



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

In support of the Accelerated Action Plan, Government of Sindh

## Fourth Interim Narrative Report

(1<sup>st</sup> March 2021 to 28th February 2022)

PINS is funded by the European Union



**Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh – PINS ER3**  
**Fourth Interim Narrative Report**  
**(1<sup>st</sup> March 2021 – 28<sup>th</sup> February 2022)**

**Submitted to:**

European Union Delegation to Pakistan

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## ACRONYMS

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

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

## 1 DESCRIPTION

This document outlines the progress made by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) during the period between 1 March 2021 and February 28, 2022 in the European Union-funded “Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh” (PINS) ER-3 (Nutrition Sensitive Component).

The current section (Section 1) gives a summary of the Programme. Section 2 provides an executive summary, progress review of the activities, key achievements to date, and the work plan for the coming year (Yr-IV). Section 3 highlights the relationships between beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other cooperation. Section 4 provides information about visibility of the EU contribution during Programme implementation.

1.1	Name of the Coordinator of the grant contract	Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)
1.2	Name and title of the contact person	Shandana Khan, Chief Executive Officer, RSPN
1.3	Name of beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the Action:	Beneficiaries: Action Against Hunger (ACF), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP)
1.4	Title of the Action:	Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS)-Nutrition Sensitive Component (ER-3)
1.5	Contract number:	ACA/2018/395-053
1.6	Start date and end date of the reporting period:	March 01, 2021- 28 February 2022
1.7	Target country(ies) or region(s):	Pakistan, Sindh. The programme is being implemented in ten districts of Sindh (Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, Tando Muhammad Khan, Tando Allahyar, Sujawal, Thatta, Larkana, Qambar Shahdadkot and Shikarpur)
1.8	Final beneficiaries and/or target groups <sup>1</sup> (if different) (including numbers of women and men):	<b>Target Groups:</b> PINS ER-3 partner RSPs (NRSP, SRSO, TRDP), Community institutions (COs, VOs and LSOs) fostered under SUCCESS and UCBPRP/PPRP Programmes Government of Sindh’s Departments involved in implementation of AAP EU’s partners engaged in implementation of other components of PINS (ER-1 and ER-2) and other partners engaged in implementation of agriculture related projects (FAO) <b>Final Beneficiaries:</b> The final beneficiaries of this Action from 50% of rural Union Councils from ten target districts include 380,870 Married Women of Reproductive Age (MWRA) including annual number of 86,131 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and 395,322 under five-year-old children from organised 390,636 rural HHs (HH).
1.9	Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7):	N/A

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

## 2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION

### 2.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

PINS ER-3 is contributing to the Government of Sindh's (GoS) Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition (AAP). It is being implemented in ten districts of Sindh to reduce water-borne diseases and improve food diversity through climate-resilient, nutrition-sensitive WASH and Agriculture and Food Security (AFS) interventions.

All target Programme VO's (1,938) continued to make progress towards their Village Action Plans (VAPs) which cover four thematic areas: ending open defecation and achieving a sustainable Open Defecation Free (ODF) status; a Water Safety Plan (WSP) to reduce instances of contamination in water and improving access to safe drinking water; an Agriculture and Food Security Plan (AFSP) to improve local dietary diversity and promote climate-smart agricultural practices; and a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plan.

CRPs continued to use the PINS Social and Behaviour Change (SBCC) toolkit to disseminate information about WASH, consumption of nutritious and diversified foods, motivate HHs to construct, use and maintain latrines, adopt handwashing with soap, and collect and track Household (HH) information on hygiene practices. They conducted monthly SBCC sessions on an average in 10,200 (of 14,787) Programme Community Organisations (COs) reaching an average of 280,636 HHs each quarter across the year.

This sustained engagement underlies HH progress in latrine construction. To date, 156,260 (from a target of 213,431 HHs without latrines) have constructed latrines (56,912 in Yr-IV). Out of 389,034 Households (HHs) in 1,938 Programme VO's, 331,863 (85%) now have their own latrines. A series of internal assessments undertaken by the Programme Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) teams, indicated that within the HHs with latrines, 79% of these are clean and well-maintained.

Reflecting this increase, 1,776 villages (92% of 1,938) are now certified ODF by District Committees (880 in Yr-IV). HHs in all ODF certified VO's, are being encouraged to improve the structures of their latrines and to establish social norms to sustain their ODF status. 13,788 HHs were given grants to construct (improved) latrines along an approved design. The Programme has included plans to construct at least 10 low-cost village level wastewater management / sanitation schemes in Yr-V which are intended as models which complement and sustain the ODF status of VO's.

For drinking water-related interventions, 193 water supply schemes were constructed / rehabilitated in 183 UCs. 178 alternative water supply (AWS) schemes were provided to communities in 136 UCs (where existing sources were chemically contaminated). These schemes (rehabilitation / construction and AWS), taken together comprise 1,828 hand pumps, 16 water transportation units (loader vehicles and Jerry cans), and 17 solar powered water tanks. 114 rain- water harvesting ponds were constructed in 17 UCs.

The Programme's Agriculture and Food Security (AFS) related interventions, continued to increase the availability and diversity of food in the target communities. In Yr-IV, the Programme sought to test the sustainability of the 1,938 FFS by engaging the Agricultural Entrepreneurs (AEs) which manage the 1,938 FFS, to source vegetable seeds locally for their own demonstration plots and for the HHs kitchen gardens in their VO's. 1,511 (78%) were functional (i.e. growing 3+ seasonal vegetables, composting, and raising Moringa nurseries) in the winter 2021 season, while 1,162 (62%) were functional in the spring / summer vegetable seasons. Approximately 38k HHs (68% of the target 56k), 41k HHs (73%) grew 3 or more vegetables in their kitchen gardens in the winter 2021 and spring / summer 2022 seasons respectively.

Under the Programme, 44,165 small farmers (holding between 1-5 acres) have been provided trainings / orientation on improved methods of crop cultivation (9,945 in Yr-IV). To date, 22,994 (7,890 in Yr-IV) small farmers have been given grants (PKR 5,500) to access high quality seeds, support them in better land preparation, and to adopt drill sowing techniques. They were also encouraged to adhere to the sowing calendar set out by the Agriculture Extension Department. The impact of adopting these

techniques and practices by was assessed by the Programme's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team, to whom the participating farmers reported increases in wheat yield averaging 11% (from 32 to 36 maunds - 1,184 to 1,332 Kg). This increase came at no additional net expense. Any additional cost incurred (e.g., for the hiring of drill sowing machines) was offset by savings through optimal fertiliser use and less use of seeds through more efficient sowing methods. 86% of the wheat farmers, with whom the Programme worked, said they will continue to use the recommended varieties of wheat and 90% stated that they will continue to use the drill sowing method rather than their traditional broadcast method of sowing.

In Yr-V the Programme will continue to work with Wheat and Rice small farmers to improve their cultivation techniques, by using interactive SBCC materials, and advocate for greater local availability of the recommended seed varieties and the Government Agriculture Department and District authorities to make drill sowing machines available to farmers at key seasonal periods.

Food diversity was increased by livestock, poultry, and fisheries as well. To date, 14,460 (7,949 in Yr-IV) HHs were given grants to purchase goats and increase milk provision and consumption at the HH level. Assessments by the Programme M&E team indicated an increase in the consumption of milk for children U5 (up 39%) and PLWs (up 41%).

Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs) continued to reach the target VOs, with support from the District Livestock Department and have report vaccinating approximately 486k livestock through community visits and events such as livestock fairs/camps. This outreach figure is expected to increase significantly in Yr-V, as the Programme has signed an MoU with the Livestock Department to directly conduct (10 Day) refresher trainings with CLEWs, after which the CLEWs will be deployed under their supervision to deliver their seasonal / scheduled vaccinations across the Programme VOs. The Programme aims to have reached 1m animals by the end of Yr-V.

Poultry intervention through Community Poultry Entrepreneurs (CPEs) showed mixed results. A high mortality rate (61%) was reported by the CPEs, as the community also chooses not to vaccinate poultry (as compared to livestock). Assessments by the Programme M&E team noted that CPEs who had more than five birds at the start of the intervention did not experience high mortality in their birds and have had an overall increase in their total number of birds. In response to this, the Programme has planned to supply 500 of the more successful CPEs with an additional 10 poultry birds to further increase their flocks and production of eggs.

With regards to communication and visibility (C&V), the Programme continues to contribute to the PINS Newsletter, with updates, case studies, and beneficiary profiles. It also shares regular updates on activities and events through Facebook and Twitter, and through the PINS ER3 website.

For Monitoring and Evaluation of the Programme, the M&E team conducted regular monitoring visits in all Programme Districts to monitor the activities and to validate the progress being reported through the KPIs and the MIS. During Yrs-III and IV, the Programme M&E team conducted their second round of internal assessments, and where applicable, its findings are incorporated in the current report.



## 2.2 OUTCOMES, EXPECTED RESULTS, AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES

The Programme Log Frame (LFM)<sup>2</sup> sets out the outcome indicators, expected results, targets, current progress, and the associated sources and means of verification (MoVs).

### 2.2.1 Progress against Outcome Indicators of Specific Objective-1

**Specific Objective 1 (SO1):** To contribute to efforts of Government of Sindh (GoS) in reducing water borne diseases.

**Indicator 1: Percentage of target population using safely managed drinking water sources.**

The LFM target for this indicator is to achieve a 50% increase from the third party baseline survey (Baseline) figure of 69% (i.e. to 100% of HHs).

The third party Programme midline survey (Midline) reported that 75% of the target HHs surveyed are using safely managed drinking water sources (+6% from the Baseline). The Programme endline survey (Endline) will be conducted in the final quarter of the Programme, the results from which, for this indicator, will be reported in the Final Narrative Report.

See Section A1.13 and A1.14 below for details on target households with improved access to safe drinking water through construction and / or rehabilitation of water schemes.

**Indicator 2: Percentage of Programme-targeted population who use an appropriate water treatment method.**

The LFM target for this indicator is to achieve a 50% increase from the Baseline value (from 1.7% to 2.6%) for the target population. The Midline survey reported 8.8% of the target population surveyed is using an appropriate water treatment method. The final results for this indicator from the Endline survey will be reported in the Final Narrative Report.

**Indicator 3: Percentage of mothers/caregivers in targeted villages who practice hand washing before feeding children.**

The LFM target for this indicator is to achieve a 50% increase from the Baseline (2.1% to 3%). The Midline survey reported no change in this indicator which remains static at 2% of mothers / caregivers in targeted HHs surveyed reporting hand washing before feeding children. The final results for this indicator from the Endline survey will be reported in the Final Narrative Report.

**Indicator 4: Percentage of Programme-target households in target villages with a specific place for hand washing with water and soap.**

The LFM target for this indicator is to achieve a 50% increase from the Baseline (6.9% to 10.4%). The Midline survey reported 17.9% HHs in the target villages with a specific place for hand washing with water and soap. The final results for this indicator from the Endline survey will be reported in the Final Narrative Report.

**Indicator 5: Percentage of Programme target population using an improved sanitation facility.**

The LFM target for this indicator is to achieve a 50% increase from the Baseline (from 16.2% to 24.3%). The Midline survey reported a reduced percentage of HHs surveyed as using an improved sanitation facility (15.1%). This result is considered anomalous as 1,749 (88%) of the target 1,938 VOs were certified open defecation free (ODF) as at the reporting date by GoS ODF Committees (see Indicator 6 below).

These certifications require a significantly higher proportion of HHs in target VOs with access to latrines, and would be more consistent with survey results from the Programme Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team, which indicated that 156,260 (73%) of target HHs surveyed, which previously had no

<sup>2</sup> See Annex 3 for the Programme Log Frame

latrines, had 3 constructed latrines on a self-help basis (56,912 in Yr-IV). See Section 1.4.1 below for details of latrine construction figures during the reporting year.

The results will therefore be reviewed during the Endline survey and are expected to more consistent with the Progress in related indicators.

**Indicator 6: Percentage of target villages certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF).**

The LFM target for this indicator is to achieve ODF certified status for all 1,938 Programme target VOs. At the Baseline survey, none of the target VOs were ODF certified. At the reporting date, 1,776 (92%) were ODF certified by GoS District Certification Committees. A further 47 VOs are (self) declared ODF by the community institutions and awaiting formal certification by the District Committees.

**Indicator 7: Number of VOs implementing (at least three types of) climate resilient measures for mitigating floods and drought impacts at local level.**

Each of the Programme target VOs (1,938) have identified disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures in their respective Village Actions Plans (VAPs) appropriate to their local conditions. These include establishment of farmer field schools (FFS) to improve local access of diverse vegetables, tree plantation, adopting drought-resilient crop production methods, and construction of flood resistant latrines and drinking water sources (where required).

As at the reporting date, all 1,938 VOs have implemented their VAP identified measures to mitigate the impact of floods and drought. A formal assessment of the DRR measures implemented by each VO is planned for the final quarter of the coming year with the results to be reported in the next interim report. Progress for each of these activities is set out in the relevant sections below.

## 2.2.2 Progress against Expected Result indicators of Specific Objective-1

**ER1 (SO1)** Improved community-level climate resilient WASH infrastructure in target areas; and **ER2 (SO1)** Enhanced knowledge and awareness of positive practices in the community around WASH.

**Indicator ER1.1.1: Number of drinking water supply schemes (hand-pumps, rainwater harvesting pond, etc.) installed / rehabilitated.**

The Programme rehabilitates / constructs drinking water supply schemes in areas of extreme need; as alternative sources for communities where their existing sources are untreatably contaminated; and / or in areas where communal rainwater harvesting ponds are considered feasible.

One water scheme to be constructed / rehabilitated was proposed in each of the 193 Programme target UCs. After surveys, feasibility studies, and community dialogues, it was determined that in 10 Programme UCs such water schemes would not be constructed (they were either unfeasible and / or not needed by the community). Therefore, 193 water supply schemes were constructed / rehabilitated in 183 UCs.

Testing to date for chemical contamination of 6,594 communal sources (of 8,590 mapped) revealed 2,253 to be unsafe due to chemical contamination (in 143 UCs). These have been painted red to mark them as unfit for drinking and the community alerted. Based on the funds available, 178 alternative water supply (AWS) schemes were provided to communities in 136 UCs (no feasible alternatives were found after surveys in 7 of the 143 UCs).

These schemes (rehabilitation / construction and AWS), comprise 1,828 hand pumps, 16 water transportation units (loader vehicles and Jerry cans), and 17 solar powered water tanks. 114 rain-water harvesting ponds were constructed in 17 UCs.

**Indicator ER1.1.2: Number of households benefiting from the drinking water supply schemes.**

The schemes referred to in the section above (ER 1.1.1.) provide safe drinking water to approximately 33,955 HHs. The Rainwater harvesting ponds mentioned above (ER 1.1.1.) are benefitting 2,986 households. Internal surveys by the Programme M&E team indicate that communities are using rain-

water harvesting ponds primarily for their livestock and for small scale vegetable cultivation, either at home or in nearby fields, but not for drinking.

**Indicator ER1.1.3: Number of communal water sources tested for water quality.**

The Programme, as initially planned, has tested one communal source (1,938) in each VO, for both chemical and biological contaminants. The scope for testing was expanded to cover all 8,590 water sources mapped in the Programme target areas. The results of this expanded testing regime will be reported in the Yr-V interim report.

**Indicator ER1.1.4: Number of biological-contaminated communal water sources treated with chlorine.**

As at the reporting date, 648 communal water sources, (from the 1,938) were found to be biologically contaminated and treated with chlorine. Remedial action, wherever possible was undertaken to address the causes of the contamination. These are retested biannually to determine their continued safety. To date, 126 sources (of 648) were found free of biological contamination at retesting due to the chlorination treatment and / or removal of the sources of contamination. The remaining 522 sites are considered untreatable (through chlorination) and require more significant remedial actions and resources to be rendered safe. These have been painted red and highlighted as unsafe through the monthly LSO / VO meetings to local HHs. These sources have been notified to the GoS Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and Local Government (LG) Department for further remedial actions.

**Indicator ER1.1.5: Number of households benefiting from the water sources treated with chlorine.**

The bi-annual chlorination regime benefitted HHs using 126 water sources, which showed no further contamination on re-testing, and is estimated at 1,890 HHs (Avg. 15 HHs per source). The remaining 1,873 sites which remain biologically contaminated are considered untreatable within the Programme's allocated resources. Their discontinued use, through being painted red, and highlighting of the risks of their usage, benefits approximately 28,000 HHs.

**Indicator ER1.1.6: Number of innovative approaches on water designed.**

The Programme conducted one WASH related pilot on small-scale community level chlorine production for treatment of HH drinking water. See A1.16 below.

**Indicator ER1.1.7: Number of innovative approaches on water- tested in programme districts.**

As in ER1.1.6 above.

**Indicator ER1.1.8: Number of low-cost disaster resilient latrines constructed.**

Apart from the 1,906 low-cost disaster resilient demonstration latrines constructed, the Programme also funded the construction of 13,788 pour flush latrines in target UCs. These latrines are designed to meet the basic WHO requirements (septic tanks, capacity etc.) and to avoid damage from routine floods, which are a common occurrence in certain Programme target areas.

**Expected Result 2 (ER2 SO1):** Enhanced knowledge and awareness of positive practices in the community around WASH.

**Indicator ER1.2.1: Number of mothers/caregivers in targeted villages with an increased understanding of importance of hygiene practices including washing hands at critical time & the use of soap.**

The Midline survey has indicated no change in this indicator (2%) from the Baseline. Programmes teams will accordingly work during Yr-V to reemphasise the messages on the importance of hand washing with soap at critical times through the monthly LSO / VO meetings and CRP HH visits.

**Indicator ER1.2.2: Number of mothers/caregivers in targeted villages participated in awareness sessions on positive practices on water treatment, latrine use and hand washing.**

SBCC sessions contain messages about good hygiene practices, water treatment, latrine use and handwashing. In Year-IV, CRPs conducted SBCC sessions in 10,200 (of 14,787) Programme COs. In addition, CRPs visit households and conduct sessions on water treatment, latrine use and hand washing

among other positive sanitation practices. In each quarter of Yr-IV, the Programme CRPs visited an average of 280,636 households for SBCC sessions. These visits will continue during Yr-V with a renewed emphasis on messages related to water treatment, latrine use and hand washing.

**Indicator ER1.2.3:** Number of staff from concerned local authorities with acquired skills involved in implementation of WASH intervention in Programme target districts;

In addition to the training and capacity building activities reporting in the interim reports of Yr-I and Yr-II, the Programme has continued to engage the PHED for WASH related interventions. For each water supply scheme mapped or constructed (See Section A1.13), the PHED is notified to avoid duplication and to bring these schemes within their sphere of responsibility (for continued monitoring, testing and rehabilitation).

At least 10 low-cost village level sanitation schemes are planned in Yr-V for effective waste-water management. These are intended as model schemes to complement (and complete) the open defecation free status of VOs. The PHED and the LG Departments have been engaged to support in site selection, design, cost estimation as well as approval of the schemes. The first sanitation scheme was approved and initiated for UC Lakhat in District Tando Muhammad Khan where the PHED provided technical backstopping, validated the site and approved the design estimation. The remaining schemes will be initiated and completed in Yr-V.

**Indicator ER1.2.4:** Number of CRPs with acquired skills involved in implementation of WASH intervention in Programme target areas.

This activity was completed in Yr-I and Yr-II. 1,938 pairs of CRPs were trained and thereafter CRPs have been trained as needed in instances of replacement.

**Indicator ER1.2.5:** Number of masons trained on construction of low-cost latrines.

This activity was completed in Yr-I and Yr-II. 965 masons (from 192 LSOs) were trained for the construction of climate-resilient low-cost latrines in Yr-I and Yr-II.

**Indicator ER1.2.6:** Number of plumbers trained on installation of hand-pumps.

This activity was completed in Yr-I and Yr-II. 963 (from 192<sup>3</sup>LSOs) plumbers were trained in DRR and low-cost construction of latrines and installation of hand pumps in Yr-I and Yr-II.

**Indicator ER1.2.7:** Number of community WASH entrepreneurs trained.

This activity was completed in Yr-I and Yr-II. The Programme trained 965 WASH entrepreneurs from 192 LSOs in Yr-I and II.

### 2.2.3 Programme's Start-up Activities

All planned activities for start-up phase were implemented in Yr-I. The detailed progress against these activities has been reported in the first interim report.

### 2.2.4 Progress against Programme's WASH Component Activities

**Activities for ER1 (SO1) and ER2 (SO1):** During the reporting period, the following activities were undertaken to achieve ER1 (SO1) and ER2 (SO2):

**A1.1. Capacity building of RSP's Community Nutrition Officers, LSO general bodies, Community Resource Persons for implementation of WASH activities:**

<sup>3</sup> The Programme is working in 192 LSOs (193 UCs), and all the representatives from these LSOs have been trained in Yr-I and II. There are two LSOs in Thatta and Jamshoro, where the Programme is not working with the LSOs due to security and / or accessibility issues. However, in Jamshoro, the Programme interventions operate in one UC (Thano Arab Khan) without any linkages with the LSO of that area.

The Programme conducted trainings of the following cadres to implement its WASH-related activities.

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

During Yr-IV, the following staff was replaced and the new recruits given on-job inductions and training: 15 Community Nutrition Officers (CNOs), 7 Field Engineers (FEs), two of which were promoted as WASH Officers (WOs).

62 CNOs from all Programme districts participated in a series of residential workshops held in Karachi. These included a review of Programme objectives, targets, progress, lessons learned during implementation, use and significance of the Programme SBCC toolkit, effective management of monthly LSO / VO meetings, and tracking progress through field level Monthly Progress Reports (MPR).

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

Following their training in Yr-I and Yr-II, 192 LSOs continue to mature into their role of community focal points consulted during Programme interventions, and which supported by the Programme field teams, conduct monthly oversight and planning meetings with Programme Affiliates: Community Resource Persons, Agriculture Entrepreneurs and Community Livestock Extension Workers. Monthly meetings at 193 LSOs, are used by the Programme teams to build the capacity of LSO members further. A plan for formal LSO refreshers has been drafted which is set to be conducted in Year-V (May-June, 2022).

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

Details of the CRPs selection, training, roles, and responsibilities, and activities are set out in the Yr-I and II interim reports. 285 CRPs were replaced and received a 5-day training on the Programme activities, and 1,965 CRPs received a 2-day refresher training. To supplement the sustainability phase in Yr-V, all 1,938 CRP pairs will be provided with a further round of formal refresher training that focuses on their substantive SBCC activities and their accountability to their Programme LSOs/VOs.

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

Details of VAP development are provided in the Yrs-I to III interim reports. The VAP sets out the goals, key steps, and milestones that each VO intends to achieve to tackle malnutrition. It consists of four parts: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), a Water Safety plan and an Open Defecation Free plan (WASH), and a plan to improve dietary diversity in the VO (Agriculture and Food Security) which will be discussed in Section 2.1. The VAPs supported the implementation ODF certification of a further 880 villages in Yr-IV. The total number of ODF certified villages in the Programme UCs is 1,776 out of the target 1,938. In Yr-V, Charter of Demands (CODs), a document with key needs of VOs identified in the VAPs, will be prepared by the LSOs and submitted to the relevant government authorities.

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

CLTS triggering was done in all 1,938 Programme VOs to create awareness around latrine construction and hygiene practices in Yrs-I and II. Refreshers were done for CNOs in June-July 2021, where the CLTS approach was explained and demonstrations done for more effective CLTS triggering. All VOs will undertake a further round of CLTS triggering as part of the ODF sustainability activities during Yr-V.

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

1,906 low-cost disaster resilient demonstration latrines have been constructed by volunteer households (Target 1,938). In Yr-V, all target households will continue to be encouraged to model their latrines on the specified design in the demonstration latrines. The Programme grants for latrines replicate minimum features of the demonstration latrines and their increased construction in the Programme areas is expected to contribute further to the adoption of their standards by other households.

**A1.4.1 Latrine construction by communities on self-help basis:**

As a result of CLTS triggering and household level awareness session by CRPs, 156,260 Programme target households (excluding 1,906 demonstration latrines) have constructed latrines on self-help basis and subsequently moved up the sanitation ladder. 87.7% of the target of household latrine construction has been met by the Programme, which correlates with the ODF certification (91%).

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

To support and disseminate knowledge for increasing awareness on nutritious food and WASH, CRPs conduct both community (CO) and HH level awareness sessions.

**A.1.5.1: CO level awareness sessions**

The Yr-I and II interim reports provide details regarding the content and the conduct of the SBCC sessions delivered by CRPs to COs (14,787) each month. 10,200 COs were covered in SBCC awareness sessions in Yr-IV (focusing on the VOs which were yet to achieve ODF certification).

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

CRPs are responsible to visit all the target HHs (389,034) once a quarter. In Yr-IV, 280,363 households were visited by CRPs on average (focusing on the VOs which were yet to achieve ODF certification). Emphasis was placed on development of social norms and behaviours in the capacity building of programme Social Mobilisation Teams (SMTs), including refresher trainings of CNOs, to improve their understanding on how social norms develop in the context of sanitation and hygiene practices.

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

As reported in the Yr-I and Yr-II interim reports, a total of 1,928 masons (965) and plumbers (963) from the community were trained in DRR and low-cost construction of latrines and installation of hand pumps. These community resources continue to be utilised in the construction of HH level latrine and water supply schemes.

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

According to the PATS approach, the Programme aimed to create localised WASH supply chains to reduce supply-side barriers for communities in the construction of latrines (e.g., availability of low-cost materials). 965 community WASH entrepreneurs were selected and trained in Yr-I and II. These WASH entrepreneurs were trained on sanitation marketing, supply chain systems, record keeping, and developing linkages with CRPs and CIs. At the district level, Programme fostered linkages of WASH entrepreneurs with wholesale dealers to access WASH materials.

Through Programme field teams' observations and internal assessments, it was noted that having a localised WASH supply chain was not a considerable barrier in the construction of latrines for many target villages. 78% of HHs could procure necessary supplies and materials from nearby markets at competitive rates without recourse to the Programme trained WASH entrepreneurs.

**A1.8: Provide Financial Support to Poor HHs for procurement of material for construction of latrine**

In Yr-IV, 13,788 HHs were given a grants of up to 14,000 PKR to construct a disaster-resilient pour flush latrine to a specified design with features recommended by the WHO for low cost latrines.

**A1.9: Conduct Village level ODF certification through District ODF Certification committees, sustainability certification and celebrations by VOs/LSOs.**

Following two sub-activities were implemented during the reporting period regarding ODF certification.

**A1.9.1: Training of the District ODF Certification Committees on ODF certification and monitoring process.**

In Yr-II, the Programme conducted a training in which 228 members of the ODF Certification Committees from all ten Districts. These committees undertake physical visits and inspections to certify villages as Open Defecation Free (ODF) based on established criteria.

**A1.9.2: ODF Certification by ODF Certification Committees**

To date, 1,776 VOs from a total of 1,938 have been certified as ODF. A further 47 VOs are declared ODF and awaiting formal certification. Simultaneously, there has been a focus in Yr-IV has been to achieve ODF sustainability certification, which is a six monthly follow-up by the District ODF Certification Committees, which reviews the continued usage of latrines and household sanitation practices. To date, 613 VOs previously certified ODF, also received sustainability certification.

**A1.10: Capacity building of PHED staff and LSOs on water testing and water quality monitoring.**

The Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) is a key Programme stakeholder with a mandate to improve WASH infrastructure in the target communities. LSOs have a key role in mapping and securing communal drinking water sources from contamination. The training of personnel from the PHED and LSOs in Yrs-I and II covered the testing of mapped community drinking water sources for biological and chemical contaminants. The Programme also engaged the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) for technical assistance in drinking water-related activities. See the second interim report for details of the training and capacity building of PHED personnel and LSOs as well as the formal MoU signature with PCRWR. In Yr-IV the Programme and PHED field engineers and LSO personnel continued to utilise their training to test communal water sources in their communities. See Section 1.11 below for activities in relation to sources mapped and then through testing identified as biologically and/or chemically contaminated. The PCRWR supported the testing process by independently validating (a sample) of the test results.

**A1.11: Undertake chemical testing and periodic biological water quality monitoring of improved water sources through LSOs.**

The Programme initially planned to test one communal source in each of the 1,938 Programme VOs for both chemical and biological contaminants. The scope for testing was expanded significantly to cover all 8,590 water sources mapped in the Programme target areas. The results of this expanded testing regime will be reported in the Yr-V interim report.

**A1.12: Chlorination of communal water sources to address biological contamination through LSOs**

As at the reporting date, 648 communal water sources, (from the 1,938) were found to be biologically contaminated and treated with chlorine. Remedial action, wherever possible, was undertaken to address the causes of the contamination. These are retested biannually to determine their continued safety. To date, 126 sources (of 648) were found free of biological contamination at retesting due to the chlorination treatment and / or removal of the sources of contamination. The remaining 522 sites are considered untreatable (through chlorination) and require more significant remedial actions and resources to be rendered safe. The Programme is coordinating through the LSOs and the PHED on steps to ensure the safety of these sources.

**A1.13: Provision of safe drinking water through construction/installation/rehabilitation of hand pumps/water supply schemes in areas of extreme need**

See ER1.1.1. above. One water scheme to be constructed / rehabilitated was proposed in each of the 193 Programme target UCs. After surveys, feasibility studies, and community dialogues, 193 water supply schemes comprising 1,003 handpumps were constructed / rehabilitated in 183 UCs benefitting 15,433 households.

**A1.14: Develop Alternate Water Sources/Construct Community Water Filtration Plants in areas of higher arsenic concentration through engagement of LSOs and technical assistance of PHED.**

The Programme worked with LSO/VOs in 183 UCs to construct 178 alternate water sources in areas where water sources were found to be chemically contaminated, benefitting 18,522 households. These

schemes comprise 825 lead hand pumps, 16 water transportation units, and 17 solar powered water tanks.

**A1.15: Rainwater Harvesting at HH and Community level to use for drinking water, kitchen gardening and livestock**

As per the revised plans for rainwater harvesting ponds, only the arid regions were to be provided the ponds to capture and store rainwater (Jamshoro, Dadu and Kamber Shahdaktot). 114 rainwater harvesting ponds have been constructed to date (78 in Yr-IV). Internal assessments by the Programme M&E team indicate that the ponds are benefitting around 2,986 households but are primarily for livestock and kitchen gardening, rather than for drinking water.

**A1.16: Pilot testing on LSO level chlorine production and HH level chlorination for water treatment and explore possibility for scale up and commercialisation/social marketing**

This pilot was implemented in areas where water is free from chemical contamination and sought to test community level chlorine production, distribution, and acceptability/adoption at the HH level for treatment of drinking water with chlorine. Based on water testing results, five UCs were selected from 4 districts (Jamshoro, Thatta, Sujawal and Kamber Shadaktot) for implementation of the pilot. The respective LSOs nominated two entrepreneurs (one male and one female) from their catchment area to work on chlorine production. These five chlorine entrepreneurs were trained and provided with the relevant equipment to produce chlorine (WATA equipment and necessary reagents and chemicals). In addition, from each target UC, a total of 10 female CRPs were identified to work on demand creation and door to door selling of chlorine.

60 VOs in 5 UCs were selected for the pilot. 15 Community (LSO) members were trained on the production of Chlorine and 45 (female) CRPs were trained to market / sell 50ml bottles of Chlorine (at a nominal PKR 20-50 determined by each LSO) as part of their routine household visits. A total of 325 litre chlorine was produced, which was sold to 3,254 HHs and generated a total income of 358,525 PKR.

The key objectives for the local production / sale of chlorine were: 1. To establish the conditions in which a rudimentary local supply chain for the production, distribution, sale / use of chlorine may be successfully developed. This was essentially to overcome the problem of quality (potency / effectiveness) of chlorine which degrades during transport and has a relatively short shelf; 2. Determine the extent to which HHs in the pilot VOs (approx. 11,000) would be willing to adopt chlorination treatment of their drinking water; and 3. To establish the conditions in which a local supply chain for the production, distribution, sale / use of chlorine may be developed.

The findings from the pilot indicate that community level production of chlorine may not be feasible in rural areas (or the urban centres nearby) as it requires an established, predictable electricity supply, and availability of consumables for continued Chlorine production (re-agents), which are not readily available locally.

The Programme is accordingly in discussions with the GoS PHED on alternative sites for production and sale / distribution of low-cost chlorine to communities for water treatment.

**A1.17: Celebration of Programme related international days, i.e. Global Handwashing Day, and World Food Day**

As with previous years, during Yr-IV, Partner RSPs organised community events across the Programme Districts events to mark Global Handwashing Day (15 October), World Food Day (16 October), and World Toilet Day (19 November), to raise awareness of the linkages between hygiene, dietary diversity, and nutrition.

**A1.18: Coordination and quarterly meetings with national WASH partners to seek their technical assistance.**

No formal coordination meetings were organised during the reporting period. The Programme WASH specialist continued to attend any relevant ad hoc sector partner meetings. The Programme is undertaking a review of the Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS) in collaboration with UNICEF



and a series of consultation meetings to present, review and discuss the findings from this will be held with WASH sector partners during Yr-V.

#### **A1.19: WASH CRP monthly meetings**

During reporting period, partner RSPs organized 1,941 meetings with WASH CRPs at LSO offices, primarily covering those VOs which were either yet to be ODF certified, or those which were working towards ODF sustainability certification. During these meetings, CRPs submit their monthly progress reports and are refreshed on the SBCC toolkit.

#### **A1.20: Clean Village Campaigns**

To achieve a sustained ODF status, Clean Village Campaigns (CVCs) are carried out by VOs to promote cleanliness and hygiene. The Programme has allocated funds (PKR 10,000) for one CVC in each of its 1,938 VOs, usually undertaken prior to ODF certification. 984 funded CVCs were undertaken during the reporting period.

#### **A1.21: Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) for Project Staff and CRPs**

N/A in Yr-IV.

##### **A1.21.1: Provision of Soaps to Poor Households to Practice Handwashing**

N/A in Yr-IV.

### **2.2.5 Progress against Outcome Indicators of Specific Objective-2**

**Specific Objective 2 (SO2):** To contribute to efforts of Government of Sindh (GoS) to improve availability and diversity of nutritious crops/food.

**Indicator 1:** Percentage of expenditure dedicated to a minimum of four food groups (outside staples) by target households.

The LFM target for this indicator is to achieve a 20% increase from the Baseline (from 31% to 51%). The Midline survey reported a decrease in this to 27% of total HH income used for a minimum of four food groups (outside staples). A key cause identified by the Midline survey team was high inflation which affected expenditure on the four (target) food groups as well as overall expenditure on food and other household items by HHs (in both the treatment and control areas). The final results for this indicator from the Endline survey will be reported in the Final Narrative Report.

**Indicator 2:** Percentage of women, 15-49 years, from targeted population, who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups (Minimum Dietary Diversity).

The LFM target for this indicator is to achieve a 20% increase from the Baseline (from 19.6% to 40%). The Midline survey showed an increase in this from 19.6% to 34.2% women, 15-49 years, from the target population, reported consuming at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups. The final results for this indicator from the Endline survey will be reported in the Final Narrative Report.

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

The LFM target for this indicator is to achieve a 13.6% increase from the Baseline (from 15.3% to 30%). The Midline survey reported a modest increase (2.1%) in this indicator to 17.4% of children (age 6-23 months) are consuming a minimum acceptable diet. The final results for this indicator from the Endline survey will be reported in the Final Narrative Report.

**Indicator 4:** Number of villages with at least one community-managed demonstration site for poultry, livestock or aquaculture

The Programme has established 1,790 community-managed demonstration sites for poultry in 192 UCs. In the neighbouring areas surrounding the demo poultry sites, 9,689 women across 1,938 VOs (5 per each VO) have been trained, provided inputs and are active as poultry entrepreneurs to increase the availability of poultry birds and eggs for consumption in the local community. In Yr-V, 500 high-

performing entrepreneurs have been selected and will receive additional grant amounts for increasing their inputs.

To ensure the timely vaccination of the birds in disease seasons, 191 Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs) have also been trained under the Programme. In Yr-IV, 110 of the CLEWs were given a refresher training led by the GoS District Animal Husbandry/ Livestock Departments during February 2022. These CLEWs are expected to work with the Department to deliver their scheduled calendar of vaccinations in the target UCs. The outreach for the CLEWs will be reported in the Yr-V interim report.

In 20 villages, the Programme has constructed 17 Community Fish Ponds for improved access to fish especially in poor households with PLWs and children under 5. A further 50 smaller backyard fishponds will be constructed and made operational in Yr-V.

**Indicator 5:** Number of target households (0-23 on PSC) which have established kitchen garden in programme villages;

In Yr-IV, the Programme segregated the kitchen gardening activity into three seasons; early Khareef, late Khareef and Rabi. This is done to support households in continuing the practice of kitchen gardening in lean seasons. 99,845 households implemented kitchen gardening in the Programme villages (35,381 in early Khareef, 25,956 in late Khareef, and 38,508 in Rabi) without receiving any seed inputs from the Programme.

1,642 drip irrigation kits were installed in collaboration with the Sindh Irrigated Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project (SIAPEP) at kitchen gardens in water scarce locations.

The Programme's previous internal assessments on kitchen gardening established that poor soil, scarcity water, a lack of time, and sufficient local availability, prevented households from sustainably adopting the practice. Further surveys and assessments are underway to determine more precisely the reasons for some households dropping the practice in Yr-IV, and for some households to continue it in the same area.

**Indicator 6:** Percentage of small farmers (disaggregated data by gender) implementing new techniques of sustainable agriculture adapted to climate change;

44,165 small farmers have been oriented on climate-smart wheat and rice production through IEC materials and awareness sessions on FFS. Out of these, 22,994 small farmers (14% male and 86% females) were financially supported to implement the climate-resilient technologies promoted under the Programme (see output level indicator 2.3.1 below). Programme staff along with Agriculture Officers from GoS' Agriculture Department also regularly visited the farmers and provided them technical advice for agricultural practices like irrigation, weeding and harvesting.

## 2.2.6 Progress against Expected Result indicators of Specific Objective-2

**ER3 (SO2):** Improved access to agricultural/farming inputs in target programme areas; and **ER 4 (SO2):** Enhanced knowledge and awareness of resilient crop production technologies and nutritious crops.

**Indicator ER2.3.1:** Number of small landholder farmers (up to 5 acres) receiving cash grants for production inputs.

The Programme has supported 22,994 small farmers (14% males and 86% females) with cash grants (PKR 6,050 per farmer) to implement improved climate-smart agriculture practices. Small farmers utilised this support in renting out machines for drill sowing, purchasing suggested seed varieties, and procuring fertilisers.

**Indicator ER2.3.2:** Number of poor households provided with vegetable seeds for demonstration of kitchen gardening.

In Yr-IV, no seeds were provided for kitchen gardening.

**Indicator ER2.3.3:** Number of Community Fish Ponds constructed for availability of fish to poor households (2 in each target districts)

17 Community fishponds are operational in 8 Programme districts. 192 farmers have been oriented on improved fish farming techniques under the Programme. Beneficiary farmers have been provided with fish seed stocking and a fishpond toolkit. In the first harvest of the season (January-March, 2022), 3,355 kg was harvested from these fishponds consumed by 2,750 households.

The activity will expand to include backyard fishponds in Yr-V. 50 selected small farmers (from the PINS' existing cadre of small landholder farmers) will receive a cash grant of PKR 50,000. This amount will contribute towards purchase of fish seed, fish feed, fertilisers and improving infrastructure of an existing small pond.

**Indicator ER2.3.4:** Number of poorest households with PLW women and children under 5 receiving a grant for purchase of livestock for food diversification.

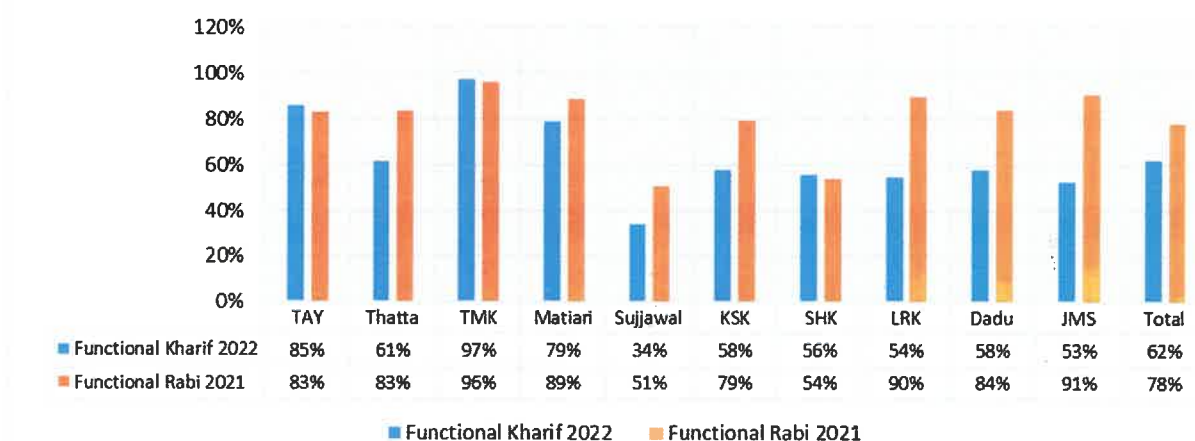
Up to Yr-IV, 14,460 women have been provided grants for purchasing two female goats (see Section 2.10.5). Internal assessments are underway to track a sample of these households, to assess their daily milk consumption / income / savings. The results of these will be reported in the Yr-V interim report.

**Expected Result 4 (ER-4, SO2):** Enhanced knowledge and awareness of resilient crop production technologies and nutritious crops.

**Indicator ER2.4.1:** Number of villages with at least one integrated Farmer Field School,

1,938 FFS were established in Yrs-I and II (one per each VO) (see Section 2.3). In Yr-IV no seed inputs were provided to these FFS. Comparative surveys showed seasonal variations across the Districts in FFS functionality (a minimum 0.5 Acre dedicated to seasonal vegetables growing, conducting sessions on improved cultivation methods, composting, and Moringa nursery cultivation) as follows:

### Kharif 2022 vs Rabi 2021



**Rabi (winter) 2021:** 1,511 (78%) were Functional / Partially Functional and 427 (22%) were non-functional.

**Khareef (spring) 2022:** 1,162 (62%) were Functional / Partially Functional and 776 (38%) were non-functional.

**Indicator ER2.4.2:** Number of target households (0-23 on PSC) who have received training/orientation on kitchen gardening and homestead gardening.

To date, 206,667 houses have received training/orientation on kitchen gardening and homestead gardening by the Programme's AE pairs. In Yr-IV, 1,574 AEs were provided a refresher training on FFS and kitchen gardening to further train and orient households in their catchment areas.

**Indicator ER 2.4.3:** Number of pilot initiatives introducing improved techniques designed.

In the last three years, the Programme has conducted three AFS pilots (i- bio-fortified seeds, ii- Moringa tree plantation, processing and consumption, iii) promotion of paddy fish farming culture in rice cultivating areas):

- i. 220 farmers were provided Zinc Bio fortified wheat seeds, and 1 acre of land was cultivated by each farmer [220 acres cultivated in total (see Section A2.8)]. Farmers showed a positive response to the Zinc fortified wheat variety (interviews and Focus Group Discussions) and are willing to increase their use of this variety. Additionally, each farmer agreed to provide a portion of their Zinc fortified seeds at harvest to 10 neighbouring / nearby farmers to increase replication to 220 farmers in Yr-IV and bring the total cultivated area up to 2,420 acres.

Moringa tree plantation campaigns were conducted in each VO (total 1,938) and Moringa saplings were planted in 1,938 VOs (see Section 2.9). The Programme also raised awareness about tree plantation in collaboration with the GoS Forest Department (SFD) on “World Environment Day” on 5th June 2021. In Yr-IV, 284,130 Moringa saplings were transplanted. Programme teams took part in a cooking show *Lazat Ain Sehat* (Taste and Health) on Sindh TV to demonstrate recipes using Moringa.

- ii. For the paddy fish farming, 20 demonstration models on integrated paddy fish farming were established in 4 Programme Districts (Thatta, Sujawal, Shikarpur and Dadu). The total yield achieved from the 20 paddy fish farming households was reported to be approximately 7,150 kg with an average fish yield of 357 kg per field.

**Indicator ER 2.4.4:** Number of innovative approaches on agriculture and food security tested in targeted districts.

The Programme is engaged in two approaches to increase availability of diversified food and improve food security. These include a pilot to implement (Zinc) bio fortified wheat variety in all 10 Programme Districts (see Section A2.8), and paddy-fish farming pilots in 4 Programme Districts (see Section A2.14). A trial of digital extension services, using satellite data to support small farmers to better target their inputs, is planned for Yr-V.

**Indicator ER 2.4.5:** Number of small landholder farmers (up to 5 acres) who attended awareness sessions on climate resilient crop production technologies.

44,165 small landholder farmers have been provided information through awareness session on climate smart crop production agriculture practices for wheat and rice crop (see Section 2.10).

**Indicator ER 2.4.6:** Number of staff from concerned local authorities with acquired skills involved in implementation of nutrition sensitive agriculture initiatives in Programme target districts.

10 GoS Agriculture Extension Department Officials were taken on an exposure visit to the National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC) and Arid Agriculture University (AAU) in Islamabad/Rawalpindi to learn new and improved agricultural practices. The participants learnt about tunnel farming for off-season crops, mitigating risks from pest attacks, and improving soil quality in the sessions delivered by the AAU staff.

**Indicator ER 2.4.7:** Number of community agriculture entrepreneurs with acquired skills involved in implementation of nutrition sensitive agriculture initiatives in Programme target districts.

See the Yrs I-III interim reports for details of the training of 3,876 Agricultural Entrepreneurs (AEs), the (male / female) pair who manage the 1,938 FFS established in each of the target VOs. After their initial training, these AEs and the replacements for any who drop out of the Programme continue to get ongoing technical support from the Programme teams.

## 2.2.7 Progress against Programme’s Agriculture & Food Security Component Activities

**Activities for SO2 (ER-3 and 4):** The following activities were undertaken to achieve ER-2:

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

Details of this preparatory activity were provided in the Yrs-I and II interim reports setting out the development of Village Action Plans (VAPs) in each of the 1,938 Programme VOs. The VAP sets out the goals, resources available, key steps, and milestones that each VO intends to utilise and achieve to tackle malnutrition. It includes an Agriculture and Food Security plan (AFSP) to increase local food production and improve dietary diversity in the VO by growing a variety of seasonal vegetables, cultivating Moringa and local fruit plants, cereals, grains, and steps to increase the yield of their food crops especially wheat and rice.

**A2.2. Develop a cadre of master trainers (Government and RSPs) and VO level agricultural entrepreneurs in kitchen gardening, homestead gardening and small-scale community farming.**

During the reporting period, the Programme added one full-time Agriculture Officer to support in the following sub-activities:

**A2.2.1: ToT and refresher trainings for RSPs and government officials on kitchen gardening, improved crop production technology, climate resilient agriculture and fisheries**

This activity was completed in Yrs-I and II. In Yr-IV the Programme continued trainings for field teams staff engaged in AFS activities; Agriculture Officers (AOs) and Community Nutrition Officers (CNOs). This comprised a mixture of formal workshops / classroom and more informal on-field refresher sessions seeking to reflect on and adapt to the lessons learned and experiences of activities during Yrs-I to III.

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

This activity was completed in Yrs-I and II. During the reporting period, 1,579 Agriculture Entrepreneurs (AEs) were given refresher trainings on FFS approach and kitchen gardening by CNOs and AFSOs. The refreshers sought to improve the quality of the outreach and session delivery at the FFS.

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

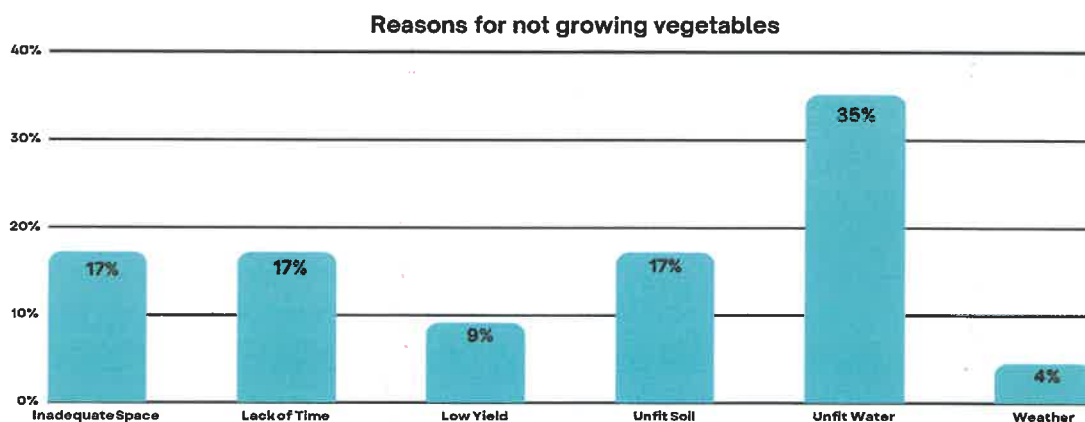
The Programme established 1,938 Farmer Field Schools in Yr-I and II. In Yr-IV no seed inputs were provided to the AEs for FFS vegetable cultivation. This led to variable seasonal functionality (see ER2.4.1 above). In Yr-V the Programme will focus its efforts on the FFS which were non-functional (22% and 38%) during the Rabi and Khareef seasons respectively.

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

As at the reporting period, a total 231,297 HHs have cumulatively been oriented on kitchen gardening by the AEs which manage the 1,938 FFS. This includes sessions on seed selection of seasonal vegetables, sowing, hoeing, irrigation, pest management, harvesting, storage, and preservation.

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

Between Yrs-I and III, in addition to technical support through the FFS, 226,408 HHs were provided seed inputs for seasonal vegetable cultivation. In Yr-IV, the Programme continued the technical support through the FFS and AEs but no longer provided seed inputs to target HHs. 25,956 and 38,508 HHs were recorded as cultivating KGs (with at least 3+ vegetables) during the Khareef and Rabi seasons respectively. A survey (n=339) across 10 Districts by the Programme M&E team recorded the following responses by the HHs for not cultivating vegetables in KGs:



**A2.6: Orientation of community members on food processing and preservation to be used during the lean season/food scarcity**

37,983 households have been provided sessions on food processing and preservation. During these orientations, AEs conduct practical sessions on drying, making pickled chilies, carrots, radish and drying of other vegetables that can be consumed during lean seasons.

**A2.7: Undertake female agriculture entrepreneurship activities through Field Farmer Schools to promote markets to improve access to balanced and affordable foods.**

The Programme has shortlisted 96 Female Agriculture Entrepreneurs (FAEs) to whom, detailed appraisals, it has provided cash grants ranging between 25,000 to 90,000 PKR.

**A2.8: Pilot initiative to introduce bio-fortified seeds, i.e., wheat, potatoes and rice, through demonstration plots and field level trial basis.**

220 farmers across 10 Programme districts were provided with Zincol (a zinc fortified wheat variety) seeds for cultivation on 1 Acre of their land. In each of the ten Programme districts, the Programme collaborated with progressive farmers willing to trial the recommended wheat variety across two seasons. The farmers received inputs and technical support from the Programme on improved methods of wheat crop cultivation.

The participating farmers reported increased yields averaging 9 maunds (360 Kg / acre) compared to previously used wheat varieties. They also reported relatively better resistance against disease (rust virus) compared to other wheat varieties which was communicated to district agriculture authorities.

The Programme team also visited Gain International (Multan, Punjab) in February 2022, to understand how zinc fortified wheat varieties are being promoted / adopted in Punjab. They reported that a key success factor in Punjab was approval of seeds by the Provincial authorities, where two varieties (Zincol and Akbar-19) are now being cultivated widely. In Yr-V, the Programme will work to replicate and scale up the cultivation of Zinc fortified varieties and increase engagement with the GoS Agriculture extension department to promote these.

**A2.9: Pilot initiative to promote Moringa tree production, processing and consumption as a supplement for maternal and early child nutrition.**

In Yr-IV, audio-visual IEC material on Moringa setting out the benefits, uses, and cultivation techniques was disseminated among communities, through interactive sessions as part of the monthly VO / LSO meetings. The Programme continued to provide Moringa seeds to all functional FFSs to raise Moringa nurseries. The Programme M&E team, based on its field observations to date, established a 19% survival rate for Moringa saplings, and accordingly determined that that AEs have raised and successfully transplanted approximately 380,000 Moringa plants in the target areas. to date These figures will be reviewed further as part of the M&E surveys and assessments planned during Yr-V.

**A2.10: Capacitate small landholder farmers (up to 5 acres) in climate resilient crop production technologies including food safety through demonstration plots, training and provision of inputs**

Following sub-activities were undertaken:

**A2.10.1: Development of Crop Production Technology Material on Wheat and Rice**

The Programme developed, with the support of the AAP, NARC, and FAO video BCC toolkits on climate-smart improved methods of wheat and rice cultivation. Both toolkits highlight major causes of low crop production, ways to overcome these challenges, and recommended pre- and post-harvesting methods.

**A2.10.2: Demonstration plots in flood and drought to increase crop production and diversification, with introduction of drought/flood resilient varieties of crops**

During Yrs-I to III, 190 UC level demonstration plots (150 wheat and 40 rice) were established. Progressive farmers at these demonstration plots use recommended drought/salinity/water-logging resilient wheat and rice varieties and apply improved land preparation methods and techniques such as drill sowing.

Farmers from surrounding areas continue to be encouraged to visit, discuss and learn from the experiences of these progressive farmers, and in light of the reported benefits, adopt and replicate the techniques and methods being applied.

**A2.10.3: Orientation/extension services for small farmers on improved crop production and food safety practices**

44,165 small farmers have been provided training/orientation on improved crop production. The Programme's M&E team assessed the impact of adopting these techniques by the progressive farmers who reported increases in yield averaging 11% (from 32 to 36 maunds - 1,184 to 1,332 Kg). See section 2.10.3 below for further details.

In Yr-V, the Programme aims to further support small farmers for legume crop cultivation. The Programme will also trial digital advisory / extension services to 200 small farmers through Growtech, an agri-tech company.

**A.2.10.4: Small farmers implementing climate resilient crop production technologies with financial support from Programme**

22,947 small farmers (14% male and 86% female) have been provided with financial support under the Programme to date (7,890 in Yr-IV). The cash grants aim to assist small farmers in renting machines for drill sowing, purchasing the suggested seed varieties, and procuring the required fertilizer.

**A.2.10.5: Provision of goats to poorest HHs (0-12 PSC) with PLW women and children under 5 for food diversification.**

To date, the Programme has provided grants for buying goats to 14,460 PLWs (3,956 in Yr-IV).

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

The Programme trained 191 Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs) to provide livestock extension services (vaccination, treatment, drenching, and referrals) at nominal rates to improve livestock management practices at the community level. Out of the 191 CLEWs, 110 active CLEWs participated in a 10-day refresher training in all 10 districts. The Deputy Directors Livestock (DDL) led the trainings, including practical exercises, for CLEWs to improve their understanding of livestock extension services, seasonal diseases, vaccinations, animal nutrition, animal reproduction, and reproductive disorders. To maximise their outreach, the DDLs have engaged these CLEW to deliver their seasonal vaccines schedules across the target VOs in Yr-V. An estimated 1 million animals are expected to be vaccinated through this and set the basis for a longer term adoption of the CLEWs trained under PINS but also as a broader model.

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

In Yr-V, the Programme will give 550 high-performing CPEs (of 9,689 given inputs in Yrs-II and III) additional support to increase their stocks even further and outputs.

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

The training of master trainers; individual fish farmers; and establishing community fishponds (CFPs) were completed between Yrs-I and III.

**A2.13.1: Support LSOs for setting up one community fish farming pond, in areas that are agro climatically suitable for fish farming and have maximum poor HHs (0-23 PSC).**

To date, the Programme has completed 17 Community Fish Ponds (CFPs). These have proved to be technically difficult for LSOs and community fish farmers to manage with lower output (fewer / smaller fish) than expected at harvest, based on the volume of inputs such as fish seed / feed / supplements added to the CFPs. The Programme will undertake a detailed review and lessons learned exercise to analyse and document the underlying drivers of CFP performance and report these in the Yr-V interim report.

In response to the continued technical challenges of the large CFPs, the Programme will support 50 households with grants of up to 50,000 PKR to establish smaller (back yard) fishponds and report on their progress in the Yr-V interim report.

**A2.14: Pilot testing on promotion of paddy fish farming cultures in rice cultivation areas.**

Details of this pilot were reported in the Yr-III interim report including details of improved rice production (avg. 5 maunds / 200 Kgs) per acre in paddy-fish culture compared to monoculture plots and an average fish yield of 357 kg per acre. While noting the positives, it concludes that given the water scarcity in most programme districts, this practice may be organically replicated, but should not be formally advocated to be scaled up (cf. the pilot on Zinc Fortified wheat where a scale is recommended).

**A2.15: Development and implementation of VO and LSO level Disaster Risk Reduction plans to reduce the impact of floods and drought on community/promotion of resilient communities**

As part of the VAPs, all 1,938 VOs have made their DRR plans where each VOs identifies activities to reduce the impact of routine floods and drought (e.g., disaster-resilient crops) and (disaster-resilient CPIs and latrines). VOs have also strengthened linkages with the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) to ensure a collective and more proactive response to disasters.

**A2.16: Promote horticulture and non-timber forest products for HH food consumption and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change**

In Yr-III, the Programme signed an MoU with the Sindh Forest Department (SFD) 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 household level. Details of the fruit-tree plantation will be provided in the Yr-V interim report.

**A2.17: Organise in country learning visits of District and sub-District Government Officials and implementing RSPs staff**

10 GoS Agriculture Extension Department officials and RSP staff were taken for an exposure visit to NARC and Arid Agriculture University (AAU) in December 2021. The purpose of this visit was to enhance the capacity of PINS-3 staff and government officials in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and to bring together government officials, PINS teams, and agriculture experts in one place to exchange knowledge, discuss challenges and devise a way forward for Good Agricultural Practices.

On day one, three learning sessions were held; i) on tunnel farming and production of high-value off-season crop, ii) pest attacks and their control and iii) improving soil health. On day two, the participants saw catfish and tilapia farming and olive production among other innovative agriculture / livestock / fisheries practices under trial at the NARC.



## 2.2.8 Communication and Visibility Activities

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

### 1. Support to EUD contractor for communication to develop a global communication and visibility plan for PINS programme provided

The communications and visibility strategy was revised in consultation with PINS ER-1 and ER-2, and approved in September 2020.

### 2. Case studies and short visual success stories documented

The programme produced 18 (written and visual) case studies, beneficiary profiles, and success stories over the reporting year. These were disseminated using the RSPN / PINS social media accounts and newsletters, Facebook, Twitter and the PINS ER3 dedicated web page.

### 3. Bi-annual PINS Newsletter developed and the key events on RSPs' OUTREACH highlighted in RSPN's publication

The bi-annual PINS newsletter was converted to shorter monthly bulletins by PINS ER-1 during Yr-III. PINS ER3 contributes to this each month with relevant updates and which is also published on the RSPN webpage. Key Programme updates are also featured in RSPN's quarterly Outreach Newsletter.

### 5. Print Media campaign for PINS

#### 5.1 Media Persons field visit (10 persons twice in a year and publication in vernacular newspaper) conducted and articles published

Journalists are invited to key events (celebration days, input distributions etc.) at the local level (by implementing RSP partners). Their publications (in Sindhi, English and Urdu languages) are retained for the record. No formal field visits were organised for journalist groups in Yr-IV. These will resume in Yr-V.

#### 5.2 National Level Media Campaign Print (publication of article)

This will be organised during Yr-V.

### 6. Sharing of learning and successes at National and International Forums

The Programme did not participate in any national or international level forums this year.

### 7. Sharing success stories, photos, etc., on social media

Regular updates regarding Programme activities including implementation updates from the field, media coverage, and participation in stakeholder events are shared, through Facebook, Twitter and the PINS ER3 dedicated web page.

## 2.2.9 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

The Programme implemented following Monitoring and Evaluation activities in the reporting year:

### 1. Operationalisation of M&E Framework and Reporting on KPIs for the PINS ER-3

The M&E framework was revised to integrate the revised log frame and to update figures where required. The framework is operational, and the concerned staff is reporting against the agreed KPIs accordingly. Through this framework, the Programme Monitoring Report (PMR), the Programme Monitoring Action Plan (PMAP) and the Risk Register are generated and updated regularly to track the quality and completion status of the activities.

### 2. Quarterly review and half yearly planning meeting with RSPs.

The M&E also organised five quarterly performance review meeting workshops to track progress and address any challenges and issues faced by the implementing partners and to pave a way forward. These meetings served as a platform for the planning and execution of the targets for each quarter. M&E

observations and findings were also shared with the relevant parties so that on the ground execution of the programme could be further streamlined.

Furthermore, throughout the Programme year, the M&E function produced analysis across various thematic areas to help provide the Programme team a holistic view of the strengths and weaknesses of various points in the Programme. The reports included an assessment of the capacity of the Programme Affiliates (CRPs and AEs), an analysis of the ODF certifications provided by the RSPs, an analysis of the beneficiary data available on the MIS etc. The findings/highlights of these reports were also shared in these meetings.

In addition to this, activities for the proposed No Cost Extension (NCE) were planned and discussed in these workshops – the Detailed Implementation Plans (DIPs) for these activities were created with the help of the M&E team. These meetings were attended by the senior level management of these RSPs as well as RSPN alongside the core M&E function. The attendance of all relevant stakeholders was meant to produce ownership over the execution of Programme activities.

#### **4. Development and operationalisation of the integrated PINS ER-3 MIS to track the progress against KPIs and Programme Activities**

The Management Information System (MIS) is operational and is utilised by the Programme for tracking and reporting. New modules were introduced to the MIS keeping in mind the NCE period activities that are to be executed. Parallel to this, the field MIS staff was also oriented accordingly on these new integrations. The improved system is tracking all the Programme's KPIs in real-time, and progress reports of KPIs can be generated/downloaded by all the relevant Programme staff.

In Yr-IV, the MIS was made available to the Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) so that their team could also remain updated with the PINS ER3 progress in real time. The MIS data provided to the AAP supplemented their already existing pool of data and created a more holistic picture making it easier to track progress across all districts.

#### **5. Undertake Monthly Monitoring Visits to Programme Districts**

The Programme conducted regular monthly monitoring visits throughout the year to monitor Programme interventions in the field. The observations were regularly shared with the Programme staff through notes for the record, post visit debriefings and virtual coordination meetings.

The priorities for these visits were set based on a mutual discussion between the PMU and the PIU through monthly Monitoring Meetings held virtually via Zoom. In light of these discussions, the M&E function finalised and then executed their field work plans. During these visits, the M&E team was accompanied by field monitoring officers in order to further capacitate them so that they can better carry out their duties. Different checklists and tools were developed by the M&E function of PINS ER3 in order to keep track of both new and old interventions. During the reporting year, key actions were taken based on the recommendations by the M&E team. For example, the deliverables for the AE's were revised keeping in accordance of on the field findings, payments for different activities were advised upon by the M&E function etc.

#### **6. Internal Assessments to Track immediate and intermediate outcomes of PINS ER-3**

Two rounds of internal assessments have already been conducted with their findings being shared across the Programme with all relevant stakeholders. These assessments helped the Programme staff to identify and address gaps and challenges and pave a way forward pertaining to different sets of interventions. The findings of these assessments were shared across the board with different stakeholders such as the AAP, ACF and the RSPs etc. In Year 4, based on the feedback from the first two rounds of the internal assessments, the methodology was revised.

Given the quantitative nature of the internal assessments, an addition to this round was a series of Focus Group Discussions aimed to gather and assess qualitative data to extrapolate the findings of the first two round of internal assessments and present a more holistic picture. The tools for this round

were finalized and revised in close consultation with the Programme Team. It is expected this round of survey's will be completed by April 2022 with findings made available by June 2022.

## 2.3 ACTION PLAN

The following is the work plan for Y-V:

Description	Half-year 5						Half-year 5						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>ER-1: ER1 (SO1): Improved community-level climate resilient WASH infrastructure in target areas and ER 2 (SO1): Enhanced knowledge and awareness of positive practices in the community around WASH;</b>													
<b>1.2: Prepare Village Action Plans and support implementation for access to safe drinking water and achieve Open Defecation Free status in target areas.</b>													RSPs
<b>1.5: Community level awareness session on WASH and nutritious food</b>													RSPs
<b>1.5.1: CO level Awareness session on WASH and nutritious food</b>													RSPs
<b>1.5.2: Quarterly households visits by CRPs to promote positive practices on food and track progress in term of WASH</b>													RSPs
<b>1.8: Provide financial support to poorest households for procurement of material for construction of Latrine</b>													RSPs
<b>1.9.3: ODF sustainability certification through District ODF Certification committees</b>													RSPs

Description	Half-year 5						Half-year 5						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.9.4: ODF sustainability celebration by VOs/LSOs													RSPs
1.9.5: Construction of waste-water management / sanitation schemes in selected VOs in consultation / coordination with the GoS PHED and LG Departments													
1.12: Chlorination of communal water sources to address biological contamination through LSOs													RSPs
1.14: Develop Alternate Water Sources / Construct Community Water Filtration Plants in areas of higher arsenic concentration through engagement of LSOs and technical assistance of PHED.													RSPs
1.15: Rain Water Harvesting at Household and Community level to use for drinking water, kitchen gardening and livestock													RSPs
1.18: Clean Village Campaign:													RSPs
1.19: Monthly meetings of WASH CRPs:													RSPs
1.20: Coordination and quarterly meetings with national WASH partners to seek their technical assistance													RSPN
1.21: Consultation meetings /Visits of National WASH partners to target districts of													RSPN

Description	Half-year 5						Half-year 5						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
PINS for technical Guidance for WASH component													
<b>ER3 (SO2): Improved access to agricultural / farming inputs in target programme areas and ER 4 (SO2): Enhanced knowledge and awareness of resilient crop production technologies and nutritious crops;</b>													
<b>2.1: VO level preparation to improve availability of nutritious crops at all times</b>													RSPs
2.2.4: Exposure visit of key PINS-3 staff, to organic agriculture systems / models													
2.2.5: Exposure visit and lessons learned workshops with Arid Zone Research Institute (AZRI), PARC / NARC, Umerkot, Sindh													
2.2.6: Exposure Visit of Programme Agriculture Officers and Govt. officials on improved crop methods adopting climate smart agriculture													
<b>2.4: Orientation of poorest households (0-23 Poverty Scorecard category) on kitchen gardening</b>													RSPs
<b>2.5: Promote and facilitate the implementation of kitchen garden demonstration at household level</b>													RSPs

Description	Half-year 5						Half-year 5						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2.5.1: Introducing Drip Irrigation technology at selected FFS and HH KGs													RSPs
2.7: Monthly meetings of VOs level Agricultural Entrepreneurs													RSPs
2.8: Undertake female agriculture entrepreneurship activities through Female Farmer Schools to promote markets to improve access to balanced and affordable foods.													RSPs
2.9: Pilot initiatives to introduce bio-fortified seeds, i.e. wheat, potatoes and rice, through demonstration plots and field level trial basis													
2.9.1: Advocacy Seminar with key stakeholders on "Findings of Pilot initiative - Bio-Fortification under PINS-3"													
2.10: Promote Moringa tree production and other nutritious plants, their processing and consumption as a supplement for maternal and early child nutrition													RSPs
2.11: Capacitate small landholder farmers (up to 5 acres) in climate resilient crop production technologies including food safety through demonstration plots, training/extension services and provision of inputs													RSPs

Description	Half-year 5						Half-year 5						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2.11.2: Demonstration plots in flood and drought to increase crop production and diversification, with introduction of bio saline/ drought resilient / flood resilient varieties of crops.													RSPs
2.11.3: Orientation / extension services for small farmers on improved crop production and food safety practices													RSPs
2.11.5: Trial Digital Agriculture Advisory / Extension Services with Progressive Farmers													
2.12.4: Capacity building on improved crop methods adopting climate smart agriculture													RSPs
2.13.2: Provision of livestock extension services through Community & Government Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs)													RSPs
2.14.2: Regular technical and social support for community poultry entrepreneurs													RSPs
2.15.3: Support LSOs for setting up one community fish farming pond, in areas that are agro climatically suitable for fish farming and have maximum poor households (0-23 PSC)													RSPs
2.11.6: Provision and promotion of leguminous crop inputs for fodder cultivation on													

Description	Half-year 5						Half-year 5						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
saline / semi-saline soils (Berseem / Jantar)													
2.11.7: Promotion of legume (Mung Bean) cultivation													
<b>2.17: Develop and implementation of VO and LSO level Disaster Risk Reduction plans to reduce the impact of floods and drought on community/ promotion of resilient communities.</b>													RSPs
<b>2.18: Promote horticulture and non-timber forest products for household food consumption and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change.</b>													RSPs
<b>Communication and Visibility Activities</b>													
<b>Implement the RSPN's part of the overall global communication and visibility plan.</b>													RSPN
<b>Documentation of case studies and short visual success stories.</b>													RSPN
<b>Bi-annual PINS Newsletter and highlight key events in RSPN's publication on RSPs OUTREACH.</b>													RSPN
<b>Print Media campaign for PINS.</b>													RSPN
<b>Sharing of learning and successes at National and International Forums.</b>													RSPN



Description	Half-year 5						Half-year 5						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Sharing success stories, photos, etc., on social media.													RSPN
Monitoring and Evaluation Activities													
Training of RSPN and RSP M&E staff on monitoring of the programme activities.													RSPN
Undertake surveys at baseline, mid-term and end line.													RSPN
Undertake monthly monitoring visits to project districts.													RSPN
Quarterly review and half-yearly planning meeting with partner ACF/RSPs.													RSPN
Submission of KPI tracking and periodic progress reports (narrative and financial)													RSPN

### 3 BENEFICIARIES/AFFILIATED ENTITIES AND OTHER COOPERATION

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

The main affiliated entities of the Programme include the three partner RSPs - National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO). Action against Hunger (ACF) is a technical partner for AFSL activities. Under the grant agreement, the Programme's relationship is of mutual support and coordination with the partners mentioned above.

The implementing RSPs were engaged throughout the reporting year, as the Programme maintains active coordination for ensuring that the Programme activities run smoothly on the field. In the reporting year, for enhancing the capacity of the Programme's field teams, the Programme conducted refresher sessions for its WASH Officers, Agriculture Officers, and CNOs. As compared to Yr-II, the Programme team conducted more field visits to facilitate any challenges, ensure close supervision through Programme's M&E team, and review the overall progress.

The teams were oriented on water quality testing through PCRWR, operationalising MIS, and other relatively new Programme activities like Moringa plantation in the communities. All these training sessions helped the affiliates get acquainted with the procedures and processes.

Besides, the Programme regularly organises review and planning meetings with partners and uses these meetings as a platform through which issues can be addressed that are faced by each partner.

Moreover, through Programme's internal assessments, the affiliates/field teams are oriented to use the findings to plan and prioritise their activities. This strategy has prepared them to address programmatic challenges more systematically.

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

Programme maintains an amicable working relationship with the Government Departments to enhance the implementation efficacy of nutrition-sensitive interventions. The Programme works in close collaboration with the Government of Sindh's AAP and Planning and Development Department, as it consolidates all the programmes working on improving nutritional outcomes in Sindh. PINS ER-3 works in 50 percent of the rural UCs of Programme's target Districts, while the remaining UCs are covered by AAP. Considering that, the Programme maintained close coordination with the AAP to share the learnings. The Programme's M&E team shared its findings from the first internal assessment with the AAP, which supported AAP's future M&E framework and its research directions.

Moreover, as mentioned in the second interim report, each target district has its own District Coordination Committees on Nutrition (DCCN) formed by the Government of Sindh. These meetings paused during peak COVID-19 months in 2020 (April to September), as the focus was shifted towards the COVID-19 response. However, they resumed from November 2020, and continued maintaining an oversight and coordination role. In Yr-IV, the Programme staff ensured its participation at the DCCN and also shared its 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 Yr-II with the Government of Sindh's Livestock Department continues to be used to strengthen linkages between CLEWs and the respective District Livestock Department for procuring vaccinations. An MoU has also been signed with Sindh Forestry Department (SFD) for the provision of 500,000 fruit tree saplings to LSOs across 10 Districts. It is hoped that this will be converted into an ongoing relationship and practice beyond the lifetime of the Programme through further MoUs between the SFD and the implementing partner RSPs.

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

- The Government of Sindh, Department of Agriculture, initiated the Sindh Irrigated Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project (SIAPEP) under the Sindh Agriculture Engineering and OFWM Department with the assistance of the World Bank. In Yr-III, 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 (see Section 2.5).
- The Programme has 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 are to be established in cooperation with local communities for producing planting stock of Moringa and fruit trees. GPP/TBTP's objectives of establishing and supporting community-driven plant nurseries align closely with the objectives of the Programme.

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

The Programme maintains monthly coordination with Conseil Sante PINS ER-1, and Action Against Hunger (ACF), which leads PINS ER-2. These meetings are used as a way to consolidate the learnings from each component and decide on collaborative strategies in planning the way forward.

Apart from that, the Programme heavily relies on the EU-funded SUCCESS and Government of Sindh (GOS) funded People's Poverty Reduction Programme (PPRP), as it is implemented using their outreach. The Programme implements all of its interventions using the community organisation structure of LSOs, VOs, and COs. Therefore, the functionality of these institutions plays an integral part in reaching the desired outcomes.

In addition, the Programme works closely with FAO, UNICEF, NARC and PCRWR to seek their technical assistance for implementation of this action. The Programme sustains an on-going coordination with these organisations/projects for ensuring that there is no duplication of efforts, and learnings are shared across the board.

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

The Programme 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. As reported in the second interim report, 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 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 fishermen.

Similarly, based on the MoU signed with NARC in the initial year of the Programme, they provided technical support in developing the Rice BCC Toolkit. Lastly, for the water testing validation, the Programme is coordinating with the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR), on water testing of communal drinking water sources.

The Programme has continued extending its support in identifying Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) children from its respective VOs and referring them to Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OPT) and Nutrition Stabilisation Centres (NSC) through PINS ER-2. Similarly, any SAM cases from the VOs 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 information about the family planning services and their impact in ensuring that childbirth does not compromise the health of the MWRAs.

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

As reported in the last interim report, SUCCESS is another EU-funded Programme in which one component is with RSPN, while the main implementation in eight Sindh districts lies with NRSP, TRDP, and SRSO, under separate agreements. The Programme grounds itself in the prior funding given through SUCCESS. There are no other EU-funded projects developed for similar target communities (PLWs/MWRAs/Children U5).

## 4 VISIBILITY

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

The Programme ensures visibility for the EU’s contribution to the GoS AAP in all print and visual materials funded by the Programme. With regards to social media posts, particularly Twitter and Facebook (e.g. from events and input distributions), the EU’s contribution is clearly visible and highlighted both on on-site materials, and through the posts being tagged to the EU’s Pakistan account in all posts to link them to the EU’s official account. Multiple hashtags (#EU and #EUinPakistan #PINSinSindh) are used and shared through partners’ social media posts.

Visibility items (caps, card folder, notebook, pen, and tote-bag) have been developed and disseminated in events as well as field staff to enhance visibility. Similarly, programme interventions like FFS have adhere to EU’s visibility guidelines. IEC and visibility material on various aspects of the programme has also been developed and disseminated both online and in print.

All events include a range of visibility items from banners to standees, highlighting the EU’s contribution to the GoS AAP. RSPN’s regional office in Karachi as well as offices of implementing partners (including those in the field) have permanent visibility including acrylic boards, standees and posters.

Name of Contact Person for this Action

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Signature:



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Second version of the Report sent: 7<sup>th</sup> October 2021

**Annex-1: Means of Verifications (MoVs):**

Key MoVs provided in the YRs-I to III interim reports. Further specific MoVs related to activities and Progress in Yr-IV available on request.

**Annex-2: List of KPIs**

#	Component/ Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement Yr-I to Yr-IV
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-IV	
1	PINS launch ceremony conducted	1	1	-	-	-	1
2	Programme staff hired and oriented	173	173	-	-	-	173
3	Sub-agreement with NRSP, TRDP, SRSO & ACF signed	4	4	-	-	-	4
4	Food System Mapping exercise conducted and report produced	1	1	-	-	-	1
5	PINS Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) developed and printed	500	500	-	-	-	500
6	Consultative meetings on PIM with partner RSPs & other stakeholders conducted	2	2	-	-	-	2
7	Consultation meetings on PINS SBCC Toolkit conducted	1	1	-	-	-	1
8	PINS SBCC Toolkit developed and printed	4,200	4,075	-	-	-	4,075
9	Number of the programme staff on maximization of nutritional impact on AFSL & WASH and use of PIM	40	48	-	-	-	48
10	Number of the RSPs' district level staff on maximization of nutritional impact on AFSL & WASH and PIM	60	72	-	-	-	72
11	Number of SUCCESS/PPRP & PINS district level staff oriented to create synergies	30	72	-	-	-	72
12	Number of Programme Staff members trained on implementation of WASH activities	90	85	-	-	-	85
13	Number of LSO members trained on their roles and responsibilities for WASH and AFSL activities	1,930	1,162	788	9	-	1,959
14	Number of CRPs selected and trained on implementation of WASH activities	3,876	1,171	2,853	192	285	4,501
14.1	Refresher Training of CRPs on key WASH concepts and implementing WASH under PINS ER3	3,876	-	-	-	1,965	1,965
15	Number of monthly meetings of WASH CRPs	6,053	-	294	1,453	1,941	3,688
16	Number of VAPs developed and updated by the VOs	1,938	561	1,377	-	-	1,938
16.1	Union Council Action Plan and Charter of Demand	193	-	-	-	49	49
17	Number of VOs where CLTS triggering is conducted	1,938	443	1,495	-	-	1,938
18	Number of demonstration latrines constructed	1,938	443	940	466	-	1,849
19	Number of COs covered through SBCC awareness sessions	14,787	677	10,326	12,665	10,200	NA
20	Number of HHs visited quarterly by CRPs	389,034	4,656	70,191	96,708	280,636	NA

#	Component/ Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement Yr-I to Yr-IV
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-IV	
21	Number of Masons and Plumbers selected and trained	1,930	886	1,042	-	-	1,928
21.1	Mason	965	443	522	-	-	965
21.2	Plumbers	965	443	520	-	-	963
22	Number of HHs provided with financial support for construction of latrine	20,295	-	-	-	13,788	13,788
23	Number of WASH entrepreneurs identified and trained	965	965	-	-	-	965
24	Number of WASH supply chains developed at UC level	193	-	193	-	-	193
25	Number of the district ODF Certification Committees formed and notified	10	-	10	-	-	10
26	Number of District ODF Certification Committees members trained	200	-	228	-	-	228
27	Cash Reward for Clean Village Campaign through VO	1,938	-	-	-	989	989
28	Number of villages certified as ODF by district ODF Committee	1,938	-	402	494	880	1,776
29	Number of villages certified as sustainability ODF by district ODF committees	1,938	-	-	25	588	613
30	Number of villages where ODF sustainability celebrations are conducted by VOs/LSOs	1,938	-	-	-	90	90
31	Number of RSPs programme and PHED staff trained on chemical and biological water testing	120	17	120	-	-	137
32	Number of LSOs members oriented on Water Quality Monitoring	1,930	269	1,627	22	-	1,918
33	Number of biological tests of water resources conducted	6,082	625	1,892	1,273	1,326	5,116
34	Number of chemical tests of water resources conducted	8,590	625	1,892	1,986	2,091	6,594
35	Number of times water resources chlorinated	2,663	-	495	1,279	225	1,999
36	Number of water supply schemes implemented/hand pumps installed	193	-	55	125	13	193
37	Number of schemes linking community with nearby secure water source constructed	217	-	-	-	-	-
	Number of water supply schemes to transport Water from other secure Water sources established		-	-	77	101	178
	Number of Community Water Filtration Plants constructed		-	-	-	-	-
38	Number of UCs where pilot testing of Arsenic removal solutions through Iron Oxide Filter Systems; or Coagulation- Filtration (CF) is conducted	1	-	-	-	-	-
39	Number of rain harvesting ponds/tanks constructed/rehabilitated	166	-	8	28	78	114



#	Component/ Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement Yr-I to Yr-IV
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-IV	
40	Number of LSOs where the pilot of chlorine production and promotion conducted	5	-	5	-	-	5
41	Number of UCs participated in celebration of selected international days	965	579	249	228	304	NA
42	Number of quarterly meetings of working group on WASH conducted	14	4	5	1	-	10
43	Consultation meetings with technical experts of NARC at PINS targeted Area	15	-	-	-	-	-
44	Number of masters trainers trained on KG and Improved Crop Production Technology	40	58	-	-	-	58
45	Number of VO level Agricultural Entrepreneurs selected and trained	3,876	1,189	2,854	170	252	4,465
45.1	AEs Refresher/Orientation	2,564	-	-	-	1,579	1,579
46	Number of Monthly meetings of Agricultural Entrepreneurs	1,938	-	294	1,416	1,996	3,706
47	Number of VOs where FFS is established	1,938	560	1,378	-	-	1,938
48	Number of HHs(0-23 PSC) oriented on KG	111,712	-	102,534	128,763	-	231,297
49	Number of HHs(0-23 PSC) provided with vegetable seeds for KG at HH level	55,856	-	103,441	122,967	-	226,408
50	Number of poorest households(0-23 PSC) implementing KG at HH level	55,856	633	90,310	124,378	38,508	N/A
51	Number of HHs (0-23 PSC) Oriented on Processing and Preservation of Food	209,164	-	-	37,983	-	37,983
52	Number of female agriculture entrepreneurs identified, oriented, engaged in entrepreneurship to improve access to balanced and affordable foods	221	-	-	-	92	92
53	Number of the progressive farmers for pilot initiative (bio-fortified seeds) selected and engaged	240	10	10	-	220	240
54	Number of VOs promoting production and consumption of Moringa	1,938	-	-	1,938	1,928	NA
55	Number of UC level demo plots established by progressive farmers	233	70	102	18	43	233
56	Number UC level demo plots where farmer's exposure visits are conducted	55	-	-	45	10	55
57	Number of small farmers oriented on improved crop production	40,000	13,487	14,325	6,408	-	34,220
57.1	Orientation session for farmers on Wheat/Rice using Digital Tool Kit	7,000	-	-	-	9,945	9,945
58	Number of small farmers provided with financial support	23,131	4,413	5,665	5,026	7,890	22,994
59	Number of small farmers implementing climate	23,131	3,909	5,665	5,532	7,890	22,994

#	Component/ Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement Yr-I to Yr-IV
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-IV	
	resilient crop production technologies						
60	Number of women provided with funds for purchasing of goats	15,442	1,565	3,118	1,828	7,949	14,460
61	Number of CLEWS selected and trained	191	96	95	-	-	191
61.1	Orientation / Refresher for CLEWs (Number of Events)	171	-	-	10	-	-
62	Number of CLEWs provided with KITS	193	-	189	-	-	
63	Number of UCs provided with livestock extension services through CLEWs	193	19	181	146	122	NA
64	Number of community poultry entrepreneurs identified and oriented	9,690	2,791	6,962	-	-	9,753
65	Number of Community Poultry Entrepreneurs provided with financial support for poultry demo cage construction	1,938	347	712	548	309	1,916
66	Number of poultry demo cages established	1,938	347	591	644	221	1,803
67	Number of community poultry entrepreneurs provided with poultry inputs	9,689	2,577	7,112	-	-	9,689
68	Number of Master Trainers trained on community fish farming	40	42	-	-	-	42
69	Number of fish farmers identified and trained	400	-	400	-	-	400
70	Refresher Training of Trainers on community fish farming, fish reservation and market access (4 days, 50 Participants)	50	-	42	-	-	42
71	Number of community level fishponds constructed	19	-	7	6	6	19
72	Number of community activists trained on community level fish farming	190	-	112	-	80	192
73	Number of paddy-fish farms established	20	-	20	-	-	20
74	Number of LSOs engaged in Tree Plantation campaigns	193	75	183	194	97	193
<b>Communication and Visibility</b>							
75	Support EUD contractor for communication to develop a global communication and visibility plan for PINS programme	1	1	-	-	-	1
76	Implement the RSPN's part of the overall global communication and visibility plan	1	-	-	-	-	1
77	Documentation of case studies and short visual success stories	36	-	23	21	18	62
78	PINS Newsletter developed and the key events highlighted in RSPN's publication on RSPN's OUTREACH.	20	6	10	14	12	42
79	Key journalists oriented in 1-day orientation at district level	100	104	-	-	-	104

#	Component/ Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-IV	Yr-I to Yr-IV
80	Media Persons field visit conducted and articles published	7	2	2	-	5	9
81	Articles in national and international media published	3	-	1	1	8	10
82	Participated in Pakistan Conference on Sanitation (PAKOSAN) and South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN)	3	1	1	-	-	2
83	Lessons learned and successes shared on LANSAs portal and participated in its conferences	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>							
84	M&E Framework and KPIs for the PINS ER-3 developed	1	-	1	-	-	1
85	MIS developed and operationalized	1	1	-	-	-	1
86	RSPN and RSPs' key staff trained on monitoring of the programme activities	20	-	20	-	-	20
87	Baseline, midterm and end-line surveys planned and conducted	3	-	1	-	1	2
88	Monthly monitoring visits conducted	43	4	12	12	12	40
89	Quarterly review and half-yearly planning meeting with partner ACF/RSPs conducted	13	-	5	1	5	11
90	KPI tracking and period progress reports developed and submitted	8	-	1	3	2	6
91	Final Dissemination Workshop conducted	1	-	-	-	-	-

### Annex-3: PINS ER-3 Log frame: LOG FRAME MATRIX OF THE NUTRITION SENSITIVE COMPONENT OF THE PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION IN SINDH (PINS-ER3)

To note: efforts to include gender disaggregated data for the identified indicators were deployed by the team and incorporated in the log frame where possible.

Results chain	Indicators <sup>4</sup>	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2022)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
OO: To sustainably improve the nutritional status of children under five (U5) and of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) in Sindh in line with the second target indicator of the SDG Goal NO2;  <b>Overall objective: Impact<sup>5</sup></b>	1) Prevalence of stunting of children aged below five years in Sindh ** & ***;	1) 50% Sindh (2014) 63% in rural Sindh (DHS Sindh 2013);	1) To be assessed at the PINS evaluation phase (2021);	1) 45% ***;	1) SUN Secretariat & DoH reports;	Not applicable;
	2) Proportion of children under 5-years of age with severe acute malnutrition (wasting)***;	2) 18% in rural Sindh (2014);	2) To be assessed at the PINS evaluation phase (2021);	2) 13%;	2) DoH reports;	
	3) Proportion of pregnant women who are anaemic (Hb<12g/dL);	3) 60% in rural Sindh (2014);	3) To be assessed at the PINS evaluation phase (2021);	3) 50%;	3) NNS;	
	4) Incidence of diarrhoea in U-5 children in programme target areas <sup>6</sup>	4) 28% diarrhoea prevalence in Sindh (MICS-Sindh 2014)	4) 18.3%;	4) 18% diarrhoea prevalence;	4.1a) MICS Sindh reports; 4.1b) Midline survey;	

<sup>4</sup> Indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '\*', indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '\*\*' and indicators aligned with the GoS DoH Nutrition Support Programme for Sindh with '\*\*\*', indicators aligned with GoS AAP '\*\*\*\*', indicator aligned PINS overall log frame '\*\*\*\*\*', Indicators aligned with SDG '\*\*\*\*\*' Indicators without \* are additional indicators.

<sup>5</sup> Section 4, 5 and 10 of the EU's PCM guidelines 2004 describes about overall objective that will not be achieved by the project alone rather it will only provide a contribution, but will require the contributions of other programmes and projects as well.

<sup>6</sup> For the time being this indicator is fine later on indicator related to other diseases caused due to drinking of arsenic and other chemical contaminated water can be included.

Results chain	Indicators <sup>4</sup>	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2022)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Specific objective(s): SO1: To contribute to efforts of Government of Sindh (GoS) in reducing water borne diseases;	1.1) % of target population using safely managed drinking water sources *****;	and 31.9% in target districts 1.1) 90.5% [MICS-Sindh 2014] and 69.2% in target areas;	1.1) 75.3%;	1.1) 50% over baseline;	1.1.a) MICS Sindh reports; 1.1.b) Baseline, midline, end line project surveys;	Supportive GoPak and GoS policy framework for implementing climate resilient nutrition sensitive interventions;
	1.2) % of programme-targeted population who use an appropriate water treatment method ****;	1.2) 1.7% in target areas;	1.2) 8.8%;	1.2) 50% over baseline;	1.2.a) Baseline, midline, end line project surveys;	Other nutrition related projects remain committed to focus on key messages for improved social and behaviour change;
	1.3) % of mothers/care-givers in targeted villages who practice hand washing before feeding children;	1.3) 2.1%;	1.3) 2%;	1.3) 50% over baseline;	1.3) Baseline, midline, end line project surveys;	No major natural disaster occurs in targeted districts during the programme life;
	1.4) % of program-target households in target villages with a specific place for hand washing with water and soap *****;	1.4) 6.9%;	1.4) 17.9%;	1.4) 50% over baseline;	1.4) Baseline, midline, end line project surveys;	
	1.5) % of programme target population using an improved sanitation facility**;	1.5) 16.2%;	1.5) 15.1%;	1.5) 50% over baseline;	1.5) Baseline, midline, end line project surveys;	
	1.6) % of target villages certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF);	1.6) 0%;	1.6) 91.6% (1776 VOs);	1.6) 100% (1,938 VOs);	1.6) Village ODF certificates;	
	1.7) Number of VOs implemented at least three type of climate resilient measures for mitigating floods and drought impacts at local level;	1.7) 285 VOs taken at least 3 types of measures in Thatta/Sujawal	1.7) In progress; (to be assessed in the last quarter of 4 <sup>th</sup>	1.7) At least 3 type of measures taken by 1,938 VOs in	1.7) PINS monitoring data;	

Results chain	Indicators <sup>4</sup>	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2022)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
SO2: To contribute to efforts of Government of Sindh (GoS) to improve availability and diversity of nutritious crops/food;		under USAID's Funded Tahafuz project;	Year	programme areas;		
	2.1) Percentage of expenditure dedicated to a minimum of four food <sup>7</sup> groups (outside staples) by target households *****;	2.1) 31%;	2.1) 27%;	2.1) 20% increase over baseline;	2.1) Baseline, end line project surveys;	Supportive GoPak and GoS policy framework for implementing climate resilient nutrition sensitive interventions;
	2.2) Percentage of women, 15-49 years, from targeted population, who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups (Minimum Dietary Diversity – W <sup>8</sup> ); *****;	2.2) 19.6%;	2.2) 34.2%;	2.2) 40%;	2.2) Baseline, end line project surveys;	Other nutrition related projects remain committed to focus on key messages for improved social and behaviour change;
	2.3) Percentage of children (age 6-23 months) that consume a minimum acceptable diet <sup>9</sup> *****;	2.3) 15.3%;	2.3) 17.4%;	2.3) 30%;	2.3) Baseline, end line project surveys;	Food prices remains stable during programme life;
	2.4) No of Villages with at least one community-managed demonstration site for poultry, livestock or aquaculture*****&*****;	2.6) 0;	2.6) 1,803;	2.6) 1,938 VO's;	2.6) PINS monitoring data;	
	2.5) Number of target households (0-23 on PSC) who have established kitchen garden in programme villages *****;	2.5) 0;	2.59) 215,321	2.5) 55, 856	2.5) PINS monitoring data;	
	2.6) % of small farmers (disaggregated data by gender) implementing new techniques of sustainable agriculture adapted to climate change *****;	2.8) 0%;	2.8) 58% (23,131);	2.8) 100% (40,000 small farmers);	2.8) PINS monitoring data;	

<sup>7</sup> The four food groups outside staple include pulses, dairy, meat and vegetables

<sup>8</sup> MDD-W is defined as: Women 15-49 years of age that have consumed at least five out of often defined food groups the previous day or night

<sup>9</sup> Minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk).

Results chain	Indicators <sup>4</sup>	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2022)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions	
ER1 (SO1): Improved community-level climate resilient WASH infrastructure in target areas;  Expected result (ERs): Outputs	1.1.1.1) Number of drinking water supply schemes (hand-pumps, rainwater harvesting pond, etc.) installed/rehabilitated;	1.1.1) 0;	1.1.1.1) 485;	1.1.1.1) 576;	1.1.1.1) PINS monitoring data;	No major natural disaster occurs;  GoS remains committed in implementing 50% areas of target districts and extend support to PINS for provision of drainage systems in targeted villages under the Saf-Suthro Sindh Programme;	
	1.1.1.2) Number of households benefitting from the drinking water supply schemes;	1.1.2) 0;	1.1.1.2) 24750;	1.1.1.2) 36,941;	1.1.1.2) PINS monitoring data;		
	1.1.1.3) No. of communal water sources tested for water quality;	1.1.3) 0;	1.1.1.3) 6594;	1.1.1.3) 8590;	1.1.1.3) Water testing reports;		
	1.1.1.4) No. of biological-contaminated communal water sources treated with chlorine;	1.1.4) 0;	1.1.1.4) 1,193;	1.1.1.4) 1,162;	1.1.1.4) PINS monitoring data;		
	1.1.1.5) No. of households benefitted from the water sources treated with chlorine;	1.1.5) 0;	1.1.1.5) 15,257;	1.1.1.5) 17,430;	1.1.1.5) PINS monitoring data;		
	1.1.1.6) Number of innovative approaches on water designed;	1.1.6) 0;	1.1.1.6) 1;	1.1.1.6) 2;	1.1.1.6) Pilot assessment reports;		
	1.1.1.7) Number of innovative approaches on water- tested in programme districts;	1.1.7) 0;	1.1.1.7) 1;	1.1.1.7) 2;	1.1.1.7) Pilot assessment reports;		
	1.1.1.8) Number of low-cost disaster resilient latrines constructed;	1.1.8) 0;	1.1.1.8) 13,788;	1.1.1.8) 20,295;	1.1.1.8) PINS monitoring data;		
	1.2.1) Number of mothers/caregivers in targeted villages with an increased understanding of importance of hygiene practices including washing hands at critical time & the use of soap;	1.2.1) 0;	1.2.1) 389,034;	1.2.1) 389,034;	1.2.1) CRPs progress reports;		
	1.2.2) Number of mothers/care-givers in targeted villages participated in	1.2.2) 0;	1.2.2) 389,034;	1.2.2) 389,034;	1.2.2) CRPs progress		
	ER 2 (SO1): Enhanced knowledge and awareness of positive practices in the community around WASH;						Communities remain willing to adopt positive BCC messages;
							Continuous support from the GoS at provincial and local levels;

Results chain	Indicators <sup>4</sup>	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2022)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
ER3 (SO2): Improved access to agricultural/farming inputs in target programme areas;	awareness sessions on positive practices on water treatment, latrine use and hand washing;				reports;	
	1.2.3) Number of staff from concerned local authorities with acquired skills involved in implementation of WASH intervention in programme target districts;	1.2.3) 0;	1.2.3) 243 15 PHED Staff on WQ testing 228 ODF committee members]	1.2.3) 320 [120 staff from PHED local authorities 200 ODF committee members]	1.2.3) Training records;	
	1.2.4) Number of CRPs with acquired skills involved in implementation of WASH intervention in programme target areas;	1.2.4) 0;	1.2.4) 4,501 (50% women);	1.2.4) 3,876 (50% women);	1.2.4) Training records;	
	1.2.5) Number of masons trained on construction of low-cost latrines;	1.2.5) 0;	1.2.5) 965;	1.2.5) 965;	1.2.5) Training records;	
	1.2.6) Number of plumbers trained on installation of hand-pumps;	1.2.6) 0;	1.2.6) 963;	1.2.6) 963;	1.2.6) Training records;	
	1.2.7) Number of community WASH entrepreneurs trained;	1.2.7) 0;	1.2.7) 965;	1.2.7) 965;	1.2.7) Training records;	
	2.3.1) Number of small landholder farmers (up to 5 acres) receiving cash grants for production inputs;	2.3.1) 0;	2.3.1) 22,994;	2.3.1); 23,131	2.3.1) LSOs sub-granting documents;	GoS implements its Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries projects (A4N) under AAP as per agreed framework to cover 50% areas in
	2.3.2) Number of poor households provided with vegetable seeds for demonstration of kitchen gardening;	2.3.2) 0;	2.3.2) 226,408;	2.3.2) 55,856;	2.3.2) PINS monitoring data;	target districts and also complement PINS Programme implementation efforts;
	2.3.3) Number of Community Fishponds constructed for availability of fish to poor households (2 in each target districts)	2.3.3) 0;	2.3.3) 19;	2.3.3) 19;	2.3.3) LSOs sub-granting documents;	
	2.3.4) Number of poorest households with PLW women and children under 5	2.3.4) 0;	2.3.4) 14,460;	2.3.4) 15,442;	2.3.4) LSO sub-granting	



Results chain	Indicators <sup>4</sup>	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2022)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
ER 4 (SO2): Enhanced knowledge and awareness of resilient crop production technologies and nutritious crops;	receiving a grant for purchase of livestock for food diversification;				documents;	No major natural disaster occurs;
	2.4.1) Number of villages with at least one integrated farmer field school;	2.4.1) 0;	2.4.1) 1,938;	2.4.1) 1,938;	2.4.1) Agri. Entrepreneur progress reports;	Communities remain willing to adapt new agriculture technologies to cope with climatic changes;
	2.4.2) Number of target households (0-23 on PSC) who have received training/orientation on kitchen gardening and homestead gardening;	2.4.2) 0;	2.4.2) 231,297;	2.4.2) 111,712;	2.4.2) Agri. Entrepreneur progress reports;	
	2.4.3) Number of pilot initiatives introducing improved techniques designed (i- bio-fortified seeds, ii- moringa tree plantation, processing and consumption, iii) promotion of paddy fish farming culture in rice cultivated area);	2.4.3) 0;	2.4.3) 3;	2.4.3) 3;	2.4.3) Pilot assessment report;	
	2.4.4) Number of innovative approaches on agriculture and food security tested in targeted districts;	2.4.4) 0;	2.4.4) 2;	2.4.4) 3;	2.4.4) Pilot assessment report;	
	2.4.5) Number of small landholder farmers (up to 5 acres) who attended awareness sessions on climate resilient crop production technologies;	2.4.5) 0;	2.4.5) 34,220;	2.4.5) 40,000;	2.4.5) Training records;	
2.4.6) Number of staff from concerned local authorities <sup>10</sup> with acquired skills involved in implementation of nutrition sensitive agriculture initiatives in program target districts;	2.4.6) 0;	2.4.6) 20 staff members from GoS-Agriculture and Fisheries department trained	2.4.6) 40 staff from concerned local authorities;	2.4.6) Training records;		

<sup>10</sup> Staff from GoS-PHED and Local Government, Agriculture Department and Livestock department

Results chain	Indicators <sup>4</sup>	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2022)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	2.4.7) Number of community agriculture entrepreneurs with acquired skills involved in implementation of nutrition sensitive agriculture initiatives in program target districts;	2.4.7) 0;	2.4.7) 4, 465;	2.4.7) 3,876 VO level agriculture entrepreneurs (50% women);	2.4.7) Training records;	

**Note on defining “RURAL” for the overall action:**

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

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

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

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