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PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION IN SINDH (PINS)

In Support of the Accelerated Action Plan, Government of Sindh



Quarterly Performance Review Workshop

26-27 July 2019 | Hotel Mehran, Karachi



PINS is funded by the European Union

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Acronyms

AAP	Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CM	Chief Minister
CO	Community Organization
COO	Chief Operating Officer
ER	Expected Results
EU	European Union
GoS	Government of Sindh
HR	Human Resources
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PINS	Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh
SUCCESS	Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support
P&D	Planning and Development
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
RSPs	Rural Support Programmes
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
UC	Union Council
VO	Village Organization

Overview

Government of Sindh (GoS) through its Planning and Development Department (PDD) is implementing a six-year multi-sectoral Sindh Accelerated Action Plan(AAP) for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition with the objective of reducing stunting rate from the existing 48 percent to 40 percent by 2021. The European Union (EU), under the EU Commission Action Plan on Nutrition 2014, is supporting GoS in addressing the issue of malnutrition. Therefore, EU Brussels Office has approved the four-year Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS) to be implemented in ten districts of Sindh starting from February 15, 2018.

RSPN is leading the PINS Nutrition sensitive component (Expected Result-3) with four partners: Action Against Hunger (ACF), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP). This component includes nutrition sensitive interventions i.e. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Agriculture & Food Security (AFS).

In order to maintain a close coordination with the implementing partners of the programme and review the overall performance against agreed KPIs, RSPN organised a two-day Performance Review Workshop on 26-27 July 2019 at Hotel Mehran in Karachi.

The objectives of the workshop included to review the progress of all three implementing partner RSPs and ACF, to discuss and share the (a) findings of post-harvest results and pilot initiative (Bio-fortified), (b) findings from the PINS baseline survey, (c) to develop strategy for ODF initiative and CPI schemes, and (d) operational issues in field activities.

The key staff of RSPs, ACF, RSPN PINS ER-3 staff and members from RSPN's head office participated in the review workshop.

Proceedings of the Workshop

Day-1: Performance Review of SRSO, NRSP and TRDP

The performance review workshop started with recitation of verses from the Holy Quran by a volunteer from the participants. After that the moderator Ms. Aaliya invited Mr. Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay, COO RSPN, to present the welcome note. Mr. Khaleel Tetlay said “We get an opportunity and we waste it – we don’t want that for PINS ER-3”. He said that it is difficult to work with households because of their geographical spread and large numbers, hence the existence of various institutions (CO, VO, LSO) and RSPN’s work with them. He explained the purpose and logic behind PINS and emphasized that “we can reduce the poverty at the household level. Poverty is not only money – not just GNP per capita. Poverty is multidimensional. One very big issue in this regard is malnutrition and sanitation. Malnourished and stunted children are mentally challenged. Their IQs are lower. So for their entire lives they will fall short of the potential they otherwise would have had. And so they’re stuck in this cycle of poverty – regardless of the money you give them, they will remain poor. Mother’s malnourishment is reproduced in the child. We are here and functioning because our elders gave us a proper diet. To integrate the various complexities of this problem, EU said they’ll work with RSPs as they are able to approach this problem from its multidimensional perspective”.

He further added that RSPs work with the government, pool in resources and accomplish their mutual goals. The purpose of PINS is to facilitate and supplement the government and in order to do that we have to maintain a good, working relation with the government. If our work is good, the government might just imitate this work and apply it beyond our target areas (to the entire province or country). He further highlighted that the essence of PINS is behavior change communication. He said, “When you do your work, make it known and spread information, it helps change. It holds the possibility of making people’s lives better. Behaviour change in village - at household level - is a huge thing. A lot of us – social mobilizer, district manager, etc. – cannot go door to door. Our work is at household level but who goes door to door? The CRP. They are crucial”. Lastly, the COO highlighted PDC (Performance, Documentation, Communication) and explains its importance. He stressed the need that documentation in field, district and individual levels – all needs to be very good, auditable, verifiable, and support our work. Further our purpose is that PDC should be efficient. If the villagers are doing something new, you see something on PINS Field Network it should be documented.

Later on, Programme Director Mr. Muhammad Akbar Raza addressed the participants. He said the agenda of the meeting is to maintain close coordination with the implementing partners and review the overall performance against agreed KPIs. He emphasized the need for augmenting the efforts to catch the agreed targets as the overall performance is not entirely satisfactory. There have been different reasons for delays and obstacles in achieving

the set targets and the entire team needs to work together to meet the set targets of the programme.

Next, Ms. Jennifer Ankrom Khan, Country Director ACF, spoke to the participants. She emphasized what Mr. Khaleel Tetlay had said in his welcome note and said that PINS is an opportunity to show that the multi-sectoral approach works. It is also a great opportunity to learn from partners. Same thing at the district level. She said that by working together we all can tackle malnutrition. She added that some really good practices are being implemented in the field where communities have been mobilized and engaged in initiatives such as kitchen gardening, even before the support they received from the programme. She said that we should focus on what we can do better instead of pointing fingers as there is excellent implementation on the individual level but that work is not being reconnected to the larger cause or goal. That disconnect is a problem. She said that we must make sure that the community is aware why we're doing these interventions. For instance, she asked why is rehabilitation of hand pumps or water testing important in resolving the issue of malnutrition. A participant said that this is important because unclean water results in water borne diseases that result in malnutrition. She ended her speech by saying that we cannot provide WASH facilities everywhere, but we can select certain communities where there is need for such initiatives and in doing so we should keep the end goal in mind i.e. to reduce malnutrition.

Presentations on the targets/achievements by the RSPs

Following the speech by Ms. Jennifer, the three RSPs of PINS ER-3 gave presentations on their quarterly progress along with the issues and challenges faced in implementation phase.

Presentation from NRSP. Mr. Nazar Joyo, PM, PINS ER-3 NRSP, was the first one to present. He started his presentation by sharing the geographical coverage and then shared the achievements against set targets. He also highlighted the following issues and challenges faced by NRSP:

- Transportation issue for district DPO and District professionals due to which they cannot properly monitor the activities,
- Due to current clustering for WASH CRPs (Average 200 HHs per VO level), 0-23 HHs Score challenging in VOs for FFS registrations and Kitchen gardening seed distribution.
- Low Literacy rate in women is a major cause in finding female CRPs, AEs thus directly linked to to maintain proper documentation.
- Drop out of CRPs and AEs

- Due to unavailability of Community Book Keepers in district Thatta the financial record keeping of sub granting in LSO is challenging.
- Late seed distribution for FFS & kitchen gardening has affected the FFS functioning and KG implementation at HHs level.
- Water scarcity and shortage in all districts especially Thatta, Tando Muhammad Khan & Sujawal is challenging for agriculture related activities.
- In district, Thatta PSC survey of remaining areas has been recently completed by SRSO so the coverage area of Mirpur Sakro and Keti bunder is increased needed re-clustering.
- Union council Dhabeji LSO is in process to form, meanwhile some villages of Tehsil Ghorabari are included in LSO Karampur, so in these 2- UCs they have still not initiated any activity.
- Sea intrusion and salinity in coastal areas is also barrier in agriculture activities.

In the question answer session following the presentation, the process of getting ODF notification was discussed by Mr. Nazar Joyo. He informed the participants that government notification for ODF committee has been issued for district Tando Muhammad Khan. This can be taken as a precedence for all the other districts to get their ODF committee notifications. Ms. Jennifer Ankrom Khan asked NRSP Programme Manager what extra support is required by them to be on track. Mr. Bashir Anjum said that specialist agriculture should talk to the agriculture officers and tell them about the technology they can use in drought affected areas. Regarding CLEWs, it was discussed that SUCCESS beneficiaries should also know about CLEWs that are providing services. Further Mr. Bashir Anjum said that the data for construction of latrines and the usage of water after treatment at homes should also be collected. Also, the data on how many people are consuming the milk at home from livestock provided under PINS ER-3 should also be monitored.

Presentation by SRSO-The next presentation was given by Programme Manager PINS ER-3, Mr. Hamid Magsi. After sharing the coverage area of PINS ER-3 in SRSO districts, he shared the achievements against set targets. The challenges faced by PINS team in SRSO districts includes water scarcity and FFS demo-plots being affected by rice cropping. To resolve these problems, Ms. Jennifer Ankrom Khan suggested that Agriculture specialist from RSPN should visit the SRSO field sites and discuss with Agriculture Officer possible solutions.

Presentation from TRDP: The next presentation was given by Programme Manager PINS ER-3, Mr. Ali Kallar. He first shared the geographic coverage of the TRDP districts and then shared the achievements against set targets. Afterwards, he shared the challenges and issues faced by PINS team in TRDP districts. The issues and challenges were as follows:

- Water Scarcity in some areas of both districts Dadu and Jamshoro specially in Kohistan and Kachoo belt, as there is no Irrigation Water System.
- Drought has been declared by the Sindh Government in both Jamshoro and Dadu

- Cultural Barrier in some areas, peoples are not willing to allow female in their area for trainings or any outdoor activities.
- Due to the manually working on formats, there are delays in documenting activities.
- It is also technically observed by field engineers that the cost of rain water harvesting pond Rs. 50,000 is not feasible.
- No proper technical support to field teams by Agriculture expert of ACF in field when mostly activities are new for RSP i.e. Fish Farming, Paddy fish farming and FFS etc.
- CRP Register have no carbon printed copies.
- Artificial insemination cylinder has been given to CLEWs but no arrangement of semen has been done to carry out artificial insemination.
- Due to mountainous area and scattered settlements of Tehsil TB Khan mobility cost always exceed the limit.

After the presentations by RSPs, Mr. Bashir Anjum addressed the participants and said that we are struggling on many respects as is reflected by the progress shared by PMs. He said that we need to expedite the processes in order to meet set targets. ACF explained its position about the NOC issue as its staff cannot visit Dadu and Jamshoro districts. They suggested that Dadu and Jamshoro staff should visit NRSP districts and participate in training sessions there.

Sharing results of baseline survey of implementation of PINS ER-3 in Sindh by AASA

The presentation was conducted by Ms. Komal Hakim from AASA and she was accompanied by a data analyst and statistician. The purpose of conducting the baseline survey was to assess the multi-sectorial conditions of malnutrition so it may act as a primary reference by which we can assess the progress made at the end of the project. The baseline was conducted using two main methods: 1 Household survey (5,000) selected, and 2) Focus Group Discussions (176 FGDs were conducted)

Data collection aimed to cover all log frameworks, key performance indicators (KPI) and some non-KPIs. Data collection was a challenge because the households were scattered across locations, making it difficult to access and time consuming. Ms. Komal also shared the key findings of baseline along with the main recommendations based on the findings of the survey. The participants of raised various queries and share their feedback on findings and recommendations of the survey. Moreover, the development of research briefs, infographics and district-wise summary of the key findings of the survey was also discussed in detail.

Sharing results from Wash Specialist on the Water Quality Testing and way forward

Mr. Musaddiq Kayani initiated the presentation with an interactive session on the purpose and importance of water quality testing. He then went on to establish a link between the consumption of clean water and how it can help in achieving improved nutrition in Sindh.

Under PINS-ER3 there are three parameters on which water quality testing was conducted: 1) Arsenic 2) Biological contamination and 3) Nitrate. Additional three tests were also conducted: 1) Total dissolved salt 2) Hardness and 3) pH levels. These tests were conducted to ensure that any intervention conducted was based on evidence based research. One water source in each VO was to be selected for testing. The water source was selected which was communal, used by a large number of people and located in a marginalized (poorer) community. During the process of mapping more than one water source fit the selection criteria and thus 2-3 water sources were tested in each VO. Water sources that were not fit for drinking were painted red and safe drinking water sources were painted green, community members were made aware of the colors and what they symbolize.

Results for all water source testing is as follows: 7% unsafe (red), 27% safe for consumption (green), 47% treatable, 7% conditional fit and 12% conditional fit and treatable.

Water sources that were declared as conditionally fit were being used by the community because the community members had no other options. Mr. Bashir Anjum added that water sources that are conditionally fit and cannot be treated must also be declared unfit for consumption and be painted red.

Discussion on how to make the triggering effective to produce results for sanitation

Mr. Bashir Anjum led the final session of the day and discussed how to make triggering effective to produce results for sanitation. Based on the observations of his field visit to Shikarpur, he said the CRPs need to be motivated and capacitated to make CLTS triggering effective. They have to construct latrines at their own houses first before they ask their communities to construct latrines. If latrines are not being constructed, then CRP are not doing triggering correctly. For this, the CNO should be equipped so that they guide CRPs on how to do the triggering properly. It is important to note the duration of triggering and do follow-ups after the triggering. He directed the WASH Specialist to come up with an emergency field visit plan to hold a refresher for the programme staff at field level in each district.

Ms. Parveen Mahar, DPO Shikarpur shared her feedback on the quality of CLTS triggering activity. She emphasized on enhancing the capacity of the field teams. Mr. Bashir Anjum emphasized that all programme staff members should critically evaluate themselves and their work. The programme staff should develop linkages with LSOs since these institutions have been established for a reason. Programmes like PINS and SUCCESS are only there to strengthen the community institutions and tackle issues of poverty, healthcare and hygiene faced by communities.

Day-2:

Day two of the quarterly performance review workshop started with recitation of verses from the Holy Quran by Mr. Musaddiq Rashid Kayani.

Presentation on the results of pilot bio-fortified first phase and farmers implementing CSA technology

The first session was given by Mr. Rao Ayub Khan, who discussed the progress made on the 69 UC level demo plot. He said that the beneficiaries had an average increase of 8.27 maund per acre. This increase in production is translated in to an average increase of PKR 9,924 per acre for the landowner. Out of 1623 farmers 678 were motivated by the demonstration plots to adopt improved methods including the drill sowing method. The results have been effected by 71% decrease in rainfall resulting in the lowest availability of water in the past 9 years. Despite the water shortages an increase in the number of acres used, yield in maund and profits are expected to increase in the year 2019-20.

For the introduction of zinc fortified seeds it was found that there was a total increase of 81 maund and average of 9 maund per farmer. This resulted in an increase of PKR 10, 800 per acre for 9 zinc fortified farmers. Some of the produce is saved as seeds which the farmer keeps for himself and sells the remaining to the community. Selling zinc fortified seeds will benefit the farmer as it is more expensive than the traditionally used seeds. Ms. Jennifer Ankrom Khan pointed that this may pose as a problem if the expensive seeds can only be bought and consumed by those who can afford it and not reach poorer families effected by zinc deficiencies.

Adding into the discussion, Mr. Bashir Anjum directed the field teams that the small farmers who would be provided with financial support should be asked to use bio-fortified seed in the upcoming Wheat cropping season.

Session on the analysis of ODF data and its comparison with the survey undertaken in SUCCESS programme and discussion on overall ODF strategy

WASH Specialist Mr. Musaddiq Rashid Kayani started the session by highlighting the important role of CRPs. As CRPs are responsible for the clustering of households and for collecting data, therefore, each CRP is responsible to collect data from 200 households. The CRPs will be paid for this work through sub-granting agreements with LSOs. The data collection process should have been completed but some CRPs are still in the data collection process though the deadline for data collection was 31st May. The data which has been collected has not yet been verified by the M&E assistants.

He also shared that the data collected under SUCCESS, 2 years back, shows 58% of households did not have latrines and the baseline survey conducted by AASA shows 40% of households do not have latrines. The decrease in percentage is indicative of the programmes impact. However, the data collected by the CRPs shows 70% of households do not have latrines. This variation may be attributed to underestimation of the number of

latrines by the CRPs. To mitigate this CNOs are responsible for validating all the data collected by CRPs.

A new deadline is set for the data collection of 100% households. **By 20th August all data collection must be completed and by 20th September all data must be entered into excel files.** Data entry is to be done on daily basis to avoid backlog. The RSPs have agency to hire personnel for data entry but only for 1 month. Once the data is entered into excel it will be uploaded into MIS once completed.

Completion of data collection is crucial for the development of village Action Plan and any VAP made prior to the completion of data collection will be discarded. All DPOs are responsible to sit with the CNO and reinforce their roles at the grass-root levels.

Presentation of MIS Data –RSPN-

Mr. Muhammad Naeem Khan started the presentation on PINS-MIS by discussing data sources and the users of MIS. He then highlighted the following issues faced by the team:

- 1) Online data entry issues due to confusions in the formats used for field level data collection and multiple data sources
- 2) Internet Issues as the staff does not have access to uninterrupted internet service
- 3) Confusion in manual filtering and cleaning of data, and
- 4) Lack of system knowledge and understanding of the MIS Assistants.

After discussing issues Mr. Muhammad Naeem Khan discussed the future plans for PINS-MIS. During discussion, Mr. Khurram Shahzad, M&E Specialist RSPN, raised concerns about objective of the presentation and whether it discussed the development of the system and operationalization status of MIS as stated in the agenda. He enquired about the tasks of DPO and PM in next days and months with regards to MIS and the timeline for shifting to the new system. After an insightful discussion on the operationalization and use of the MIS, it was mutually agreed that the next quarterly performance review meeting would be based on the progress data updated on MIS.

Further to expedite the process of data entry, he asked the DPO to provide the teams with better internet connectivity. The Program Managers and the DPOs agreed to acquire high speed internet service at their respective district offices.

Sharing of Input Verification Report by RSPN's Compliance Team

Mr. Bader Siddiqui, Manager Compliance, gave a presentation on the RSPs' input verification. He gave detailed figures of compliance of support given to the small farmers, goat beneficiaries, poultry entrepreneurs and beneficiaries of poultry cage. To ensure better compliance it was suggested that Programme staff should regularly visit the field. He also recommended that M&E reports from PMU should be given due considerations as same

findings have been reported to RSPs for corrective measures. It was also suggested that M&E assistants from each RSP should spend more time in the field for validation of data.

Mr. Bashir Anjum said that this presentation only counts for the 30% input given to beneficiaries. The remaining 70% is yet to be carried out and verified. He suggested that in future M&E team from RSPN, M&E assistants from RSPs and the compliance team from RSPN head office will sample different groups so as to cover wider sample. Further M&E assistants would share their monitoring reports and NFRs with RSPN. On the overall results of the compliance report Ms. Jennifer Ankrom Khan congratulated the PINS team on better results of the input verification report.

Discussion on key challenges faced, and lessons learned during the programme implementation

After the presentations there was a session on the operational issues in their respective districts. The field teams especially DPOs shared the key issues faced, and lesson learned during the programme implementation. Various actions were agreed and responsibilities were fixed to address the shared issues and challenges. The details are given below by each staff.

1. Mr. Mehboob Jarwar, DPO Tando Allahyar:

Mr. Jarwar has 141 VOs and the HH target is 32000; however, the total HHs in the intervention UCs of his district are actually 50128. He requested about the course of action to mitigate this issue. It was agreed that all 32000 HHs will be covered and if some nearby settlements can be adjusted and managed within same structure then CRPs will document it and manage it.

2. Mr. Riaz Bijrani, DPO Larkana

He is also facing the same issue as Larkana has less HHs. For this it was decided that all districts will come up with customized solutions at District/RSP level to devise one replicable solution everywhere.

3. Mr. Waryam Baloch, DPO Jamshoro

There is an issue in 3 UCs (Boobak, Jaffarabad and Wahur) as due to saline water Kitchen Gardening (KG) is not possible. It was discussed that people would have been arranging drinking water so KG could also be possible in the same area as KG does not require a lot of water. It was also proposed that more solutions could be explored at individual and communal level and could be discussed with Agriculture Officer.

The field teams were directed to thoroughly assess and document the situation of water scarcity in their respective districts and identifying the affected areas. Then, the identified areas must be reported to PD- PINS ER-3 PMU. The technical officials from PMU PINS ER-3 especially Programme Director would conduct visit to the identified areas, assess the situation and propose solutions for carrying out FFS activity in such areas. It was also noted that PINS 1 may also be requested to take up this matter at policy level so that Government can take concrete actions to resolve for such areas on priority basis to address malnutrition.

4. DPO Shikarpur Ms. Parveen Mahar

She explained that her district has less COs (2/3) in a VOs of 200 HHs (in Khanpur Tehsil) and we need more for CRPs interventions. It was agreed to make more COs for smooth implementation.

5. Mr. Saleh Mangrio, DPO Dadu

The portfolio of his district is big as compared to other Programme districts therefore, supportive visits from PMU for AFSL & WASH must be enhanced.

6. Mr. Mazhar Abro, DPO Qambar Shahdad Kot

He asked that as most of the area is single crop growing (rice), therefore, is it possible to shift FFS when the land is needed? It was suggested that shifting FFS again and again could affect the interventions, therefore, FFS should remain functional even when there is no crop as FFS are common platform for the farmers to share their experiences, learnings and explore options (even if not available).

7. Mr. Waseem Akhtar, DPO Tando Muhammad Khan

Tree plantation target is 300/VO and no budgetary provision is available for that. It was told by Agriculture Specialist Mr. Rao Ayub that during September Moringa seeds will be made available to all districts. Moreover, it was suggested that PMU will maintain a close coordination with forest department to make sure that maximum plants are planted. Further, transport cost from Nursery to HH can be pooled in by individuals through CO/VO; however, LSO will purchase the plants.

Closing Remarks

Mr. Bashir Anjum invited Mr. Jamal Shoro to give the closing remarks. He said that PINS is working in the same communities as SUCCESS. The communities are our own and so are our problems, no matter where the funding is coming from we should work towards development of these communities. The teams should be more sensitive to the people and context in which interventions are being carried out.

The overall key issues, concerns and actions discussed and agreed upon in Quarterly Performance Review Workshop of PINS ER, are given below.

Sr. No.	Key Concern/Issue Discussed	Action Points Agreed	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
1	Lack of clarity on number of VOs & number of HHs to be covered	On average 200 HHs will be covered in by a pair of CRP in each VO. The target VOs needs to be covered, however if the # of HHs in a VO catchment area far exceeds from the set average, some of the scattered settlements may be dropped	RSPs		

2	Water scarcity and salinity hampering establishment of FFS	<p>The RSPs will analyze the intervention areas documenting the water related issues and share the findings with the PMU</p> <p>Technical team from PMU will visit the areas, assess the situation and document the situation. Afterward, the findings will be consolidated and shared with PINS ER-1 as well as AAP secretariat. Alternate solutions will be explored and shared with the field teams.</p>	RSPs PMU AFSL Specialist		
3	Need of enhanced technical support to the field teams especially TRDP	<p>Due to security concerns, the AFSL specialist cannot travel to the two districts, therefore the following alternative solutions to enhance supportive will be carried out.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RSPN Programme Director will provide technical support in the field in TRDP 2. AFSL Specialist will hold refresher meeting with the concerned staff of TRDP in Hyderabad 3. AFSL Specialist will enhance his technical support to the field teams of TRDP via phone/email/skype 4. A consultant for implementing FISH related activities will be engaged 	PMU AFSL/PD		
4	Difficulty in identification of CRPs & AEs in some areas due to social & cultural issues	In such areas, the LSO/VO/CO officials may be engaged as CRPs/AEs but only & if there is an extreme need.	RSPs		
5	Non-feasibility of the rain-water harvesting schemes	The RSPs will thoroughly assess the possibilities of implementing the activity and inform the PMU	RSPs		
6	Inclusion of some VOs in the UCs of AAP intervention areas in district Thatta	Coordinate with SRSO Thatta team and fix the issue	Thatta team		

7	Using multi-colors to inform the communities about fit, conditionally fit, not fit & treatable status of water sources would be difficult	Suggest simple guideline for marking of water sources at the community level	WASH Specialist		
8	Improvement presentation of WQ results	Develop presentation/infographics on WQ results	WASH Specialist/Comm. Officer		
9	Low quality of triggering activity due to capacity issues of the field teams	Emergency refresher session for CNOs/WO/DPOs in the field in each district	WASH Specialist		
10	Sharing & Usage of results from pilot-study of introducing bio-fortified seeds	Develop research brief based on the results of the pilot-study For scaling up, the small farmers, who will be provided with financial support for agricultural inputs, will be advised to buy bio-fortified seed	PMU RSPS		
11	Incomplete/incorrect CRP HH data	Complete CRP HH data collection Complete entry of CRP HH data & sharing with RSPN PMU	RSPs RSPs	20 th Aug 19 20 th Sep 19	
12	Backlog of the data to be entered especially CRPs HH data	Hire additional person for data entry in each district	RSPs		
13	Delays in entry of programme data in the MIS	All programme data must be entered into MIS by next performance review meeting The next quarterly performance review will be based on the programme data updated on the MIS	RSPs RSPs	20 th Aug 19 20 th Sep 19 Sep/Oct 19	
14	Lack of MIS access to RSP PIU and district staff other than MIS Assistants	Provide MIS access to all concerned RSPs staff	MIS Officer RSPN	1 st Aug 19	
15	Internet connectivity and speed issue	Get high-speed internet connectivity at all district offices.	RSPs		

Annex A: Agenda

Indicative Meeting Agenda and Schedule:

Timeline	Activity	Lead/ Responsibilities
Day 1: Friday July 26, 2019		
09:00 AM	Recitation of Holy Quran	volunteer
09:05 AM	Welcome note & strategic importance of EU and GoS investments in the province for promoting RSP social mobilisation approach for rural development and poverty reduction	Khalael Ahmed Tetlay, COO RSPN
09:15 AM	Objective of the meeting and overview of the overall PINS ER-3 implementation progress	Akbar Raza, PD-PINS (ER3)
09:25 AM	Presentation on progress by NRSP	Nazar Joyo, NRSP
1030 AM	Tea Break	RSPN Administration
10:45 AM	Presentation on progress by SRSO	Hamid Magsi, SRSO
11:30 AM	Presentation on progress by TRDP	Ali Kallar, TRDP
12:15 PM	Presentation on overall programme achievements against KPIs	Alee Kapri, RSPN
1:00 PM	Lunch Break	RSPN Administration
2:15 PM	Sharing key findings from the PINS ER3 baseline survey	Komal Hakim, AASA
02:45 PM	Sharing of results from the Water Quality Testing and way forward	Musaddiq Kayani/Mohan Thakur
3:30 PM	Tea/Coffee Break	RSPN Administration
4:00 PM	Discussion on how to make the triggering effective to produce results for sanitation	Bashir Anjum, RSPN
Day 2: Saturday, July 27, 2019		
09:00 AM	Presentation on the analysis of ODF data and its comparison with the survey undertaken in SUCCESS programme and discussion on overall ODF strategy	Alee Kapri and Musaddiq Kayani, RSPN
11:00 AM	Presentation on the results of pilot "bio-fortified first phase and farmers implementing CSA technology	Rao Ayub, ACF
11:45: AM	Group work on Key challenges and lesson learned during the programme implementation	Akbar Raza and Alee Kapri, RSPN
1:00 PM	Lunch Break	RSPN Administration
2:00 PM	Review of PINS (ER3) Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) and documentation of agreed changes	Akbar Raza, RSPN
2:45 PM	Presentation on an internal assessment of agriculture and food-security intervention designed by M&E	Alee Kapri and Imtiaz Ali, RSPN
3:00 PM	Tea/Coffee Break	RSPN Administration
3:15 PM	Presentation on the development and operationalisation status of PINS-MIS	Naeem Khan, RSPN
03:45 PM	Presentation on RSPs planning for next phase	RSPs PINS (ER-3) Programme Managers
04:45 PM	Conclusion of the meeting workshop and way forward	Bashir Anjum, RSPN
05:00 PM	Vote of thanks and End of the workshop	Akbar Raza, RSPN

Annex B: List of the participants

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Annex C

Definition of European Union: The European Union is a unique economic and political union between 28 European countries that together cover much of the continent. The EU was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. What began as a purely economic union has evolved into an organization spanning policy areas, from climate, environment and health to external relations and security, justice and migration.

The EU is based on the rule of law: everything it does is founded on treaties, voluntarily and democratically agreed by its member countries. The EU is also governed by the principle of representative democracy and has delivered more than half a century of peace, stability and prosperity, helped raise living standards and launched a single European currency: the euro. One of the EU's main goals is to promote human rights both internally and around the world. Human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights: these are the core values of the EU.

The Government of Sindh (GoS) through the Planning and Development Department (PDD) is implementing a six-year, from 2016 to 2021, multisectoral Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition in Sindh – Sehatmand Sindh, with the objective of reducing the stunting rate from the existing 48% to 30% in first five years (by 2021) and to 15% by 2026 by increasing and expanding coverage of multisectoral interventions.

In line with the Plan's focus, the European Union, under the EU Commission Action Plan on Nutrition (2014), is supporting the Sindh Government through the comprehensive Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS).

PINS aims to sustainably improve the nutritional status of children under five (U5) and of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in Sindh through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions while capacitating the Government of Sindh so that it may efficiently implement its multisectoral nutrition policy.

PINS comprises of three components – Technical Assistance, Nutrition-specific and Nutrition-sensitive. RSPN is leading the Nutrition-sensitive (PINS 3) component which focuses on reducing water-borne diseases and improving food diversity through disaster-resilient WASH infrastructures and sustainable food production systems in rural areas of Sindh. It is working with four partners: Action Against Hunger (ACF), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP). PINS



'This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of Rural Support Programmes Network (RPSN) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union'

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