In support of the Accelerated Action Plan, Government of Sindh

PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION IN SINDH

According to the World Bank, global prevalence of stunting improved at an average annual rate of 2.1%. However, Pakistan's stunting rates have barely changed over the last three decades, worsening in recent years. According to Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, 38% of children under 5 in Pakistan are stunted. In Sindh alone, a whopping 50% of children are stunted.

To address this, the Government of Sindh (GoS) through the Planning and Development Department (PDD) is implementing a six-year, (from 2016 to 2021), multi-sectoral Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition in Sindh – Sehatmand Sindh.

The European Union, under the EU Commission Action Plan on Nutrition (2014), is supporting the Sindh Government through the comprehensive Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS). PINS aims to sustainably improve the nutritional status of children under five (U5) and of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in Sindh through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions while capacitating the Government of Sindh so that it may efficiently implement its multi-sectoral nutrition policy.

Expected Impact of PINS

- Reduce prevalence of stunting in children under 5 from 50% to 45%
- Reduce prevalence of wasting in children under 5 from 18% to 13%
- Reduce prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women from 60% to 50%

PINS comprises of three components – Technical Assistance, Nutrition-specific and Nutrition-sensitive. RSPN is leading the Nutrition-sensitive (PINS 3) component which focuses on reducing water-borne diseases and improving food diversity through disaster-resilient WASH infrastructures and sustainable food production systems in rural areas of Sindh. It is working with four partners: Action Against Hunger (ACF), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP).

Expected Outcomes of PINS 3

- Decrease in prevalence of diarrhoea in children under 5 from 26% to 18%
- Increase in expenditure on a minimum of four food groups (outside staples) by target households by 20% above baseline
- Increase in consumption of 5+ food groups by women between 15-49 years from 27% to 40%
- Increase in consumption of minimum acceptable diet by children under 2 from 13% to 30%

PINS 3 will pay specific attention to the following cross-cutting themes:

- Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction
- A Rights-Based Approach
- Gender Integration
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