



ANNUAL REPORT

2021-2022

THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPEMENT PROGRAMME

ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Against Hunger
AD	Assistant Director
ADC	Assistant Deputy Commissioner
BRDCC	Building Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change
CAT	Community Awareness Toolkit
CBK	Community Bookkeeper
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CHW	Community Health Workers
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CLEW	Community Livestock Extension Worker
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMAM	Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CO	Community Organization
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CRP	Community Resource Person
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSCCC	Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DG	Director General
DPMU	Disaster Preparedness and Management Unit
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply Schemes
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization
EU	European Union
FCBS	Farmer Climate Business Schools
FFS	Farmer Field School
FRDP	Fast Rural Development Program
FTF	Father to Father
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GLSEP	Girls' Lower Secondary Education Programme
GRASP	Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress
IBA	Institute of Business Administration
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFA	Iron-folic acid
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFL	Interest Free Loan
IGG	Income Generating Grant
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JSMU	Jinnah Sindh Medical University
KCCI	Karachi Chamber of Commerce & Industry
LHS	Lady Health Supervisor
LHS	Lady Health Supervisors
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LIP	Livelihood Investment Plan

LMST	Leadership and Management Skill Training
LSO	Local Support Organization
MHI	Micro Health Insurance
MIP	Micro Investment Plan
MIS	Management Information System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoUs	Memorandum of Understandings
MTM	Mother to Mother
NARC	National Agricultural Research Centre
NCHD	National Commission on Human Development
NOC	NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE
NPGP	National Poverty Graduation Programme
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PCCHI	Pakistan CSOs Coalition for Health and Immunization
PDC	Para Development Committee
PINS	Programme for Improve Nutrition in Sindh
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PPRP	Peoples' Poverty Reduction Programme
PSC	Poverty Score Card
PWR	Participatory Wealth Ranking
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
RSU	Reform Support Unit
SAFWCO	Sindh Agricultural and Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAU	Sindh Agriculture University
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SE&LD	Sindh Education and Literacy Department
SITCO	Sindh Indigenous and Traditional Crafts Company
SM	Social Mobilization
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization
STEVTA	Sindh Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority
SUCCESS	Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support
SUN -CSA	Scaling Up Nutrition -Civil Society Alliance
SZABIST	Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
TVST	Technical and Vocational Skills Training
UC	Union Council
UCT	Unconditional Cash Transfer
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VAP	Village Action Plans
VO	Village Organization
WASH	Water and Sanitation and Hygiene
WHH	Welthungerhilfe

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CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE



We look back once again on a turbulent and eventful year impacted by many factors, but a year that was extremely successful all the same. 2021-22 was indeed another unusual year for people all over the world and Sindh particularly,

TRDP has demonstrated an impressive ability to adapt and proactively responded to the frequent changes around us. The Management has performed very well in the year and seized opportunities that arose amidst the demanding environment. TRDP has proven its worth under these particular circumstances and also managed to demonstrate the essential role it plays for society — for example in the smooth and successful contribution to Covid-19, all the way to the most remote corners of rural Sindh.

It has been a year of challenges and finding solutions; We started to support the starving households in rural areas of Sindh, and now we are concentrating on perfecting a digital delivery model with rural communities focusing on education and entrepreneurship through women, this is need of the hour, that is enabling us to diversify our development model and deepen our relationships with communities, We continue to expand our flywheel model by broadening offerings such as financial services, education, health and wellness, marketplace, and digital sources.

I am also pleased that all external assessments and evaluations have validated the credibility of TRDP and a solid relationship developed with government and other stakeholders including communities during the year is key for more achievements in the coming years.

I believe that we can overcome economic and sectoral headwinds owing to the determined efforts of our team under the leadership of an experienced and energetic CEO. I must appreciate TRDP management for working passionately and making TRDP an Institution of choice for many development partners and the local government.

Despite the world's challenges, we look to the future with hope because we've seen firsthand what's possible when a community comes together. We hope you enjoy reading about some of what our people have achieved this year on the big issues that affect us all.

This growth is a testament to the attractiveness of our focus on building trust and delivering sustained outcomes, and to our communities continuing preference for the diverse skillsets provided by our communities.

The Board is highly engaged in overseeing our strategic transformation during this time of rapid change. I am confident that the Board has the right mix of diverse skills, experience, and backgrounds to serve as a strategic asset for our organization, and is well-positioned to continue to guide us in the years to come.

Dr. Naseer Muhammad Nizamani
Chairperson
Board of Directors

FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to present to you Thardeep Rural Development Programmer's (TRDP) Annual Report for the year 2021-2022. TRDP works with marginalized and vulnerable communities and targets its interventions on the poor and the poorest households to impact poverty at the household level on a large scale. The impact on women's social and economic empowerment in particular remains well achieved through women's skills enhancement training, providing them skills on basic numeracy and literacy, safety nets, market exposure, and financial support for small and medium enterprises development initiatives.



The study of the economic impact and the contribution of financial support in form of small grants for investments in livestock, agriculture, and enterprise reveals that these supported them to increase household income and moved them to the upper PSC band.

Under the component of the programme, 19,353 learners were enrolled for eight months in the Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills course (Package-A Government of Sindh). All the learners completed their course and the pass-out learners of the Adult literacy Centers were also given training course completion certificates with certification by the Government Department. In addition to providing basic numeracy and literacy training the LSO representatives were also provided accounting and bookkeeping skills to understand the financial records reports and community bookkeepers in matters related to proper accounting and financial management of LSOs

The small infrastructure projects were constructed, that directly benefited 92,222 households. These infrastructure projects include brick and CC pavements, drinking water, schemes for latrine construction, schemes on solar systems, drainages, constructions of small bridges and culverts, and others including protection walls and rehabilitation schemes. The infrastructure projects provided the poorest and the un-skilled, in particular the laborers in the villages. The Installation of schemes has reduced the burden on communities & they are using the saved time in income-generating activities (such as embroidery, sewing clothes, etc.).

The program induced technical and behavior changes that significantly improved and scaled up kitchen gardens, moringa tree plantations, fish production, and community-led initiatives to stop open defecation. The three-tier community institutions will prove critical for Public Private Partnership (PPP) approaches to work on the ground going forward.

The capacity of CIs in particularly LSOs, increased to respond to the emergency situations. LSOs responded to the COVID-19 pandemic in an organized manner. The role of LSOs was recognized by the district administration and government departments, as CIs took a number of actions at community level and coordinated with the district and local government in their respective areas.

TRDP has also been successful in creating awareness not only on climate change and climate-smart agriculture but also on other related issues such as rainwater and energy-efficient agriculture, rainwater harvesting, zero tillage, and lower use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers.

Allah Nawaz Samoo
Chief Executive Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Thardeep Rural Development Program (TRDP) during the reported year 2021-2022, remain true to its goal and vision that is to reduce poverty in rural areas of Sindh through promoting and empowering women led community institutions. The impacts of COVID-19 continued this year as well. TRDP focused to mitigate the effects through a holistic approach by providing diversified inputs ranging from physical wellbeing to the economic wellbeing. Health, nutrition, education and supporting income generation remained areas of focus during the reporting year.

Women leaders and volunteers of more than 24,000 Community Institutions formed by TRDP played their vital role in supporting the delivery mechanism for development of their respective areas through different activities with TRDP, Government and other stakeholders. 19,304 Illiterate women were provided basic Literacy and Numeracy skills through 769 Adult Literacy Centers, and certified by Sindh Education and Literacy Department of Sindh Government.

Reaching out more poor households and involving them in entrepreneurship through providing a set of skills and grants/interest-free loans for income generation.

During this reporting period, 19,944 members of community organizations were provided PKR. 563 million grants and interest-free loans to initiate or increase their enterprises for enhancing income generation. About 2,898 households received tangible assets. Artisans and Entrepreneurs participated in different local and national level exhibitions to show their products and were linked with trade & commerce associations and Industries.

TRDP's Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) component focuses on the improvement of the infrastructure along with roll out of comprehensive Behavioral Change Communication at community level. During the year, 291 WASH based small infrastructure worth Rs. 207 million were provided in villages identified and managed by communities.

Moreover 50,000 households were provided with health and nutrition services through different projects. The outreach and access to government services were increased through support of community volunteers particularly in vaccination of COVID-19, EPI, and Rubella, voters' registration, enrollment, and tree plantations.

TRDP gets on board with Government functionaries and elected local, provincial, and national representatives in the area. They were continuously engaged, briefed, and updated on TRDP Programme activities. Government functionaries have supported TRDP to undertake various initiatives for uplifting the rural poor. The relationship between TRDP and Government has also emerged strongly during this period. The Government authorities have cooperated for the smooth and proper implementation of the program activities.

TRDP has very sound and framed collaboration with the district authorities. The No Objection Certificates were issued for newly initiated projects, the joint development committees under government functionaries are a forum for taking the combine efforts with the Government and other stakeholders at the district level and the signing of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with line departments that has framed the working relationship more formal and stronger as well, as it has supported in developing synergies with the government departments.

TRDP has engaged with several research and academic institutions to do collaboration and thematic researches to improve the designing, planning and implementation of the projects and to enhance the volume of the impact of the projects.

TRDP has always receives appreciation for its evident accountability and transparency. It achieved more than 25 appreciation certificates and shields from district administrations, government line departments, partners, and other stakeholders during the year.

In all the activities, TRDP has acknowledged the generous support of the partners in line with the contracts.

TRDP has kept onboard all the stakeholders during the course of implementing different activities in order to keep all those involved in programme informed as well as to generate visibility among the state and non-state actors.

Various third party monitoring missions, assessments and evaluations were conducted during the reporting year, about the Relevance, Institutional Strength, Implementation, Impact, Transparency, and Visibility of the different projects, which TRDP successfully completed during the year. The External Monitoring Missions include European Commission, IFAD, WHH, IBF International, NIRAS International, ICE & INCOM International Ltd, IBA Karachi, and others, led by renowned International Experts. The accountability, transparency and image building are the core values of TRDP that wins the trust of partners and communities.

1. Thematic Contributions

Community Organization through Social Mobilization

Social mobilization is the foundation of TRDP program. With participation of community institutions, TRDP follows social mobilization approach leading to formation of community organizations, choosing leadership among them, deciding for capital formation, preparing households development plans and suggesting building of the capacity of their members to manage social, economic, and development activities which they would want to undertake. During the reported period, conducted Poverty Score Card (PSC) survey of 5,883 households, Participatory Wealth Ranking (PWR) of 9,284 households for the identification of potential beneficiaries for assets, revitalized /formed 66 village organizations and 62 community organizations, formed 26 Community Interest Groups (CIGs) under NPGP in Tharparkar and Umerkot. Conducted annual audit of 8 LSOs and provided staff support to LSOs under Mentoring & Support for Community Institutions in Tharparkar.



Community members are sensitized, trained, and capacitated on important number of topics including community management, advocacy, Gender sensitization and mainstreaming, nutrition, WASH, environment, health, education, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Capacity building is a process of equipping individuals with the understanding, skills, information, knowledge, and training. This process enables them to perform effectively in their own interest primarily and in the interest of the community at large. The community development component is committed to ensure that people living in rural areas are fully involved in developing their communities, safeguarding its valued features, shaping, and contributing the decisions affecting them. During this reporting period, some 67,397 community members were trained in managerial, leadership, technical, and vocational skill trainings in districts Jamshoro and Dadu. For this reason;



- The workshops were arranged on Climate-smart surveillance systems, Climate change conferences, Capacity Building on Climate Change/Nutrition Sensitive, and Training of smallholders on the concept of CSA and livestock management. Moreover, training was conducted on CLEWS under Climate-smart agriculture and resilience regarding food and nutrition security of smallholders in especially climate-affected areas of Sindh are strengthened in Umerkot.



- Capacity Development of CSOs based on functional and technical Capacity Needs and Development Plans and sensitization & orientation on COVID-19 SOPs, Risk communication and community engagement (COVID-19 RCCE), Social & Behavior Communication (SBCC) and Rumour Management under CSO's BRIDGE Programme in Hyderabad. Conducted training of SMCs and community awareness sessions on girl's education and COVID -19 with key stakeholders in each schools under Girls' Lower Secondary

Education Programme (GLSEP) in Tharparkar. CO level awareness session on WASH and nutritious food under PINS Project Dadu and Jamshoro Districts. MTM and FTF Support Group Formation/ Session and Cooking demonstrations counselling sessions by outreach workers and training of outreach staff under PINS ER-II project in Dadu and Jamshoro.

- Conducted training session on Good Manufacturing Practices and conducted ToT of TRDP staff on Agribusiness Management, Agribusiness Marketing, Agriculture Finance, Value addition and innovation in agribusiness, managing agriculture cooperatives Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress (GRASP) in Targeted districts. Conducted training in Functional Literacy and basic business, Basic Enterprise Development training, Training of IFL recipients, and sessions conducted with HHS around nutrition under National Poverty Graduation Program (NPGP).

During reporting period TRDP organized a development dialogue with Civil Servants and Rural Community of Tharparkar on November 23rd, 2021 at TRDP Horticulture Complex, Mithi, Civil servants including deputy commissioners, additional deputy commissioners, deputy secretaries and directors currently serving in different departments of Government of Sindh. They discussed with representatives of



village community organizations the challenges and opportunities emerging in Tharparkar in the wake of mega industry and infrastructure development. The participants agreed that elementary and secondary education plays a crucial part in bridging the gap between local communities and other stakeholders. Besides, there is a focus on developing the community's entrepreneurial skills and connecting them with the market. Participants discussed the effectiveness of granting interest-free loans and the role of community organizations in managing financial services. Participants discussed the changing social relationships within families and society as a result of not meeting the expectations that are created by the internet and rapid urbanization. The community representatives raised their voice on the addiction combined with unemployment in youth is the major social problem resulting in surge in suicidal tendencies. Civil servants and community representatives agreed to continue dialogue for mutual learning and understanding of issues. Allah Nawaz Samoo, CEO TRDP thanked civil servants for giving time to TRDP. Mr. Abdul Hafeez Laghari and Mr. Aslam Soomro thanked community representatives and TRDP for organizing dialogue. The civil servants were on the study tour to Tharparkar in mid- career management course.

During the reporting period IBA students held discussion with TRDP team and community members on the social and economic change in rural areas and faculty visited TRDP program area and its implications on individual and societal behavior. This study tour was part of a process that TRDP and IBA have started to provide students an opportunity to experience and observe interaction on the field.

Thar's social, economic and cultural landscape is in flux, particularly since the onset of the Thar Coal Project. The field visits enable the students to understand how large scale projects can change particular aspect of human, social, and economic environment. Students were divided into groups to work on field on Potential themes, that includes: changing community and water resources nexus in face with the availability and access to improved quality drinking water; community and biodiversity conservation particularly peacocks its importance in cultural landscape of earth and recent changes mediated by current landscape and cultural changes; arid agricultural in changing socioeconomic scenario; community and food security issues in the desert environment particularly with reference to changes in dietary patterns; Road infrastructure and its impact on local economy and culture and other aspects of social life.

In order to have proper management of the grants and to ensure proper record keeping of financial transactions, LSO leaders and the community book keepers were provided financial management skills. The training focused on financial accounting and record keeping particularly on the proper maintenance of the following records: (i) Cash Book, (ii) Bank Book, (iii) General Ledger, (iv) Bank Reconciliation Statement and

(v) Trial Balance. In addition to this, the training also imparted knowledge on maintaining other relevant records such as filing bank deposit receipts and bank statements.

To enable micro and small entrepreneurs (off-farm and on-farm) of targeted group in Dadu & Jamshoro through enterprise development, value chain and market linkages to increase quality of products, efficiency and profitability. The training session for TRDP core working force was arranged at Indus Hotel Hyderabad from 22nd to 24th October 2021.

Mentoring & Support for Community Institutions (LSOs/VOs) in Tharparkar



TRDP implementing Mentoring & Support for Community Institutions (LSOs/VOs) in district Tharparkar with the support of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) to formation and strengthening of community institutions/ groups and awareness around specific SDGs. During reporting period. Conducted annual audit of 8 LSOs and provided staff support to LSOs. As of this month conducted some 898 awareness sessions with 27,507 members of community organizations on sustainable development Goals for community Institutions (LSO/VO) (Awareness Session on Good Health & Well Being Boost Immunization, Awareness Session on Quality Education, Awareness Session on Gender Equality , early child marriage, Mother & Child Health, agriculture nutrition, climate change, peace justices strong institution and procurement workshops,) also supported to for office establishment of 38 Third Tier Community Institutions (LSO).

• Income Generation and Sustainable Livelihood

The purpose of community livelihood programme is to provide a sub-grant in the form of community investment funds (CIF), interest free loans and income generating grants to community institutions. Through these institutions, the grants are channelized to the poor beneficiaries enabling them to start economic/income generating activities, and thereby to increase incomes. The CIF and interest free loans are given to the poorest households, to be used as revolving fund by the community institutions. During the reporting period PKR 563 million disbursed as grants/interest free loan to 19,944 households, reaching out to total 250,000 households with disbursement/revolving of Total PKR 5.4 billion.

Interest Free Loan Scheme (IFL)

TRDP is implementing Interest Free Loan scheme in district Tharparkar and Dadu. Under IFL project providing

interest free loans to women and youth for income generating, and productive self-employment ventures. This project provides an opportunity to enhance economic development in the poorest segment of the society especially for women and youth. Youth are given proper guidance and financial support through this scheme for better access to innovative technology as they can play their positive role in the development of their communities. During this reporting period some 3,495 members of community organizations were provided PKR. 131,135,000 Interest free loan under Interest Free Loan (IFL) in Tharparkar and Dadu Districts.



Income Generating Grant

TRDP implements Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) programme with support of European Union in Dadu and Jamshoro districts. The objective of the programme is to stimulate community -driven local development initiative to reduce poverty in two rural districts in Sindh, paying particular attention to empowering women. TRDP provides Income Generating Grant and Community Investment Fund for enhancing the income of poor households. During reporting period based on the needs identified in the MIPs, poor households have been provided assistance in finalizing their plans for income generation activities. This support was provided by the Social Mobilization Team of TRDP and CRPs. These economic activities include small scale businesses, livestock rearing, value addition in agriculture products through adaptation of new technologies and/or improved agricultural practices, handicrafts etc. depending on the demand of local markets. After finalization of their plans, small cash grants have been provided to these beneficiaries through the Village Organizations (VO). All these interventions are at the household level. The skilled beneficiaries through vocational and technical trainings have been given preference to start their own businesses. During the reporting period some 5,521 poor households received PKR. 130,431,900 small grants through their village organizations.

Community Investment Fund

The Local Support Organizations (LSOs) at union council level have to facilitate their members to start income generating activities through providing small loans. These loans have been provided through revolving fund, sub granted to the LSOs as CIF. The LSOs have to use these grants on rotational basis to reach maximum number of their members. The provision of the CIF has been linked with the MIPs of each household. Households with PSC score range of 0-23 are eligible for the disbursement of the CIF. The resolutions passed by the Community Organizations have been submitted to the LSOs. Each LSO has appointed a Community Bookkeeper (CBK). CBK and CIF assistants at SMTs verified and conducted the appraisals of the nominated CO members. LSOs have formed their committee to assess and approve the beneficiaries list. During the reporting period PKR. 301,434,009 has been sub-granted to LSOs, benefiting 10,928 households in the first cycle. The recovered amount is also being disbursed to other or the same beneficiaries of the union council, revolving the amount efficiently.



National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP)

TRDP implementing National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP) in 34 Union councils of Tharparkar & Umerkot Districts. Objective of this project is to assist the ultra-poor and very poor in graduating out of poverty on a sustainable basis, simultaneously improving their overall food security, nutritional status and resilience to climate change. Following major activities of this project, Asset Transfers (Tangible and Intangible), Interest-Free Loans, Trainings, Social Mobilization / Revitalizations of VO/CO, Activities plan by CIs with support of CRPs and community trainings. During the reporting period, conducted Poverty Score Card (PSC) survey of 5,883 households, Conducted Participatory Wealth Ranking (PWR) of some 9,284 households for the identification of potential beneficiaries for assets, revitalized /formed some 66 village organizations and 62 community organizations, formed 26 Community Interest Groups (CIGs), prepared some 3,677 Livelihood Investment Plan (LIP).

Some 2,898 tangible assets physically transferred, trained 24 community members on the technical and vocational skills training under Intangible assets, conducted functional literacy and basic business training of 6,340 beneficiaries, conducted Basic Enterprise Development training of 446 community members, Trained some 1,086 Interest Free Loan recipients, 69 CRPs trained in EDT, Functional Literacy and business Management, Health and nutrition & Climate change, Carried out 73 Campaigns on Health Nutrition/Gender/Sustainable Environment /Peace & Justice/SCR with 436 participants of member of community organizations, conducted 18 community trainings on Climate Change resilience/mitigation with 131 community members, Conducted sessions on nutrition with 2,080 HHs, conducted some training of 33 Vos around GALS and arranged 19 youth engagement activities at village level with youths under NPGP in District Tharparkar and Umerkot.

During the reporting period, Secretary Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division, Government of Pakistan, Country Director, International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) Pakistan, Advisor IFAD, Senior Group Head PPAF, Senior General Manager PPAF, and PPAF-NGPP team visited TRDP-NPGP program on November 22nd 2021. The delegation participated in meetings with village community organizations in the villages Nenisar, and Khario. The community resource persons give detailed briefing on skill transfer training that they are imparting to poor households on enterprise development, health and nutrition. The village women and young men shared case studies of small initiatives that they have started after



receiving assets in grant under Ehsaas Amdan program, and interest free loan. They informed that as a result of support provided under Ehsaas Amdan/NPGP program, they are meeting household expenditures despite the wave of inflation, and succeeded to cope with the dry season. The villagers displayed indigenous organic food which they store in good season.

TRDP team explains the initiatives that TRDP has taken i.e. training and facilitating community to pack indigenous organic food and sell it in the market. The delegation in debriefing session appreciated TRDP's progress, particularly the extraordinary motivation level of community and active role and clarity of community resource persons.

Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress (GRASP)

Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) is implementing the 'Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress (GRASP) program in 4 districts of Sindh. GRASP aims to contribute to the reduction of poverty through development of rural Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) thereby creating gender-inclusive employment and income opportunities in the rural areas of Sindh province.

The expected outcome is gender-inclusive income and employment generation through enhanced productivity and profitability of SMEs involved in primary production, service provision and/or value addition in and around selected clusters of horticulture and livestock production. During reporting period conducted project introductory meeting with community institutions in 143 villages, filled 710 SMEs registration forms and identification of 3,385 members for farmer climate business schools (FCBS), some 27 Farmer Climate Business Schools (FCBS) identified, Identification, shortlisting and training needs assessment (TNA) of 135 local BIOs/CRPs/SMEs, women entrepreneurs, conducted training sessions with 149 SMEs on Good Agricultural Practice, Received 496 Application for Matching Grants, Trained some 6 staff member in ToT on Agribusiness Management, Agribusiness Marketing, Agriculture Finance, Value addition and innovation in agribusiness, Managing agriculture cooperatives, trained some 17 staff members on procurement process, provided support the 14 SMEs in registrations with regulatory bodies and Mentoring of SMEs in Business Development Plan under GRASP targeted districts.



- **Food Security and Nutrition**

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS) Project (ER-II Nutrition Specific) Districts Jamshoro & Dadu

Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) implementing programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS) Project ER-II Nutrition Specific in District Dadu and Jamshoro, to outreach enhance to facilitate preventions/treatment of undernutrition and behavior change activities related to direct causes and identification of undernutrition across the target communities. During reporting period conducted training of some 156 LHS and LHW on screening, referral and SBCC, some 18,003 sessions with MTM (Mother to Mother) and FTF (Father to Father) Support Group Formation, conducted 155 cooking demonstration sessions on preparation of healthy foods, conducted 3 DCCN Meetings, screening of some 85,947 U5 children, 9,312 SAM identified (Referral Case (SAM) Sever Acute Malnutrition) and MNP received 46,966 children under PINS ER II in Dadu and Jamshoro.



This programme aims at contributing to improve the nutritional status of children under five and of pregnant and lactating women. The programme entails set of activities that improve food diversity, reduce water borne diseases and promote climate resilient nutrition at household level. TRDP through its integrated approach implementing variety of projects to end complex poverty cycle and improve food security in rural areas of Sindh.

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS) Project (ER-II Nutrition Specific) District Tando Allahyar

Thardeep Rural Development Programme implementing programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS) project ER-II Nutrition Specific in district Tando Allahyar to contribute towards ending under nutrition and hunger (SDG 2) by improving the health and nutrition status of children and mothers by rapidly expanding and enhancing coverage of nutrition specific intervention in the targeted districts of Sindh province. During the reporting period conducted some 5480 MTM (Mother to Mother) and FTF (Father to Father) Support Group Formation/ Sessions, also conducted 103 cooking demonstrations counselling sessions by outreach workers along with liaison group 6 meetings, screening of some 49,961 PLW (Pregnant and Lactating Women) also some 32,357 PLWs received IFA (Iron-folic acid) and identified some 1,334 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) referral cases, conducted 81 one on one session with mothers (Individually), Distributed 970 masks 239 sanitizers and 20 SWAB (Pack) in District Tando Allahyar.



Programme for Improved Nutrition in SINDH (PINS) ER-III (Jamshoro & Dadu)

TRDP is implementing Nutrition sensitive interventions under Programme for Improve Nutrition in Sindh, objective of project is to sustainably improve the nutritional status of children under five and of pregnant and lactating women in Sindh, Improved community, level nutrition sensitive food production systems adapted to climate change in rural areas of Sindh.



During this reporting period prepared some 477 village action plans, conducted some 25,844 awareness session on WASH and nutritious food on monthly basis at Community Organization level, some 231,191 households visited by CRPs to promote positive practices on food and track progress in term of WASH, received some 247 Open Defecation Free (ODF) Certificates from ODF Committees, Organized some 152 events of ODF sustainability celebration by VOs/LSOs, Develop Alternate Water Sources / Construct Community Water Filtration Plants in areas of

higher arsenic concentration through engagement of LSOs, Some 124 events organized to celebrate 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, Undertake female agriculture entrepreneurship activities through 25 Female Farmer Schools to promote markets to improve access to balanced and affordable foods, Provided to support to 1412 small farmers for procurement of seed and other inputs, provided goats to 1917 poorest HH (0-12 PSC) with PLW women and children under 5 for food diversification, Provided livestock extension services through Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs) in 24 UCs, and provided support for construction of demonstration of 23 shed/cage Dadu and Jamshoro under PINS

• Elementary education with focus on Girls

Promoting Elementary Education & Child Protection through public Private Partnership. Elementary education programme aims to create awareness regarding the importance of education, increase enrolment, decrease drop-out, and ensure retention in primary schools. Besides, the programme also includes a component of adolescent and adult learning. Following project are implanting in programme districts.

❖ **Girls' Lower Secondary Education Programme (GLSEP) in Tharparkar**

TRDP implements Girls' Lower Secondary Education Programme (GLSEP) in district Tharparkar in five talukas of district Tharparkar namely; Mithi, Islamkot, Diplo, Kaloī, and Nagarparkar. Project goal is "Girls' access to quality lower secondary education improved with a view to strengthen gender equality in 62 Schools/villages of district Tharparkar, Sindh, Pakistan".



Major objectives; a) Improve enrollment, retention and quality of girl's education in marginalized communities through mobilization, improvement in schools physical and learning environment in 100% lower secondary targeted schools of Tharparkar. b) Basic facilities will be provided and improved infrastructures in 62 lower secondary targeted schools of Tharparkar. c) Improve the capacity of teachers and SMCs to create an enabling school environment for girl's education in 62 lower secondary targeted schools of Tharparkar.

During the reporting period conducted baseline assessment of 209 lower secondary schools, formed 62 advocacy groups in 62 lower secondary school, conducted 124 community awareness sessions with key stakeholders and conducted 124 Awareness sessions on COVID -19 in 62 schools, undertake 62 awareness and psychosocial support sessions/messages about basic health hygiene, prevention of COVID-19 and personal safety procedures using the local channel of communication FM radio Mithi, Developed and disseminated IEC material (Banners/Pamphlets) in targeted 62 lower secondary schools. Conducted training of 122 members of 62 SMCs, Conducted meeting with District Education Officer Tharparkar and District Coordinators of RSU, Tharparkar.

TRDP team participated in Provincial Project Monitoring Committee Meeting at Reform Support Unit office Karachi, Meeting was Chaired by Chief Programme Manager RSU, Education and literacy Department, Government of Sindh and Co-Chair by Country Director UNESCO, PAKISTAN. Ms. Patricia Mc Phillips Representative and Country Director, UNESCO Islamabad and Sameer Luqman Qureshi National project officer Education visited TRDP programme area on September 28, 2021, during this visit they conduct meeting with community, Teachers, SMC members, students, government line department and TRDP

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Adult Literacy Programme

Adult literacy and numeracy skills: TRDP established 769 adult literacy and numeracy skills centers, some 19216 Rural women community members received skills in basic literacy and numeracy Programme under SUCCESS.

TRDP organized launching ceremony of adult literacy and numeracy skills programme to compliment Sindh Government's efforts to reduce Illiteracy in Dadu and Jamshoro districts, the first Adult Literacy Centre established by Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) was inaugurated on September 9,2021 at village Karo Khan Palari, Taluka Thano Bula Khan, district Jamshoro. The literacy empowers individuals and improves their lives by expanding their capabilities to choose a kind of life they can value. Literacy is an integral part of education and lifelong learning premised on humanism as defined by the Sustainable Development Goal 4.

TRDP in collaboration of National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) through Momentum ventures (Pvt. Ltd) with support of School Education and Literacy Department (SELD) and JICA, will provide skills in literacy and numeracy to the rural women of both districts by next year in first phase. Addressing to the inauguration ceremony at Village Karo Palari, speakers highly appreciated TRDP's initiative to start adult

literacy program in District Dadu and Jamshoro Ms. Saba Mehmood, Director Literacy and Non Formal Education Directorate, congratulated TRDP for initiating much needed but yet less focused adult literacy program. She said that we have developed curriculum with the help of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) approved by Sindh Government, we will support this Programme, whatever will be possible for her department. Col (R) Ameerullah Marwat, Chairman National Commission on Human Development (NCHD) said that TRDP only infrastructure development would not help in catching up with overall development indicators. He appreciated TRDP for undertaking very important and challenging task of adult literacy of rural women.

Mr. Allah Nawaz Samoo, CEO, TRDP after dwelling upon historical development trajectory in the area, He said that education, skills and attitudes are interlinked and these are collateral for development. He indicated that during last 5 years the figures of Literacy remained stagnant, we need to explore the root causes and solutions for it. He said that starting of adult literacy initiative through community organization would be first step in right direction. Mr. Abid Gill, Deputy Chief Advisor, JICA said that they are technically supporting Sindh government in development of curriculums, Management Information System and other tools for the drive to increase literacy rate in rural areas, especially for women. He also specified that Pakistan is second last country after Afghanistan in Asia for lower literacy rate. He applauded TRDP for initiating such Programme in rural areas. The other speakers include women representatives from community organizations, Mr. Khadim Lakhari, Member Board of Directors TRDP, Dr. Mohammad Saleem, Executive Director Momemntum Pvt. limited, Assistant Commissioner Thana Bula Khan, NCHD officials, civil society organizations, local representatives and others were present at the event.

Qadam Qadam Roshni



TRDP, NCHD and Momentum organized celebrating the journey to self-discovery and empowerment of rural women from Sindh through skill development, Artisan micro-Entrepreneurship and Adult literacy & numeracy on 8th and 9th March, the "Women Day", under slogan "Qadam Qadam Roshni" at LOK VERSA Islamabad. Artisan Women from rural areas of Sindh set up stalls showcasing art work. A large number of participants from a range of diversified sectors attended the conference, 'women journey to self-discovery and empowerment'. On both days' rural women, education experts, senior government officials, opinion leaders, and representatives of civil society organizations and IT companies delivered speeches and participated in panel discussion. Those who spoke and participated in panel discussion include, Naseem Ashraf Khan, founder of NCHD and former federal Minister, Dr. Aeer Ullah Marwat, Chairman NCHD, Muhammad Sohail Rajput, Secretary IT and telecommunications Govt of Pakistan, Ghulam Akbar Laghari, Secretary Sindh Education and Literacy (SE&LD), Dr. Fozia Additional Secretary SE&LD, Director Literacy Department Govt of Sindh, Sven Ruesch, Acting Head, Delegation of the European Union to Pakistan, Aisha Jamshaid Country

Director, Welthungerhilfe Pakistan office, Abid Gill, Deputy Head JICA Pakistan office, Sameer Luqman representative UNESCO Pakistan, Amir Husain, Consultant World Bank, Altaf Abro Country Director, Secours Islamique France, Allah Nawaz Samoo CEO, TRDP, Dr. Saleem CEO Momentum, Director General NCHD, Pakistan, Mir Suhbat talpar. Joint Secretary Ministry of Finance, Govt of Pakistan, Khusro Parvaiz, former Federal Secretary and Director SZABIST, Humaira Hussain, Development Specialist, Abdul Wabab, IT Company, TRDP BoD members (Dr. Khadim Lakhair, Mumtaz Begum, Dr. Ruby Dharmdas, Haji Nabi Bux Baloch, Meva Ram Saqi and Ramzan Samejo, Bhagwani Rathore Education Expert. A large number of media teams including PTV and FM 99, people from all walks of life visited stalls and took keen interest in handicrafts, and art work of women from Sindh.

- **Promoting Social Environmental Safe Guard**

This programme aims to mobilize communities for creating and supporting social and environmental safeguards to cope with natural disasters such as droughts and floods. TRDP supports communities to design and implement land use management plans, promoting water conservation in arid regions. The communities are supported in setting fodder and forage banks for local communities, setting sprinkle irrigation techniques and building capacities in sustainable farming practices.

Disaster Preparedness and Management Unit (DPMU)

TRDP has extensive experience and expertise in emergency response. It's Disaster Preparedness and Management Programme works to predict, prevent and mitigate the effects of these disasters with preparedness plan to respond effectively. It provides required skills, tools and knowledge on climatic challenges to the communities to respond to its impacts by adopting sustainable practices and protecting resources in disaster prone areas of Sindh.

TRDP works to mitigate the effects of these disasters within its programme area districts. During reporting period provided solar systems/solar light to some 40 poor households in village Rariyasar, Tehsil Nagarparkar, Tharpakrar under SSGC supported Provision of Home Base Solar Systems to poor households in the remote village of Tharparkar. TRDP team with the support of the district health department also provided support in sprays for combating malaria and dengue diseases in more than 4,760 houses of most effected villages Tharparkar.



Climate smart agriculture and resilience regarding food and nutrition security of smallholders in especially climate-affected areas of Sindh are strengthened (PAK-1098-19)

TRDP implementing "climate smart agriculture and resilience regarding food and nutrition security of smallholders in especially climate-affected areas of Sindh are strengthened" in District Umerkot, objective of project is to climate-smart farming practices and new opportunities along the agricultural value chain are being implemented by small farmers of union councils of Umerkot and embedded in the policy framework and services offered by the local authorities for agriculture and livestock in the district of Umerkot to increase production (availability) and access towards diversified and nutrient-rich foods". The project seeks to tackle the immediate causes of malnutrition through a mix of nutrition specific and sensitive interventions.

During the reported period, climate change conference was organized at national and district level, organized workshop for LAPA preparation, developed IEC material, conducted some 6 events of capacity building of staff on CDP, conducted ToT of staff on Climate Smart Agriculture, trained 1,500 small holders on concept of CSA, trained some 890 small holders on livestock management, Trained some 550 small holders on safeguard methods, established some 8 Climate Smart Farmer Field Schools, trained 65 CLEWS, organized

some 3 livestock vaccination campaigns, Artificial Insemination of some 30 animals, some 40 climate change adaptation plan developed, Some 2 Climate smart demo plots established, some 10 drought resistant orchard for growers(Orchard), established some 4 bins and material for Seed bank, established some 20 Crop production/ garden with brackish water, established some 2 Pilot of Nurseries for tolerant trees, some 6 Pure breed males(animals), Some 2 pilot enterprise Composting farm yard manure management (Lump sum),



conducted training of some 40 growers on organic food preservation, conducted Registration of 3,400 beneficiaries and treated some 66,093 animals through arranged some 3 vaccination and deworming campaigns in Umerkot. Under climate smart agriculture and resilience regarding food and nutrition security of smallholders in especially climate-affected areas of Sindh are strengthened” in District Umerkot.

During reporting period, TRDP organized Partnership Bazar to showcasing sandhi’s traditional products on October 29, 2021, Islamabad. German Ambassador to Pakistan said that he was impressed by TRDP work with rural communities for income generation and climate smart agriculture. He visited TRDP pavilion in the PARTNER BAZAR organized by TRDP, Welthungerhilfe and partners in Islamabad. Mr. Allah Nawaz Samoo CEO TRDP, presented TRDP memento to his Excellency and gave briefing on climate smart agriculture approach which TRDP is implementing in the arid region



of Sindh to strengthen communities’ resilience and capacity for adaption of the climate change. He appreciated TRDP for mobilizing communities to add value of organic food for both of their household consumption and as well as source of income by selling it in local market. Speaking on the occasion, Acting Head of Co-operation European Union (EU) delegation referred SUCCESS program in Sindh as one of the major contributions that EU is making for economic development in Pakistan. He acknowledged the role of civil society in development process and ensured to continue supporting it. PARTNER BAZAR was organized at the last day of three days’ strategy workshop in which all the partners of Welthungerhilfe from all over country participated. Mr. Allah Nawaz Samoo CEO TRDP, presented TRDP strategy. Aisha Jamshed Country Director Welthungerhilfe thanked TRDP and hoped that the trust and confidence of WHH-TRDP partnership will continue with same zeal and spirit.

During the reporting period Conference on "Climate Smart Agriculture and Food Security" jointly organized by Thardeep Rural Development Program (TRDP) Welthungerhilfe (WHH), and PARC at National Agriculture Research Council on July 07, 2021 at Islamabad. Minister of Foreign Affairs inaugurated the two days’ conference on "Climate Smart Agriculture and Food Security".

TRDP in partnership with WHH for preparing and mobilizing agriculture extension workers and emphasized the centrality of these workers under this project is achieving transformation for increased productivity and employment generation.

CSOs Building Resilience through Improved Delivery, Governance and Empowerment Programme

TRDP implementing CSOs Building Resilience through Improved Delivery, Governance and Empowerment Programme is to minimize the socio economic vulnerabilities of communities especially youth in Hyderabad. During this reporting period, organized program inception workshop, conducted 116 meeting to relevant stake holders/departments regarding coordination, conducted assessment of capacity development needs of 41 SCOs also undertake Baseline Survey and Assessment of institutional maturity, short listed of 42 community organizations, CSOs & Networks (considering current status; active, inactive) TRDP also conducted capacity building on Laws and rules for 10 CSOs (record keeping, Organizational policies, bylaws, roles and responsibilities), Conducted some 10 sensitization & Orientation sessions on COVID-19 SOPs, Risk communication and community engagement (COVID-19 RCCE), Social & behaviors Communication (SBCC) and Rumour Management, Organized workshop on findings sharing of Score Card, provided support of institutional capacity of 20 CSO (Office establishment, equipment), Conducted 10 liaison development meeting of CSOs with line departments, local authorities and private sector for needs communication, 10 CSOs developed Inclusive UC-DPs, organized sensitization event of Local Authorities (LAs), Engaged 10 CSOs with Relevant LAs in-Interface Dialogue. TRDP also provided 5 CSOs support LAs in mass awareness regarding RCCE, Rumor Management for COVID-19/other endemic/pandemics and SBCC in targeted area of District Hyderabad.

Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS)

TRDP has completed the implementation of 77 months SUCCESS project on June 30, 2022, The SUCCESS project was funded by European Union, and TRDP implemented in Dadu and Jamshoro districts.

Major Achievements of the Programme

- 187,739 rural households (representing 1.26 million population) organized into Women Community Institutions (9,794) Community Organizations, (1,076) Village Organizations, and (94) Local Support Organizations.
- 20,167 women members were capacitated and Community Institutions developed their development plans and implemented in collaborations with government and other stakeholders.
- 19,304 Illiterate women were provided basic Literacy and Numeracy skills through 769 Adult Literacy Centres, and certified by Sindh Education and Literacy Department of Sindh Government.
- 11,859 young women and men were provided Technical and Vocational Skill Training (TVST) in different marketable trades along with tool kits.
- Income generating Grants of PKR 1,006 million were provided to 94 LSOs and 963 VO, benefiting to 64,876 poor households. This includes PKR 505 million revolving grant, which will continue by the LSOs beyond the project period.
- 42,406 households were provided Micro Health Insurance to get free treatment from the panel hospitals
- 871 small infrastructure schemes were constructed worth PKR 493 million through women led community institutions directly benefited 92,222 households includes 361 brick and CC pavements, 182 drinking water, 206 latrine construction, 52 solar systems, 36 drainages, 28 small bridges and culverts and six schemes included flood protection wall and rehabilitation schemes.



2. COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

TRDP gets on-board with Government functionaries, elected local, provincial and national representatives of the programme area. They are consistently engaged, briefed and updated on TRDP Programme activities. Government functionaries has supported TRDP to undertake various initiatives for uplifting the rural poor. The relationship between TRDP and Government has emerged strongly. The Government authorities have cooperated for smooth and proper implementation of the programme activities.

TRDP has very sound and framed collaboration with the district authorities. The joint development committees under government functionaries are a forum for taking the joint efforts with the Government and other stakeholders at district level and the signing of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with line departments that has framed the working relationship more formal and stronger as well, as it has supported in developing synergies with the government departments.

The forest department has supported inevitably and provided the different trees free of cost in both districts during tree plantation campaign. The purpose of the launching a tree plantation campaign was to aware and sensitize the communities on upcoming threats of the global warming due to climate change and to mitigate the adverse conditions by planting large number of sapling as well as to protect the plants and forests in rural areas. They also provide the free saplings to community institutions for celebrating Green Pakistan Day.

The Health Department representatives frequently participate in community workshops and raise awareness on the importance of the immunizations. The community resource persons actively participated and facilitated the process of immunization. These Community Resource Persons have been trained and are covering the uncovered lady health worker's areas. The department pays them honorarium and recognizes their services. The department has supported to organize free medical and family planning camps at village level. The signing of the memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the line departments has created synergies between TRDP, line departments and the community institutions.

The local Government has provided a room to 10 local support organizations (LSO) in their offices to establish LSO's offices. The local representatives proactively participate in different activities organized at field level.

Due to cooperation of local and district Government the overall smooth implementation of activities and coordination at local level has been improved and fostered.

During the year TRDP has received appreciation certificates from Deputy Commissioners, different line departments and other government institutions for its valuable contribution in community development within the operational districts.

Strong relationships have been developed with government, donors, local government and NGOs for collective action.

❖ APPRECIATION AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- German Embassy in Islamabad thanked and appreciated TRDP for organizing conference on Climate Smart Agriculture and Food Security at Islamabad. Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Foreign Minister, Pakistan was the Chief Guest for the inaugural day of the conference. Mr. Fakhar Imam , Federal Minister for food security was Chief Guest on day two. Heads of INGOs, UN, diplomates and donors confirmed were present at the conference.
- His Excellency Bernhard Schlagheck, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, in Islamabad shared his tweet appreciating TRDP for organizing important conference on Climate Smart Agriculture and Food Security at Islamabad.
- Appreciation certificate, awarded by Deputy Director, Agriculture Extension District Dadu for valuable agriculture interventions by TRDP under PINS-III programme.
- Appreciation certificate, awarded by Additional Director, Agriculture Extension District Dadu for valuable services provided by TRDP under PINS-III programme.

- Appreciation certificate, awarded by Deputy Director, Fisheries District Dadu for valuable livestock / fisheries interventions by TRDP under PINS-III programme
- Appreciation certificate, awarded by Deputy Director, Livestock Animal Husbandry District Dadu for valuable livestock interventions by TRDP under PINS-III programme.
- Appreciation certificate from Health Department- GOS for active implementation of the Program for Improved Nutrition in Sindh-ER II in the district Dadu
- Certificate of Appreciation was presented to TRDP by President Press Club Dadu for actively implementing Program for Improved Nutrition in Sindh ER-II.
- Certificate of appreciation received from District Health Officers, Hyderabad and Tando Muhammad Khan for handing over valuable PPEs, medical equipment, testing and diagnostic apparatuses, disinfection materials and rehabilitation of health facilities.
- TRDP received appreciation letter number DC/GB/1199/2021 dated: 02/11/2021 from Deputy Commissioner Jamshoro for outstanding performance and invaluable services for the development of poor communities under SUCCESS programme. It mentioned that TRDP's contribution to socio-economic uplift is highly admirable.
- Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP) issued appreciation for participation in exhibition of handicrafts and bangles on 6th and 7th March 2022.
- Appreciation letter received on EPI week Campaign from Project Director EPI, Health Department, and Government of Sindh for lively participation in mass awareness activities on World Immunization Week that positively contributed to enhancement in the vaccine uptake among targeted population.
- Appreciation letter received from DHO office Mirpurkhas on TRDP's energetic participation in mass awareness activities related to ongoing World Immunization Week at different UCs of Mirpurkhas that positively contributed to enhancement in the vaccine uptake among targeted population.
- Appreciation letter received from DHO office Tando Allahyar on TRDP's participation in mass awareness activities related to ongoing World Immunization Week at different UCs of Tando Allahyar that positively contributed to enhancement in the vaccine uptake among targeted population.
- Appreciation letter received from DHO office Matiari on TRDP's participation in mass awareness activities related to ongoing World Immunization Week at different UCs of Matiari that positively contributed to enhancement in the vaccine uptake among targeted population.
- Appreciation letter number DHOD/9048/51 dated 17-5-2022 from District Health Officer for service delivery / promotion of health awareness in Dadu under PINS project.
- Appreciation certificate received from Deputy Commissioner, Dadu, recognizing the efforts of TRDP for reduction of malnutrition and stunting in Sindh under EU funded PINS project.
- Appreciation certificate received from Deputy Commissioner Dadu for excellent performance under SUCCESS project.
- Appreciation letter number DD/L-AH/NGO/8315 dated: 14-6-2022 from the office of the Deputy Director Livestock / Animal Husbandry district Tharparkar for support on awareness to outbreak lumpy skin disease in district Tharparkar.
- Appreciation letter dated: 2-6-2022 from the office of the Deputy Director Livestock / Animal Husbandry district Matiari for support on awareness to outbreak lumpy skin disease in district Matiari.
- Appreciation letter dated: 2-6-2022 from the office of the Deputy Director Livestock / Animal Husbandry district Mirpurkhas for support on awareness to outbreak lumpy skin disease in district Mirpurkhas.
- Appreciation letter number Add:Dir/I.S Prd:/A.I Services/TPR/85 dated 14-6-2022 from office of the Additional Director Livestock Production and A.I Services district Tharparkar for support during enhancing activity of modern technique of Artificial Insemination (A.I) in non-descriptive cattle of

Tharparkar through positive mobilization and awareness at village level to save the indigenous cattle breed of poor Thari farmers.

❖ **NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATES**

- NOC number DIB/3558/2021 dated: 15-07-2021 was issued by Superintendent of Police to Deputy Commissioner Tharparkar, Mithi, for implementation of projects by stating that there is nothing adverse against TRDP in their records.
- NOC number SB/NOC(17)/2630/2021 dated: 15-07-2021 was issued by Senior Superintendent of Police, Special Branch Mirpurkhas range to Deputy Commissioner Tharparkar, for implementation of projects by stating that there is nothing adverse against TRDP as well as its office bearers in their record.
- NOC number SB/NOC(17)/2631/2021 dated: 15-07-2021 was issued by Senior Superintendent of Police, Special Branch Mirpurkhas range to Home Department Sindh, stating that there is nothing adverse against TRDP as well as its office bearers in their record in the light of reports called from Group Officers, Special Branch Mithi and Umerkot.
- NOC number DIB/3044/2021 dated: 13-09-2021 was issued by Senior Superintendent of Police, Tando Muhammad Khan to Home Department Sindh, allowing for implementation of projects.
- NOC number DIB/NOC/635 dated: 02-09-2021 was issued by Senior Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad to Home Department Sindh, allowing for implementation of projects.
- NOC number DIB/2511 dated: 21-09-2021 issued by Senior Superintendent of Police, Tando Allahyar to Home Department Sindh, stating that there is nothing adverse against work of TRDP as reported by respective SHOs of entire district.
- Acknowledgement dated 20th January 2022, received from EAD for submission of documents for projects implemented by TRDP in Umerkot and Hyderabad.
- NOC number 206 ADC-I/ MISC/DC/MAT/2022 dated 21st January 2022 issued by Deputy Commissioner Matiari for implementation of “Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress (GRASP)” project in district Matiari.
- NOC number ADDL-DIR (SW) Matiari (2021)/ 05 dated 17 January 2022 issued by Deputy Director, Social Welfare Matiari for implementation of “Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress (GRASP)” project in district Matiari.
- NOC number 442/DC/JP/14 of 2022 dated 11 January 2022 issued by Deputy Commissioner Dadu for implementation of adult literacy and numeracy (ALNS) component of SUCCESS programme in district Dadu.
- NOC number 2360/2022 dated 09-05-2022 issued by Deputy Commissioner Tando Allahyar for implementation of GRASP project in district Tando Allahyar
- NOC number 206 ADC-I/MISC/DC/MAT/2022 dated 21-01-2022 issued by Additional Deputy Commissioner-I Matiari, enclosing letter/ NOC from the Additional Director, Social Welfare Department, Matiari for implementation of GRASP project in district Matiari.
- NOC number NO/DC/MPS/GB/819/2022 dated 16-05-2022 issued by Deputy Commissioner Mirpurkhas for implementation of GRASP project in district Tando Allahyar.

TRDP COLLABORATION

Trade and Marketing

During the year TRDP signed MoUs with a range of trade bodies and academic institutions. The purpose was to add the value in different program interventions in the light of academic research and the trends and demand of main stream market. The following MoUs were signed.

- ◆ Islamabad Chamber of Small Traders & Small Industries
- ◆ Karachi Chamber of Commerce & Industry (KCCI)
- ◆ Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce & Industries
- ◆ Dadu Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- ◆ Jamshoro Chamber of Commerce & Industry

TRDP COLLABORATION: RESEARCH AND CAPACITY BUILDING MOUS WITH ACADEMIC & RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

- ◆ Learning Program on Partnership for Resilience in the ESF, World Bank.
- ◆ Institute of Business Administration (IBA) Karachi
- ◆ Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS)
- ◆ Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU)
- ◆ Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC)
- ◆ Sindh Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA)
- ◆ ZABTech - Institute of Technical & Vocational Education

In all the activities, TRDP has acknowledged the generous support of the Partners in line with the contracts. TRDP has kept onboard all the stakeholders during the course of implementation of different activities. To keep all those involved in programme, informed as well as to generate visibility among the state and non-state actors.

TRDP has actively used social media platforms (Facebook and Twitter) and the organization's own websites to promote the programme. Partners' websites and their subsequent social media pages were also used to promote activities. These pages were updated on a regular basis with pertinent information and different hashtags were used to boost the posts on social media pages. During the reporting period more than 200 news updates were published in local and national newspapers, 89 news pieces were aired through electronic media, more than 1,600 posts were updated on Facebook and Twitter.

❖ EVENTS HELD DURING THE YEAR

- Signing Ceremony of GRASP agreement with PPAF.

PPAF held a financial agreement signing ceremony with TRDP to implement the 'Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress (GRASP),' a six-year EU funded program in 4 districts of Sindh. The program aims at uplifting Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) by developing sustainable business environment, promoting access to finance, and updating the policies and laws through the rural mobilization and matching grant, as well as Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) mapping. TRDP was selected through rigorous and intensive procurement procedures of PPAF and ITC from an initial pool of 50 organizations.

- German Ambassador visit to TRDP's organized 'Partner Bazar'. Excellency Mr. Bernhard Stephan Schlagheck German Ambassador to Pakistan said that he was impressed by TRDP's work with rural communities for income generation and climate smart agriculture. He visited TRDP pavilion in the PARTNER BAZAR organized by TRDP, Wilthungerhilfe and partners in Islamabad on October 29, 2021.

TRDP presented TRDP memento to Excellency and gave briefing on climate smart agriculture approach which TRDP is implementing in the arid region of Sindh to strengthen communities' resilience and capacity for adaption of the climate change. Excellency Mr. Bernhard Stephan Schlagheck appreciated TRDP for mobilizing communities to add value of organic food for both their household consumption and as source of income by selling it in local market.



- Appreciation certificates distribution ceremony, Tando Allahyar: Appreciation Certificates were distributed in community health workers for their services in TRDP PINS ER 2 on 27th January 2022. Dr. Khadim Lakhari Member of BOD of TRDP, Mr. Abdul Hafeez Laghari ADC-I, Mr. Sheeraz Ahmed Laghari Assistant Commissioner Tando Allahyar, Abdul Haleem Ansari DHO District Tando Allahyar, Dr. Ibhrim Parhyar ADHO, Dr. Lachhman ADHO, Ms. Jamal Khatoon from CWW, Mr. Zohaib Khanzada and Mr. Sohail Khalique Hakro assistant directors of Social Welfare attended the ceremony. TRDP team including Ms. Rukhsana Bukero, Ms. Shamim Akhter, Ali Mohammad Kallar, Ms. Farah Sanjrani were also present on the occasion. Participants Appreciated services of community health workers and ensured full support. The ceremony was organized at the successful completion of the PINs ER 2 project in Tando AllahYar.
- TRDP celebration of International Day of Forests: TRDP in collaboration with Sindh Forest Department celebrated the International day of Forests, with the theme "Forest and Sustainable production and consumption" on 21st March 2022. The objective to celebrate this event was to raise awareness of the importance of all types of forests, and trees outside forests, for the benefit of current and future

generations. The event was organized in collaboration with Sindh Forest Department, Government Sindh under a MoU to encourage and undertake efforts to organize local, national, and international activities involving forests and trees, such as tree planting campaigns, on International Day of Forests.

Mr. Shah Nawaz Bhand, Additional Director Agriculture Extension, Mr. Din Muhammad Baloch, Dy Director; Mr. Muhammad Ali Unar, District Forest Officer, Social Activists, NGO representatives and children, community and media personnel participated and appreciated the efforts of TRDP and PINS Programme. The Forest Department agreed to provide fruit plants and technical assistance for transplantation in the district in shape of campaigns.

- Development: Discourses & Critiques: IBA International Conference 2022. TRDP in partnership with IBA Karachi, organized stalls at IBA International Conference 2022, connecting artisans and farmers of Sindh with renowned national and international academics, entrepreneurs and practitioners.

Mr. Najy Benhassine World Bank's Country Director, for Pakistan visited TRDP pavilion at IBA International Conference Karachi. TRDP GRASP team briefed him about TRDP- GRASP model that supports growth of the small and medium enterprises in 4 districts of Sindh. TRDP team also presented TRDP memento to Mr. Najy Benhassine and briefed about SUCCESS program. TRDP Promo was aired on GEO TV in prime hours for more than a month with support of EU. Besides, a documentary on SUCCESS programme has been prepared which explains the approach and contribution of SUCCESS to the social and economic wellbeing in Dadu and Jamshoro districts.

- TRDP briefing in a meeting organized by Health Department: TRDP briefed Dr. Palitha Gunarathna Mahipala, WHO Representative in Pakistan, and Mr. Qasim Siraj Soomro, MPA & Parliamentary Secretary Health Government of Sindh, about TRDP's contribution in health care in a meeting organized by Health Department at Civil Hospital Mithi on April 20, 2022. DG Health Government of Sindh, DG- EPI Sindh, Deputy Commissioner, Tharparkar, DHO Tharparkar also attended the meeting. TRDP is one of the

pioneer organizations, contributing to EPI and Polio Eradication since 25 years. TRDP is continuously and consistently supporting Health department in mobilizing communities for polio eradication campaign, regular EPI programme and vaccination campaign through community volunteers. Dr Palitha Gunarathna Mahipal, Mr. Qasim Siraj Soomro, DC Tharparkar, DG Health and DG EPI acknowledged and appreciated TRDP efforts.

- TRDP participation in Immunization campaign rally: World Immunization Day awareness campaign was held at village Ahmed Shoro, district Jamshoro on April 20, 2022, where the community resource persons delivered the session on Immunization. The District Health Officer and TRDP team participated in the campaign rally.



- TRDP joined hands with Health Department, Tharparkar: TRDP joined hands with Health department district Tharparkar for starting EPI campaign week on April 22, 2022. TRDP is supporting them through Community Resource Persons to restore community trust and to get outreach to household level in all villages of the district. TRDP field teams are making joint

field visit plans to facilitate vaccinators. TRDP also started campaign to mobilize community for getting regular EPI vaccination.

- Celebration of World Immunization Week: TRDP in coordination with District Health Office celebrated World Immunization Week from 24th to 30th April-2022, to raise awareness among the masses on the importance of vaccination. TRDP team organized a rally at Taluka hospital Qasimabad Hyderabad along with Dr Abdullah Nizamani focal person EPI, Dr.Aqeel Qureshi MS Taluka hospital Qasimabad and Dr.Uzma Naz.

- Government officials visit to TRDP, Dadu: May 11, 2022: TRDP PINS project team conducted Joint field

visit at taluka KN Shah along with Deputy Director Fisheries District Dadu Mr. Nisar Ahmed Kalhoro, Agriculture Officer Taluka KN Shah Mr. Mumtaz Ali Khoso & Dr. Babar Ali Shah Technical Officer Agriculture PINS project. The Purpose of visit was the selection of potential farmers for paddy fish farming model. During this process all the technical sides were strongly assessed by government officials and they fully participation in the whole process of selection.

- Deputy Commissioner Jamshoro inaugurated AWSS Alternate Water supply scheme: DC Jamshoro inaugurated AWSS Alternate Water supply scheme under TRDP PINS ER-3 Project in Union Council Aarazi, Taluka Sehwan, District Jamshoro on May 11, 2022.

- TRDP along with DHO and DC Mirpurkhas, inaugurated anti polio campaign: TRDP along with Deputy Commissioner Mirpurkhas and District Health officer inaugurated anti polio campaign ceremony for a Noble cause of polio eradication from Pakistan at Basic Health Unit Union Council -5 District Mirpurkhas on May 20, 2022.



- TRDP Formation of Taluka Action Group under supervision of Assistant Commissioner and Social Welfare department Hyderabad: TRDP team formed the Taluka Action Group (TAG), taluka Hyderabad, under the supervision of Assistant Commissioner Ms. Surhan Abro and the Social Welfare department. The purpose of the Taluka action group is to take a lead role for the betterment of community and address the gap between the line departments and the community to fill as BRIDGE. The event was attended by the Assistant commissioner Ms. Surhan Aijaz Abro, Assistant Director for Social Welfare Mr. Shafaqat Solangi, Professor & Financial Assistant Sind Agriculture University Mr. Ismail Kunbhar, Medical Officer from Health Department, Dr. Abdul Jabbar, Administrative Assistant Mr. Mehran & Mr. Surwan Baloch from WHH. Assistant Commissioner Ms. Surhan Aijaz Abro appreciated TRDP work with the line department and CSOs



❖ DELEGATIONS VISITED

- Delegation of the European Union to Pakistan: Mr. Carlo De ROSA first Secretary, and Development Advisor - Rural Development and Nutrition, Delegation of the European Union to Pakistan visited TRDP Taluka Thano Bola Khan area in Union Council Sari, District Jamshoro on November 11, 2021, met with community institutions representatives and beneficiaries of TRDP Programme for



Improved Nutrition in Sindh. Mr. Carlo De ROSA appreciated community-led-initiatives. In his comments about the visit he wrote, "it was pleasure to hear the good services you (TRDP and Community) are providing and witness them."

- Mr. Ivan Borisavljevic, Programme Manager – Rural Development, Delegation of the European Union to Pakistan had meeting with Syed Mumtaz Ali Shah, Chief Secretary Sindh on the concluding day, dated: November 19, 2021, of his visit to rural areas of Sindh where EU funded SUCCESS program is being implemented. Mr. Ivan Borisavljevic shared that TRDP was successfully implementing SUCCESS programme and he had witnessed excellent results at community level. He appreciated very close coordination between district administration and TRDP and said that he was hopeful that the results of

programme would be sustained effectively.

- PASS and IFAD team: Secretary Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division, Govt of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Shahzada, Country Director, International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) Pakistan, Hubert Boirard, Advisor IFAD, Rab Nawaz, Senior Group Head PPAF, Samia Liaquat Ali Khan, Senior General Manager PPAF, Fazil Sardar, and PPAF-NGPP



team visited TRDP-NPGP program on November 22, 2021. The delegation participated in meetings with village community organizations in village Nenisar, and Khario. The community resource persons gave detailed briefing on skill transfer training that they are imparting to poor households on enterprise development, health and nutrition.

- PPAF team: Amir Naeem Senior Group Head – Financial Management and Corporate Affairs/Company Secretary, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, Imran Nadeem, manager finance, Muhammad Umair Butt, senior manager administration PPAF visited TRDP, Tharparkar. PPAF and TRDP management discussed strategy to increase depth and scale of interventions, and to take measures ensuring sustainability of the outcomes achieved so far. PPAF appreciated partnership with TRDP and ensured strengthening it further with mutual cooperation.
- ITC GRASP Mission: GRASP mission comprising Dr.Tarique Sardar country Technical Adviser International Trade Center (ITC), Mr.Irshad Ali, M&E lead ITC, Mr Umar Arif, SME Specialist ITC, Mr Sohail Bangash Operations lead GRASP Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), Mr. Mazhar Ali M&E Specialist, Mr Zahid Hussain General Manger MER, PPAF along with representatives from PPAF's partner organizations visited SMEs and women entrepreneur groups working with TRDP in district Tando Allahyar, Mirpurkhas and Tharparkar from 15 to 19 March, 2022. GRASP had meeting with Local Support Organization "Hamdard" and SME Group of Khoya Maker. Before this the mission visited and had meetings at Tando Soomro in Tando Allahyar, Dolat Laghari in Mirpurkhas and Cheese enterprise in Mithi. The mission appreciated very promising start of EU funded GRASP program by TRDP with effective support to the growth of small and medium enterprises.
- UNESCO Mission: UNESCO team led by Mr. Zaffar Hayat Malik head of education programme and Mr. Sameer Luqman National project officer visited TRDP head office on March 1, 2022. Dr. Allah Nawaz Samoo briefed about TRDP's initiatives for promoting formal and non-formal education. UNESCO and TRDP agreed to increase collaboration in non-formal education sector, particularly focusing on girls education.
- Civil servants: Civil servants including deputy commissioners, additional deputy commissioners, deputy secretaries and directors currently serving in different departments of Government of Sindh visited TRDP program in Tharparker on November 23, 2021 and discussed with representatives of village community organizations the challenges and opportunities emerging in Tharparkar in the wake of mega industry and infrastructure development. Civil servants and community representatives agreed to continue dialogue for mutual learning and understanding issues in totality. TRDP thanked civil servants for giving time to TRDP. Mr Abdul Hafeez Laghari and Mr. Aslam Soomro thanked community representatives and TRDP for organizing dialogue. The civil servants were on the study tour to Tharparkar in mid- career management course.

3. EXTERNAL VALIDATIONS

(Third Party Assessments/Monitoring Reports/Evaluations)

Various third party monitoring missions, assessments and evaluations were conducted during the reported year, the excerpts of the reports are shared below, about the Relevance, Institutional Strength, Implementation, Impact, Transparency and Visibility of the different projects, TRDP implemented and completed successfully during the year. The External Monitoring Missions include European Commission, IFAD, WHH, IBF International, NIRAS International, ICE & INCOM International Ltd, IBA Karachi, APEX Consulting and others, led by renowned International Experts. Following are the some excerpts from these reports.

Result Oriented Commissioned by Conducted by ROM Expert Report Produced	Monitoring (ROM) Mission European Commission IBF International, Mr. Connosa Massimo March 2022
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1. “The intervention promotes and integrates into the Government of Sindh (GoS) policy the community-driven approach for poverty reduction and women’s empowerment in rural areas. It represents a breakthrough, enabling communities to leverage better access to basic services and manage their own economic development.”

Page # 2

2. “The relevance remains very high, and there is a strong sense of ownership on the side of the community institutions (CI) and the GoS, but lack of a proper institutional framework in Sindh for planning. Budgeting at district level remains a limitation for the successful implementation of the proposed approach.”

Page # 2

3. “The opportunities for synergies are properly explored and coordination with other actions ensured. The added value of the intervention is with the strong and successful support to GoS for the development and implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and related outcome-oriented Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework.”

Page # 2

4. “The sufficient resources were timely provided and used. The intervention has been well managed under competent leadership and having conducive to the efficient implementation governance arrangements.”

Page 2

5. “Impressive progress is demonstrated in the delivery of the planned outputs. The strategy underlying the intervention logic proves right for strengthening the CI and the local administration’s recognition of their strategic contribution to poverty reduction.”

Page 2

6. “The communication and visibility actions have been effectively implemented. The visibility of the intervention is very high”

Page 2

7. "SUCCESS was able to improve the quality of the vocational training by making it more business and market oriented."

Page 5

8. "SUCCESS provides social guidance as well as technical and financial assistance to the rural poor organised into the CI. The intervention was very well conceived and equipped with sufficient provisions for supporting almost every aspect of the social mobilization processes and resource management. A complete training plan was foreseen and duly budgeted for every organizational and economic subcomponent. The Community Resources Persons are selected and trained among skilled and literate village members to support CI leadership in coordination with the SUCCESS field officers."

Page 5

9. "The community ownership is very high. SUCCESS involves almost all the village population of the selected eight districts, which show great motivation by accessing loans (CIF), grants (IGG), gender-oriented awareness and training. Because of the revolving mechanism, after repayment, HH can repeat the loans, making the CIF a very strong leverage of the overall social mobilization. In addition, the good and effective linkage with some LDs is resulting in increased public service delivery in the health, education, livestock, social welfare, and domestic water sectors, which increase the community interest in keeping the mobilization efforts."

Page 5

10. "All stakeholders were able to keep their financial commitments, and financial contribution was provided timely. The RSPs must share 5% of the total costs apiece. NRSP is co-funding through the IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) funded programme, and TRDP funded the intervention through the National Disaster Risk Management Fund - NDRMF (Government-owned body) and through Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). The SRSO and RSPN share of 5% is ensured from their own resources. By September 2021, 68,370,230 EUR (88% of the total EU commitment has been disbursed."

Page 8

11. "The intervention demonstrates a good progress in the delivery of the planned outputs, most of the targets are being achieved and the quality of the deliverables is very high, as could be observed on the selected number of the key indicators of the intervention."

Page 9

12. "Based on the mid-term study assessing the women's empowerment, the important results have been achieved. Thanks to the social mobilization and access to the loans and grants, women have reported increased confidence, better communications with other community members and acceptance of their social and economic role by their family members.

Moreover, women's incomes, mobility, participation in collective decision making, and power to make expenditures has increased thanks to their access to loans and grants. Women beneficiaries have also reduced their time spent on unpaid household activities and increased time in self-employed (paid) activities."

Page 11

13. “Women have taken local level leadership positions in all the committees formed for the CPIs, thus acting as role models for the younger girls. In a feudal rural setup such as in Pakistan and more so in the province of Sindh, rural women's participation in the public sphere and women’s organizations, taking leadership roles at community levels, is a great contribution of SUCCESS.”

Page 11

14. “Relevance: the relevance of the intervention remains high and there is a strong sense of ownership on the side of the CI and the GoS. The community mobilization component has been well tailored to women and poor households’ needs in terms of boosting their economic development and leveraging capacity towards the public administration.”

Page 11

15. “The SUCCESS intervention developed concrete opportunities for synergies and coordination with many poverty reduction initiatives that are implemented in cooperation with the Line Departments.”

Page 12

16. “The M&E system is in place. SUCCESS has a M&E system based on a dashboard of output oriented Key Performance Indicators and monitors the progress in organizational development and CIF. The outcome indicators were verified by thematic mid-term studies. The indicators related to the general and specific objectives will be assessed by a final, third-party, end-line survey. The PRS M&E outcome-oriented framework – an output of the intervention – proves a great asset as valid reference for any intervention addressing poverty reduction in Sindh.”

Page 12

17. “Efficiency: The intervention has been well managed under the leadership of RSP organizations and the TA team. Adequate mechanisms and structures were established in line with the provisions in the design; the local institutions and communities have been thoroughly involved in every implementation process phase. The governance arrangements were conducive to the efficient implementation,”

Page 12

18. “Effectiveness: The intervention demonstrates an impressive progress in delivery of the quality outputs, which contribute to the achievement of the expected outcome.”

Page 12

19. “Cross cutting issues: The intervention clearly contributes to and promotes the respect for human-rights in terms of the development of the wellbeing for vulnerable people such as women and children, as well as the promotion of basic services for the ultra-poor.”

Page 12

20. “Communication and Visibility: The communication and visibility actions, in line with the EU requirements, have been effectively implemented.”

Page 12

IGG Impact Study Report (SUCCESS)
Commissioned by TRDP
Conducted by BrainBox Syndicate
Report Produced 2022

21. “IGG financial support during the specific period, helped the local farmers to purchase agricultural inputs, seeds, and fertilizers because agriculture was the only source of household income. Most of the farmers utilized the amount on purchasing fertilizer for crops, followed by seeds and other inputs, which increased the total yield, and most of the households had 2–3-month food stock.”

Page 6

22. “The study indicates a visible impact in terms of women's decision to purchase large household assets, the women are having more confidence to make the decision, while 3 out of 4 women feel that they have no mobility restriction as compared to before IGG assistance and contribution to household income. Mobility includes visiting health centers, relatives, friends, etc. independently.”

Page 6

23. “The study revealed that more than half of the beneficiaries’ households were badly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and there was a significant decrease in the household’s income during the economic shutdowns. And most of the households were adopting negative coping strategies, whereas, in these difficult conditions, IGG supported them to sustain their livelihood sources and cope with the pandemic.”

Page 6

24. “Most of the enterprise beneficiaries expanded their businesses during the COVID-19 lockdowns, while some households established new businesses in rural areas to mitigate the risk of lockdown in main towns, there is a significant increase in the total value of the business as well as increased income.”

Page 6

25. “The study shows that the grants were continued during the COVID-19 economic shutdown and inflation so that the already poor communities could have the means of income during this scare resource period and to prevent further deterioration of their economic status. The study thus depicted that there was a significant increase in the household’s income after the IGG grant, which help them to increase expenses on food items, and majority of the earned income from IGG was preferably consumed for HH food purchases (68% of the income utilized for food).”

Page 7

26. “The study measured the confidence of the women in different households and community-level decisions like cash management, purchasing assets, women-specific needs, etc. According to the study results, “remarkable improvement has been observed in the respondents, and a significant proportion of women reported more confidence in decision making now while comparing with before income generation grants support. Despite household-level decisions, IGG beneficiaries also reported confidence in the economical decision to seek loans and participate in discussions with the community on business expansion plans”.

Page 35

MARKET ASSESSMENT OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL SKILL TRAINING (TVST)

Commissioned by TRDP
Conducted by APEX CONSULTING
Report Produced October 2021

27. Training contribution in income increase: The mean monthly income from the same occupation before getting the training was Rs. 6,332 which has increased to Rs. 8,140 after getting the training (28% increase). Trainees from Dadu reported an income increase from 5,756 to 7,517 rupees and trainees from Jamshoro reported an increase from 7,531 to 9,435 rupees).

Trainees' work status: Nearly 80% of the trainees are currently working with 41% working as wage employees and 37% working as self-employed while the remaining 22% are unemployed.

Relevance of programme training: Overall, 81% of trainees said the provided training was relevant to their job needs, 9% said somewhat relevant, 3% said not relevant, and the remaining 8% were not sure.

Page 2

28. "81% of TVST training provided was relevant to trainee's job needs & nearly 80% of the trainees are currently working with 41% working as wage employees and 37% working as self-employed while the remaining 22% are unemployed."

Page 2

29. "The mean monthly income from the same occupation has increased up to 28% after getting the TVST training"

Page 2

30. "55% of TVST beneficiaries were connected with CIF, IGG, or other financial institutions."

Page 2

31. "93% TVST beneficiaries rated the TVST training's quality as excellent or good and this trend was consistent by district and respondent gender. Overall, 91% of the trainees said they are satisfied or very satisfied with the duration of training."

Page 2

INSTITUTIONAL MATURITY INDEX SURVEY OF COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS (CO/VO/LSOs)

Commissioned by RSPN
Conducted by Young Development Professionals
Report Produced June 2022

32. "The 2022 IMI survey results show that:
- 80% of LSOs, 83% of VOs and 77% of COs scored "A".
 - 19% LSOs, 17% of VOs and 22% of COs scored "B".
 - 1% of LSOs and 2% of COs scored "C", none of the VOs scored "C".

For comparing the maturity level of the CIs the community institutions were scored on the IMI index and categorized as:

- A= over 75% score;
- B= 51% to 75% score;
- C= 26% to 50% score;

- D= Below 25% score.

Mid-term evaluation of Climate Smart Agriculture project “Strengthening food security resilience of small-holder farmers by adapting climate change through multi-level approaches of District Umerkot of Sindh”

Commissioned by WHH
Conducted by IBA Karachi
Experts: Dr. Junaid Alam Memon (Professor)
Dr. Faiz-ur-rehman (associate professor)
Dr. Muhammad Nasir (associate professor)
Report Produced June 2022

This quasi-experimental study was carried out in the backdrop of TRDP Project called “Strengthening food security resilience of small-holder farmers by adapting climate change through multi-level approaches of District Umerkot of Sindh Province in Pakistan”. The purpose of the study was to check that whether the project and its associated activities are achieving their intended objectives and to learn what worked well and what could have been done better. This study touched base through a detailed literature review including the earlier project reports and data to determine if and how project could bring positive change in Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP) and Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) of the project beneficiaries. The areas of intervention include Farmer Field Schools, Seed bank, Crop Production Gardens, Provision of trainings such as CSA trainings, presence of Community Livestock Extension workers (CLEWS), provision of organic food, provision of Livestock Management and others. Few points extracted from the report are as follows:

33. “TRDP laid down a solid foundation for this climate smart project (CSA) project since its inception and started it with a highly informative feasibility study (to have a critical evaluation of all proposed interventions before these are implemented) and a baseline study (to set a benchmark against which project outcomes may be measured).”

Page 3

34. “Project had been successful in creating awareness of climate change and climate smart agriculture as almost all the respondents reported being aware of these terms. Awareness of other related issues such as rainwater energy efficient agriculture, rainwater harvesting zero tillage, lower use of pesticide and chemical fertilizers and other terms was also very high.”

Page 4

35. “The Months of Adequate Food Provision (MAHFP) which was one of the two important variables that this midline study was focused upon was taken as a proxy for local food security. The findings reveal that compared to baseline, the MAHFP score has increased by 1.2 months suggesting that project interventions could improve food security by 16.1% if taken from the vantage point of this indicator”

Page 4

36. “With a certain level of confidence, this result suggests that the project has been useful and moving in the right direction as far as food security of the households of the study area is measured through MAHFP.”

Page 4

37. “The second important variable that the project tried to influence was household dietary diversity scores

(HDDS). This was also assessed using similar methodology. The results revealed that compared to baseline (5.49), the mean HDDS has increased to 6.63 or an improvement of nearly 21%. This suggests that project interventions could help households add at least one extra food group to their food consumption basket.”

Page 4

38. “Based on these findings it is very clear that the CSA project has been impactful because it not only improves food security but also enhances nutritional value of food intake.”

Page 5

39. “Although the best-case scenario would be that all households attain MAHFP score 12 implying a year round food security and consumption of food from all 12 commodity groups, we conclude that the project achievements are on track and impressive.”

Page 5

40. “TRDP has laid down a very solid foundation for this climate smart project (CSA) since its inception.”

Page 9

41. “An overwhelming majority of the respondents know about climate change adaptation and climate smart agriculture (CSA). This is a significant awareness compared to the baseline survey, approximately when no respondent knew about climate change and CSA. Besides knowledge on these two basics, there has been more substantial improvement in local knowledge of climate related threats and opportunities.”

Page 19-20

42. “Almost all (94%) respondents confirmed the availability of seed banks - a significant increase compared to the baseline where virtually no one knew of such a facility. Similarly, 58% of the respondents confirmed the availability of CLEWs and 49% of the households were getting assistance from the CLEWs in one or the other form. Around 84% households know that it is possible to grow crops like millet, lemon, jujube, date palm, Spanish, radish, lady finger through brackish water irrigation”

Page 20

43. “MAHFP is used as a proxy for food security. In the absence of Climate Smart Agriculture interventions, the mean MAHFP was found to be 7.58. This means that, on average, households had adequate food provisioning only for seven and half months of the year. After the initiation of CSA interventions of various nature, the mean MAHFP is found to be 8.80. That is, the households now have adequate food provisioning for more than eight and half months – an increase by 1.2 months or an improvement of 16.1%”

Page 20

44. “The results confirm the strong positive impact that CSA project initiated by Thardeep Rural Development Program (TRDP) has on increasing the months of adequate food provisioning for beneficiary households. This means that the project is useful and moving in the right direction as far as food security of the households of Umerkot is concerned.”

Page 22

45. “Four interventions stand out. These include farmers’ field schools, seed banks, livestock management, and the presence of Community Livestock Extension Workers.”

Page 24

46. “Like MAHFP, the household dietary diversity scores (HDDS) also showed improvement. The HDDS is used as a proxy for the nutritional value of diversity in food intake. In the absence of Climate Smart Agriculture interventions, the mean HDDS was 5.49 as shown in the result from baseline survey (Figure 6). This means that, on average, households had consumed items only from five and a half food groups in the previous day from their interview. After the initiation through the CSA project, the mean HDDS reached to 6.63. That is, the households have added an extra group to their food consumption basket.”

Page 24

47. “Hence, they have improved nutritional value by 1.14 commodity groups which is an improvement of 20.7%.”

Page 25

48. “The results confirm the strong positive impact that CSA project initiated by Thardeep Rural Development Program (TRDP) has on increasing consumption of more commodity groups or improving the overall nutritional value of the households in the area. This means that the project is impactful in terms of dietary diversity for the residents of the project area.”

Page 26

49. “CSA project interventions by TRDP to be very impactful because it not only improves food security but also enhances nutritional value of food intake.”

Page 26

50. “Project had been successful in creating awareness of climate change and climate smart agriculture as almost all the respondents reported being aware of these terms. Awareness of other related issues such as rainwater energy efficient agriculture, rainwater harvesting zero tillage, lower use of pesticide and chemical fertilizers and other terms was also very high. However, for every actionable concept related to climate smart agriculture, the percentage of respondents knowing it was always higher than the percentage of respondents practicing it. Rainwater harvesting was the most practiced climate smart agricultural concept.”

Page 27

51. “It is generally observed that projects make significant progress after midline as the period before midline is often consumed to create necessary conditions. This also gives a certain level of confidence that the CSA project of TRDP will follow the same path.”

Page 29

SUPERVISION MISSION OF NATIONAL POVERTY GRADUATION PROGRAMME (NPGP)

Commissioned by IFAD

Report Produced December 2021

52. “The mission has observed a significant quantitative and qualitative improvement in some of the deliverables since last year. As of today, the disbursement rate is 39.5 % (57% once the Withdrawal Application under process will be disbursed) and all the Partner Organizations (POs) are operational in the around 4000 villages and 21 districts where NPGP is operating.”

Page 4

53. “As of today and two years before the completion date, a cumulative 74,547 tangible assets have been transferred to the target beneficiaries (around 50 % of the overall NPGP target) with a satisfactory quality of outputs (accurate targeting, satisfactory community procurement process, responsiveness to the demand and the needs of the target groups, good management of the assets by beneficiaries and incremental income generated by the assets transferred)”

Page 4

54. “In terms of training, most of the 3600 Community Resources Persons have now been identified and 30% have been already trained in different thematic areas such as Asset management, basic business and numeracy, Health, Nutrition and Climate Change and disaster risk reduction awareness. These CRPs have provided 35,600 training to the communities (16% of the overall achievement). The mission observed that in most of the cases, the training was well managed with a satisfactory understanding /implementation at beneficiary level. The mission also observed that the 1 village / 1 Village organization approach recommended by MTR, by clustering all the Community Organization (COs) of a same village into a single VO, has been well implemented and extremely well received by the community and POs themselves”

Page 4-5

55. “The mission also confirms the relevance and the importance of the livestock package for the ultra-poor in terms of income generation and management as well as the satisfactory community procurement process handled jointly between the POs and the VOs.”

Page 5

56. “PSCs are being updated based on participatory wealth ranking in consultation with the concerned communities. NPGP is targeting to hire 3630 CRPs but only 1287 (888 males, 399 female) have been identified and trained so far. Their qualification varies Grade 8 to Masters with most of them having 10-12-year education. Most of the CRPs are young with 30 year or less age (70 percent) while there are a few who are above 50 years of age. Most of them have some kind of experience of social work with NGOs or something else but there are 104 students (8 percent) who have also been selected. Some of them are very good in communication and imparting trainings to community as was seen in Tharparkar district. Trainings for CRPs and communities have been conducted in 19 out of the total 21 districts. So far, CRPs have received 47 trainings while beneficiaries have received 669 trainings in functional literacy and basic business, 31 in IFL, 120 in climate resilience and disaster mitigation, 89 in nutrition and one for intangible asset beneficiaries. The programme has distributed 72,392 tangible assets throughout the project area but few trainings have been arranged on the management of these assets for the beneficiaries. Majority of the trainings have been conducted in Lower Sindh—Badin, Tharparkar, Thatha, Sujawal and Umerkot while there have been no trainings in Layya and Jhang for communities and any delay will affect the quality because fresh CRPs can deliver more effectively. A total of 65,870 people have

attended these trainings including 36,016 (55 percent) males and 29,854 females.”

Page 6

57. “Project interventions exhibit effectiveness in terms of increase in income and being relevant, and timely. The project outputs demonstrate contribution towards achievement of outcomes and overall goal of the programme.”

Page 9

58. “The project has made considerable achievements since MTR mainly in reaching the physical targets under tangible assets.”

Page 9

59. “The Village Poverty Score Cards in all Union Councils have been well updated in a participatory manner and validated at village and POs levels. All the tangible and intangible assets provided have targeted effectively the ultra and chronically poor households.”

Page 9

60. “The project targeting is well structured, in line with the Government of Pakistan’s empowerment of women through poverty graduation. So far, 85 percent of tangible assets have been effectively transferred to women. Women participation at VO level is important and in this context have truly been involved in the VO participatory mapping, update of the PSC, households LIPs, choice of their assets, training for management of their assets. Furthermore, 86 percent participants in health and nutrition trainings were females. Women make 31 percent of CRPs trained so far which is appreciable in some of the very traditional context where NPGP operates. Gender quality and women empowerment is pursued in line with the gender action plan and are monitored.”

Page 9

61. “The project continues in building synergies and coordination with other corporate sector and international organizations to enhance the effectiveness of project outcomes for the target beneficiaries.”

Page 10

62. “Transition from multiple COs to a single VO representing the majority of the village households, has greatly improved the development of human and social capital and community empowerment. Beneficiary participation and programme transparency has greatly enhanced. Though still small in numbers compared to the overall target, the deployment of CRPs and the beneficiary and community trainings in asset management, enterprise development/IFL usage, health and nutrition and climate change has already started showing great promise in enhanced human capital and empowerment.”

Page 11

63. “Transition to ‘One village-one VO’ has greatly strengthened the target group’s holistic engagement and brought more coherence and consistency to the programme delivery approach. This has ensured that over 90 per cent of village households are members of VO including all 0-23 households. The Community Wealth Ranking exercise and PSC validation effectively address the inclusion of beneficiaries on one hand

and the exclusion of errors on the other, in a highly participatory manner. NPGP, through its POs, has established an effective grievance redress system. Community led procurement of assets was found to be working effectively, ensuring value for money and relevance. Capacity building of CRP, who in turn provides services to communities, is greatly contributing to beneficiary engagement in the long run.”

Page 11

64. “NPGP’s partner organizations are well placed and have strong acceptability in communities. All POs have been responsive in adapting the social mobilization approach to make it more holistic, are using LIPs as graduation monitoring tools and have diversified the asset types delivered. Significant progress has been made by the POs in the distribution of the relevant tangible assets.”

Page 11

EXTERNAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING (EPM) Mission of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS)

Commissioned by European Commission
Conducted by NIRAS INTERNATIONAL
Experts Mrs. Eliza Domagalska (TL)
Ms. Eva Maria Kraus
Ms. Line Sofie Adser
Mr. Imtiaz Ayub
Mr. Junaid Chohan
Report Produced March 2022

65. “The CHWs played an important role in increasing community awareness about healthy food and feeding methods, food requirements according to age groups, food frequency, as well as required amounts and texture.”
66. “The WASH component of the program proved effective in terms of reducing the open defecation and convincing the communities on constructing latrines on self-help basis. About 91% of the VOs in the four districts received ODF status.”
67. “The program has assisted communities in provision of clean drinking water supply schemes. The communities have realized benefits of the clean drinking water supply schemes and they reported reduced occurrence of diarrhea in children. At the time of EMM, the program has constructed or rehabilitated 180 (97%) supply schemes against the target of 194. EMM team conducted two KIIs with WASH Entrepreneurs. The program idea of WASH Entrepreneurs proved as a win-win situation for the entrepreneurs and program beneficiaries.”
68. “PINS ER-3 kept good working relationship with the key government departments. It managed taking the key departments’ facilitation and assistance in activities like FFS, validating the sanitation facilities and declaring communities as ODF and vaccinating the animals of program beneficiaries etc.”
69. “CHWs worked with full dedication and performed their duties. The intervention has produced a very positive impact for the community and people have started to adopt a healthier lifestyle demonstrated by CHWs like, washing hands before and after meal and other critical times, clean environment, usage of decontaminated utensils and use of balance food.”
70. “The program has contributed to knowledge generation. The ER-1 and ER-3 for the remaining period and future similar programs in the similar context can benefit from the knowledge generated by PINS. Building on past interventions like PINS built on SUCCESS helped the program in quick initiation, speedy implementation and producing good value for money.”
71. “The approach of the project has led to broader household and community levels of understanding of the nutritional needs of women and children, and many have started to produce for the first time modest yet

important quantities of fresh vegetables from small kitchen gardens, using climate and salinity adapted technologies”.

MID TERM EVALUATION of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS)

Commissioned by European Commission
Experts Angus Graham (TL)

Ihatsham Akram

Izhar Hunzai

Report Produced July 2021

72. “The project has also contributed to improving the capacities of communities facing COVID-19 challenges. The MTR team found that Field Farm Schools and Kitchen Gardens had increased availability and self-sufficiency of foods consumed by mothers and children during strict lock-down periods”.
73. “This section covers the difference the project is making, the extent to which it has or will change the high levels of under-nutrition and stunting in the country, specifically its biggest successes and opportunities for improvements including participating institutional capabilities”.
74. “A number of PINS induced technical and behavior changes are likely to be sustained and scale up, such as kitchen gardens, moringa tree plantations, fish production, and community led initiatives to stop open defecation. The three-tier community institutions built by the Rural Support Programmes will prove critical for Public Private Partnership (PPP) approaches to work on the ground going forward”.
75. “On the demand side, CRPs, enterprising individuals selected by their own communities and regulated by LSOs, and trained and guided by professionals and master trainers, are ideal last mile private service providers. Our recommendation is to invest more in their skills and competencies, expand their portfolio of services, and link them up with financial services, especially the CIFs operated by LSOs. This can be done by conditional transfer of funds to CIFs, and creating nutrition sensitive products and services. In return, LSOs could integrate nutrition as a priority theme in their regular programming, thus embedding PINS in RSP's community development approach”.
76. “The approach of the project has led to broader household and community levels of understanding of the nutritional needs of women and children, and many have started to produce for the first time modest yet important quantities of fresh vegetables from small kitchen gardens, using climate and salinity adapted technologies.”

Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure Projects

Commissioned by RSPN

Conducted by Himat Consulting

Experts

Arif Hassan

Dr Atiq Ur Rehman (PhD)

Muhammad Darjat

Karim Khan Qamar

Dr Ghazala (PhD)

Report Produced October 2021

77. “Installation of schemes have reduced the burden of communities & they are using the saved time in income generating activities (such as embroidery, sewing clothes) too. The average annual cumulative gains per drinking water supply scheme range is PKR 9.23 million in the case of Jamshoro, and 6.71, in the case of Dadu.

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78. “The woman in the villages, where sanitation and hygiene CPIs were implemented by the SUCCESS Programme reported that it has reduced diseases especially among children.”
- “With the construction of toilets, hygienic conditions have improved, eventually diseases have reduced” (Village Samthani, Dadu)

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79. Construction of toilets has increased the privacy of women. They feel safe and more confident.
- “The availability of toilets within the houses has improved safety and privacy for women and girls. The fact is privacy is the major benefit for us.” (Village Samthani, Dadu)

Page 40

80. “The schemes had saved lot of their time and now they were using the saved time to clean their houses, attending to children and doing work for additional earning by making and selling artisan products”

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81. “All drainage and sanitation CPIs included in the sample were found fully functional, which is an indicator of sound implementation and regular maintenance of the CPIs”

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EXTERNAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING (EPM) MISSION – 4

Commissioned by European Commission
Conducted by ICE & INCOM LTD INTERNATIONAL,
Report Produced November 2021

82. “TRDP has catered for the actual needs of the community and hence TRDP has diversified types of schemes, including a considerable number of drinking water and sanitation projects.”

Page 117

83. “The distribution of actual CPI implementation by TRDP best matched with the development priorities of communities in its area as reflected in UCDPs”

Page 34

84. “It was encouraging to note that TRDP was rehabilitating old and redundant drinking water schemes in Jamshoro district. This is good practice to enhance coordination with other stakeholders.”

Page 38

85. “TRDP has adopted this environmental and human-friendly safe design of latrines”

Page 123

86. “The capacity of CIs, in particularly LSOs, increased to respond to the emergency situations. LSOs responded to the COVID-19 pandemic in an organised manner. The role of LSOs was recognised by the district administration and government departments, as CIs took a number of actions at community level and coordinated with the district and local government in their respective areas.”

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**PCP certification
February 2022**

87. PCP certification issued in February 2022 for "TRDP demonstrating excellence and leadership as per NPO evaluation standards notified by FBR". PCP certification is based on the examination of the NGO functioning and performance during the last three years in the light of its objectives as stated in its governing document and certifies that the organization meets the requirements as per the set standards notified by FBR. The evaluation standards include program delivery, general public utility compliance, compliance with tax laws, financial management, institutional mechanism of oversight, legal and regulatory compliance and policies. Based on the evaluation, PCP awarded overall 92.5 percent score to TRDP, mentioning that TRDP is complying with all the mandatory requirements of PCP certification.

Audit Report



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (the Society), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2022, The statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flow, the statement of changes in fund for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Society as at June 30, 2022 and of its financial performance, changes in fund balances and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Society in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 29 to the annexed financial statements, which describes the subsequent event relating to mass flooding in the province of Sindh in monsoon season and its consequences, which may affect the operations of the Society including the recoverability of advances given to poor communities for poverty alleviation and welfare of the community's betterment. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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BDO Ebrahim & Co. Chartered Accountants

BDO Ebrahim & Co., a Pakistan registered partnership firm, is a member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of independent member firms.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Directors are responsible for assessing the Society's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Society's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Society to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KARACHI

DATED: 24 DEC 2022

UDIN: AR202210166VC6oQr112

BDO Ebrahim & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Engagement Partner: Tariq Feroz Khan

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BDO Ebrahim & Co. Chartered Accountants

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THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2022

	Note	2022 Rupees	2021 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	29,439,181	40,486,472
Capital work in progress	5	16,250,000	-
Intangible assets	6	-	-
Long term deposits	7	813,320	743,320
Long term loan	8	400,000,000	400,000,000
		<u>446,502,501</u>	<u>441,229,792</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventory	9	753,388	1,537,225
Advances - net of provisions	10	97,262,525	70,640,433
Short term investment	11	78,400,000	-
Interest receivable	12	15,592,978	10,872,601
Donations receivable	13	19,868,595	45,780,904
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	14	7,249,962	23,186,608
Cash and bank balances	15	337,474,366	659,026,249
		<u>556,601,814</u>	<u>811,044,020</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>1,003,104,315</u></u>	<u><u>1,252,273,812</u></u>
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds		630,355,373	697,327,127
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred income	16	253,194,337	419,669,631
Long term loans - secured	17	112,605,622	112,605,622
		<u>365,799,959</u>	<u>532,275,253</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued and other liabilities	18	6,948,983	22,671,432
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>1,003,104,315</u></u>	<u><u>1,252,273,812</u></u>
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	19		

The annexed notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


TREASURER

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	Note	2022 Rupees	2021 Rupees
INCOME			
Donations and grants	20	1,404,992,083	1,382,958,464
Income from other activities	21	118,825,397	117,169,850
TOTAL INCOME		1,523,817,480	1,500,128,314
EXPENSES			
Programme expenses	22	(1,456,379,040)	(1,399,788,394)
Operating expenses	23	(49,807,968)	(50,640,724)
Financial charges	24	(4,948,928)	(4,770,062)
TOTAL EXPENSES		(1,511,135,936)	(1,455,199,180)
Surplus for the year before taxation		12,681,544	44,929,134
Taxation	25	(79,653,298)	(12,135,572)
(Deficit) / Surplus for the year		(66,971,754)	32,793,562
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total Comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		(66,971,754)	32,793,562

The annexed notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



TREASURER

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	Note	2022 Rupees	2021 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus for the year before taxation		(66,971,754)	32,793,562
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	4	11,426,871	13,115,531
Disposal of assets		640,284	-
Amortisation	6	-	560,697
Amortisation of deferred income	16	(1,397,948,107)	(1,370,038,042)
Tax expense		79,653,298	12,135,572
Reversal of provision against advances	10	(983,599)	(5,958,654)
Written-off against advances		3,469,074	-
Financial charges	24	4,948,928	4,770,062
Interest income	21	(62,399,641)	(58,098,214)
		(1,428,164,646)	(1,370,719,486)
Working capital changes			
Decrease in current assets:			
Stocks		783,837	481,137
Long term deposit		(70,000)	-
Donations receivable		25,912,309	(1,826,965)
Advances, prepayments and other receivables		15,936,646	46,499,133
		42,562,792	45,153,305
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities			
Accrued and other liabilities		(15,722,449)	10,143,944
Net cash used in operations		(1,401,324,303)	(1,315,422,237)
Advances against loans - disbursed	10	(135,620,000)	(101,779,000)
Advances against loans - recovered	10	106,512,433	60,190,971
Grant received - net of refunds		1,231,472,812	566,056,003
Tax paid		(79,653,298)	(12,135,572)
Interest received		57,679,263	47,902,826
Net cash used in operating activities		(220,933,093)	(755,187,009)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property and equipment		(17,269,864)	(3,057,001)
Short term loan		-	15,000,000
Short term investment		(78,400,000)	0
Net cash (used in) / flow from investing activities		(95,669,864)	11,942,999
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Financial charges paid		(4,948,925)	(4,770,061)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(321,551,882)	(748,014,071)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		659,026,249	1,407,040,320
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	15	337,474,366	659,026,249

The annexed notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



TREASURER

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Particulars	General fund	Pool for interest free loan	Endowment fund	Revolving pool for livestock	Total funds
	----- Rupees -----				
Balance as at July 01, 2020	226,853,565	2,680,000	430,000,000	5,000,000	664,533,565
Surplus for the year	32,793,562	-	-	-	32,793,562
Balance as at June 30, 2021	<u>259,647,127</u>	<u>2,680,000</u>	<u>430,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>697,327,127</u>
Balance as at July 01, 2021	259,647,127	2,680,000	430,000,000	5,000,000	697,327,127
Deficit for the year	(66,971,754)	-	-	-	(66,971,754)
Transferred from livestock pool	5,000,000	-	-	(5,000,000)	-
Balance as at June 30, 2022	<u>197,675,373</u>	<u>2,680,000</u>	<u>430,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>630,355,373</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

for



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



TREASURER



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