PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION IN SINDH (PINS)
In support of the Accelerated Action Plan, Government of Sindh

World Toilet Day 2019
Consolidated Report

PINS is funded by the European Union
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Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information was deemed to be correct as of Sept 2019. Nevertheless, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) cannot accept responsibility of the consequences of its use for other purposes or in other contexts.

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Background

19 November was officially designated as World Toilet Day by the UN General Assembly in 2013. This day aims to highlight the global sanitation crisis along with engaging UN member States and stakeholders to implement policies that encourage behavioural changes towards sanitation and open defecation, which are harmful to public health. This day also supports in the successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6: Clean Water & Sanitation by 2030.

However, there are still many steps to be taken before it can be achieved. Open defecation, which is the practice of relieving oneself out in the fields, bushes or open bodies of water rather than in a toilet, is still widely practiced in Pakistan. This leads to detrimental effects on the human health, with the spread of water borne diseases and vector borne diseases\(^1\). Faecal contamination and poor hygiene practices are the leading causes of child mortality, morbidity and stunting.

Countries where open defecation is most widely practiced are the same countries with the highest numbers of under-five child deaths, high levels of under-nutrition and poverty, and large wealth disparities. This is why raising awareness through World Toilet Day is a crucial part of eliminating open defecation and moving towards a world “leaving no one behind”.

Objectives

The primary objectives of the World Toilet Day this year:

Countries where open defecation is most widely practiced are the same countries with the highest numbers of under-five child deaths, high levels of under-nutrition and poverty, and large wealth disparities. This is why raising awareness through World Toilet Day is a crucial part of eliminating open defecation and moving towards a world where there is “sanitation for all”.

\(^\)\(^1\)
**Event Summary:**
The WTD was celebrated by 110 LSOs of NRSP & TRDP in their Programme districts. The LSO members came together in joint events in both RSPs’ Programme districts. The participants detail is given in table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RSP</th>
<th>LSOs</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NRSP</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1420</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRSO</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>110</strong></td>
<td><strong>1587</strong></td>
<td><strong>440</strong></td>
<td><strong>565</strong></td>
<td><strong>2592</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

In line with the Plan’s focus, the European Union, under the EU Commission Action Plan on Nutrition (2014), is supporting the Sindh Government through the comprehensive Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS). PINS is being implemented across 10 districts in Sindh - Shikarpur, Thatta, Kambar Shahdadkot, Larkana, Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, Sajawal, Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan.

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

RSPN is leading the PINS Expected Results (ER) 3 component with four partners: Action Against Hunger, National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP). This component focuses on nutrition-sensitive interventions to improve dietary diversity and reduce water-borne diseases through disaster-resilient WASH infrastructures and sustainable food production systems.