) Messages;
4. GESI Results Framework for Agriculture Sector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Grant start date</th>
<th>Grant end date</th>
<th>Grant amount</th>
<th>Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF098873</td>
<td>Nepal South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative (SAFNSI) Program</td>
<td>01/10/2011</td>
<td>07/31/2015</td>
<td>430,000.00</td>
<td>426,606.60 (99.21%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Building national commitment and capacity for planning and delivering an evidence-based multi-sectoral response to the challenge of food and nutrition insecurity in Nepal, with a particular focus on inequities related to gender, social exclusion (caste, religion), poverty and geographic location.

**Targeted deliverables**

1. Continuation of support to the Secretariat at the National Planning Commission (NPC) to support the implementation of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan, and direct support financing three experts: Advocacy and Communication officer, Nutrition Officer and Monitoring and Evaluation officer.
2. Completion of two papers, one on targeting indicators for food insecure households and the other on targeting indicators for households with malnourished children. Based on the initial papers, the expert review has recommended that it would be useful to do further analysis using alternate indicators of food security; therefore these papers have not been finalized, and further work was planned.
3. Roll out of district profiles.
Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Grant start date</th>
<th>Grant end date</th>
<th>Grant amount</th>
<th>Disbursement</th>
<th>Grant objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF011848</td>
<td>Child Nutritional Outcomes and Community Based Health Service Provision: Evidence from a Randomized Field Experiment in Rural Pakistan</td>
<td>02/13/2012</td>
<td>09/30/2015</td>
<td>451,690.00</td>
<td>229,526.64 (50.82%)</td>
<td>To test whether greater involvement of women in community based health provision can improve child nutritional and health outcomes and to understand the specific pathways through which such improvements are obtained.</td>
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<td>Targeted deliverables</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1) Midline reports based on the follow-up I and II questionnaire and data (April 2013 and December 2014)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2) Health facilities scorecards designed in August 2014</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3) Dissemination of information to communities, facilities and providers within the community through face-to-face meetings (September-October 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFANSI Grant</td>
<td>Grant Name</td>
<td>Grant start date</td>
<td>Grant end date</td>
<td>Grant amount</td>
<td>Disbursement</td>
<td>Grant objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF014344</td>
<td>Long-run Economic Effects of Childhood Nutrition and Health Status in Pakistan</td>
<td>02/15/2013</td>
<td>09/30/2015</td>
<td>381,982.00</td>
<td>189,548.09 (49.62%)</td>
<td>1) To test whether poor nutrition in utero and in early childhood has adverse consequences for adult life labor outcomes;</td>
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<td>2) To 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.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Targeted deliverables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1) Development of questionnaires for the survey – complete; implementation of the survey was delayed due to much larger than expected costs.
2) Development of tracking sheets and tracking data for recovering splits and lost households complete.
3) Endline currently in the field and data set cleaned
4) Fully integrated panel from 1986 to 2010 complete and released on the web
5) Two working papers being written; their publication is scheduled for the fall.
6) Workshops to disseminate early results and discuss policy relevance and next steps with governments and civil society organizations – one workshop organized in December 2014, and the other anticipated this fall.

**Sri Lanka**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Grant start date</th>
<th>Grant end date</th>
<th>Grant amount</th>
<th>Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF015520</td>
<td>Sri Lanka: Integrating Nutrition Promotion and Rural Development (INPARD)</td>
<td>09/10/2013</td>
<td>09/30/2015</td>
<td>713,000.00</td>
<td>537,184.16 (75.34 %)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Implementation and evaluation of nutrition promotion activities through the on-going Bank financed Community Livelihoods in Conflict Affected Areas Project, popularly known as Reawakening Project (RaP) in two districts of Sri Lanka. Underlying research question: Can a multi-sectoral rural development program be utilized to deliver nutrition promotion intervention within rural Sri Lanka? Will this program be effective in improving nutrition outcomes?

**Targeted deliverables**

1) Identification of the pathways to promote nutrition with multiple stakeholders;
2) Exploration of the pathways to promote nutrition and quantification of their relative contributions on food security and nutrition related outcomes (primary focus is on nutritional outcomes, but several others are included as well).
3) Provision of evidence on understanding the best ways to operationalize multi-sectoral approaches and innovative multi-sectoral delivery strategies in order to: i) potentially attract more local and national level policy makers to consider health impacts when they make decisions and ii) solidify the call for inter-sectoral collaborations and whole of government approaches to improve nutrition and health, in particular in developing countries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>TF017744</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Assessment and Gap Analysis in Sri Lanka’s Estate Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant start date</td>
<td>07/21/2014</td>
<td>Grant end date</td>
<td>09/30/2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Informing future Government of Sri Lanka strategies and World Bank support with a better understanding of childhood malnutrition in the estate sector where 5 per cent of Sri Lanka’s population lives and where nutrition outcomes are much worse compared to the rest of the country.

**Targeted deliverables**

1. Study of the size, severity and key determinants of undernutrition in Sri Lanka’s estate sector;
2. Identification of the access to services related to the key determinants of nutrition and its utilization by estate populations;
3. Review of the present capacity, institutional and implementation arrangements in public and private sectors to address undernutrition and its determinants;
4. Identification of options for Government of Sri Lanka and World Bank support to enhance the country’s response to undernutrition, taking the Government’s Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MsPN) into account.

### Bangladesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Grant Start Date</th>
<th>Grant End Date</th>
<th>Grant Amount</th>
<th>Disbursement Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF099422</td>
<td>Impact Assessment of Bangladesh CCT Pilot through Local Governments</td>
<td>03/23/2011</td>
<td>10/31/2014</td>
<td>147,202.57</td>
<td>147,202.57 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Conducting an assessment of the Bangladesh conditional cash transfer pilot in order to improve the program’s design and implementation. Specifically, the evaluation study is expected to provide insights on 1) the operation of the program and 2) the impact of cash transfers on the socioeconomic conditions of the beneficiary families, food security, and the ways additional income is allocated among education, food, and other expenses. Additionally, the evaluation aims to establish the effects of the conditional cash transfers (CCT) and unconditional cash transfers (CT) on a number of outcomes, such as school enrollment and attendance and child nutritional status. The results of the evaluation work will then feed back into improving the program design and operation.

**Targeted deliverables**

To evaluate the impact of the intervention (two types of bi-monthly cash transfers to mothers of very poor households: 1) a “nutrition” allowance of BDT400 (US$5) for those with children aged 0 to 36 months provided that they attended monthly growth monitoring and promotion and nutrition counseling sessions; and 2) an “education” transfer of BDT400 (US$5) for those families with children going to primary school provided that the children attended 80 percent of classes), baseline and an endline survey was fielded over a two-year period which included 13 months of transfers made from the Shombhob Pilot.

The findings and analysis generated through this grant were used to inform the national scale up of the pilot, in which the Government requested to add interventions on mothers’ education on child cognitive development.

The $300 million rollout operation *Income Support Program for the Poorest* was approved by the World Bank Board on December 2014, with the objective of providing income support to the poorest mothers in selected Upazilas, while i) increasing the mothers’ use of child nutrition and cognitive development services, and (ii) enhancing local level government capacity to deliver safety nets. The rollout will be implemented in 42 upazilas across the poorest regions of the country and is expected to reach about 600,000 households.
### India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Grant start date</th>
<th>Grant end date</th>
<th>Grant amount</th>
<th>Disbursement from 02/13/2012 to 03/31/2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF012122</td>
<td>Improving Food Security in Tribal Areas</td>
<td>02/13/2012</td>
<td>03/31/2015</td>
<td>341,406.95</td>
<td>341,406.95 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Strengthening the capacity of government and/or communities to deliver effective food and nutrition security interventions in tribal and conflict-affected areas through: 1) developing the evidence base for and designing pilot interventions to improve food and nutrition security in tribal areas; and 2) implementing the pilots and assessing improvements in nutrition and food security in the areas selected.

**Targeted deliverables**

Despite the delayed start as well as the withdrawal and replacement of the firm originally contracted to coordinate the study, the work has been completed satisfactorily. Deliverables include:

1) Completed Foundational Reports – an overview report on tribal communities of Jharkhand and Odisha and another quantitative paper that develops a causal analysis on drivers of food and nutrition from the major national data (the NFHS and NSSO).

2) Completed primary data collection and analysis for the purpose of addressing the gaps in national and state level data and deepening our understanding of the determinants of tribal food security and nutrition. Primary data collection was conducted in tribal communities within Jharkhand. Quantitative survey data was complemented by qualitative data from key informant interviews and focus group discussions in Jharkhand and Orissa. The final report was completed and used as a background for the main analytical report.

3) Workshop for design of pilot interventions which brought together potential NGO partners (conducted in January 2013). The designs were finalized and three Pilot Interventions in the tribal areas of Jharkhand and Odisha were implemented and completed.

4) Partners/implementers in place. These include: i) a study coordinator based in Bhubaneswar who was hired by the Bank as a Short Term Consultant (STC) and technical support from an Extended Term Consultant in headquarters; ii) another STC based in Delhi helped to finalize the Main Analytical Report; iii) three NGO partners engaged to implement and complete the pilot interventions, and iv) a technical agency engaged to conduct the monitoring and impact evaluation for the pilots which were completed.
### SAFANSI Grant TF014636

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Foodgrains Storage and Trade Policy Options: Tradeoffs and Implications for Food Security in India A Knowledge Development Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant start date</td>
<td>04/10/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant end date</td>
<td>01/31/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant amount</td>
<td>102,054.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement from 04/10/2013 to 03/31/2015</td>
<td>102,054.17 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Assessing the efficacy of storage and trade policies, individually and in combination, with the purpose of promoting price stability for foodgrains, and evaluating the distributional implications on households’ welfare of the implied policy changes.

**Targeted deliverables**

1. Evaluation of policy option for Foodgrains Management and Trade Policies in India and Managing Wheat Price Volatility; inputs provided to the Government and fed into the Government’s High Level Committee on reforming the food management system.
2. Presentation of the findings at three major conferences of high level policy makers, academics and researchers, within and outside the Bank.

### Nepal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFANSI Grant</th>
<th>TF016678</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant Name</td>
<td>IE of Nepal Agricultural and Food Security Project (AFSP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant start date</td>
<td>02/03/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant end date</td>
<td>02/28/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant amount</td>
<td>26,616.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement</td>
<td>26,616.08 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant objective**

Study: 1) the effectiveness of AFSP’s agricultural initiatives on yield, income and nutritional practices; 2) the effect of Behavior Change Communication (BCC) which is designed to increase the demand for nutritious food; and 3) program variations in BCC messaging, in order to allow policymakers to understand which delivery methods are more effective at improving crop productivity, livestock productivity and feeding practices.

**Targeted deliverables**

This grant produced a document entitled *AFSP IE Baseline Nutrition Report* which was presented to the Ministry team while on mission. The data from the report can feed into other programs to help focus food security initiatives.

In June 2014 Nepal team attended the Development Impact Evaluation workshop in Kigali.
### APPENDIX 3: Results Framework for SAFANSI I

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Development Objective</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increased commitment of governments and development partners in SAR for more effective and integrated food security &amp; nutrition actions.</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Number of national-level planning or policy documents emphasizing an integrated and coordinated (cross sector) approach to FNS.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014):</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2014-2015 Reporting Year:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>(xxiv – xxix) TF015348: six (6) localized nutritional reports produced (Gaps in food and nutrition status identified supported with recommendations by Tarayana Foundation; Guidelines for Food- Nutrition of Pregnant Women Lactating Mothers and Children established by Manusher Jonno Foundation; Communication Materials on Food Security and Nutrition of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT)- Manusher Jonno Foundation; Sanjeevi Program implemented by Viluthu; Viluthu NGO Plan of Action in Muttur and Tarayana Foundation Completion Report); (xxx-xxxi) TF012122: (1) analytical report on pilot interventions to improve FNS in tribal areas, (1) field action report (04/30/2014) and (1) final report; (xxxi) TF013868: detailed impact evaluation concept note related to measuring the effectiveness of the Nepal Hazar Din Community Action for Nutrition Project (SHD-CANP, P125359); (xxxvii) TF013549: South Asia Report Card and Trend Analysis report, complementary feeding study; (xxxvii) TF017744: study on childhood malnutrition in the estate sector in Sri Lanka and one (1) published and disseminated report on the findings from the comprehensive multi-sectoral nutrition assessment and gap analysis that will inform future Government of Sri Lanka’s strategies and WB support.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Number of development partners’ country strategies with an integrated, cross sector approach to FNS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014):</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>(i) the UNICEF Maternal and Child Nutrition Security Project; (ii) the International Food Policy Research Institute 2020 Vision; (iii) the World Food Programme; (iv) the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Under-nutrition (REACH) Initiative; (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[1]; (xviii –xxviii) TF011993 Social Observatory (10) country strategy documents.</td>
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</table>
2014-2015 Reporting Year: (xxix) TF011993: MIS and Monitoring System for two FNS-focused interventions set up in Tamil Nadu; (xxx) TF012122: one (1) Policy Guidance Note completed on April 30, 2014; (xxxi) TF014546: study to generate empirical evidence on effects of food price stabilization policies on food and nutritional security, to examine the extent to which markets for food commodities are integrated (regionally and also within countries) and its effects on availability of food, and to use the empirical evidence to draw recommendations for a regional food price stabilization agenda for improved food and nutritional security; (xxxii) TF016363: support an ESW/TA that will inform the FNS dimensions of the Government of Bangladesh’s agricultural and rural development strategy and the relevant World Bank operations: implement the methodology of the current Five Year Plan (FYP, 2011-2015 period) and potentially feed into the next FYP, provide input into the food security components of the Five Year Plans and the ongoing National Food Policy Plan of Action 2008-2015, and update the knowledge on the agriculture sector on recent developments and to inform discussions on rural development policies, and consolidate stakeholder inputs towards refining the Bank’s operational strategy.

3. Number of integrated FNS country programs / operations in place

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>26</th>
<th>30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014): (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); (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: NRLF (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 Jharkhand and Odisha: Pilot Intervention Design Workshop Report; (xvii) TF014744: 3 country action plans on fisheries and nutrition linkages approaches developed and distributed to 4 regional country partners (Cambodia, India, Myanmar and Nepal); (xviii) TF014344 MOU among partner institutions including PPAF, PIDE, NRSP, Research and Development Solutions, and Social Collective, plus others).

2014-2015 Reporting Year: (xxv) TF017500: active development and dissemination of the findings and messages emerging from SAFANSI-sponsored activities done through derivative products, materials like newsletters and a website, and events across South Asia; (xxvi) TF012122: building evidence base for and designing pilot interventions to improve food and nutrition security in tribal areas in Jharkhand and Odisha, India; (xxvii) TF013868: impact evaluation to measure the effectiveness of the Nepal Hazar Din Community Action for Nutrition Project (SHD-CANP, P125359); (xxviii) TF016677: study of the effectiveness of the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach to provide insight into how group members can improve agricultural productivity, leading to improved FNS outcomes.

Pillar I: Analysis

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>(43) [1]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014): (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 ) (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) TF010149 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; (xiv) TF099422: Endline Survey Report on Bangladesh CCT Pilot; (xv) TF012676: Field innovation in public sector and civil society sector on FNS briefing benefiting from multi-sector interventions; (xvi-xviii) TF012081 Multi sectoral Nutritional Actions in Bihar; (xix - xxi) TF014744 (3) policy briefs delivered to over 1,000 GoB partners and staff.

2014-2015 Reporting Year: (xxii – xxv) TF012676: 4 learning notes created (best practice documentation); (xxvi – xxix) TF015348: four (4) best case study reports documented: NGO Plan of Action in Muttur, Sri Lanka (Viluthu), two case studies about the evidence-based benefits from Rice Banks and case study from Samts, Bhutan about the evidence-based impact of advocacy on dietary diversity; (xxx – xxxii) TF015348: three (3) gap analysis reports prepared by Tarayana Foundation, Manusher Jonno Foundation and Viluthu; (xxxiii – xxxiv) TF011993: (2) case studies related to Bihar; (5) papers related to Tamil Nadu; TF012122: case studies from April 30, 2014 [2]; TF017660: ongoing collection of results stories, detailed FNS portfolios have been created for each country and are being updated [3]; TF012081: (1) case study on the Bihar pilot; TF011848: one (1) mid-line report.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>2. Number of FNS-related Policy and Issues Briefs published and circulated by SAFANSI (at least 30% include gender-related issues)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>46</th>
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Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014): (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 Asia[3]; (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 SAFANSI brief on multi-sectoral nutrition program which experienced significant impact of nutrition over the past three decades through multi-sectoral collaboration (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 & 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; (xvii) TF010274: Review of IYCF Practice, costed strategic communications plan, Capacity building to strengthen local government and community participation; (xviii) TF010381: Gender and Nutrition in SAR Dissemination Presentation in SAR; (xix) TF011841 Policy Brief on relation between mortality and morbidity due to diarrheal diseases and sanitation coverage, December 2013; (xx) TF015348 Gap analysis reports completed and finalized in February 2014; (xxi) 6 localized nutritional studies completed as intermediate inputs to the Gap analysis reports submitted in February 2014; (xxii) TF099422 Conducted evaluation of the various processes involved in implementation of the pilot, covering targeting of beneficiaries, providing information sessions and making payments December 2013; (xxiii) TF099873: (2) Papers on targeting households which are food insecure and have malnourished children; (xxiv) TF012082: Comprehensive Nutrition Assessment and Gap Analysis and 2 policy briefs published (February 2014); (xxv) TF015520 Nutritional Impact Assessment and Evaluation (December 2013); (xxvi) TF014636 Technical Paper for Foodgrains Storage and Trade Policy Options: Tradeoffs and Implications for Food Security in India; (xxvii) TF011469 Linking Food Security and Nutrition: Nepal; (xxx-xxxxi) TF014744 Strengthening Awareness and Advocacy of the Potential of Fisheries to Improve Food and Nutrition Security in Bangladesh (2) policy briefs on pond aquaculture and wetlands management (March 2014); (xxxii) TF011848 Workshops to disseminate early results framework reached 150 attendees.

2014-2015 Reporting Year: (xxxiii - xxxvi) TF012676: four (4) innovation briefs on field innovations in public sector and civil society sector on food and nutrition security benefitting from multi-sector interventions; (xxxvii) TF012081: (1) detailed report capturing the findings from the design and incorporation of FNS interventions in the following Bank operations across multiple sectors in Bihar: the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP), the Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project (BPSP), and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Low Income States (RWSS-LIS); (xxxviii) TF015361: (1) report and know how on effective gender-aware cultural appropriate IYCF behavioral change messages developed and shared with the Ministry of Health; (xxxix) TF013556: technical inputs fed into project (P133329) outputs; (XL - XLVI) TF016363: two (2) drafts of background papers on agricultural productivity; one (1) background paper on rural non-farm drivers of growth, one (1) draft chapter on linking farm and non-farm activities’
value chain analysis based on analyzed survey data, two (2) background papers drafts on nutrition using household survey data, one (1) draft of a background paper on food security prospects

| 3. Number of major public programs tested/evaluated for impact on FNS outcomes. |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2010-2014        | 0  | 0  | 0  | 12 | 18 | 43 |

**Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014):** (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 MPDP–2 to systematically track beneficiaries of the skills intervention in Madhya Pradesh; (xiii) TF012081 Multisectoral Nutritional Actions in Bihar: SIEF-funded impact evaluation; (xiv - xviii) TF011993 Social Observatory (1) impact evaluation; (3) baselines have been complete for FNS interventions.

**2014-2015 Reporting Year:** (xix – xx) TF015520: baseline survey successfully completed; reporting mechanism on interventions has been designed; (xxi – xxxiv) TF011993: eleven (11) impact evaluations that examine how different elements of the UNICEF framework contribute to improved FNS outcomes have been designed; baseline surveys for five (5) impact evaluations are complete; Bihar Baseline Survey for targeted FNS intervention completed; (xxxviii – xxxix) TF014344: (1) survey-based analysis to test whether poor nutrition in utero and in early childhood has adverse consequences for adult life labor outcomes and evaluate 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; (1) fully integrated child panel from 1986 to 2010 completed and released on the web; (XL) TF016677: (1) follow-up survey completed; (XLI) TF011848: testing the impact of greater involvement of women in community-based health provision on child nutritional and health outcomes; (XLII) TF014636: one (1) evaluation of policy options for managing wheat price volatility; (XLIII) TF099422 Impact Assessment of Bangladesh Conditional Cash Transfer Pilot through Local Governments

| 4. Number of programming guidance notes prepared (all addressing gender issues) |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2010-2014        | 0  | 5  | 5  | 15 | 31 |

**Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014):** (i) Report of Proceedings: Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture and Water in Pakistan; (ii) Five Advances Making It Easier to Work on Results in Development: An Operational Perspective with South Asia Nutrition Examples; (iii) Nepal’s Nutrition National Plan of Action; (iv) Afghanistan’s National Nutrition Framework; (v) Addressing Nutrition Through Multisectoral Approaches – World Bank Draft ESW; (vi) TF010794 Developing a Framework for Applied Political Economy Analysis of Food and Nutrition Security Issues in South Asia; (vii) TF012082 Nutrition in Bhutan: Situational Analysis and Policy Recommendations; (viii) TF012676 Innovations in Development: Community-Run Centers Improve Nutrition for Women and Children, Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project; (ix) TF012123 Women and Civil Works Programs: Empowerment, Gender Equality and Nutrition A Review of Existing Policies and Data on RCIW, RAIDP and RSDP; (x) TF011469 Linking Food Security and Nutrition: Bangladesh; (xi) TF011469 Linking Food Security and Nutrition: Nepal; (xii) TF012122 Improving Food Security and Nutrition Status in the State of Jharkhand and Odisha: Pilot Intervention Design Workshop Report; (xiii) TF012122 EVIDENCE FROM NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ON HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE; (xiv) TF014041 Reducing Malnutrition in South Asia: The Role of Agricultural Research, Education & Extension; (xv) TF014041 ICAR’s XI Agricultural Science Congress: Roadmap on Reforming Agricultural Education; (xvi) TF014636 Inputs into the Economic Survey of India; (xvii) TF010794: Delivery of India PEA Case Study 4/30/2013; (xviii) TF013189 District Nutrition Profile Tool; (xix - xxi) TF012676: 4 learning notes created including a typology of 30 CMHN initiatives across the country. These are (i) Bringing Nutritional Security to Rural Households: Strategies and Program Design, (ii) Lessons for India from Mexico and Brazil, (iii) Mobile applications for Nutrition and (iv) Typology of 30 CMHN initiatives in India; (xxiii-xxiv) TF012081 Multisectoral Nutritional Actions in Bihar guidance notes; (xxv-xxxi) TF011993 Social Observatory (7) programming guidance notes produced.
2014-2015 Reporting Year: (xxxii – xxxiii) TF012676: 2 guidance notes for SRLMs on designing and managing community managed food security, health and nutrition initiatives (September 2014); (xxxiv – xxvii) TF015348: four (4) FNS toolkits/guidance notes developed; (xxxviii) TF012122: one (1) Policy Guidance Note completed on April 30, 2014; (xxxix – XL) TF013549: (1) study “The Need to Invest in Babies: A Global Drive for Financial Investment in Children’s Health and Development through Universalizing Interventions for Optimal Breastfeeding” and (1) qualitative study to understand barriers in the adoption and practice of appropriate complementary feeding by mothers of children under 2 years of age; (XL) TF012081: (1) program guidance note for integrating FNS concerns into Bank operations/programs in different sectors in Bihar; (XLII – XLIII) TF098873: analysis and report on targeting food insecurity and child malnutrition (with a focus on inequalities related to gender, social exclusion, poverty and geographic location) in Nepal completed

Pillar II: Advocacy

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

1. Number of high-profile senior policy makers and opinion leaders sensitized/"trained"

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| 0 | 50 | 75 | 110 | 264 | (293) [4]

Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014): (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 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: 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 356 recorded hits on the video of the session; (xiv) Pakistan: Two-day National Workshop on Regulatory Systems for Food Fortification; (xv) TF097620 South Asia Regional Knowledge Forum on Improving Infant and Young Child Nutrition, June 2012 (xvi) TF014041 ICAR IX ACS Conference 2012 there were 355 recorded hits on the video of the session; (xvii) Pakistan: Two days Workshop on Regulatory Systems for Food Fortification in the province of Punjab; (xviii) Pakistan: Two-day National Workshop on Regulatory Systems for Food Fortification.

2014-2015 Reporting Year: (CCLXV) TF012676: (1) training of trainers on development of spearhead trams (CRPs, experts and YPs); (CCLXVI) TF015348: (1) capacity building training in Muttur Division, Sri Lanka to enable their own solution building process (Viluthu); (CCLXVII) TF013549: review and updating of the 4-in-1 Training module in JYCF; (CCLXVII - CCXCIV) TF018790: 25 media professionals trained in three regional hubs, completion report prepared; (CCXCV) TF014834: initial orientation and training
on the Rapid Results approach provided to Village Development Committee (VDC) level coaches and supervisors from 15 districts, training materials developed and reports on all trainings provided to the government counterparts and the Bank team.

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<tr>
<th>Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014):</th>
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| (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 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; (ix) D-10 Working Group on Nutrition in Pakistan; (x) Pakistan national workshop on the regulatory systems for food fortification; (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) TF012122 Improving Food Security and Nutrition Status in the State of Jharkand and Odisha: Pakistan Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture and Water: Introducing Food and Nutrition Security to Government Planning; (xiv) TF012676 State Livelihood Missions; (xv) TF012081 Multisectoral Nutritional Actions in Bihar: 3 workshops; (xvi) TF013549: two (2) South Asia Regional Workshops (March 2014, December 2014); one (1) dissemination event related to the WBCi Tool to facilitate development of IYCF Action Plans in Afghanistan; (xvii) 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; (xviii) TF013189: Consultation on District nutrition profile; (xix) TF012082 Held a national level workshop in February 2014 to disseminate and discuss the comprehensive draft report; (xx) TF012081 Multisectoral Nutritional Actions in Bihar: 3 workshops; (xxi) 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; (xxii) TF012122 Improving Food Security and Nutrition Status in the State of Jharkand and Odisha: Pilot Intervention Design Workshop Report; (xxiii) TF014041 ICAR IX ACS Conference on Reforming Agricultural Education; (xxiv) TF014744 (11) regional workshop meetings arranged March 2014; (xxv) TF011848) questionnaire and data submitted and distributed via workshop December 2013.

| 2. Number of regional, national and other prominent consultations and workshops organized (addressing gender where appropriate) | 2 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 35 | 72 |

| 3. Number of advocacy events (e.g. awareness raising campaigns) carried out | 0 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 42 | (74)[5] |

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<tr>
<th>Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) IFPRI conference on Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health; (ii) 2011 World Bank Innovation Day: Business Unusual: Tackling Malnutrition in South Asia; (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 29, 2012 there were 355 recorded hits on the video of the session; (xii) Pakistan Nutrition Partners’ Group (D-10) meetings since Feb 2012; (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) TF014041 ICAR IX ACS Conference on Reforming Agricultural Education; (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) TF014041 ICAR IX ACS Conference on Reforming Agricultural Education; (xx) TF012081 Multisectoral Nutritional Actions in Bihar: 3 workshops; (xxi) 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; (xxii) TF012122 Improving Food Security and Nutrition Status in the State of Jharkand and Odisha: Pilot Intervention Design Workshop Report; (xxiii) TF014041 ICAR IX ACS Conference on Reforming Agricultural Education; (xxiv) TF014744 (11) regional workshop meetings arranged March 2014; (xxv) TF011848) questionnaire and data submitted and distributed via workshop December 2013.</td>
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**2014-2015 Reporting Year:** (XLIII – LXVII) TF014901: (25) videos were developed on nutrition-agriculture topics and shared with JEEVIKA project; (LVIII) TF014344: workshop to disseminate early results and to discuss policy relevance and next steps with government and CSOs held in December 2014; TF016677: dissemination of IE Results to Government in February 2015; (LXIX) TF015361: development of gender-sensitive and culturally-aware behavior change messages for nutrition; (LX – LXIII) TF015365: four (4) videos about stunting in Afghanistan produced and delivered to the World Bank, scheduled for dissemination through local media outlets including TV and radios; [LXXIV – TF013549: (1) The World Breastfeeding Conference (December 2014), media and advocacy events on IYCF (4 in each of the target countries), dissemination events covering 20 countries in Oceania, Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe using the grantees existing networks;

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<tr>
<th>4. Number of changes relating to FNS agenda/policies enabled/supported</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>26</th>
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**Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014):** (i) Afghanistan Action Framework; (ii) Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project; (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; (viii) TF012245 Four Pakistan Provincial Policy Notes; (ix) 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; (xxi) TF015348: One knowledge exchange conducted in March 2014; (xxi-xviii) TF012676: Community Managed Food Security and Health and Nutrition Initiatives pilots in 2 states (June 2013); xxiv - xxv) TF011993 Social Observatory (2) advocacy events carried out; (xxvi - XLII) TF014744 (16) regional, national and other prominent consultations and workshops arranged March 2014; (XLII) TF014344: workshop completed April 2014.

**2014-2015 Reporting Year: (xv – xx) TF011993 Social Observatory:** seven (7) action research projects that support the capacity of projects to identify learning needs, define an appropriate case study or quick turnaround survey, and then implement interventions based on these have been supported; (xxi – xxii) TF015361: (1) GESI Results Frameworks for agriculture sector developed; (1) GESI Results Frameworks for health and nutrition sector developed; (xxiii – xxiv) TF017744: study on childhood malnutrition in the estate sector in Sri Lanka and one (1) report on the findings from the comprehensive multi-sectoral nutrition assessment and gap analysis published and disseminated; (xxv) TF011848: (1) health facilities scorecard designed (August 2014) and implemented (October 2014), information provided to communities, facilities and providers at face-to-face meetings; (xxvi) TF016678: Nutrition Baseline Report on the effectiveness of AFSP’s agricultural initiatives on yield, income and nutritional practices, the effect of BCC on the demand for nutritious food, and program variations in BCC messaging released and presented to ministry team in Nepal.

**Pillar III: Capacity Building**

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Number of country or regional policy networks/ forums/ platforms supported (or formed) to advance the FNS agenda</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>20</th>
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**Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014):** (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; (v) TF014041 ICAR IX ACS Conference on Reforming Agricultural Education; (vi) TF011993 Social Observatory; (vii) TF010274 Support to High Level Food Security and Nutrition Steering Committee.
Secretariat, Community Behavior Change Rapid Results Initiatives Pilot, STC supporting nutrition related AAA; (viii) TF0122455: Published article in IDS Bulletin (May 2013) about the process to prepare province-specific secondary analysis of the National Nutrition Survey 2011; workshops in all four provinces; National inter-provincial workshop and dissemination workshops and events in each province; (ix) TF014834 Training of Coaches on Rapid Results Approach for Sunaula Hazar Sin Nutrition Project; (x - xx) TF014744 (11) regional workshop/sub-national meetings arranged March 2014

2014-2015 Reporting Year: (xxi – xxvi) TF012676: 6 training modules for spearhead teams and for training community institutions on community managed food security, health and nutrition initiatives; (xxvii – xxviii) TF011993: (2) community-based livelihood projects in Bihar and Tamil Nadu; (xxix) TF013549: (1) project progress report that should feed into government documents on IYFC interventions; (xxx) TF017660: ongoing portfolio and performance reviews through Completion Summary Reviews of all activities; (x) TF098873: continuation of support to the Secretariat at the National Planning Commission (NPC) in Nepal to support the implementation of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan

2. Number of South-South training/capacity building visits to re-orient and improve FNS programs (ensuring a good balance of men and women)

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<td>0</td>
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Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014): (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; (vii) TF014041 ICAR IX ACS Conference on Reforming Agricultural Education; (ix) TF017660: 6 training modules for spearhead teams and for training community institutions on community managed food security, health and nutrition initiatives; (vii) TF011993 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; (xi) TF010794: Workshop for the Dissemination of Political Economy Analysis (4/30/2013); (xii) TF012676: 82 pilots commenced in at least 50 villages – Community Managed Food Security and Health and Nutrition Initiatives in two states; (xiii) TF013549: (1) project progress report that should feed into government documents on IYFC interventions; (xiv) TF017660: ongoing portfolio and performance reviews through Completion Summary Reviews of all activities; (xv) TF014744: training/capacity building visits to re-orient and improve FNS programs; (xvi) TF014744 field trip arranged March 2014.

2014-2015 Reporting Year: (xxi – xx) TF015348: five (5) knowledge exchanges so that participating partner organizations receive training and gain exposure to other partners’ efforts; (xxi – xxii) TF017660: participation in three (3) important partnership meetings that have been instrumental in sustaining the momentum in the partnerships for improved FNS in a coordinated manner: in Oxford, London (September 5-10, 2014), in Bangkok, Thailand (March 4-6, 2015) and in Brussels (January 14 and 15, 2015); (xxiv) TF011993: (2) community based livelihood projects in Bihar and Tamil Nadu; (xxv) 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; (xxvi) TF014744 (11) regional workshop/sub-national meetings arranged March 2014.

3. Number of service delivery mechanisms analyzed and identified for up-scaling

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 2 | 9 | 11 |

Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014): (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; (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; (viii) TF014041 National Agricultural Education Project proposal submitted to WB for support to reform the Agricultural Education System; (ix-x) TF011993 Social Observatory (2) mechanisms analyzed for scaling-up; (xi-xii) TF014901 Agricultural Extension and Nutrition through ICTs (2) extensionists surveyed in 2 locations; (xiii) TF012123 Evaluating the Nutritional Impacts of FNS in Nepal- completed evaluation May 2013.

2014-2015 Reporting Year: (xiv – XCV) TF012676: 82 pilots commenced in at least 50 villages – Community Managed Food Security and Health and Nutrition Initiatives in two states; (XCVI) TF013549: (1) document on scaling up of IYCF Interventions in SAR; (XCVII – XCI) TF014901: (3) analyses of curriculum of three SAUs and a proposal for incorporation of nutrition dimension into the rural advisory (extension) services.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Number of community-level alliances for promoting FNS outcomes supported</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>31</th>
<th>37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Previous Reporting Years (2010-2014):** (i) 14 Grantees of the SAR Development Marketplace on Nutrition; (ii) Development Partner nutrition working group (D-10) in Pakistan; (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; (xx-xxii) TF012081 Multisectoral Nutritional Actions in Bihar; (xxiii-xxx) TF011993 Social Observatory (8) trainings via alliances completed as of December 2013; (xxxi) TF014344 created alliance with community organizations April 2014.

**2014-2015 Reporting Year:** (xxxii) TF017273: Links established with regional and international FNS programs for learning and advocacy; (xxxiii – xxxv) TF015348: three (3) partnerships established with relevant public institutions; (xxxvi – xxxvii) TF011993: Social Observatory Advisory Committees created in Bihar and Tamil Nadu.

[1] Estimate. Final number will be provided based on TTL’s feedback.
[2] Actual number of case studies produced is expected from the TTL of TF012122
[3] Actual number of results stories and detailed FNS portfolios created and updated by March 31, 2014 is expected from the TTL.
[4] Estimate. Final value will be provided based on TF014834 TTL’s inputs on the exact number of Village Development Committee (VDC) level coaches and supervisors trained and the number of reports provided to the government counterparts and the Bank team.
[5] Estimate. Final value will be provided based on TF013549 TTL’s inputs on the exact number of media and advocacy events on IYCF (4 in each of the target countries) and dissemination events covering 20 countries in Oceania, Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe using the grantees existing networks.
APPENDIX 4: Results and Monitoring Framework for SAFANSII

At the time of this Annual Report’s submission, the SAFANSII results framework is still in draft form and has yet to be finalized and approved. The latest version is below.

Development Objective:

**To improve food and nutrition security for individuals and communities in South Asia, especially among the poorer disadvantaged section of society in South Asia with particular focus on women of reproductive age and their children, especially those under two years of age**

Part 1 – Outcome Results and Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Results</th>
<th>Outcome Indicators</th>
<th>Example of consolidated deliverables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased opportunity for improved nutritional status in target populations(^1) and communities in SAR countries</td>
<td>- Number of targeted beneficiaries reached through program support, disaggregated by gender</td>
<td>Information available under individual grants on the numbers and target groups reached through various interventions. All information will be gender disaggregated to the extent possible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Improved regional\(^2\), national and sub-national capacities (human and institutional) of SAR governments to implement actions at scale for FNS | - Number of policies and/or programs that specifically include analysis (disaggregated by gender where relevant and possible), indicators and targets at national and/or sub-national levels  
- Governments who make use of available evidence in policy making, program design and implementation | Information available under individual grants on the policies and programs that are informed by analysis and implement actions on FNS |
| Increased partnerships between SAR governments and development partners for promoting and supporting FNS actions at regional, national and sub-national levels | - Number of partnerships that focus on FNS issues at regional, national and/or sub-national levels | Information available under individual grants on the objectives and advocacy action platforms or groups created at various levels |

\(^1\) Target population of adolescent girls, nursing and pregnant women and children under five years.  
\(^2\) Regional may include two or more countries or all SAR countries.
## Part 2 – Intermediary Results and Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediary Results</th>
<th>Output Indicators(^3)</th>
<th>Examples of activities/deliverables(^4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Pillar I – Improved Evidence and Analysis:** creating evidence and analysis on effective FNS interventions | Improved evidence and analysis available on the effects of interventions on FNS outcomes in South Asia region (SAR)  
- Number of knowledge products (KP) used by practitioners and other stakeholders in informing the design of FNS related interventions at national and sub-national levels | Number of studies and other knowledge products (KP\(^5\)) published and disseminated | - Research and analysis activities to generate KPs for various SAR countries at national and sub-national levels  
- Regional and nation level KP dissemination events  
- Target user survey conducted to ascertain use of KPs |

| **Pillar II – Enhanced Advocacy and Awareness:** increasing support and awareness of FNS-related challenges for decision makers who control government resources | Improved awareness of FNS-related challenges and demonstrated action among decision makers in SAR  
- Number of FNS-related advocacy interventions/policy issues adopted by decision makers | Number of FNS related issues that were developed and advocated to policy and decision makers  
Number of effective advocacy platforms/networks/groups\(^6\) established | - Political economy analysis (PEA) of incentives and constraints affecting stakeholders (no. of reports/diagnostic papers)  
- Projects with approved engagement strategies for stakeholders at regional, national, and sub-national levels  
- Tracking tool to measure difference between expected and actual coverage rates for advocacy and awareness products  
- Establishment of groups/networks consisting of 3 or more organizations with affiliation and membership for providing technical and policy advice |

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\(^3\) All outputs will include gender disaggregated information as relevant.

\(^4\) These are indicative examples of the kind of activities/deliverables that may be financed through SAFANSI. The exact activities/deliverables will be specified under individual grants and therefore cannot be predicted upfront. The examples are provided to supplement the information requirements for financing partners and Bank management.

\(^5\) Knowledge products (KP) refers to all products that contain information and analysis related to the subject. The KP for FNS KP may include empirical research, reports and studies, findings from scientific trials on specific FNS issues, impact evaluations of projects and programs, policy and issue briefs, guidance notes of effective management of FNS issues, etc. All KPs are subject to Bank review guidelines including peer reviewing for quality control and decision review before dissemination and public disclosure. All approved KPs will be available on SAFANSI website.

\(^6\) These may include donors, civil society organizations, research and academia, and non-governmental organizations, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediary Results</th>
<th>Output Indicators</th>
<th>Examples of activities/deliverables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar III – Wider and Stronger Systems and Capacity:</strong> strengthening regional and in-country policy and programming systems and capacity to achieve FNS outcomes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthened regional and in-country policy and programming capacity in relevant areas to achieve FNS outcomes - Number of countries with national and/or sub-national specific policies/plans/strategic frameworks and corresponding budget allocations for implementation of FNS programs</td>
<td>Number of countries with national and/or sub-national effective FNS monitoring and evaluation systems⁷ Number of countries with national and/or sub-national FNS programs for specific target groups⁸ Number of government officials trained for effective FNS program development and delivery Number of target group participants trained in behaviour change for FNS outcomes</td>
<td>- Establishment of management information systems for monitoring country performance on FNS issues - Development of FNS specific policy/plan/framework documents at national and/or sub-national levels - Training of government officials on effective program management, development and delivery of FNS issues - Training programs for target groups on behavior change for FNS outcomes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Pillar IV – Fostering Innovation:** Fostering innovations on the ground that can demonstrate activities suitable for scaling up interventions | | |
| Improved implementation approaches with community and target group participation available at SAR and country levels to achieve improved FNS status - Number of new concepts / technologies / approaches adopted for replication and/or scaling up - Policy and issue briefs incorporating results and lessons from the pilot projects, technologies/interventions | Number of new concepts / technologies / approaches that are tested with target groups. | - Pilot projects for testing new concepts and cross-sector linkages for addressing FNS issues - Technologies/interventions developed for community adoption of improved FNS practices - Awareness raising and advocacy programs that build on the lessons from interventions with community and target groups |

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⁷ These could include specific tools and indices to measure FNS results.
⁸ Including (but not limited to) women, girls, mothers, and children under the age of 5 years, etc.
APPENDIX 5: SAFANSI Phase I Dashboard

Total SAFANSI Phase I Funding per Recepient Country (USD)

- Afghanistan: 100,000.00
- Bangladesh: 912,882.57
- India: 3,761,178.12
- Nepal: 1,605,616.08
- Pakistan: 833,672.00
- Sri Lanka: 900,000.00
- South Asia: 2,830,804.65

Distribution of total SAFANSI Phase I funding per country (USD)

- Afghanistan: 1%
- Bangladesh: 26%
- India: 34%
- Nepal: 8%
- Pakistan: 8%
- Sri Lanka: 15%
- South Asia: 8%
Number of projects under SAFANSI I FY 2014-2015 per country

- **Active projects**
- **Closed projects**

- **Afghanistan**
  - Active: 1
  - Closed: 0

- **Bangladesh**
  - Active: 2
  - Closed: 1

- **India**
  - Active: 4
  - Closed: 2

- **Nepal**
  - Active: 4
  - Closed: 2

- **Pakistan**
  - Active: 2
  - Closed: 0

- **Sri Lanka**
  - Active: 2
  - Closed: 0

- **South Asia**
  - Active: 8
  - Closed: 1

SAFANSI Phase I funding for FY 2014 - 2015 per country projects (USD)

- **Funding for currently active projects**
- **Funding for projects closed in 2014-15**

- **Afghanistan**
  - Active: 100,000.00
  - Closed: 0

- **Bangladesh**
  - Active: 765,680.00
  - Closed: 147,202.57

- **India**
  - Active: 2,950,000.00
  - Closed: 811,178.12

- **Nepal**
  - Active: 1,360,000.00
  - Closed: 245,616.08

- **Pakistan**
  - Active: 833,672.00
  - Closed: 0

- **Sri Lanka**
  - Active: 900,000.00
  - Closed: 0

- **South Asia**
  - Active: 2,813,550.00
  - Closed: 17,254.65
Disbursement by 03/31/2015
(% of total funding per recipient country)

Number of Grants per Managing Unit
Distribution of SAFANSI Phase I Funding by Managing Units (% of total funding)
### APPENDIX 6: Publications and Media

#### SAFANSI Publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAFANSI: The south Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition Security</td>
<td>10/10/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Results Brief)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal’s Scaling-up Nutrition Initiative Technical Assistance (SUNITA)</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition Security</td>
<td>10/10/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Results Brief)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Positive Nutrition Behavior in Bihar, India</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition Security</td>
<td>10/10/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Results Brief)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security and Nutrition in Tribal Areas</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition Security</td>
<td>10/10/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Results Brief)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanjeevi: An Enterprising Solution for Food and Nutrition in Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition</td>
<td>10/10/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence from Pakistan: Child Nutritional Outcomes and Community-based Health Service Provision (Results Brief)</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition Security</td>
<td>10/15/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Dish Meal of South Asia (Cook Book)</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition Security</td>
<td>03/15/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business, Enterprise and Employment Support (BEES) for Women in South Asia Overview Report - TBC</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Entrepreneurism, employment.</td>
<td>04/25/2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAFANSI Multimedia

- SAFANSI External Website
- SAFANSI Guidelines for Task Team Leaders (Internal Webpage)
- Food for Thought: Incorporating SAFANSI into Different Sectors (Web Feature Story)