



EUROPEAN UNION



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

In support of the Accelerated Action Plan, Government of Sindh

Third Interim Narrative Report

(1st March 2020 to 28th February 2021)

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CONSEIL SANTÉ



Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh – RSPN Component

Second Interim Narrative Report

(1st March 2020 – 28th February 2021)

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 ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION ACTIVITIES

This document outlines the progress made by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) during the period between 1 March 2020 and February 28, 2021 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	Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay, Chief Operating 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, 2020- 28 February 2021
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 ¹ (if different) (including numbers of women and men):	Target Groups: 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) Final Beneficiaries: 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

¹ “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. ASSESMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION ACTIVITIES

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.

The World Health Organisation declared COVID-19 as a pandemic on 11 March 2020, following which Pakistan went into lockdown in early April with restrictions on movement and gatherings. Programme activities continued in modified form, to ensure the safety of both staff and target communities. The EU approved procurement of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) for Programme staff and Community Resource Persons (CRPs), enabling the Programme to continue and achieve the progress set out below despite the pandemic.

All target Programme VOs (1,938) made 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.

The ODF plan accelerated as the Programme VOs, with the support of CRPs, consolidated the impact of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggering (completed in Yr-II).

CRPs used 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.

The CRPs conducted monthly SBCC sessions in all 14,787 Programme Community Organisations (COs) and at an average of 96,708 HHs each month across the year. This sustained engagement contributed to an increase in the latrine construction on a self-help basis.

In Yr-III, 50,523 new latrines were constructed by HHs previously without latrines, which is twice the number of latrines constructed in Yr-I and II combined. To date, 99,348 (from a target of 213,431 HHs without latrines) have constructed latrines. Out of 389,034 Households (HHs) in 1,938 Programme VOs, 273,105 - 70% (up from 175,603 HHs - 45%) now have HH latrines while 115,929 - 30% (down from 213,431 HHs - 55%) still do not and therefore either share latrines or continue to defecate in the open. A series of internal assessments undertaken by the Programme Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) teams, indicated that within the HHs now with latrines, 79% of these are clean and well-maintained.

Due to an increase in efforts by the HHs in constructing latrines, 1,348 villages are now declared ODF by Programme VOs and validated by field teams, out of which 896 have been certified by the District ODF Certification Committees. The remaining 452 Programme VOs are awaiting visits by District ODF Certification Committees for certification. In all ODF Programme VOs, there are plans to encourage a transition towards improved structures of latrines and establishing social norms around ODF that support its sustainability.

ODF is incomplete without ensuring improved hygiene practices. The hand-washing practices in the target communities are improving due to the SBCC work. Handwashing also intensified because of the general messaging during peak COVID-19. The Programme supplemented this messaging by providing soaps to 70,000 HHs (7,000 HHs/district). M&E assessment indicated that only 2% of HHs continue to not wash their hands at critical times (after defecating, before meals, etc.). The assessment also highlighted that 40% mothers/caregivers now wash their hands before feeding children (up significantly from 2% as recorded in the baseline).

There has been significant progress for water-related interventions, as 125 water supply schemes in areas of extreme need were built in Yr-III (180 schemes to date). These schemes comprise 577 new and 429 rehabilitated hand pumps (1,006 in total) and benefit approximately 14,998 targeted HHs for their improved access to safe drinking water sources. In 143 UCs where chemical contamination was found during testing in

Yr-I and II, the Programme identified feasible locations for alternative water sources in 111 UCs. 77 of these were completed in Yr-III benefitting around 9,485 HHs for the availability of safe drinking water, while the remaining 34 schemes are under various stages of development and will be completed in the first quarter of Yr-IV.

From the 625 sources identified as biologically contaminated in Yr-I and II, 202 sources no longer tested positive as the source of contamination was addressed by the relevant Programme VOs with support of the Programme. The remaining sources will continue to be chlorinated biannually in Yr-IV while the Programme LSOs/VOs work to address the sources of contamination in these sources. An increase in the number of ODF villages and improved access to safe drinking water will contribute to a decrease in the incidence of disease especially diarrhoea that will further contribute to the reduction of malnutrition and stunting.

Through implementation of Agriculture and Food Security related interventions, Programme contributed to improving the availability and diversity of food in target communities. During Yr-I and II, all 1,938 Programme VOs established their respective Farmer Field Schools (FFS), which remained functional in Yr-III. At these FFSs, AEs demonstrated community-level kitchen gardening, amongst other activities. Through an internal assessment, it was revealed that 79% of FFSs grow a variety of vegetables for more than 6 months each year. 48% of the FFSs sell these vegetables exclusively at their respective local village at nominal rates, while 47% sell them at both the local village and market. This year, 128,763 HHs received orientation at FFS for kitchen gardening, and 122,967 HHs have been provided seeds to demonstrate kitchen gardens.

In Yr-III, IEC material on Moringa and its benefits as a source of nutritional supplements for women and children were developed and disseminated among communities. Parallel to the awareness-raising of Moringa, in Yr-III, all 1,938 Programme VOs through their FFS and AEs promoted its plantation. During the reporting year, AEs raised and successfully transplanted over 155,000 Moringa plants to 55,465 HHs.

By the end of Yr-III, 231,297 HHs (102,534 in Yr-II and 128,763 in Yr-III) have incorporated the learnings from the FFS sessions by growing seasonal vegetables at their kitchen gardens. HHs implementing kitchen garden reported on average a vegetable yield of 16 Kg in the *Khareef* season and 13 Kg in the *Rabi* season from their KGs. This is expected to increase as HHs gain practical experience and improve their cultivation techniques through the support of Programme affiliates in the FFS.

Under the Programme, small farmers were provided training/orientation to adopt improved methods of crop cultivation. 34,220 small farmers with holdings of between 1-5 acres are now enrolled at FFS (27,812 in Yr-I and II and 6,408 in Yr-III). The impact of adopting these techniques by the progressive farmers in their demonstration plots was assessed by the Programme's Monitoring and Evaluation team, to whom the participating farmers reported increases in yield averaging 11% (from 32 to 36 maunds - 1,184 to 1,332 Kg).

This reported increase in yield 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. Internal M&E assessments captured the views of farmers on whether they will continue to apply the improved cultivation techniques. 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.

A similar pattern was seen in paddy-fish farming pilots (cultivation of rice with aquaculture). The yield of rice improved marginally by an average of 1 maund (40 Kg) per acre, but this was supplemented by the fish yield of 357 kg per acre which while increasing HH income also contributed to its dietary diversity and reduced the use of artificial fertilisers and chemical pesticides. 16 farmers replicated the practice in the surrounding areas, leading to increased fish availability as these farmers consumed the fish produce and sold the surplus in surrounding villages and markets. Further replication and a scale-up of this are being planned for Yr-IV.

In Yr-IV the Programme will continue to work with Wheat and Rice small farmers to improve their cultivation techniques, through the use of 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. Up to Yr-III, 6,511 (4,683 in Yr-I and II and 1,828 in Yr-III) poor HHs were provided grants for procuring female goats to increase milk provision at the HH level for PLW and children U5. The Programme's internal assessments revealed that the overall goats have increased by 5% even after accounting for an 18% mortality rate. The assessment also revealed an increase in the consumption of milk for children U5 (39%) and PLWs (41%). Paired with the provision of goats, the Programme supported the communities in accessing livestock extension services through its 191 trained Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs). These have reported vaccinating 475,041 livestock animals through community visits and events such as livestock fairs/camps.

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). The internal assessment 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.

From the 10 (one per district) Community Fish Ponds (CFPs) established in Yr-II, a total yield of 2,145 KGs was consumed by 2,095 HHs. This yield is expected to increase as the communities managing these CFPs increase their expertise in the operational management of these CFPs. A further 9 CFPs will be operationalised in the first quarter of Yr-IV incorporating the lessons learnt by the Programme teams and communities through the first phase CFPs.

All 1,938 communities progressed in their Disaster-Risk Reduction (DRR) plans by adopting the suggested practices in WASH and AFS interventions, which was showcased in the 2020 floods, where the Programme interventions mainly remained unaffected.

With regards to communication and visibility (C&V), the Programme initiated a PINS ER-3 Newsletter, *Notes from the Field*, for sharing all the updates with the stakeholders. The Programme continues to share updates on activities and events through PINS and RSPN's Facebook accounts, and through the PINS' dedicated web page.

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

2.2 OUTCOMES, EXPECTED RESULTS, AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES

Revisions to the Log Frame (LFM) were approved by the EU on 28 July 2020. There has been no change in the Overall Objective (OO). For the Specific Objective (SO), the outcome statements have been broken down into two constituent statements, SO1 and SO2. Similarly, Expected Results 1 and 2, have also been broken down into two constituent output statements, SO1 (ER1&2) and SO2 (ER3&4). The placement of the indicators has been updated to reflect the updated SO1 (ER1&2) and SO2 (ER3&4). The revised LFM values have been updated as per the baseline report ([MoV1](#)) and attached as Annex 3 of this report.

2.2.1. Progress against Outcome Indicators of Specific Objective-1

Following are the outcome indicators of the Programme:

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;

At the proposal development stage, the Sindh MICS 2014 data was used as the baseline for this indicator. This value was 90.05% for Sindh overall (urban and rural). The Programme's baseline survey conducted in target rural areas showed that 71% of HHs had access to safe drinking water sources. The Programme mid-line survey (mid-line) reported this to have increased to 75.3% (confirming the Programme's internal assessments which showed 76% beneficiaries using safe water source for drinking).

To improve access to safe drinking water sources, communities were provided material and technical support to test 1,938 communal water sources (one source per Programme VO). 625 of the tested water sources were identified as biologically contaminated. Steps were taken to remove the source of contamination and chlorinate these sources. At follow up testing, 202 of these no longer indicated biological contamination and work continues to address the issues in the remainder.

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

According to the baseline survey report, only 1.7% of HHs in target rural areas treat water as compared to the 12.8% recorded for Sindh overall (Urban and Rural) in MICS 2014. The mid-line survey conducted in target rural areas reported it being increased to 8.8% of the Programme target population.

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

The baseline surveys conducted in target rural areas reported that only 2.1% of mothers/caregivers in rural areas practice hand washing before feeding their children, and the midline reported no significant change. Internal assessments by the Programme M&E team highlighted a higher number among the randomly selected sample from the target population with 40% mothers/caregiver reporting that they practice hand washing before feeding their children.

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

Sindh's MICS 2014 recorded this value as 41% in Sindh overall (urban and rural). The baseline survey conducted in target rural areas showed that only 6.9% HHs have a specific place for hand washing with water and soap. The mid-line survey in the target areas reported this to have increased to 17.9% HHs.

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

The baseline survey reported that 16.2% of HHs in target rural areas have access to an improved sanitation facility as compared to 72.8% reported in Sindh overall in the MICS 2014. The mid-line survey reports a lower percentage of such HHs at 15.1%. This is being reviewed as M&E internal assessments

and evidence of latrine construction at HH level (and increased ODF certification) indicate a higher percentage (73% HHs) as now having access to sanitation facility. See Section 1.4.1 below for details of latrine construction figures during the reporting year.

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

At baseline, none of the target villages were ODF. 896 (46%) out of 1,938 VOs have been certified in Yr-III. A further 452 Programme VOs were declared ODF are awaiting formal certification by the District Committees.

Indicator 7: Number of VOs implemented at least three type of climate resilient measures for mitigating floods and drought impacts at local level;

Up to Yr-III, all 1,938 VOs have implemented some climate resilient measures in the form of establishing farmer field schools, constructing disaster-risk resilient latrines and community physical infrastructures, and introducing drought-resilient improved cropping methods.

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

Expected Results 1 (ER-1, SO1): Improved community-level climate resilient WASH infrastructure in target areas;

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

180 water supply schemes in areas of extreme need were built to date. These schemes comprise 577 new and 429 rehabilitated hand pumps (1,006 in total). 77 Alternative Water Supply schemes were completed in response to sources identified with chemical contamination.

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

Approximately 14,998 HHs are benefiting by accessing safe drinking water from the 1,006 hand pumps installed/rehabilitated by the Programme. The alternate water schemes are providing safe drinking water to approximately 9,485 HHs. A further 1,235 HHs are benefiting from 36 Rain Water Harvesting Ponds constructed under the Programme (see sections A1.13-A1.15 below).

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

One communal source was tested in each of the Programme's 1,938 Programme VOs for both chemical and biological contaminants (see Section 1.1.3).

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

1,938 sources tested (1 per target VO) in Yr-I. 648 of these were found to be unsafe due to biological contamination. All 648 contaminated sources were chlorinated, and where appropriate, the sources / causes of contamination were brought to communities' attention to address them. After six months these sources were retested and 23 were found no longer to be contaminated. The remaining 625 sources were chlorinated in Yr-II, and then retested in Yr-III. To date, 202 sources (of the 648 initially identified as biologically contaminated) were found to be free from biological contamination on re-testing, due to remedial measures taken to address the sources of contamination. The remaining 446 which continue to be contaminated will be tested and chlorinated as needed. In Yr-III, during COVID-19, alongside the hygiene / handwashing related drive in the target VOs, and to highlight the practice an additional 423 sources were chlorinated.

Indicator ER1.1.5: Number of households benefited from the water sources treated with chlorine;

Approximately 15,084 HHs benefited for access to safe drinking water due to chlorination of contaminated sources.

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

The Programme designed one WASH related pilot related to small-scale community level chlorine production for treatment of HH drinking water.

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

One WASH related pilot on small-scale community level chlorine production for treatment of HH drinking water is being implemented in four union councils (UCs).

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

By the end of Yr-III, 1,849 demonstration latrines have been built and 97,502 latrines have been constructed on a self-help basis by target HHs.

Expected Result 2 (ER-2, 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;

Per the baseline survey, only 2.1% of mothers/caregivers in rural areas practice hand washing before feeding their children. The mid-line survey indicated no significant change in this indicator. Under the SBCC component of the Programme, over the last three years, communities especially mothers were provided information on the safe disposal of child excreta and handwashing with soap before feeding children (particularly infants).

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;

CRPs conducted 188,494 SBCC sessions in all 14,787 Programme COs, through which they have spread awareness about hygiene practices (including but not limited to hand washing with soap at critical times)

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

The Programme has trained 122 staff member and 243 officials from Local Government and Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) on water quality testing.

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

A total of 4,216 CRPs (2,125 male, 2,091 female) were trained up to Yr-III (including replacements) for implementing WASH intervention.

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

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;

In Yr-I and II, 963 (from 192²LSOs) plumbers were trained in DRR and low-cost construction of latrines and installation of hand pumps.

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

² 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 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 and 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 ER-1 and ER-2 (SO1): During the reporting period, the following activities were undertaken to achieve ER-1 and 2:

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

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-III, the following staff was replaced with the new recruits given on-job training: 11 Community Nutrition Officers (CNOs), 10 Field Engineers (FEs), and 3 WASH Officers (WOs).

Two-day refresher training sessions for all Programme field teams (80 participants) were held to enhance their capacity to support the CRPs and AEs (details of AEs are in the AFS section below) in achieving their deliverables. The need/content of these refresher sessions was determined by cumulative observations from the capacity building and M&E teams which identified areas for improvement in the delivery and documentation of the work of the CRPs/AEs. This included appropriate use of Quality Assurance tools (QATs) to assess the quality of SBCC sessions delivered by CRPs/AEs ([MoV2](#)) and documentation of their community and HH level activities in their respective work logs/registers.

In the coming year, the Programme will move into its sustainability phase, for which the various Programme officers will be trained on embedding behaviours that sustain positive nutritional outcomes in their work with Programme LSOs and VOs, as well as the with the Programme Affiliates. This will be delivered through structured refresher sessions tailored for their respective roles.

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 have taken the role and responsibility of being the key community focal points that provide direction to the Programme interventions as well as exercise oversight and accountability. Yr-III saw many LSOs mature into this role with monthly oversight and planning meetings for Programme Affiliates (CRPs, AEs, CLEWs) as well as creating linkages with government bodies for advocacy through participation in forums such as the DCCN.

The monthly LSO meetings (1,696 held in Yr-III), in addition to performing oversight functions for Affiliates, are also used by the Programme teams to build the capacity of LSOs further. In Yr-IV, (2,304 meetings planned across 192 LSOs), these monthly meetings will continue, and the Programme will also conduct further formal refresher training sessions with each LSO and VO and their cohort of Affiliates to consolidate their progress and to ensure the sustainability of the Programme interventions.

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

In Yr-I and II, 4,024 CRPs (1,938 male and female pairs for each VO) were trained. Details of their selection, training, roles, and responsibilities, and activities are set out in the Yr-I and II interim reports ([MoV3](#), [MoV4](#)). As notified earlier, the Programme has set out the honoraria for both male and female CRPs to be the same.

CRPs are required to attend and present their progress each month at both the VO and LSO meetings. These meetings are also used by the Programme Teams to support and build CRP capacity.

During Yr-III, 288 CRPs (152 male and 136 female) were replaced to improve the quality of the SBCC work at the HH and community levels. The new CRPs were provided with on-job training and a formal orientation on their role and responsibilities. This included support Programme VOs in preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP), CLTS triggering, conducting SBCC sessions at the platform of COs meetings, household visits to reinforce messages on WASH, and nutrition and update HHs data on WASH, HH data collection, usage/update.

To supplement the sustainability phase in Yr-IV, 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 this activity are provided in the Yr-I and Yr-II interim reports for VAP development in each of the 1,938 Programme VOs. 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 total number of HHs in the catchment areas of 1,938 Programme VOs is 389,034. Progress towards the WASH-related elements of the VAP is reflected in 896 Programme VOs certified as ODF (see Section 1.9.2); 293 CPIs schemes completed (excluding community fishponds - see Section 1.13, 1.14, and 1.15), and through the second internal assessment it was found out that 76% of the sample HHs performed hand washing at critical times (after defecating, before feeding, etc.).

In Yr-IV, the Programme will focus on achieving ODF status for all remaining Programme VOs (1,042) and on the sustainability of the ODF status for those already certified. This will be done by consolidating their respective progress and achieving the remaining goals they identified in their VAPs.

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

Details of this activity are provided in the Yr-I and Yr-II interim report where the Programme (with the support of CRPs and VOs) conducted CLTS triggering in all 1,938 VOs completing this activity. During Yr-III, VOs built on the triggering activities and moved ahead in the WASH/Sanitation ladder through ongoing CO and HH level SBCC sessions given by CRPs (see Section 1.5.1).

Through its triggering activities and subsequent SBCC activities, the Programme has observed an improved pace of VOs achieving ODF status in Yr-III as well as in latrine construction on a self-help basis (see Section 1.4.1).

In Yr-IV, the Programme will make VO level triggering sessions an ongoing periodic practice, aimed at responding to gaps in expected behaviours around WASH (e.g., SO1 Indicator 3 and ER1.2.1 above related to hand washing practices). A key triggering goal for VOs currently certified as ODF will be to ensure that each HH constructs a latrine and those HHs with basic latrines construct improved more disaster-resilient ones (see Section 1.4).

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

In Yr-I, Programme Field Engineers, in consultation with communities and trained masons, produced designs for low-cost disaster-resilient latrines. These were to be built by volunteer HHs in each of the Programme's 1,938 VOs as a model which would then be replicated by other HHs in the community. To date, 1,849 demonstration latrines have been built in 1,849 VOs (1,383 in Yr-I and II and 466 in Yr-III).

In Yr-IV, the programme will continue, through the community and HH level SBCC sessions, to encourage all target HHs to build or transition to the designs specified in these disaster-resilient latrines.

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

According to the baseline conducted, 55% (213,431) HHs did not have latrines at the start of the Programme. Due to the CLTS triggering and ongoing community and HH level SBCC work by the CRPs,

97,502 HHs (excluding 1,849 demo latrines) without latrines have constructed latrines to date (46,979 between Yr-I and II and 50,523 in Yr-III). The construction of HH level latrines (46%) correlates closely with the progress in the number of VOs certified as ODF to date (46%).

An internal assessment conducted in Yr-III indicated that most (51%) HHs have constructed pit latrines with an average cost of 4,500 PKR. In Yr-IV, the Programme will therefore focus not only on HH level latrine construction but will continue its HHs and community level SBCC work to encourage the upgrading of latrines to the disaster-resilient model described in Section 1.4 above.

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. During Yr-III, 188,494 sessions were conducted (90,473 by male and 98,021 by female CRPs). See Section 1.2 and 2.1 for understanding the impact of these sessions. In Yr-III, on an average, 12,665 COs were covered every month.

The Programme is continuously seeking to adapt and improve the quality and effectiveness of the SBCC sessions through ongoing capacity building and refresher training sessions for CRPs (see Section 1.3.1). In Yr-IV the focus of the CO awareness sessions (planned 177,444 with males, and 177,444 with females) will be sustainability through reinforcing and embedding the positive hygiene and diversified dietary practices being adopted by the target communities.

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. The Yr-I and II interim reports set out the purposes and methods adopted in these visits (e.g., using the SBCC toolkit to disseminate information about WASH, consumption of nutritious and diversified foods, motivate HHs to construct and use latrines, handwashing with soap, and collecting and tracking HH information on water treatment practices, etc.). In Yr-III, CRPs continued their HH visits and conducted on an average 96,708 HHs visits.

In the COVID-19 lockdown period, between April-August 2020, the CRPs continued their HH level SBCC sessions and visits by incorporating social distancing, wearing masks, and following other SoPs for ensuring the safety of their community.

In Yr-IV, the Programme will review the progress of the SBCC work by letting the communities take ownership in establishing their social norms around hygiene and defecation practices by VOs. The CRP HH quarterly visits (7,752 planned) in the upcoming year will not only be aligned with the messaging covered in the community CO awareness sessions, but also with the social norms.

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) were selected from the community and trained in DRR and low-cost construction of latrines and installation of hand pumps. These community resources are utilised in the construction of HH level latrine and water supply schemes.

As mentioned in Section 1.4.1, pit latrines are the most common type of latrines currently being constructed by the communities, since these are cost-friendly and not labour-intensive. HHs, therefore, prefer constructing these on their own as they do not require additional labour.

With time, communities have begun adopting the improved models of low-cost latrines, the utilisation of the community masons and plumbers has increased over time. In Yr-IV, a further increase is expected, as communities move (from the basic) towards improved HH and community level WASH infrastructure.

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). To achieve this, the Programme selected and trained 965 community WASH entrepreneurs from 192 LSOs in Yr-I and II. WASH entrepreneurs were trained on sanitation marketing, supply chain systems, record keeping, and developing linkages with CRPs and CIs. At the district level, Programme teams took steps to foster linkages of these WASH entrepreneurs with wholesale dealers for them 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. It was observed that the HHs had access to the markets outside their villages, and therefore, had no challenges in procuring necessary supplies at competitive rates. However, in more remote villages where markets are at a distance, accessing WASH-related materials can be more onerous, becoming a barrier in latrine construction. This claim was supported by the second internal assessment, as it revealed that around 78% have access to the market for procuring WASH supplies, and 21% have the material available at their HH.

In Yr-IV, the focus of the Programme will be to support and reinforce the WASH supply chain structure only in remote villages.

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

The Programme has reserved funds for latrine construction for up to 20,295 target HHs. Each HH will be given a maximum of 10,600 PKR to construct a HH latrine based on an approved design by the Programme. These funds were not utilised in Yr-III to ensure that those HHs who are prepared to self-finance HH latrine construction are not dis-incentivised in doing so by the introduction of financial support to a limited number of selected HHs. To address this risk, guidelines for this activity were established in Yr-III ([MoV5](#)).

In Yr-IV, the Programme will reassess the appropriateness of these criteria and seek to support only those target HHs where financial constraints are the only barrier to the construction of HH level 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.

1.9.1: 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. Certification of Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages is the prime responsibility of the District level Government ODF Certification Committees. In Yr-III, the Programme observed several transfers, and due to COVID-19, the existing members of these Committees were only partially active, which reduced their engagement with the Programme (see Section 1.9.2 below for progress on ODF Certification).

In Yr-IV, a round of refresher trainings will be organised for new committee members to account for the transfers.

1.9.2: ODF Certification by ODF Certification Committees

The Yr-I and II interim reports provide detailed explanations of the ODF process. Till the end of the reporting period, out of 1,938 Programme VOs, 896 (402 in Yr-II and 494 in Yr-III) were certified as ODF ([MoV6](#)). The number of VOs declared ODF and awaiting formal certification stands at 452.

The formal Certification process by the District ODF Certification Committees has however been slow in the year due to COVID-19. The Programme has continued the ODF process ensured that the declaration is sustained until its certification. During that time, the Programme continued working on its ODF declarations. The certifications picked up pace post-September 2020. ODF certificates are available in District offices and a sample ODF certificate is given at [MoV7](#).

Moving forward into Yr-IV, the Programme will continue to work adaptively with the District Authorities in light of challenges to formal ODF certification resulting from COVID-19.

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 Yr-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-III the Programme and PHED field engineers and LSO personnel utilised 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 not only supported this testing process but also validated the results. As suggested in Section 1.1.2, refresher training sessions are planned for LSOs in Yr-IV to further train and build the capacity of LSOs on maintaining and ensuring the continued safety of community water sources.

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

The Yrs-I and II interim reports set out the steps taken by the Programme LSOs and VOs to identify, map and test communal water sources in the Programme Districts. One communal source was tested in each of the Programme's 1,938 VOs for both chemical and biological contaminants. This process was supported and supervised by Programme teams along with the PCRWR who also independently validated the test results.

The Programme has to date also tested 1,938 sources for chemical contamination. From these, 500 sources were found to have unsafe levels of nitrates and other dissolved chemicals. These were painted red, and LSOs/VOs were alerted to their risks and to declare these unfit for drinking. See Section 1.13 for alternate water schemes in such instances.

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

In Yr-II the Programme identified 648 sources, which were biologically contaminated. These sources were chlorinated, and the relevant LSOs/VOs were mobilised and supported by the Programme WASH Officers and Field Engineers, to identify and rectify the potential sources of contamination at these sources. For sources with biological contaminants, after chlorination, the Programme conducts biannual tests to determine if the source continues to be contaminated and needs to be chlorinated again. 23 sources were found to be no longer contaminated at re-testing.

In Yr-III, 625 sources were tested, and a further 179 sources no longer tested positive for biological contaminants because the sources of the contaminants had been addressed (e.g., through improving drainage systems, removing nearby pits, etc.). The LSOs with the support of the Programme will continue to test the remaining 446 sources biannually and attempt to address the sources of contamination before the end of the Programme.

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

The Yr-I and II interim reports set out the process followed by LSOs/VOs in identifying extremely marginalised villages with no or limited access to safe drinking water (including the technical/supervisory role of the Programme teams and the steps taken to avoid duplication from other programmes and the PHED. 125 water supply schemes were completed in Yr-III (cumulative for Yr-I to III is 180 CPI schemes in 186 of the target 193 UCs). In the remaining 7 UCs, the relevant LSOs either identified no extremely marginalised VOs with needs or no feasible sites were found. To date, 1,006

hand pumps (a water scheme consists between 4-5 hand pumps) have been constructed/rehabilitated. These schemes are now providing access to safe drinking water to 14,998 HHs ([MoV8](#)).

In Yr-IV, the Programme teams will provide the necessary technical support and oversight of the LSO Operation and Management Committees tasked to ensure the continued functionality (and safety) of these schemes.

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.

500 sources were identified as chemically contaminated (e.g., unsafe levels of arsenic and/or nitrates) in 143 Programme UCs during the testing performed in Yr-I and II. All of these were marked red, declared not fit for drinking with the support of the relevant LSOs/VOs.

In the Yr-III Programme, teams worked with the LSOs/VOs in these 143 UCs to identify potential alternative sources for communities. In 32 the communities had access to nearby safe alternatives and themselves indicated no need for alternative schemes to be developed. In the remaining 111 UCs, the Programme teams in consultation with LSOs/VOs identified potential alternative safe sources of water. 77 Alternative Water Sources (AWS) schemes were completed in Yr-III. This comprises of 70 lead hand pumps, 5 solar water supply, and 2 transportation AWS schemes have been constructed, and they provide access to safe drinking water to around 9,485 HHs.

In Yr-IV, the Programme will focus on increasing the number of AWS in the 143 UCs where chemical contamination was identified. Whilst avoiding duplication at the settlement/village level, therefore, there may be multiple AWS in one UC (the initial proposal anticipated one AWS per UC). The revised number of AWS is included in the Annex-2 - KPI table below.

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

In Yr-II it was reported that approval from the EU was sought and pending to allow for the construction of more than one rainwater harvesting pond in each VO (initially one was planned for each of the 1,938 VOs). 7 of the 10 Districts had reported no scope in the Programme areas for cost-effective capture and storage of rainwater. While in many VOs in 3 of the more arid Programme Districts (Jamshoro, Dadu, and Kambar Shahdadkot) there was more than one natural place that can be converted to capture and store rainwater.

On approval from the EU in June 2020, it was decided to begin construction to align with the monsoon season in Yr-IV. The same approval allowed to locate rainwater harvesting ponds only in Programme Districts where they are feasible and needed, with an increase in the cost of up to 400,000 PKR per scheme.

At present 83 feasible rainwater harvesting sites have been identified, out of which 36 rainwater harvesting ponds have been constructed, from which around 27 ponds have been operationalised at least once, which benefit 1,235 HHs. The remaining will be active in the coming monsoon. These sites were selected because they enabled a multipurpose use of the rainwater harvesting pond as they could be used for FFS, KG, livestock, and other water usages at the HH level.

Further such sites, which are not only feasible for rainwater capture and storage, but will also support the Programme interventions, are being investigated. The Programme is also working to identify sites where the storage capacity may be increased to make water available for more than the current 2-3 months to 4-6 months.

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. On the basis of water testing results, five UCs were selected from 4 districts (Jamshoro, Thatta, Sujawal and Kamber Shadadkot) 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 for the production of 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.

During the reporting period, an orientation was conducted with the relevant District staff to review the progress and results of the pilot and to build the capacity of the Chlorine CRPs and Chlorine Entrepreneurs (CEs). A total of 325 litre chlorine was produced, which was sold to 3,254 HHs. It generated a total income of 358,525 PKR.

Within the M&E workshop, a section was dedicated to review the pilot where the districts presented their overall progress and results and discussed the issues and challenges while implementing this pilot ([MoV9](#), [MoV10](#)). Based on this it was decided to conduct another round of this pilot in Yr-IV and shift it to UCs with a greater prevalence of biologically contaminated water sources. PCRWR will be engaged as the technical partner in the extension period of this pilot.

A 1.17: Celebration of Programme related international days, i.e. Global Handwashing Day, and World Food Day

During Yr-III, Global Handwashing Day (15th October) and World Food Day (16th October) were celebrated with the communities to raise awareness about the importance and linkages between handwashing, dietary diversity, and nutrition. 4 Programme Districts celebrated these global days jointly with over 4,700 hundred community members participating (Tando Allahyar, Shikarpur, Kambar Shadadkot, and Larkana). In the other 6 Programme Districts (Thatta, Sujawal, Tando Mohammad Khan, Matiari, Dadu, and Jamshoro) over 4,900 community members participated in the Global Handwashing Day, and over 3,300 participated in the World Food Day celebrations ([MoV11](#)).

In these celebrations, the school children emphasised washing hands through paintings, and other stakeholders gave speeches about how handwashing helps in reducing instances of diarrhoea. For World Food Day, the children reiterated the importance of diversified food through paintings and plays.

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

During the reporting period, one coordination meeting with WASH Sector partners was organised due to COVID-19 ([MoV12](#)). Held on 12th August 2020, it focused on the progress of WASH efforts in preventing the spread of COVID-19 in the communities. The Programme shared its efforts in spreading awareness through CRPs on not only SoPs but also regular messaging regarding safe water handling.

A1.19: WASH CRP monthly meetings

Monthly meetings of CRPs (held at the LSO premises) are a way for CRPs to report their progress to the LSO members, develop and update their checklists and plan for the upcoming monthly SBCC sessions. These meetings were a platform for CRPs to demonstrate their upcoming SBCC sessions to enhance their quality through feedback and practice. Each of the 192 Programme LSOs is expected to hold this monthly meeting (i.e., 2,304 meetings were expected). Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, only 1,453 meetings were held in the year. As the restrictions eased, the Programme teams followed up with LSOs and CRPs to regularise these monthly meetings with appropriate safety protocols. In Yr-IV, these meetings will be used to reinforce messaging around sustainability and to enhance the leadership role of the LSOs and VOs concerning the WASH interventions in their communities.

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. One CVC campaign per VO is financially supported by the Programme with specific guidelines for VOs ([MoV13](#)). Through these campaigns, the community gathers and cleans up the entire village either themselves or by hiring external help for collecting litter and disposing it to the designated garbage points.

This activity will begin in Yr-IV, to support and sustain the efforts of other WASH activities. The Programme plans to focus on the development of social norms where periodic CVCs are encouraged for each VO to ensure the sustainability of the ODF status of communities.

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

For continuation of Programme activities, while reducing the risk of infection during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) was provided to Project staff and Affiliates (CRPs and AEs). Each staff member received 2 soaps, 22 masks, 22 disposable plastic gloves, and one 250 ml bottle of sanitiser per month for 3 months. Affiliates received 15 surgical masks and 15 disposable plastic gloves to each CRP per month for 3 months. In addition, each CRP was given 2 soaps per month for their field activities. 361,182 Surgical Masks, 361,182 pairs of disposable plastic gloves, 561 bottles of sanitisers (250 ml each), and 46,512 soaps were procured and distributed.

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

During COVID-19, the Programme ensured the safety of the target communities by taking necessary precautionary measures. The CRPs conducted door to door visits for distributing 4 pieces of soap to 70,000 poor HHs (7,000 HHs/district) falling in the PSC Category of 0-23. During these visits, and other socially distance communal gathering, the CRPs educated the communities about the importance of handwashing in preventive COVID-19, along other information regarding their safety.

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 Programme baseline reported that 31% of total HH income is used for a minimum of four food groups (outside staples). The mid-line 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 mid-line survey team was high inflation which affected expenditure on the four (target) food groups as well as overall expenditure on food items by HHs (in both the treatment and control areas).

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 Programme used the information gathered from the Nutritional Profile exercise conducted in 2017 and reported this percentage to be around 27%. According to the Programme baseline survey, 19.6% of women aged 15-49 years receive the minimum dietary diversity. The mid-line survey showed an increase in this to 34.2%.

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

According to the baseline survey report 15.3% children consume a minimum acceptable diet. The mid-line survey reported this to be 17.4%.

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

The baseline survey reported that 3% of the villages had demonstration sites for poultry farming or livestock in their localities. The midline survey indicated this had increased to 11.8% villages with such sites.

The Programme is working to establish at least one such site at a HH in each of the target (1,938) VOs. By the end of Yr-III, HHs in 1,607 (83%) VOs were given small grants (PKR 4,000) to set up small poultry sheds (to a specified design). The remaining HHs are expected to receive these grants in Yr-IV. The end-line survey will confirm the proportion of VOs where such sites have been established sustainably.

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

The baseline survey reported 1.5% of HHs from the target areas cultivated a kitchen garden. The midline indicates 8.2% of HHs from the target areas are cultivating kitchen gardens.

By the end of Yr-III, a total of 231,297 HHs were given orientation at the FFS on kitchen gardening. 226,408 HHs were given inputs (seeds) and technical support for kitchen gardening (by the Programme AEs) of which 215,321 established kitchen gardens. The end-line survey will confirm the number / proportion of HHs which are considered to be sustainably undertaking kitchen gardening.

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

By the end of Yr-III, 86% (34,220) out of the target (40,000) small farmers were oriented on climate-smart wheat and rice production, through IEC Materials developed by the Programme. A sub-set of this target group, 15,104 small farmers (21% male and 79% females) were also financially supported to access relevant production inputs to implement these techniques (see output level indicator 2.3.1 below). The Programme will assess at the end-line what proportion of the targeted small farmers have sustainably adopted techniques of sustainable agriculture adapted to climate change.

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

Expected Result 3 (ER-3, SO2): Improved access to agricultural/farming inputs in target programme areas;

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

By the end of Yr-III, 15,104 small farmers (92% of the target 16,500) received cash grants to access inputs and implement climate-smart wheat and rice production (see Section 2.10.4).

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

By the end of Yr-III, 226,408 in 1,938 VOs were provided with vegetable seeds to implement kitchen gardening in summer (*Khareef*) and winter (*Rabi*) season to increase the availability of diverse vegetables at the HH level.

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

In the first phase of Community Fish Ponds, 13 CFPs were constructed and operationalised during Yr-III. The construction of a further 6 CFPs in underway and will be completed and operationalised in Yr-IV (see Section 2.14).

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;

By the end of Yr-III, 6,511 PLWs and women with children under 5 were given the grant for purchasing two female goats (see Section 2.10.5).

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;

All 1,938 FFSs (one per each VO) have been established in Yr-I and II, and in Yr-III these FFSs are being utilised by AEs to demonstrate community level kitchen gardening, and also for conducting monthly meetings to improve the implementation and increase knowledge on AFS interventions (see Section 2.3).

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

By the end of Yr-III, 231,297 HHs received orientation on kitchen gardening at the FFS.

Indicator ER 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);

In the last three years, the Programme has conducted three AFS pilots

- i. It facilitated the cultivation of Zinc Bio fortified wheat in 20 demonstration plots (see Section 2.8).
- ii. Moringa tree plantation campaigns were conducted in each VO (total 1,938), and 813,960 (420 per VO) number of Moringa saplings were planted in total in 1,938 VOs (see Section 2.9).
- iii. For the paddy fish farming, 20 demonstration models on integrated paddy fish farming were established in the 4 out of 10 Programme Districts (Thatta, Sujawal, Shikarpur and Dadu) have been promoted (see Section 2.15).

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

The Programme is engaged in two types of innovative approaches to increase the availability of diversified food and ensure the food security. These include the pilot to implement (Zinc) bio fortified wheat variety in all 10 Programme Districts (see Section 2.8), and paddy-fish farming pilots in 4 Programme Districts (see Section 2.15).

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

By the end of Yr-III, 34,220 (out of 40,000) 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;

In Yr-I of the Programme, 58 participants from the implementing RSPs (48), and the GoS Agriculture Department (10), were trained on implementing nutrition-sensitive activities. In Yr-II, refresher trainings were held for the (48) RSP staff initially trained to further enhance their understanding on the Programme activities (a further 2 RSP staff not initially trained also participated in the refresher training. In Yr-II trainings focused on the aquaculture component of the Programme were held with 32 RSP participants and 10 participants from the Fisheries Department. No trainings of GoS personnel were held during the reporting period.

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;

In the duration of the Programme, 4,213 AEs were trained (2,118 male, 2,095 female) who conducted 1,710 monthly meetings and managed the FFS as a male and female pair in their VO.

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 activity are provided in the Yr-I and Yr-II interim reports of VAP development in each of the 1,938 Programme VOs (see also section 1.2 above). The VAP sets out the goals, resources available, key steps, and milestones that each VO intends to 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 seasonal vegetables, cultivating local fruit plants, cereals, grains, and food crops like wheat and rice.

VO level Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) have a pivotal role in encouraging and disseminating the know-how for VOs to progress in their AFSPs (see Section 2.3 below for FFS). In Yr-IV, the Programme will continue to work with the VOs and AEs to review and consolidate their progress in the AFSP. This includes working with VOs to bolster the sustainability of the achievements to date and meet the remaining goals they identified in their VAPs.

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

As reported in the first and second interim report, 58 participants from the RSPs and the GoS Agriculture Department went through a Training of Trainers (ToT) on the technical, nutritional, and food security impact of the Programme AFS interventions. The utilisation of this ToT and onward capacity building of Programme Field teams is reflected in the AFS achievements of the Programme to date (see Section 2.3, 2.5, and 2.10).

In Yr-IV the Programme will undertake further refresher training sessions of all field teams engaged in the AFS component. This will include a mixture of classroom-based and on-field sessions which reflect the lessons learned during Yr-I to III. Enhancing and leveraging the linkages with Government Departments will continue to be a focus of the Programme, particularly where there are evident benefits for the Programme interventions and the beneficiary communities (see Section 3.d. for synergies).

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.

In the last three years of the Programme, 4,213 (4,043 in Yr-I and II and 170 in Yr-III) Agriculture Entrepreneurs (AEs) were trained. These AEs participated in a five-day training facilitated by master trainers of implementing RSPs and the District Government Agriculture Officers. As a result of these trainings, AEs gained knowledge and good practices about crop cultivation, kitchen gardening, Moringa nursery raising, livestock, and poultry management. They also learnt the use of the agricultural toolkit, how to organise orientation of poor HHs on Farmer Field School (FFS) and conduct HH visits to provide technical support to establish a kitchen garden at home.

During the reporting period, 313 (162 males and 153 females) Agriculture Entrepreneurs (AEs) were replaced to improve the quality of the outreach and the session delivery at the FFS. The field teams with the support of LSOs/VOs identified and selected new candidates who met the selection criteria. These replacements were provided on-job training, followed by a formal one-day orientation during the monthly meeting. It covered the use of the agricultural toolkit, organising orientation of poor HHs on FFS, and conducting HH visits for providing technical support to HHs for establishing kitchen gardens.

In Yr-IV, all AEs will go through a further round of training for orientation on their roles and responsibilities in the sustainability phase.

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.

Through the FFS, HHs increase their knowledge on dietary diversity and nutrition and are encouraged to adapt nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-smart practices like establishing KGs, compost making, seasonal vegetable growing, planting local fruit trees and, Moringa. FFSs also impart knowledge to HHs on animal husbandry and small farmers through sessions on improved methods of cultivating cereal crops like rice and wheat (see section 2.10.1 below). FFSs had been established in all 1,938 Programme VOs by Yr-II.

In addition to dissemination of knowledge, the FFS are growing and providing vegetables within the communities increasing the local availability of diverse vegetables. An internal assessment of FFS during Yr-III indicated that 79% of FFS are growing a variety of vegetables for more than 6 months each year. 48% of the FFS sell the produce exclusively at the local village, while a further 47% sell their produce at both the local village and market. In Yr-III, the FFS played a major role in the tree plantations at the village. 91% of the FFS established Moringa nurseries, which were given and/or sold to the community for plantation (see Section 2.9 below for Moringa).

In Yr-IV, the Programme will focus on addressing the challenges at the FFS like salinity and waterlogging in rice-cultivating districts (Larkana, Kambar ShadadKot, and Shikarpur), as such areas which have lower production or quality of vegetables.

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

By the end of Yr-III, 231,297 HHs (102,534 in Yr-II and 128,763 HHs in Yr-III) were oriented on kitchen gardening at their VO level FFSs to improve the availability of diversified food at the HH level. These orientation sessions covered horizontal and vertical kitchen gardening, seed selection of seasonal vegetables, seed sowing, hoeing, irrigation, pest management, harvesting, storage, preservation, and consumption

In Yr-III, the Programme reached 128,763 HHs (during two seasons) by providing the FFS and HHs (through AEs) with seeds (tomatoes, okra, chilies, brinjal, sponge guard, *tinda*, and bitter gourd) in the summer (*Khareef*) season. For the winter (*Rabi*) season, the AEs bought their seeds, while the Programme continued to support HH level kitchen gardening through the provision of seeds (peas, radish, onions, coriander, cabbage, spinach, fenugreek, cauliflower).

In Yr-IV, to establish the sustainability of HH KGs, the Programme will no longer provide direct seed inputs and instead encourage and support HHs to purchase their seeds providing technical support to both FFS and HHs.

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

Up to Yr-III, 226,408 HHs (103,441 in Yr-II and 122,967 in Yr-III) were given KG seed inputs, from which 215,321 HHs (90,943 in Yr-I and II and 124,378 in Yr-III) have set up KGs. Internal assessments by the showed an increase in the average harvest of KGs in both the winter (*Rabi*) and summer (*Khareef*) seasons. As HHs have become more experienced, their average summer (*Khareef*) season harvest increased from 10Kg in Yr-II to 16Kg in Yr-III. Similarly, the average harvest in the winter (*Rabi*) season increased from 9Kg in Yr-II to 13Kg in Yr-III. The internal assessment also showed that HHs value the availability of diverse vegetables as 81% stated this as the primary benefit from their kitchen gardens.

The Programme collaborated with the Sindh Irrigated Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project (SIAPEP) to install over 1,200 drip irrigation kits at the HHs that are struggling to cultivate their kitchen gardens due to water shortage (see Section 3.b).

To make the intervention sustainable and less input-dependent, in Yr-IV, the Programme will not provide any inputs (seeds) for the implementation of HH KGs. In the reporting year, the Programme prepared for Yr-IV by establishing seed procuring mechanisms through LSOs and AEs, with Programme AFSOs and CNOs providing technical and logistical support to AEs at the FFS and HHs.

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

In Yr-III, the Programme's Capacity Building Officer conducted training sessions with Programme CNOs and AFSOs on food processing and preservation ([MoV14](#)). The training covered food security, causes of food losses/shortage, principles and methods of food processing and preservation including an emphasis on linkages with traditional local methods. During the sessions, the benefits of food processing and preservation for lean seasons were highlighted, as well as information on the nutritional value of food items post-processing and preservation. These then trained AEs at the FFS and oversaw their food processing and preservation sessions at the FFSs with a reported 37,983 HHs.

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

According to the budget and financial forecast submitted on 18th July 2019, the Programme intended to financially support 969 of its Female Agriculture Entrepreneurs (FAEs). In Yr-II, the Programme identified these FAEs but paused this activity and revisited the model based on the lessons learnt from the Programme's earlier entrepreneurial models (CPEs, CLEWs) to ensure the quality of FAEs.

During Yr-III, the strategy was modified, after a series of meetings and Focus Group Discussions with Programme field teams and potential FAEs. Detailed appraisal forms ([MoV15](#)) were developed for potential FAEs to review their proposed enterprises or business ideas. The revised target for FAEs is 221. The teams undertook the first round of appraisals between February and March 2021 and shortlisted 59 FAEs to receive support. The Programme will conduct this activity in phases, with individual grants ranging between 25,000 to 90,000 PKR, based on their appraisals.

It will commence with shortlisted entrepreneurs only from those which manage FFS, and based on this experience, it will move towards inclusion of other female entrepreneurs from the community interested in activities related to agriculture and food security, such as, poultry, livestock, fisheries, female CLEWs, Agri-business, nurseries, and food preservation. The Programme will also explore the possibility to link these FAEs with EU GRASP Programme for enhancing the benefit of the community and FAEs.

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

As reported in the Yr-I and II interim reports, 20 (one-acre plots) of Zinc fortified wheat crop were piloted to determine the prospects of its viability in Sindh and its adoption and replication by farmers. 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. In each of the two seasons, to ensure seed multiplication and aid replication, the participating farmers were asked to keep a part of the produce for sowing in the subsequent year for themselves, and for other farmers which expressed an interest in adopting the zinc fortified variety.

During the reporting period analysis of the results, to consider a possible scale-up of the pilot indicated that on average, an increase in yield of 3 maunds (120 Kg/acre). The crops also fared relatively better against disease (rust virus) compared to other wheat varieties in the 2020 wheat season. A total of 79 progressive farmers replicated the technology with only technical support from the Programme. The pilot analysis (increased yield), participating farmer feedback, replication by other local farmers, and disease resistance, all indicate that this technology can successfully be adopted under local agro-climatic conditions of Sindh.

Aside from replication from local level small-scale seed multiplication, further scaling-up of this pilot requires wider availability and accessibility of Zinc fortified wheat seeds at the grass-root level. The Programme is currently consulting with Harvest Plus to increase the availability of Zinc fortified wheat seed at key hubs across Sindh and has also coordinated with the GoS Agriculture Extension Department for their endorsement and support for any proposed scale-up.

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

In Yr-III, IEC material on Moringa and its benefits were developed and disseminated among communities ([MoV16](#), [MoV17](#)). In the form of an animated documentary, the materials set out both the benefits and various uses of Moringa in the HH, for animal fodder as well as techniques for its cultivation. The materials have been disseminated among communities through VOs. In Yr-IV, the engagement with HHs will be more structured and include a post-video interactive session to ensure that the content and its messages are understood by the participants.

Parallel to the awareness-raising of Moringa, in Yr-III, all 1,938 Programme VOs through their FFS and AEs promoted its plantation. The Programme procured seeds for all its FFSs to raise Moringa nurseries.

During the reporting year, AEs raised and successfully transplanted over 155,000 Moringa plants in 55,465 HHs.

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

In Yr-III, the Programme developed and disseminated the video BCC toolkit on climate-smart improved methods of wheat cultivation, with technical support from AAP's agriculture programme, National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC), and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). This is a visual toolkit consisting of key messaging on improved wheat production methods for the capacity-building of the small farmers. The toolkit is divided into sessions covering key stages of crop production from pre to post-harvesting ([MoV18](#), [MoV19](#)).

The Programme is in the process of creating a visual BCC toolkit on improved methods of rice cultivation, which will be disseminated in the first quarter of Yr-IV. 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 Yr-I, II and III, 190 UC level demonstration plots (150 wheat and 40 rice) were established. These have proved to be an important agriculture extension technique and community resource, to introduce climate-smart wheat varieties and related crop production technology. Progressive farmers at the demonstration plots used the recommended drought/salinity/water-logging resilient wheat and rice varieties and adopted improved land preparation methods and techniques such as drill sowing as well as the use of other key inputs. Small farmers from surrounding areas were encouraged to visit, discuss and learn from the experiences of the Progressive farmers, and in light of the reported benefits, adopt and replicate the techniques and methods being applied.

In Yr-III field teams led small farmer exposure visits to the demonstration plots in 45 UCs, through which small farmers from the surrounding villages have participated and received information about improved crop cultivation methods.

The impact of adopting these techniques by the progressive farmers in their demonstration plots was assessed by the Programme's Monitoring and Evaluation team, to whom the participating farmers 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.

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

Under the Programme, small farmers were provided training/orientation to adopt improved methods of crop cultivation. 34,220 small farmers with holdings of between 1-5 acres have been enrolled at FFS (27,812 in Yr-I and II and 6,408 in Yr-III). These farmers received orientations on improving their crop cultivation methods using a variety of printed and digital materials as well as interactive discussions and exposure visits to the UC level demonstration plots (see Section 2.10.2 above).

As noted in section 2.10.2 above, participating farmers are reporting tangible material benefits in adopting the recommended techniques. The reported increases in yield (averaging 11%) 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. According to the internal assessment, 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-IV, the Programme will work to disseminate these positive results and expects that these will encourage and motivate other small farmers, landowners, and shared-crop owners to adopt improved

methods in the coming year. It will also 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.

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

To encourage the adoption of recommended climate-smart agriculture, a total of 15,104 small farmers (10,078 in Yr-I and II and 5,026 in Yr-III) have been provided one-time financial assistance for the procurement of crop inputs with technical assistance. Small farmers utilised this support in renting out machines for drill sowing, purchasing the suggested seed varieties, and procuring the required fertiliser.

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

Following the criteria described in the second interim report, in the reporting year, the VOs identified poor HHs (0-23 PSC) with pregnant and lactating women and children U5 and submitted this list to the Programme. Between Yr-I and III 6,511 (4,683 in Yr-I and II and 1,828 in Yr-III) poor HHs were provided grants for procuring female goats to increase milk provision at the HH level, especially for PLW and children U5. The overall goats have increased by 5% after accounting for an 18% mortality rate.

To analyse the impact of the provision of goats on milk consumption, the Programme conducted an internal assessment that revealed that 39% more HHs are utilising milk for children U5 (up from 53% to 92% since the intervention). It also revealed that 41% more PLWs are consuming milk (up from 33% to 74% since the intervention). The milk available for consumption in the beneficiary HHs from these goats stands at an average of 1.67 Litres. The assessments also revealed that children under 5 in the HH consume an average of 0.7 litres/day, PLWs consume 0.3 litres/day with the remainder being used for other HH usage (e.g., tea, yogurt making, sale, etc.). In Yr-IV the Programme will provide goats to the remaining beneficiaries.

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. In the reporting year, around 146 CLEWs were active and provided their services and vaccinated around 475,041 livestock animals.

During the period, CLEWs' activity halted for a brief period as the notification from the government raised suspicion about unregulated practitioners calling themselves doctors. The Programme, therefore, addressed the issue by highlighting that this notification does not address CLEWs as they work under a formal MoU signed with the Livestock Department. It also clarified that CLEWs are neither independent/nor are they permitted to call themselves anything other than Community Livestock Extension Workers.

For the procurement of the medicines during the vaccinations, the Programme teams arranged a meeting with the District Livestock Department, in which CLEWs are given the required vaccinations based on their performance (record of the number of vaccinated animals previously).

Through the field team's feedback and internal assessments, the Programme noticed that not all of the trained CLEWs were fully active. As a response, in Yr-III, a round of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the CLEWs and Programme teams were conducted to understand the enablers and the barriers to the CLEWs' work and understand and improve their support structures, outreach, and sustainability ([MoV20](#)). Through the FGDs it was highlighted that 15% of CLEWs earning more than 15,000 PKR, and 52% earn between 5,000 to 15,000 PKR, and the rest earn less than 5,000 PKR per month.

Based on the findings, in Yr-IV, the Programme will focus on establishing CLEWs' linkages with local veterinary practitioners and their respective District Livestock Departments. The PINS MIS is also being updated with a module to track the outreach data of the CLEWs.

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

As reported in the Yr-II interim report, 9,753 Community Poultry Entrepreneurs (CPEs) were trained on poultry management. The Programme gave 9,689 CPEs poultry inputs which included a cockerel, feed, drinker, and feeder. A total of 1,607 CPEs were also given a cash grant of 4,000 PKR to construct poultry cages based on a design/guideline which maximises poultry safety and welfare.

Poultry intervention through CPEs has shown mixed results to date. The local cockerel given by the Programme had a high mortality rate, mainly due to diseases, therefore, the breed could not change as expected. Furthermore, a high mortality rate (61%) was reported, resulting primarily from the community opting not to vaccinate poultry (as compared to their livestock). The internal assessment noted a positive trend in CPEs who had more than five birds at the start of the intervention. These CPEs experienced lower mortality in their birds and have reported an overall increase in their flock.

In Yr-IV, the Programme plans to re-introduce poultry entrepreneurship at the community level by linking it to the FAE model (see Section 2.7 above). Moreover, it will also mobilise the communities through poultry vaccination campaigns.

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

There are three sub-activities to be implemented under fisheries-related interventions i.e., 1) training of master trainers, 2) training of individual fish farmers, and 3) establishing community fishponds. The first activity was completed in Yr-I, and the second one was implemented in Yr-II, as reported in the first and second interim reports. During the reporting period, the Programme added one full-time Aquaculture & Fisheries Officer and the activities were implemented as set out in Section 2.14 below.

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).

During the reporting period, the Programme completed and operationalised its phase 1 of CFPs in 10 Community Fish Ponds (one per district). In phase 1 the total yield was 2,145 KGs which served 2,095 HHs ([MoV21](#), [MoV22](#)). This yield is expected to increase significantly (8-10,000 Kg) as the teams and community members (LSOs) have gained more experience from the current period.

In Yr-III, the Programme moved towards its second round of CFP construction (9 fishponds). Before starting constructional work on the remaining 9 fish ponds, a lesson learnt workshop ([MoV23](#)) was conducted in January 2021, during which the Programme teams shared their experiences and agreed to update their ways of working and roles and responsibilities around the operational management of the fishponds for the second round of fish ponds.

The workshop identified the challenges in the implementation of the fishponds and suggested the way forward is to have clearer working terms with the landowners regarding their share. It was discussed that this has to be supplemented with unambiguous roles and responsibilities for the Programme teams, greater involvement of the leadership of the LSOs, and stricter oversight by the Programme teams. These solutions would address most challenges faced during the first phase of CFPs, which will eventually increase the overall yield in Yr-IV.

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

Integrating aquaculture with rice agriculture can contribute to enhancing food production and improving the availability of nutrients in rice fields. This approach avoids inorganic fertilisers and pesticides making use of biologically recycled nutrients and natural pest management. In Yr-II, 20 demonstration models were established to test and showcase integrated rice paddy/fish culture in four districts of Sindh (Thatta, Sujawal, Shikarpur, and Dadu). In Yr-II and III, small farmers from surrounding areas were invited to visit and see these paddy fish farms and encouraged to replicate this intervention in their fields with technical support (e.g., field design and layout, etc.) from the Programme.

During this reporting period, a total of 16 small farmers replicated this model. Unusually heavy rains in 2020 affected these replication efforts to various extents. The rice crop from the integrated rice fields was harvested in November 2020. The yield of rice improved marginally by an average of 1 maund (40 Kg) per acre. Given the relatively small size of the fish produced (300-500g), these were not readily marketable and were primarily consumed by the respective HH and those in nearby villages. The overall impact for the participating and replicating farmers was not only increased availability of fish but also improved net incomes from their fields (higher yield/income and fewer expenses in fertilisers).

A detailed report on this pilot is being prepared with the findings and recommendations for further scale-up being implemented in Yr-IV. Findings from this pilot will be shared with rice farmers in all target districts to mobilise them to replicate this practice leading to improving food diversity in the target communities.

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 made their DDR plans. As a result of these plans, VOs identified different types of activities to reduce the impact of floods and drought. Most activities under this plan are covered under AFS (e.g., disaster-resilient crops) and WASH (disaster-resilient CPIs and latrines) components of the Programme. For example, in Yr-III, during the flood in Johi (a UC in Jamshoro), the CPI schemes and latrines remained unaffected.

In addition to the DRR efforts taken by VOs highlighted in the second interim report, in Yr-III, the VOs have played a more active role in ensuring that all of their community infrastructures are according to the DRR principles. Since Yr-II, the VOs have also strengthened their 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, a tree plantation campaign was conducted in all 193 Programme UCs, with an estimated 136,362³ trees planted across ten Programme Districts, which included but were not limited to, *Jaman, Ber, Guava, Chiku*, and lemon trees.

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

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

In Yr-III, due to COVID-19, in-country and out-country learning visits were not undertaken with District, sub-District Government Officials and Programme staff. These will be resumed in Yr-IV with a renewed emphasis on engagement with the AAP Secretariat and the coordinators for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Health, Population Welfare and members of the DCCNs as well as officials from local government departments.

The learning visits will aim to promote interaction with beneficiary communities and observe their participation in interventions such as paddy-fish farming, farmer field schools, and kitchen gardens. The visits may include experience sharing workshops with LSOs/VOs where they can discuss the strides they have taken towards better nutrition, reducing stunting in their communities, the issues they face, and the way forward.

2.2.8. Communication and Visibility Activities

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

³ This figure is currently under review and will be validated by the Programme's M&E team in Yr-IV.

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 the final version was approved in September 2020 ([MoV24](#)).

2. The RSPN's part of the overall global communication and visibility plan implemented

The work plan was revised and shared with Ms. Beamish in January 2019 but is yet to be approved. However, items within the work plan have been implemented to a large extent with constant coordination with the Particip team. The version of the plan last shared with the EUD is attached ([MoV25](#)).

3. Case studies and short visual success stories documented

Written success stories and short case studies have been documented and sent to Ms. Beamish for her feedback periodically, which have also been published in the local press and different media including multiple newsletters, both PINS, and RSPN. As for visual stories, 2 videos highlighting PINS VOs' work towards achieving open defecation-free status ([MoV26](#)) and Farmer Field School ([MoV27](#)) were produced in the last implementation year and finalised and published during the 3rd year. Due to concerns with COVID-19, new documentary-style videos were not produced this year.

The Programme also produced 2 animated videos – one on the importance of investment in nutrition ([MoV29](#)) and one on PINS (focusing on all 3 components) ([MoV28](#)) that were finalised and approved to be published in January 2021.

4. 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 that were taken over by PINS ER-1. The newsletters are published on the RSPN webpage and shared via a mailing list by PINS ER-1. PINS ER-3 also initiated a monthly bulletin, *Notes from the Field*, which is developed in-house and only published online and shared to an extensive mailing list. So far, this newsletter has been sent out for January ([MoV30](#)) and February ([MoV31](#)).

Other than a dedicated publication for PINS' updates, key Programme updates are also featured in RSPN's quarterly Outreach Newsletter ([MoV32](#)).

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

In previous years, journalists oriented in sessions in the first year were taken in groups to districts to observe programme interventions. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, such structured media visits were not held. However, these journalists were engaged on various occasions, especially during events held to commemorate international observances to observe interventions safely. Prior permission on being observed by the journalists was sought by the relevant Programme Managers/District Project Officers. A compilation of newspaper clippings can be found here ([MoV33](#)).

5.2 National Level Media Campaign Print (publication of article)

This year, Programme reached out to multiple national-level journalists to take them on structured media visits. These media visits were conducted in Tando Muhammed Khan and Thatta. As a result, a feature on PINS, specifically its agriculture and food security component was published in *The News* ([MoV34](#)). The features from the visit to Thatta are still under development.

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 regularly shared. This has been on both Facebook, through PINS and RSPN's accounts as well as PINS' 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 is operational, and the concerned staff is reporting against the agreed KPIs accordingly. Through this framework, Programme Monitoring Report (PMR), Programme Monitoring Action Plan (PMAP), and Risk Register are generated and updated regularly for tracking the quality and completion of the activities. During the reporting period, the overall M&E framework was revised and aligned with the revised (by EU's Results Review Team) and approved (by EUD-PAK) log frame (See Annex-3).

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

The Programme's M&E conducted a two-day refresher training workshop on 7th and 8th January 2021 to enhance and strengthen the capacity of M&E Programme staff. M&E Officers, MIS Officers, and Programme Managers were oriented on the updated log frame ([MoV10](#)). In the workshop, the findings from the first round of internal assessments were also discussed along with the challenges and gaps in its implementation. Furthermore, the Programme staff was given a demonstration on the MIS dashboard and the use of MIS for reporting and tracking KPIs.

3. Update on the engagement of technical partner in Monitoring and Evaluation

RSPN has engaged the Centre for Evaluation and Development (C4ED) Germany to provide technical assistance to the Programme in the overall design for impact evaluation. In Yr-III, C4ED specifically provided inputs for finalising the approach and sampling methodology for the mid-line survey.

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

The fieldwork for the mid-line survey completed, and a draft report was shared by 6th July 2021. The findings from the mid-line survey report draft have been incorporated in Yr-III's interim report. The finalised report is currently underway, as C4ED is in the process of reviewing it.

5. 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. The improved system is now tracking about a total of 72 Programme's KPIs in real-time, and progress reports of KPIs can be generated/downloaded by all the Programme staff ([MoV35](#)). Besides this, a new CLEW-outreach module has also been developed which tracks the progress of services being rendered by CLEWs in Union Councils. In addition to this, a recent mobile-based survey was conducted for the assessment of Programme activities using ODK software (Open Data Kit). In Yr-IV, the findings from this survey will also be integrated into the MIS.

6. Undertake Monthly Monitoring Visits to Programme Districts

The Programme conducted regular monitoring visits to the target districts through spot-check field visits and process monitoring of the ongoing activities. The observations were regularly shared across the Programme staff through notes for the record, and virtual coordination meetings.

During the reporting year, key actions were taken based on the recommendations by the M&E team which included timely procurement and distribution of seeds to the KG growing households, action plan for the activation of WASH supply chains and CLEWs in the field, refreshers/capacity-building events for field staff and Programme affiliates, fixing the issues in CRPs and AEs registers and provision of new registers to them, using MIS for reporting, and revision in the PIM document which will be shared in Yr-IV.

7. Internal Assessments to Track immediate and intermediate outcomes of PINS ER-3

The M&E team completed the first round of the internal assessment exercise to assess immediate output as well as outcome level indicators in Yr-II and finalised the reports in Yr-III ([MoV36](#)). These findings were shared with all stakeholders including GoS's AAP secretariat. These assessments helped the Programme staff to identify and address gaps and challenges, as highlighted above (see Point 6).

Following a similar approach and methodology, in Yr-III, the Programme conducted the second round of the internal assessments, with new additions such as water supply schemes, pilots (Moringa

plantation, Zincol Biofortified wheat variety, and Paddy Fish farming), and community fishponds. The questions incorporated Programme's cross-cutting themes i.e., behaviour change communication, tree plantation, disaster-risk reduction, and gender mainstreaming. Some of the findings have also been incorporated in the relevant sections of both the WASH and AFS parts of the report.

8. Quarterly review and half-yearly planning meeting with implementing RSPs

Due to COVID-19, only one review meeting was organised in which all key Programme staff participated ([MoV37](#)). However, there was an increase in virtual meetings for coordination and tracking progress.

9. Coordination for RSPN M&E support to GoS and EU

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

11. Submission of KPI tracking and Periodic Progress Reports (narrative and financial)

During the reporting period, the Programme formulated the second interim progress report (narrative and financial) and submitted it to the EU. The Programme also developed and published a comprehensive annual Key Performance Indicator Report highlighting the achievements against the set targets, success stories, challenges and lessons learned during the second year of the implementation ([MoV38](#)).

12. Submission of KPI tracking and Periodic Progress Reports (narrative and financial)

The Programme will host a final dissemination workshop, which will be organised in coordination with the AAP and the Planning and Development Department of Sindh. In this workshop, the Programme will share the progress achieved, key lessons learnt, best practices for future nutrition programmes, and key findings of the end evaluation of the Programme.

2.3 ACTION PLAN

The following is the work plan for Y-IV:

Description	Half-year 4						Half-year 4						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
ER-1: ER1 (SO1): Improved community-level climate resilient WASH infrastructure in target areas;													
ER 2 (SO1): Enhanced knowledge and awareness of positive practices in the community around WASH;													
1.1: Capacity Building of RSP Community Nutrition Officers, LSO general bodies, Community Resource Persons for Implementation WASH activities (RSP staff and CRP refreshers)													RSPs/RSPN
1.2: Prepare Village Action Plans and support implementation for access to safe drinking water and achieve Open Defecation Free status in target areas. (Including Updating													RSPs

Description	Half-year 4						Half-year 4						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>VAPs and Developing Charter of Demands)</i>													
1.3: VO level Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Triggering facilitated by CRPs for latrine construction and use													RSPs
1.5: Community level awareness session on WASH and nutritious food													RSPs
1.5.1: CO level Awareness session on WASH and nutritious food													RSPs
1.5.2: Quarterly households visits by CRPs to promote positive practices on food and track progress in term of WASH													RSPs
1.6: Develop community level technical resource for construction of low cost latrine and installation of hand pumps (<i>Engaging trained masons and plumbers in latrine construction</i>)													
1.7: Establish VO level WASH entrepreneurs to ensure WASH related supplies at local level (<i>Engaging trained WASH entrepreneurs in latrine construction</i>)													
1.8: Provide financial support to poorest households for procurement of material for construction of Latrine													RSPs

Description	Half-year 4						Half-year 4						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.9: Conduct Village level ODF certification through District ODF Certification committees, sustainability certification and celebrations by VOs/LSOs.													RSPs
1.9.2: ODF Certification by ODF Committees													RSPs
1.9.3: ODF sustainability certification through District ODF Certification committees													RSPs
1.9.4: ODF sustainability celebration by VOs/LSOs													RSPs
1.11: Undertake chemical testing and periodic biological water quality monitoring of improved water sources through LSOs.													RSPs
1.11.1: Validation of Water Quality Tests by PCRWR													RSPs
1.12: Chlorination of communal water sources to address biological contamination through LSOs													RSPs
1.13: Provision of safe drinking water through construction/installation/rehabilitation of hand pumps/water supply schemes in areas of extreme need													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													RSPs

Description	Half-year 4						Half-year 4						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
use for drinking water, kitchen gardening and livestock													
1.16: Pilot testing on LSO level chlorine production and household level chlorination for water treatment and explore possibility for scale up and commercialisation/social marketing													RSPN
1.17: Celebration of Programme related international days i.e. World Food Day, World Water Day, Global Hand Washing Day and World Toilet Day, at UC and District and Provincial levels.													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 PINS for technical Guidance for WASH component													RSPN
ER3 (SO2): Improved access to agricultural/farming inputs in target programme areas;													
ER 4 (SO2): Enhanced knowledge and awareness of resilient crop production technologies and nutritious crops;													

Description	Half-year 4						Half-year 4						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2.1: VO level preparation to improve availability of nutritious crops at all times													RSPs
2.2.3: Refresher Training of RSP personnel on key AFS interventions (Including refreshers for AEs)													RSPN/ACF
2.2.4: Exposure visit of key PINS-3 staff to organic agriculture systems/models													RSPN
2.2.5: Exposure visit and lessons learned workshops with Arid Zone Research Institute (AZRI), PARC/NARC, Umerkot, Sindh													RSPN/ACF
2.2.6: Exposure Visit of Programme Agriculture Officers and Govt. officials on improved crop methods adopting climate smart agriculture													RSPN/ACF
2.7: Monthly meetings of VOs level Agricultural Entrepreneurs													RSPs
2.4: Orientation of poorest households (0-23 Poverty Scorecard category) on kitchen gardening													RSPs
2.5: Promote and facilitate the implementation of kitchen garden demonstration at household level (Including HHs that implement it without any seed provision)													RSPs
2.5.1: Introducing Drip Irrigation technology at selected FFS and HH KGs													RSPs
2.6: Undertake female agriculture entrepreneurship activities through Female Farmer Schools to promote													RSPs

Description	Half-year 4						Half-year 4						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
markets to improve access to balanced and affordable foods.													
2.7: Orientation of community members on food processing and preservation to be used during the lean season/food scarcity													RSPs
2.8: Pilot initiatives to introduce bio-fortified seeds, i.e. wheat, potatoes and rice, through demonstration plots and field level trial basis													RSPN/ACF
2.8.1: Advocacy Seminar with key stakeholders on "Findings of Pilot initiative - Bio-Fortification under PINS-3"													RSPN/ACF
2.9: Promote Moringa tree production and other nutritious plants, their processing and consumption as a supplement for maternal and early child nutrition													RSPs
2.9.1: TOT on Moringa Value added product making and rollout across the Programme Districts													RSPN/ACF
2.10: 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
2.10.2: 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

Description	Half-year 4						Half-year 4						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2.10.3: Orientation/extension services for small farmers on improved crop production and food safety practices													RSPs
2.10.4: Capacity building on improved crop methods adopting climate smart agriculture (Including sessions on wheat and rice through the digital tool kit)													RSPs
2.11: Provision of goats to poorest households (0-12 PSC) with PLW women and children under 5 for food diversification.													
2.12.2: Provision of livestock extension services through Community & Government Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs)													RSPs
2.13.2: Regular technical and social support for community poultry entrepreneurs (Including financial support for poultry demo cage construction)													RSPs
2.14.3: 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
2.15.1: Advocacy Seminar with key stakeholders on "Findings of Pilot initiative - Paddy fish farming under PINS-3"													RSPN

Description	Half-year 4						Half-year 4						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2.16: 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.													RSPs
2.17: Promote horticulture and non-timber forest products for household food consumption and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change.													RSPs
2.18: Organise in country learning visits and workshops for District and Sub-District Government officials and out country exposure visits for Government officials and RSPs key staff.													RSPN
2.18.1: Organise in country learning visits of District and sub-District Government Officials and implementing RSPs staff													RSPN
2.18.2: Out country learning visits for implementing RSPs and Government Officials													RSPN
Communication and Visibility Activities													
Implement the RSPN's part of the overall global communication and visibility plan.													RSPN
Documentation of case studies and short visual success stories.													RSPN
Monthly PINS Newsletter and highlight key events in RSPN's publication on RSPs OUTREACH.													RSPN
Print Media campaign for PINS.													RSPN

Description	Half-year 4						Half-year 4						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Sharing of learning and successes at National and International Forums.													RSPN
Sharing success stories, photos, etc., on social media.													RSPN
Monitoring and Evaluation Activities													
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-III, 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 is being used to strengthen linkages between CLEWs and the respective District Livestock Department for procuring vaccinations ([MoV39](#)).

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) ([MoV40](#)).

- 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 is to be established in cooperation with local communities for producing planting stock of Moringa and fruit trees. GPP/TBPPT's objectives of establishing and supporting community-driven plant nurseries align closely with the objectives of the Programme ([MoV41](#)).

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, which will be released in the upcoming year ([MoV42](#)). Lastly, for the water testing validation, the Programme is coordinating with the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR), as per the agreed roles and responsibilities ([MoV43](#)).

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.

With the support from the Programme VOs, the project teams have organised 19,061 outreach camps (out of which 7,165 camps were conducted during reporting year) where project Lady Health Visitors provided contraceptive services to 178,880 MWRAs as a new user (out of which 54,677 users were provided services during reporting year) referred to them by CRPs and generated 335,530 CYPs (out of which 157,784 CYP was generated during reporting year). RSPNs District Project officer also participated in 51 district technical committee meetings (out of which 11 were attended during the reporting year) convened by the Department of Health (DoH) & Population Welfare Department (PWD).

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 is ensuring visibility of the EU contribution through different platforms to reach out to a range of diverse audiences.

With regards to social media, there is a page highlighting different aspects of PINS. EU's contribution is ensured through different ways, from it being built into the caption, and tagging the European Union in Pakistan account in each post to create an automatic link to EU's official account. There are several hashtags, such as #EU and #EUinPakistan that create an effective archival system and are shared across our partners' social media presence as well. PINS-RSPN webpage is also regularly updated. The communications strategy proposes expanding Programme's social media presence to Twitter for more direct interaction with our stakeholders and partners.

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.

Similarly, events will include a range of visibility items from banners to standees, highlighting Programme's outcomes and impact. RSPN's regional office in Karachi as well as offices of implementing partners (including those in the field) have some form of visibility including acrylic boards outside the office, posters highlighting the district's targets and standees.

The previously bi-annual newsletter turned monthly bulletin has had 12 instalments published online as well as printed copies. These are sent to implementing partners and the office for the taskforce secretariat of the Accelerated Action Plan (AAP). The Programme has launched a monthly newsletter, *Notes from the Field*, of which 2 issues have been published.

Lastly, local press, especially within target districts have been engaged periodically to cover Programme activities and community-led events such as international observances (such as World Food Day and Global Handwashing Day). This year, the Programme conducted 2 media visits with national-level journalists to visit PINS implementation areas and interact with its beneficiaries.

Lastly, 2 animated videos capturing the importance of investment in nutrition, the role of the EU in reducing malnutrition, and a brief look into PINS and its 3 components have been developed and approved for publishing and will be premiered at the RSPN-led LSO Convention in April 2021.

Name of Contact Person for this Action

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First version of the Report sent: 3rd September 2021

Second version of the Report sent: 7th October 2021

Annex-1: Means of Verifications (MoVs):

MoV #	Item Details
MoV 1	Report on PINS Baseline Study
MoV 2	Consolidated Report on Orientation with Field Teams on WASH & AFSL
MoV 3	First Interim Report – 18 - 19
MoV 4	Second Interim Report - 19 - 20
MoV 5	Guidelines for Financial Support to Poor HHs for Latrines
MoV 6	VOs Certified Open Defecation Free – Yr-II and III
MoV 7	Sample ODF Certificate
MoV 8	Details of CPI schemes completed – Yr-III
MoV 9	Presentation on Chlorine Pilot
MoV 10	Report on M&E Workshop
MoV 11	Consolidated Report on International Day's Celebration
MoV 12	Minutes of WASH Sector Meetings – Yr-III
MoV 13	Guidelines for Clean Village Campaign
MoV 14	Consolidated Report on Food Processing and Preservation
MoV 15	Appraisal Form for FAEs
MoV 16	Get to Know Moringa – Sindhi
MoV 17	Get to Know Moringa – English
MoV 18	Production Technology of Wheat – Sindhi
MoV 19	Production Technology of Wheat – English
MoV 20	Report on Focus Group Discussions with Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs) for their Re-engagement Strategy
MoV 21	Consolidated Report on the First Phase of Community Fish Ponds
MoV 22	Presentation on Fish Ponds
MoV 23	Lessons Learnt - Community Fish Ponds
MoV 24	Final version of EUD contractor for communication to develop a global communication and visibility plan for PINS programme
MoV 25	The RSPN's part of the overall global communication and visibility plan implemented
MoV 26	Video on VOs Work towards Achieving Open Defecation Free Status
MoV 27	Video on Farmer Field School
MoV 28	Animated Video on Importance of Investment in Nutrition
MoV 29	Animated Video on PINS (focusing on all 3 components)
MoV 30	January Newsletter
MoV 31	February Newsletter
MoV 32	RSPN Outreach Letter
MoV 33	Compilation of Publications after Media Visit
MoV 34	The News Article
MoV 35	MIS link

MoV #	Item Details
MoV 36	First Internal Assessment Reports
MoV 37	Quarterly/half yearly planning and performance review meeting on 16th November 2021
MoV 38	Second KPI Report
MoV 39	MoU with Animal Husbandry, Livestock and Fisheries Department, GoS
MoV 40	MoU with SIAPEP
MoV 41	MoU with SFD
MoV 42	MoU with NARC
MoV 43	MoU with PCRWR

Annex-2: List of KPIs

#	Component/Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets ⁴	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-I to Yr-III
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 maximisation of nutritional impact on AFSL & WASH and use of PIM	40	48	-	-	48
10	Number of the RSPs' district level staff on maximisation of nutritional impact on AFSL & WASH and PIM	60	72	-	-	72
11	Number of SUCCESS/UCBPRP & PINS district level staff oriented to create synergies	30	72	-	-	72

⁴ The targets have been updated as per the no-cost cost addendum.

#	Component/Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets ⁴	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-I to Yr-III
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	1,967
14	Number of CRPs selected and trained on implementation of WASH activities	3,876	1,171	2,853	192	4,216
14.1	CRPs Refresher/Orientation	4,226	-	-	-	-
15	Number of monthly meetings of WASH CRPs	6,053	-	294	1,453	1,747
16	Number of VAPs developed by the VOs	1,938	561	1,377	-	1,938
16.1	Updating VAPs	1,938	-	-	-	-
16.2	Union Council Action Plan and Charter of Demand	193	-	-	-	-
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	N/A
20	Number of HHs visited quarterly by CRPs	389,034	4,656	70,191	96,708	N/A
21	Number of Plumbers selected and trained	1,928	886	1,042	-	1,928
21.1	Masons	965	443	522	-	965

#	Component/Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets ⁴	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-I to Yr-III
21.2	Plumbers	963	443	520	-	963
22	Number of HHs provided with financial support for construction of latrine	20,295	-	-	-	-
23	Number of WASH entrepreneurs identified and trained	964	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	-	-	-	-
28	Number of villages certified as ODF by district ODF Committee	1,938	-	402	494	896
29	Number of villages certified as sustainability ODF by district ODF committees	1,938	-	-	25	25
30	Number of villages where ODF sustainability celebrations are conducted by VOs/LSOs	1,938	-	-	-	-
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	1,900	269	1,627	22	1,918

#	Component/Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets ⁴	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-I to Yr-III
33	Number of biological tests of water resources conducted	5,269	625	1,892	1,273	3,790
34	Number of chemical tests of water resources conducted	4,699	625	1,892	1,986	4,503
35	Number of times water resources chlorinated	2,928	-	495	1,279	1,774
36	Number of water supply schemes implemented/hand pumps installed	193	-	55	125	180
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	77
	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	36
40	Number of LSOs where the pilot of chlorine production and promotion conducted	5	-	5	-	5

#	Component/Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets ⁴	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-I to Yr-III
41	Number of UCs participated in celebration of selected international days	965	579	249	228	N/A
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 master trainers trained on KG and Improved Crop Production Technology	43	58	-	-	58
45	Number of VO level Agricultural Entrepreneurs selected and trained	3,876	1,189	2,854	170	4,213
45.1	AEs Refresher/Orientation	2,564	-	-	-	-
46	Number of Monthly meetings of Agricultural Entrepreneurs	5,664	-	294	1,416	1,710
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	209,164	-	102,534	128,763	231,297
49	Number of HHs (0-23 PSC) provided with vegetable seeds for KG at HH level	209,164	-	103,441	122,967	226,408
50	Number of poorest HHs (0-23 PSC) implementing KG at HH level	209,164	633	90,310	124,378	215,321
50.1	Number of poorest HHs implementing KG on their own	104,652	-	-	-	-
51	Number of HHs (0-23 PSC) Oriented on Processing and Preservation of Food	209,164	-	-	37,983	37,983

#	Component/Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets ⁴	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-I to Yr-III
52	Number of female agriculture entrepreneurs identified and oriented	221	-	-	-	-
52.1	Number of female agriculture entrepreneurs engaged in entrepreneurship to improve access to balanced and affordable foods	221	-	-	-	-
53	Number of the progressive farmers for pilot initiative (bio-fortified seeds) selected and engaged	20	10	10	-	20
54	Number of VOs promoting production and consumption of Moringa	1,938	-	-	1,938	N/A
55	Number of UC level demo plots established by progressive farmers	193	70	102	18	190
56	Number UC level demo plots where farmer's exposure visits are conducted	55	-	-	45	45
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	-	-	-	-
58	Number of small farmers provided with financial support	23,531	4,413	5,665	5,026	15,104
59	Number of small farmers implementing climate resilient crop production technologies	23,500	3,909	5,665	5,532	15,104

#	Component/Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets ⁴	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-I to Yr-III
60	Number of women provided with funds for purchasing of goats	15,442	1,565	3,118	1,828	6,511
61	Number of CLEWS selected and trained	191	96	95	-	191
61.1	Orientation / Refresher for CLEWs (Number of Events)	172	-	10	-	-
62	Number of CLEWs provided with KITs	193	-	189	-	189
63	Number of UCs provided with livestock extension services through CLEWs	193	19	181	146	-
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	1,607
66	Number of poultry demo cages established	1,929	347	591	644	1,582
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

#	Component/Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets ⁴	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-I to Yr-III
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	13
72	Number of community activists trained on community level fish farming	190	-	112	-	112
73	Number of paddy-fish farms established	20	-	20	-	20
74	Number of LSOs engaged in Tree Plantation campaigns	193	75	183	194	N/A
Communication and Visibility						
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	-	-	-	-
77	Documentation of case studies and short visual success stories	36	-	23	21	44
78	PINS Newsletter developed and the key events highlighted in RSPN's publication on RSPN's OUTREACH.	20	6	10	14	30
79	Key journalists oriented in 1-day orientation at district level	100	104	-	-	100

#	Component/Indicator Descriptions	Overall Programme Targets ⁴	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Cumulative Achievement
			Yr-I	Yr-II	Yr-III	Yr-I to Yr-III
80	Media Persons field visit conducted, and articles published	7	2	2	-	4
81	Articles in national and international media published	3	-	1	1	2
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	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring and Evaluation						
84	M&E Framework and KPIs for the PINS ER-3 developed	1	-	1	-	1
85	MIS developed and operationalised	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
88	Monthly monitoring visits conducted	-	-	-	-	-
89	Quarterly review and half-yearly planning meeting with partner ACF/RSPs conducted	13	-	5	1	6
90	KPI tracking and period progress reports developed and submitted	6	-	1	3	4
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 ⁵	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2021)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact ⁶	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;	1) Prevalence of stunting of children aged below five years in Sindh ** & ***;	1) 50% Sindh (2014) 63% in rural Sindh (DHS 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 ⁷	4) 28% diarrhoea prevalence in Sindh (MICS-Sindh 2014) and	4) 18.3%;	4) 18% diarrhoea prevalence;	4.1a) MICS Sindh reports; 4.1b) Midline survey;	

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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 ⁵	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2021)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
			31.9% in target districts				
Specific objective(s): Outcome(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 *****;	1.1) 90.5% [MICS-Sindh 2014] and 69.2% in target areas;	1.1) 75.3%;	1.1) 50% over baseline;	1.1a) MICS Sindh reports; 1.1b) 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;	1.2a) 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) 46.2% (896 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 under USAID's Funded Tahafuz	1.7) In progress; (to be assessed in the last quarter of 4 th Year)	1.7) At least 3 type of measures taken by 1,938 VOs in programme areas;	1.7) PINS monitoring data;	

Results chain	Indicators ⁵	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2021)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		project;				
SO2: To contribute to efforts of Government of Sindh (GoS) to improve availability and diversity of nutritious crops/food;	2.1) Percentage of expenditure dedicated to a minimum of four food ⁸ groups (outside staples) by target households *****;	2.1)31%;	2.1) 27%;	2.1) 20% increase over baseline;	2.1) Baseline, midline, 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 ⁹); *****;	2.2) 19.6%;	2.2) 34.2%;	2.2) 40%;	2.2) Baseline, midline, end line project surveys;	
	2.3) Percentage of children (age 6-23 months) that consume a minimum acceptable diet ¹⁰ ****;	2.3) 15.3%;	2.3) 17.4%;	2.3) 30%;	2.3) Baseline, midline, 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) 3%;	2.6) 11.8%;	2.6) 100% (1,938 VOs);	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) 1.5%;	2.5) 8.2%;	2.5) 27% (55,856 of 209,304 HHs in PSC 0-23);	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) 38% (15,104);	2.8) 100% (40,000 small farmers);	2.8) PINS monitoring data;	
acted result (ERs):	ER1 (SO1): Improved community-level climate resilient WASH infrastructure in target	1.1.1) 0;	1.1.1) 293;	1.1.1) 886;	1.1.1) PINS monitoring data;	No major natural disaster occurs; GoS remains committed

⁸ The four food groups outside staple include pulses, dairy, meat and vegetables

⁹ MDD-W is defined as: Women 15-49 years of age that have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups the previous day or night

¹⁰ Minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk).

Results chain		Indicators ⁵	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2021)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	areas;	1.1.2) Number of households benefitting from the drinking water supply schemes;	1.1.2) 0;	1.1.2) 25,718;	1.1.2) 13,290;	1.1.2) PINS monitoring data;	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;
		1.1.3) No. of communal water sources tested for water quality;	1.1.3) 0;	1.1.3) 1,938;	1.1.3) 1,938;	1.1.3) Water testing reports;	
		1.1.4) No. of biological-contaminated communal water sources treated with chlorine;	1.1.4) 0;	1.1.4) 1,048;	1.1.4) 1,162;	1.1.4) PINS monitoring data;	
		1.1.5) No. of households benefitted from the water sources treated with chlorine;	1.1.5) 0;	1.1.5) 15,084;	1.1.5) 17,430;	1.1.5) PINS monitoring data;	
		1.1.6) Number of innovative approaches on water designed;	1.1.6) 0;	1.1.6) 1;	1.1.6) 2;	1.1.6) Pilot assessment reports;	
		1.1.7) Number of innovative approaches on water- tested in programme districts;	1.1.7) 0;	1.1.7) 1;	1.1.7) 2;	1.1.7) Pilot assessment reports;	
		1.1.8) Number of low-cost disaster resilient latrines constructed;	1.1.8) 0;	1.1.8) 0;	1.1.8) 16,500;	1.1.8) PINS monitoring data;	
ER 2 (SO1): Enhanced knowledge and awareness of positive practices in the community around WASH;	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;	Communities remain willing to adopt positive BCC messages; Continuous support from the GoS at provincial and local levels;	
	1.2.2) Number of mothers/care-givers in targeted villages participated in awareness sessions on positive practices on water treatment, latrine use and hand washing;	1.2.2) 0;	1.2.2) 389,034;	1.2.2) 389,034;	1.2.2) CRPs progress reports;		
	1.2.3) Number of staff from concerned local authorities with acquired skills involved in implementation of WASH	1.2.3) 0;	1.2.3) 243 15 PHED Staff on WQ testing	1.2.3) 320 [120 staff from PHED local	1.2.3) Training records;		

Results chain		Indicators ⁵	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2021)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		intervention in programme target districts;		228 ODF committee members]	authorities 200 ODF committee members]		
		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) 4,216 (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;	
	ER3 (SO2): Improved access to agricultural/farming inputs in target programme areas;	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) 15,104;	2.3.1); 23,531	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 target districts and also complement PINS Programme implementation efforts; No major natural disaster occurs;
		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;	
		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) 13;	2.3.3) 20;	2.3.3) LSOs sub-granting documents;	
		2.3.4) Number of poorest households with PLW women and children under 5 receiving a grant for purchase of livestock for food diversification;	2.3.4) 0;	2.3.4) 6,511;	2.3.4) 15,442;	2.3.4) LSO sub-granting documents;	
	ER 4 (SO2): Enhanced knowledge and awareness of resilient crop production technologies and nutritious crops;	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	2.4.2) 0;	2.4.2) 231,297;	2.4.2) 55,856;	2.4.2) Agri. Entrepreneur progress	

Results chain		Indicators ⁵	Baselines (2018)	Current Value (Feb-2021)	Targets (2021)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		and homestead gardening;				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 ¹¹ 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;	
		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) 4,213;	2.4.7) 3,876 VO level agriculture entrepreneurs (50% women);	2.4.7) Training records;	

¹¹ Staff from GoS-PHED and Local Government, Agriculture Department and Livestock department

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.