



TOWARDS A
HEALTHIER
FUTURE

PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION IN SINDH

In support of the Accelerated Action Plan, Government of Sindh

3rd ANNUAL NUTRITION-SENSITIVE (PINS ER-3) KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs) REPORT 2020 - 2021

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KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)
REPORT **2020 - 2021**



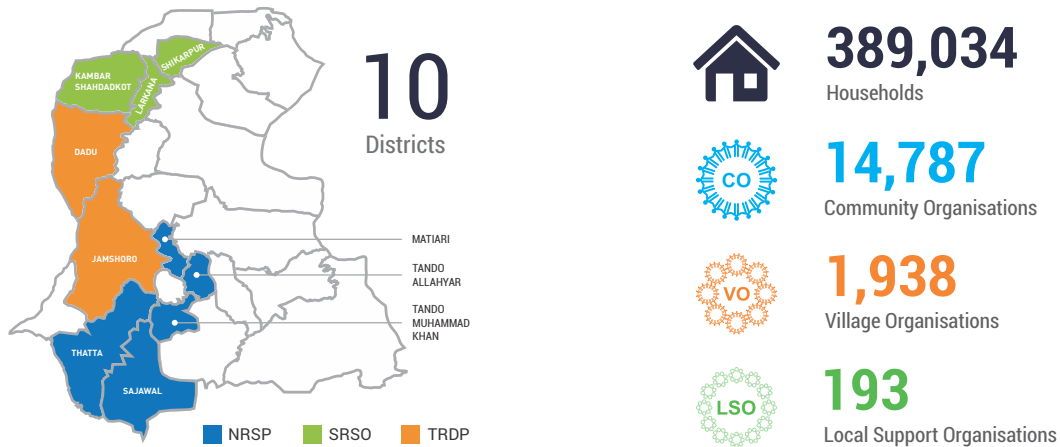


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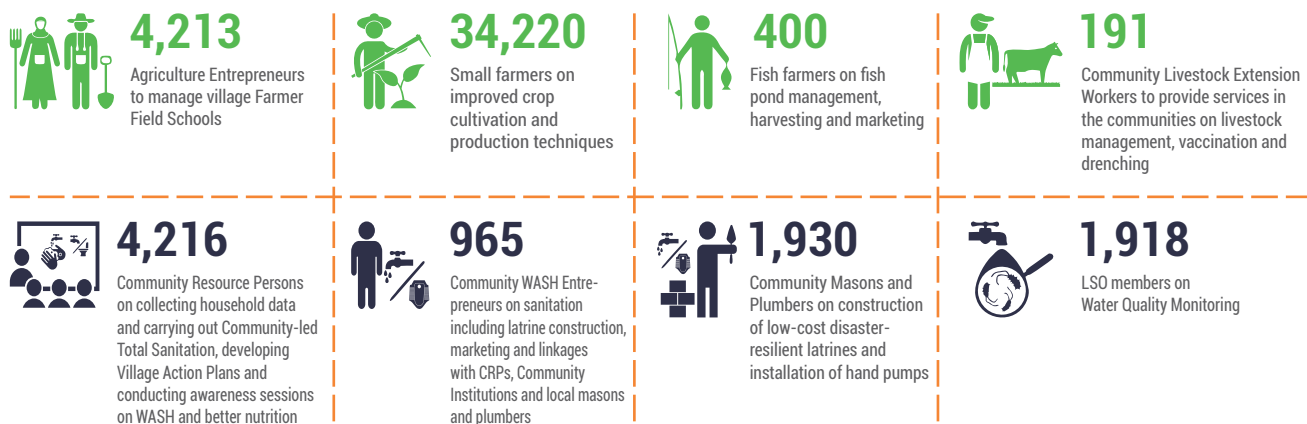
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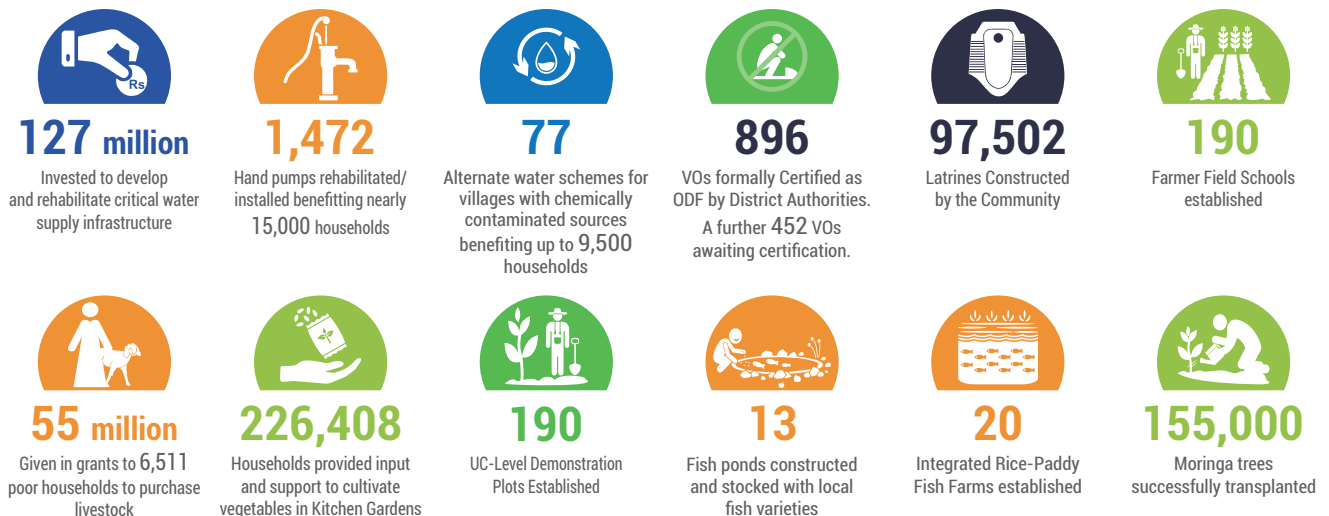
The Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS ER-3) reached



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



Some of our Highlights



1. INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of malnutrition and stunting among children in Sindh, at 45% of children under 5*, continues to be unacceptably high. The consequences of stunting are severe, ranging from 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 (PINS ER-2) 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. This report summarises the third year of PINS ER-3's implementation, highlighting the progress made during the period between March 1, 2020 and February 28, 2021.

PINS ER-3 is working with the target communities through Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) to improve their knowledge, practices and behaviours to improve nutritional outcomes of pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and children under 5. Community institutions (COs/VOs/LSOs) fostered under Programmes such as SUCCESS and UCBPRP (now PPRP) are the hub around which the PINS interventions revolve.

1.1 Emerging Impact

The third year of the Programme started with the World Health Organisation declaring COVID-19 as a pandemic on 11 March 2020, following which Pakistan went into lockdown in early April with restrictions on movement and gatherings. The Programme activities nevertheless continued in modified form, to ensure the safety of both staff and target communities, aided by personal protective equipment (PPEs) and SoPs adhering to Government guidelines.

Despite the pandemic, all target 1,938 VOs made progress on their village action plans (VAP) which cover four thematic areas:



Ending open defecation and achieving a sustainable Open Defecation Free (ODF) status

In the third year, 50,523 new latrines were constructed by HHs previously without latrines. As a result, 896 VOs were certified as ODF by District ODF Committees. A further 452 have been declared ODF and are awaiting formal certification. The hand-washing practices in the target communities continue to improve due to the SBCC work and intensified because of the general messaging during peak COVID-19.



Water safety to reduce instances of contamination in water and improving access to safe drinking water

Work to provide safe drinking water also continued during the pandemic. 125 further water schemes were completed in the year adding to the 55 completed in earlier periods. These comprise construction/rehabilitation of 1,472 handpumps) reaching 14,998 HHs. In areas where sources tested revealed unsafe levels of chemical contamination, 77 Alternative Water Schemes were completed. These consist of new locations for 70 handpumps, 5 solar water supply schemes and 2 water transportation schemes benefiting 9,485 HHs.

The Programme continued its bi-annual testing and chlorination of sources identified as biologically contaminated. From the 625 sources identified in

* 2018 Pakistan National Nutrition Survey (NNS 2018)

previous years as biologically contaminated 202 (29%) no longer tested as contaminated as the underlying causes of contamination were addressed. Work continues to address similar issues in all the remaining sources.



Agriculture and Food Security to improve local dietary diversity and promote climate-smart agricultural practices

To strengthen agriculture and food security, the Programme worked through its 1,938 Village level Farmer Field Schools (FFS), to improve awareness, and access to a nutritious and diversified diet. 104,133 households received orientations at these FFS for kitchen gardening, and 103,226 HHs were provided seeds to grow at least 5 different vegetables at HH level Kitchen Gardens. The FFS were also the venue where 34,220 small farmers were oriented on improved methods of crop cultivation.

The Programme continued its work with Wheat and Rice small farmers to improve their cultivation techniques, through the use of interactive teaching materials, and to advocate for greater local availability of the recommended seed varieties as well as tools and machines through the Government Agriculture Department and District authorities.

Work continued to diversify community diets through livestock, fisheries and poultry interventions in the year. 6,511 poor households were provided grants of PKR 30,000 (PKR 55 million in total) to purchase goats to increase their milk supply.

Over 2,000 kilogrammes of fish were harvested from the 10 community fish ponds established in the second year while a further 9 ponds were constructed and stocked with fish for harvesting in the coming year. The Programme, through its Pilot on Rice Paddy-Fish Farming, generated evidence for several positive outcomes for the small farmers. Key positives observed were: increased income from the fish and lower costs from the reduced use of pesticides and artificial fertilisers; increased rice yields (Avg. 40kg / acre), both of which were predominantly sold locally. There was considerable

interest demonstrated by local farmers in adopting the aquaculture techniques and the Programme is in the process of working with the GoS Fisheries and Agriculture Departments to facilitate this interest.



Disaster- Risk Reduction (DRR)

All 1,938 VOs progressed in their Disaster- Risk Reduction (DRR) plans by adopting suggested practices. Key Programme interventions, such as handpumps with raised platforms remained unaffected, even in areas with severe flooding during the 2020 monsoons (e.g. Tehsil Johi in Dadu District).

With regards to communication and visibility (C&V), the Programme initiated a PINS ER-3 Newsletter, Notes from the Field, to capture highlights of ongoing activities. The Programme continues to share updates activities and events through the PINS' and RSPN Facebook accounts, and through the PINS ER-3 webpage.

For Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the Programme, the team conducted regular monitoring visits in all Programme Districts for quality and process monitoring of the activities. This year, the first internal assessment, undertaken in Yr-II was finalised and its findings shared with all stakeholders. The Programme undertook a second round of internal assessments, and where applicable, its findings are incorporated in the current report.

RSPN maintains close coordination with the AAP Secretariat and participates regularly in the meetings of the District Coordination Committees for Nutrition (DCCN). PINS ER-3 also engaged with all relevant Government Departments and development partners as well as other GoS initiatives such as the Sindh Irrigated Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project (SIAPEP) for micro drip irrigation kits.

2. TACKLING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE TO IMPROVE NUTRITIONAL OUTCOMES



2.1 Access to Safe Drinking Water

To improve HH access to safe drinking water, the Programme built on its work in the previous years, where all the communal water sources used by target HHs were mapped* (8,590 sources):

Water quality monitoring - testing for biological and chemical contamination

Given their role in sustained monitoring and maintaining water quality for their communities, the Programme has trained and is working with LSOs in the target areas to identify and either, treat contaminated sites (e.g. by removing the sources of contamination and / or through chlorination), or where not treatable (e.g. through chemical contamination), then by painting these red to discourage their use. To date, 500 sites with unsafe levels of chemical contaminants (e.g. TDS, Nitrates, Arsenic) have been identified. These were painted red to signal to their risks and to declare these unfit for drinking.

In consultation with the GoS Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), the Programme decided to expand its testing regime to cover all 8,590 mapped sources during Yr-IV.

Chlorination of water sources to address biological contamination

In the second year, the Programme identified 648 sources as biologically contaminated. These sources were chlorinated, and the relevant LSOs/VOs were mobilised and supported by the Programme WASH Officers and Field Engineers, to identify and rectify the potential sources of contamination at these sources.

In year 3, to monitor and maintain water quality,



735

Water sources tested for biological contamination



1,986

Water sources tested for chemical contamination



500

Water sources with unsafe levels of chemical contaminants identified and painted red to indicate they're unsafe for drinking

Provision of safe drinking water through construction/installation/rehabilitation of hand pumps/water supply schemes in areas of extreme need

125 water supply schemes were completed (180 to date) in areas identified as having no or limited access to safe drinking water. These 180 water schemes comprise of 577 new and 429 rehabilitated hand pumps (1,006 in total) and benefit 14,998 HHs by improving access to safe drinking water sources.

Developing Alternate Water Sources for communities with chemically contaminated water sources

In the areas identified as chemically contaminated, the Programme teams worked with the LSOs/VOs to identify potential alternative sources for the communities. In 32 of the 143 UCs, the communities had access to nearby safe alternatives and felt no need for alternative schemes to be developed.



127 Million

Invested to develop and rehabilitate critical water supply infrastructure



1,006

Hand pumps rehabilitated/installed



77

Alternate water sources constructed
Benefitting 9,485 households



24,483

Households accessing safe drinking water

* 4,503 water sources were selected and tested



Keeping Hope Alive

While there was a nagging fear that it was the water that was making residents of VO Khushi in Thatta ill, there was nothing they could really do about it - there were no other water pumps in the area.


Upon carrying the first round of testing, it was discovered that the hand pump that nearly 20 families were dependent on contained an arsenic level of 100 ppm, much higher than what is deemed acceptable. This source was also tested by the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) to validate the results.

Working with the district field team in Thatta, The PINS ER-3 WASH Engineer, planned an alternate water scheme that ensured a wider distribution of safe water to the households in the vicinity by also increasing the number of hand pumps and reducing the reliance on a single pump which was also causing disputes between the community.


4 hand pumps were constructed, connecting it to the canal. While the original contaminated hand pump remains, it was painted red to signal that it was contaminated and the community was instructed to only use the water for non-drinking purposes (e.g. washing clothes).

'We've had this issue for years but there was nothing done and we just accepted as it was. That happens when you don't have a choice otherwise, something which has changed since we started working with PINS. They tested our water to make us understand how this was making us ill. They also made us understand that without clean water, we can't get healthy, even if we are eating better because illnesses like diarrhea doesn't let the body absorb the goodness. But this hand pump makes me think that we will find our way to good health. It is a symbol of hope for my community and I.'

In the remaining 111 UCs, the Programme teams in consultation with LSOs/VOs identified potential alternative safe sources of water and 77 Alternative Water Sources (AWS) schemes were completed in the third year. These comprise 70 lead hand pumps, 5 solar water supply schemes, and 2 transportation schemes provide safe drinking water to 9,485 HHs.

 **67%**
of households reported that their water fetching time reduced

 **93%**
of the hand pumps continued to be functional 6 months after construction/ rehabilitation

 **87%**
of the hand pumps were constructed at an appropriate location to ensure that women and children can easily access them

Rainwater Harvesting at HH and Community level

In PINS' more arid districts, Jamshoro, Dadu and Qambar Shahdadkot, 36 rainwater harvesting ponds were constructed benefiting 1,235 HHs. The collected rainwater is used for FFS, KG, livestock, and other water usages at the HH level.

2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Adequate sanitation and hygiene practices reduce the possibility of groundwater contamination. Eliminating open defecation and making small but consistent changes such as handwashing plays a critical role in reducing stunting. PINS ER-3 is working with 193 LSOs to develop sanitation infrastructure and improve hygiene practices as follows:

LSOs taking up their role for WASH, Agriculture and Food Security

Following their training in the previous years, the 193 LSOs have taken up their role and responsibility of being the key community focal points that provide direction to the Programme interventions as well as exercise oversight and accountability.

Pilot on LSO level chlorine production

The Programme piloted 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 WATATM device. Ten female CRPs were deployed to create demand for the chlorine through their HH awareness sessions and door-to-door selling. In the third year, a total of 325 litre chlorine was produced, which was sold to 3,254 HHs. It generated a total income of 358,525 PKR.

 **325** Litres
Chlorine produced

 **3,254** Households
Purchased chlorine

 **358,525**
Generated in income

messages on WASH, and nutrition. During the third year, 288 CRPs (152 male and 136 female) were replaced to improve the quality of the SBCC work at the HH and community levels carried out by the Programme's 1938 pairs. The new CRPs were provided both formal orientations and on job training on their role and responsibilities. This included support Programme VOs in preparation of Village Action Plans (VAP), CLTS triggering, conducting SBCC sessions at the platform of COs meetings, household visits to reinforce messages on WASH, and nutrition and update HHs data on WASH, HH data collection, usage/update.

Using the Village Action Plans to plan and track progress

VOs continue to use the VAPs developed in previous years, to guide and track their progress towards sustainable open defecation free status, access to safe drinking water, and improving dietary diversity.



Community Resource Persons in Tando Muhammad Khan discuss their VAP during a monthly meeting

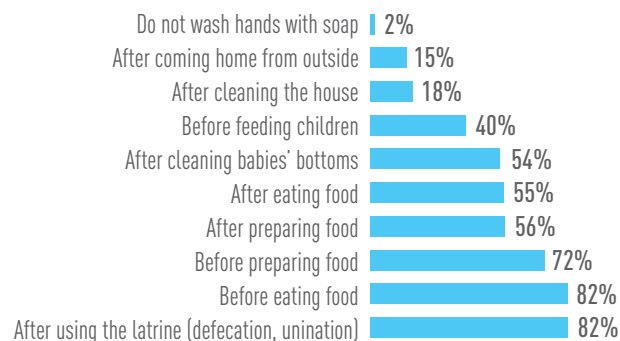
CO level awareness sessions

CRPs continued their CO level awareness sessions using the SBCC toolkit to reinforce key messages on addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition (dietary diversity, hygiene and sanitation practices, and water safety management).

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

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

Handwashing with Soap at Critical Times



Quarterly HH visits by CRPs

In addition to the CO level behaviour change sessions, CRPs conducted household visits to interact directly with families. In the COVID-19 lockdown period, CRPs continued their HH level SBCC sessions and visits by incorporating social distancing, wearing masks, and following other SoPs.



44,361

Community awareness sessions



14,787

COs covered through SBCC awareness sessions



288,234

Household visits in a quarter (on average)



Ghulam Rasool Steps Up to the Plate

Community Resource Persons like Ghulam Rasool have worked over the past two years to instill important behaviours like handwashing through his awareness sessions at VO Roshan, Jamshoro. Working with his wife Husna, they have managed to help their VO achieve open defecation free status. This, Ghulam Rasool says, is a continuous process where there needs to be a constant engagement with the people to ensure that they continue to work towards adopting hygiene practices that are pivotal to reducing stunting.

When COVID-19 hit, Ghulam Rasool paused his sessions keeping in mind the necessary precautions. One thing which kept coming back to him was how everyone focused on washing hands to impede the spread of the virus. It was then that he

decided that something he could do was talk to his community about what all they should be doing, especially given the uncertainty and the conflicting information coming through.

He put in extra effort and split his regular sessions in two so less people would gather together and made sure they sat apart. Given his strong rapport with the Union Council administration, he reached out to the Chairman to get enough funds to provide soap to a hundred families.

'My community is a part of who I am, just as how I am a part of them. I don't have much and I know what it means to struggle. Even the smallest gesture can mean something and this was the time to step up and do what I could.'

Latrine construction by communities

During the reporting period,



50,523

Households constructed a latrine to date



494

VOs certified open defecation free by ODF Certification Committees bringing the total ODF VOs to 894



452

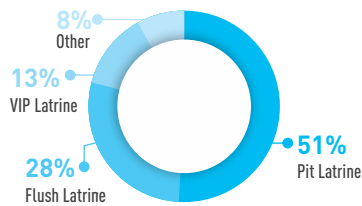
VOs declared ODF and awaiting formal certification



Aarti, a resident of Tando Muhammad Khan stands proud with the latrine she convinced her husband to invest in

At the start of the Programme, 56% of target households (388,072) did not have a latrine. To date, 97,502 HHs have responded to the Programme's behaviour change sessions by constructing households latrines.

Types of Latrines Constructed



73% of the households have a functioning latrine



Households spent a minimum of PKR **4,500** to build a latrine



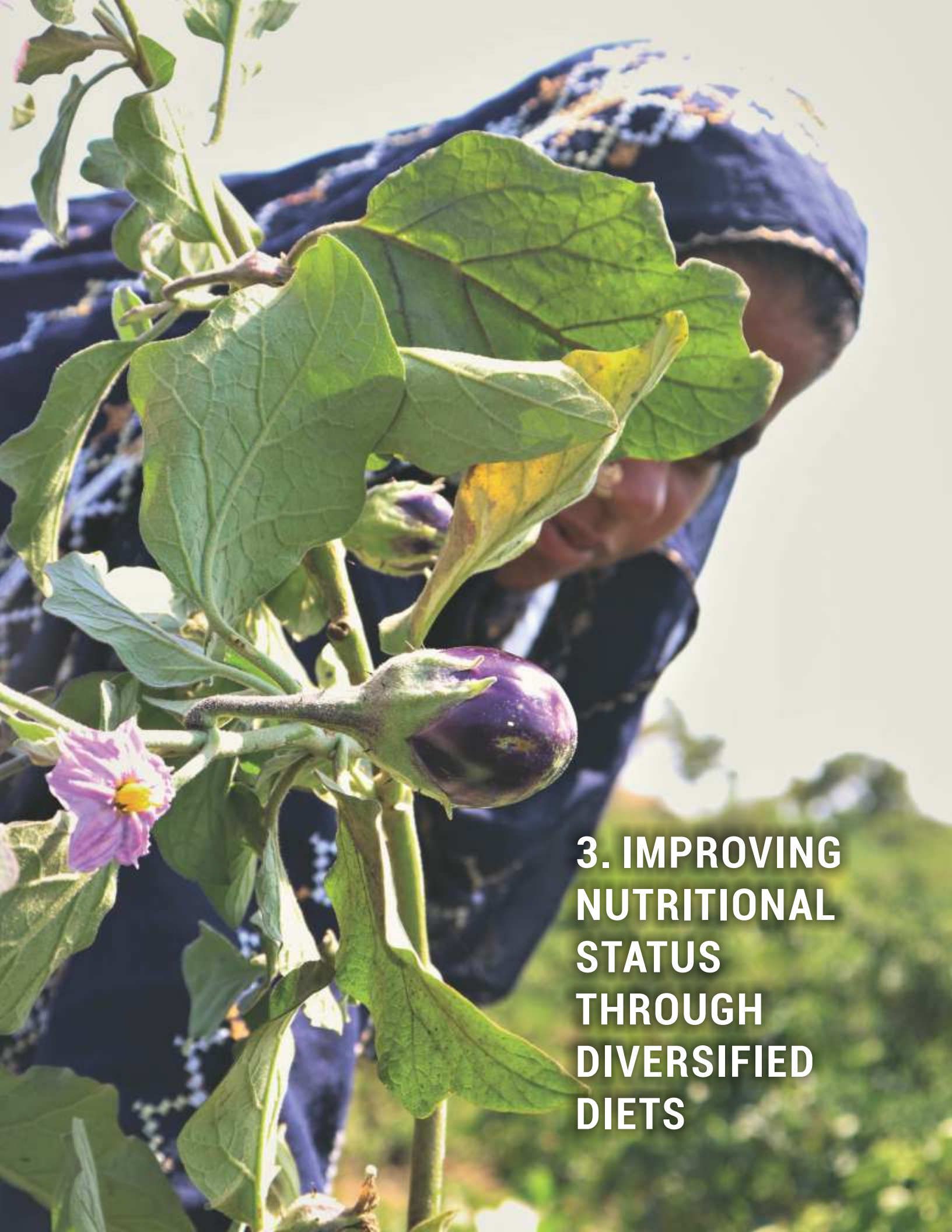
94% of households with latrines have stopped defecating in the open



79% of households kept the latrines they constructed cleaned and well maintained



79% of the households reported a reduced incidence of diarrhoea in children under **5**



**3. IMPROVING
NUTRITIONAL
STATUS
THROUGH
DIVERSIFIED
DIETS**

3.1 Boosting Agricultural Productivity and Promoting Organic Farming

PINS ER-3 works to sustainably improve agricultural productivity and encourage seasonal organic produce to ensure food security, dietary diversity and to improve nutritional outcomes.

Promoting Good Agricultural Practices through Farmer Field Schools

Agriculture Entrepreneurs (AEs) orient poor HHs at the Farmer Field School (FFS) to establish kitchen gardens at home and conduct visits to provide support to them. FFS also serve as a community hub to impart knowledge on animal husbandry and orient small farmers through sessions on improved methods of cultivating cereal crops like rice and wheat. In addition to dissemination of knowledge, AEs are also growing vegetables at the FFS increase the local availability of diverse vegetables.



1,938

FFS established. 1,531 (79%) FFS grew vegetables at least six months of the year



128,763

Households oriented on organic kitchen gardening practices and provided with a variety of seasonal vegetables seeds



91%

of AEs raised nurseries to grow saplings and seeds for the community

Households cultivating seasonal organic vegetables

In year 3, the Programme reached 104,133 HHs (during two seasons) with seeds to grow household vegetables*. The Programme collaborated with the Sindh Irrigated Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project (SIAPEP) to install irrigation kits at the HHs that are struggling to cultivate their kitchen gardens due to water shortage.



115,724

Households set up kitchen gardens



1,200

Drip irrigation kits installed to cultivate kitchen gardens

* In Khareef, tomatoes, okra, chilies, brinjal, sponge gourd, apple gourd and bitter gourd were cultivated and in Rabi, Peas, radish, onions, coriander, cabbage, spinach, fenugreek, and cauliflower were cultivated.

As a result,

Households harvested up to **23 kg** and **21 kg** of vegetables in Khareef and Rabi seasons respectively



This resulted in an estimated cost savings of up to PKR **4,200** in expenditure each season

Orienting households on food processing and preservation



37,983 households were oriented on food processing, storage and preservation during the third year with an emphasis on linkages with traditional local markets.

Promoting Moringa tree production, processing and consumption

PINS ER-3 produced a digital toolkit to disseminate key information about Moringa among its

communities. The Programme also procured seeds for all its FFSs to raise Moringa nurseries. During the reporting year, AEs raised and successfully transplanted approximately 155,000 Moringa plants in 55,000 HHs.

Pilot initiative to introduce bio-fortified seeds through demonstration plots and field level trial basis

In the first two years, 20 (one-acre plots) of Zinc fortified wheat crop were piloted to determine the prospects of its viability in Sindh and its adoption and replication by farmers by collaborating with progressive farmers. The farmers received inputs and technical support from the Programme on improved methods of wheat crop cultivation. The wheat crop using this variety fared relatively better against disease (rust virus) compared to other wheat varieties in the 2020 wheat season. In the third year, 79 farmers have adopted this variety with only technical support from the Programme.

Agriculture Entrepreneurs Help Families in Need

When COVID-19 first hit, marked by a sudden lockdown, many families in PINS' communities found it difficult to make ends meet. Many Agriculture Entrepreneurs took it upon themselves to help them. Under normal circumstances, AEs sell the vegetables and seedlings they cultivate to the community at less than market rates, giving them access to seasonal organic produce and encouraging them to grow at their own kitchen gardens.

Hudbar Ali, an AE from VO Othwal, Larkana harvested vegetables from his demonstration plot. Seeing as how families were finding it difficult to afford fresh vegetables and to discourage them from going to the market as part of social distancing, he divided the brinjal, cauliflower and onion that he harvested and distributed them to 30 families instead of selling them as part of his own income.

Similarly, Rukhsana Saand, an AE based in VO Rehman, Dadu had the same idea and distributed vegetables from her demonstration plot to women who attend sessions at her FFS. This has kicked off a profound trend, where AEs across PINS' target districts are reaching out to fellow community members with produce that they can spare during this difficult time while inspiring the rest of us with their kindness and generosity.





200 farmers will be added as part of the pilot scale up in the 2021/2022 wheat season to further bolster the evidence base for the benefits of using Zinc fortified wheat

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

PINS ER-3 has worked with progressive farmers to establish 190 UC level demonstration plots (150

wheat and 40 rice). Progressive farmers at the demonstration plots used recommended wheat and rice varieties and improved land preparation methods and techniques such as drill sowing. Small farmers from surrounding areas were encouraged to visit, discuss and learn from the experiences of the Progressive farmers, and in light of the reported benefits, adopt and replicate the techniques and methods being applied.

Drip Irrigation Kits Lighten the Load of Carrying Water

The World Bank (2012) states that most rural women walk up to 4 km or more to get water each day, spending around 4 to 6 hours collecting and carrying water. This is an unfortunate reality for many of the women in the communities that PINS works with.

To overcome this, we collaborated with the Sindh Irrigated Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project (SIAPPEP) to install drip irrigation kits which are a smart way to conserve water in areas prone to water shortages. So far, nearly 1,200 kits have been installed in households that struggle to access water for their household-level agriculture. With households using drip irrigation kits, the time spent on maintaining kitchen gardens is significantly reduced.

Zahida, a member of VO Haseeb Chandio, Larkana received a drip irrigation kit last year. She uses it to cultivate her kitchen garden, growing both fruits and vegetables. While the fresh vegetables from her kitchen garden were nothing less than a blessing for Zahida, regular watering of her 20 ft x 25 ft vegetable garden was an onerous task.

Zahida, a member of VO Haseeb Chandio, Larkana received a drip irrigation kit last year. She uses it to cultivate her kitchen garden, growing both fruits and vegetables. While the fresh vegetables from her kitchen garden were nothing less than a blessing for Zahida, regular watering of her 20 ft x 25 ft vegetable garden was an onerous task.

The drip irrigation kit has made things easier for Zahida. "Filling containers multiple times for watering the kitchen gardening while managing 4 children was not easy. I would be so tired by the end of it." Now that she has more time, she sometimes assists the Agriculture Entrepreneur in her VO and also looks after the vegetables and fruit trees that the community has grown together at the local Imam Bargah. She's grateful for her kit which allows her to stay dedicated to cultivating her kitchen garden despite water shortages.



Orientation/extension services for small farmers on improved crop production and food safety practices

In year three, 6,408 small farmers, with holdings of between 1-5 acres were enrolled at the FFS, where they were orientated on improving their crop cultivation methods using a variety of printed and digital materials as well as interactive discussions and exposure visits to the UC level demonstration plots.

The Programme produced digital toolkit on climate-smart improved methods of wheat cultivation, with technical support from AAP's agriculture programme, National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC), and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to improve retention and widen reach. The toolkit covers a range of improved methods throughout the wheat crop cultivation cycle to build the capacity of small farmers and encourage active adoption. It is divided into multiple sessions covering the different stages of the crop production. A similar toolkit will be rolled out for rice farmers in the coming year.

Small farmers implementing climate resilient crop production technologies with financial support from Programme

To encourage the adoption of climate-smart agriculture, 5,026 small farmers were provided grants to buy recommended seed varieties and other inputs crop inputs with technical assistance. Small farmers utilised this support in renting out machines for drill sowing, purchasing the suggested seed varieties and fertiliser.



PKR 27.6 Million

Given in grants to 5,026 small farmers to adopt and implement improved cultivation techniques



Small farmers attend a session led by the Agriculture and Food Security Officer in Shikarpur using the digital toolkit

During the year 6,408 smallholder farmers with up to 5 acres were oriented improved methods of cultivation. In an internal assessment survey, a sample responded



Wheat yield increased by an average of **3 maunds**



Farmers reported a reduction of **PKR 5,500** in wheat cropping expenses



37% of Farmers reported an increased availability of grain at the household and community level

Farmers who adopted drill sowing



90%

Farmers who used a climate resilient variety of wheat seed



85%

Farmers who used a climate resilient variety of wheat seed



73%



61% of Farmers reported an improvement in crop yield or income

To Second Chances

After a life of gambling debts and petty crimes, Muhammad Chuttal avowed to start fresh after he was selected to be trained as a community livestock extension worker at the Research and Training Institute, Tando Muhammad Khan (RTI). After announcing that he had trained as one at the local mosque, Muhammad set out to educate the residents of Mehrab Pur about their livestock's wellbeing including their diet and treatment options.



Working with a local veterinary practitioner, Muhammad assisted in procedures and refreshed the concepts that he had learnt during his training. He earns anywhere from PKR 5000 to 7000 on a good day, that not only allows him to support his parents while saving up – something that he wasn't able to do before.

For Mohammad, the best part about being a CLEW is the respect he gets from his community when he provides extension services. When he refused to give up on a buffalo, determined to save it even after its owner, the wadera of Muhammad's village had deemed unsavable and nursed it back to health, Muhammad's efforts had been recognized across his village.

'I've never felt prouder of myself I've never felt prouder of myself and so fortunate that my LSO took a chance on me which allows me to help my people'

3.2 Access to Diverse and Nutrient Dense Foods

Dietary diversity for both women and children is a critical outcome for PINS ER-3 which it is focusing on achieving by enhancing access to dairy, poultry and fish products through the following interventions:

Provision of goats to pregnant and lactating women

Since the start of the Programme, 6,511 women have been given grants to purchase goats.



1,828

Pregnant and lactating women purchased milking goats through grants of PKR 30,000 each



PKR 54.8 Million

Given as grants to purchase goats. PKR 195 million have been given as grants to date

In an internal assessment of households provided grants to purchase goats, it was found

Households reported an increase in milk availability per day by **1 Litre**



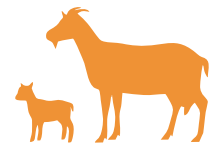
Milk consumption increased in children under **5** by **39%**



Milk consumption in pregnant and lactating women increased by **41%**



Male and baby goats increased by **18%**



Households ranked the benefits of receiving grants as follows:



Increasing access to poultry products through community poultry entrepreneurs

In the previous years, 9,753 Community Poultry Entrepreneurs (CPEs) were trained on poultry management. The Programme gave 9,689 CPEs poultry inputs which included a cockerel, feed, drinker, and feeder.



1,607 CPEs were given a poultry cage grant to PKR 4000 to construct a poultry cage based on specific design and guidelines which maximise poultry safety and welfare.



First Harvest of the Season

Tando Muhammad Khan reached a new milestone for the Programme with its community managed fish pond. The pond, constructed in March 2020 and stocked with seed in April 2020, became the first pond to be harvested in October 2020 in an effort to improve the community's access to fish, which is nutrient dense but often expensive to buy.

60kg of carp was harvested, priced at Rs. 180 after discussion with LSO Ghulam Shah Baghrani which manages the pond in Tando Muhammed Khan. Given that the average price of fish in local markets is anywhere from Rs. 280 to 350 per kg, pricing it at Rs. 180 allows the pond to continue as a sustainable social enterprise. The price is a breakeven one, to ensure that all of next year's operating costs are recovered including fish seed, labour, maintenance, sundry expenses etc. Any surplus generated after the expenses are accounted for will be distributed by the LSO among the pond managers.

Community members like Naimat are happy to be able to afford good quality and fresh fish without going all the way to the market where she has to bargain incessantly to bring some home. 'We like eating fish, but seldom get the chance to, because it can be expensive to buy so I'm happy that we now have a pond like this, thanks to PINS. I'm going to cook it using a recipe I learnt from my mother, which is a special treat for my family!'

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 and vaccinated 475,051 livestock animals 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

During the third year, the Programme completed and operationalised its phase 1 of community fish ponds in 10 districts. From these ponds, 2,145 KGs was harvested which served 2,095 HHs. This yield is expected to increase significantly (8-10,000 Kg) as the teams and community members (LSOs) gain more experience of fish pond management. The Programme also moved towards its second round of pond construction (9 fish ponds).



10

Community Fish Ponds established



2,145 KGs

Fish harvested



2,095

Households purchased fish at subsidised rates

Pilot testing on promotion of paddy fish farming cultures in rice cultivation areas

Integrating aquaculture with rice agriculture can contribute to enhancing food production and improving the availability of nutrients in rice fields. This approach avoids inorganic fertilisers and pesticides making use of biologically recycled nutrients and natural pest management.

In the previous year, 20 demonstration models were established to test and showcase integrated rice paddy/fish culture in four districts of Sindh (Thatta, Sujawal, Shikarpur, and Dadu). In Yr-II and III, small farmers from surrounding areas were invited to visit and see these paddy fish farms and encouraged to replicate this intervention in their fields with technical support (e.g., field design and layout, etc.) from the Programme and a total of 16 small farmers replicated this model during the third year. The yield of rice improved marginally by an average of 1 maund (40 Kg) per acre. Given the relatively small size of the fish produced (300-500g), these were not readily marketable and were primarily consumed by the respective HH and those in nearby villages. The overall impact for the participating and replicating farmers was not only increased availability of fish but also improved net incomes from their fields.

The Programme will work with the GoS Agriculture Extension and Fisheries Departments to explore ways to scale up this practice in the coming year.

In an assessment of the pilot, it was reported that 2,145 KGs was harvested from the 10 community fish ponds which served 2,095 HHs. With regards to paddy fish farming, 16 small farmers replicated the model. They reported

The yield of rice improved marginally by an average of **1.5 maund (60 Kg)** per acre



On an average farmers earned **PKR 92,000** from selling the harvested fish at subsidised rates



An average of **7,148 KGs** was harvested from each **Paddy-Fish Farm**



A Cup of Milk Goes a Long Way

Hajul, Mozama and Batool were each recipients of a grant of PKR 30,000 to purchase two goats. They were chosen because they belonged to the poorest of households in their village Wazir Ali Gopang, Dadu and were either pregnant or had a young child that they breastfed. All three of them had not been able to purchase an animal on their own, struggling to make ends meet which compromised not only theirs but their children's diet.

In March 2019, all three of them became the sole owners of two goats, the first asset to their name and a way for them to provide milk regularly to their family as part of PINS' efforts to improve dietary diversity. While drinking milk on its own was not something they were accustomed to, or could afford, all three women took into account what they had been told during the community sessions and started giving their children milk and in a first, consumed milk other than it mixed with their chai.

A year down the line, their goats have had babies which means an increase in their daily supply of milk. Batool made a commitment to help out neighboring families that are struggling by giving a pot of whatever milk she is able to spare.

'I am able to give my children milk regularly because of these goats and I know how good it is for them. If there's any way I can help out, especially with little children, I'll try doing whatever I can. It almost feels like returning a favour when you think about it,' says Batool who inspired Hajul and Mozama to do the same.



4. Mitigating Climate-Related Shocks through Disaster Risk Reduction

Periodic and unforeseen disasters caused by climate change have a considerable impact on nutritional status, especially on vulnerable groups, such as women and children. PINS ER-3 has worked to incorporate disaster risk reduction through various interventions in an effort to mitigate such shocks to ensure resilience and swift recovery.

Establishing Early Warning Systems

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans were developed with each of the 1,938 Programme VOs. The community has worked together to establish early warning systems for natural disasters like floods, locusts and drought, including training office bearers to scan the news and relaying the warnings and information on mitigation measures in their routine and/or ad hoc meetings. Each VO has also been linked with the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) to access information and seek support while preparing and responding to disasters.

Incorporating DRR in infrastructure design

Disaster risk reduction is a major consideration during design and construction of WASH

infrastructure, particularly those that cater to the wider community such as fish ponds and water schemes with elevated hand pumps that significantly reduces the likelihood of contamination after flooding caused by monsoon. Construction of low-cost disaster resilient demonstration latrines in each target village

Disaster resilience has also been incorporated in latrine design to ensure that spaces continue to function as open defecation free in case of natural disasters. In the first year, the Programme Field Engineers, in consultation with communities and trained masons, produced designs for low-cost disaster-resilient latrines. These were to be built by volunteer HHs in each of the Programme's 1,938 VOs as a model which would then be replicated by other HHs in the community. To date, 1,849



An elevated hand pump in Dadu remains undamaged after heavy flooding in Johi, Dadu, significantly reducing the risk of contamination

demonstration latrines have been built in 1,849 VO's. Through the latrine itself and community awareness sessions, the Programme aims to encourage all target HHs to build or transition to the designs specified in these disaster-resilient latrines.

Promoting horticulture and non-timber forest products to improve dietary diversity and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change

By the end of Yr-III, 86% (34,220) out of the target (40,000) small farmers have been oriented on climate-smart wheat and rice production, through IEC Materials developed by the Programme. A subset of this target group, 15,104 small farmers (21% male and 79% females) were also financially supported to access relevant production inputs to implement these techniques.

Promoting horticulture and non-timber forest products to improve dietary diversity and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change

In the third year, in addition to the moringa plantation mentioned above, a tree plantation campaign was conducted in all 193 Programme UCs, with an estimated over 136,000 trees planted across ten Programme Districts, which included but were not limited to, Jaman, Ber, Guava, Chiku, and lemon trees.

In addition to the more regular tree plantation, the Programme has signed an MoU with the Sindh Forest Department under the Government of Pakistan's Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme (see Section 3.b). Through this initiative, the Programme plans to plant an additional 500,000 fruit trees at the village and HH level.



Gulshan stands proud with her fruit trees she has grown in her backyard in Shikarpur

5. Liaising with the Government



The Dadu team participated in a DCCN held at the District Administration's office

Given the Programme's mandate to support the implementation of the Government of Sindh-led Accelerated Action Plan (AAP), PINS ER-3 works in 50 percent of the rural UCs of Programme's target Districts, while the remaining UCs are covered by AAP. It is a member of the Provincial Taskforce of the AAP and works in close coordination, collaborating on various activities with the 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.

Moreover, each target district has its own District Coordination Committees on Nutrition (DCCN) formed by the Government of Sindh. The Programme participated in all the DCCN meetings held over the year, and also shared progress on its WASH and AFS interventions and advocated for any on-going challenges.

The Programme is utilising its prior partnerships for progressing in the Programme activities. The MoU signed in the previous year with the Government of Sindh's Livestock Department is being used to strengthen linkages between CLEWs and the respective District Livestock Department for procuring vaccinations. Similarly, with the MoU with the National Agriculture Research Council signed in the first year, PINS ER-3 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. Lastly, for the water testing validation, the Programme is coordinating with the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR), as per the agreed roles and responsibilities.

During the third year, PINS ER-3 collaborated on two notable instances:

- The Programme signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with SIAPEP. The objective of this MoU is to enable agriculture activities at the FFS, and kitchen gardens (at the HH level) in all Programme Districts so that irrigation is not a barrier in ensuring improved nutrition of the communities.
- The Programme signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with The Green Pakistan Programme (GPP)/Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme (TBTP) supported by Sindh Forest Department (SFD). Through this collaboration, a network of nurseries is to be established in cooperation with local communities for producing planting stock of Moringa and fruit trees. GPP/TBPPT's objectives of establishing and supporting community-driven plant nurseries align closely with the objectives of the Programme.
- The Programme collaborated with the Fisheries Department in celebrating World Fisheries Day at the Kenjhar Lake on 21st November 2020. This event brought together experts from the key stakeholder groups engaged in fisheries resources management in various capacities. It also provided the local fishermen a platform to share the challenges on sustaining livelihoods as fisheries.



PINS ER-3 signs an MoU with the Sindh Forest Department to support its community driven nurseries

6. Forming Strategic Links to Achieve Sustainable Impact

PINS ER-3 has close synergies with EU-funded SUCCESS and GoS-funded PPRP Programmes, as it directly works with community institutions (LSOs/VOs/COs) that are established under these two Programmes. The Programme uses the platforms under SUCCESS like Joint Development Committee (JDC) to encourage LSOs to present their nutrition-sensitive demands to the Government. During the second year, a joint work plan of PINS-ER3, SUCCESS and PPRP teams was developed so that all the staff from all Programme teams attend LSO/VO meetings together to advocate for inculcating nutrition to be one of the main agendas of the LSO.

The Programme has continued extending its support in identifying Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) children from its respective VO and referring them to Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OPT) and Nutrition Stabilisation Centres (NSC) through PINS ER-2. Similarly, any SAM cases from the VO that were discovered by PINS ER-2 are also suggested to PINS ER-3 as possible beneficiaries that would be given inputs for the Programme interventions like kitchen gardening support, provision of goats and involvement in WASH activities.

In the PINS ER-3 Programme Districts, RSPN in partnership with NRSP, TRDP and SRSO implements “Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan (DAFPAK)” under Population Services International (PSI). Coupled with PINS ER-3 nutrition-sensitive interventions, 4 out of 10 Programme's Districts (Jamshoro, Shikarpur, Kamber Shahdadkot and Tando Muhammad Khan) also receive family planning services. Through this overlap, Programme's target population (PLWs/MWRAs) not only get information about ways through which they can maintain a diversified diet of themselves, and then their children, but also receive adequate



Naznin was identified to be given a grant to purchase goats since her son was receiving treatment at the local OTP site

information about the family planning services and their impact in ensuring that childbirth does not compromise the health of the MWRAs.

With the support from the Programme VO, the project teams have organised over 19,000 outreach camps (out of which over 7,000 camps were conducted during reporting year) where project Lady Health Visitors provided contraceptive services to over 178,000 MWRAs as a new user (out of which over 54,000 users were provided services during reporting year) referred to them by CRPs and generated over 335,000 couple years of protection (CYP) (out of which over 157,000 CYP was generated during reporting year). RSPNs District Project officer also participated in 51 district technical committee meetings (out of which 11 were attended during the reporting year) convened by the Department of Health (DoH) & Population Welfare Department (PWD).

7. 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.

Capacity development of the Programme M&E staff on Monitoring of the Programme Activities

The Programme's M&E conducted a two-day refresher training workshop to enhance and strengthen the capacity of M&E Programme staff. M&E Officers, MIS Officers, and Programme Managers were oriented on the updated log frame. In the workshop, the findings from the first round of internal assessments were also discussed along with the challenges and gaps in its implementation. Furthermore, the Programme staff was given a demonstration on the MIS dashboard and the use of MIS for reporting and tracking KPIs.

Engaging with C4ED for technical support

PINS ER-3 engaged with the Centre for Evaluation and Development (C4ED) Germany to provide technical assistance to the Programme in the overall design for impact evaluation. In the third year, C4ED specifically provided inputs for finalising the approach and sampling methodology for the mid-line survey.

Undertake Surveys at baseline, mid-term, and end line

The M&E function coordinated with AASA Consulting for the fieldwork for the mid-line survey which was completed during the third year with the final report due in the first quarter of the fourth year after being reviewed by C4ED.

Operationalisation of the Integrated PINS ER-3 MIS

The Management Information System (MIS) is operational and is utilised by the Programme for tracking and reporting. The improved system is now tracking about a total of 72 Programme's KPIs in real-time, and progress reports of KPIs can be

generated/downloaded by all the Programme staff. Besides this, a new CLEW-outreach module has also been developed which tracks the progress of services being rendered by CLEWs in Union Councils. In addition to this, a recent mobile-based survey was conducted for the assessment of Programme activities using ODK software (Open Data Kit). In Yr-IV, the findings from this survey will also be integrated into the MIS.

Development and Implementation of the ODK App-based Tracking System

The M&E team completed the first round of the internal assessment exercise to assess immediate output as well as outcome level indicators in the second year and finalised the reports in the third year. These findings were shared with all stakeholders including GoS's AAP secretariat. These assessments helped the Programme staff to identify and address gaps and challenges.

Following a similar approach and methodology to the first internal assessment (using a computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) module from an open data kit (ODK) app), the M&E team led the second round of the internal assessments, with new additions such as water supply schemes, pilots (Moringa plantation, Zinc Bio-fortified wheat variety, and Paddy Fish farming), and community fishponds. The questions incorporated Programme's cross-cutting themes i.e., behaviour change communication, tree plantation, disaster-risk reduction, and gender mainstreaming. 2,100 households across 150 Village Organisations in PINS' 10 target districts were surveyed during this round. Some of the findings have been incorporated within the report to capture impact.



Small farmers in Dadu are surveyed on the different methods they implemented as part of the second internal assessment

Quarterly review and half-yearly planning meeting with implementing RSPs

Due to COVID-19, only one review meeting was organised in which all key Programme staff participated. However, there was an increase in virtual meetings for coordination and tracking progress.

Coordination for RSPN M&E support to GoS and EU

The M&E team of the Programme has proactively engaged with the M&E section of the AAP despite the challenges during COVID-19. The findings, methodology, tools of the internal assessments were shared with the AAP team for knowledge exchange and replication.

8. Communication and Visibility

PINS highlighted its communities' work and achievements towards reducing malnutrition with the support of its implementing RSPs on multiple platforms and formats, both online and off-line to reach a diverse audience.

Engaging with the local and national press

Local press within target districts was engaged periodically to cover Programme activities and community-led events such as international observances (such as World Food Day and Global Handwashing Day) who have showcased PINS' work on local Sindhi news publications and networks. PINS ER-3 also conducted 2 media visits with national-level journalists to visit PINS implementation areas and interact with its beneficiaries. As a result, 4 features in national English and Urdu newspapers were published.

Newsletters

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. PINS ER-3 also launched a monthly bulletin titled Notes from the Field that showcases interventions under PINS ER-3 with a focus on the community's experience and successes.

Success Stories

To document the Programme's impact and community experiences, regular features highlighting PINS' community have been published on the PINS Facebook page that can be tracked with the hashtag #People of PINS. Similarly, longer success stories have been included in publications that PINS ER-3 contributes to such as the newsletters and news features.

Video Production

Other than written features, two infographic-style videos were developed to capture why investing in nutrition in Pakistan is imperative as well as the overall work and impact of PINS. The Communications Officer also worked with the Agriculture and Food Security component to develop and disseminate two detailed digital toolkits during the third year - the first on improved methods of cultivation of wheat to be used in interactive sessions with smallholder farmers and the second one on cultivating Moringa and its uses and benefits to be used before the tree plantation campaign.



Journalists engage with a female agriculture entrepreneur in Thatta

9. The Way Forward

- In the coming year, the Programme's fourth, we will take its achievements towards sustainability by re-enforcing practices and embedding behaviours which bring about positive nutritional outcomes.
- We will increase our engagement with community institutions and strengthen their capacity further to boost their ownership of the Programmes interventions and to make nutrition uppermost on their agenda.
- Along with achieving ODF certified status in remaining VOs, work will continue to move the previously certified VOs towards sustainability of this status. The Programme will introduce small-scale waste-water management schemes in each of its districts with technical support from the Public Health Engineering Department.
- The Programme will continue its work with small farmers to increase crop productivity. Where needed, we will also work to establish seed procuring mechanisms through LSOs and AEs to support households cultivating vegetables in kitchen gardens.



- The Programme will select female agriculture entrepreneur (FAE) interested in activities related to agriculture and food security, such as, poultry, livestock, fisheries, Agri-business, nurseries, and food preservation. The Programme will also explore linkages and additional support for the FAEs with the EU GRASP Programme.
- The Programme will focus on strengthening CLEWs' linkages with local veterinary practitioners and their respective District Livestock Departments. The PINS MIS will be updated with a module to track the outreach data of the CLEWs.
- The Programme will intensify its engagement with the relevant Government Departments and seek increased collaboration with them based on Programme needs and learnings.
- The Programme will disseminate its learnings and policy recommendations with critical stakeholders including PINS' other components, the AAP Task Force Secretariat, and other development partners to inform the provincial nutrition policy and practices.



10. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) 2020 – 2021



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	150	162	108%
	Sujawal	190	201	106%
	Tando Allahyar	160	160	100%
	Tando M. Khan	150	150	100%
	Thatta	170	196	115%
	Total	820	869	106%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	240	240	100%
	Larkana	220	220	100%
	Shikarpur	190	177	93%
	Total	650	637	98%
TRDP	Dadu	290	291	100%
	Jamshoro	170	170	100%
	Total	460	461	100%
Grand Total		1,930	1,967	102%

Total number of CRPs trained

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	Male	Female	%
NRSP	Matiari	300	348	176	172	116%
	Sujawal	380	394	198	196	104%
	Tando Allahyar	330	374	194	180	113%
	Tando M. Khan	320	396	200	196	124%
	Thatta	310	331	167	164	107%
	Total	1,640	1,843	935	908	112%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	482	498	248	250	103%
	Larkana	442	477	242	235	108%
	Shikarpur	388	418	209	209	108%
	Total	1,312	1,393	699	694	106%
TRDP	Dadu	582	633	318	315	109%
	Jamshoro	342	347	174	173	101%
	Total	924	980	492	488	106%
Grand Total		3,876	4,216	2,126	2,090	109%

Number of VAPs developed

RSP	District	Target (100%)	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	150	150	100%
	Sujawal	190	190	100%
	Tando Allahyar	165	165	100%
	Tando M. Khan	160	160	100%
	Thatta	155	155	100%
	Total	820	820	100%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	241	241	100%
	Larkana	221	221	100%
	Shikarpur	194	194	100%
	Total	656	656	100%
TRDP	Dadu	291	291	100%
	Jamshoro	171	171	100%
	Total	462	462	100%
Grand Total		1,938	1,938	100%

Number of CLTS triggering done

RSP	District	Target (100%)	Cumulative Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	150	150	100%
	Sujawal	190	190	100%
	Tando Allahyar	165	165	100%
	Tando M. Khan	160	160	100%
	Thatta	155	155	100%
	Total	820	820	100%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	241	241	100%
	Larkana	221	221	100%
	Shikarpur	194	194	100%
	Total	656	656	100%
TRDP	Dadu	291	291	100%
	Jamshoro	171	171	100%
	Total	462	462	100%
Grand Total		1,938	1,938	100%

Number of demo latrines constructed

RSP	District	Target (100%)	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	150	150	100%
	Sujawal	190	190	100%
	Tando Allahya	165	165	100%
	Tando M. Khan	160	160	100%
	Thatta	155	155	100%
	Total	820	820	100%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	241	177	73%
	Larkana	221	207	94%
	Shikarpur	194	183	94%
	Total	656	567	86%
TRDP	Dadu	291	291	100%
	Jamshoro	171	171	100%
	Total	462	462	100%
Grand Total		1,938	1,849	95%

Total number of new latrines constructed by the community

RSP	District	Achievement
NRSP	Matiari	5,414
	Sujawal	19,400
	Tando Allahyar	15,457
	Tando M. Khan	13,228
	Thatta	12,080
	Total	65,579
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	2,878
	Larkana	6,390
	Shikarpur	5,319
	Total	14,587
TRDP	Dadu	7,816
	Jamshoro	9,520
	Total	17,336
Grand Total		97,502

Number of COs covered by CRPs through SBCC sessions

RSP	District	Target -Y3	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	1,126	750	67%
	Sujawal	1,591	959	60%
	Tando Allahyar	1,275	1,275	100%
	Tando M. Khan	1,473	1,201	82%
	Thatta	1,081	1,018	94%
	Total	6,546	5,203	81%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	1,772	1,160	65%
	Larkana	1,311	1,273	97%
	Shikarpur	1,771	1,687	95%
	Total	4,854	4,120	86%
TRDP	Dadu	2,015	2,014	100%
	Jamshoro	1,372	1,329	97%
	Total	3,387	3,343	99%
Grand Total		14,787	12,666	88%

Number of Masons and Plumbers Trained

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	150	150	100%
	Sujawal	190	190	100%
	Tando Allahyar	160	160	100%
	Tando M. Khan	150	150	100%
	Thatta	170	170	100%
	Total	820	820	100%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	240	239	100%
	Larkana	220	219	100%
	Shikarpur	190	190	100%
	Total	650	648	100%
TRDP	Dadu	290	290	100%
	Jamshoro	170	170	100%
	Total	460	460	100%
Grand Total		1,930	1,928	100%

Number of WASH Entrepreneurs Trained

RSP	District	Target	Achievment	%
NRSP	Matiari	75	75	100%
	Sujawal	94	95	100%
	Tando Allahyar	80	80	100%
	Tando M. Khan	75	75	100%
	Thatta	85	85	100%
	Total	409	410	100%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	120	120	100%
	Larkana	110	110	100%
	Shikarpur	95	95	100%
	Total	325	325	100%
TRDP	Dadu	145	145	100%
	Jamshoro	85	85	100%
	Total	230	230	100%
Grand Total		964	965	100%

Total Number of District ODF Certification Committees Members Trained

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

Number of VOs ODF certified by ODF Committees

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	150	90	60%
	Sujawal	190	140	74%
	Tando Allahyar	165	66	40%
	Tando M. Khan	160	120	75%
	Thatta	155	108	70%
	Total	820	524	64%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	241	110	46%
	Larkana	221	88	43%
	Shikarpur	194	103	53%
	Total	656	301	47%
TRDP	Dadu	291	51	18%
	Jamshoro	171	20	12%
	Total	462	71	15%
Grand Total		1,938	896	47%

Number of Chlorine Entrepreneurs Trained

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari			
	Sujawal	2	2	100%
	Tando Allahyar			
	Tando M. Khan			
	Thatta	4	4	100%
	Total	6	6	100%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	2	2	100%
	Larkana			
	Shikarpur			
	Total	2	2	100%
TRDP	Dadu			
	Jamshoro	2	2	100%
	Total	2	2	100%
Grand Total		10	10	100%

Number of Chlorine CRPs Trained

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	0		
	Sujawal	10	8	80%
	Tando Allahyar	0		
	Tando M. Khan	0		
	Thatta	20	20	100%
	Total	30	28	93%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	10	10	100%
	Larkana	0		
	Shikarpur	0		
	Total	10	10	100%
TRDP	Dadu	0		
	Jamshoro	10		0%
	Total	10	10	100%
Grand Total		50	48	96%

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

RSP	District	Target	Cumulative Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	15	15	100%
	Sujawal	19	18	95%
	Tando Allahyar	16	16	100%
	Tando M. Khan	15	15	100%
	Thatta	17	12	71%
	Total	82	76	93%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	24	22	92%
	Larkana	22	21	95%
	Shikarpur	19	19	100%
	Total	65	62	95%
TRDP	Dadu	29	29	100%
	Jamshoro	17	13	76%
	Total	46	42	91%
Grand Total		193	180*	93%

*These 180 schemes comprise of 577 new and 429 rehabilitated hand pumps (1,006) in total

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

RSP	District	Target	Cumulative Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	0	0	0%
	Sujawal	0	0	0%
	Tando Allahyar	0	0	0%
	Tando M. Khan	0	0	0%
	Thatta	0	0	0%
	Total	0	0	0%
SRSO	Qambar Shahddadkot	15	15	100%
	Larkana	0	0	0%
	Shikarpur	0	0	0%
	Total	15	15	100%
TRDP	Dadu	70	21	30%
	Jamshoro	82	0	0%
	Total	152	21	14%
Grand Total		167	36	22%

Number of water supply schemes to transport water from other secure water sources established

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	2	2	0%
	Sujawal	6	0	0%
	Tando Allahyar	5	4	0%
	Tando M. Khan	13	13	0%
	Thatta	11	11	0%
	Total	37	30	0%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	34	14	44%
	Larkana	21	10	48%
	Shikarpur	27	10	37%
	Total	82	35	43%
TRDP	Dadu	29	11	38%
	Jamshoro	17	2	12%
	Total	46	13	28%
Grand Total		128	77	61%

Number of LSO members oriented on water quality monitoring

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	150	150	100%
	Sujawal	200	200	100%
	Tando Alayar	160	160	100%
	Tando Mohd Khan	150	155	103%
	Thatta	160	162	101%
	Total	820	827	101%
SRSO	Kambarshadad Kot	240	240	100%
	Larkana	220	205	93%
	Shikarpur	190	184	97%
	Total	650	629	97%
TRDP	Dadu	290	292	101%
	Jamshoro	170	170	100%
	Total	460	462	100%
Grand Total		1,930	1,918	99%

Number of water sources tested (Biological)

RSP	District	Target -Y3	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	150	61	41%
	Sujawal	190	27	14%
	Tando Allahyar	165	40	24%
	Tando M. Khan	160	7	4%
	Thatta	155	44	28%
	Total	820	179	22%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	241	138	57%
	Larkana	221	72	33%
	Shikarpur	194	57	29%
	Total	656	267	41%
TRDP	Dadu	291	135	46%
	Jamshoro	171	154	90%
	Total	462	289	63%
Grand Total		1,938	735	38%

Number of water sources tested (Chemical)

RSP	District	Target - Y3	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	150	305	203%
	Sujawal	190	36	19%
	Tando Allahyar	165	330	200%
	Tando M. Khan	160	280	175%
	Thatta	155	134	86%
	Total	820	1085	132%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	241	145	60%
	Larkana	221	131	59%
	Shikarpur	194	239	123%
	Total	656	515	79%
TRDP	Dadu	291	134	46%
	Jamshoro	171	252	147%
	Total	462	386	84%
Grand Total		1,938	1,986	102%

Number of water sources chlorinated

RSP	District	Target - Y3	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	90	52	58%
	Sujawal	114	158	139%
	Tando Allahyar	99	18	18%
	Tando M. Khan	96	40	42%
	Thatta	91	66	73%
	Total	490	334	68%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	144	203	141%
	Larkana	132	106	80%
	Shikarpur	116	237	204%
	Total	392	546	139%
TRDP	Dadu	174	233	134%
	Jamshoro	102	166	163%
	Total	276	399	145%
Grand Total		1,158	1,279	110%

Agriculture and Food Security

Total number of agriculture entrepreneurs trained

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	Male	Female	%
NRSP	Matiari	300	341	173	168	114%
	Sujawal	380	422	213	209	111%
	Tando Allahyar	330	388	194	194	118%
	Tando M. Khan	320	351	177	174	110%
	Thatta	310	334	167	167	108%
	Total		1,640	1,836	924	912
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	482	494	247	247	102%
	Larkana	442	462	232	230	105%
	Shikarpur	388	409	205	204	105%
	Total		1,312	1,365	684	681
TRDP	Dadu	582	668	338	330	115%
	Jamshoro	342	344	173	171	101%
	Total		924	1,012	511	501
Grand Total		3,876	4,213	2,119	2,094	109%

Number of VOs where FFS are established

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

No. of HHs oriented on kitchen gardening (Khareef)

RSP	District	No. of HHs oriented		
		Target -Y3	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matari	8,100	8,100	100%
	Sujawal	10,260	10,260	100%
	Tando Allahyar	8,370	8,640	103%
	Tando M. Khan	8,640	8,186	95%
	Thatta	8,640	7,901	91%
	Total	44,010	43,087	98%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	13,800	13,166	95%
	Larkana	12,722	11,988	94%
	Shikarpur	11,000	10,842	99%
	Total	37,522	35,996	96%
TRDP	Dadu	15,714	15,718	94%
	Jamshoro	9,234	9,332	101%
	Total	24,948	25,050	100%
Grand Total		106,480	104,133	98%

No. of HHs provided seeds for kitchen gardening (Khareef)

RSP	District	No. of HHs provided seed		
		Target -Y3	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matari	8,100	8,015	99%
	Sujawal	10,260	10,169	99%
	Tando Allahyar	8,370	8,554	102%
	Tando M. Khan	8,640	8,101	94%
	Thatta	8,640	7,815	90%
	Total	44,010	42,654	97%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	6,900	13,081	190%
	Larkana	6,409	11,878	185%
	Shikarpur	5,500	10,733	195%
	Total	18,809	35,692	190%
TRDP	Dadu	9,234	15,633	169%
	Jamshoro	15,714	9,247	59%
	Total	24,948	24,880	100%
Grand Total		87,767	103,226	128%

No. of HHs cultivating kitchen gardening (Khareef)

RSP	District	No. of HHs implemneting KG at HH-level		
		Target -Y3	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	4,387	10,406	237%
	Sujawal	5,540	12,569	227%
	Tando Allahyar	4,620	11,216	243%
	Tando M. Khan	4,300	10,492	244%
	Thatta	4,900	10,207	208%
	Total	23,747	54,890	231%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	6,900	15,320	222%
	Larkana	6,409	9,171	143%
	Shikarpur	5,500	13,857	252%
	Total	18,809	38,348	203%
TRDP	Dadu	8,400	18,024	215%
	Jamshoro	4,900	11,553	236%
	Total	13,300	29,577	222%
Grand Total		55,856	122,815	219%

No. of HHs oriented on kitchen gardening (Rabi)

RSP	District	No. of HHs oriented		
		Target -Y3	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	8,100	8,100	100%
	Sujawal	10,260	10,260	100%
	Tando Allahyar	8,370	8,640	103%
	Tando M. Khan	8,640	8,186	95%
	Thatta	8,640	7,901	91%
	Total	44,010	43,087	98%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	13,800	13,166	95%
	Larkana	12,722	11,988	94%
	Shikarpur	11,000	10,842	99%
	Total	37,522	35,996	96%
TRDP	Dadu	15,714	15,718	100%
	Jamshoro	9,234	9,332	101%
	Total	24,948	25,050	100%
Grand Total		106,480	104,133	98%

No. of HHs provided seeds for kitchen gardening (Rabi)

RSP	District	No. of HHs provided seed		
		Target - Y3	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matari	8,100	8,015	99%
	Sujawal	10,260	10,169	99%
	Tando Allahyar	8,370	8,554	102%
	Tando M. Khan	8,640	8,101	94%
	Thatta	8,640	7,815	90%
	Total	44,010	42,654	97%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	6,900	13,081	190%
	Larkana	6,409	11,878	185%
	Shikarpur	5,500	10,733	195%
	Total	18,809	35,692	190%
TRDP	Dadu	15,714	15,633	99%
	Jamshoro	9,234	9,247	100%
	Total	24,948	24,880	100%
Grand Total		87,767	103,226	118%

No. of HHs cultivating kitchen gardening (Rabi)

RSP	District	No. of HHs implementing KG at HH-level		
		Target - Y3	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matari	8,100	10,406	128%
	Sujawal	10,260	12,569	123%
	Tando Allahyar	8,370	11,216	134%
	Tando M. Khan	8,640	10,492	121%
	Thatta	8,640	10,207	118%
	Total	44,010	54,890	125%
SRSO	Qambar Shadadkot	6,900	15,320	222%
	Larkana	6,409	5,776	90%
	Shikarpur	5,500	10,161	185%
	Total	18,809	31,257	166%
TRDP	Dadu	15,714	18,024	115%
	Jamshoro	9,234	11,553	125%
	Total	24,948	29,577	119%
Grand Total		87,767	115,724	132%

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

RSP	District	# of HH oriented		
		Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matari	4,387	2,160	49%
	Sujawal	5,540	4,798	87%
	Tando Allahyar	4,620	2,430	53%
	Tando M. Khan	4,300	4,115	96%
	Thatta	4,900	3,173	65%
	Total	23,747	16,676	70%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	6,900	6,025	87%
	Larkana	6,409	1,515	24%
	Shikarpur	5,500	4,435	81%
	Total	18,809	11,975	64%
TRDP	Dadu	8,400	0	0%
	Jamshoro	4,900	9,332	190%
	Total	13,300	9,332	70%
Grand Total		55,856	37,983	68%

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

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matari	2	2	100%
	Sujawal	2	2	100%
	Tando Allahyar	2	2	100%
	Tando M. Khan	2	2	100%
	Thatta	2	2	100%
	Total	10	10	100%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	2	2	100%
	Larkana	2	2	100%
	Shikarpur	2	2	100%
	Total	6	6	100%
TRDP	Dadu	2	2	100%
	Jamshoro	2	2	100%
	Total	4	4	100%
Grand Total		20	20	100%

Number of small farmers oriented on improved crop production

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	Rice Crop	Wheat Crop	%
NRSP	Matiari	3,117	1,467	0	1,480	47%
	Sujawal	3,902	3,438	2,472	2,464	88%
	Tando Allahyar	3,323	2,270	0	2,270	68%
	Tando M. Khan	3,117	3,513	2,651	1,543	113%
	Thatta	3,529	2,948	1,897	1,466	84%
	Total	16,988	13,636	7,020	9,223	80%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	4,974	4,201	1,218	1,727	84%
	Larkana	4,561	2,795	1,500	2,766	61%
	Shikarpur	3,942	3,937	1,303	2,990	100%
	Total	13,477	10,933	4,021	7,483	81%
TRDP	Dadu	6,006	6,122	1,436	1,508	102%
	Jamshoro	3,529	3,529	0	3,529	100%
	Total	9,535	9,651	1,436	5,037	101%
Grand Total		40,000	34,220	12,477	21,743	86%

Number of small farmers provided with financial support to implement improved crop production

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	Rice	Wheat	%
NRSP	Matiari	1,650	495	0	495	30%
	Sujawal	1,650	2,519	1,574	945	153%
	Tando Allahyar	1,650	346	0	346	21%
	Tando M. Khan	1,650	1,961	1,502	459	119%
	Thatta	1,650	1,915	1,242	673	116%
	Total	8,250	7,236	4,318	2,918	88%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	2,461	1,648	503	1,145	67%
	Larkana	2,460	1,650	555	1,095	67%
	Shikarpur	2,460	1,650	577	1,073	67%
	Total	7,381	4,948	1,635	3,313	67%
TRDP	Dadu	2,650	1,650	525	1,125	62%
	Jamshoro	2,239	1,270	0	1,270	57%
	Total	4,889	2,920	525	2,395	60%
Grand Total		20,520	15,104	6,478	8,626	74%

Number of women provided with funds for purchasing goats

RSP	District	Target	Cumulative Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	675	783	116%
	Sujawal	882	882	100%
	Tando Allahyar	773	773	100%
	Tando M. Khan	640	642	100%
	Thatta	667	576	86%
	Total	3,637	3,656	101%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	1,332	607	46%
	Larkana	1,332	619	46%
	Shikarpur	1,332	543	41%
	Total	3,996	1,769	44%
TRDP	Dadu	2,132	669	31%
	Jamshoro	1,248	417	33%
	Total	3,380	1,086	32%
Grand Total		11,013	6,511	59%

Number of CLEWs trained

RSP	District	Target	Cumulative Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	15	15	100%
	Sujawal	19	19	100%
	Tando Allahyar	16	16	100%
	Tando M. Khan	15	15	100%
	Thatta	17	17	100%
	Total	82	82	100%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	24	24	100%
	Larkana	22	22	100%
	Shikarpur	19	19	100%
	Total	65	65	100%
TRDP	Dadu	29	28	97%
	Jamshoro	17	16	94%
	Total	46	44	96%
Grand Total		193	191	99%

Number of community poultry entrepreneurs oriented

RSP	District	Target	Cumulative Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	750	781	104%
	Sujawal	950	967	102%
	Tando Allahyar	800	836	105%
	Tando M. Khan	750	790	105%
	Thatta	850	775	91%
	Total	4,100	4,149	101%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadt	1,205	1,205	100%
	Larkana	1,105	1,105	100%
	Shikarpur	970	983	101%
	Total	3,280	3,293	100%
TRDP	Dadu	1,455	1,456	100%
	Jamshoro	855	855	100%
	Total	2,310	2,311	100%
Grand Total		9,690	9,753	101%

Number of Community Poultry Entrepreneurs provided with financial support for poultry demo cage construction

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	150	145	97%
	Sujawal	190	131	69%
	Tando Allahyar	165	165	100%
	Tando M. Khan	160	153	96%
	Thatta	155	114	74%
	Total	820	708	86%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadt	241	241	100%
	Larkana	221	221	100%
	Shikarpur	194	194	100%
	Total	656	656	100%
TRDP	Dadu	291	112	38%
	Jamshoro	171	132	77%
	Total	462	244	53%
Grand Total		1,938	1,608	83%

Numbers demo poultry cages established

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	150	145	97%
	Sujawal	190	131	69%
	Tando Allahyar	165	165	100%
	Tando M. Khan	160	153	96%
	Thatta	155	114	74%
	Total		820	708
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	241	241	100%
	Larkana	221	221	100%
	Shikarpur	194	192	100%
	Total	656	654	100%
TRDP	Dadu	291	86	30%
	Jamshoro	171	132	77%
	Total	462	218	47%
Grand Total		1,938	1,580	82%

Number of community poultry entrepreneurs provided inputs

RSP	District	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	768	102%
	Sujawal	952	100%
	Tando Allahyar	825	100%
	Tando M. Khan	790	99%
	Thatta	762	98%
	Total	4,097	100%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	1,205	100%
	Larkana	1,105	100%
	Shikarpur	970	100%
	Total	3,280	100%
TRDP	Dadu	1,456	100%
	Jamshoro	855	100%
	Total	2,311	100%
Grand Total		9,688	100%

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

RSP	District	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	40	40	100%
	Sujawal	40	38	95%
	Tando Allahyar	40	10	25%
	Tando M. Khan	40	40	100%
	Thatta	40	72	180%
	Total	200	200	100%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadt	40	39	98%
	Larkana	40	40	100%
	Shikarpur	40	40	100%
	Total	120	120	100%
TRDP	Dadu	40	40	100%
	Jamshoro	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	Achievement	Male	Female	%
NRSP	Matiari	10	10	5	5	100%
	Sujawal	20	10	5	5	50%
	Tando Allahyar	20	10	5	5	50%
	Tando M. Khan	20	10	5	5	50%
	Thatta	20	20	10	10	100%
	Total	90	60	30	30	67%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadt	20	10	5	5	50%
	Larkana	20	10	5	5	50%
	Shikarpur	20	12	1	11	60%
	Total	60	32	11	21	53%
TRDP	Dadu	20	10	5	5	50%
	Jamshoro	20	10	5	5	50%
	Total	40	20	10	10	50%
Grand Total		190	112	51	61	59%

Number of paddy-fish farms implemented

RSP	District	Target	Cumulative Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	0	0	0%
	Sujawal	5	5	100%
	Tando Allahyar	0	0	0%
	Tando M. Khan	0	0	0%
	Thatta	5	5	100%
	Total	10	10	100%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	0	0	0%
	Larkana	0	0	0%
	Shikarpur	5	5	100%
	Total	5	5	100%
TRDP	Dadu	5	5	100%
	Jamshoro	0	0	0%
	Total	5	5	100%
Grand Total		20	20	100%

Number of LSOs engaged in tree plantation campaign

RSP	District	Target -Y3	Achievement	%
NRSP	Matiari	15	15	100%
	Sujawal	20	20	100%
	Tando Allahyar	16	16	100%
	Tando M. Khan	15	15	100%
	Thatta	16	16	100%
	Total	82	82	100%
SRSO	Qambar Shahdadkot	24	24	100%
	Larkana	22	22	100%
	Shikarpur	19	20	105%
	Total	65	66	102%
TRDP	Dadu	29	29	100%
	Jamshoro	17	17	100%
	Total	46	46	100%
Grand Total		193	194	101%

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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-  www.rspn.org
-  www.aap.gos.pk
-  ProgrammeforImprovedNutritioninSindh
-  aapsindh