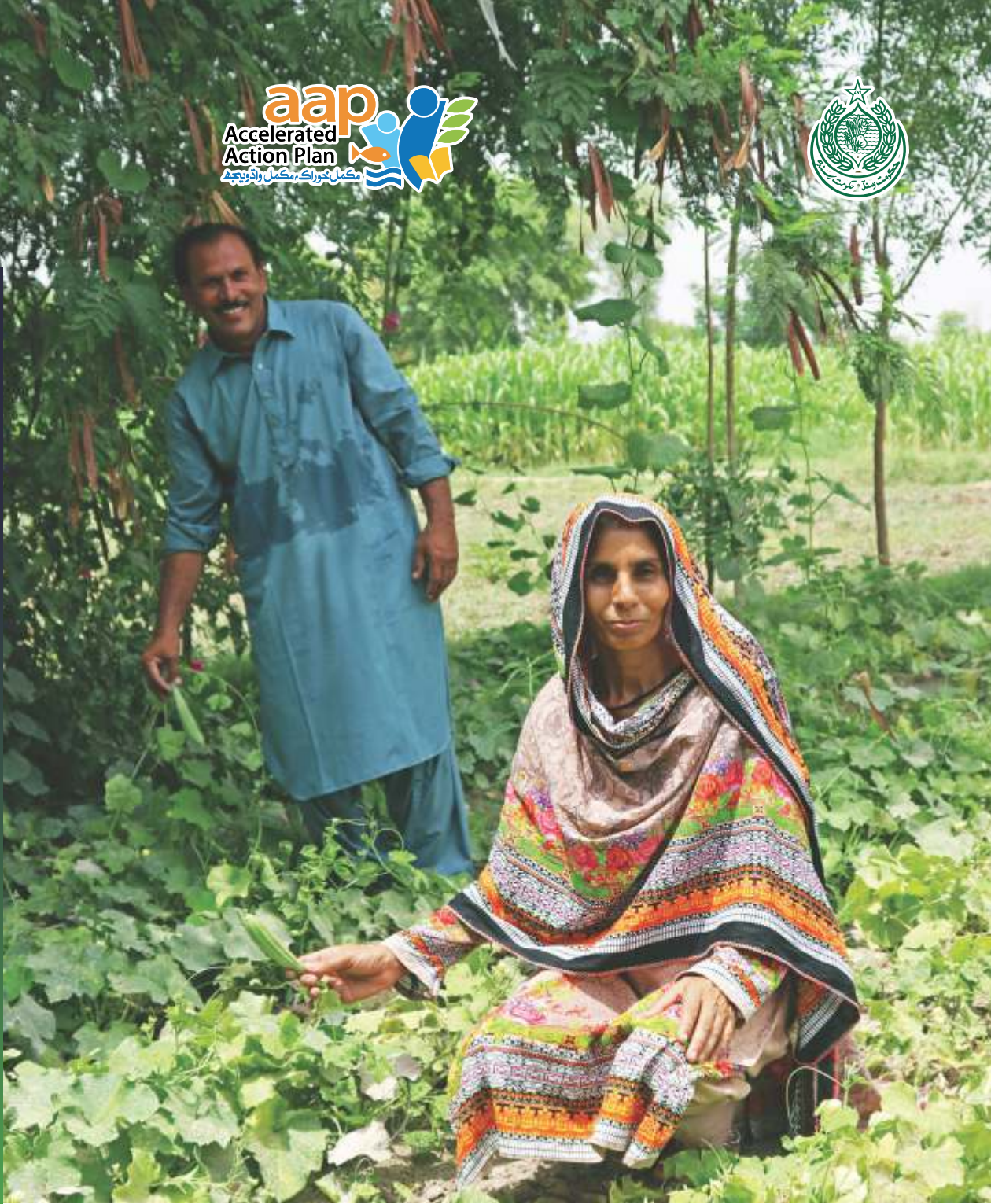




TOWARDS A
HEALTHIER
FUTURE



PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION IN SINDH

In support of the Accelerated Action Plan, Government of Sindh

2nd ANNUAL NUTRITION-SENSITIVE (PINS ER-3) KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs) REPORT 2019 - 2020

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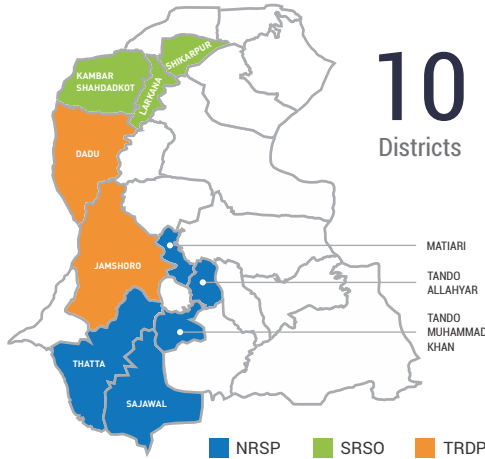


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From 2019 to 2020, The Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS ER-3) reached



 **381,141**
Households


 **1,938**
Village Organisations

 **194**
Local Support Organisations

From the communities that we work with, PINS ER-3 trained

 **3,876**
Agriculture Entrepreneurs who manage Farmer Field Schools and train community members on kitchen gardening

 **9,690**
Community Poultry Entrepreneurs on poultry management to improve community access to poultry products

 **191**
Community Livestock Extension Workers on livestock management and provide services including vaccination, drenching and breeding to community members

 **3,876**
Community Resource Persons on collecting household data and carrying out Community-led Total Sanitation, developing Village Action Plans and conducting awareness sessions on WASH and better nutrition

 **965**
WASH Entrepreneurs on sanitation concepts including its marketing, latrine construction and develop linkages with CRPs, masons and plumbers

 **1,930**
Masons and Plumbers on construction of low-cost disaster-resilient latrines and installation of hand pumps and will provide construction services in target areas

Some of Our Highlights Include



1,938

Farmer Field Schools set up



5,181

Biological and chemical tests of water resources conducted



4,683

Women provided with grants to purchase goats



48,462

Latrines Constructed by the Community



103,441

Households Given Seeds to Cultivate Kitchen Gardens



102

UC-Level Demo Plots Established



450

Water Sources Chlorinated



402

VOs Certified ODF



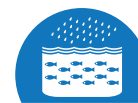
400

Fish Farmers Trained



20

Paddy Fish Farms Established



8

Rainwater Harvesting Ponds Constructed



58,200

Trees planted

INTRODUCTION

Nearly 1 out of every 2 children under 5 in Sindh is stunted. Malnutrition and stunting in children begin at pregnancy. If left unaddressed during pregnancy and infancy, the consequences of childhood stunting can include reduced immunity to disease, low IQ and low productivity, all of which continue into adulthood and are life-long and irreversible.

To address this, the Government of Sindh (GoS) is implementing the Sindh Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition (AAP). The European Union is supporting the AAP through the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS).





PINS comprises three interrelated components: **Technical Assistance** to the GoS to develop its capacity and its policies and practices around nutrition (PINS ER-1); **Nutrition-specific** interventions to directly treat cases of severe or acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5 years (PINS ER-2); and a wider set of **Nutrition-sensitive** interventions to address some of the drivers and underlying causes of malnutrition and stunting (PINS ER-3).

The Nutrition-sensitive component (PINS ER-3) is led by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) with implementing partners: National Rural Support Programme (NRSP); Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO); Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP); and technical backstopping on agriculture and food security activities by Action against Hunger (ACF). It is working in 10 districts of Sindh (see page 4). This report summarises the second year of the PINS ER-3 implementation, highlighting the progress made during the period between March 1, 2019 and February 28, 2020.

PINS ER-3 is working with the target communities on knowledge, practices and behaviours which improve nutritional outcomes of PLWs and children under 5. Community institutions fostered under SUCCESS and UCBPRP (COs/VOs/LSOs) are the hubs around which the PINS interventions revolve.

Expanding Programme Coverage

The key themes in the second year for PINS ER-3 were continuation and expansion of interventions to cover all 10 Programme Districts. As of February 2020, all 194 LSOs and 1,938 Village Organisations (VOs) covered by the Programme have been inducted and oriented in their roles towards reducing malnutrition and stunting. Coverage of Programme activities was thereby expanded to 381,141 households (HHs).

	Year 1	Year 2	Coverage
 LSOs Oriented	92	102	194
 VOs Oriented	561	1,377	1,938
 CRPs Deployed	1,171	2,853	3,876
 HHs Surveyed	112,110	269,031	381,141

A further 2,853 (1,423 women and 1,430 men) Community Resource Persons (CRPs) were trained on their community outreach roles and responsibilities. They were deployed across the additional 1,377 VOs covered during the period. CRPs are now playing a key role in all 1,938 Programme VOs through community and HH level behaviour change sessions covering nutrition, safe water handling methods, sanitation and hygiene practices. A key outcome of their behaviour change work is the construction of 48,462 latrines during the second year of the Programme leading to 402 VOs being certified as ODF to date.

	Year 1	Year 2	Coverage
 FFS Established	560	1,378	1,938
 AEs Trained and Deployed	1,022	2,854	3,876

Similarly, an additional 1,378 VO level Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were established where 2,854 (1,421

women and 1,433 men) Agriculture Entrepreneurs (AEs) were deployed. The AEs used the FFS to reach 103,441 HH with inputs and guidance on setting up and cultivating kitchen gardens to improve their access to seasonal organic produce.

A number of key interventions were initiated in the second year of implementation, including the construction of water infrastructure schemes, community-level chlorine production, community-managed fishponds, and pilot projects on paddy fish farming. The Programme worked with communities across the ten districts to plant 58,200 non-timber plants.

In terms of communication and advocacy, various communication products were developed. Local journalists engaged with our communities to observe and highlight the work they've undertaken,

such as constructing latrines, experimenting with paddy fish farming, and cultivating their kitchen gardens.

The Programme Monitoring and Evaluation function finalised the baseline survey and developed an Open Data Kit (ODK) Programme assessment tool which is now being used to gather outcome/impact level information on six thematic areas (e.g. kitchen gardening, minimum dietary diversity and WASH practices).

Through the reporting period, RSPN maintained close coordination with the AAP Secretariat, Provincial Task Force, District Coordination Committees for Nutrition (DCCN), PINS partners and other relevant development partners for progress updates and stakeholder inputs for effective engagement with communities in the implementation of AAP.

Muhammed Khan Thaheem Sets a Milestone for PINS

Megha and Allahdino are cousins and were neighbours growing up in VO Muhammad Khan Thaheem, Tando Muhammad Khan. After a dialogue with their LSO (Sheikh Bhirkio) about PINS, they were selected as the Community Resource Persons for their VO, something that they took in stride having previously worked under the EU-funded Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme.

'We were trained for PINS in March (2019) and it was exciting because I wanted to work for my community. Being a mother, I live for my children and knowing that so many children in our village suffer because of their health was the motivation I needed,' said Megha who lives with her husband and two children across Allahdino's house.

Both of them surveyed the 263 households in the VO and conducted monthly community awareness sessions on improving hygiene and dietary practices. 'I conduct the session for the men and Megha holds sessions for the women. We struggled with attendance at first but in about two months, we had a full house.' Allahdino and Megha also worked proactively on developing their Village Action Plan, which has been instrumental in motivating their community to build latrines among taking other steps like designating a spot for disposing their trash.



'It was a chance for us to collectively work on cleaning up our village and towards improving nutrition for ourselves and more importantly, our children who we want the best for,' says Allahdino, a father of four himself. Megha and Allahdino connected community members who were interested in building latrines to masons. This would incite interest in those who weren't able to and saved up.

'In a period of 7 months, we were able to motivate 120 households to build latrines which allowed every household in our VO to have access to one and stop defecating in the open,' Megha says brightly of their achievement.

Muhammed Khan Thaheem became the first VO in PINS to be certified open defecation free in October 2019 by district ODF committee lead by the Deputy Director, Local Government Department.

**ADDRESSING WATER,
SANITATION AND
HYGIENE CHALLENGES
TO IMPROVE
NUTRITIONAL OUTCOMES**



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Improving Access to Safe Drinking Water

While an estimated 91% of people in Sindh do have access to water, 81% of these are using contaminated unsafe drinking-water. Even where the sources are uncontaminated, poor water handling practices from source to storage cause contamination, leading to repeated incidents of water-borne diseases like diarrhea, which contribute to malnutrition and are in some cases fatal.

A technical resource group with representation from implementing RSPs, PCRWR, AAP WASH Programme, UNICEF, Aga Khan University and the Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED), is helping PINS ER-3 identify safe water sources based in mapping and testing of present communal sources. PINS ER-3 is working with Community Institutions (LSOs / VOs) and HHs to improve access to safe drinking water through the following:

Building Capacity of LSOs on water safety and water quality monitoring:

LSOs have a key role in improving and monitoring water quality. 1,627 members across 165 LSOs were trained on communal water source mapping, the different types of contamination and the role that members can play to reducing these.

Testing Communal Water Sources for Chemical and Biological Contamination:

1,938 communal water sources identified by LSOs were tested for chemical and biological contaminants. Programme field engineers conducted a total of 5,181 tests (2,589 microbiological and 2,592 chemical tests) following guidelines set by the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR). The results revealed

that 790 sources were fit for drinking, 648 were biologically contaminated and treatable. 500 were found to have unacceptable levels chemical contamination and are deemed untreatable and painted red to signal their unfitness for consumption.

Chlorination of biologically contaminated water sources:

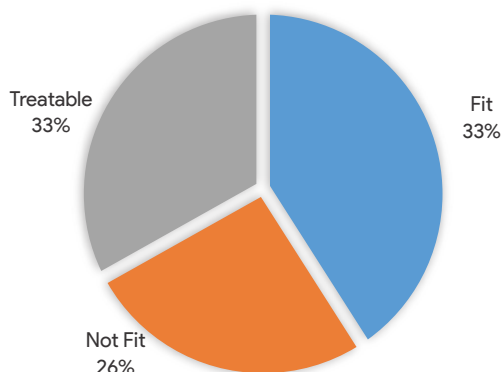
The Programme, with technical support from the PCRWR, organised training sessions for field engineers, LSO members, and PHED staff to chlorinate biologically contaminated communal water sources. LSO representatives actively participated in chlorinating 495 sources of the 648 identified, which were then painted green to signal their fitness for drinking.

Along with disseminating information to communities to only use green sources for drinking, LSOs developed water safety plans that included the maintenance of these sources.

Development of Alternate Water Schemes in Areas with High Chemical Concentration:

Further testing is being conducted by the Programme teams to identify alternative local sources of safe drinking water for the 500 communal sources found to be chemically contaminated.

FIG-1: WQ TEST RESULTS





There Will Be a Day

In VO Jhando Sehro, Larkana, Ahmed Hulio, a WASH Engineer trained under PINS, worked on addressing the challenges of providing safe water for its residents. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), a safe drinking water source should have a TDS (total dissolved solids) level of 400 or below. The Pakistani standard, keeping in mind the local context, considers sources with up to 900 TDS safe.

Ahmed carried out a series of tests – one for TDS, another to check the water's pH to assess its acidity and one for the *hardness*, checking for arsenic contamination. While Larkana does not struggle with arsenic contamination to the extent that some other areas that PINS works in, many of the sources have a high TDS with one showing a TDS level of 2300. Only one source in Jhando Sehro was marked safe – this caters to 200 of the 600 households reside there.

'The problem is when the water does not really have a discernible taste and people continue to drink it

and get sick – often diagnosed with Hepatitis A and water-borne diseases that in some extreme cases can be fatal.'

Along with Ahmed, Abida, a CRP has been instrumental in raising awareness over water quality, helping her community understand why drinking water without treating it can lead to illnesses. 'I also conducted home visits to see whether the water was being boiled.' As sources are tested and marked safe or unsafe for drinking, Abida has stressed on only using those hand pumps that are being marked green for drinking and cooking.

'Since PINS has started working with us, we've become more conscious about the water we drink. Seeing Ahmed and his team work here (Jhando Sehro) reassures us that there will be a day when we won't have to struggle with something as basic as water.'

Construction, Installation and Rehabilitation of Hand Pumps and Water Supply Schemes:

Each of the Programme 1,938 VOs has identified local needs for water supply schemes in their Village Development Plans (VDPs). Social and technical appraisals were undertaken on each of these by Programme engineers and WASH officers. As a result, LSOs were provided sub-grants of PKR 12.61m to construct / rehabilitate 240 hand pumps benefitting 55,335 households.



PKR 12.61M

Sub-granted to LSOs



240

Hand pumps constructed/rehabilitated



55,335

Households get improved access to water

Harvesting Rain Water at Household and Community Level:

8 rainwater harvesting schemes were completed in Qambar Shahdadkot with water used by VOs in the vicinity for farming, kitchen gardening and livestock.

Building Awareness on Water Treatment

Along with the focus on safe water handling and water treatment in community and HH awareness sessions, PINS ER-3 is piloting small scale localised chlorine production and distribution. Five UCs in four Districts, where testing revealed high levels of biological contaminants, were selected for the pilots. Two members from each LSO were trained to produce chlorine using a WATA device. Ten female CRPs were deployed to create demand for the chlorine through their HH awareness sessions and door-to-door selling. 1,455 bottles produced by PINS ER-3 were sold to the community by these chlorine entrepreneurs.

Addressing Poor Sanitation and Hygiene

Proper sanitation and hygiene practices significantly reduce malnutrition and stunting in children by reducing diarrhea and infections' repeated incidences. Improvements in sanitation, especially handwashing and eliminating open defecation, contribute towards reducing stunting. PINS ER-3 is working with LSOs to develop sanitation infrastructure while inculcating improved hygiene practices as follows:

Training Community Resource Persons on Sanitation and Behaviour Change Sessions

2,853 CRPs (1,423 women and 1,430 men) were trained to: gather VO and HH level data on latrine use; assess HH level water handling, sanitation and hygiene practices; support the Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in their catchment areas; and to develop Village Action Plans (VAPs) to achieve ODF certification.

VO-level Community-led Total Sanitation Triggering sessions

CRPs, with support from Programme WASH officers and CNOs, conducted Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggering sessions in 1,377 VOs. They led communities went on transect walks together, led by CRPs, to explore their VO's water



CRPs lead a transect walk, part of CLTS to observe areas of improvement

and sanitation conditions to agree on areas of improvements as a starting point for collective action. These walks also helped PINS' communities better understand the links between sanitary conditions and malnutrition.

Village Action Plans:

CRPs facilitated 1,377 VOs to develop VAPs, using the household data they collected and observations from the transect walk sanitary surveys. These include commitments from each VO towards water safety, ending open defecation, agriculture and food security and disaster risk reduction.

Community Level Behaviour Change Sessions to Improve Hygiene and Dietary Practices

CRPs planned and conducted monthly-behaviour change sessions across 14,719 COs. The sessions are a crucial interactive platform for engaging the community and reinforcing key messages on better

diets, hygiene, safe water management and sanitation, the key underlying causes of malnutrition.

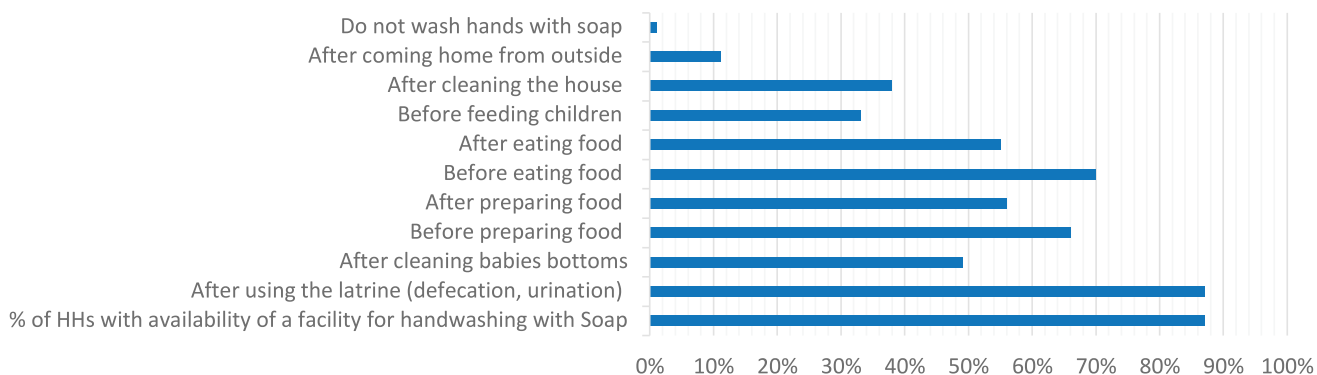
Household-Level Visits

In addition to the CO level behaviour change sessions, CRPs are required to visit each household at least once every three months. They conducted 196,121 household visits in the year - these sessions allow them to interact with community members on specific areas, follow up on their progress on certain areas that may have been highlighted in the previous visits.

What We've Achieved This Year

Hygiene Behaviours and Practices

An internal assessment carried out of beneficiary HHs across all 10 districts showed encouraging responses on hand washing practices:



Similarly, 48,764 households reported using at least one water treatment method (e.g. boiling) covered in the HH awareness and behaviour change sessions held by CRPs.

Latrine Construction

The HH data survey by the CRPs showed that 56% of households did not have a latrine. The CLTS triggering, the VAPs, CO and HH level behaviour change sessions all reinforce the message that open defecation is a key driver of malnutrition. A low-cost disaster-resilient model of latrine construction was promoted to encourage HH latrine construction. In response to these messages, 46,049 households constructed latrines during the year. To facilitate the construction, masons and plumbers trained under the Programme who have built links with community institutions were utilised.

Clean Village Campaign

Prior to the formal certification by Government-led ODF committees, VOs are 'declared' ODF by the CRPs. 556 VOs were declared ODF during the year and 362 received financial support to run clean village campaigns, which included removing garbage and setting up a communal garbage collection points.

ODF Certification

PINS coordinated with the AAP Secretariat and the District Coordination Committees for Nutrition (DCCN) to notify District ODF certification

Shahani Shows Awami Gothani that Latrines are for Every One

Shahani, 36, was selected as a CRP for VO Awami Gothani, residents of which like many other poverty-stricken villages are used to defecating in the open. As a CRP, Shahani understood why defecating in the open was contributing to the health of her community members.

Defecating in the open is also a bigger challenge for woman - "It is very distressing for us to defecate in the open where men may be present," explains Shahani. "To avoid this, women normally go out to the fields before the sun rises or after it is dark. But at those times we are afraid of snakes or poisonous insects."

Most of the community members do not build latrines, which were traditionally seen as costly and the materials difficult to acquire. However, in just a few months, Awami Gothani has become home to new latrines.

"When I first started advocating for latrines, people did not take me seriously," Shahani said. She herself did not have one but decided to set an example by building one in her own home. "I told them that if I could build a toilet in my home despite being a poor widow, why could they not do the same? This motivated a lot of people."



The community now looks up to Shahani, whose relentlessness to see her village become open defecation free has become an example for the village. Her campaigning has brought the community together and she has supported them by linking them to masons and plumbers who have also been trained under PINS. Not only have people build their own latrine, but some have contributed to help poorer households in the VO construct their own.

Committees for each Programme District. 228 individuals across the 10 Districts were trained on the process for certifying a VO as ODF. These ODF Committees visited 556 VOs (declared ODF by CRPs). They formally certified 402 as ODF, while those which were not certified were given feedback on areas of improvement to achieve ODF certification.

Alternate Schemes for Wider Access

Based on the water testing carried out, 55 schemes comprising 240 hand pumps have been installed/rehabilitated benefitting 5,335 households for access to safe drinking water. Similarly, 08 water harvesting schemes has been completed in district Qambar Shahdadkot. Water stored in these

schemes is being used by concerned VOs for agriculture, kitchen gardening and livestock.

Producing Chlorine at Household Level

The pilot on creating wider access and adoption of chlorine as a water treatment method through producing it at a community-level has resulted in 1,455 bottles being sold. CRPs selling this also reported an increased interest in using chlorine and said that it helps tamp down the bitter taste.

Access to Safe Drinking Water at Household-level

84% of the households interviewed during the internal assessment reported access to an improved source of drinking water.

Machal Takes Charge

Poor health is taxing as is, but in VO Khabri, Shikarpur, seeking treatment comes with its own challenges. With the only available doctor living at a considerable distance, Machal recounted her harrowing experience of being held at gun point on her way to the clinic. 'I was in shock for days. I think it was because while it was happening, I was too scared of what would happen to my baby if we didn't get to a doctor quick'. Khabri is marked by heavy seasonal rains which also means that waste, contributed largely by open defecation, adds to the spread of disease.

Machal has three children. It's been 10 years since she moved from Wazirabad and came to Khabri as a newlywed. Khabri is marked by heavy seasonal rains which also means that waste, contributed largely by open defecation, adds to the spread of disease.

After interacting with Khabri's Community Resource Person, Machal became increasingly interested in the work that PINS was doing to address malnutrition, given that she was a mother to three young children. After actively taking part in VO meetings and awareness sessions, Machal knew that the next thing she and her husband were going to be saving up for was a latrine.

'We were tired of being sick and even though it now feels like the answer was in front of our eyes, we needed a push. That push came from PINS'.

Along with building and using her latrine, Machal started incorporating other hygiene practices that the CRPs have stressed upon. She's noticed a significant change, most prominently, her children falling sick less. 'It hurts me to think we were living in this state of unawareness. We're thankful for having our eyes opened that helped ease some of the difficulties we face'.

Khabri has had 100% latrines since June 2019.



**DIVERSIFYING
DIETS TO
ADDRESS
MALNUTRITION**



Agriculture and Food Security

Developing Indigenous Solutions to Agricultural Challenges and Strengthening Organic Farming

PINS ER-3 is working with different groups, from homemakers to smallholder farmer across 194 LSOs, to improve food security, diversity and to improve nutritional outcomes.

Training VO-level Agricultural Entrepreneurs on Kitchen Gardening

The Programme expanded its coverage by training 2,854 community members (1,433 men and 1,421 women) on crop cultivation, kitchen gardening, raising nurseries and livestock and poultry management. These Agricultural Entrepreneurs (AEs which are the food security counterparts to the CRPs which focus on hygiene and sanitation) were also trained on preparing and leading sessions at VO level Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and to conduct HH visits to provide technical support to their communities on Kitchen Gardening.

Establishing VO-level Farmer Field Schools

A further 1,378 VO-level FFS were established in the year to cover all 1,938 Programme VOs. The Agriculture Entrepreneurs managing these FFS were provided toolkits to help manage and cultivate demonstration plots where they hold practical sessions for the community on kitchen gardening, tree plantation (e.g. moringa and / or fruit trees) and making compost for organic farming. Sessions were planned around seasonal (Rabi and Khareef) crops and vegetables.



Agriculture Entrepreneurs hold session a kitchen gardening

Cultivating Kitchen Gardens for Seasonal Organic Produce

102,534 households attended sessions held by the AEs at their FFSs on growing seasonal vegetables and were given inputs like compost and seeds of seasonal vegetables, to kick start their kitchen gardens. AEs conducted follow-up visits to these HHs for on-site support and to check on the progress of the Kitchen gardens. Those living in challenging environments (e.g. saline areas or those which are arid) were taught alternative methods such as vertical farming. 90,310 households cultivated kitchen gardens in the year over two seasons. Vegetables harvested were not only consumed at home, but shared within the community.



102,534

Households attended sessions held by the AEs at their FFSs



90,310

Households cultivated kitchen gardens during Rabi and Khareef seasons

Cultivating Moringa to use as a Nutritional Supplement

Sessions held on promoting the use of moringa as a nutritional supplement, both by the AEs and the CRPs, have been instrumental in planting 19,023 Moringa trees planted by communities. Demonstration plots and nurseries dedicated to moringa will be raised in the coming year and it is expected that 80% of Programme households will plant at least two trees.

Introducing Bio-fortification through Demonstration Plots

The pilot demonstration plots where bio-fortified wheat is cultivated, which may address dietary zinc deficiency in PLWs and Children U5, was scaled up to include 10 additional farmers, bringing the total number to 20 demonstration plots in the year. These demonstration plots are being used to both showcase a zinc rich wheat variety and for seed multiplication. Wheat harvested from the first phase of the pilot was distributed to 78 further farmers who had demonstrated interest in using these bio-fortified seeds for use in their field in the coming season. Analysis from the 10 demonstration plots established in the first year showed an average yield increase of 3 maunds per acre from 28 to 31 (11%) compared to the traditional wheat variety used.

Training Smallholder Farmers in Climate-resilient Crop Production Technologies

63 demonstration plots were added to the 70

introduced in year one of the Programme to showcase a saline-resistant variety of wheat. Similarly, 39 demonstration plots were established to introduce rice varieties suitable for waterlogged areas. These 172 demonstration plots are being used to orient local farmers through IEC materials developed by the Programme and through interactive on-site sessions with farmers who have adopted drought and flood resilient varieties of wheat and rice. On average, the yield using PINS recommended wheat variety showed an increase of 8.3 maund per acre.

Programme Agriculture Officers (AOs) held sessions on climate-smart production technology for both rice and wheat that 14,325 small farmers participated in. From these 5,600 farmers were also given financial support to purchase seeds and to adopt cultivation methods such as drill-sowing. The AOs visited and supported these farmers throughout the cultivation period, starting from the land preparation phase until the harvest, both to supervise progress and to give technical advice.

Shahida Takes Pride in Helping Her Community

'It wasn't easy for me to convince my husband to let me work but I saw that I could do something transformative with this [Programme] and went on to become an Agricultural Entrepreneur'

Looking back at her work, which too was difficult given the lack of response in the earlier days, Shahida could not be prouder. Along with the encouragement of her aunt, who also convinced Shahida's husband to become an Agricultural Entrepreneur for the European Union in Pakistan-funded Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh for the VO Ishaq Dar Khuro.



They collectively built trust, paying for seeds from their own pockets so that their community could benefit from them. Despite village houses being located far apart, she went door to door to interact with families and inform them about sessions. She now operates on a larger scale with many people showing up to her sessions and appreciating her work.

They've even invested in a solar powered water motor to irrigate their farmer field school so that it thrives and becomes a symbol to the community. 'We want our farmer field school to remind people that they can grow and feed themselves when they put their minds and hearts to it, the same way my husband and I did.'

Improving Access to Livestock, Poultry and Fisheries

With improving dietary diversity as one of PINS ER-3's outcomes, there are a number of interventions focusing on improving access to dairy, poultry and fish products:

Provision of Goats to Pregnant and Lactating Women

Aimed at increasing consumption of dairy products by PLWs and children U5, 4,683 women from the poorest households (0 – 12 PSC) were given financial grants to purchase goats. In the internal assessment conducted, 37% of women who were given grants to purchase goats reported an increase in the number of animals as a result of their goat having an offspring.



Zafarunissa holds the latest addition to her herd, born to a goat she purchased with a PINS grant

How Goats are Helping Mothers Fight Odds for a Better Life

As a mother to 5, Kareema, a resident of VO Rehmatullah, Dadu has often struggled with feeding her three boys and two girls, the youngest of which is yet to turn one. Her husband spends long hours in the field during the day and Kareema and him supplement his daily wage by making ropes used in charpoys.

'Previously only the ones I breastfed would drink milk. For the others, I just couldn't afford and my husband and I hated not being able to provide for all our children.'

Kareema received a grant from PINS, meant for women scoring between 0 – 12 on the Poverty Score Card and currently pregnant or lactating, to buy goats. She bought two, one of which has already given birth while the other one is pregnant.

'All my children now drink milk daily, which I could not be happier about! I want them to grow healthier so they don't struggle like I did when I was their age. My husband and I do too, every other day, something I couldn't imagine before I got my own goats.'

It also helps that Kareema, and not her husband, is the owner of the goats which makes her feel that she is contributing for her family. 'Workers from PINS come to speak to me on a regular basis and provide vaccinations for my goats. It's nice to have someone to talk to about your struggles and try to find solutions to them.'

Mehboob, trained as a Community Livestock Extension Worker (CLEW) has been visiting Kareema's community to spread awareness and vaccinate for the seasonal infections. Her goats were recently vaccinated for enterotoxemia that causes diarrhea in goats free of cost, given the MoU signed with the Sindh Government's Livestock Department which provides technical support to CLEWs.



Increasing Access to Poultry Products through Community Poultry Entrepreneurs

During the second year, 6,938 women were trained as Community Poultry Entrepreneurs (CPEs). Along with the basics of poultry management, from understanding breeds to vaccination, CPEs were also provided inputs (cockerel, feed, drinker and feeder) to kick start their venture while 591 were provided additional support to build cages based on a pre-approved design. This has helped increase availability of eggs, both at the HH level as well as to the local communities to whom the CPEs sell surplus eggs.

Provision of Livestock and Poultry Extension Services

191 Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs), trained in year one worked with LSOs and FFSs in their catchments to provide vaccinations services and holding sessions on livestock and poultry management. CLEWS treated 189,370 animals (buffaloes, cows and goats) during the year also participated in Government Livestock Department-led vaccination campaigns across the 10 Programme Districts.

Setting Up Community Fish Ponds to Improve Access to Fish

The Programme worked with the GoS Fisheries Department to design and build community level Fish Ponds. Communities were consulted to identify and select 11 sites across the 10 Districts which were agro-climatically suitable and had significant number of the poorest households. 10 community members (5 men and 5 women) were selected and trained to supervise the construction and managing the ponds once completed. 1 pond was completed during the second year while the remaining 10 ponds were at varying stages of construction. These community run fishponds will sell the harvest to local HHs at cost (well below market rates) to improve availability and consumption of fish.

Training Fish Farmers on Fish Production Practices

400 fish farmers across the Programme Districts were trained in consultation with the Government of Sindh (GoS) Fisheries Department. The training covered pond upkeep and management, feeding practices and marketing the catch in local markets as well as linkages with GoS fish hatcheries to procure improved fish seed.

Pilot Testing Paddy Fish Farming

Fish farming in rice paddies is being successfully done in several rice growing countries. It has shown to increase rice yields and produce an additional nutritious crop (fish) at the same time. The Programme undertook a pilot to test paddy fish farming in 4 Districts – Thatta, Sujawal, Shikarpur and Dadu. 5 small rice farmers with fields of up to 5 acres, in each pilot District were trained on paddy fish farming. 20 such farmers were given financial support to prepare their fields and purchase inputs with technical support from the Programme staff and the GoS Fisheries Department. The analysis at harvest indicated an increased yield of 5 maund acre when compared to rice paddies without fish. The fields also produced an average 357 kgs of fish per acre which was both consumed at home with the surplus sold to neighbouring markets.



20

Farmers were trained and given financial support to pilot paddy fish farming in 4 districts



5

Maund per acre increase in rice was reported by paddy fish farmers



357

Kgs of fish was harvested per acre

The Good Kind of Fishy

Muhammad Ayyaz, a farmer from VO Madd, participated in a pilot to promote paddy fish farming in District Shikarpur. He was one of the 20 farmers oriented and supported through the cultivation with the aim of setting up demonstration plots to popularize the approach in an effort to increase the supply of fish in communities at affordable rates to encourage more consumption.

'My yield has definitely been better since I applied this method as the fish feces act as a natural fertilizer for my crop. It has also piqued the interest of other farmers in the area and I'm glad because it would lead to an easier access of fish to consume which has many health benefits.'

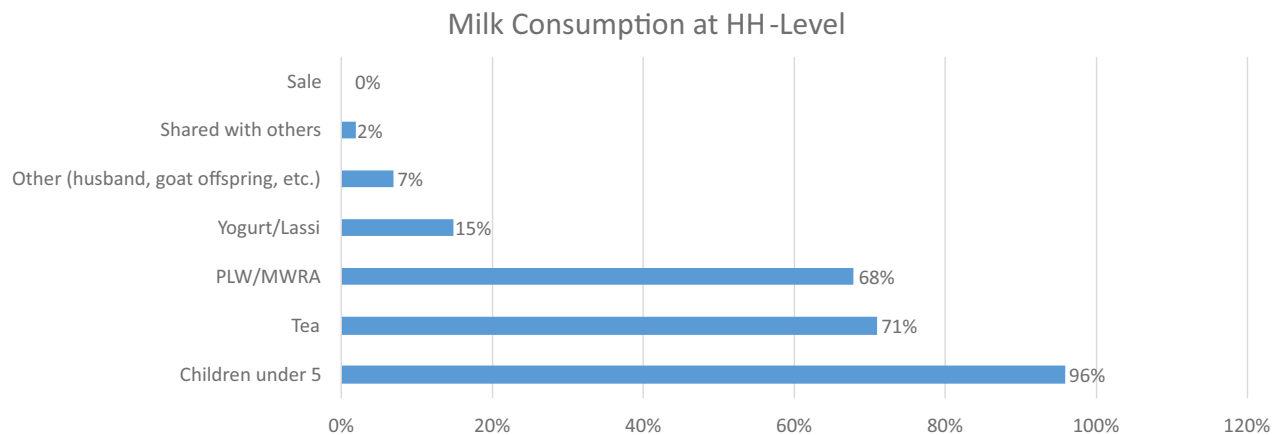
Ayyaz also praised the Agriculture Officer who provided constant support during this process which Ayyaz hopes to return in encouraging other farmers in the vicinity to take up paddy fish farming by welcoming them on his field and talking about his experience.



What We've Achieved This Year

Increased Milk Consumption among Women and Children

A representative sample of Beneficiary HHs which received grants to purchase goats were surveyed. 85% reported increased availability and consumption of milk. Milk consumption by children under 5 increased to 96% from 71% before the intervention. Similarly, women in 68% of the beneficiary HHs reported drinking milk compared to 43% at the start of the intervention. On average, children in beneficiary HHs were drinking 2.5 glasses a day whereas pregnant and lactating women drink 1 glass a day. 15% HHs reported using an average of 0.12 litre of milk to produce dairy products (yogurt / lassi):



Improving Egg Supply through Better Poultry Management

70% of the CPEs interviewed reported increased availability of eggs and poultry meat as a result of incorporating better poultry management. 47% reported increased income through selling surplus eggs to nearby houses. On average, 21 eggs were produced each month, of which 52% were consumed by the CPE and their family. Of the remaining, 5 were sold out while some were kept for hatching to increase the brood. The 9,729 active CPEs recorded selling 5,504 eggs in the last quarter of the year.

Kitchen Gardening

90,310 HHs actively cultivated KGs. From the beneficiaries surveyed, 70% implemented horizontal KGs on small land segments while 20% implemented vertical KGs and 10% used both methods. The survey covered two seasons. In Khareef HHs harvested an average of 10.45 KG vegetables, while in Rabi HHs harvested an average of 8.93 kg from the seed packs provided (Tomatoes,



Jamil, the Agriculture Officer for Tando Muhammed Khan conducts a session on wheat cultivation

Brinjal, Cucurbit, Sponge Gourd, Squash, Bitter Gourd and Chillies).

Improving Crop Cultivation Practices to Contribute Towards Food Security

During the year 27,812 smallholder farmers with up to 5 acres were oriented on climate-smart wheat and rice cultivation and using drought-resilient varieties.

Of the small farmers surveyed, as a result of attending sessions held by Programme teams, 90%

began using the drill sowing method (47% before the intervention) which increases yields. Similarly, 91% reported sowing recommended varieties of wheat (60% prior to the intervention). 61% reported an increase in crop yields and income while 15% also reported savings in input expenditure (surplus seed retention for next season).

Planting Trees - Investing in the Environment to Improve Food Security and Nutrition

90,381 non-timber and fruit (inclusive of Moringa) trees have been planted by LSOs to improve air quality and reduce flooding in PINS' target areas.

Little by Little

Musmat loves all things nature, especially birds. She's been keeping chickens since she was a little girl, making her a perfect candidate to be trained as a poultry entrepreneur under the European Union in Pakistan-funded Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh.

Since her training, she's worked hard on adopting the lessons learnt. She built a cage for her chickens with her husband and noticed that her surroundings are cleaner. 'The chickens seem happy too! They love their new house,' Musmat says with a smile.

She has a consistent supply of eggs that has improved over the past few months, enabling Musmat to feed them to her 5 girls. Her son is based in the city to study but that won't stop her from reminding him to eat an egg a day, 'I worry about him and will call him to ask if he's eating properly and that he should buy eggs because they are a quick to make and good for a growing boy.'

Musmat is also selling some of her eggs, earning from which she's putting in her bhandara (money bank) for small emergencies. 'I think I've saved upto a thousand at this point.'



A Focus on Disaster Risk Reduction

PINS ER-3 worked on mitigating recurrent climate-related shocks that negatively impact communities, especially their access to water and nutritious food:

Establishing Early Warning Systems

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans were developed with each of the 1,938 Programme VOs. Community early warning systems were established for natural disasters like floods, locusts and drought. This included training VO office bearers to review the news (primarily radio) and disseminating the warnings and information on mitigation measures in their routine and / or ad hoc meetings. Each VO was also linked with the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) to access information and

support of Government Departments to prepare and respond to disasters.

Mitigate the Impact of Climate Change through Tree Plantation

LSOs working with PINS are actively participating in the Government of Pakistan's 10 Billion Tree Plantation Campaign. After forming linkages with the District Forest Departments, 184 LSOs have carried out structured tree plantation campaigns and as a result, over 90,000 trees have been planted.



Anila, a Community Nutrition Officer overseeing Tando Allahyar surveys the saplings for trees to be planted as part of the tree plantation campaign

Liaising with the Government

PINS ER-3 is an member of the Provincial Taskforce of the Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) coordinates all Programme activities with relevant GoS Departments and sectors (e.g. Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries). The Programme shares regular progress reports on its interventions, including providing Programme data and analysis, with the AAP Taskforce secretariat. Programme teams participate in all GoS led District Coordination Committees on Nutrition (DCCN), to highlight District performance, challenges and to resolve pending issues.

Notable Instances of PINS' Collaboration with the Government:

- A three-year Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Government of Sindh's Livestock Department on 1 September 2019. The objective of the MoU is to leverage existing technical resources and expertise of the Livestock Department for the implementation of livestock and poultry-related interventions. As a result, CLEWs receive vaccines from the District Livestock Departments and are engaged by the Department to participate in vaccination campaigns.
- The GoS Agriculture Department and the AAP Coordinator for Agriculture actively participated in consultation meetings convened by RSPN to develop agriculture-related IEC materials and endorsed the materials developed.
- PINS ER-3 teams participated in Sindh Livestock Expo 2020 organised by the GoS Livestock and Fisheries Department in Hyderabad, showcasing the relevant Programme's interventions.
- With the MoU signed in the year one with the NARC, the Programme sought technical support on agriculture-related IEC materials and testing of seeds distributed to the communities. The NARC supported the Programme to procure bio-fortified wheat seeds for the pilot demonstration plots.
- RSPN organized an in-country learning visit under PINS ER-3 in District Shikarpur followed by an experience sharing workshop in Sukkur between 25 and 26 October 2019. The AAP and Departmental / Sectoral Coordinators participated in this visit where they observed the interventions and interacted with community members to learn about the impact of the Programme.
- RSPN signed a five year MOU with the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) on 2 January 2020. Under this MoU the PCRWR will provide technical assistance to RSPN for PINS WASH related interventions (e.g. validation of chemical testing).



PINS ER-3 participates in a District Coordination Committee on Nutrition (DCCN) meeting in Shikarpur

Forming Strategic Links to Achieve Sustainable Impact



PINS ER-3 hosts a meeting with WASH Sector Partners

The Programme maintained close linkages and coordination with the ongoing EU-funded SUCCESS and GoS led PRRP programmes to avoid duplication in interventions especially for water supply schemes. A joint work plan of PINS-ER3 and SUCCES and PRRP teams was developed so the teams from each programme could jointly meet with LSOs and VOs to implement an integrated agenda on nutrition.

The Programme also coordinated closely with ACF and PPHI, using data collected on Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in children enrolled in Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OPT) and cases referred to Nutrition Stabilization Centers (NSC) to specifically target these HHs with support (e.g. Livestock, Kitchen gardening, safe water handling, hygiene and sanitation sessions).

The Programme participated in six Coordination meetings with WASH Sector partners, which include PHED, PCRWR and UNICEF for technical advice on effective implementation of WASH interventions and to avoid duplication by other partners.

The Programme maintained close coordination with the FAO led EU-funded Improved Land Tenancy in Sindh (ILTS), which aims to enhance food security and livelihoods of Sindh's rural landless populations. ILTS is also working on establishing FFS in selected villages and efforts have been taken to avoid duplication while adopting the FAO FFS model, incorporating lessons learned. The FAO has provided technical inputs to improve the agriculture and food security component interventions.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Programme M&E framework is fully operational and forms the basis for the monthly Project Monitoring Reports (PMR) and the Project Monitoring Action Plans (PMAP). These are shared with the Programme teams in order to ensure that the Programme is on track both in terms of quality and completion. Baseline benchmarks were established and several assessments were undertaken to track the Programme short and medium-term outcomes.

Engaging with C4ED for Technical Support

PINS sought technical assistance in developing the overall design of the impact evaluation for the nutrition-sensitive component, especially on the baseline and sampling methodologies. C4ED provided technical inputs for designing and implementation of the mid-line survey scheduled to be carried out in the coming year.

Operationalisation of the Integrated PINS ER-3 MIS

There was an emphasis on making the PINS ER-3 MIS fully operational, with revisions and updates made based on feedback from the Programme and field teams. The Programme MIS is updated regularly with the data being used tracking progress and planning.

Development and Implementation of the ODK App-based Tracking System

The Programme M&E team conducted an internal assessment survey using a computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) module from an open data kit (ODK) app. On finalizing the tools, Programme staff responsible for conducting the survey were trained before surveying beneficiaries in 132 of the 194 UCs. The results of the survey are to be published in the following year. The surveys will be carried out at 6 month intervals.

Quarterly review and half yearly planning meeting with RSPs.

The Programme hosted three performance review workshops with all implementing partners. These enabled the partners to highlight successes and key challenges while planning for the quarters ahead.



A Community Nutrition Officer collects data on a goat beneficiary

Coordination for RSPN M&E support to GoS and EU

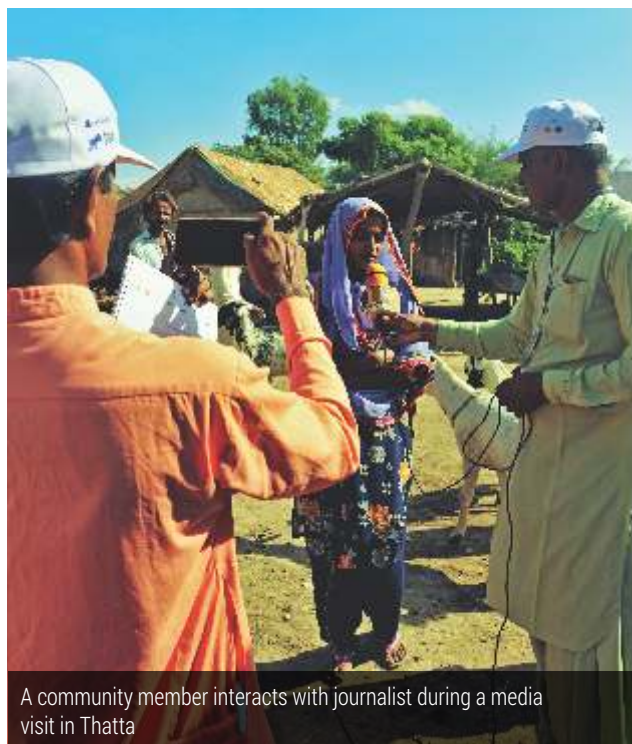
The Programme M&E unit engaged with the M&E sections of the AAP and the other two components within PINS, providing inputs for the development of their M&E framework to ensure alignment with the AAP indicators. The team also facilitated the EU Results Review team in revising the PINS ER-3 logframe to make it compatible with the EU PCM guidelines of 2004 and OPSYS. They also facilitated the EU Delegation in Pakistan to pilot test OPSYS by aligning the PINS global logframe with the results framework and then updating the system.

Communication and Visibility

PINS highlighted its communities' work and achievements towards reducing malnutrition with the support of its implementing RSPs on a number of formats, reaching a diverse audience. 4 district-level media visits, comprising of 23 journalists, were organised to cover the interventions being implemented and to interact with the communities responsible. As a result, 16 features were published in District-level publications with one published in The News. 4 video features were also broadcasted on Sindh TV and Mehran TV. Other than structured media visits, journalists are also engaged frequently to cover Programme activities, especially capacity building sessions, inputs distribution and community events commemorating international events.

PINS ER-3 contributed to the monthly PINS Pulse newsletter focusing on activities as well as Programme achievements. The Programme contributed to Outreach, the RSPN led a quarterly publication focusing on Social Mobilisation. To document the Programme's impact and community experiences, 40 features including 10 case studies were developed. Shorter human interest stories, highlighting PINS' community were also published on the PINS Facebook page. Other than written features, two documentary-style videos were developed to showcase how Farmer Field Schools are helping communities eat better and how PINS is working with communities to help them achieve open defecation free status.

Mr. Bashir Anjum, Specialist Social Sector, Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) Pakistan represented PINS at the Making the Connection: Gender-based Violence in Nutrition Programming panel at the Women Deliver 2019 conference. He spoke about how PINS' interventions have a strong capacity building component, aimed both at male and female members of the target communities to ensure adoption and sustainability of interventions aimed at improving the nutritional status of women and children in Sindh.



A community member interacts with journalist during a media visit in Thatta

The Way Forward

- Having expanded the implementation across all Programme Districts, the theme for the coming year will be consolidation and sustainability.
- We will strengthen our implementation by building on the achievements of the previous two years and responding to lessons learned.
- We will further embed and make the interventions more sustainable by putting Community Institutions (LSOs/VOs) more and more into the driving seat.
- We will enhance the skills of our programme affiliates (CRPs and AEs), who are instrumental in achieving the Programme goals, through ongoing capacity building and a series of re-fresher trainings.
- We will strengthen the work of our CLEWS and support them to expand livestock extension services across our communities.
- The PINS ER-3 MIS will be revamped for real-time quantitative and qualitative reporting with complete access for key stakeholders such as the EU and the AAP.
- We will coordinate and align our implementation efforts more closely, both with the AAP Task Force Secretariat, the SUCCESS Programme and with PINS ER-1 and ER-2.



Noushaba carries out a practical session on composting at the FFS she manages

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) 2019 – 2020



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Number of LSO members oriented on their role and responsibilities for WASH and AFS

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	82	82	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	61	61	100%
	Sujawal	106	117	110%
	Thatta	32	58	181%
	Matari	61	73	120%
	Total	342	391	114%
SRSO	Larkana	50	45	90%
	Shikarpur	84	64	76%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	60	60	100%
	Total	194	169	87%
TRDP	Jamshoro	80	75	94%
	Dadu	152	153	101%
	Total	232	228	98%
Grand Total		768	788	103%

Total number of CRPs trained

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	Male	Female	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	222	242	123	119	109%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	214	266	133	133	124%
	Sujawal	264	278	140	138	105%
	Thatta	238	208	104	104	87%
	Matari	201	217	110	107	108%
	Total	1,139	1,211	610	601	106%
SRSO	Larkana	313	341	170	171	109%
	Shikarpur	262	288	144	144	110%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	336	347	174	173	103%
	Total	911	976	488	488	107%
TRDP	Jamshoro	240	240	120	120	100%
	Dadu	415	426	212	214	103%
	Total	655	666	332	334	102%
Grand Total		2,705	2,853	1,430	1,423	105%

Number of VAPs developed (70%)

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	117	117	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	117	117	100%
	Sujawal	133	133	100%
	Thatta	104	104	100%
	Matiari	103	103	100%
	Total	574	574	100%
SRSO	Larkana	161	161	100%
	Shikarpur	135	135	100%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	183	183	100%
	Total	479	479	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	84	84	100%
	Dadu	240	240	100%
	Total	324	324	100%
Grand Total		1,377	1,377	100%

Number of CLTS triggering done (70%)

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	117	117	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	117	117	100%
	Sujawal	133	133	100%
	Thatta	104	104	100%
	Matiari	103	103	100%
	Total	574	574	100%
SRSO	Larkana	161	161	100%
	Shikarpur	135	135	100%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	183	183	100%
	Total	479	479	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	84	84	100%
	Dadu	240	240	100%
	Total	324	324	100%
Grand Total		1,377	1,377	100%

Number of demo latrines constructed (70%)

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	127	103	81%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	117	117	100%
	Sujawal	146	70	48%
	Thatta	104	64	62%
	Matiari	112	45	40%
	Total	606	399	66%
SRSO	Larkana	181	45	25%
	Shikarpur	142	120	85%
	Qambar Shahdaddock	201	48	24%
	Total	524	213	41%
TRDP	Jamshoro	125	114	91%
	Dadu	240	214	89%
	Total	365	328	90%
Grand Total		1,495	940	63%

Total number of new latrines constructed by the community

RSP	District	Achievement
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	9,934
	Tando Mohammad Khan	6,539
	Sujawal	8,330
	Thatta	1,092
	Matiari	3,620
	Total	29,515
SRSO	Larkana	1,800
	Shikarpur	5,319
	Qambar Shahdaddock	1,077
	Total	8,196
TRDP	Jamshoro	4,945
	Dadu	4,423
	Total	9,368
Grand Total		47,079

Number of COs covered by female CRPs through SBCC sessions

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	1,650	1,177	71%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	1,600	1,134	71%
	Sujawal	1,900	1,585	83%
	Thatta	1,550	966	62%
	Matiori	1,500	1,113	74%
	Total	8,200	5,993	73%
SRSO	Larkana	2,210	1,230	56%
	Shikarpur	1,940	1,538	79%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	2,410	1,772	74%
	Total	6,560	4,540	69%
TRDP	Jamshoro	1,710	1,524	89%
	Dadu	2,910	2,662	91%
	Total	4,620	4,186	91%
Grand Total		19,380	14,719	76%

Number of SBCC sessions conducted in Y2

RSP	District	Male	Female	Total
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	9,796	9,796	19,592
	Tando Mohammad Khan	6,500	6,500	13,000
	Sujawal	9,229	9,229	18,458
	Thatta	5,580	5,580	11,160
	Matiori	6,551	6,583	13,134
	Total	37,656	37,688	75,344
SRSO	Larkana	7,380	6,530	13,910
	Shikarpur	9,203	7,499	16,702
	Qambar Shahdadkot	11,077	10,715	21,792
	Total	27,660	24,744	52,404
TRDP	Jamshoro	17,588	18,623	36,211
	Dadu	32,860	33,108	65,968
	Total	50,448	51,731	102,179
Grand Total		115,764	114,163	229,927

Number of masons and plumbers trained (70%)

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	106	106	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	107	108	101%
	Sujawal	131	133	102%
	Thatta	72	72	100%
	Matari	105	105	100%
	Total	521	524	101%
SRSO	Larkana	104	104	100%
	Shikarpur	113	113	100%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	70	70	100%
	Total	287	287	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	86	82	95%
	Dadu	150	150	100%
	Total	236	232	98%
Grand Total		1,044	1,043	100%

Number of WASH entrepreneur trained

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	35	35	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	43	43	100%
	Sujawal	45	45	100%
	Thatta	31	31	100%
	Matari	36	36	100%
	Total	190	190	100%
SRSO	Larkana	56	56	100%
	Shikarpur	72	72	100%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	36	36	100%
	Total	164	164	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	44	44	100%
	Dadu	75	75	100%
	Total	119	119	100%
Grand Total		473	473	100%

Total number of district ODF Certification Committee members trained

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	20	23	115%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	20	23	115%
	Sujawal	20	25	125%
	Thatta	20	22	110%
	Matiali	20	29	145%
	Total	100	122	122%
SRSO	Larkana	20	20	100%
	Shikarpur	20	32	160%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	20	20	100%
	Total	60	72	120%
TRDP	Jamshoro	20	13	65%
	Dadu	20	21	105%
	Total	40	34	85%
Grand Total		200	228	114%

Number of VOs ODF certified by ODF Committees

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	165	25	15%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	160	58	36%
	Sujawal	190	62	33%
	Thatta	155	26	17%
	Matiali	150	50	33%
	Total	820	221	27%
SRSO	Larkana	221	58	26%
	Shikarpur	194	51	26%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	241	72	30%
	Total	656	181	28%
TRDP	Jamshoro	171	0	0%
	Dadu	291	0	0%
	Total	462	0	0%
Grand Total		1,938	402	21%

Number of VO level cleanliness campaigns conducted

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	165	60	36%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	160	73	46%
	Sujawal	190	93	49%
	Thatta	155	26	17%
	Matiali	150	50	33%
	Total	820	302	37%
SRSO	Larkana	221	0	0%
	Shikarpur	194	60	31%
	Qambar Shahdadm Kot	241	0	0%
	Total	656	60	9%
TRDP	Jamshoro	171	0	0%
	Dadu	291	0	0%
	Total	462	0	0%
Grand Total		1,938	362	19%

Number of chlorine entrepreneurs trained

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar			
	Tando Mohammad Khan			
	Sujawal	2	2	100%
	Thatta	4	4	100%
	Matiali			
	Total	6	6	100%
SRSO	Larkana			
	Shikarpur			
	Qambar Shahdadm Kot	2	2	100%
	Total	2	2	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	2	2	100%
	Dadu			
	Total	2	2	100%
Grand Total		10	10	100%

Number of chlorine CRPs trained

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar			
	Tando Mohammad Khan			
	Sujawal	10	8	80%
	Thatta	20	20	100%
	Matiali			
	Total	30	28	93%
SRSO	Larkana			
	Shikarpur			
	Qambar Shahdadkot	10	10	100%
	Total	10	10	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	10	10	100%
	Dadu			
	Total	10	10	100%
Grand Total		50	48	96%

Number of water supply schemes/handpumps/Approved constructed/rehabilitated (Completed)

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	3	3	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	3	6	200%
	Sujawal	4	1	25%
	Thatta	4	2	50%
	Matiali	3	3	100%
	Total	17	15	88%
SRSO	Larkana	4	4	100%
	Shikarpur	4	4	100%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	5	3	60%
	Total	13	11	85%
TRDP	Jamshoro	3	4	133%
	Dadu	6	0	0%
	Total	9	4	44%
Grand Total		39	30	77%

Number of rain-harvesting ponds constructed/rehabilitated (Completed)

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	50	0	0%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	50	0	0%
	Sujawal	50	0	0%
	Thatta	50	0	0%
	Matiali	50	0	0%
	Total	250	0	0%
SRSO	Larkana	50	0	0%
	Shikarpur	50	0	0%
	Qambar Shahdaskot	50	8	16%
	Total	150	8	5%
TRDP	Jamshoro	50	0	0%
	Dadu	50	0	0%
	Total	100	0	0%
Grand Total		500	8	2%

Number of LSO members oriented on WQ monitoring

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	160	160	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	104	114	110%
	Sujawal	174	174	100%
	Thatta	130	132	102%
	Matiali	150	150	100%
	Total	718	730	102%
SRSO	Larkana	170	155	91%
	Shikarpur	113	85	75%
	Qambar Shahdaskot	200	200	100%
	Total	483	440	91%
TRDP	Jamshoro	170	165	97%
	Dadu	290	292	101%
	Total	460	457	99%
Grand Total		1,661	1,627	98%

Number of water sources tested (biological & chemical)

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	165	165	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	160	160	100%
	Sujawal	190	190	100%
	Thatta	155	155	100%
	Matiali	150	150	100%
	Total	820	820	100%
SRSO	Larkana	221	221	100%
	Shikarpur	194	194	100%
	Qambar Shahdaskot	241	241	100%
	Total	656	656	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	171	171	100%
	Dadu	291	291	100%
	Total	462	462	100%
Grand Total		1,938	1,938	100%

Number of water sources chlorinated

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	18	33	183%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	4	49	1,225%
	Sujawal	27	45	167%
	Thatta	48	54	113%
	Matiali	26	26	100%
	Total	123	207	168%
SRSO	Larkana	80	66	83%
	Shikarpur	57	34	60%
	Qambar Shahdaskot	138	10	7%
	Total	275	110	40%
TRDP	Jamshoro	101	47	47%
	Dadu	149	86	58%
	Total	250	133	53%
Grand Total		648	450	69%

Agriculture and Food Security

Total number of Agriculture Entrepreneurs trained

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	Male	Female	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	224	263	135	128	117%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	210	238	119	119	113%
	Sujawal	262	277	138	139	106%
	Thatta	238	208	104	104	87%
	Matiari	202	219	110	109	108%
	Total		1,136	1,205	606	599
SRSO	Larkana	310	328	164	164	106%
	Shikarpur	263	284	143	141	108%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	336	343	172	171	102%
	Total		909	955	479	476
TRDP	Jamshoro	240	256	128	128	107%
	Dadu	402	438	220	218	109%
	Total		642	694	348	346
Grand Total		2,687	2,854	1,433	1,421	106%

Total number of female Agriculture Entrepreneurs trained

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	160	50	31%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	150	0	0%
	Sujawal	190	0	0%
	Thatta	170	10	6%
	Matiari	150	0	0%
	Total		820	60
SRSO	Larkana	221	0	0%
	Shikarpur	194	0	0%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	241	0	0%
	Total		656	0
TRDP	Jamshoro	171	0	0%
	Dadu	291	0	0%
	Total		462	0
Grand Total		1,938	60	3%

Number of VOs where FFs are established (70%)

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	125	125	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	119	119	100%
	Sujawal	131	131	100%
	Thatta	104	104	100%
	Matari	105	105	100%
	Total	584	584	100%
SRSO	Larkana	162	162	100%
	Shikarpur	140	140	100%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	168	168	100%
	Total	470	470	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	120	120	100%
	Dadu	204	204	100%
	Total	324	324	100%
Grand Total		1,378	1,378	100%

Number of HHs (0-23 PSC) oriented on kitchen gardening (Kharif) (100%)

of HH oriented

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	8,910	8,640	97%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	8,640	8,640	100%
	Sujawal	10,260	10,260	100%
	Thatta	8,370	8,370	100%
	Matari	8,100	8,100	100%
	Total	44,280	44,010	99%
SRSO	Larkana	11,934	23,868	200%
	Shikarpur	10,476	15,800	151%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	13,014	26,028	200%
	Total	35,424	65,696	185%
TRDP	Jamshoro	9,234	6,940	75%
	Dadu	15,714	14,468	92%
	Total	24,948	21,408	86%
Grand Total		104,652	131,114	125%

of HH provided seed

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	8,910	8,640	97%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	8,640	8,640	100%
	Sujawal	10,260	10,260	100%
	Thatta	8,370	8,370	100%
	Matiari	8,100	8,100	100%
	Total	44,280	44,010	99%
SRSO	Larkana	11,934	20,000	168%
	Shikarpur	10,476	15,788	151%
	Gambar Shahdadkot	13,014	24,245	186%
	Total	35,424	60,033	169%
TRDP	Jamshoro	9,234	9,050	98%
	Dadu	15,714	14,468	92%
	Total	24,948	23,518	94%
Grand Total		104,652	127,561	122%

of HH implementing KGs at HH-level

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	8,910	8,640	97%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	8,640	8,640	100%
	Sujawal	10,260	10,260	100%
	Thatta	8,370	8,370	100%
	Matiari	8,100	8,100	100%
	Total	44,280	44,010	99%
SRSO	Larkana	11,934	18,000	151%
	Shikarpur	10,476	12,668	121%
	Gambar Shahdadkot	13,014	18,734	144%
	Total	35,424	49,402	139%
TRDP	Jamshoro	9,234	6,169	67%
	Dadu	15,714	12,170	77%
	Total	24,948	18,339	74%
Grand Total		104,652	111,751	107%

Number of HHs (0-23 PSC) oriented on kitchen gardening (Rabi) (100%)

of HH oriented

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	8,910	8,640	97%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	8,640	8,640	100%
	Sujawal	10,260	10,260	100%
	Thatta	8,370	8,370	100%
	Matiori	8,100	8,100	100%
	Total	44,280	44,010	99%
SRSO	Larkana	11,934	11,934	100%
	Shikarpur	10,476	9,319	89%
	Qambar Shahdadm Kot	13,014	13,014	100%
	Total	35,424	34,267	97%
TRDP	Jamshoro	9,234	8,954	97%
	Dadu	15,714	15,303	97%
	Total	24,948	24,257	97%
Grand Total		104,652	102,534	98%

of HH provided seed

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	8,910	8,640	97%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	8,640	8,640	100%
	Sujawal	10,260	10,260	100%
	Thatta	8,370	8,370	100%
	Matiori	8,100	8,100	100%
	Total	44,280	44,010	99%
SRSO	Larkana	11,934	11,934	100%
	Shikarpur	10,476	10,226	98%
	Qambar Shahdadm Kot	13,014	13,014	100%
	Total	35,424	35,174	99%
TRDP	Jamshoro	9,234	8,954	97%
	Dadu	15,714	15,303	97%
	Total	24,948	24,257	97%
Grand Total		104,652	103,441	99%

of HH implementing KGs at HH-level

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	8,910	8,640	97%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	8,640	8,640	100%
	Sujawal	10,260	10,260	100%
	Thatta	8,370	8,370	100%
	Matiori	8,100	8,100	100%
	Total	44,280	44,010	99%
SRSO	Larkana	11,934	8,500	71%
	Shikarpur	10,476	9,034	86%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	13,014	9,987	77%
	Total	35,424	27,521	78%
TRDP	Jamshoro	9,234	5,132	56%
	Dadu	15,714	13,647	87%
	Total	24,948	18,779	75%
Grand Total		104,652	90,310	86%

Number of HHs (0-23 PSC) oriented on processing and preservation of food

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	8,910	5,402	61%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	8,640	0	0%
	Sujawal	10,260	0	0%
	Thatta	8,370	0	0%
	Matiori	8,100	0	0%
	Total	44,280	5,402	12%
SRSO	Larkana	11,934	2,000	17%
	Shikarpur	10,476	85	1%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	13,014	11,610	89%
	Total	35,424	13,695	39%
TRDP	Jamshoro	9,234	9,050	98%
	Dadu	15,714	11,214	71%
	Total	24,948	20,264	81%
Grand Total		104,652	39,361	38%

Number of VOs engaged in production and promotion of Moringa and other nutritious plants (70%)

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	165	0	0%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	160	0	0%
	Sujawal	190	0	0%
	Thatta	155	0	0%
	Matari	150	0	0%
	Total	820	0	0%
SRSO	Larkana	221	0	0%
	Shikarpur	194	0	0%
	Qambar Shahdadt	241	0	0%
	Total	656	0	0%
TRDP	Jamshoro	171	0	0%
	Dadu	291	0	0%
	Total	462	0	0%
Grand Total		1,938	0	0%

Number of farmers engaged in implementation of bio-fortified crop production

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	1	1	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	1	1	100%
	Sujawal	1	1	100%
	Thatta	1	1	100%
	Matari	1	1	100%
	Total	5	5	100%
SRSO	Larkana	1	1	100%
	Shikarpur	1	1	100%
	Qambar Shahdadt	1	1	100%
	Total	3	3	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	1	1	100%
	Dadu	1	1	100%
	Total	2	2	100%
Grand Total		10	10	100%

Number of small farmers oriented on improved crop production

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	Rice Crop	Wheat Crop	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	1,989	179	0	179	9%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	1,355	896	558	338	66%
	Sujawal	1,922	1,168	820	348	61%
	Thatta	1,985	926	304	622	47%
	Matiali	1,082	630	0	630	58%
	Total	8,334	3,799	1,682	2,117	46%
	SRSO	Larkana	3,061	2,422	1,100	1,322
Shikarpur		2,459	2,165	897	1,268	88%
Qambar Shahdadkot		3,390	2,136	800	1,336	63%
Total		8,910	6,723	2,797	3,926	75%
TRDP	Jamshoro	2,170	304	0	304	14%
	Dadu	4,100	3,499	973	2,526	85%
	Total	6,271	3,803	973	2,830	61%
Grand Total	23,514	14,325	5,452	8,873	61%	

Number of small farmers in lower case and numbers under the heading

RSP	District	Rice Crop	Wheat Crop
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	0	64
	Tando Mohammad Khan	453	169
	Sujawal	554	192
	Thatta	304	268
	Matiali	0	238
	Total	1,311	931
SRSO	Larkana	346	328
	Shikarpur	350	307
	Qambar Shahdadkot	306	319
	Total	1,002	954
TRDP	Jamshoro	0	655
	Dadu	387	425
	Total	387	1,080
Grand Total	2,700	2,965	

Number of small farmers provided with financial support

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	Rice Crop	Wheat Crop	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	1,270	64	0	64	5%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	1,130	622	453	169	55%
	Sujawal	846	746	554	192	88%
	Thatta	996	572	304	268	57%
	Matari	1,238	238	0	238	19%
	Total	5,480	2,242	1,311	931	41%
SRSO	Larkana	702	674	346	328	96%
	Shikarpur	742	657	350	307	89%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	637	625	306	319	98%
	Total	2,081	1,956	1,002	954	94%
TRDP	Jamshoro	795	655	0	655	82%
	Dadu	731	812	387	425	111%
	Total	1,526	1,467	387	1,080	96%
Grand Total	9,087	5,665	2,700	2,965	62%	

Number of small farmers implementing improved crop methods

RSP	District	Rice Crop	Wheat Crop	Cumulative Ach
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	700	1,270	64
	Tando Mohammad Khan	700	1,130	622
	Sujawal	700	846	746
	Thatta	700	996	572
	Matari	700	1,238	238
	Total	3,500	5,480	2,242
SRSO	Larkana	700	702	674
	Shikarpur	700	742	657
	Qambar Shahdadkot	700	637	625
	Total	2,100	2,081	1,956
TRDP	Jamshoro	700	795	655
	Dadu	700	731	812
	Total	1,400	1,526	1,467
Grand Total	7,000	9,087	5,665	

Number of UC level demo plots established

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	Rice Crop	Wheat Crop	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	12	7	0	7	64%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	10	8	8	0	80%
	Sujawal	13	8	8	0	53%
	Thatta	9	5	5	0	45%
	Matari	11	11	0	11	110%
	Total	55	39	21	18	68%
SRSO	Larkana	15	15	0	15	100%
	Shikarpur	13	13	5	8	100%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	17	17	5	12	100%
	Total	45	45	10	35	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	8	4	0	4	33%
	Dadu	15	14	8	6	70%
	Total	23	18	8	10	56%
Grand Total	123	102	39	63	76%	

Number of women provided with funds for purchasing goats

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%	Number of Women, who purchased goats	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	555	335	64%	178	34%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	571	202	36%	97	17%
	Sujawal	636	498	73%	159	23%
	Thatta	499	361	73%	178	36%
	Matari	471	323	69%	192	41%
	Total	2,731	1,719	63%	804	29%
SRSO	Larkana	632	314	58%	290	53%
	Shikarpur	674	407	75%	401	74%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	635	225	41%	187	34%
	Total	1,940	946	58%	878	54%
TRDP	Jamshoro	381	154	41%	201	53%
	Dadu	711	299	42%	376	53%
	Total	1,091	453	42%	577	53%
Grand Total	5,762	3,118	57%	2,259	41%	

Total Number of CLEWs trained

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	4	4	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	6	6	100%
	Sujawal	10	10	100%
	Thatta	7	7	100%
	Matiari	9	9	100%
	Total	36	36	100%
SRSO	Larkana	14	14	100%
	Shikarpur	10	10	100%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	14	14	100%
	Total	38	38	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	7	6	86%
	Dadu	16	15	94%
	Total	23	21	91%
Grand Total		97	95	98%

Number of Community Poultry Entrepreneurs trained

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	585	585	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	635	625	98%
	Sujawal	730	747	102%
	Thatta	516	516	100%
	Matiari	510	541	106%
	Total	2,976	3,014	101%
SRSO	Larkana	805	805	100%
	Shikarpur	675	675	100%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	840	840	100%
	Total	2,320	2,320	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	598	598	100%
	Dadu	1,005	1,006	100%
	Total	1,603	1,604	100%
Grand Total		6,899	6,938	101%

Number of CPEs provided with inputs

RSP	District	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	585	100%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	632	110%
	Sujawal	748	112%
	Thatta	503	97%
	Matari	528	101%
	Total	2,996	104%
SRSO	Larkana	805	104%
	Shikarpur	675	99%
	Qambar Shahdackot	915	109%
	Total	2,395	104%
TRDP	Jamshoro	625	105%
	Dadu	1,096	108%
	Total	1,721	106%
Grand Total		7,112	105%

Number of demo poultry cages trained

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	116	27	23%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	127	0	0%
	Sujawal	154	17	11%
	Thatta	104	10	10%
	Matari	102	18	18%
	Total	603	72	12%
SRSO	Larkana	167	81	49%
	Shikarpur	146	115	79%
	Qambar Shahdackot	217	186	86%
	Total	530	382	72%
TRDP	Jamshoro	167	51	31%
	Dadu	291	86	30%
	Total	458	137	30%
Grand Total		1,591	591	37%

Number of fish farmers trained on fish farming, fish preservation, and market access

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	40	10	25%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	40	40	100%
	Sujawal	40	38	95%
	Thatta	40	72	180%
	Matari	40	40	100%
	Total	200	200	100%
SRSO	Larkana	40	40	100%
	Shikarpur	40	40	100%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	40	40	100%
	Total	120	120	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	40	40	100%
	Dadu	40	40	100%
	Total	80	80	100%
Grand Total		400	400	100%

Number of community activists trained on community level fish farming

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	Male	Female	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	20	10	5	5	50%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	20	10	5	5	50%
	Sujawal	20	10	5	5	50%
	Thatta	20	20	10	10	100%
	Matari	20	10	5	5	50%
	Total	100	60	30	30	60%
SRSO	Larkana	20	10	5	5	50%
	Shikarpur	20	10	5	5	50%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	20	10	5	5	50%
	Total	60	30	15	15	50%
TRDP	Jamshoro	20	10	5	5	50%
	Dadu	20	10	5	5	50%
	Total	40	20	10	10	50%
Grand Total		200	110	55	55	55%

Number of paddy-fish farms implemented

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	0	0	
	Tando Mohammad Khan	0	0	
	Sujawal	5	5	100%
	Thatta	5	5	100%
	Matari	0	0	
	Total	10	10	100%
SRSO	Larkana	0	0	
	Shikarpur	5	5	100%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	0	0	
	Total	5	5	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	0	0	
	Dadu	5	5	100%
	Total	5	5	100%
Grand Total		20	20	100%

Number of LSOs engaged in tree plantation campaign

RSP	District	Target-Y2	Achievement	%
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	16	13	81%
	Tando Mohammad Khan	15	12	80%
	Sujawal	20	20	100%
	Thatta	17	16	94%
	Matari	15	12	80%
	Total	83	73	88%
SRSO	Larkana	22	22	100%
	Shikarpur	19	19	100%
	Qambar Shahdadkot	24	24	100%
	Total	65	65	100%
TRDP	Jamshoro	17	16	94%
	Dadu	29	29	100%
	Total	46	45	98%
Grand Total		194	183	94%

Number of LSOs engaged in tree plantation campaign

RSP	District	Target-Y2
NRSP	Tando Allahyar	48,000
	Tando Mohammad Khan	45,000
	Sujawal	60,000
	Thatta	51,000
	Matiari	45,000
	Total	249,000
SRSO	Larkana	66,000
	Shikarpur	57,000
	Qambar Shahdaddock	72,000
	Total	195,000
TRDP	Jamshoro	51,000
	Dadu	87,000
	Total	138,000
Grand Total		582,000

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

The European Union, under the EU Commission Action Plan on Nutrition (2014), is supporting the AAP 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 multi-sectoral 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 Programme (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP).



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Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh


Rural Support Programmes Network

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