



PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION IN SINDH (PINS ER-3)

In support of the Accelerated Action Plan, Government of Sindh

First Interim Narrative Report (15th February 2018 to 28th February 2019)

PINS is funded by the European Union

CONSEIL SANTÉ



Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh – RSPN Component

First Interim Narrative Report

(15th February 2018 – 28th February 2019)

Submitted to:

European Union Delegation to Pakistan

Submitted by:

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Acronyms

AAP	Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition in Sindh
ACF	Action Against Hunger
AE	Agriculture Entrepreneurs
AFS	Agriculture and Food Security
AO	Agriculture Officer
BRACE	Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme
CDD	Community Driven Development
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CM	Chief Minister
CNO	Community Nutrition Officer
CO	Community Organisation
COO	Chief Operating Officer
CPE	Community Poultry Entrepreneur
CRP	Community Resource Person
CLEW	Community Livestock Extension Worker
C4ED	Centre for Evaluation and Development
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DPO	District Project Officer
DRM	Detailed Results Matrix
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ER	Expected Results
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFS	Farmer Field School
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GHD	Global Handwashing Day
GoS	Government of Sindh
HH	Household
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILTS	Improved Land Tenancy in Sindh
KII	Key Informant Interview
LSO	Local Support Organisation

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoV	Means of Verification
MWRA	Married Women of Reproductive Age
NARC	National Agricultural Research Centre
NIA	Nuclear Institute for Agriculture
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PDD	Planning and Development Department
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
PINS	Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh
PIU	Programme Implementation Unit
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PM	Programme Manager
PMM	Project Monitoring Matrix
PMU	Programme Management Unit
SACOSAN	South Asian Conference on Sanitation
SBCC	Social and Behaviour Change Communication
SUCCESS	Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
RSPs	Rural Support Programmes
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
UC	Union Council
PPRP	People's Poverty Reduction Programme
UCBPRP	Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VAP	Village Action Plan
VDP	Village Development Plan
VO	Village Organisation
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Description

This document outlines the progress made by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) during the period spanning from February 15, 2018 to February 28, 2019, to implement the European Union-funded “Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh” (PINS) ER-3 (Nutrition Sensitive Component).

Section 1 gives a summary of the Programme. Section 2 starts with an executive summary, reviews progress on activities and key achievements to date and presents work plan for the year-II. Section 3 highlights the relationships between beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other cooperation. Section 4 reports on whether the visibility of the EU contribution is being ensured in the Programme.

1.1	Name of the Coordinator of the grant contract	Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)
1.2	Name and title of the contact person	Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay, Chief Operating Officer, RSPN
1.3	Name of beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the Action:	Beneficiaries: Action Against Hunger (ACF), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO), Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP)
1.4	Title of the Action:	Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS)-Nutrition Sensitive Component (ER-3)
1.5	Contract number:	ACA/2018/395-053
1.6	Start date and end date of the reporting period:	15 February 2018- 28 February 2019
1.7	Target country(ies) or region(s):	Pakistan, Sindh. The programme is being implemented in ten districts of Sindh (Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, Tando Muhammad Khan, Tando Allahyar, Sujawal, Thatta, Larkana, Qambar Shahdadkot and Shikarpur)
1.8	Final beneficiaries and/or target groups ¹ (if different) (including numbers of women and men):	Target Groups: PINS ER-3 partner RSPs (NRSP, SRSO, TRDP), Community institutions (COs, VOs and LSOs) fostered under SUCCESS and UCBPRP/PPRP programmes Government of Sindh’s Departments involved in implementation of AAP EU’s partners engaged in implementation of other components of PINS (ER-1 and ER-2) and other partners engaged in implementation of agriculture related projects (FAO) Final Beneficiaries: The final beneficiaries of this action from 50% of rural Union Councils from ten target districts include 380,870 Married Women of Reproductive Age (MWRA) including annual number of 86,131 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and 395,322 under five-year-old children from organised 390,636 rural household (HH).
1.9	Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7):	N/A

¹ “Target groups” are the groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the Project Purpose level, and “final beneficiaries” are those who will benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

2. Assessment of Implementation of Action Activities

2.1 Executive summary of the Action

The Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS ER-3) was formally launched by the European Union Delegation to Pakistan and the Government of Sindh's Planning and Development Department (PDD) on 30th January, 2018 at Karachi. The Chief Minister of Sindh, Mr. Murad Ali Shah, was the Chief Guest at the launching ceremony. The agreement for the PINS ER-3 between EU and RSPN was also signed at the launching ceremony.

After the signing of the agreement, the Programme inception phase began. During the inception phase, RSPN signed its sub-agreements with its partners: Action Against Hunger (ACF) as its technical partner and National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) as its implementing partners. It also established its Programme Management Unit (PMU) in Karachi and successfully recruited all full time positions which included an Agriculture Coordinator from ACF. Partner RSPs set up their Project Implementation Units (PIU) within their existing SUCCESS Programme district offices with the exception of Shikarpur and Thatta where new offices were established. A team of 173 full-time staff was hired across the PINS ER-3 component and RSPN conducted a series of orientations focusing on project objectives, targets and standardizing implementation. Through these orientations and a training workshop on maximising the impact of WASH and agriculture on nutrition, RSPN emphasised on enhancing staff's technical knowledge on nutrition-sensitive interventions. Keeping in mind that the Programme is built on the community outreach created under the SUCCESS and UCBPRP/PPRP Programmes, workshops were also conducted across programme districts to ensure synergy between PINS ER-3, SUCCESS and UCBPRP/PPRP Programmes in their respective districts.

To ensure standardized implementation across target districts, RSPN worked on developing the Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) in consultation with partner RSPs and the Government of Sindh (GoS) Departments involved in the Accelerated Action for the Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition (AAP). PIM was finalised in September 2018. Similarly, the Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) toolkit was also developed during the inception phase, in consultation with the partner RSPs and AAP. This was sent for approval to AAP and finalised in August 2018. This SBCC toolkit used now by both PINS ER-3 and AAP for raising community awareness activities by Community Resource Persons (CRPs). A food system mapping study was also conducted during the inception phase, and its findings were shared with the Government of Sindh and development partners in a dissemination event in January 2019. A key highlight of the Programme's first year was signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC) to seek technical assistance while implementing agriculture-related interventions. This was initiated in June 2018, with the MoU coming to fruition in February 2019.

Field-level implementation of WASH activities was carried out parallel to the finalization of key documents (PIM and SBCC toolkit), starting with training of field-level project staff. During the first year, implementation was carried across 92 Local Support Organisations (LSOs) and 561 villages/Village Organisations (VOs), commencing with sessions with LSOs to orient them on their roles in this fight to reduce malnutrition and stunting. These LSOs, in consultation with VOs, took on board 1,171 CRPs (584 females and 587 males) who were trained by project staff to implement WASH activities in their catchment areas. These CRPs started off with collecting household data on WASH which was analysed to reveal that of the 112,110 households surveyed, 62% do not have latrines and that they defecate in the open. Also, only 13% of households used any method of water treatment, while only 52% households practiced handwashing with soap. Using this data, CRPs and VOs developed their action plans to achieve open defecation free status and to effectively promote positive hygiene practices focusing on handwashing and water treatment. CRPs also conducted community-led total sanitation triggering and community awareness sessions which has resulted in the community

gradually adopting better practices. This has also culminated in 1,373 poor households investing in constructing latrines for personal use. This number is expected to rise as the Programme progresses forward.

Equal attention was also paid to address water quality issues. Project engineers and staff from the GoS' Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) were trained on water testing and monitoring quality. This was trickled down to training LSOs on mapping communal water sources used for drinking water. This mapping revealed that in the villages intervened, there are 1,386 communal water sources which include 1,314 hand-pumps, 28 ponds, 20 wells, 14 water supply schemes and 9 motor pumps. Due to a delay in the procurement of water testing equipment and reagents, communal water source testing was delayed and will now be carried out at the start of the programme's second year. This will also lay the foundation for other activities that include chlorination, hand-pump installation, rehabilitation of existing water supply schemes and developing alternate water solutions in high-arsenic concentration areas.

Agriculture and Food Security (AFS) interventions were also initiated in the same number of villages as mentioned above. This commenced with a Training of Trainers (ToT) to develop a cadre of 58 Master Trainers (42 project staff and 10 Agriculture Officers from the Sindh Government) on the basics of kitchen gardening and livestock and poultry management. This was facilitated by NARC, Islamabad. A total of 1189 (of which 595 were women) Agriculture Entrepreneurs (AEs) were identified and recruited by LSOs and trained by the Master Trainers to establish Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and kitchen gardens. A VO-level FFS was established across each of the 561 VOs where AEs carry out regular sessions at the FFS' demonstration plot. To date, 11,696 poor households have been oriented on kitchen gardening at these demonstration plots. However, due to a delay in the procurement of seeds, these households have yet to receive any seed from RSPs. To remedy this, seeds were purchased from their core funds and as a result, 633 poor households have set up their own kitchen gardens where they are growing vegetables organically. Moringa tree was also promoted as a nutritional supplement across these communities prompting them to plant 9,268 Moringa trees. Harvest Plus and NARC were also partnered with to introduce zinc-fortified wheat through 10 demonstration plots. In addition, 70 plots on climate-smart wheat production technology were established with visits for small farmers to them to encourage adoption. Similarly, 13,487 small farmers were oriented on climate-smart wheat production technology, of which 4,413 were also given financial assistance to purchase recommended drought-resistant wheat varieties and to meet the cost of drill sowing.

Other initiatives have also been taken to promote food diversity. 1,565 poor households (0 – 11 PSC) with pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 have received grants to purchase goats. To date 1,319 of the women have purchased goats with the rest in process. Follow-up visits will be carried out quarterly to emphasize on feeding the milk from these animals to target beneficiaries within these households. 193 Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs) have also been trained through an intensive two-month long course at the GoS's Research and Training Institute to provide services to the communities under the Programme. Similarly, 2,791 Community Poultry Entrepreneurs (CPEs) have been trained on poultry management of which 2,577 have received inputs (cockerel, feeder, drinker and feeder and 347 have been given an additional grant to construct a demo cage for other CPEs to follow suit. These CPEs are actively selling birds and eggs locally. Their performance will be tracked from the next quarter onward. For fisheries, Master Trainers have been trained who will begin training fish farmers and community workers on managing the community-level fish ponds.

With regards to communication and visibility (C&V), RSPN submitted its component-specific C&V work plan, revised with recommendations to both EU and ER-1 for approval. In addition, RSPN has coordinated with the other two components to develop a monthly bulletin from November 2018 onward called *The PINS Pulse*. RSPN also trained 104 journalists across the ten target districts to highlight nutrition-related issues in the local media

and how PINS ER-3 is helping overcome them. Support for documentation of case-studies and videos has also been extended by the communications team to consultants hired by EU. RSPN is awaiting approval on its C&V plan, after which activities within will be carried out as per schedule.

Monitoring and evaluation-related (M&E) activities were particularly focused on during the first year. RSPN engaged the Centre for Evaluation and Development (C4ED), Germany that will provide technical support on the M&E component. With C4ED's support, the Programme's M&E framework was finalised on which relevant staff has been oriented on. The collaboration with C4ED was also pivotal in developing the baseline survey's design, methodology and midterm and end-line evaluation. The survey has been initiated through a third party firm, who has so far completed data collection and is working on finalising and reporting the findings. The M&E team also developed a variety of observation and reporting tools that have been included in the PIM and finalised the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), training M&E staff across the component on its usage and tracking. The Programme's Management Information System (MIS) has also been developed and tested, with field teams actively entering data for it to be available within the next quarter. RSPN also ensured that implementation was carried out as per the PIM through frequent visits to target areas, providing guidance where necessary and conducting the requisite follow-up procedures. Visits have also been conducted to validate data reported by partner RSPs and sharing their observations with relevant staff members to take corrective measures, wherever necessary. RSPN has also led quarterly review meetings with key project staff, highlighting critical observations and devising the steps towards improving implementation and data quality.

Through the Programme's first year, RSPN maintained close coordination with the AAP Secretariat, the District Coordination Committee for Nutrition (DCCN), PINS and other relevant development partners, both through hosting and participating in meetings, highlighting the component's progress.. RSPN also incorporated the feedback received during these forums to further improve its implementation while extending support to both PINS ER-1 and PINS ER-2 components, especially in arranging meetings with key government officials in Programme districts and orienting them on working with community institutions for its outreach component respectively.

2.2 Outcomes, Expected Results and associated Activities

Progress against outcome indicators: Following are the outcome indicators of the Programme:

Indicator1: Percentage increase of expenditure dedicated to a minimum of four food groups (outside staples) by target households

Indicator 2: Percentage of women, age 15-49 years from targeted population, who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups of Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women

Indicator 3: Percentage of children (age 6-23 months) that consume a minimum acceptable diet

Indicator 4: Percentage decrease in incidence of diarrhoea in U-5 children in Programme target areas

Progress against these indicators can be measured through surveys. The baseline survey of this project has been conducted and its data is being analysed. Log-frame values at base will be updated once the result of baseline is available. RSPN will conduct a midterm survey of the Programme at end of second year and will share the progress against the set indicators mentioned above in the third interim report. RSPN will also conduct the final end-line survey in the last quarter of the Programme's implementation and will share the progress in the project completion report.

Start-up Activities

1: Decision about distribution of areas between PINS ER-3 and AAP: To design the PINS ER-3 component and to ensure its alignment with AAP's Nutrition-sensitive interventions, RSPN conducted a series of meetings with the AAP Secretariat. In one of these meetings, the then Coordinator to the Chief Minister on Nutrition pointed

out that funding allotted to RSPN implementing the nutrition-sensitive interventions under PINS will not be enough to fully cover the target districts. Hence, it was suggested to distribute the areas between RSPN and AAP for the implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions. Later on in a meeting held on February 13, 2018 at the AAP Secretariat, it was decided that RSPN will cover 50% of the rural union councils of ten target districts while the remaining 50% would be covered under AAP. The notification from Government of Sindh about the allocation of tehsils and union councils to RSPN for PINS ER-3 is available on the RSPN website at ([MoV-1](#)).

2: Launch ceremony of PINS:

The European Union Delegation to Pakistan, the Government of Sindh and RSPN launched the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh on 30 January, 2018 in Karachi. The ceremony was attended by His Excellency, the Ambassador of the EU to Pakistan, Mr. Jean Francois Cautain, Chief Minister of Sindh, Mr. Murad Ali Shah, Chairman of the Sindh Planning and Development Board, Mr. Muhammed Waseem, Mir Husain Ali, Coordinator to the Chief Minister on Nutrition, Mir Hazar Khan Bajarani (Late), the Provincial Minister for Planning and Development and other GoS and EU officials.

Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, Chairman, RSPN, along with Ms. Shandana Khan, CEO, RSPN also attended the launch ceremony with representatives of RSPs and civil society organisations. Before signing the contract, Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan extended his gratitude to both the EU and GoS. He also stressed that for any intervention to have a long-lasting impact, organised communities must be engaged, as they are the crucial drivers of change and can provide the best chance of achieving the expected results. During this ceremony, EU signed its agreement with RSPN for the implementation of PINS' nutrition-sensitive component. A detailed report of the launch ceremony is available on the RSPN website at ([MoV-2](#)).

3: Signing of sub-agreement with technical partner and implementing partners

RSPN signed its sub-agreement with technical partner Action Against Hunger (ACF) on 15 February, 2018. As per this agreement, ACF is providing technical support to RSPN on Agriculture and Food Security-related interventions. RSPN also signed agreements with implementing partners National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP). NRSP will oversee the component's implementation across five districts (Thatta, Sujawal, Tando Allah Yar, Matiari and Tando Muahmmad Khan), SRSO in three districts (Shikarpur, Larkana and Qambar Shahdadkot) and TRDP in two districts (Dadu and Jamshoro) of Sindh.

4: Hiring of PINS staff at RSPN and implementing partners

The hiring of PINS staff by RSPN and its partners (ACF, NRSP, SRSO and TRDP) has been completed. In total, 173 full time staff members have been inducted in the Programme with an addition of 15 drivers that was approved later on. The hired PINS staff include 21 staff members from RSPN, 1 from ACF, 66 from NRSP, 48 from SRSO and 37 from TRDP. The partner-wise list of staff, their designation and their duty station is available at ([MoV-3a](#)).

5: Orientation of RSPN's project staff on project implementation methodology and procurement procedures, HR, financial management and compliance to EU guidelines

The RSPN Programme Management Unit (PMU) was set up in Karachi in February 2018. After completing the hiring process, RSPN organised an orientation workshop for staff at the PMU, Project Managers from partner RSPs and technical partner. This orientation was held on the 27th and 28th of February 2018 in Karachi and was attended by 38 key programme officials from RSPN and implementing partners. From AAP, the Coordinator to Chief Minister on Nutrition, Programme Manager, AAP and heads of AAP implementing departments also participated in this orientation. This event helped the participants get acquainted with the overall situation of

nutrition in the country and particularly, Sindh. Also discussed was the Accelerated Action Plan, the approach behind PINS and its implementation strategy and the coordination mechanism between AAP and PINS. This orientation also helped the participants understand their job description and they also learned how community institutions fostered under the EU-supported SUCCESS Programme and the GoS supported UCBPRP/PPRP Programme for the PINS ER-3 component implementation. This orientation also helped participants in understanding the monitoring process of the Programme, RSPN's HR and gender policy, financial management and compliance to the requisite EU guidelines. The detailed report of this orientation event is available on the RSPN website at ([MoV-3b](#)).

6: Orientation Workshops for project staff of Implementing partners

The orientation workshops for implementing partners' project staff were organised in two phases. In the first phase, RSPN organised a workshop for 39 key RSP staff including Project Managers, District Project Officers (DPOs), Finance Officers and M&E officers in Karachi on the 23rd and 24th of April 2018. The detailed report of this orientation workshop is available on the RSPN website at ([MoV-4](#)). In the second phase, RSPN organised a series of orientation events from the 24th to the 27th of May 2018 at RSPs programme implementation units.

These events were attended by the RSPs field-level staff that included Agriculture and Food Security Officers, WASH Officers, Field Engineers, Community Nutrition Officers, M&E staff and MIS assistants. The detailed report of these orientation workshops is available on the RSPN website at ([MoV-5](#)). As a result of these workshops, participants learned about the AAP and PINS, its interventions, expected results and targets and C&V activities. Participants were also informed of RSPN's role as well of the implementing partners and why coordination between them all was imperative. They were also briefed on their roles and responsibilities and how they were to coordinate between with the SUCCESS and PPRP teams as well as forming crucial linkages with AAP's implementing departments and other PINS partners at district-level. These workshops also helped them understand the monitoring process and reporting requirements of the project activities.

7: Food system mapping in target districts

A study on food system mapping focusing on three staple crops (Wheat, Rice and Potato) across Programme target areas of PINS was undertaken by ACF in year one. The findings and recommendations from this research, were shared with representatives of the Agriculture Department GoS, PINS partners, UN agencies and civil society organizations on 30th January, 2019 in Karachi. The study focuses on identifying traditional market hubs across 10 target districts of Sindh where PINS is being implemented, identifying the supply and demand pathways in food value chains of the selected food groups to and out of the markets and identifying gaps and challenges that impact access of poorer households to selected foods. The study assessed the food system and community characteristics using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. The research study used mixed methodologies for data collection including desk review, survey of the consumer at sale point, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs). Findings of this study were also included in the Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Toolkit and Programme Implementation Manual (PIM). The report of the study is available on RSPN website at ([MoV-6](#)).

8: Development of PINS (ER-3) Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) to provide guidance for field teams of partner RSPs in implementing WASH and AFS activities

Both PINS and AAP have a number of nutrition-sensitive interventions to be implemented by engaging the organised communities. There was need to develop the Programme Implementation Manual to provide guidance to partner RSPs and AAP Departments to ensure standardized implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions. The PIM's process of development was initiated in March 2018 with desk review of existing manuals developed by RSPN and RSPs. RSPN also consulted with the concerned implementing departments of AAP and conducted meetings with FAO and NARC to include their feedback in different sections of the manual.

RSPN's team worked on this manual and the first draft was shared with implementing partners (ACF, NRSP, TRDP and SRSO) during a workshop in Karachi and their feedback duly incorporated. The final version of this manual was shared with implementing partners and as per their suggestion, the document was first tested in the field after which the manual was finalised. This final document is a product of consultations held over a period of 7 months from March to September 2018. The PIM has been published and is available on the RSPN website at ([MoV-7](#)). Printed copies of the PIM have been provided for all field staff of RSPs and has also been shared with AAP. This manual provides a brief back ground of PINS and detailed information on how to work with community institutions to effectively implement WASH and AFS-related interventions, providing the necessary recording formats and reporting tools.

9: Development and printing of PINS Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SCBCC) Toolkit

Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) is an important part of PINS ER-3 and all sectors covered under GoS' AAP. There was a need to develop a concise SBCC toolkit that captured the necessary behaviour-change related messages for all nutrition-sensitive components covered under AAP and PINS.

With this as the starting point, RSPN initiated the process to develop the SBCC toolkit under PINS, reviewing different toolkits developed under the EU WINS programme, GOS Nutrition Support Programme, those developed by UNICEF, WHO, ACF, RSPN and other development partners. RSPN selected relevant messages from these toolkits and keeping in view the key messages to be disseminated under PINS and AAP, presented a draft structure of the toolkit in a meeting held at the RSPN Head office in Islamabad on 12th June, 2018. This meeting was attended by representatives from UNICEF, FAO, AAP, ACF and partner RSPs. The structure of the toolkit that includes six sessions covering all aspects of the ER-3 component was discussed and decided during this meeting. RSPN then worked on content development and illustrations, which were formally reviewed in a consultation meeting at RSPN's Karachi office on 9th July 2019. Representatives from UNICEF, FAO, AAP implementing Departments, ACF and Conseil Sante participated in this meeting and their feedback was incorporated before conducting the toolkit's pre-testing across Thatta and Sujawal.

The findings from the pretesting were then presented to a similar audience as the one from the previous meeting on 13th August, 2019 at RSPN' Karachi office. Approval was sought from representatives of the AAP, FAO, UNICEF and PINS partners and this version was then sent to be translated in Sindh. After its translation, the final version was shared with AAP Task-force Secretariat's Communication Specialist for a final approval, which was relayed via email on the 28th of August, 2018.

The delays in approval led to a delay in the toolkit being printed in June 2018 to October 2018. A total of 4000 copies of which 75 in Urdu were printed and given to partner RSPs to be distributed to Community Resource Persons. CRPs conduct awareness session in community using these toolkits. The Sindhi and Urdu version of the SBCC toolkit are available on the RSPN website at ([MoV-11](#)) and ([MoV-12](#)) respectively. Soft copies of both version also have been shared with AAP for use by their implementing partners.

10: Training of RSPs key staff on maximisation of nutritional impact on agriculture and WASH

Action Against Hunger (ACF) organised a 4-day orientation workshop from 29th May to 1st June, 2018 in Karachi on maximising the nutritional impact of food security and livelihoods (FSL) intervention and climate resilient agriculture led by Mr. Ir Kiaya Mukumu Victor, Food Security and Livelihood Advisor, Action Against Hunger, France. The workshop was attended by 48 participants (8 women, 40 men) from RSPN, ACF and RSPs including PMs, DPOs, AOs and M&E staff. Mr. Shehryar Memon, the then Programme Manager, AAP also paid a visit and briefed the participants on AAP's interventions and stressed the need for close coordination between implementing RSPs and GoS' line departments (Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries). Representatives from GoS' line departments working under AAP also participated in the workshop. Ms. Shohreh Naghchbandi, in charge

of Rural Development and Nutrition, European Union Delegation to Pakistan, attended the orientation workshop on the last day, met with participants and encouraged them to work together to bring forth sustainable change in the communities in the target districts. The detailed report of this orientation workshop is available at ([MoV-13](#)).

11: District level orientation of RSPs staff on maximization of nutritional impact on Agriculture and WASH
RSPN, with technical support from ACF, organised a series of one-day training on Maximising the Nutritional Impact of FSL and WASH Interventions at the SRSO Complex, Sukkur, at the TRDP office, Jamshoro and at the NRSP office, Hyderabad and was attended by 66 participants (39 men and 27 women). The purpose of these trainings was to focus on the maximisation of nutritional impact on Agriculture, Food Security and Livelihood and WASH interventions. As a result of this activity, the participants were oriented on the concepts that they were to practically apply for food security and WASH interventions. The participants were also given training packs along with relevant material, including presentations, hand-outs, videos, case studies and articles to conduct trickle-down trainings for other district-level staff. The detailed report of the orientation is available on the RSPN website at ([MoV-14](#)).

12: Orientation of SUCCESS/PPRP and PINS district level staff to create synergies between both programmes and joint planning

PINS' interventions are built upon community mobilisation of the SUCCESS/PPRP Programmes with their teams working in the same districts and with the same community institutions but with a different scope of work. To create synergies between both the programmes, a series of orientation workshops of SUCCESS/PPRP and PINS district level staff were held during January 2019 at district offices in eight target districts attended by 350 participants. The planning of these synergy workshops was carried out based on the recommendations of SUCCESS and PINS ER-3 senior management during the quarterly review meeting held in December 2018. The objective of these orientations was to facilitate the Programmes' (SUCCESS/PPRP/PINS ER-3) district-level teams in understanding the scope of work of the respective Programmes, orient their staff on the social mobilisation process under SUCCESS and UCBPRP/PPRP interventions and under PINS-ER3, create synergy among Programmes being run by RSPs at district and field level (especially with SUCCESS/PPRP) and discuss common interventions to develop an understanding for maximising outreach and enhance efficiency of both the programmes. The report detailing the orientation workshops is available on the RSPN website at ([MoV-15](#)).

Expected Results

ER-1: Improved community-level climate resilient WASH infrastructures including behaviour change in rural areas of Sindh

Log-frame Indicators:

1.1: Percentage of target population using safely managed drinking water sources

1.2: Percentage of targeted population who use an appropriate water treatment method;

1.3: Percentage of programme target of population using an improved sanitation facility;

1.4: Percentage of program target households with a specific place for hand washing with water and soap;

1.5: Percentage of mothers/care-givers in targeted villages who practice hand washing before feeding children;

The above indicators can be tracked through surveys. The baseline survey has been completed and its results are being compiled. On the basis of these results, baseline numbers of these indicators will be updated in the first quarter of Year-II of the Programme. RSPN will conduct midterm survey of project at end of year-II and will share progress against above indicators in the third interim report. RSPN will also conduct the final end line survey in last quarter of Programme and will share progress in the Project Completion Report.

1.6: Number and type of innovative approaches on water designed, tested and adopted in Programme districts:

Across the programme life, RSPN plans to test two innovative approaches for water solutions. As per the year-I work plan, RSPN had to carry out the pilot on LSO level chlorine production and household level chlorination for water treatment while exploring the possibility for scale up through commercialization/social marketing. For this purpose, RSPN has developed all the required protocols and material to be given to LSOs and also selected the LSO level entrepreneurs and CRPs to be engaged in implementation of this pilot. A key requirement was to identify areas with high concentration of microbiological contamination for this pilot to be carried out and explore possible solutions. As the water quality testing activity could not be started due to a delay² in the procurement of water quality testing kits, this is expected to start in April 2019. The pilot will be conducted after analysing the results in year-II of the Programme.

1.7: Number of staff from concerned local authorities and CRPs with acquired skills involved in implementation of WASH intervention in Programme target districts.

As per targets given in the log frame, RSPN has to train a total of 100 staff members from local authorities and 3876 (50% women) Community Resource Persons (CRPs) during programme life. In Year-1, RSPN trained 3 officials from the Local Government (LG) and the Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) on water quality testing. Results of pre and post test showed substantial increase in the knowledge of government officials on water quality testing process. In addition, during year-I, a total of 1,171 CRPs (584 women, 587 men) were trained and comparison of pre-test and post-tests results for the CRP training showed that CRPs' knowledge and skills increased noticeably. After training, these CRPs have initiated community level work like CLTS triggering and community awareness sessions.

Activities for ER-1: During the reporting period, the following activities were undertaken to achieve ER-1:

A1.1. Capacity building of RSP's Community Nutrition Officers, LSO general bodies, Community Resource Persons for implementation of WASH activities: RSPN conducted trainings of the following cadres to implement its WASH-related activities.

A1.1.1: Training of Community Nutrition Officers and Engineers on Implementation of WASH Activities

Programme Community Nutrition Officers (CNOs) and Field Engineers have been chosen to work as district-level Master Trainers for WASH (ODF, WASH infrastructure and Supply Chain Management). For this purpose, RSPN organised a five-day training of trainers (ToT) at PIU level for programme staff to further trickle down the trainings of CRPs. 85 CNOs, WASH Officers and other programme staff (46 men and 39 women) were trained through three training events (ToTs): one in Sukkur for SRSO from 1st to 5th October, 2018 and two in Hyderabad for NRSP and TRDP from 8th to 12th October, 2018 (parallel events). These five day ToTs were facilitated by RSPN. Lead trainers focused on improving the technical knowledge of participants for Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggering tools, Village Action Plan (VAP) development and the use of the SBCC toolkit at community level. It also helped the participants in understanding the selection of CRPs, masons, plumbers and WASH Entrepreneurs, their role and responsibilities and linkages with community institutions, i.e. CO, VOs and LSOs. The ToT particularly focused on building training skills of the participants and the use of training modules

² Reasons for delays in procurement of water testing related items has been described under heading A1.9

for step down trainings at VOs/LSOs. Furthermore, the participants were capacitated on the role and responsibilities of CRPs in PINS ER-3, i.e. CLTS triggering tools, development of VAP, delivery of community sessions using SBCC Toolkit at CO level and household visits. The report of the training is available on the RSPN website at ([MoV-16](#)). Another ToT was held in Hyderabad from 4th to 6th September 2018 for Field Engineers (2 from each programme district) on WASH infrastructure and supply chain management to further trickle down trainings for masons for low-cost disaster-resilient latrine construction, plumbers for installation/rehabilitation of hand pumps and WASH entrepreneurs to establish an effective supply chain mechanism. The training event was attended by 19 participants and focused on the role of WASH officers and field engineers in constructing environment-friendly low-cost disaster resilient latrine and for the installation/rehabilitation of hand pumps. It further aimed to strengthen the supply chain mechanism for community WASH structures (through WASH Entrepreneurs). The trained field engineers also learned about their role in linkages development under the Programme and were prepared to further build capacity of government officials on environment/climate friendly and low-cost disaster resilient WASH infrastructures. For identification and selection, the selection criteria and role and responsibilities of masons, plumbers and entrepreneurs were also discussed during these training. The training report is available at ([MoV-17](#)).

A1.1.2: Training of LSOs on their role and responsibilities for WASH and Agriculture and Food Security (AFS)

Community Nutrition Officers conducted two days step down trainings of LSO general bodies across programme districts, ensuring that representatives from all VOs attended this orientation. Day one of this orientation focused on making participants understand their role on WASH-related activities. They learned how LSOs have to support VOs in the development of their Village Action Plans (VAP) and by using these plans, how LSOs can develop their UC-level Charter of Demand for the provision of clean drinking water and improved sanitation. Participants also learned about role of CRPs, masons, plumbers and WASH Entrepreneurs and how LSOs have to hold them accountable for their responsibilities. Day-2 focused on AFS where LSOs learnt about their role in the management of Farmer Field Schools, the identification of potential beneficiaries for inputs related to kitchen gardening, provision of goats, Community Poultry Entrepreneurship and management of community fish ponds. They also learned about how awareness was to be created among communities about the allocation of more resources for the procurement of nutritious food and address gender issues to help women and children to eat more food. LSOs also got acquainted with the AAP, the role of different departments engaged in its implementation and how they can coordinate with these departments to offer them community support in implementation. In year 11,162 female representatives of LSOs were trained on their role and responsibilities for WASH and AFS interventions.

A1.1.3: Selection and Training of the CRPs on CLTS triggering and Community Awareness on WASH and Nutritious Food

Community Resource Persons (CRPs) are the lead force in creating awareness among communities through CO level meetings and household visits. To cover the catchment population (around 200 households) of each VO and settlements³ (where the VO is scattered), a pair of CRPs (one woman and one man) were identified and selected as per the criteria given in the PIM. In year one, the Programme intervened in 561 Villages and from these villages, 1,171 CRPs (584 women, 587 men) were selected by LSOs and were trained by the Programme staff on CLTS triggering and community awareness on WASH and nutritious food through a five days training programme. These training events helped the CRPs gain broad understanding of their role and responsibilities, the use of tools to collect data from households on latrine use and water treatment methods and how to conduct CLTS triggering at villages level by engaging COs and VO. These training events also build the skills of CRPs for using the SBCC toolkit to conduct awareness sessions at the CO forum and how to deliver key

³ From the area not covered under SUCCESS Programme

messages during household visits. They also learned the criteria for declaring villages as *open defecation free* and how to work with community institutions in achieving and sustaining this status. CRPs also got acquainted with record keeping and reporting tools for submission of their monthly progress reports. RSPN also developed [CRP registers](#) but these registers have not been printed and distributed yet. Printing of these registers will be processed in the first week of March 2019.

A1.2: Prepare Village Action Plans (VAPs) and support implementation to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and access to safe drinking water in target areas

The Village Action Plan (VAP) consists of four parts: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Water Safety plan, Open Defecation Free plan and Agriculture and Food Security. The process for the development of VAPs started off in the first meeting with VOs in which the implementing RSPs' programme staff orient the representatives and members of VOs in the development of VAPs. Then, the implementing RSPs reviewed the existing Village Development Plan⁴ (VDPs) prepared by VOs under the SUCCESS Programme and identified the needs of safe drinking water and improved sanitation. The VOs advised the CRPs to collect household-level data on WASH (households with/without latrine) and household-level water treatment measures and handling and their hygiene (hand washing with soap). CRPs used a list of households as listed in the Poverty Score-card (PSC) data of households located in catchment population of VOs. The list of households were provided to CRPs during their trainings. After the training, CRPs collected data from the allotted households.

The analysis of the collected data showed that the total number of households in the catchment areas of 561 villages intervened in year-I is 119,264 of which CRPs collected data from 112,110 households. In total, 43,038 households (38%) were with latrines and 69,073 households (62%) were without one. The number of households using any water treatment method are 14,923 (13%) and 58,460 households (52%) practiced hand-washing with soap. This data served as the baseline for the concerned CRPs and served as a basis for the development of the VAP. The VOs then convened the meetings of all COs to develop their VAPs. CRPs provided support to VOs in preparation of the VAPs, transact walk/sanitary survey of catchment of VOs/settlements to identify the places used by the community for open defecation, identification of communal water sources, and causes/sources of contamination. By using findings of CLTS triggering and household level data collected by WASH CRPs, the VOs then developed VAPs using the participatory tools (calculation of faeces, flow diagram on oral faecal contamination, calculation of medical expenses and identifying solutions for achieving ODF status and safe drinking water). VAPs are developed to support the implementation to achieve ODF status and this includes the water safety plan to ensure safe drinking water in target villages. A total of 561 VAPs were developed.

For community monitoring, after developing the VAP, CRPs with the help of community members developed a village map indicating the following:

1. Total number of households in a village (along with total population)
2. Households with and without latrines
3. Households using any water treatment method
4. Households practicing hand washing with soap

The other indicators in the map included religious places, garbage dumping places, communal water sources, high risk points (keeping DRR in perspective), LHW house, school, health centre, market places, other prominent places, trained masons, plumbers, WASH Entrepreneurs etc. These maps were reviewed during the meetings and households were marked red if they were without latrines, without water treatment method and did not practice handwashing with soap. Households otherwise were marked as green if they had a latrine,

⁴ VDP is the Village development Plan developed under SUCCESS

treated water through an established method and practiced handwashing with soap just to see the difference, periodically.

The VOs displayed their VAPs at their community meeting venue and they discuss the progress on VAP during their routine meetings

A1.3: VO level Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggering by CRPs for latrine construction and use.

Under the CLTS approach, communities are facilitated to conduct their own appraisal and the analysis of Open Defecation and take their own actions to become ODF villages. Under the Programme first of all community settlements reviewed their village profile and HH data sheet (collected by CRPs) to understand the existing situation of WASH at village level. Then transect walk/sanitary survey was conducted with community members by visiting to open defecation sites, garbage dumping points, drainage and sewerage, water ponds, high risk areas in terms of water sources/drinking water, etc. By following these steps, VAPs were developed (on given formats): calculation of faeces, flow diagram on oral faecal contamination, calculation of medical expenses and identifying solutions, i.e. low cost latrine construction. In 561 VOs, CLTS triggering was carried out facilitated by CRPs for latrine construction and its use.

This triggering process ignited latrine construction in the target villages on self-help basis resulting in demand for technical solutions and low cost latrine construction material. For this purpose, during routine meetings of COs using SBCC toolkit, the CRPs provided information to community members about low cost disaster resilient latrine design and create their linkages with village level WASH Entrepreneurs and masons. During these meeting, CRPs also worked with VOs and COs to develop and practice their social norms for sanitation. As a result, communities have started building their own latrines at HH level on self-help basis to make their villages ODF.

A1.4: Construction of low cost disaster resilient demonstration latrines in each target village

During CLTS triggering process and community awareness sessions, CRPs and VOs informed the communities about low cost and disaster resilient demonstration latrine and advised them to construct same type of latrines at their homes.

RSPs' Field Engineers, in consultation with communities and trained masons drafted the designs of low cost disaster resilient demonstration latrine. The designs were discussed at RSPs level with technical support from RSPN to finalise and be used for construction of demonstration latrines in targeted villages (one in each village). The designs of low cost disaster resilient demonstration latrines are available at ([MoV-18](#)). VOs identified HH volunteers for construction of these low cost disaster resilient demonstration latrines. In most instances the beneficiary HHs bore the entire cost of the demo-latrines construction. The masons, trained under the programme were engaged for the construction of low cost disaster resilient latrines. The beneficiary HHs were motivated to contribute in the latrine construction by arranging for construction material and through the provision of unskilled labour.

Latrine construction by communities on self-help basis:

As per the household data collected by CRPs from so far intervened 561 villages, 69,073 households did not have latrine. However, these HHs are being mobilised through different activities such as triggering and awareness sessions. As a result of community mobilisation, HHs started constructing their own latrines on self-help basis. Community level CLTS triggering and community awareness session started in last week of December 2018 and in a period of two months, 443 demonstration latrines were constructed and community members themselves managed the money for construction of these latrines. In addition, by using low cost

latrine designs, another 930 households have constructed latrines at their homes from their own money. The CRPs will track and assess the use and maintenance of newly constructed latrines in their quarterly visits and reinforce the messages related to usage and maintenance of latrine.

A1.5: Community level awareness on nutritious food and WASH

CO level meetings and household visits are being used as means to disseminate key messages on nutritious food and WASH

A.1.5.1: CO level awareness sessions

CRPs with support from COs organise awareness sessions by using SBCC toolkit on a monthly basis. SBCC toolkit for nutrition-sensitive interventions has sessions on: i) identification of malnutrition, its causes and solutions, ii) review of existing WASH conditions, spread of diseases and its control, latrine construction and improved hygiene practices including handwashing at critical times and the use of soap, iii) identification of safe drinking water sources, methods for water treatment and rain harvesting, iv) balanced diet, food groups, food preparation, consumption and preservation, v) minimum dietary diversity for PLWs, infant and young child, importance of dietary diversity for children aging from birth to 6 months, 6 months to 9 months, 9 months to 12 months and 12 months and 24 months vi) monthly household expenditure and its percentage spent on food.

Due to a delay in the finalisation and printing of the SBCC toolkit, the training of CRPs was delayed and subsequently awareness sessions at CO-level were delayed. CRPs started these sessions in the month of December 2018 and in Year-I, female CRPs conducted 4,316 awareness sessions across 3,808 COs while male CRPs conducted 4,898 awareness session with men in catchment areas of the same number of COs.

A1.5.2: Quarterly household visits by CRPs to promote positive practices in the community around WASH and increase use of nutritious and diversified food and tracking progress

A pair of CRPs (male and female) have approximately 200 households in their catchment area. Both CRPs are responsible to conduct household visits once in a quarter. This means that every month, they cover at least 65 households, covering 200 households by the end of each quarter. CRPs started household visits in January 2019 and in year 1, CRPs visited 42,388 households to promote positive practices in the community around WASH and increase in the use of nutritious and diversified food. CRPs disseminated information about WASH and consumption of nutritious and diversified food by using the SBCC toolkit. Furthermore, CRPs also motivated households without latrines to construct latrines, use and maintain them and also adopt handwashing with soap. During these visits, CRPs also collected information and tracked progress of households about water treatment practices and helped households in understanding the importance and the process of household-level water treatment.

A1.6: Develop community level technical resource for construction of low cost latrine and installation of hand pumps

In order to develop the local technical resource, RSPN first trained field engineers from all targets on WASH infrastructure and supply chain management. From each intervening union council of year-I, field teams identified 5 masons and 5 plumbers in consultation with LSOs and VOs. A total of 900 masons and plumbers were identified out of which 886 were trained through a two-day training. As a result of these training, masons and plumbers acquired skills need in the construction of low cost latrine and the installation of hand pump as per guidelines approved by the Government. They also learned how to engage with CRPs and Community Institutions (CI) to know about household demand for the construction of latrines and installation of hand pumps.

After participation in these training, these technical resources (masons and plumbers) have begun providing their expertise to communities for constructing latrines. So far 1,373 have constructed their latrines and all these latrines were constructed by these trained masons. Plumber will also start providing their technical expertise to communities for the installation of hand pumps after the completion of water testing that will start in year-II the first quarter of year-II.

A1.7: Establish VO level WASH Entrepreneurs to ensure WASH related supplies at local level

After CLTS triggering and community awareness, some community members constructed latrines resulting in the demand for latrine construction material to increase. This demand will further increase in the coming months as more households invest in latrine construction. To meet the demand, field teams identified five WASH Entrepreneurs from each of the union councils intervened. A total of 492 WASH Entrepreneurs were indentured and trained on sanitation marketing, supply chain system, record keeping, and linkages development with CRPs and CIs.

In order to ensure a regular supply of WASH-related material from the market, the Programme field teams identified wholesale WASH dealers from the tehsils and organised meetings with WASH Entrepreneurs that helped these entrepreneurs in procuring WASH-related material from the wholesale market at competitive rates. In Year-II, the RSPN team will also work with RSPs and the private sector to develop a supply chain for WASH Entrepreneurs.

After training and their linkages with wholesale dealers, WASH Entrepreneurs have started to keep latrine construction material at their shops. The LSOs promoted them as their WASH Entrepreneurs and shared the list of these entrepreneurs with all COs and VOs so that all member households procure latrine construction material and other WASH-related supplies from them.

A1.8: Capacity building of PHED staff and LSOs on water testing and water quality monitoring.

The Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) is responsible for water testing and LSOs have their role in monitoring the quality of water. Under PINS ER 3, RSPN is working closely with PHED and LSOs on water testing and water quality monitoring. In order to build the capacity of staff and PHED officials, RSPN organised a Training of Trainers (ToT) on water quality testing and water quality monitoring in partnership with UNICEF and Pakistan Council for Research and Water Resources (PCRWR) from 22nd to 23rd July 2018 at Hyderabad in which 10 WASH officers, 4 field engineers from RSPs and 3 PHED staff participated and were trained as Master Trainers. This training improved the technical knowledge of participants about the physical, chemical and microbiological contamination, sources of contamination and how to work with communities in addressing the issue of contamination. Through this training, they learned how to conduct water testing and to monitor water quality. They also learned how to conduct the trickle down training of LSOs on water testing. The detailed report of the training is available at ([MoV-19](#)).

LSOs have a key role in securing communal water sources from all kinds of contamination and for this purpose, RSPs organised a one-day orientation of LSOs executive body members. In Year-I, a total of 269 executive body members from 28 LSOs have been trained. As a result of these training, participants learned the process of mapping communal water sources, the reasons behind physical, chemical and microbiological contamination, carrying out a sanitary survey to identify sources of microbiological contamination and take corrective measures to stop contamination, the process of chemical testing and provide support to the programme team for chemical testing, disseminate information among community about secure and un-secure water sources. They also learned about the process and frequency for chlorination of communal water sources.

A1.9: Undertake chemical testing and periodic biological water quality monitoring of improved water sources through LSOs.

After training, LSOs started mapping of communal water sources and from 561 intervened villages, they identified 1,386 communal water sources. It includes 1,314 hand pumps, 28 ponds, 20 wells, 14 water supply schemes, and 09 motor pumps. As per work plan of Year-I, water testing of communal water sources was to be initiated in month of November 2018, however this activity has been delayed due to a delay in the procurement of equipment and reagents for water testing.

RSPN initiated the process for procurement of water testing kits, reagents and chlorine in July 2018. The tender for this procurement of water quality testing items and equipment was published in the newspaper on July 6th, 2018. RSPN's procurement committee found M/S. Total Technology as the best bidder and approved to award the tender to M/S Total Technology. As per the purchase order, the deadline for the delivery of all required items was 7th December, 2018 but the vendor requested to extend the deadline of the delivery items up to 15th January, 2019. The reason given by the vendor for the delay of delivery of required items was the lengthy process of BAFA/German export control authorities. The vendor failed to deliver on the 2nd deadline. Despite issuing multiple reminders, the vendor did not reply and did not deliver the required items. As a result, RSPN's procurement committee made a decision to terminate the contract of that vendor (Total Technology). The procurement process was carried out again and the contract was awarded to another vendor (Bio- Scientific Services) in January 2019. The Vendor M/S Bio- Scientific Services were then asked to get a sample approved before delivery of water testing kits and equipment. The samples were approved during the start of February 2019. This vendor has given a deadline at the end of April 2019 for the delivery of all items. Once water kits and reagents will be available in April 2019, water quality testing and other activities will be initiated immediately.

A 1.10: Celebration of programme related international days, i.e. Global Handwashing Day, World Toilet Day and World Food Day

A celebration of international events at community level is helpful in promoting positive behaviours and practices. The following three events were commemorated during the reporting period:

- 1) Global Handwashing Day: This was celebrated on 15th October 2018 under the theme 'Clean Hands-A recipe for health'. For this purpose, partner RSPs organised different events in seven districts that were attended by 2,313 community members from 53 LSOs. Through these events, community members, especially women and children, were engaged in practicing handwashing with soap and they were encouraged to promote it as a social norm in the fight against malnutrition by reducing water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea. The report detailing the celebration this event is available at ([MoV-20](#)). RSPN also collaborated with the Local Government Department, GoS, UNICEF, USAID, WHO, RSPN and HANDS for celebration of this event at Fateh Muhammad Gabol Goth, Karachi. More than 500 students, teachers, CSO representatives and community members attended this event.
- 2) World Food Day was celebrated on 16th October 2018 in district Tando Muhammad Khan. This event was attended by representatives of Government Departments, Stakeholders, Civil Society Organizations and 89 community members 8 LSO attend this event. The report of World Food Day celebration is available at ([MoV-21](#)).
- 3) World Toilet Day (WTD) was celebrated on 19th November and on 20th November in Matiari and Tando Allahyar, respectively. 212 community members from 15 LSOs participated in these events. The Importance of latrine and its use in connection with reduction of stunting was highlighted and participants were encouraged to mobilise community members for construction of latrines at homes to stop open defecation. The report of World Toilet Day celebrations is available at ([MoV-22](#)).

A1.11: Coordination and quarterly meetings with national WASH partners to seek their technical assistance.

The purpose of Quarterly Coordination meetings with WASH Sector partners is to seek their technical advice for effective implementation of WASH interventions and avoid duplication by other partners. During reporting period, three coordination meetings have been organised. The first meeting was held on 26th March 2018. In this meeting RSPN shared its overall WASH interventions being implemented under PINS and partners provided their inputs for better trainings of different cadre of staff and CRPs to be engaged in implementation. The second meeting was organised on 12th June, 2018. In this meetings, WASH sector partners shared their inputs for the WASH part of the SBCC toolkit. The third meeting was organised on 8th February 2019, where updates of WASH activities under PINS ER-3 were shared, water quality testing parameters and field arrangements for upcoming water quality testing at field level were shared and it was decided that partners may be invited to attend water quality testing trainings and joint field monitoring visits would be conducted during water quality testing exercise. The minutes of these meetings are available at ([MoV-23](#)), ([MoV-24](#)) and ([MoV-25](#)).

ER-2: Improved community-level nutrition sensitive food production systems adapted to climate change in rural areas of Sindh

Log-frame Indicators:

Indicator 1: Number of Villages with at least one integrated farmer field school and/or community-managed demonstration sites for poultry, livestock or aquaculture;

Against the programme life target of 1,938 villages in year-I, 561 villages (VOs) have established one integrated Farmer Field Schools (FFS). In these villages, the FFS have made community level demonstration on preparing manure and kitchen gardening. From the same 561 villages, a total of 2,791 women have been trained and provided inputs and are active as poultry entrepreneurs to increase the availability of poultry birds and eggs for consumption in the local community. In addition, to cover all the target 1,938 villages, a total of 193 Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs) have been trained and they are being linked with the GoS' Livestock Department in target districts and soon they will start livestock extension services in all target villages.

Indicator 2: Number of target households (0-23 on PSC) who have established kitchen garden in programme villages;

The total target for this indicator is 55,856 poor households. In Year-I, a total of 5,780 poor households (0-23 PSC) were given orientation at the FFS on kitchen gardening. Under the Programme, seeds were to be given for first time to poor households for kitchen gardening at their homes but due to delays⁵ in procurement, seeds were not given during year-I. However, partner RSPs, from their core funds, procured a small quantity of seeds and provided them to the Agriculture Entrepreneurs running the FFS and community members who attended orientation on kitchen gardening. As a result, 633 poor households (0-23 PSC) established kitchen gardens at their homes.

Indicator 3: Proportion of targeted small farmers (disaggregated data by gender) implementing new agriculture techniques adapted to climate change;

During Programme life a total of 4,000 small farmers have to implement new agriculture technologies adapted to climate change. During the reporting period, extension material on climate smart wheat crop production technology was prepared in consultation with AAP's Agriculture Department. By using this material, a total of

⁵ Reason of delays in procurement of seeds have been mentioned under heading A2.3

13,487 small farmers were given orientation on climate-smart wheat production technology, out of which 4,413 poor farmers were provided financial support of PKR 4000/farmer to adopt climate smart agriculture. All of these farmers used recommended new varieties of wheat and 3,909 farmers used drill sowing method for the first time and also adopted other recommended agriculture practices.

Indicator 4: Number and type of climate resilient measures for mitigating floods and drought impacts at local level;

For this indicator, at least 3 type of measures are to be taken up by 1,938 VOs in target districts during the Programme life. During the reporting period, 561 VOs have been provided technical guidance on incorporating their Disaster Risk Reduction measures in their Village Development Plans. As a next step these VOs will be provided support to implement local-level measures to ensure protection from flood and droughts.

Indicator 5: Number and type of innovative approaches on agriculture and food security designed, tested and adopted in targeted districts;

During the reporting period, the pilot on the introduction of bio fortified wheat has been implemented in all targets districts. The results of this pilot will be analysed and disseminated in year-II of project.

Indicator 6: Number of staff from concerned local authorities and communities with acquired skills involved in implementation of nutrition sensitive agriculture initiatives in the programme target districts.

The programme target for this indicator is 40 staff from concerned local authorities and 3,867 VO level Agriculture Entrepreneurs (50% women). During the reporting period, 20 government officials from agriculture, livestock and fisheries department and 1,189 VO level Agriculture Entrepreneurs (595 women and 594 men) have been trained and the comparison of the pre and post-tests results of training showed that knowledge and skills of government officials and VO level Agriculture Entrepreneurs increased significantly in the implementation of nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions at community level. After training, the Agriculture Entrepreneurs have been engaged at Farmer Field Schools to conduct orientations and give technical assistance to poor households on kitchen gardening.

Activities for ER 2: The following activities were undertaken to achieve ER-2:

A2.1: VO level preparation to improve availability of nutritious crops at all times

For improving and diversifying food production and consumption with particular attention to women and children, different activities have been undertaken in PINS ER-3. For instance, LSO members have been oriented on nutritious crops. CRPs conducted community awareness sessions on healthy and balanced diets, using participatory approaches including face to face and group discussions and SBCC toolkit. Field teams facilitated the VOs to conduct CO sessions and undertook village based planning, identifying opportunities and resources.

Based on identified needs and resources, VOs, together with community members, prepared the Village Action Plans (VAPs) for the production and availability of nutritious food, i.e. fruits, crops and vegetables as per local context. As per these plans, plants to be focused upon are fruit plants such as mangoes, bananas, dates, ber, chiku and melons, grain crops such as rice and wheat and vegetable crops such as tomatoes, onions, peas, carrot, radish and ladyfinger. All these are to be cultivated successfully in targeted villages. From this activity, the community has been made aware that food diversity can be improved by growing fruits, food crops and vegetables throughout the years. In total, 561 VOs developed their plans and as per these plans, FFS were used to train the community on kitchen gardening, poultry farming, livestock and tree plantation (moringa and fruit trees). This will not only improve food availability but also improve food diversity

A2.2. Develop a cadre of master trainers (Government and RSPs) and VO level agricultural entrepreneurs in kitchen gardening homestead gardening and small-scale community farming. In this regard, the following sub-activities were implemented

A2.2.1: ToT for RSPs and government officials on kitchen gardening and improved crop production technology

RSPN with technical support from ACF organised two eight-day training of trainers (ToT) for RSPs and government officials (Agriculture Department) at the National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC) in Islamabad from the 11th to 20th July 2018, and the 30th July to 8th August 2018. The purpose of these trainings was to develop a cadre of master trainers who are trained in agriculture, particularly kitchen gardening, the FFS approach, livestock and poultry management. A total of 58 participants including 25 women were trained in theory and practical aspects of the aforementioned subjects. The training specifically focused to build the capacity of participants on the transfer of innovative techniques/technical solutions for promotion of kitchen gardening at community/household level and small-scale community farming, Farmer Field School approach, poultry and livestock management. The training module of this ToT was finalised in consultation with ACF, NARC, Agriculture Department of GoS and FAO. The participants were provided with a booklet on kitchen gardening, poultry and livestock management as a training resource. The booklet is available on the RSPN website at ([MoV-26](#)). This training also enhanced capacity of participants to replicate this training in their concerned districts for project staff and community members. Ms. Vivien Rigler, Team Leader, Rural Development and Economic Cooperation, European Union Delegation to Pakistan also attended one training session for a day. The detailed report of the training is available at ([MoV-27](#)).

A2.2.2: Training of VO level entrepreneurs on kitchen gardening (for drought, flood and peri-urban settings) in landless households, homestead gardening and small scale community farming.

From the catchment area of each VO, two members (one woman and one man) were identified as Agriculture Entrepreneurs (AEs) through a process of community dialogues with VOs. Responsibilities of AEs include acting as a focal person for all activities to be organised at Farmer Field School, establishing demonstration plot for FFS demonstrations and learning, raise nursery for Moringa, non-timber and fruit plants at FFS to sell out seedlings to FFS members and other members of the village, participate in trainings and meetings. For carrying out these and other responsibilities, AEs will be paid a monthly honorarium as per their performance.

A five-day training of VO level AEs was organised at union council-level. These training events were facilitated by master trainers of implementing RSPs and the District Government Agriculture Officers. RSPN with technical support from ACF, developed a methodology including curriculum/training material on the Farmer Field School approach, kitchen gardening, livestock and poultry management and shared it with RSPs for 5-day roll out training activities with identified AEs at field level. At the end of year one, a total of 1,189 (of which 595 are women) VO-level AEs were identified and trained by RSPs' AFS staff across 10 target districts. Through capacity building trainings of AEs, knowledge and good practices pertaining to crop cultivation, kitchen gardening, livestock and poultry management has been shared with entrepreneurs who will further trickle down this knowledge with communities in their respective VOs and encourage communities to utilize these new knowledge and practices.

A2.3: Establish VO level Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to promote kitchen gardening and identify indigenous solutions to agricultural challenges and replicate at a larger scale.

FFS is a tried and tested intervention recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It is a non-formal educational process which provides opportunity for rural communities for learning by doing and helps them to improve their basic agriculture management practices that lead to enhanced food diversity at household and community level. During the reporting period, FFS Demonstration plots have been established in 560 Villages. For this purpose, VOs identified the place for these FFS in consultation with COs and to manage the activities at these FFS, two AEs (one male and one female) have been trained. In each village, the FFS has two parts, i.e. 1) a sitting place where community members can sit together and discuss about crop production, kitchen gardening, poultry and livestock and this discussion is facilitated by AEs and 2) FFS Demonstration plot that has been divided into three parts

1. Kitchen gardening demonstration: This site is also used for orientation of community members on kitchen gardening
2. Moringa and other plants nursery demonstration
3. Compost making: to be used for the kitchen gardening demonstration at FFS and to be given to community members for kitchen gardening at homes

RSPN with technical support from ACF developed FFS guidelines and shared it with all AEs. These guidelines comprise of the site map of a FFS Demo plot and Vegetable Calendar of all possible vegetables of Rabi (winter cultivation season) and Khareef (summer cultivation season). The [FFS Register](#) has also been developed in which the FFS Focal Person (AE) will record the minutes of every meeting.

After participating in the training, AEs initially worked on compost making and at all FFS compost has been prepared by them. Under PINS ER-3, RSPN had to provide vegetable seeds and Agricultural toolkit for each FFS. However due to delays in procurement, seeds were not delivered for these FFS. In order to offset the negative impact of the delay in seed procurement, partner RSPs from their core funds procured seeds of vegetables from local market and provided these seeds to AEs to be used at FFS and to be given to limited numbers of households. By using these seeds, AEs demonstrated kitchen gardening at FFS and this demonstration has been done in 560 Villages during reporting year.

Reasons for delays in Procurement of agriculture related toolkits and seeds:

RSPN initiated the process of procurement of agriculture toolkits and seeds in October 2018 and at that point, it was noted that a few of the procurement items fall under the 'international restricted or open tender procedure (\geq EUR 300 000). Going through international procurement procedure to procure local varieties will not only delay the delivery of seeds but also effect the achievement of targets. Programme requirements stated that procurement of local varieties of seeds was to be done through the international procurement procedure. But this would not only have delayed the delivery of seeds to the communities and would have also affected the achievement of Programme targets. Keeping this in mind, RSPN requested a waiver against international procurement procedure for those procurements with the EU responding that if there is a need for an international tender, then it should be pursued. However, if there is no need, then it should not be pursued. After EU's response, RSPN conducted a meeting with co-beneficiaries and it was suggested that RSPN would lead the procurement related to livestock training, etc., and NRSP being the (co-beneficiary) will procure seeds, agricultural toolkits, poultry birds and feed.

After this decision, NRSP advertised the tender for procurement of seeds and agricultural toolkit in November 2018 and gave one month's period for submission of proposal. As per the evaluation team, none of the bidders qualified for the seeds-related tender and NRSP re-advertised the tender in February 2019. The existing status is that all the planned procurements of seeds have been processed and the delivery of seeds will start from April 2019.

A2.4: Orientation of poorest households (0-23 Poverty Scorecard category) on kitchen gardening

Partner RSPs provided Poverty Scorecard (PSC) data to AEs for their concerned villages. These AEs went door to door to inform community members about the importance of growing vegetables at homes for food security and diversity in food. By using PSC data, they registered 31,392 poor households (0-23 PSC) with PLWs and under 5 children that are interested to learn about kitchen gardening. Due to delays in the availability of seeds, orientation of poor households on kitchen gardening was also delayed. However despite of all delays, a total of 11,696 households have been given orientation at the FFS on kitchen gardening. During these orientation sessions, participants learned about horizontal and vertical kitchen gardening, seed selection of season vegetables, seed sowing, hoeing, irrigation, pest management, harvesting, consumption at homes and storage. During orientation, participants were also informed to take compost from FFS whenever they will start kitchen gardening at their homes.

A2.5: Promote and facilitate the implementation of kitchen garden demonstration at household level

Due to delays in procurement of seeds, household level kitchen gardening demonstration also got delayed. AEs were provided with small amounts of seeds for demonstration at FFS and from this quantity of seeds, they also provided seeds to a limited number of poor households and also encouraged other households to procure seeds from their own resources. Due to this effort, a total of 633 poor households demonstrated kitchen gardening at their homes on a small piece of land. AEs also provided them technical support for land preparation, sowing of seeds, irrigation and use of compost for successful demonstration. AEs will periodically visit these households to give advice and support about harvesting and will encourage them to use these vegetable at homes.

A2.6: Pilot initiative to introduce bio-fortified seeds, i.e. wheat, potatoes and rice, through demonstration plots and field level trial basis.

Consumption of bio-fortified food helps to address the deficiency of micro-nutrients. In this regard, Harvest Plus in partnership with NARC is working on introducing zinc bio-fortified seeds in Pakistan. RSPN and ACF in coordination with NARC and Harvest Plus worked on modalities for introducing zinc bio-fortified wheat in PINS target districts. For this purpose, Harvest Plus agreed to provide seeds to RSPN for demonstration plots on subsidized rates. Partner RSPs identified ten progressive farmers (one per district) from target districts who are ready to grow zinc bio-fortified wheat on one acre of land. RSPN procured basic seed from Harvest Plus and provided 50 kg seed to each farmers and they invested remaining amount from their own pocket to grow zinc bio-fortified wheat. Programme Agriculture and Food Security (AFS) Officers in coordination with Agriculture Officers of the Government Agriculture Department provided technical assistance to these progressive farmers to grow zinc bio-fortified wheat as per crop production technology recommended by NARC and Harvest Plus.

AFS Officers have also conducted awareness sessions with small farmers in target districts to inform them about climate resilient wheat production varieties. During these sessions, they also informed them about bio-fortified wheat seeds. They also organised exposure visits of small farmers to demonstration plots to see bio-fortified wheat grown by progressive farmers and encouraged them to grow bio-fortified wheat in next growing season. Wheat will be harvested in April and as a way forward, these progressive farmers will keep a certain percentage of their produce as seed and also provide this seed to other community members for cultivation in the next growing season.

A2.8: Pilot initiative to promote Moringa tree production, processing and consumption as a supplement for maternal and early child nutrition.

Moringa oleifera, a leguminous plant is a source of different nutrients. The leaves, which are rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals, are becoming widely used to address micro-nutrient deficiencies. Under PINS ER-3, Moringa plantation is being promoted to complement the daily diet and also to use as a supplement for maternal and early child nutrition. For this purpose, following steps have been taken:

- 1) **Development of IEC material:** RSPN with technical support of ACF developed content for an Information Education and Communication (IEC) material on production technology of Moringa and benefits of its use. The document will be developed both in English and local language (Sindhi) and RSPN will share it with RSPs after its printing and publication in first quarter of Year-ii.
- 2) **Community sensitization on Moringa:** RSPs were advised to disseminate information about benefits of Moringa through COs meeting forums. During these meetings, community members were provided information about how to use Moringa leaves as a supplement for maternal and child nutrition. Communities were also mobilised to plant it at home or in their community. In year one of the Programme, Moringa (as well as fruit plants) has been promoted in 524 VOs where using the platform of the CO meeting, communities were provided information on Moringa, its production technology and benefits of its use. As result of these efforts a total 9,268 Moringa plants have been planted by members of CIs.
- 3) **Moringa at FFSs:** At FFS demonstration plots, one part has been allocated to grow nursery of Moringa and other fruit plants. Procurement of Moringa and local fruit plant seeds is in process and delivery is expected in mid-May 2019. Once seeds are available a packet of 250 gm Moringa seeds will be given to each FFS to grow seedlings for all households. In the catchment area of each FFS, there are about 150-200 households and by end of year-II of project, at least two Moringa plants will be planted in 80% of households.

A2.9: Capacitate small landholder farmers (up to 5 acres) in climate resilient crop production technologies including food safety through demonstration plots, training and provision of inputs

In this regard, the following activities were undertaken:

A2.9.1: Development of Crop Production Technology Material on Wheat and Rice

A great deal of work on wheat cultivation technology has already been carried out at Agriculture Research Institutes at provincial and national levels. To discuss and compile the findings of this research and make it available at grassroots level, PINS ER-3 team with recommendations from GoS, NARC, FAO and ACF developed an improved crop production technology of wheat. To undertake this process, the PINS ER-3 team arranged a one-day consultative meeting on Improved Crop Production Technology on Wheat in Islamabad on 5th September 2018. Representatives of RSPN, ACF, Harvest Plus, NARC, GoS AAP Agriculture Coordinators and FAO participated in the meeting. The minutes of this meeting are available at ([MoV-28](#)). The final draft of Wheat Production Technology was developed by incorporating all inputs and suggestions from Agriculture Department of Government of Sindh. Later on an orientation was organised on 29th September 2018 in Hyderabad where AAP Agriculture Coordinator and officials from FAO Agriculture trained the agriculture food security officers on how to disseminate wheat production technology among small farmers through community level meetings. The minutes of this orientation meeting are available at ([MoV-29](#)). The meeting with NARC, FAO and Agriculture Department of GoS is scheduled in March 2019 to work on crop production technology on rice to be disseminated among small farmers.

A2.9.2: Demonstration plots in flood and drought to increase crop production and diversification, with introduction of drought/flood resilient varieties of crops

Demonstration plots are an important agriculture extension technique that help to transfer knowledge and technology to farmers and are also helpful in introducing new varieties. RSPN, with technical assistance from ACF and GoS Department of Agriculture laid out a plan of demonstration plots to introduce the recommended climate smart wheat varieties and related crop production technology. For this purpose, 70 progressive farmers (one per Union Council) were identified and they were provided a small amount to procure the recommended drought tolerant wheat seed and to meet cost of drill sowing and other inputs. Programme AFS Officers along with Agriculture Officers from GoS' Agriculture Department frequently visited these farmers and provided technical assistance to these farmers for management of their demonstration plot. Small farmers from surrounding areas were encouraged to learn and adopt recommended methods of cultivation through exposure visits to these demonstration plots. After harvesting, an analysis on total cost and yield/acre will be carried out and will be shared with small farmers during community meetings so that they can also adopt climate smart agriculture.

A2.9.3: Orientation/ extension services for small farmers on improved crop production and food safety practices

Under PINS ER-3, small farmers were provided training/orientation to adopt improved crop production and food safety practices. For this purpose, from catchment area of each VO, a group of 10-20 small farmers (1-5 acre of land) were identified and enrolled in orientation programme for improved crop production and food safety practices. The orientation of small farmers on improved crop production technology of wheat started in October 2018 and went on till February 2019 in which 13,487 small farmers participated. The sessions were organised keeping in view different stages of crop production like selection of new and improved seed varieties, land preparation, sowing technology, water requirements of crops, use of organic and chemical fertilizers, integrated pest management and food safety, harvesting practices, post harvesting and storage.

In order to encourage the adaptation of recommended climate smart varieties and crop production technology, a total of 4,413 small farmers were provided financial assistance of PKR 5,000 per farmer. Previously, most of these farmers were using old varieties of wheat and the broadcasting method of sowing which require more seed and results in less production. With the financial assistance provided under PINS, all these beneficiaries (4,413) procured recommended new varieties of seed and 3,909 also used the drill sowing method that helped them to save seed and water. Programme staff along with Agriculture Officers from GoS' Agriculture Department also visited many of these farmers and provided them technical advice for agricultural practices like irrigation, placement of fertilizers, hoeing and harvesting.

A.2.10: Provision of goats to poorest households (0-12 PSC) with PLW women and children under 5 for food diversification.

Livestock contributes to multiple livelihood objectives and offers ways out of poverty by being a lucrative asset. Consumption of livestock products also contribute to improve nutrition and health. Household level livestock increases availability and consumption of animal sourced foods (meat, milk and other dairy products) and improves dietary intake and nutritional status of women and children. Under PINS ER-3, by using PSC data, the RSPs identified 1,565 poorest households (0-12 PSC) with Pregnant and Lactating Women and children under five years (U5). Then, after social and technical appraisal, provided a grant of PKR 29,960 to each beneficiary household for the procurement of two goats. These women were provided grants from November 2018 to February 2019, and by the end of the reporting year, 1,319 households have procured goats while the procurement by remaining households will be completed very soon. All these beneficiaries were provided information about the basics of livestock management. Under PINS ER-3,

community livestock extension workers (CLEWs) also have been trained and from April 2019, they will start visiting all target villages and will also provide services to these beneficiaries.

An important purpose of these grants is that poor households should have milk for PLW and U5 children. A tool has been developed for tracking of these beneficiaries and data from all these beneficiaries will be collected on quarterly basis to know about the situation of their livestock in term of growth, mortality (if any) and consumption of milk by PLW and U5 Children. Analysis of this data will be presented in next interim report.

A2.11: Improve livestock management practices through training of CLEWs and delivery of livestock extension services including introduction of improved livestock breeds

RSPN in consultation with GoS' Livestock Department organised two months long training sessions at Research and Training Institute (RTI), Tando Muhammad Khan for 193 (1 per union council) selected community livestock extension workers (CLEWs) in two batches. These CLEWs were identified by LSOs and their names were finalised after validation by the Programme staff. The first batch of CLEWs received training from 3rd December 2018 to 31st January 2019 and the second batch is undergoing this training from 7th February 2019 to 7th April 2019. The training aimed to enhance conceptual understanding and practical skills of CLEWs on livestock management, poultry management, nutrition, diseases and vaccination, first aid and breeding, specifically artificial insemination. The certificate distribution ceremony of the first batch of CLEWs was attended by the Provincial Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Mr. Bari Khan Pitafi and Secretary Livestock and Fisheries Mr. Aijaz Ahmed. On this occasion Mr. Bari Khan Pitafi said that the Livestock Department will engage these CLEWs to extend services in the community and for this purpose they will explore the possibility to provide them vaccinations free of cost. The report detailing the CLEWs training is available at ([MoV-30](#)).

After completion of the training, CLEWs have started their interactions at community institutions (LSOs/VOs/COs) meeting forum with community members to inform them about the services they will offer in the community. The first batch of CELWs had to start livestock extension services at community level from February 2019 but due to delays in procurement of kits of CLEWs, they will now start delivering their services from mid-April, 2019.

A2.12: Improve food diversification through community level poultry entrepreneurship.

With technical support from NARC, GoS' Livestock Department and ACF, RSPN developed comprehensive training material on backyard poultry management and shared it with all RSPs to initiate a two-day orientation session with identified Community Poultry Entrepreneurs (CPEs). The main aim of this capacity building was to equip women in target districts with updated information on poultry management and also enable them to have access to poultry products for their food diversification. The RSPs identified and trained a total 2,791 CPEs in year-I of the Programme. As per strategy, a total 05 women were trained as CPEs per VO, and out of these 5 entrepreneurs, one identified as the poorest CPE per VO has been provided with cash support for the construction of a demonstration shed/model cage for poultry management. Model poultry cage has been designed by ACF and GoS Livestock Department. The design of the poultry cage is available at ([MoV-31](#)). During the reporting period, 347 CPEs established demo cages from grants of PKR 4000 given to each of them. Efforts are being made to mobilise other CPEs to construct cages as per this design from their own resources. By the end of year one, 2,577 poultry entrepreneurs received poultry inputs (Cockerel, feed, drinker and feeder). The cockerel provided to the entrepreneurs will be useful in improving breed as well as increasing the number of poultry products which will result in increase in household income of CPEs.

The main purpose of this activity is to promote poultry and egg production and availability at local level so that poor households can purchase poultry meat and eggs on lower rates. A tool has developed that will be used from April 2019 to track the performance of these CPEs in terms of total number of poultry birds and number of eggs sold in the community. The analysis of tracking will be presented in the next interim report.

A2.13: Improve community level fish production and consumption through training of individual fish farmers, support LSOs for community fish ponds and fish distribution among poor households

There are three sub-activities to be implemented under fisheries related interventions i.e. 1) training of master trainers, 2) training of individual fish farmers, and 3) establishing community fish ponds. As per the original work plan, this activity is scheduled to be implemented in Year-II. During the reporting year, the following activities under fisheries component were conducted.

A2.13.1: Training of Trainers on community fish farming, fish preservation and market access

RSPN organised a six- day ToT on community fish farming, fish preservation and market access from 24th to 29th January 2019 in Hyderabad. A total of 42 participants (32 project staff and 10 district officials from GoS' Fisheries Department) were trained as master trainers who will conduct training of individual fish farmers and community members on community fish pond in their target districts. This training was facilitated by resource persons from the GoS' Fisheries Department. This training improved the knowledge of participants about different breeds of fish. They also learned how to prepare fish ponds, fish seed, feed, and management of community fish pond. In addition, this training improved their skills about fish preservation techniques and linkages with the market for sale of surplus fish. Director General Fisheries Dr. Ali Mohammad Mastoi attended the ToT on the last day and distributed certificates to the participants. He ensured his full cooperation to provide technical support to RSPN for training and technical support of community members on community fish ponds. The detailed report of the training is available at ([MoV-32](#)). A comprehensive manual for this ToT was developed in consultation with the Fisheries Department and same manual will be used by master trainers for community level trainings on fish farming. This manual is available at ([MoV-33](#)).

A2.14: Development and implementation of VO and LSO level Disaster Risk Reduction plans to reduce the impact of floods and drought on community/promotion of resilient communities

Under the SUCCESS and PPRP Programmes, VOs have already developed their village development plans. Under PINS ER-3, field teams provided support to 561 VOs to review their plans to incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction related activities. As result of these plans, VOs identified different types of activities to reduce the impact of flood and drought. Some of these activities are already being covered under agriculture and WASH infrastructures component of PINS. From the next quarter, field teams will work with VOs to guide them on how to implement those activities that do not need financial resources and for the activities which require financial resources, teams will explore the possibility of linking VOs and LSOs with DRR related projects being implemented by other organisations.

A2.15: Promote horticulture and non-timber forest products for household food consumption and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change

Tree plantation is helpful for mitigating the negative impact of climate change at the local level. Under PINS ER-3, community members were motivated and mobilised for tree plantation. LSOs through VOs and COs analysed the demand and gathered money from members for procurement of tree plants. Programme staff fostered linkages of LSOs with the GoS Forest Department for arrangement of tree plants in bulk. 75 LSOs

across ten districts carried out tree plantation campaign in year one of the Programme. In total 14,794 trees have been planted across ten Programme districts.

The Federal Ministry of Climate Change in partnership with Provincial Forest Department has prepared PC-1 for Prime Minister's 10 Billion Tree Plantation Programme. Approval of this PC-1 is expected soon. RSPN conducted meetings at federal and provincial level to link the LSOs fostered by RSPs in Pakistan with Forest Departments so that they can provide free of cost plants to LSOs. After launch of this programme in Sindh, our field teams will coordinate with District Forest Department to link the FFS and LSOs for promotion of tree plantation in all target union councils of PINS/SUCCESS Programmes.

Sub-Grants to LSOs:

In Year-I, the Programme intervened in catchment areas of 92 LSOs and 651 Villages (VOs). These LSOs took on board a total of 1,171 WASH CRPs (584 women, 587 men) for implementation of community level WASH activities. In addition, 1,189 agricultural entrepreneurs (595 women and 594 men) were also taken on board by these LSOs for management of FFSs and for technical support of poor households for kitchen gardening. Partner RSPs provided an amount of Euros 177,840 to these LSOs as sub-grants to make payment to WASH CRPs and AEs for the activities that are being performed by them.

Communication and Visibility Activities

RSPN implemented following Communication and Visibility (C&V) related activities:

a) Support to EUD contractor for communication to develop a global communication and visibility plan for PINS Programme provided

A draft communications strategy was developed for PINS ER-3 that was presented during the communication workshop facilitated by Ms. Sylvia Beamish. The minutes of this workshop are available at ([MoV-34](#)). Based on feedback received to make the strategy more programme-wide with component-specific elements focused upon more in the communication and visibility plan, a communication strategy is being developed, led by PINS ER-1. The minutes of the meetings (22nd November 2018 and 27th November 2018) conducted to discuss the communications strategy are available at ([MoV-35](#)) and at ([MoV-36](#)) as well as the [draft strategy](#) that has been worked on so far.

b) The RSPN's part of the overall global communication and visibility plan implemented

Based on the communication workshop conducted in October 2018, modifications were made to the original C&V plan for the nutrition-sensitive component, led by RSPN. This [revised plan](#) was sent, along with justifications, to the relevant personnel at EU in December 2018 and to Ms. Beamish in January 2019.

c) Case studies and short visual success stories documented

During the communications workshop, RSPN was advised against the high volume of case studies/success stories, especially in the first year given that impact of the intervention was yet to be fully experienced. Keeping this in mind, the number of features written in the first year were reduced to two. A project-wide case study was also [advised](#) by Ms. Shohreh. The two features written to capture how PINS was mobilizing communities to improve their nutrition were developed and sent to Ms. Beamish for approval before publication. The features (both text ([1](#), [2](#)) and final versions ([1](#), [2](#))) are attached.

d) Bi-annual PINS Newsletter developed and the key events on RSPs' OUTREACH highlighted in RSPN's publication

The bi-annual PINS newsletter was advised against at the communications workshop despite a draft developed for the Programme's first bi-annual newsletter. Instead, a short monthly bulletin was suggested to PINS ER-3 which has been developed for [November](#) and [December](#) 2018 as well as [January](#) 2019. The monthly bulletins were sent to PINS ER-1 and PINS ER-2 as well. Other than a dedicated publication for PINS' updates, key Programme updates are also featured in RSPN's quarterly newsletter Outreach which can be accessed [here](#).

e) Print Media campaign for PINS: Following sub-activities were implemented in this regards:

e.1: Key journalists oriented in 1-day orientation at district level

A series of 4 one-day orientations for district-level journalists to introduce PINS and its subsequent coverage incorporating EU's visibility and communication guidelines were conducted led by seasoned journalists who have considerable experience reporting other development interventions in Sindh. A total 104 journalists across the 10 districts attended the orientation which also proved to be a great forum for them to discuss the problems they've observed in the areas that PINS works. A report summarising all four orientations is available at ([MoV-37](#)).

e.2: Media Persons field visit (10 persons twice in a year and publication in vernacular newspaper) conducted and articles published

Two two-day media visits were conducted across 4 districts (Shikarpur, Larkana, Thatta and Tando Muhammed Khan) where journalists trained during the media orientation in September 2018 were taken to visit settlements where PINS is being carried out and observe key programme activities. Prior permission on being observed by the journalists was sought by the relevant Programme Managers/District Project Officers. As a result of these visits, there was considerable coverage given in the local publications and popular news channels. A report summarising these visits is available at ([MoV-38](#)). Other than structured media visits, journalists are also engaged frequently to cover programme activities especially capacity building sessions and input distribution.

f) Sharing of learning and successes at National and International Forums

PINS actively participated at the 7th Annual South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) in Islamabad from 10th to 14th April, 2018. SACOSAN is a Government of Pakistan-led initiative that aims to improve sanitation, health and hygiene practices all the way down to the grassroots level; it provides an opportunity for relevant policymakers, government representatives, practitioners and donors to come together and strategise for the future. The European Union and RSPN funded thematic sessions in the conference and enabled technical sessions given by practitioners and the Ministry of Climate Change. During this conference RSPN conducted a session to introduce the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh, as well as lessons learned through research in the inception phase. During this session, RSPN also shared framework of community engagement and social accountability for WASH results. A report detailing PINS' participation is also available at ([MoV-39](#)).

g) Sharing success stories, photos, etc., on social media.

Regular updates regarding Programme activities including implementation updates from the field, media coverage and participation in stakeholder events is regularly shared. An effort is also made to share updates regarding PINS ER-1 and PINS ER-2, pending on material provided by their representatives. So far, there is only a dedicated [Facebook](#) page but having a dedicated Twitter feed and YouTube channel are also proposed within the communications strategy. Updates from the PINS page have been shared on the [European Union in Pakistan](#) page.

Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During the reporting period, the following M&E activities were undertaken:

i): Development of M&E Framework and KPIs for the PINS ER-3.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework is one of the key deliverables of the RSPN under PINS to ensure that the Programme is implemented efficiently and effectively and its outputs, outcomes, and impact are measured and reported in a systematic and a timely manner.

The development of the M&E framework of the Programme started with a thorough review of the programme documents (Action Document, Agreement between EU and Government of Pakistan, RSPN proposal, budget, and log-frame), the RSPN M&E manual and other available materials. The M&E Specialist and the M&E Coordinator of the PINS ER-3 developed the initial draft of the M&E framework along with key performance indicators (KPIs) for the Programme. The first draft was shared with the entire Programme staff including key staff of partner RSPs to acquire and incorporate their inputs and feedback during a meeting held on 16th August, 2018. The document was also presented to the international entity engaged for M&E support with an aim to build a better understanding of the Programme leading to the development of a rigorous impact evaluation design for the PINS ER-3 component.

The overall objective of the M&E Framework is to ensure that the PINS ER-3 is fully equipped to systematically generate, capture, and disseminate knowledge by developing a unified monitoring and evaluation system that strengthens the overall impact and effectiveness of the Programme interventions. The M&E Framework also aims to provide guidance and build a common gender-sensitive approach for the M&E activities of the PINS ER-3.

The M&E Framework includes key matrices such as the Detailed Results Matrix (DRM) and Project Monitoring Matrix (PMM), which are built on the overall PINS ER-3 log-frame to elaborate what to monitor and how to track performance to aid all the relevant stakeholders and implementing partners. It also includes the key tools and mechanism for reporting the findings and recommendations of the M&E component.

The M&E framework also provides a detailed description of the scope of the evaluation function as well as a detailed section on risk mitigation to comprehensively cover all aspects related to the M&E function of the PINS ER-3. The PINS ER-3 M&E component also aims to mainstream gender in the development of M&E framework and offers concepts for improving the M&E outcomes, impacts, and reporting related to gender mainstreaming with specific focus on women's participation and empowerment. The overall framework is in the process of fully becoming operational to achieve its aforementioned objectives. The following sections of the M&E component is demonstrating the progress from its most of the components, accordingly. ([MoV-40](#)).

ii) Engagement of Technical Partner in Monitoring and Evaluation.

Under PINS ER-3, RSPN has engaged the services of Centre for Evaluation and Development (C4ED), Germany as an international entity for overall technical support on the monitoring and evaluation component in order to measure the outcomes and impact of the Programme. The C4ED, Germany is a non-profit with a limited liability organisation registered under German law that provides evidence on what works, for whom, when, why and under which circumstances in the development sector. C4ED work in close collaboration with University of Mannheim, Germany and conducts excellent, rigorous and independent research that meets the highest standards of quantitative and qualitative analysis, and collaborates with renowned partners like UNICEF, ILO, the World Bank, KfW and GIZ. It is an associate member of the

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) and regularly partners with J-PAL Europe in training and research. The Centre is based in Germany runs numerous large-scale, randomised control trials (RCTs) as well as quasi-experimental policy evaluation studies in more than 40 countries across Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. Headed by Prof. Dr. Markus Frölich, the Centre is supported by a team and network of experienced researchers who bring a broad range of expertise from nutrition, education, health, and labor markets, to microfinance, micro health insurance and rural development, to name a few.

RSPN proposed to the Executive Director of Centre for Evaluation and Development (C4ED) and Chair of Econometrics, University of Mannheim (UM) concerning cooperation for this arrangement in light of existing successful partnerships. The ongoing collaborations are in research and knowledge management for development specific to poverty, participatory development and rural development programmes in Pakistan under RSPN's Core, EU-funded Sindh Union Council and Community Empowerment Support (SUCCESS) and Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programmes.

The purpose of these strategic partnerships was to establish a working relationship between C4ED and UM, Germany and RSPN for long-term mutual collaboration in research and evaluations. The process of this technical partnership started with acquiring a derogation on hiring C4ED, Germany for technical support in monitoring and evaluation in May 2018, followed by the signing of the contract agreement in July 2018 with the C4ED, Germany. The specific scope of work of C4ED is given as follows:

- a) Technical assistance in the development and implementation of PINS ER-3 M&E framework;
- b) Assist RSPN in the development and implementation of impact evaluation design for PINS ER-3;
- c) Support RSPN in undertaking third-party baseline, midterm and end line impact evaluation surveys and provide technical support to services-provider to be engaged for undertaking impact evaluation surveys;
- d) Provide technical support to RSPN in undertaking assessment of outcomes from the multi-sectoral and integrated nutrition-sensitive interventions envisage in ER-3 component; and
- e) Ensure support in training of RSPN and RSPs M&E staff in monitoring of the programme activities. ([MoV-41](#))

iii): Development of Impact Evaluation Design for PINS ER-3.

C4ED Germany has provided technical assistance to RSPN in the overall design for impact evaluation for PINS and will provide further support in its implementation. A consultative approach, based on shared expectations and joint ownership, was adopted with the aim of developing an impact evaluation design for PINS ER-3. The process started with a desk review of existing experiences of RSPN, PINS documents including the Programme log-frame, Programme proposals, grant agreement between EU and RSPN, and the action document that were part of the financing agreement of PINS signed between EU and the Government of Pakistan. This was followed by various consultative meetings with the senior monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff members of PINS partner RSPs and their focal persons for the PINS, representatives of Action Against Hunger and the technical advisor for PINS research and M&E from Centre for Evaluation and Development (C4ED) at Mannheim, Germany. The input on the overall impact evaluation design specifically on baseline methodologies and approaches and sampling methodology was incorporated accordingly. This final document is a product of these consultations held during the period July to September 2018 ([MoV-42](#)).

iv): Training of RSPN and RSP M&E staff on monitoring of the programme activities.

RSPN organised a two-day training workshop on M&E framework tools and impact evaluation design in Karachi on the 8th to the 9th of December, 2018. The objective of this M&E workshop was to train partner

RSPN-PINS ER-3 M&E team, RSP monitoring officers, RSP focal persons and senior programme implementation team on PINS M&E framework. It also aimed to orient RSP monitoring officers and other staff including DPOs and programme managers on the overall PINS-ER3 impact evaluation design including the baselines survey approaches and methodologies. A total of 20 Programme team members from RSPN-PMU and RSPs were trained on the M&E framework and the impact evaluation design. The training sessions were designed to be participatory and interactive while also ensuring equal and active participation of all. The sessions included presentations with interactive Q&A sessions as well as group-work to allow the participants to internalise the materials for better understanding and use in the field. The participants were encouraged to openly and candidly discuss issues faced in the field with regard to M&E and to raise concerns to which they required assistance and guidance for moving forward. At the conclusion of the training, feedback forms were distributed to the participants by RSPN. The participants indicated that the training provided a good opportunity to learn and share experiences with colleagues and discuss all components of the M&E framework and impact evaluation design in the future apart from trainings, review workshops should be conducted as well to promote cross-learning. The training was facilitated by Mr. Khurram Shahzad, Specialist M&E RSPN, Mr. M. Alee Kapri, M&E Coordinator PINS ER-3 RSPN and Mr. Imtiaz Ali, M&E Officer PINS ER-3 RSPN. It was experienced that this training supported the M&E and Programme teams tremendously in implementation of the overall Programme in line with the Programme guidelines and implementation arrangements during the progress review and consultative meetings, field visits to Programme areas and other progress and monitoring report. The results from the training will be long-lasting especially in all the implementation phases and beyond the Programme timelines in Sindh and other part of the country. The detailed report is available at ([MoV-43](#)).

v): Undertake monthly monitoring visits to project districts.

The M&E team conducted regular monitoring visits to partner RSPs and Programme intervention areas. The purpose of each monitoring visit was to make sure that Programme activities are being implemented the way they are described in the Programme documents and work plans. At the end of each monitoring visit by M&E RSPN-PMU team, they prepare a report that describes any discrepancies between the plan and actual implementation, as well as improvements made by the Programme team. The field visits comprised of the following key activities:

- 1) **Participation in the performance review meetings at RSP level and tracking of performance against agreed KPIs:** The RSPN M&E team regularly participated in the performance review meetings organised by the RSPs at the PIU level. In these meetings, the M&E team thoroughly reviewed the district as well as overall performance of the RSPs and provided them immediate feedback for immediate actions for course correction.
- 2) **Desk review of the programme data at district and field unit level:** The M&E team conducted a detailed review of the Programme data in hard and electronic form available in the Programme offices at district and field unit level and verify the progress reported against the agreed KPIs and assured that the prescribed procedures were followed in the implementation of programme activities.
- 3) **Observation of the programme activities:** The M&E team observed selected Programme activities including training of Agriculture Entrepreneurs, WASH Entrepreneurs, masons/plumbers, CLEWs, Community Poultry Entrepreneurs, CLTS triggering, demo plots of field farmer school, and adoption of improved crop production technology by the small farmers.
- 4) **Validation of Programme Activities and Beneficiaries:** The M&E team conducted field visits to Programme districts and localities, and met with the Programme beneficiaries to validate the status of activities reported by the Programme team. The following key activities were validated by the M&E team:
 - selection and training of CRP and AEs;

- orientation and provision of support to CPEs;
- selection of CLEWs;
- orientation and provision of support to small farmers;
- selection and provision of financial support to poor households to purchase goats;
- selection of WASH Entrepreneurs; and
- completion of CLTS triggering as well as the development of VAPs

5) **Supportive Supervision:** The M&E team provided support to field level M&E staff for joint problem-solving and ensuring a common understanding about M&E related tools and their applications in the Programme through mentorship. Likewise, on-job support was given to PIU, district and field level staff.

After each visit, the M&E team conducted debriefing with the field teams to share their findings and recommendations for improvement in the quality of the Programme implementation. Moreover, the findings and recommendations of the field visits were shared with the senior Programme management in the quarterly performance review meetings and through adhoc reports (NFRs and Emails). The M&E team also developed a consolidated Programme Monitoring Report and submitted to the senior management of the Programme. The key issues identified and the actions required were followed upon using the Programme Monitoring Action Plan.

Moreover, the officials from RSPN's head office including Specialist Social Sector also conducted field monitoring visits to the Programme districts. He also participated in the review meetings at RSP level and provided his input and guidance for improvement in the Programme implementation and completion of the agreed targets. In total, the M&E staff also conducted 90 days of field visits during the reporting period. Based on the findings of field visits, the M&E team provided recommendations related to capacity building activities, documentation, communication and visibility, and WASH and AFS interventions. After discussion with the field and PMU teams during weekly review meetings, these recommendations were incorporated in order to improve the implementation and documentation of Programme activities. The following are some of the recommendations provided by the M&E team and incorporated in the Programme activities:

- Documentation guidelines were developed and adopted for different layers of Programme i.e. VO, LSO, SMT/field unit and district level. Registers for AEs, CLEWs and CRPs were developed and used.
- The formats and templates related to reporting and planning were developed and used.
- Agendas and material for capacity building interventions were amended and used for the remaining 70% of CLEWs, AEs, and CRPs.
- Visibility guidelines were developed and shared with the field teams to improve visibility at field level.
- Follow-up mechanism was developed for course-correction of WASH and AFS related interventions.

vi): Develop an integrated MIS to track the progress against KPIs and programme activities.

The Management Information System (MIS) of PINS-ER3 is developed to track and report on the KPIs of the overall Programme. Prior to the development of MIS, the particular focus was made on the understanding of data collection, processing and reporting mechanisms of SUCCESS and PPRP Programmes as the both MIS serving as the major source of input data for PINS-ER3 MIS built upon both the strategic Programmes. Based on an initial system layout and design was developed including input formats defined in the PINS ER-3's PIM and the best possible auto input feeding and manual data inputting solution incorporated into the system design. The developed system was then tested for data validation, verification, security and storage.

Moreover, the output of the system was finally optimized. During this phase, various field visits were made in order to understand data punching requirements and challenges of the field staff which helped the system to improve its interactivity and effectiveness with the user.

An interactive MIS training session was also organised for the MIS staff members of the Programme on key components of MIS, functionality and usage. The MIS staff members were registered with the system and they were engaged to learn it with trail data entry operations. The received data during trial was then reviewed and verified by RSPN PINS-ER3 team. The system now collects the real-time data of the Programme and tracks the progress of Programme activities using its outputs. The MIS' management dashboard is the web-interface window where the overall progress against various Programme activities is tracked using interactive representation and graphic tools. These include charts, line and bar graphs, data tables, maps, pie charts and images. These graphics are fed with the dynamically generated progress output developed from the collected programme activities data using the implemented MIS components. The dashboard is designed to update itself with the latest updated data entered into the MIS system so that tracking and progress of Programme activities can be effectively reported. A mechanism has also been set-up to address the routine issues being logged by all the user and upgrading the system as per the needful requirements of the Programme management and stakeholders. The Programme implementation teams including district, regional, PMU and RSP headquarters have started utilising the MIS for data input and generating customised reports for planning the planned Programme activities and tracking the progress against the KPIs. The MIS can be accessed at ([MoV-44](#)).

vii): Undertake baseline survey, midterm and end evaluation of programme.

With an aim to measure the impact of the Programme, it was planned to conduct a household baseline survey covering about 5,000 households (2500 treatment and 2,500 comparison group) before PINS ER-3 was rolled out. RSPN with the technical support of C4ED, Germany developed the design of the impact evaluation strategy, design, and sampling strategy. The overall scope of work includes development of survey instruments and undertaking the fieldworks including preparation and implementation of the survey, analysis and the report shall be implemented by a third-party service provider. The third-party service provider will work in close collaboration and discuss decisions on the design and methodology with RSPN and C4ED, Germany.

In this regard, RSPN called for the Request for Proposal (RFP) in mid-October 2018 to hire a firm for conducting the baseline survey of the implementation of the nutrition-sensitive component (ER3) of the PINS. In total, six organizations submitted their proposal and based on the shortlisting process, Anjum Asim Shahid Associates (AASA) Consulting was awarded the contract for the study. During the reporting period, the consulting firm has successfully completed all the initial deliverables of the baseline assignment are submission and approval of inception and project mobilisation reports. This includes the completion of designing the household and village questionnaires, hiring and training of survey teams, development of android application software for survey, pilot testing of survey tools and techniques, and deployment of field survey teams for household and village data collection. It is expected that the baseline survey assignment with technical support of C4ED, Germany shall be concluded in June 2019, accordingly.

viii): Quarterly review and half yearly planning meeting with RSPs.

In order to maintain a close coordination with the implementing partners of the Programme and review the over performance against agreed KPIs, RSPN organised the first half yearly progress review meeting of the Programme on 16th Aug, 2018 in Karachi and a quarterly review meeting again at Karachi on 7th Dec, 2018.

The objectives of the meetings were to; review the progress of all three implementing partner RSPs; share and discuss the findings and recommendations of the M&E team and identify the key actions for improvement in the implementation of the programme interventions.

The review meeting proceeded with the presentations by the Programme Managers of the implementing partners RSPs (NRSP, SRSO and TRDP) and followed by an M&E Session. The presentation of RSPs Programme Managers included sharing of, and a detailed discussion on, progress against the agreed KPIs, target and timelines along with key challenges faced during the implementation. The M&E session included the sharing of, and discussion on, the findings and recommendations of desk and field monitoring by the M&E team.

The key staff of RSPs, ACF, RSPN PINS ER-3 staff and members from RSPN's head office participated in the meeting. The key areas of improvement were identified and actions points were agreed upon. The actions points were share with all partners by the M&E coordinator in the form of thoroughly developed meeting report.

The quarterly meeting held on 7th Dec, 2018 proceeded following the same pattern as the first one. The Programme Managers of SRSO, TRDP and NRSP presented their progress against the agreed KPIs, target and timeline. They also shared key challenges faced during the course of implementation. The presentations by the RSP managers was followed by the M&E session conducted by the M&E Coordinator, PINS ER-3. In the M&E session, the key observations and recommendations were shared and discussed in detail. These workshops helped teams mutually for the improvement of the programme as some of the key decisions were taken in these meetings. At the end of the meeting, the team agreed upon a set of key action points which were shared with all concerned partners through a meeting report. Some of the key actions agreed and implemented from the review meetings include:

- Revision of selection criteria related to CPEs and CRPs.
- Revision of CRPs deliverables and payment plan.
- Conducted a joint meeting of SUCCESS, PPRP and PINS senior management for development of synergies. Moreover, synergy workshops were planned to be held at district level instead of holding at provincial level as planned earlier.
- Revisions in the Programme Implementation Manual
- Development of plans and strategies to address issues and challenges in order to improve performance.

The quarterly and half year meeting reports are available at ([MoV-45](#)) and at ([MoV-46](#)).

ix): Submission of KPI tracking and periodic progress reports (narrative and financial)

In order to report on Programme performance a set of key performance indicators (KPIs) have been developed for PINS ER-3 and made part of the M&E framework. The annual report for the programme is produced using these KPIs. The KPIs show the overall performance of the programme on a standardized format. The first consolidated KPI report will be produced in Year-II to be published and disseminated to stakeholders.

2.3 If relevant, submit a revised log frame, highlighting the changes.

No changes have been made in the log frame matrix of PINS ER-3 in the reporting period.

2.4 Action Plan

The first year of the programme was focused on developing standardized approaches and documents for the programme (SBCC toolkit, PIM) as well as implementation. Capacity building of programme staff as well as affiliates engaged in the programme was also carried out in year one. During Year-I project activities were initiated in target villages. The plan of PINS ER-3 for year-II is to scale up the implementation of programme activities in all target 1938 villages while ensuring effective visibility of the action throughout as well as making sure that the programme is being implemented efficiently as well as effectively. Following is the work plan for Year-II of the RSPN-component of PINS:

Description	Half-year-II						Half-year-II						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
ER-1: Improved community-level climate resilient WASH infrastructures including behaviour change in rural areas of Sindh													
1.1: Capacity Building of RSP Community Nutrition Officers and Engineers, LSO general bodies, Community Resource for Implementation WASH activities													RSPN
1.1.1: Training of Community Nutrition Officers and Engineers on Implementation of WASH Activities													
1.1.2: Training of LSOs on their role and responsibilities for WASH and Agriculture and Food													RSPs
1.1.3: Selection and Training of the CRPs on CLTS triggering and Community Awareness on WASH and Nutritious Food													RSPs
1.2: Prepare Village Action Plans (VAPs) and support implementation for access to safe drinking water and achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in target areas.													RSPs
1.3: VO level Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Triggering facilitated by CRPs for latrine construction and use													RSPs

Description	Half-year-II						Half-year-II						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
1.4: Construction of low cost disaster resilient demonstration latrines in each target village.													RSPs
1.5: Community level awareness session on WASH and nutritious food													RSPs
1.5.1: CO level Awareness session on WASH and nutritious food													RSPs
1.5.2: Quarterly households visits by CRPs to promote positive practices on food and track progress in term of WASH													RSPs
1.6: Develop community level technical resource for construction of low cost latrine and Installation of hand pumps													RSPs
1.7: Establish VO level WASH entrepreneurs to ensure WASH related supplies at local level													
1.7.1: Training of WASH entrepreneurs													RSPs
1.7.2: Develop Supply Chain System for WASH entrepreneurs													RSPs
1.8: Conduct Village level ODF certification through District ODF Certification committees, sustainability certification and celebrations by VOs/LSOs.													
1.8.1: Training of the District ODF Certification Committees on ODF certification and monitoring process													RSPs
1.8.2: ODF Certification by ODF Committees													RSPs

Description	Half-year-II						Half-year-II						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
1.8.3: ODF sustainability certification through District ODF Certification committees													
1.8.4: ODF sustainability celebration by VOs/LSOs													
1.9: Capacity Building of PHED staff and LSOs on water testing and water quality monitoring.													
1.9.1: Training of RSPs project staff and PHED staff on chemical and biological testing													
1.9.2: Orientation of LSOs on Water Quality Monitoring													RSPs
1.10: Undertake chemical testing and periodic biological water quality monitoring of improved water sources through LSOs													RSPs
1.11: Chlorination of communal water sources to address biological contamination through LSOs													RSPs
1.12: Provision of safe drinking water through construction/installation/rehabilitation of hand pumps/water supply schemes in areas of extreme need													RSPs
1.13: Develop Alternate Water Sources / Construct Community Water Filtration Plants in areas of higher arsenic concentration through engagement of LSOs and technical assistance of PHED.													
a. Develop Alternate Water Sources:													RSPs

Description	Half-year-II						Half-year-II						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
a.1 Linking community with nearby secure water source													RSPs
a.2 Water Supply Schemes to transport water from other secure water sources													RSPs
b. Community Water Filtration Plants													RSPs
c. Arsenic Removal Solutions through Iron Oxide Filter Systems; or Coagulation- Filtration (CF) for small rural communities (5-7 hhs)													RSPs
1.14: Rain Water Harvesting at Household and Community level to use for drinking water, kitchen gardening and livestock													RSPs
1.15: Pilot testing on LSO level chlorine production and household level chlorination for water treatment and explore possibility for scale up and commercialization/ social marketing													RSPN
1.16: Celebration of programme related international days i.e. World Toilet Day at UC and District and Provincial levels.													RSPs
1.17: Coordination and quarterly meetings with national WASH partners to seek their technical assistance.													RSPN
ER-2: Improved community-level nutrition sensitive food production systems adapted to climate change in rural areas of Sindh													

Description	Half-year-II						Half-year-II						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
2.1: VO level preparation to improve availability of nutritious crops at all times													
2.2: Develop a cadre of master trainers (Government and RSPs) and VO level agriculture entrepreneurs in kitchen gardening (for drought, flood and peri-urban settings) in landless households, homestead gardening and small scale community farming.													
2.2.1: Training of Trainers for RSPs and Government Officials on Kitchen Gardening and Improved Crop Production Technology													
2.2.2: Training of VO level entrepreneurs in kitchen gardening (for drought, flood and peri-urban settings) in landless households, homestead gardening and small scale community farming.													RSPs
2.3: VO level Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to promote kitchen gardening and identify indigenous solutions to agricultural challenges and replicate at a larger scale.													RSPs
2.4: Orientation of poorest households (0-23 Poverty Score Card category) on kitchen gardening													RSPs
2.5: Promote and facilitate the implementation of kitchen garden demonstration at household level													RSPs

Description	Half-year-II						Half-year-II						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
2.6: Orientation of community members on food processing and preservation to be used during the lean season/food scarcity													
2.7: Undertake female agriculture entrepreneurship activities through Female Farmer Schools to promote markets to improve access to balanced and affordable foods.													
2.8: Pilot initiatives to introduce bio-fortified seeds, i.e. wheat, potatoes and rice, through demonstration plots and field level trial basis.													
2.9: Promote Moringa production and other nutritious plants, their processing and consumption as a supplement for maternal and early child nutrition.													
2.10: Capacitate small landholder farmers (up to 5 acres) in climate resilient crop production technologies including food safety through demonstration plots , training/extension services and provision of inputs													
2.10.1: Development of Pictorial Flip Charts on climate resilient crop production technology and food safety													

Description	Half-year-II						Half-year-II						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
2.10.2: Demonstration plots in flood and drought to increase crop production and diversification, with introduction of bio saline/ drought resilient / flood resilient varieties of crops.													
2.10.3: Orientation / extension services for small farmers on improved crop production and food safety practices													
2.11: Provision of goats to poorest HH (0-12 PSC) with PLW women and children under 5 for food diversification.													
2.12: Improve livestock management practices through training of CLEWs and delivery of livestock extension services including introduction of improved livestock breeds													
2.12.1: Training of Community Livestock Extension Workers (one CLEW per Union Council) for extension services in rural areas													
2.12.2: Provision of livestock extension services through Community and Government Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs)													
2.13: Improve food diversification through community level poultry entrepreneurship													
2.13.1: Identification and training of community poultry entrepreneurs on better management practices													

Description	Half-year-II						Half-year-II						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
2.13.2: Regular technical and social support for community poultry entrepreneurs													
2.14: Improve community level fish production and consumption through training of individuals of fish farmers, support LSOs for community fish ponds and fish distribution among poor households													
2.14.1: Training of Trainers on community fish farming, fish preservation and market access													
2.14.2: Build capacity of individual fish farmers on improved fish production practices													
2.14.3:Support LSOs for setting up one community fish farming pond, in areas that are agro climatically suitable for fish farming and have maximum poor households (0-23 PSC)													
2.15:Pilot testing on promotion of paddy fish farming cultures in rice cultivation areas													
2.16: Develop and implementation of VO and LSO level Disaster Risk Reduction plans to reduce the impact of floods and drought on community/ promotion of resilient communities													RSPs

Description	Half-year-II						Half-year-II						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
2.17: Promote horticulture and non-timber forest products for household food consumption and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change													RSPs
2.18: Organize in country learning visits and workshops for Districts and Sub-District Government officials and out country exposure visits for Government officials and RSPs key staff													
2.18.1: Organize in country learning visits of District and sub-District Government Officials and Implementing RSPs staff													RSPN
2.18.2: Out country learning visits for implementing RSPs and Government Officials													RSPN
Communication and Visibility Activities													
Support EUD contractor for communication to develop a global communication and visibility plan for PINS programme.													RSPN
Implement the RSPN's part of the overall global communication and visibility plan.													RSPN
Documentation of case studies and short visual success stories.													RSPN
Monthly bulletin and highlight key events in RSPN's publication on RSPs OUTREACH.													RSPN

Description	Half-year-II						Half-year-II						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
Print Media campaign for PINS.													RSPN
Sharing of learning and successes at National and International Forums.													RSPN
Sharing success stories, photos, etc., on social media.													RSPN
Monitoring and Evaluation Activities													RSPN
Development of M&E Framework and KPIs for the PINS ER-3.													RSPN
Developed an integrated MIS to track the progress against KPIs and programme activities.													RSPN
Training of RSPN and RSP M&E staff on monitoring of the programme activities.													RSPN
Undertake surveys at baseline, mid-term and end line.													RSPN
Undertake monthly monitoring visits to project districts.													RSPN
Quarterly review and half-yearly planning meeting with partner ACF/RSPs.													RSPN
Submission of KPI tracking and periodic progress reports (narrative and financial)													RSPN

3. Beneficiaries/Affiliated Entities and Other Cooperation

a. How do you assess the relationship between the beneficiaries/affiliated entities of this grant contract (i.e. those having signed the mandate for the Coordinator or the affiliated entity statement)? Please provide specific information for each beneficiary/affiliated entity.

The main affiliated entities of RSPN under PINS ER-3 include the three partner RSPs, National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and technical backstopping by Action against Hunger (ACF). Under the grant agreement, RSPN's relationship is of mutual support and coordination with the RSPs mentioned above and technical support with ACF in implementation of PINS ER-3 Programme activities. This includes the formation of common approaches with the RSPs and capacity building of its staff on Programme implementation methodology and procurement procedures, HR, financial management and compliance to EU guidelines in the inception phase.

An orientation for key staff for implementing RSPs was held from the 23rd and 24th of April, 2018 in Karachi as well as orientation workshops at their respective programme implementation units from the 24th to the 27th of May, 2018. RSPs staff were briefed on their role and responsibilities during these workshops as well as overall and RSP wise targets, activities at district level with regards to knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation expect, communication. RSPN is also facilitating the RSPs in carrying out joint activities such as procurement. In this regard, multiple procurement meetings have been held at the PINS PMU.

The usual mode of communication of RSPN with these affiliated entities includes meetings, emails and telephonic conversations as well as access to the MIS portal. The M&E team which includes the M&E Coordinator as well as 3 M&E Officers are extensively involved from the PINS PMU in monitoring the programme's progress, providing constructive feedback and technical support for effective implementation which has fostered into a mutually beneficial relationship for both sides through year 1.

RSPN's PINS ER-3 Programme team and M&E team visit the field to monitor the progress of activities and provide required feedback and technical backstopping for effective implementation. The relationship has remained mutually beneficial for RSPN as well as affiliated entities in implementation of PINS-3 activities at the end of year one. Quarterly joint review meetings with RSPs hosted by RSPN have also helped in improving coordination between RSPN and RSPs especially in the resolutions of issues faced during implementation.

b. How would you assess the relationship between your organization and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?

The relationship between RSPN and state authorities has developed positively as a result of constant relationship building initiatives to further the Action. A large number of state representatives including the Chief Minister Sindh, Mr. Murad Ali Shah were notably present at the PINS ER-3 launching ceremony on 30 January 2018. In addition to the Chief Minister, Mr. Muhammed Waseem, Chairman of the Sindh Planning and Development Department, Mr. Mir Husain Ali, the then Coordinator to the Chief Minister, Mir Hazar Khan Bajarani (Late), the Provincial Minister for Planning and Development and other Sindh Government officials were also present at the launching ceremony. Speaking at the event, the Chief Minister of Sindh, Mr. Murad Ali Shah reiterated the Government's commitment to reducing stunting from 48% to 30% by 2021 and appreciated the support of the EU and the organisations working on PINS for their support in bringing them closer to the expected results.

PINS is supporting the Planning and Development Department's multi-sectoral AAP to address issues of malnutrition and stunting in Sindh and active measures have been taken by PINS ER-3 to ensure that implementation within the 194 union councils allotted to PINS is carried out seamlessly through involving and referring to the AAP Task Force Secretariat and relevant officials from implementing Departments such as Local Government, PHED, Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries. In turn, the AAP Task Force Secretariat has committed to providing support to RSPN and RSPs for capacity building activities and events.

RSPN is also a part of the Provincial Task force of Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) GoS. In addition to regular informal meetings with the officials of concerned government departments, RSPN is in regular contact with the GoS' Departments directly involved in implementation of AAP. These meetings focus on developing synergy within AAP stakeholders, strengthening coordination to avoid duplication of efforts and resources. For instance, the Task Force Secretariat organised district-based meetings to launch District Coordination Committees on Nutrition (DCCN). In October 2018, representatives from all three PINS components participated in DCCN meetings across target districts. The DCCN has been constituted by the Government of Sindh for overseeing and coordinating the execution of the Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition (AAP). The committee is directed to be chaired by the Deputy Commissioner along with district officers of all participating sectors - Health, Education, Population Welfare, Local Government, Livestock, Fisheries, Agriculture, District Nutrition Officer and partner NGOs - of each respective districts.

Furthermore, the PINS ER-3 Communications Officer represents RSPN in the Core Communication Group formed by the AAP. This group includes AAP Sector Coordinators, Nutrition Support Programme (NSP) and other development partners of AAP and has been formed to develop the Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Toolkit for AAP.

Specific examples of RSPN's work with state authorities are as follows:

- 10 government Agriculture Officers (AOs), each representing a district covered by PINS ER-3 participated in the eight-day Training of Trainers on Kitchen Gardening, Livestock and Poultry at NARC, Islamabad. NARC is the largest agriculture research centre working under the umbrella of Ministry of National Food Security and Research, Government of Pakistan. Director General NARC, Dr. Ghulam Mohammad Ali also participated in the certificate distribution ceremony held on 20 July, 2018. Furthermore, these Government Agriculture Officers (AOs) also supported in capacity building training sessions with identified Agriculture Entrepreneurs who are the focal persons of Farmer Field School (FFS) established at community level.
- State authorities from both federal and provincial level participated and provided their inputs in consultation meetings for developing crop production technology on wheat. The meeting was held on 5th September 2018 at RSPN office in Islamabad. Based on the decision taken during the meeting, a one-day orientation meeting on Crop Production Technology (Wheat) with all three partners was held on 29th September 2018 at Hyderabad.
- 10 Government Officers, one from each of the PINS' districts' Fisheries Department participated in six days Training of Trainers on community fish farming, preservation and market access held from 24th to 29th January 2019 in Hyderabad. A ToR was developed with the Deputy Director, Fisheries Training Unit, Hyderabad for the provision of facilitation during the six days ToT, during which he also made arrangements of visits spanning three days to Government fish hatcheries, ponds and meetings with progressive farmers of community-level fish ponds aquaculture. Also, a comprehensive fish manual has been developed with the support from Directorate of Livestock and Fisheries Department, GoS, for qualified Master Trainers (MTs).

- Government officials attended the dissemination workshop of Food System Mapping study carried out in EU PINS districts of Sindh on 30th January, 2019 at Karachi. Mr. Sheikh Shakil Ahmed, Additional Secretary, Agriculture Department, Government of Sindh was the chief guest of the occasion.
- Secretary Livestock and Fisheries, GoS Mr. Aijaz Ahmed, DG Livestock, Directorate of Livestock and Fisheries Department, GoS Dr. Abdul Qadir Junejo, Dr. Ahtesham Raana Director Animal Husbandry, Mr. Yasir Bhatti, Deputy Commissioner Tando Muhammad Khan participated in the certificate distribution ceremony of 60-days Training of Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs) on 31st January 2019 at Research and Training Institute (RTI), Tando Muhammad Khan. Provincial Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Mr. Bari Khan Pitafi was the chief guest of the occasion.
- A five-year [Memorandum of Understanding \(MoU\)](#) was signed between the National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC) and Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) on 4 February, 2019 in the interest of collaborating through experience-sharing and learning exchange between members and staff of the two organisations to provide support in capacity-building and improving livelihoods of rural communities in Pakistan. Dr. Yousuf Zafar, Chairman Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) along with his entire team participated in the MoU signing ceremony between PARC and RSPN at PARC Head Quarter, Islamabad. Dr. Yousuf Zafar signed the MoU on behalf of PARC, Ministry of National Food Security and Research, Government of Pakistan and Ms. Shandana Khan, CEO RSPN represented RSPN at the MoU signing ceremony.
- Dr. Yousuf Memon, Director-Nuclear Institute for Food and Agriculture-Tando Jam, Hyderabad working under Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission Islamabad provided his support in exploring potential drought resilient wheat seed varieties particularly with reference to PINS targeted districts in Sindh.
- GoS Livestock Department provided recommendations on preferred breed of goats, community level poultry model cage design for Poultry Entrepreneurs (PEs), developing package items with their technical specifications of CLEWs Toolkit including first-aid tools, artificial insemination tools and other necessary veterinary medicines.
- Mr. Muhammad Yaqub Mujahid, Country Manager-Harvest Plus and Dr. Imtiaz Hussain, Program Leader-Wheat, Crop Science Institute (CSI), NARC, Islamabad participated in the consultation meeting for the provision of basic classification seed of Zinc fortified Wheat seed variety Zincole for the cultivation of 10 acres of Zinc-fortified Wheat crops in 10 targeted PINS districts.
- The Social and Behaviour Change Communication toolkit was developed with inputs and recommendations from GoS's AAP Departments. After the last consultation meeting in August 2018, Mr. Shafeeq ur Rehman, Social Mobilization Expert and Mr. Asghar Soomro, Communications Specialist at AAP communicated with WASH Specialist, RSPN and shared their feedback on SBCC Toolkit which was also incorporated in the final draft.
- RSPN also organised a worked at PINS ER-3 Karachi office for all Coordinators of AAP. In this meeting they were given orientation on SUCCESS and PPRP Prorammes and on use of PSC data for identification of target beneficiaries. Later on RSPN also shared with AAP Secretariat, the PSC data and data of community institutions fostered by RSPs so that AAP can provide this data to NGOs being hired by different departments of AAP for programme Implementation.

Overall, the working relation with all Government Departments has been exemplary in year one and the PINS ER-3 staff has reached out for support to the AAP for effective implementation of Programme activities.

c. Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organization involved in implementing the Action:

RSPN is working with PINS ER-1 led by Conseil Sante and PINS ER-2 led by Action against Hunger. Regular coordination meetings are held every month in which PINS ER-1, PINS ER-2 and PINS ER-3 share updates on Programme implementation and explore possible areas of collaboration and integration. For instance, ACF organised the orientation workshop on maximization of nutritional impact on Agriculture and WASH for PINS ER-3. The same workshop was carried out at district level by RSPN with technical support of ACF.

PINS ER-3 focuses on undertaking the community driven development (CDD) approach and requires extensive community engagement (by using community institutions fostered under the SUCCESS and PPRP Programmes) for successful implementation. Apart from community engagement, RSPN has developed linkages with other organizations and programmes working in the targeted districts that contribute in PINS' overall objectives; they include FAO, UNICEF, GoS' AAP, SUBAI, SUCCESS and PPRP.

RSPN's PINS ER-3 Programme and monitoring team has visited target communities to observe the progress of activities and to assess how the activities are bringing change in the lives of the targeted communities. These visits to the target communities will continue throughout the programme duration. These visits will help RSPN to develop and strengthen relationship with communities and identify potential success stories and case studies for the programme.

d. Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions.

The PINS programme builds upon the social mobilisation approach of community driven development (CDD) of RSPN and RSPs under the EU supported SUCCESS Programme and GoS supported PPRP Programme. Under SUCCESS and PPRP Programmes, the RSPN and RSPs are organising at least 70% of rural households (including coverage of 100% of the poor households) into a network of three-tiered community institutions, i.e. Community Organisations (CO) at sub-settlement level, then federating COs into village level Village Organisations (VOs), and then federating VOs into union council level Local Support Organisation (LSOs). Under SUCCESS, beneficiaries have been given IGG (income generating grants) and CIF (community investment fund) loans. To avoid duplication of resources and efforts, SUCCESS and PPRP will be sharing information regarding IGG and CIF beneficiaries with PINS.

Another key programme of the EU in Sindh that directly links to PINS is Improved Land Tenancy in Sindh (ILTS), aimed at enhancing the food security and livelihoods of Sindh's rural populations by working on land tenancy. FAO is the lead organization for this project. Under this project, FAO is planning to implement FFS in selected number of villages in 8 target districts of which 7 districts are covered under PINS. In the seven districts where FAO and RSPN are implementing their respective projects, FAO will share expertise on FFS, kitchen gardening and climate resilient agriculture with RSPN. RSPN will work closely with FAO to avoid duplication and link them with community institutions for FFS.

PINS organised and participated in the second Synergy Workshop for EU-funded projects in Sindh held from the 26th to 27th September, 2018 in Karachi. The workshop was attended by the EU Delegation (Operations Section and Political, Trade and Communication Section), implementing partners of EU-financed projects in Sindh, EU Technical Assistance (TA) teams in Sindh and members of Government of Sindh's Planning and Development Department. The goal of the workshop was to reinforce coherence of overall EU-financed Programmes in Sindh and improve policy dialogue. The two days' workshop included an overview of the current EU portfolio in Sindh including new and upcoming projects. The specific output of the Synergy

workshop was to improve complementarity and build synergies among EU-funded initiatives in Sindh and to contribute to a comprehensive policy dialogue with Government of Sindh. The detailed report of the Workshop is available at ([MoV-47](#)).

e. If your organization has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants).

RSPN is managing one component of the EU-funded SUCCESS Programme. Field level implementation is undertaken in eight of PINS districts by NRSP, SRSO and TRDP under separate contracts with EU. Both SUCCESS and PINS Programmes are working for and with the same target groups and beneficiaries in the rural communities in Sindh. PINS is building upon SUCCESS Programme's mobilised and organised community institutions. RSPN is also managing one component of the EU-funded Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme (BRACE) in Balochistan. Field level implementation is undertaken by NRSP (1 district) and Balochistan Rural Support Programme (7 districts).

4. Visibility

How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the Action?

The visibility of the EU contribution is being ensured through different platforms and to reach out to different audiences.

In terms of social media, there is a dedicated page on Facebook for PINS. The contribution of the EU is built in the caption by mentioning that PINS is an EU-funded project and the European Union in Pakistan page is tagged to create an automatic link to the official EU page. This is further supplemented by using the hashtag #EU in Pakistan that can help create a useful archive of any posts that talk about the EU's contribution in PINS or any other EU-funded programme. These posts are shared across our partners' social media presence too. As mentioned previously, the communications strategy proposes expanding PINS social media presence to Twitter for more direct interaction with our stakeholder and partners. There is also a page dedicated to PINS on the RSPN website that is regularly updated with Programme activities.

Mock-ups for visibility items (mugs, card folder, notebook, pens) have also been developed but have been held off for printing until exclusive branding for PINS has been resolved. PINS ER-2 also led the development of a logo for PINS which was then discontinued after being advised to use the logo representing AAP which is being developed by PINS ER-1.

Standees focused on PINS are present at training events. Similarly, banners for every training including the field, have 'PINS is Funded by the European Union' clearly mentioned along with the logo. A bi-annual newsletter was initially planned was replaced by monthly bulletins which are also attached. The monthly bulletin to be published online will also be available on the website and sent to partners and relevant organisations featuring programme highlights.

Lastly, local press, especially within target districts have been engaged with periodically, starting with an orientation to introduce PINS. As a result, there has been coverage on Programme activities, both printed and video that is also shared on the PINS Facebook page.

International days commemorating causes relevant to PINS are also celebrated through events and social media where the European Union's contribution is highlighted. PINS' celebration of Global Handwashing Day 2018 [was recognised by](#) the [Global Handwashing Partnership](#).

Video scripts detailing [why investment in nutrition is imperative](#) and [introducing PINS](#) have been sent for approval after a round of feedback from Ms. Beamish. Similarly, IEC material and visibility material are also in development pending final branding to be used by PINS partners.

Name of the contact person for the Action:

Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay, Chief Operating Officer

Signature:

Location: Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)
3rd Floor, IRM Complex, Park Road, near COMSATS University, Islamabad

Date report due: April 30, 2019

Date report sent: *April 30, 2019*

Annex-1: Means of Verifications (MoVs)

Reference	Title
MoV-1	Division of Rural Union Councils of PINS districts between ER-3 and AAP http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Division%20of%20Rural%20Union%20Councils%20of%20PINS%20district%20between%20ER-3%20and%20AAP.pdf
MoV-2	PINS launch http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/PINS%20Launch.pdf
MoV-3a	List of PINS ER-3 Staff https://www.dropbox.com/s/bqsgmrkhlnpw4cx/PINS%20ER-3%20Staff%20List.xls?dl=0
MoV-3b	PINS staff Orientation Workshop http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/PINS%20Staff%20Orientation%20Workshop.pdf
MoV-4	Implementing RSPs Orientation Workshop http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Implementing%20RSPs%20Workshop%20Orientation.pdf
MoV-5	RSPs staff Orientation Workshop http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/RSPs%20Staff%20Orientation%20Workshops.pdf
MoV-6	Food Mapping Study http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Food%20Mapping%20Study.pdf
MoV-7	Programme Implementation Manual http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Programme%20Implementation%20Manual.pdf
MoV-8	SBCC Toolkit Consultative Meeting 1 http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/SBCC%20Toolkit%20Consultative%20Meeting%201.pdf
MoV-9	SBCC Toolkit Consultative Meeting 2 http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/SBCC%20Toolkit%20Consultative%20Meeting%202.pdf
MoV-10	SBCC Toolkit Consultative Meeting 3 http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/SBCC%20Toolkit%20Consultative%20Meeting%203.pdf
MoV-11	SBCC Toolkit-Sindhi http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/SBCC%20Toolkit%20-%20Sindhi.pdf
MoV-12	SBCC Toolkit-Urdu http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/SBCC%20Toolkit%20-%20Urdu.pdf

MoV-13	Training on Maximizing the Nutritional Impact of FSL interventions and Climate Resilient Agriculture and PIM http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Training%20on%20Maximizing%20the%20Nutritional%20Impact%20of%20FSL%20Interventions%20and%20Climate%20Resilient%20Agriculture%20and%20PIM.pdf
MoV-14	Training on Maximization of Nutritional Impact on AFS and WASH interventions http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Training%20on%20Maximizing%20the%20Nutritional%20Impact%20of%20FSL%20Interventions%20and%20Climate%20Resilient%20Agriculture%20and%20PIM.pdf
MoV-15	Synergy Workshops for project staff of SUCCESS, PPRP and PINS ER-3 http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Synergy%20Workshops%20for%20project%20staff%20of%20SUCCESS,%20PPRP%20and%20PINS%20ER-3.pdf
MoV-16	Training of CNOs on WASH and AFS activities and SBCC Toolkit http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Training%20of%20CNOs%20on%20WASH%20and%20AFS%20Activities%20and%20SBCC%20Toolkit.pdf
MoV-17	Training of Field Engineers on WASH infrastructure and Supply Chain Management http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Training%20of%20Field%20Engineers%20on%20WASH%20Infrastructure%20and%20Supply%20Chain%20Management.pdf
MoV-18	Low cost Disaster Resilient Demonstration latrine Design http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Low%20Cost%20Disaster%20Resilient%20Demo%20Latrine%20Design.pdf
MoV-19	Training of Water Quality Testing http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Training%20of%20Water%20Quality%20Testing.pdf
MoV-20	Global Handwashing Day Report http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Global%20Handwashing%20Day%20Report.pdf
MoV-21	World Food Day Report http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/World%20Food%20Day%20Report-2.pdf
MoV-22	World Toilet Day Report http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/World%20Toilet%20Day%20Report.pdf

MoV-23	WASH Coordination Meeting 1 http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/WASH%20Coordination%20Meeting%201.pdf
MoV-24	WASH Coordination Meeting 2 http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/WASH%20Coordination%20Meeting%202.pdf
MoV-25	WASH Coordination Meeting 3 http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/WASH%20Coordination%20Meeting%203.pdf
MoV-26	Kitchen Gardening, Livestock and Poultry Management Booklet-Urdu http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Kitchen%20Gardening,%20Livestock%20and%20Poultry%20Management%20Booklet%20-Urdu.pdf
MoV-27	Training on Kitchen Gardening, Livestock and Poultry Management http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Training%20on%20Kitchen%20Gardening,%20Livestock%20and%20Poultry%20Management.pdf
MoV-28	Crop Production Technology Meeting http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Crop%20Production%20Technology%20Meeting.pdf
MoV-29	Crop Production Orientation Meeting with RSPs http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Crop%20Production%20Orientation%20Meeting%20with%20RSPs.pdf
MoV-30	CLEWs Training http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Training-of-CLEWs.pdf
MoV-31	Poultry Cage Design http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Poultry%20Cage%20Design.pdf
MoV-32	Training on Community Fish farming, Preservation and Market Access http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Training%20on%20Community%20Fish%20farming,%20Preservation%20and%20Market%20Access.pdf
MoV-33	Fisheries Manual http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Fisheries%20Manual%20-%20Sindhi.pdf
MoV-34	Communication Workshop http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Communication%20Workshop.pdf
MoV-35	Communication Strategy Meeting 1

	http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Comms%20Strategy%20-%20Meeting%201.pdf
MoV-36	Communication Strategy Meeting 2 http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Comms%20Strategy%20-%20Meeting%202.pdf
MoV-37	Media Orientation Report http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Media%20Orientation%20Report.pdf
MoV-38	Media Field Visit Report http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/PINS%20Media%20Field%20Visit%20Report.pdf
MoV-39	PINS at SACOSAN VII http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/PINS%20at%20SACOSAN%20VII.pdf
MoV-40	M&E Framework https://www.dropbox.com/s/kleq443y89u5j2a/RSPN%20PINS%20ER-3%20ME%20Framework%20Final%2015%20Apr%2019.docx?dl=0
MoV-41	ToRs for Baseline Survey https://www.dropbox.com/s/8dc962q6pkq7wg8/Annex-1%20Terms%20of%20Reference%20for%20Baseline%20Survey%20%28PINS%20ER-3%29.docx?dl=0
MoV-42	Impact Evaluation Design https://www.dropbox.com/s/gwjqpqla1ne5f2cs/Annex-11%20Impact%20Evaluation%20Design%20Document%20%28PINS%20ER-3%29.docx?dl=0
MoV-43	Training of RSPN and RSP M&E staff on monitoring of the programme activities http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Training-Workshop-on-ME-Framework-Impact-Evaluation-Design.pdf
MoV-44	PINS MIS http://mis.rspn.org:8086/
MoV-45	Progress Review Workshop 1 http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/RSPs%20Progress%20Review%20Workshop%201.pdf
MoV-46	Progress Review Workshop 2 http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/RSPs-Progress-Review-Workshop.pdf
MoV-47	2 nd Synergy Workshop for EU-funded projects in Sindh http://www.rspn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/2nd-Synergy-Workshop-for-EU-funded-projects-in-Sindh_26-270918_ER-updated.pdf

Annex-2: List of KPIs

Component/ Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets	Cumulative Target as of Reporting Period Year-I	Cumulative Ach. as of Reporting Period Year-I
PINS launch ceremony conducted	1	1	1
Programme staff hired and oriented	173	173	173
Sub-agreement with NRSP, TRDP, SRSO & ACF signed	4	4	4
Food System Mapping exercise conducted and report produced	1	1	1
PINS Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) developed and printed	500	500	500
Consultative meetings on PIM with partner RSPs & other stakeholders conducted	2	2	2
Consultation meetings on PINS SBCC Toolkit conducted	1	1	1
PINS SBCC Toolkit developed and printed	4200	4200	4075
Number of the programme staff on maximization of nutritional impact on AFSL & WASH and use of PIM	40	48	48
Male	No specific target		40
Female			8
Number of the RSPs' district level staff on maximization of nutritional impact on AFSL & WASH and PIM	60	66	66
Male	No specific target		39
Female			27
Number of SUCCESS/PPRP & PINS district level staff oriented to create synergies	30	30	350
Number of Programme Staff members trained on implementation of WASH activities	90	90	85
Male			46
Female			39
Number of LSO members trained on their roles and responsibilities for WASH and AFSL activities	1938	1938	1162
Male	No specific target		
Female			1162
Number of CRPs selected and trained on implementation of WASH activities	3876	3876	1171
Male	1938		587
Female	1938		584
Number of VAPs developed by the VOs	1938	581	561

Number of VOs where CLTS triggering is conducted	1938	581	561
Number of demonstration latrines constructed	1938	581	443
Number of COs covered through SBCC awareness sessions	19443	5832	3808
Number of HHs visited quarterly by CRPs	391232	117369	42,388
Number of Masons and Plumbers selected and trained	1930	579	886
Male	No specific target		886
Female			-
Number of WASH entrepreneurs identified and trained	965	965	492
Male	No specific target		490
Female			-
Number of RSPs programme and PHED staff trained on chemical and biological water testing	120	120	17
Male	No specific target		16
Female			1
Number of LSOs members oriented on Water Quality Monitoring	1930	1930	269
Male Members	No specific target		-
Female Members			269
Number of biological and chemical tests of water resources conducted	12159	579	0
Number of times water resources chlorinated	2663	347	0
Number of UCs participated in celebration of selected international days	965	193	76
Number of quarterly meetings of working group on WASH conducted	14	4	3
Number of masters trainers trained on KG and Improved Crop Production Technology	40	40	58
Male	No specific target		33
Female			25
Number of VO level Agricultural Entrepreneurs selected and trained	3876	3876	1189
Male	1938	1938	594
Female	1938	1938	595
Number of VOs where FFS is established	1938	581	560
Number of HHs(0-23 PSC) oriented on KG	111,712	33,515	11696

Number of HHs(0-23 PSC) provided with vegetable seeds for KG at HH level	55,856	16757	0
Number of poorest households(0-23 PSC) implementing KG at HH level	55,856	16757	633
Number of the progressive farmers for pilot initiative(bio-fortified seeds) selected and engaged	20	10	10
Male	No specific target		10
Female			-
Number of VOs promoting production and consumption of Moringa	1938	581	524
Number of UC level demo plots established by progressive farmers	193	58	70
Number of small farmers oriented on improved crop production	40000	12000	13,487
Number of small farmers provided with financial support	16500	6500	4413
Number of small farmers implementing climate resilient crop production technologies	5000	2145	3909
Number of women provided with funds for purchasing of goats	6250	1875	1565
Number of CLEWS selected and trained	193	193	96
Male	No specific target		96
Female			-
Number of CLEWs provided with KITS	193	193	0
Number of UCs provided with livestock extension services through CLEWs	193	193	0
Number of community poultry entrepreneurs identified and oriented	9690	2907	2791
Male	0	-	-
Female	9690	2907	2791
Number of Community Poultry Entrepreneurs provided with financial support for poultry demo cage construction	1938	581	347
Number of poultry demo cages established	1938	581	347
Number of community poultry entrepreneurs provided with poultry inputs	9690	2907	2577
Male	0		
Female	9690	2907	2577
Number of Master Trainers trained on community fish farming	40	40	42
Male	No specific target		23
Female			19
Number of fish farmers identified and trained	400	160	0
Male			-

	Female	No specific target		-
Number of community activists trained on community level fish farming		200	200	0
	Male	No specific target		
	Female	No specific target		
Number of LSOs engaged in Tree Plantation campaigns		193	193	75
Communication and Visibility				
Support EUD contractor for communication to develop a global communication and visibility plan for PINS programme		1	1	1
Implement the RSPN's part of the overall global communication and visibility plan		1	1	1
PINS Newsletter developed and the key events highlighted in RSPN's publication on RSPs' OUTREACH.		20	6	6
Key journalists oriented in 1-day orientation at district level		100	100	104
Media Persons field visit conducted and articles published		7	2	2
Participated in Pakistan Conference on Sanitation (PAKOSAN) and South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN)		3	1	1
Monitoring and Evaluation				
M&E Framework and KPIs for the PINS ER-3 developed		1	1	1
MIS developed and operationalized		1	1	1
RSPN and RSPs' key staff trained on monitoring of the programme activities		20	20	20
Baseline, midterm and end-line surveys planned and conducted		3	1	1
Quarterly review and half-yearly planning meeting with partner ACF/RSPs conducted		13	4	2

Annex-3: PINS ER-3 Logframe

Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) LOGFRAME PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION IN SINDH (PINS) – ER 3



	Intervention logic	Indicators ⁶	Baseline (incl. Ref. year)	Current value (as of 28-Feb-19)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To sustainably improve the nutritional status of children under five (U-5) and of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) in Sindh in line with the second target indicator of the SDG Goal No. 2.	Prevalence of stunting of children aged below five years in Sindh; **and*** Proportion of children U-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (Wasting); ** Proportion of pregnant women who are anaemic (Hb<12g/dL); ****	50% Sindh (2014); 63% in rural Sindh (DHS-2013); 18% in rural Sindh (2014); 60% in rural Sindh(2014);	To be updated after evaluation	45%*** TBD 13% 50%	SUN Secretariat and DoH reports; DoH reports; NNS;	Nutrition remains priority agenda of GoP, GoS and donors during the programme life;
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	To contribute in efforts of Government of Sindh (GoS) in improving food diversity and reducing water borne diseases while implementing climate resilient nutrition sensitive interventions in programme target areas of Sindh.	Percentage increase of expenditure dedicated to a minimum of four food groups (outside staples) by target households; ***** Percentage of women, age 15-49 years from targeted population, who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups of Minimum Dietary Diversity-W ⁷ ; *****	TBD ⁸ ; 27% (district nutrition profiles report for PINS 2017);	To be updated after evaluation To be updated after evaluation	20% increase over baseline; 40%	Baseline, midline, end line project surveys; DOH reports; MICS reports;	Supportive GoPak and GoS policy framework for implementing climate resilient nutrition sensitive interventions; Food prices remains stable during the programme life;

⁶ Indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*', indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**' and indicators aligned with the GoS DoH Nutrition Support Programme for Sindh with '***', indicators aligned with GoS AAP '****', indicator aligned PINS overall logframe '*****', indicators aligned with SDG '*****' indicators without * are additional indicators,

⁷ MDD-W is defined as: Women 15-49 years of age that have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups the previous day or night

	Intervention logic	Indicators ⁶	Baseline (incl. Ref. year)	Current value (as of 28-Feb-19)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		Percentage of children (age 6-23 months) that consume a minimum acceptable diet ⁸ ; **** Percentage decrease in incidence of diarrhoea in U-5 children in programme target areas ⁹ ;	13% (district nutrition profiles report for PINS 2017); 28% diarrhoea prevalence in Sindh [MICS-Sindh 2014];	To be updated after evaluation To be updated after evaluation	30% 18% diarrhoea prevalence		No major natural disaster occurs in targeted districts during the programme life; Other nutrition related projects remain committed to focus on key messages for improved social and behaviour change;
Expected Results/ Outputs	ER1: Improved community-level climate resilient WASH infrastructures including behaviour change in programme target areas of Sindh.	% of target population using safely managed drinking water sources;***** % of programme-targeted population who use an appropriate water treatment method;****	TBD ⁸ ; 13% (MICS-Sindh 2014);	561 VOs have developed Village Action Plans for water safety. Activities related to water supply schemes are planned in Year-II. Community Awareness sessions and household visit using SBCC toolkit were initiated. These activities are expected to results into these outputs which will updated after mid and final evaluation CLTS triggering activity was conducted in 561	50% over baseline; 30% 60%	Baseline, midline and end line surveys; Programme Data including Water Quality data; Periodic progress reports; Pilot innovation assessment reports; Training records and post training KAP assessment;	No major natural disaster occurs; GoS remains committed in implementing 50% areas of target districts and extend support to PINS for provision of drainage systems in targeted villages under the Saf-Suthro Sindh Programme; Communities remain willing to adopt positive BCC messages;

⁸ Minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk).

⁹ For the time being this indicator is fine later on indicator related to other diseases caused due to drinking of arsenic and other chemical contaminated water can be included.

	Intervention logic	Indicators ⁶	Baseline (incl. Ref. year)	Current value (as of 28-Feb-19)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		% of programme target of population using an improved sanitation facility;**	38% (MICS-Sindh 2014);	VOs Action Plans to achieve Open Defecation Free status were developed. 443 demo latrine were constructed at VO level whereas 930 latrines were developed by the community at HH level	60%		
		% of program target households with a specific place for hand washing with water and soap;****	41% (MICS-Sindh 2014);				
		% of mothers/care-givers in targeted villages who practice hand washing before feeding children;	TBD ⁸ ;	Community Awareness sessions and household visit using SBCC toolkit were initiated which are expected to result in this output. It will be updated after mid and final evaluation.	50% over baseline;		
		Number and type of innovative approaches on water designed, tested and adopted in programme districts;	0	0	2 tested and one adopted for scale-up;		
		Number of staff from concerned local authorities ¹⁰ and CRPs with acquired skills involved in implementation of WASH		3 staff members from PHED 1,171 CRPs trained	100 staff from local authorities		

¹⁰ Staff from PHED and Local Government

	Intervention logic	Indicators ⁶	Baseline (incl. Ref. year)	Current value (as of 28-Feb-19)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		intervention in programme target districts;	0	(587 Male, 584 Female)	and 3,876 CRPs (50% women);		
	ER2: Improved community-level nutrition sensitive food production systems adapted to climate change in in programme target areas of Sindh.	No of Villages with at least one integrated farmer field school ¹¹ and/or community-managed demonstration sites for poultry, livestock or aquaculture; ****and*****	0	560 VOs with FFS 347 VOs with demonstration cages for poultry	1,938	Baseline, midline and end line surveys; Project records; Community records;	GoS implements its Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries projects (A4N) under AAP as per agreed framework to cover 50% areas in target districts and also complement PINS programme implementation efforts; No major natural disaster occurs; Communities remain willing to adapt new agriculture technologies to cope with climatic changes;
		Number of target households (0-23 on PSC) who have established kitchen garden in programme villages;****	0	633 target HHs (0-23 on PSC)	55,856		
		Proportion of targeted small farmers (disaggregated data by gender) implementing new agriculture techniques adapted to climate change;*****	0	3,909 small farmers implemented drill sowing technology	33% (4,000 Men and 1,000 women)		
		Number and type of climate resilient measures for mitigating floods and drought impacts at local level;*****	285 VOs taken 3 type of measures in Thatta/Sujawal under USAID's funded Tahafuz project;	561 VOs have conducted action planning for mitigating floods and drought impacts	At least 3 type of measures taken by 1,938 VOs in programme locations;		

¹¹ FFS and demonstration sites will consider climate smart techniques and varieties and aim to improve household's resilience to climate change.

	Intervention logic	Indicators ⁶	Baseline (incl. Ref. year)	Current value (as of 28-Feb-19)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions			
		<p>Number and type of innovative approaches on agriculture and food security designed, tested and adopted in targeted districts;</p> <p>Number of staff from concerned local authorities¹² and communities with acquired skills involved in implementation of nutrition sensitive agriculture initiatives in program target districts;</p>	0	2 innovative approaches (introduction of bio-fortified seeds of Wheat) and Promotion of production and consumption of Moringa) implemented	3 innovative approaches on agriculture and food security tested and one adopted for scale-up;					
			0	20 staff members from GoS-Agriculture and Fisheries department trained 1189 VO level agriculture entrepreneurs (594 men, 595 women) trained	40 staff from concerned local authorities and 3,867 VO level agriculture entrepreneurs (50% women);					
Activities	Start-up activities:			Means and costs		Pre-conditions and conditions outside the programme control Government of Sindh remains committed to implement AAP in 50% areas of targeted programme districts;				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signing of sub-agreement with technical partner Action Against Hunger (ACF) - Orientation of RSPN's project staff about project implementation methodology and procurement procedures, HR, Financial management and compliance to EU guidelines - Undertake food system mapping in target districts - Development of PINS Programme Implementation Manual (PIM), to provide guidance for field teams to implement the activities for WASH and Agriculture and Food Security - Development and Printing of PINS Social and Behaviour Change Communication Toolkit 			Total cost of the action is EUR 21,649,484.54 with EUR 21,000,000 as EU contribution and EUR 649,484.54 as RSPN contribution. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Budget Title</th> <th>Amount in EUR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Human Resources</td> <td>5,062,614.76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Travel</td> <td>216,376.61</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Budget Title	Amount in EUR	1. Human Resources
Budget Title	Amount in EUR									
1. Human Resources	5,062,614.76									
2. Travel	216,376.61									

¹² Staff from GoS-PHED and Local Government.

⁸ The household data collection for the programme baseline has been conducted, however these values will be updated once the baseline report is published.

	Intervention logic	Indicators ⁶	Baseline (incl. Ref. year)	Current value (as of 28-Feb-19)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Singing of sub-agreement with programme implementation partner (NRSP, TRDP and SRSO) - Training of RSPs key staff on PINS Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) and on maximization of nutritional impact on Agriculture and WASH - District level orientation of RSPs staff on maximization of nutritional impact on Agriculture and WASH and use of PIM 						The exchange rates remains within expected bounds of fluctuation;
	Major Activities- Expected Result-1 Improved community-level climate resilient WASH infrastructures including behaviour change in rural areas of Sindh						
	1.1. Prepare Village Action Plans (VAPs) and support implementation to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and access to safe drinking water in target areas				3. Equipment and supplies	280,941.67	
	1.2. Training of RSP Social Organizers, VO/LSO general bodies, Community Resource Persons (CRPs), masons and plumbers and sanitary entrepreneurs for community level implementation of WASH interventions.				4. Local office	1,779,549.80	
	1.3. VO level Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggering by CRPs for latrine construction and use.				5. Other costs, services	781,564.42	
	1.4. Construction of low cost disaster resilient demonstration latrines in each target village.				6. Other	12,112,115.87	
	1.5. Establish VO level WASH entrepreneurs to ensure WASH related supplies at local level				7. Sub-total direct eligible costs of the Action	20,233,163.12	
	1.6. Community level awareness on notorious food and WASH				8. Indirect costs (maximum 7% of 7, subtotal of direct eligible costs of the Action)	1,416,321.42	
	1.7. Conduct Village level ODF certification through District ODF Certification committees, sustainability certification and celebrations by VOs/LSOs.				9. Total eligible costs of the Action (7+8)	21,649,484.54	
	1.8. Training of PHED staff and LSOs on water testing and water quality monitoring.				10. Provision for contingency reserve (maximum 5% of 7, subtotal of direct eligible costs of the Action)	-	
	1.9. Undertake chemical testing and periodic biological water quality monitoring of improved water sources through LSOs.				11. Total accepted costs of the Action (9+10)	21,649,484.54	
	1.10. Chlorination of communal water sources of address biological contamination through LSOs.						
	1.11. Provision of safe drinking water through construction/installation/rehabilitation of hand pumps/water supply schemes in areas of extreme need (This activity will be implemented in partnership/coordination with the EU supported SUCCESS programme to avoid duplication).						
	1.12. Develop alternate water sources/ Construct Community Water Treatment Plants in areas of higher arsenic and Nitrates concentration through engagement of LSOs and technical assistance of PHED.						
	1.13. Household and Community level water harvesting for livestock and kitchen gardening						
	1.14. Pilot testing on LSO level chlorine production and household level chlorination for water treatment and explore possibility for scale up and commercialization/ social marketing.						
	1.15. Celebration of programme related international days i.e. Global Hand Washing Day, World Toilet Day, World Water Day and World Food Day at UC, District and Provincial levels						
	1.16. Coordination and quarterly meetings with national WASH partners to seek their technical assistance.						

	Intervention logic	Indicators ⁶	Baseline (incl. Ref. year)	Current value (as of 28-Feb-19)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	<p>Major Activities- Expected Result-2 Improved community-level nutrition sensitive food production systems adapted to climate change in rural areas of Sindh</p> <p>2.1. VO level preparation to improve availability of nutritious crops at all times</p> <p>2.2. Develop a cadre of master trainers (Govt and RSPs) and VO level agricultural entrepreneurs in kitchen gardening (for drought, flood and peri-urban settings) in landless households, homestead gardening and small-scale community farming.</p> <p>2.3. Establish VOs level Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to promote kitchen gardening and identify indigenous solutions to agricultural challenges and replicate at a larger scale.</p> <p>2.4. Orientation of poorest households (0-23 Poverty Score Card category) on kitchen gardening and family farming</p> <p>2.5. Promote and facilitate the implementation of kitchen garden demonstration at household level through provision of inputs and technical support</p> <p>2.6. Undertake Female agriculture entrepreneurship activities through Farmer Female Schools to promote pro poor markets to improve access to balanced and affordable food of choice.</p> <p>2.7. Orientation of CO/VO on food safety, food processing and preservation to be used during the lean season/food scarcity.</p> <p>2.8. Pilot initiative to introduce bio-fortified seeds, i.e. wheat, potatoes and rice, through demonstration plots and field level trial basis.</p> <p>2.9. Pilot initiative to promote Moringa production, processing and consumption as a supplement for maternal and early child nutrition.</p> <p>2.10. Capacitate small landholder farmers (up to 5 acres) in climate resilient crop production technologies including food safety through training and provision of inputs</p> <p>2.11. Provision of goats to poorest HH (0-12 PSC) with PLW women and children under 5 for food diversification.</p> <p>2.12. Improve livestock management practices through training of CLEWs and delivery of livestock extension services including introduction of improved livestock breeds</p> <p>2.13. Improve food diversification through community level poultry entrepreneurship.</p> <p>2.14. Improve community level fish production and consumption through training of individuals of fish farmers, support LSOs for community fish ponds and fish distribution among poor households</p> <p>2.15. Pilot testing on promotion of paddy fish farming cultures in rice cultivation areas.</p> <p>2.16. Develop and implementation of VO and LSO level Disaster Risk Reduction plans to reduce the impact of floods and drought on community/ promotion of resilient communities.</p> <p>2.17. Promote horticulture and non-timber forest products for household food consumption and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change.</p> <p>2.18. Organize in country learning visits and workshops for Govt. officials and out country exposure visits for Govt officials and RSPs key staff</p> <p>Communication and Visibility activities:</p>						

	Intervention logic	Indicators ⁶	Baseline (incl. Ref. year)	Current value (as of 28-Feb-19)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support EUD contractor for communication to develop a global communication and visibility plan for PINS programme. - Implement the RSPN's part of the overall global communication and visibility plan. - Documentation of case studies and short visual success stories. - Bi-annual PINS Newsletter and highlight key events in RSPN's publication on RSPs OUTRACH. - Print Media campaign for PINS. - Sharing of learning and successes at National and International Forums. <p>Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of M&E Framework and KPIs for the ER-3. - Develop an integrated MIS to track the progress against KPIs and programme activities. - Training of RSPN and RSP M&E staff on monitoring of the programme activities. - Undertake baseline survey, midterm and end evaluation of programme. - Undertake monthly monitoring visits to project districts. - Quarterly review and half yearly planning meeting with RSPs. - Submission of KPI tracking and periodic progress reports (narrative and financial). 						

Note on defining “RURAL” for the overall action:

Rural Support Programmes mainly work in rural union councils and associated revenue-villages of tehsil and district notified by the provincial and federal governments to implement the community-driven development through social mobilisation and institutional development initiatives in order to reduce the poverty.

Rural areas are defined as the areas defined as “rural” by the governmental office, in our case notified by the national population census of Pakistan. This includes even rural towns as well and in some others, rural settlements traditionally do not include towns. Common types of rural settlements are revenue-villages, hamlets, basti, mohallahs, farms, goths, etc. Traditionally, rural settlements were associated with agriculture. In modern times other types of rural communities have been developed.

The settlement where the occupation of majority of people relate to the local natural resources are called rural settlement for example, (1) settlement of fisheries along a sea coast, (2) settlement of farmers along the banks of rivers, and (3) settlement of tribal people in the forest area.

This action will work with approx. half-million rural households organised in Community Organisations (COs), Village Organisations (VOs) and Local Support Organisations (LSOs) fostered under SUCCESS and PPRP programmes by RSPs working in rural areas of 10 district of Sindh province.