Please note:

- The final report must be submitted to BMZ 6 months after project end. **Pls. submit the report to Don Unit 4 months after project end.**
- The final report must be submitted **in German language.** This document should not be translated in its entirety. Pls. use the German template for the translation to ensure, that the headings are correct.
- The final report is a **stand-alone document** that should be readily understandable, even without prior knowledge of the project.
- The final report should be **in line with the proposal, all amendments and reports** in regard to this project.
- Supporting statements from the DON Unit are highlighted in yellow. Pls. cross out after completion.
- Link to **bengo guidelines:** bengo_Guidelines_final_reports. Please read carefully.

Part II

Final Report – bengo

Funding of key development projects carried out by German private executing agencies

Final Report

Project number:*PAK-1102-19*

Project country: Pakistan

German private executing agency: BMZ

Project duration: 01December 2020 to 30 April 2024 (41 Months)

1. Information sources for the final report

[Link to guidelinesPlease indicate here who has contributed to the report, and on what information and sources the report is based.]

Please be brief, no more than 10 lines.

Please indicate who was involved in the preparation of the report and on what information and sources it is based, for example, project's own monitoring, self-evaluation, surveys, secondary sources, statistics, and others.

Pieces of information provided in this report are based on baseline report, midline report and endline of minimum dietary diversity for women and infants & young child feeding practices (MDDW/IYCF), Months of adequate household food provisioning(MAHFP), Knowledge attitude practices (KAP), Group maturity index (GMI), Community score cards (CSC), Market study, GAP analysis, Mapping of alternative foods, Plants survival study, Increase in income survey, Cost benefit analysis, and re-assessment of the initial situation, process monitoring, post distribution monitoring, field visit reports as well as information from various clusters/working groups, i.e. Scaling up Nutrition-Civil Society Alliance (SUN-CSA) and through interaction with relevant line departments i.e. Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Centre, Planning and Development Department, Agriculture, Livestock, Social Welfare. Public Health and Engineering, District Administration, educational institutes. Information is validated through process monitoring during though out the project life cycle.

2. Amendments and plan adjustments carried out

[Link to guidelines Please report here in a clear manner on any changes in the organisation of the project, as well as any changes affecting the framework. Explain here how the project has responded to the change in circumstances.]

*Please describe here changes caused by **external factors** in the project environment (e.g. political unrest, extreme climate events, etc.) and changes in the project organization (e.g. change of partner organizations).*

Local Government System remain un active which create some challenges to engage the local representative for local development which ultimately support the LAAN+ Approach especially health and WASH facilities at community level. Secondly MSNS could not finalize which create serious challenge to engage the UMAC. TEMAC and DEMAC. Flood effect the target uc chackfarazi and we have to work put extra efforts in these area to ensure the FNS at grass root level.

The land became infertile due to drought, erosion, salinity, etc. was upgraded or rehabilitated is the major task of the project under output no 2. The targeted UC Chak Farazi is the flood prone area& flood risk found by the project technical team due to climate changes and also the reports of weather departments considered. If the saline land rehabilitated & riverine flood hit the area then all effort and financial resources should be wasted. That's why the Rehabilitation of saline land has been changed into rehabilitation of uneven land in the drought UC Azizabad.The overall impact on the activity was too much positive and impactful outcome.

*Please explain here what changes were made to project planning and objectives to respond to changes in the project environment (e.g., budget adjustments, no cost increases, changes in indicators, **internal factors**).*

No internal factor affected are changed overall project planning and objective

Please refer specifically to the amendments requested and approved (what, date submitted, date approved)

N/A

If the changes have an impact on the expected and achieved objectives and impacts of the project, please refer to Section 3 for details and with reference to the impact matrix.

N/A

3. Achievement of objectives and impact matrix

[Link to guidelines In this table, please provide the information from the latest contractually agreed version of the impact matrix or from the application. Then, in the column marked 'situation achieved', provide details of the extent to which the objectives have been achieved, both qualitatively and quantitatively if possible. If there have been significant deviations from the plan, please include a description of them here.]

In this chapter, please describe the extent to which we have achieved the targets and indicators. Please refer to the latest approved version (especially the changes). Make sure that you do not refer to an old impact matrix.
If you are not sure, please contact the respective DON unit contact person to verify.

Overall objective*(Impact)***:** The project is being implemented in 02 union councils of District Muzaffargarh and aims to reach out to 2000 HHs of target UCs (14000 individuals approximately). The project is targeting especially vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), children <_2 years of age, HHs with less than 5 acres of land, and women of reproductive age so they could have improved their nutrition situation by applying a multi-sectoral approval that is LANN+. (Linking agriculture, natural resource protection, nutrient, wash, and income generation)

Project objective (*Outcome)*	**Indicators**		
	Initial situation (Quantitative and qualitative)	Target situation (objective) (Quantitative and qualitative)	Situation achieved (quantitative and qualitative), including explanations of deviations, where applicable
Vulnerable groups, especially pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 years of age, in 2 UCs of Muzaffargarh have sustainably improved their nutritional situation by applying a multi-sectoral approach (agri-	30.8% of the population in Punjab is undernourished. Food security is not available for 26.6% of the households, with households in rural areas being more affected. The number of **Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP)** in beneficiary households is 10.5 (10.6 in arid areas and	At the end of the project: The number of **Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP)** in 4,000 households increased by 1.5 months (i.e. year-round availability)	*Compare baseline and target with actual changes and values achieved. (If additional indicators have been included, they can be added in new rows).* The number of **Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP)** in beneficiary households is 11.8 months in both targeted UCs while 0.2 Months hunger

culture, natural resource protection, WASH and income generation).	10.6 in riverine areas). 28% of the population in arid areas and 29% in riverine areas suffered hunger in the past 12 months. **Minimum dietary diversity of women/women (MDDW):** Only 19% of women consume 5 or more food groups (18% in arid areas and 21% in riparian areas); the MDDW value for both regions is 3.3. Only 1% of children aged 7-24 months in arid and 5% in riparian areas consumed 4 or more food groups in the last 24 hours. In Punjab as a whole, 15.9% of children in this age group have minimum dietary diversity20. Wheat is the most important agricultural staple. The average production in kg/hectare was 143 in the dry zone, 106 in the river zone ,21 while Punjab province statistics showed a production of 2880 kg/hectare. 22This shows that the yield in these areas is quite low.	**Minimum dietary diversity of women/women (MDDW)** and children under 2 years of age (minimum dietary diversity of individuals, MDDi) increases by 1.5 points from baseline in 4,000 households	gap is recorded in endline of MAHFP. MDDW Endline score 4.96 (increased by points 1.77) MDDI Endline score 3.55 (Increased by points 1.28) while target was 1.5

	57% of respondents raised livestock for milk production and 43% raised it for sale. Focus group discussions revealed that households have livestock but do not breed improved breeds, so milk and meat productivity is low. Livestock breeding is common, but households do not have access to cross-breeding and cannot afford it.	At the end of the project, 70% of the farmers reached by the project report a 30% increase in their yields in agricultural production and livestock breeding	*100% farmers reached by the project reported 41% increase in their yields in agriculture (wheat seed) (1.2a) *100% farmers reached by the project reported 35% increase in their yields in agriculture (wheat seed) (Direct Sowing Method) 2.3a *Availability of fodder throughout year 1.3c (Replication by 102 farmers) 1.3c *76% conceiving ratio of livelihood achieved. 1.3b *96% of the beneficiaries' egg production increased and 67% are hatching
	The average monthly household income of23 the respondents was PKR 10,432, which is lower than the minimum wage rate of PKR 15,000/month (about €88)24 set by the government.	70% of the people who participated in vocational training measures or the micro-enterprise pilot project as part of the project were able to increase their income by 30% compared to the baseline.	*100% (3) of the beneficiaries of micro enterprise pilot project income level is increased by 63% *99% of beneficiaries started his business to increase their household income as well as they have their own business development plan and 100% beneficiaries have increased their 55% of earning as compared to baseline.
		80% of the selected 4,000 households use safely treated drinking	92 % (3680 HHs) use safely treated drinking water.

	24% of households in arid and 20% in riverine areas reported that the water is not of safe drinking quality. 49% each of the population in arid and riverine areas reported that they do not use any method to treat drinking water for safe quality. 20% of children aged 0-2 years in arid and 16% in riverine areas and 9% of children aged 3-5 years in arid and 7% in riverine areas were sick (diarrhoea, skin diseases, cough, cold and fever) 71% of the respondents to the needs assessment reported that there is no local organisation in their village/area, while 29% stated that there is. According to 67% of the respondents, the village organisation is not functional.	water At the end of the project, community members are more satisfied with the representation of their concerns by local organisations/committees (2 levels higher in the satisfaction scale than in the baseline situation) and with at least 20% of the services provided by the relevant authorities at UC level, as identified in a jointly developed action plan (using the Community Score Card) By the end of the project, the UCs Malnutrition Action Committees	End line score of CSC is 4.05 of Improvement in service delivery is increased by points 1.05 from baseline 3 in Agriculture- Services End line score of CSC is 3.06 of Improvement in service delivery is increased by points 0.75 from baseline 2.85 in Livestock- Services A recommendation letters containing 17 recommendation was submitted to sector leads P&D during the re-

	The MSNS Action Plan provides for Malnutrition Action Committees (UMACs) at District (DMAC), Tehsil (TMAC) and Union Council (UMAC) levels to identify respective needs, design interventions and be a forum for collaboration between government and civil society actors/ DMAC and TMAC exist. In the two Union Councils where the project is implemented, the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy (MSNS) Implementation Committees (UMACs) are not formally and officially organised. Consequently, the implementation of the MSNS does not take place there. Also, the demands and needs of communities are not known to local authorities at district and provincial levels and are not integrated into development plans so that resources are not allocated according to need	(UMACs) have included 4 community prioritised recommendations for the implementation of the multi-sectoral nutrition strategy in the UCs annual development plan.	view of the MSNS to be included and incorporated in the MSNS
	Government and civil society representatives from the different	At the end of the project, representatives of government, civil society, including SUN CSA and implementing partners are in-	60 members of SUNCSA, 5 members of NHN, 4 members CBID network, 2 members Indus Consortium, 17

	administrative levels are only informed and networked through a few events so far on the MSNS and the LANN+ approach to integrated working, so that enforcement of the MSNS and crosssectoral measures are little demanded and pursued	formed and networked on the LANN+ approach, multisectoral working, role of different actors and better enforcement of MSNS at all levels. Joint position papers of these actors on multi-sectoral approaches, (LANN+) as well as MSNS are drafted and presented at networking events	government departments including academia.
Sub-objectives (Output)	**Indicators**		
	Initial situation (Quantitative and qualitative)	Target situation (objective) (Quantitative and qualitative)	Situation achieved (quantitative and qualitative), including explanations of deviations, where applicable
1. Diversified production on farms including livestock.	3% of HH in arid and 27% of HH in riverine areas grow fruits/vegetables in their home gardens.	At the end of the project: 40% of the beneficiaries among 4,000 households (of which 200 are direct beneficiaries of relevant measures) grow at least 2 additional nutrient-rich crops (vegetables/fruit) in each growing season.	99% of the targeted beneficiaries established their vegetable gardens and the women farmers are growing 6 additional nutrient rich vegetables in their gardens. 69% beneficiaries are consuming above 4-6 vegetables. Apart from this 90% of the HHs replicated the kitchen gardening in both targeted UCs. 84 % of the beneficiaries growing leafy vegetables, 17 % of the beneficiaries cultivate barley and 57 %

			of the beneficiaries growing batho.
	Access to land for 24% surveyed population is less than an acre, 46% have 2-4 acres of land while 9% have 5-6 acres land and 18% have land above 6 Acres.	At the end of Project, 550 acres (223 ha) of saline (riverain) and rough (arid zone) land will be reclaimed, plus an additional irrigated 600 acres (243 ha) for the cultivation of food crops (wheat and millet) and fodder in the arid zone.	550 Acers (112 ha) of land has been reclaimed land including the no till method in saline (riverine and rough (arid zone). 100 % (15) targeted beneficiaries sustained the no till method and 25% of the indirect beneficiaries replicated the no till method as well. 763 acres (559 Farmers-30 F, 529 M) is irrigated for the cultivation of food crops (wheat and millet) and fodder in the arid zone
	Households store food and seeds in any kind of containers or bags, which are often not protected from external influences such as insects or rain.	60% of beneficiary households store cereals (main staple wheat) as well as seeds; wheat and vegetables) and fodder in an improved, protected from external influences, adequate manner for the whole year	91% of beneficiary households store cereals (main staple: wheat) as well as seeds (wheat and vegetables) and fodder in an improved, adequate manner protected from external influences for the whole year. 102 farmers from both targeted UCs replicated the mott grass and after harvesting the wheat the farmers exchange the pure seed with direct beneficiaries on barter system. 13-17 Mound yield increased as well. 62500 PKR increase in income average per farmer per

			season.
2. **Improved knowledge and conservation of natural resources, and use of indigenous food sources**	Only 3% of HH in arid and 21% of HH in riverine areas consume and store wild/indigenous food sources (e.g. wild cereals and grasses, legumes, leafy vegetables, wild fruits). Only 17% of HHs in arid areas and 21% of HHs in riverine areas report planting trees of any kind, in the last 12 months. 6% of HHs in arid areas and 47% of HHs in riverine areas had plants/trees that can be used for household purposes, e.g. firewood, fodder, food and timber.	At the end of the project: 30% of households have access to at least one (1) additional food source of wild/indigenous origin At the end of Project, 60,000 trees planted for food, fodder and environmental protection purposes with an expected 50% survival ratio for Arid zone and 70% for riverine areas through project and forestry department campaigns	95% of beneficiaries consume Greens, 70% Beneficiaries consume bathu and 99% of beneficiaries consumed Tandula as food source of wild /indigenous origin. 60000 (woods, shady and fruity plant) were planted at HH and communal level for environmental protection purposes with 45% survival rate for arid zone and 63% for riverine areas through project and with the close coordination of forest department. 659 Moringa Plants were planted by community on self basis.
3. **Improved & diversified income generation (on- & off- farm)**	84% of all households in arid and riverine areas have no access to any kind of vocational training institutes.	At the end of Project, 70% of the people who completed vocational training under the project and received toolkits use the skills they learned to generate income. At the end of Project, 70% of the beneficiaries who participated in	100 % of the peoples completed the vocational training under the project and received toolkits use the skills they learned to generate income. 100% of the beneficiaries of the micro enterprise pilot project have developed their own business plans in-

		the small business pilot started to implement their business development plans by the end of the second year of the project. 50% of these increased their household income by at least 10%.	come level increased by 32%
4. **Improved knowledge on health, hygiene & nutrition and access to safe water & sanitation**	Only 24% of children aged 7-24 months in arid and 16% in riverine areas consumed 4 or more food groups in the last 24 hours. 0% of children in arid and 31% in riverine areas are breastfed from shortly after birth In Punjab as a whole, this figure is 57.8%. 53% respondent shared that the water they use is safe for drinking while the other 47% shared that the water is no safe for drinking purposes. Out of 47%, 13% shared that it is the bad odour, 38% stated to have bad taste, 7% shared that water changes its color to yellow and 29% shared that all these characteristics apply to the water they use for drinking. 28% shared that they wash their hands after faecal contact, 10% reported to wash hands after cleaning a child. 6% shared that they wash hands before preparing	At the end of the project 90% of the women of childbearing age in the selected households participate in trainings to impart knowledge and raise awareness on appropriate health, hygiene, sanitation and nutrition practices. 4.2. At the end of the project, 80% of women from the selected 4,000 households who participated in sensitization sessions adopted at least 2 critical practices each in health, hygiene, sanitation and nutrition. At the end of Project, 160 (80)	95% of the womenof child bearing age in the selected HH participate in PLA cooking and 1000 day sessions to impart knowledge and raise awareness on appropriate health hygiene , sanitation and nutrition practices 95% of respondents wash hands after defecation, 81% after assisting children with latrin,84% after handling animals and etc. 91% wash hands before and after eating, 84% before cooking/ preparing food, 56% before feeding children 83% of respondents have access to functional 63% added food groups in daily life, 71% partici-

	food and 6% and 4% shared having their hands washed before feeding a child and before eating anything respectively. 3% didn't know if they have these practices or not.	households have access to improved sanitation facilities.	pants adopted right cooking practices 80 households have access to improved sanitation. 77 households from the targeted UCs replicated the sanitation facilities as well.
5. **Functioning structures for coordinated implementation of the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy in Punjab Province are established.**	74% of respondents said that there is no local organization in their village/area, while 26% said that there is. Government departments at the district level are not clear about their role in the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (MSNM) as well as coordination mechanisms between the different sectoral departments, do not know their roles and therefore do not execute them sufficiently. At the UC level, only 8 out of 97 UMACs are active in Muzaffargarh	At the end of the project: 40 community organizations have produced 40 community plans (each per community). 80% of community members are aware of active community organizing. Local government and agency representatives, as well as civil society, show a 50% increase in knowledge of the province's MSNS and its regulations, their roles and responsibilities therein, and the LANN+ approach compared to the baseline UMACS in both UCs are trained	20 community organizations have produced 20 community plans (each per community). 90% of community members are aware of active community organizing. According to Group Maturity Index endline,08 CBOs were on Mature stage and 12 CBOs were on Manage stage as well. Local government and agency representatives, as well as civil society, show a 65% increase in knowledge as per MSNS and LANN+ Approach 1 UMAC in UC Azizabad has been established under the

	and conduct their meetings on a monthly basis. In the two UCs where the project will work, UMACs are not formally established. Consequently, the MSNS will not be implemented in either UC. Due to the lack of committees at the UC level, there is no platform where community needs are made known. As a result, no resources are allocated to address the existing needs in the communities.	and established in MSNS as well as the LANN+ approach, where the project is implemented.	IRFNS project and capacitated on FNS, MSNS as well as the LANN+ approach
6. **Systematically improved capacities of local partners**	The aim is to integrate food security into the organizational strategy and all programs in the long term. The Partner Capacity Assessment (PCA) for Doaba Foundation was conducted in July 2017, that for FDO in June 2017. For Daoba and	By the end of the first year, core partner teams and project staff understand how to design, plan and implement projects and different modules of multi-sectoral nutrition projects and the LANN+ approach. based on a capacity evaluation, project progress and the capacity development plan. By the end of the project, partner organizations have improved their	Project staff training on the effective communication, staff training of community score card, training of staff on MSNS and CMST and LMST. 02 exposure visit to understand the FNS were done in this project as well. MEAL policy is in process. TORs has been developed, FIS system has been upgraded and HR policy is also

	FDO, their respective Capacity Development Plans were again jointly reviewed and renewed in 2019. Also due to lack of funding, not all capacity development targets could be achieved.	MEAL, financial management and IT systems at the organizational level, based on a capacity evaluation, project progress and the capacity development plan.	revised and IT system up dation in in process

7. Project implementation

7.1. Measures implemented, compared to application

[Link to guidelines Please provide a comparison here, preferably in a table, of the measures planned vs. the measures actually implemented (target/actual comparison of the measures from the application or latest amendment agreement) and give reasons for deviations, delays, extensions or reductions.]

*Please describe for **each** activity (take wording and numbering from the proposal!) what was realized. If an activity could not be realized, please explain why not.*

Ideally, use a table that compares the planned activities with the activities that were actually implemented.

Describe and explain deviations from the plan!

The German wording and numbering of the activities must match that of the proposal.

Activity planned according to the proposal	**Activities implemented according to the plan**	***Deviations from the plan***
Output 0: Preparatory and cross-cutting measures		
A 0.1 a: Recruitment of staff, Planning workshop	Staff hiring was completed according to time line of the project,the planning work shop of IRFNS was conducted from Q 4, 2020 to Q 1, 2021	N/A
A 0.2: Feasibility study	Feasibility study was conducted as per plan	N/A
A 0.3 Project Monitoring and Review Process	For monitoring and to measure the results and impact of the project, baseline, midline and endline of MAHFP, KAP, GMI, MDDW-IYCF, FCRM,Increase in Income, Community Score card and PDMs has been conducted according to proposal and MEAL Plan. Monitoring Visit was also done to measure the activities.	N/A
A 0.4: Visibility	Visibility material (e.g. project information brochures, flyers and posters) in consultation with relevant stakeholders to distribute and display at key project events. Similarly, a documentary film was produced to showcase the LANN+ approach and success stories from the project and to motivate key stakeholders such as government institutions, civil society and also partners to continue the approach.	N/A
A 0.5: Behaviour change communication strategy (BCC)	A context-specific behaviour change communication strategy has been developed and implemented to promote appropriate behaviours related to diverse food production, WASH practices, COVID-19, infant and young child Feeding and nutrition (especially in the context of the 1000 day window). 2 radio and 1 TV program was on-aired. 7 food pro-	N/A

	duction and consumption plans were developed and implemented by 41 events. Children under 2 years and PLWs of targeted villages were screened. 7 events for children on improved WASH activities. Activity is implemented according to the timeline Q1 of 2021 to Q4 of 2024.	
A 0.6:Project Closure (Exit plans and Audit)	Exit plans have been developed with the consultation of all CBOs as per time line Q1 of 2020 to Q1 of 2024.	N/A
Output 1: Diversified production on farms including livestock.		
A 1.1:Dissemination of micronutrients through vegetable gardens and Farmer Field Schools	200 diversified vegetable gardens were established in targeted area as per defined criteria. Training sessions were also conducted on land preparation, sowing, sustainability and replication of diversified vegetable gardens. In cooperation with FAO, 50 smallholder farmers (selected together with CBOs) are trained in 2 FFS (1 in each UC) on crops, water management and pest control and discussed, test challenges and approaches to solutions. 6 Demonstration plots were established in the both targeted UCs. Activity was implemented according to the timelines Q2 of 2021 to Q2 of 2024.	N/A
A 1.2:Dissemination of seed storage facilities and harvests for wheat	40 demonstration plots (2 per village) were established to introduce and promote improved wheat varieties for production and multiplication and 40 seed storage drums were also provided The most vulnerable 80 households (approx. 4 per village) were supported through training on improved wheat post-harvest and storage techniques and the provision of wheat storage containers to minimise "hunger gaps" and improve staple food storage. In project areas, the rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems through project interventions was a successful model. It reduced the need for water, energy and personnel and saved irrigation costs through lining and cementing. Activity was implemented according to the timelines Q4 of 2021 to Q1 of 2022. And Q4 2022 to Q4 2023	N/A
A 1.3: Promotion of small livestock farming (chickens) and improvement of animal breeding/care/nutrition	To improve the consumption of diverse foods, 200 households were introduced to poultry farming, receive training, chickens and inputs such as cages, feed pots and feed	

	With the coordination of livestock and dairy development department large animals (Cows and Buffalos) were inseminated to promote the local breed and livestock farmers were also capacitated on livestock management. In order to promote nutrient-rich and modern forage species, 20 demonstration plots were established for 40 beneficiary smallholder farmers Activity was implemented according to the timelines Q3 of 2021 to Q1 of 2022. and Q3 2022 to Q1 2023	
A 1.4: Pilot trials on organic composting and keeping of non-traditional poultry	To promote alternative sources of protein intake 10 HH were selected by the CBO at household level, quail production and consumption were demonstrated and received the training on quail farming. A total of 10 households that practise relatively advanced, diversified agriculture will be supported in the production of organic compost through training. Activity was implemented according to the timelines Q3 of 2021 to Q1 of 2023	
Output 2: Improved knowledge and protection of natural resources and use of indigenous food sources		
A.2.1 Identification and dissemination of alternative foods (wild plants)	A mapping of alternative foods including forestry, wild and traditional sources and their nutritional values wasproduced to bring traditional foods back into focus and increase dietary diversity. After identification of the foods and nutrition rich recipe development from the research institute, they were disseminated in the communities through recipes and cooking trainings. In the course of the above-mentioned research, recipes with nutrient-rich, traditional foods were developed, including information recipe books in local language, cooking demonstrations and awareness-raising events (especially for PLW and children). Activity was implemented according to the timeline Q2 of 2021 to Q3 of 2023	N/A
A 2.2: Tree planting campaigns	In cooperation with the agriculture and forestry authorities, 3 planting campaigns conducted to raise the awareness. Varieties are selected that are climate resistant and have a higher survival rate Activity was implemented according to the timeline Q3 of 2021 to Q4 of 2023	
A 2.3 : Improving production capacities through soil protection tech-	In order to promote appropriate practices related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the	Activity was completed Q1, 2024.

niques	reduction of fuel costs, at least 10 farmers were supported to apply the no-till method on one acre (0.4 hectares) of their land and keeping in view the impact of the activity 5 more farmers was also supported on no till method. To improve the production capacities through soil protection techniques 150 farmers rehabilitated their land by mechanical means and cultivated the staple crop. In order to increase fertility and land use, 250 acres was reclaimed through the use of a tractor and rotavator. Besides increasing production, it will also reduce the cost of tillage and save the irrigation. Activity was implemented according to the timeline Q3 of 2021 to Q2 of 2023	The reason of deviation is the targeted UC Chak Farazi was the flood prone area & flood risk found by the project technical team due to climate changes and also the reports of weather departments considered. If the saline land rehabilitated & riverine flood hit the area then all effort and financial resources should be wasted. That's why the Rehabilitation of saline land has been changed into rehabilitation of uneven land in the drought UC Azizabad. The overall impact on the activity was too much positive and impactful outcome.
Output 3: Improved and diversified income generation (in and out of agriculture)		
A 3.1:Market study and vocational training	An external market study was conducted to identify trades and enterprises seeking to recruit workers and potential employment opportunities in terms of demand for labour in existing and growing market segments, as well as the demanded capacities of workers, so that vocational training was adapted to market needs. 40 men and women were trained in a 3 months skills development program at local level, nationally recognised training institute on 4 identified trades like motor cycle mechanics, Electrician and solar installation, Domestic tailoring and ada work and beautician. Activity was implemented according to the timeline Q2 of 2021 to Q2 of 2023	
A 3.2: Small business formation and business plan development	One progressive farmer was supported to establish tree nurseries to promote tree planting in the project area 2 existing small shops were strengthened to sell nutrient-rich food. They were selected together with the CBOs and adopted a nutrition-sensitive approach	

Output 4: Improved knowledge on health, hygiene and nutrition and access to safe drinking water and sanitation		
A.4.1 Participatory Learning & Action (PLA)	The PLA approach used awareness raising and capacity building to generate community-led behaviour change towards improved nutrition and hygiene practices. There were different phases from assessing the situation of the community to tak-ing action and evaluating it. Total of 420 meetings were conducted in the community under PLA. PLA manual was contextualized in local language for the first time in Pakistan. Audio messages were developed for awareness raising with improved nutrition related messages (including PLA). Activity is implemented according to the timeline Q1 of 2021 to Q2 of 2023	
A 4.2: Formation of 40 children's clubs at village level	20 children clubs were established in each village to motivate children through play to adopt good nutrition, hygiene, COVID-19 and environmental practices. This was done through awareness-raising and recreational activities such as role-play, drama and competitions around nutrition, health, gardening or reforestation. In addition, the children's clubs designed plans for joint and future actions. Activity is implemented according to the timeline Q2 of 2021 to Q3 of 2023	
A.4.3 Training on food preparation and processing	A total of 40 training sessions (one in winter and one in summer per village) and 20 refresher sessions (one per village) (25 women each) are organised for-summer and winter vegetables. In the two-day training sessions (40 sessions), women were taught content on food processing and drying at the household level. As the provision of professional solar dryers available in market was too expensive as compared to the budget allocated to this activity. Therefore, WHH and partners in collaboration with department of food science at BZU decided to promote traditional drying methods. For this a list of items for vegetables drying toolkit was recommended by department of food science at BZU. 60 kits including vegetable cutting/peeling machines have been distributed among the 3 beneficiaries of targeted villages (after proper assessment and verification). They were trained about the use of kit as well. Activity is implemented according to the timeline Q3	

	of 2021 to Q3 of 2023	
A 4.4 Raising awareness of the "1000-day window	A total of 60 one-day training sessions were conducted for women and men (especially women of childbearing age, mothers and lactating women, caregivers and influential members) on appropriate practices related to the 1000-day window. Activity is implemented according to the timeline Q3 of 2021 to Q1 2023	
A 4.5: Strengthening access to sanitation through infrastructure and awareness raising	To promote improved sanitation, 80 latrines and hand-washing facilities were built at HH level (4 in each village). These were built using local materials and human resources to demonstrate low-cost models. 20 committees, each consisting of six members, were formed. They were empowered through 5 three-day trainings and provided the hygiene kits to improve and develop hygiene conditions and practices at the community level. 20 WASH facilities were rehabilitated at community places and these community places were identified by the CBO. Two ToT were conducted and 80 sessions of BCC and PLA activities to improve the behaviour and practices of health, hygiene including nutrition Activity was implemented according to the timeline Q2 of 2021 to Q2 2023	
A 4.6:Strengthening access to clean drinking water through hand pumps	80 hand pumps were installed and water tests samples were taken at the beginning of drilling to determine the suitability of the water source and before the hand pumps are put into operation to supply drinking water. These tests were conducted by the Pakistan Council of Research and Water Resources PCRWR and PHED department. Activity was implemented according to the timeline Q2 of 2021 to Q2 2023	
Output 5: Functioning structures for coordinated implementation of the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy in Punjab Province are established.		
A 5.1: Capacity building of community organisations	A total of 20 community organisations were formed and capacitated on the concept if CMST & LMST, Food Security and LANN+ Approach. 20 community development plans base on identified nutrition related needs were developed Activity was implemented according to the timeline Q1 of 2021 to Q2 2023	

A 5.2: Activation of committees at UC level and linkage with communities	1 UMAC in UC Azizabad has been established under the IRFNS project and capacitated on FNS, MSNS as well as the LANN+ approach The developed plans were presented to UMACs. The needs jointly prioritised in the plans has been included in the annual development plans of the authorities at UC level. 2 seminars at district and provincial level were conducted to convey the LANN+ learning and knowledge with the stakeholders. Activity was implemented according to the timeline Q1 of 2021 to Q1 2024	
A 5.3: Capacity building of key stakeholders on nutrition and LANN+	Capacity building and orientation of key government and agency officials, SUN CSA members, local civil society and other actors were capacitated on FNS, MSNS & SDGs, LANN + Approach Activity was implemented according to the timeline Q3 of 2021 to Q2 2023	
A 5.4 Promotion and implementation of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (MSNS), LANN+ and similar concepts at district and provincial level	2 national and international conferences with s with universities and research institutes were organised to exchange the on important issues, new innovations and progress in the field of food security and to bring together all relevant stakeholders and international days were celebrated to promote nutrition related agendas at district and provincial level. Activity was implemented according to the timeline Q3 of 2021 to Q3 2023	
Output 6: Systematic capacity building of local partners		
A 6.1: General capacity strengthening based on the CDP	Pending	
A 6.2: Capacity building of partners and civil society in the field of FNS and LANN+	Capacity building workshops were organised for project staff on the theme of FNS and LANN+ Approach A capacity building training of partners and civil society was organised to promote knowledge on sustainable food security and integrated approaches such as LANN+ and FNS Activity was implemented according to the timeline Q2 of 2021 to Q3 2023	
A 6.3: Exchange visits, trainings and conferences	One exchange visit in KP (LASOONA) to other projects implemented by WHH with similar activities for learning purposes for the project staff was done.	

	One in country exchange Round Table Conference (National Level) was conducted with coordination of different stakeholders on multisectoral collaboration for improving food and nutrition security. Activity was implemented according to the timeline Q3 of 2021 to Q1 2024	

7.2. Reaching the target group

[Please describe whether the target group was reached as planned and to what extent the target group was able to derive concrete benefits from the measures.]

Please refer directly to the planned target group figures from the proposal.Explain if and why more or less participants have been reached than planned.

Summarize the main benefits and achievements for the participants. Differentiate if necessary.

The project has been implemented in 02 union councils of District Muzaffargarh and achieved the target of 2000 HHs of target UCs Azizabad and Chak Farazi (14000 individuals approximately). The project was targeted especially vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), children <_2 years of age, HHs with less than 5 acres of land, and women of reproductive age and they have improved their nutrition situation by applying a multi-sectoral approach that is LANN+. (Linking agriculture, natural resource protection, nutrient, wash, and income generation). According to the proposal Farmers Development Organization (FDO) has achieved the target of all the activities of the IRFNS project.

7.3. Local project partner capacity development

[Please explain what new skills or knowledge the local project partner gained during the project implementation.]

Please explain what new capacities, skills or lessons the partner organization(s) acquiredthrough the project. Refer to the impact matrix and capacity development activities if such measures were planned in the proposal.

Key questions:

- *Has the staff acquired additional skills that strengthen the organization? How can the skills be secured in the longer term?*
- *Were the partners' project management or professional skills improved?*

The project staff capacitated on the sustainable food and nutrition security, financial management system,MEAL management system, safety and security system.

7.4. Collaboration with other stakeholders

[Please describe which organisations, government institutions, or individuals were collaborated with in the project context and how this collaboration went.]

Please also mention cooperation/synergies with other WHH projects, especially if funded by the German Government.

Collaboration and coordination with stakeholders especially government line departments like Health, Agriculture Extension, Livestock and Dairy Development, On Farm Water Management, Public Health Engineering Department, Social Welfare and District Administration was very excellent level and the result of the coordination was very fruitful

8. Evaluation and conclusion

8.1. Sustainability (structural/economic – social – environmental)

[Link to guidelines Please describe to what extent the project was able to achieve the sustainability of the project outcomes anticipated in the application phase. Similarly, assess the viability or stability of the capacity created during the project for long term use.]

- *Structural/economic: Have new local structures been established? How will the newly created structures and the consolidated existing structures be maintained? Who will pay for the follow-up costs?*
  How has the economic situation of participants been improved?

- *Social: How do the changes in the social environment make themselves felt in society? Have certain groups been able to strengthen their voice/role in their communities? Has social cohesion in the communities been strengthened?*

- *Ecological: How have the measures and structures and capacities created been made ecologically sustainable?*

Structural/economic Sustainability:

During the project 40 individuals (Male & Female) were trained on the skill development and these beneficiaries established their business, 1 tree nursery and 2 existing small shops were strengthened to sell nutrient-rich food that will increase their income level and social structure i.e CBOs will take follow up for the purpose of sustainability.

Social Sustainability:

20 CBOs are structurally present in the project area and these CBO will work on the BCC and sustainability of project interventions. Social cohesion in the communities has been strengthened.

Ecological Sustainability:

Communities has been taken the initiative like plantation campaigns, adoption of climate smart agricultural practices, crop residue management and rehabilitation & restoration of uneven land and degraded land.

Lessons learnt

[Please describe any particular successes or difficulties in implementation, reasons for delays and deviations in timing, and your lessons learnt from the project.]

Please describe any particular successes or challenges in implementing the project – and what you learnt from it.

Significant deviations from the expected effects require an explanation, which must be provided under this item.

Have you observed any positive or negative changes that you didn't anticipate during planning?

1. Multi Sectoral Approach especially with LANN+ very much supportive to Address Food & Nutrition Security
2. Enough Food Model good opportunity/tool to get all required food for a small family
3. PLA Approach remained learning opportunity and good exposure for awareness raising and behavior change at ground level.
4. Knowledge on 1000 days Window of opportunity is most important time for mother and children
5. Skill development brough new opportunities in Agri base families
6. Linkages development and Engagement of community with Relevant stake holders/ Government department very effective bring positive change
7. Better utilization of avail Natural Resource is effective tool for FNS.

9. Report on conditions stated in the contract

[Link to guidelines If conditions were stipulated in the on-lending agreement, please describe how they have been taken into account or implemented in the project.]

The contract of a project is filed in Promis under Funding/02 Agreements and Annexes/01_Contract. The conditions can be found under point 4) Conditions. ***Please use the exact German wording.***

10. Response to evaluation carried out and/or evaluation of independent auditor's report

[Link to guidelines If an evaluation and/or independent auditor's report has been carried out, please respond to their findings here. Describe whether their recommendations were taken on board and, if applicable, evaluate the comments and advice given by the evaluator or the audit.]

The following Information on the results of the audits must be provided here (close coordination with finance staff required):

- *Information on the auditors – name of the auditing company, details of the audit companies' registration (registration number and official institute of auditors where the company is registered)*
- *main findings and recommendations of the audit*

Follow-up and/or comments from the project partner or WHH on the audit: Please report how this could happen, how WHH and partner reacted to the findings and what will be done to prevent similar things from happening in the future if the cooperation continues.

If you reported about the annual audits already in the interim reports, it is sufficient to report about the main findings of the final audit.

*If an **evaluation** has been carried out, reference should be made to it: Which of the recommendations is considered particularly relevant? Which of the recommendations has been discussed with the local partner and is to be implemented concretely (e.g. in a follow-up project)?*

11. Additional remarks

[Link to guidelines]

Financial report information must be provided here. Close coordination with finance staff required:

- *Was the budget spent as planned? All deviations from the approved budget must be explained! (e.g. purchase of 3 laptops was approved, 4 laptops were purchased...please justify!)*
- *Confirm that the main BENGO headers (1.1., 1.2., 1.3., etc.) have not been exceeded by more than 30%. Justify if the main items were exceeded by more than 30%.*
- *Justify each individual Bengo budget line that was exceeded by more than 30% (relate to Part I).*
- *Are there budget lines with no costs / with much less costs than planned? What happened to the activities planned under these budget lines? Please justify.*
- *Personnel costs: If more personnel or a higher salary has been booked for a personnel position, this must be justified. (check with the list of personnel). This requires prior approval and should always be an exception!*
- *Do you have a positive or negative balance of BMZ funds after project completion? Please indicate the exact amount in Euros that will be repaid to BMZ (in case of positive balance) or taken over by WHH or partner (in case of negative balance).*
- *Have the spending deadlines been met? Will we request a waiver of interest? (Please note that this is only possible if we have external reasons to justify it. Please describe them here).*
- *Are there any assets that we want to transfer to the partner organization / a follow-up project? Please indicate here and refer to the inventory list. Please provide a statement if the assets are to be transferred to another WHH project, as we will need to request this from Bengo.*

12. Statements on the indicators within Engagement Globals monitoring and evaluation system

[Link to guidelines]

These data are needed for statistical purposes by BMZ. Please provide a realistic self-assessment of the objectives achieved under the project under 9.1 and 9.2.

12.1. **Self-assessment of objectives achieved** (EG indicator: 'Level of objectives achieved in foreign projects')

Based on the content and comments in this report, please rate the extent to which the project objective has been achieved.

	Complete	**To a great extent**	**Partial**	**To a small extent**	**Not achieved**
The extent to which the project objective was achieved was as follows **[please indicate**	• The objective of the project fully achieved.				

with a cross]:	The Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP) in 4,000 households is increased 1.5 Months from baseline & sufficient food is available through the year. (End line Report MAHFP) • MDDW score is 4.96 increased by points 1.77 from baseline 3.19 in 4,000 households • MDDI score is 3.55 Increased by points 1.28 from baseline				

	2.27 (End line Report MDDW/I)				

12.2. Self assessment of sustainability (EG indicator: 'Number/proportion of projects that can convincingly demonstrate prerequisites for the sustainability of the project impacts'; see also point 5.1)

Please rate the statements made under point 5.1 on the extent to which the project has taken into account various aspects of sustainability.

		Structural (If applicable)	**Economic** (If applicable)	**Social** (If applicable)	**Environmental** (If applicable)
Level 1	**High sustainability:** The contribution to the stated dimension of sustainability envisaged in the project application was fully achieved or even exceeded **[please indicate with a cross].**				
Level 2	**Average sustainability:** The contribution to the stated dimension of sustainability envisaged in the project application was partially achieved **[please indicate with a cross].**				
Level 3	**Minimal sustainability:** The contribution to the stated dimension of				

	sustainability envisaged in the project application was not achieved, or achieved only at a basic level **[please indicate with a cross].**				