Sindh- A case study

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GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

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SAARC Countries - A Comparison of Stunting

Source: UNICEF Stop Stunting, South Asia, Progress Report, 2016
Nutrition Status in Pakistan and Sindh

- Chronic Malnutrition: 44% (Pakistan 2011), 49.80% (Sindh 2011)
- Acute Malnutrition: 15% (Pakistan 2011), 17.50% (Sindh 2011)
- Anaemia: 62% (Pakistan 2011), 71% (Sindh 2011)
- Vit-A Deficiency: 54% (Pakistan 2011), 53% (Sindh 2011)
- Vit-D Deficiency: 40% (Pakistan 2011), 43% (Sindh 2011)
- Zinc Deficiency: 37% (Pakistan 2011), 39% (Sindh 2011)
NNS Survey – Key findings

- 35% deaths under 5 years
- 72% houses food insecure
- 28% severely food insecure
- 32% population have access to piped water
- Hidden Hunger /Micronutrient Deficiency
Malnutrition Status in Different Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Malnutrition Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>52.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>49.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>AJK</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NNS 2011
MICS 2014 – Key Findings

• Acute Malnutrition /wasting 15.4 %

• Chronic Malnutrition/stunting 48 %

• Underweight 42%
  (4 out of ten children)

• Early Initiation of Breastfeeding 20.7%

• Most challenging districts 07
  (Out of 29 districts)
In Sindh, 1 in 2 children suffers from stunting
(the irreversible outcome of chronic nutritional deficiency)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Stunting Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karachi Central</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi East</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi Malir</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi South</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi West</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naushahro Feroze</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tando Allahyar</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukkur</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khairpur</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larkana</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghotki</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanghar</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamshoro</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matiari</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaheed Benazirabad</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mirpurkhas</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suajawal</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikarpur</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadu</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tando Muhammad Khan</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamber Shahdadkot</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tharparkar</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobabad</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kashmore</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umerkot</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badin</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Sindh = 48%
With the support of World Bank a multi sectoral approach was adopted to prepare an Accelerated Action Plan at an estimated cost of US$ 525 million
Goals

- To reduce stunting at rate of 1.5% /year
- Projects will target 23 districts on priority
- Target Population
  - Pregnant & lactating Women
  - Adolescent Girls
  - Children 0-59 months (under 5 years)
- Above all, 1000 days opportunity (from conception to child second birthday)
- Identified indicators to be met within result framework
Major Interventions

- Nutrition Support Program - WB
- Accelerated Action plan for Nutrition - WB
- UN Maternal and Child Nutrition Stunting Reduction Program, Sindh – USAID, UNICEF
- Improved Nutrition in Sindh - EU
- Prevention of Stunting - WFP
- Saaf Suthro Sindh- WASH -WB
- Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture - WB
Objectives

- Improve accessibility and coverage of health services
- Addressing Food Security to vulnerable population
- Improve and strengthen BCC
- Direct food supplement
- Encourage consumption of diversified food
- ODF and hygiene
- Introduction of CCTs to support nutrition programs
ACHIEVEMENTS

- Nutrition Policy guidelines 2012
- Steering Committee formed in 2012
- Sindh Inter-Sectoral Strategy 2013
- Nutrition Section established in P&D, 2015
- SUN Secretariat established in Nutrition Section in P&D Sindh, 2016
- Task Force established in 2017
Stakeholders

- Health
- Local Government
- Social Welfare
- Education
- Agriculture
- Population Welfare

Planning & Development
Finance
Institutional Arrangement

Policy Oversight
- Task force formed on 12th January 2017, chaired by Minister for Planning & Development

Program Oversight
- Provincial Nutrition Steering Committee, headed by Chairman, P&D Board meeting Bi-annually

Program Implementation
- Program Units in Provincial Line Departments

Coordination
- District / Taluka Coordination Committees
Government’s Response

• Complete political ownership

• Commitment from Government

• Resource availability

• Resolve to achieve the targets
What is needed!

- Institutional capacity to implement program
- Integrating and synergizing the efforts
- Aligning design of programs to achieve single objective
- Evidence based research to support programs in short and medium term
- Continuous partners’ and government coordination
THANK YOU