



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2022-2023**

**Thardeep Rural Development Programme**

## ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CHW	Community Health Workers
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CLEW	Community Livestock Extension Worker
CO	Community Organization
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CRP	Community Resource Person
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCBS	Farmer Climate Business Schools
FFS	Farmer Field School
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FM	Frequency Modulation (Radio)
FRDP	Fast Rural Development Program
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GLSEP	Girls' Lower Secondary Education Programme
GRASP	Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress
IBA	Institute of Business Administration
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFL	Interest Free Loan
IGG	Income Generating Grant
ITC	International Trade Centre
JSMU	Jinnah Sindh Medical University
KCCI	Karachi Chamber of Commerce & Industry
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LIP	Livelihood Investment Plan
LSO	Local Support Organization
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MIS	Management Information System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoUs	Memorandum of Understandings
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NOC	NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE
NPGP	National Poverty Graduation Programme





# Annual Report 2022-2023

OOSC	Out of School Children
OPD	Out - Patient Department
PINS	Programme for Improve Nutrition in Sindh
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSC	Poverty Score Card
PWR	Participatory Wealth Ranking
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
RSU	Reform Support Unit
SAU	Sindh Agriculture University
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SELD	School Education and Literacy Department
SLNFEA	Sindh Literacy & Non-Formal Education Authority
SM	Social Mobilization
SMC	School Management Committee
SMEDA	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SPHF	Sindh Peoples Housing for Flood Affectees
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization
STEVTA	Sindh Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority
SUCCESS	Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support
SZABIST	Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology
TLC	Temporary Learning Center
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
TVST	Technical and Vocational Skills Training
UC	Union Council
UCDP	Union Council Development Plans
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VO	Village Organization
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHH	Welthungerhilfe
WHO	World Health Organization

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## CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE



Pakistan has faced a pronounced surge in heavy floods in the past few decades, followed by some years of drought. The nation is concurrently grappling with continued land degradation and poor water management, resulting in poor living conditions for the people. This daunting challenge is compounded by the looming specter of climate change-driven disasters, necessitating a resilient response to address these challenges. The year 2022 witnessed a resurgence of devastating floods, once again leaving an indelible mark on the landscape and impacting the lives and livelihoods of millions in Sindh.

Throughout its history, TRDP has remained a committed partner to the communities affected by calamities, steadfastly upholding its multi-faceted collaborative approach. Capitalizing on its resources, networks, and synergies with government bodies, donors, consortia, academia, and all other stakeholders, TRDP remains resolute in standing shoulder-to-shoulder with the affected populace.

The onset of the reporting year posed several challenges; however, the management transformed these trials into opportunities by deploying innovative approaches to address these challenges. This transformation was achieved through active engagement with a spectrum of consortia, forging new and robust partnerships, and subjecting itself to rigorous accountability to a diverse set of stakeholders. These stakeholders encompass beneficiaries, donors, and governmental agencies. The third-party assessments validated not only TRDP's unwavering commitment to transparency but also appreciated TRDP's approach for efficient and effective use of resources. A noteworthy point of satisfaction is that external assessments and evaluations have consistently upheld the integrity of TRDP. Moreover, a sturdy rapport has been fostered with the government departments and the provincial and district levels and various stakeholders, including communities. This rapport forms the foundation upon which future accomplishments will be built.

This growth trajectory is symbolic of our commitment to cultivating trust and consistently delivering sustainable and long-lasting outcomes of efforts. It is also reflective of the communities' enduring preference for the diverse skill sets that our initiatives provide.

The Board's unwavering dedication is acutely evident as it oversees the strategic direction of the organization and reviews it regularly. I am convinced that the Board possesses an optimal blend of diverse expertise, experience, and backgrounds, rendering it an invaluable strategic asset for our organization and hope that it will continue to play its role in the coming years.

On behalf of the entire Board, I extend profound appreciation for the remarkable efforts exerted by the CEO and management. Their firm stewardship and hard work has been instrumental in keeping the route of TRDP staunch even more in future.

Finally, I would like to express sincere thanks to all our partners and donors who entrusted us with their resources and supported us and achieving what you will read in this report.

**Dr. Naseer Muhammad Nizamani**  
Chairperson  
Board of Directors

## FOREWORD

The unprecedented monsoon rains from June to September 2022 caused one of the most severe floods in Sindh. TRDP was one of the few organisations which were on ground with communities in the difficult times and responded to the disasters with support of the partners. Based on the learning of working in similar situations in past, the challenge was managed by mobilizing resources particularly the community resource persons and leveraging an inclusive approach in all stages of rescue, relief and rehabilitation.



The initial three months of the year were of paramount importance in devising a comprehensive plan for moving forward in an exceptionally uncertain context. The displaced communities lost Livelihoods and were facing challenge of high inflation. This situation necessitated a strategic shift in TRDP program. The focus was given to incorporating Social Mobilization as a cross-cutting theme. The major themes which were taken on priority included, community housing and renewable energy, promoting primary education through child-friendly learning spaces, and providing grants to establish small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in rural areas.

By adopting a "Multi-Task Approach," TRDP accelerated its efforts to explore partnerships, escalating-up geographical coverage and program operations. TRDP's operations expanded from covering 5 to 15 districts in Sindh. TRDP managed to provide quality services. TRDP Also build partnership with academic and research instituwith academici third-party validations played a pivotal role in augmenting the overall effectiveness and impact of TRDP's developmental endeavors. These validations contribute to establishing accountability, facilitating learning, and enhancing TRDP's capacity to fulfill its mission.

I extend my gratitude to the Chairperson and the Board of Directors for their continuous strategic guidance and unwavering support. My appreciation also to the management and all the dedicated human resources who enabled TRDP to stand resolute in its pursuit of rural community development.

**Allahnawaz Samoo**  
Chief Executive Officer





## WHO WE ARE

Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) is a not-for-profit integrated rural development programme. TRDP works with poor and vulnerable segments of society particularly women in the most deprived and remote areas of Sindh Province.

Mission:

**Enlarging the choices of marginalized people with priority to women and poor communities.**

Goal:

**To help marginalized people to get benefit from the development process through participatory approaches.**

Registration:

**Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860(Registration No.3835) in July 1998 at Hyderabad.**

**Registered under “Sindh Charities Registration and regulations Act 2019**

Registered and has signed MoU with Economic Affairs Division Government of Pakistan.

PCP Certification:

Certificate No. [PCP-R5/2022/0042](#)

## HOW WE MAKE A DIFFERENCE

### 1. Community Organization through Social Mobilization

TRDP adopted social mobilization as its basic and a prevailing approach that fosters collective action and empowers individuals within a community to address their shared concerns and aspirations. By bringing people together, social mobilization creates a sense of unity and solidarity, encouraging active participation and collaboration. Through this process, communities can identify their strengths and challenges, develop common goals, and implement sustainable solutions.



Social mobilization also plays a crucial role in promoting inclusivity, as it ensures that the voices of marginalized groups are heard and their needs are taken into account. As community members work hand in hand, they build social capital, strengthen their resilience, and create a positive ripple effect that extends far beyond the immediate projects, fostering lasting and meaningful change.

### 2. Promoting Elementary Education

TRDP believes that promoting elementary education with a particular focus on girls is a transformative step towards building a more equitable and inclusive society. By prioritizing girls' education at the elementary level, we can break down barriers that have historically hindered their access to education.



To ensure the success of this initiative, it is essential to engage with parents, community leaders, and stakeholders is vital in garnering support and fostering a conducive environment for education. By creating safe and inclusive learning spaces and providing access to quality education, is basically paving the way for a brighter future for children, their families, and the entire society.



### 3. Food Security and Nutrition improvement

Food security and nutrition improvement are critical components of community development, ensuring that every individual has access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food. This multifaceted approach addresses not only the availability and affordability of food but also the quality and diversity of the diet.



To achieve food security and nutrition improvement, TRDP focuses on enhancing agricultural productivity, promoting sustainable farming practices, and investing in rural infrastructure, that can increase food production and accessibility. Additionally, supporting small-scale farmers and empowering them with knowledge and resources to strengthen local food systems.

Addressing malnutrition TRDP emphasizes on nutrition education, for vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, lactating mothers, and young children. Programs that promote breastfeeding, diversified diets, and fortification of staple foods, that have a significant impact on improving nutrition outcomes.

TRDP understands that community participation and collaboration with local governments, academia and other stakeholders are essential to developing comprehensive and effective strategies for food security and nutrition improvement. By working together, we can create lasting positive change, enhancing the well-being and prosperity of communities.

### 4. Income Generation, Sustainable Livelihood and poverty graduation.

Working with communities since more than two decades, TRDP realizes that Income generation, sustainable livelihood, and poverty graduation are interrelated concepts that form a comprehensive approach to reducing poverty and improving the economic well-being of individuals and communities.

Income generation involves creating opportunities for individuals to earn a sustainable income through various means, through providing employment, entrepreneurship, and vocational trainings. This may be

achieved by supporting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), providing access to financial services, and promoting skill development programs that enhance employability.

Sustainable livelihood focuses on ensuring that income-generating activities are environmentally and socially responsible, considering the long-term well-being of both individuals and the ecosystem. This involves promoting sustainable agricultural practices, eco-friendly businesses, and alternative energy solutions that reduce negative impacts on the environment and foster resilience against climate change and this process is helping individuals and households move out of extreme poverty and achieve sustainable economic progress.

## **5. Promoting Social and Environmental Safeguards and Disaster Risk Reduction.**

Promoting social and environmental safeguards and disaster risk reduction is crucial for building resilient communities and protecting vulnerable populations from the adverse impacts of natural and human-induced disasters. TRDP's comprehensive approach seeks to integrate social, environmental, and economic considerations to ensure sustainable development while minimizing risks and enhancing preparedness.

TRDP aims to effectively promote social and environmental safeguards and disaster risk reduction through collaboration with governments, civil society organizations, local communities, and international partners. Building local capacity and knowledge to cope with disasters and investing in education and awareness campaigns to empower individuals to take preventive measures.

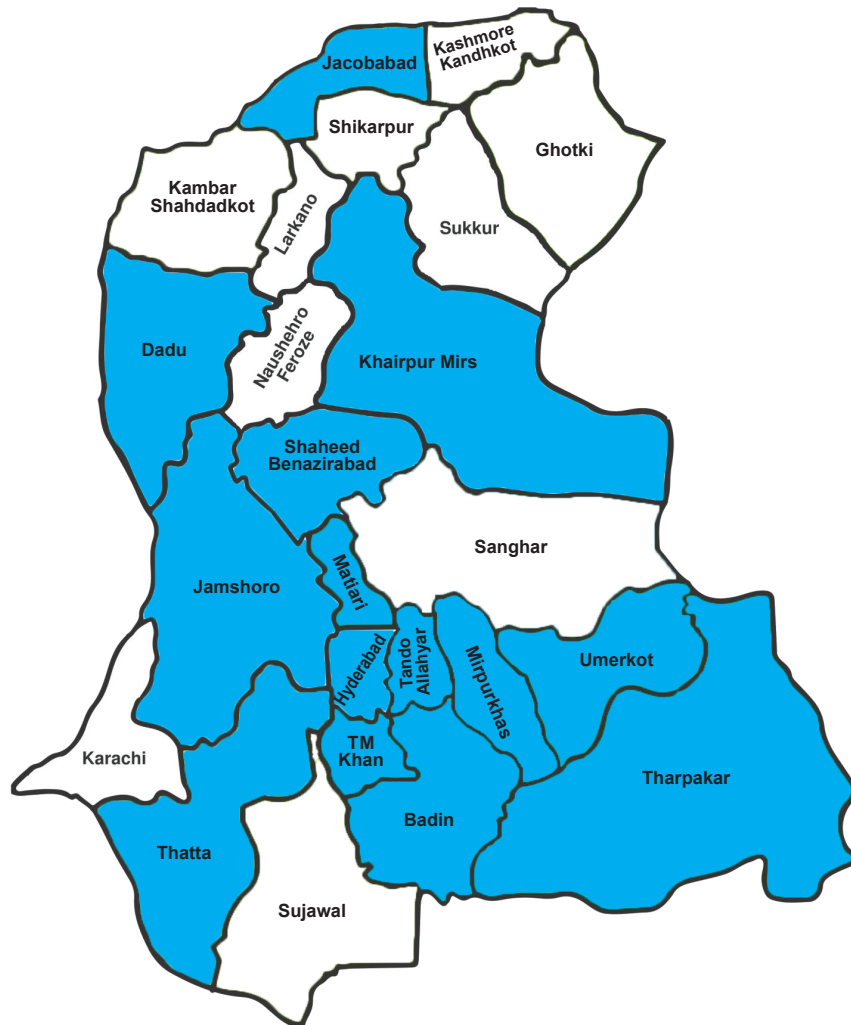


## WHERE WE MAKE AN IMPACT

TRDP is working in 14 districts of Sindh which are Tharparkar, Umerkot, Mirpurkhas, Tando Allahyar, Hyderabad, Matiari, Dadu, Jamshoro, Badin, Sanghar, Thatta, Shaheed Benazir Abad, Khairpur Mirs and Jacobabad.



### District wise Map of Sindh



## Outreach figures



**14**  
Districts



**410**  
Union Councils



**1,000,000**  
Outreach to  
HHs



**25**  
Office



**1200**  
Staff

## SUMMARY - EMPHASIS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE YEAR

During another year of emergency situations in Sindh, TRDP underwent a strategic transformation, faced with both internal and external challenges, including the looming threat of floods, TRDP shifted its focus through making the Social Mobilization as a cross-cutting theme, towards community housing with access to renewable energy, continuity of education through child-friendly learning spaces, and the provision of grants for establishing Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in rural areas.

The year 2022 brought devastating floods to Sindh, necessitating a proactive response from TRDP. Beyond its own resources, TRDP recognized the urgency and magnitude of the disaster, prompting to engage rapidly with trusted partners and international donors. Leveraging the reputation for efficient disaster response and steadfast commitment to community development, TRDP received positive response and an unwavering assistance to aid those affected by the floods.

Through strategic outreach and extensive network, TRDP successfully mobilized resources from more than 15 national and international donors during the year. This remarkable support from diverse stakeholders underscored TRDP's credibility and track record in delivering impactful relief and rehabilitation efforts during times of crisis.

During the reporting year, TRDP initiated a wide array of projects to provide crucial aid and support to flood-affected communities across 14 districts in Sindh. These encompassed a range of interventions, including evacuation, relief efforts, recovery initiatives, healthcare provisions, educational assistance, multi-purpose cash grants and cash-for-work programs, rehabilitation endeavors, and other essential activities.

The relief projects aimed to reduce immediate suffering by distributing food, clean water, and shelter to those displaced and severely impacted by the floods. In parallel, recovery programs were set in motion to help communities rebuild their lives and infrastructure, nurturing resilience in the face of adversity.

This comprehensive aid extended to the distribution of safe drinking water, food, temporary shelters, non-food items, hygiene kits, medical assistance, restructuring small infrastructures, as well as education and awareness campaigns to safeguard against waterborne diseases, promote menstrual health, ensure access to clean water, and provide mental and psychological support to those grappling with the trauma of the disaster.

Recognizing the dire circumstances faced by displaced people, who had been forced to abandon their homes and belongings in the quest for survival, TRDP understood the urgent necessity of providing them with financial assistance. They left everything behind in the wake of the disaster, and were now confronted with the immediate challenge of rebuilding their lives from scratch. In response, TRDP initiated a vital intervention, extending a helping hand to those in need.

TRDP disbursed PKR 413 million to assist over 27,000 households through a combination of multi-purpose cash grants and cash-for-work programs. This financial support was more than just monetary aid; it symbolized hope and resilience in the face of adversity. It was a testament to the self-respect and dignity of the affected people, acknowledging their capacity to make choices and decisions about their own lives.

One of the flagship programs that underscores TRDP's commitment to this transformative shift is the "Sindh Peoples Housing for Flood Affectees" Programme (SPHF). As an implementing partner of the World Bank and the Government of Sindh, TRDP plays a pivotal role in this program, focusing on three key districts: Dadu,-



Jamshoro, and Tharparkar. the primary objective is to facilitate the reconstruction of approximately 238,313 partially or fully damaged houses resulting from recent floods.

This ambitious initiative prioritizes owner-driven housing reconstruction, ensuring that affected individuals have a stake in rebuilding their lives.

The selection of TRDP as the credible, qualified, and reputable implementation partner by the World Bank underscores the organization's capacity and commitment to delivering impactful results.

In addition to efforts in disaster relief and recovery, TRDP remained steadfast in promoting entrepreneurship through grants. During the year, TRDP provided over PKR 300 million in grants or interest-free loans to thousands of households for income-generating activities.

Overall, this year has been a testament to TRDP's resilience and adaptability. Its strategic shift and unwavering commitment toward rural development have opened new avenues for partnerships that will make a meaningful impact on the lives of rural communities in Sindh.

## FLOOD EMERGENCY 2022

### Situation Overview

The unprecedented monsoon rain from June to September 2022 triggered one of Pakistan's worst floods in decades. It is estimated that over 33 million people, around 15 per cent of the total population of the country, have been affected by floods. The floods have caused around 800,000 houses to be fully damaged, and another 1,210,000 to be partially damaged, as well as the temporary relocation of millions of affected households.

The trauma of the floods, displacement and loss of livelihoods, coupled with other concerns, is causing severe mental health issues among affected communities. As per the finding of the assessment, more than 50 per cent of KIs reported psychosocial and mental health issues in their communities.

The large-scale destruction of school facilities put more than 1.96 million children at risk of losing out on education. There is an immediate need to provide safe and protected learning spaces to children, including adolescents, displaced by the recent floods to prevent protracted learning losses. The top three needs identified by community members in surveyed districts include setting up safe spaces to hold classes for girls and boys (43 per cent), repairing damaged classes (38 per cent), and establishing learning spaces in close proximity to communities for safe access, especially for girls (27 per cent).

The MSRNA findings also identified a range of protection-related concerns for community members, gender-specific risks, physical safety risks and the impact on mental health for all, including children.

Source: Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment in Flood-Affected Areas September 2022 (UNOCHA)  
Schools for more than 2 million children in Pakistan remain completely inaccessible after the most severe flooding in the country's history destroyed or damaged nearly 27,000 schools in the country.

Almost overnight, millions of Pakistan's children lost, homes, safety, and their education, under the most traumatic circumstances. Now, faced with the uncertainty of when they'll be able to return to school, and having already endured some of the world's longest school closures due to the pandemic, they are experiencing yet another threat to their future.

More than two months since the devastating floods engulfed large areas of Pakistan, the tops of school buildings are only just becoming visible in some of the flood-hit areas. It is estimated that it will be weeks, even months before the flood waters completely subside.

In addition to places of learning, schools are critical in providing children with access to healthcare, psychosocial support, and immunization. The longer schools remain closed, the greater the risk of children dropping out altogether, increasing their likelihood of being forced into child labor and child marriage, and exposure to other forms of exploitation and abuse.

Many of the hardest-hit districts were already among the most vulnerable communities in Pakistan. Before the current emergency, one-third of boys and girls in flood-affected areas were already out of school and 50 per cent of children suffered from stunting. These deprivations may be further exacerbated by prolonged school closures.

During the height of the pandemic, schools across Pakistan were fully or partially closed for 64 weeks between March 2020 and March 2022 – some of the world’s longest school closures. Less than six months on, the destruction caused by the extreme floods means schoolchildren are once again locked out of learning. Excessive damage to infrastructure including electricity and internet connectivity has left remote learning largely inaccessible.

### **TRDP’s Swift Response**

The flood that struck Sindh in 2022 wreaked havoc on communities, leaving in its wake devastation and despair. In the face of this natural disaster, TRDP swiftly rose to the occasion, exhibiting an exemplary display of dedication and resourcefulness. Responding immediately from its own resources, TRDP became a beacon of hope for the affected communities, embarking on a mission to evacuate people from perilous situations, providing them with much-needed food and shelter, and devising ingenious methods to discharge water from inundated villages.

Floods, known for their unpredictable and overwhelming nature, left communities grappling with unimaginable challenges. As torrents of water surged through villages and farmlands, displacing countless families and disrupting livelihoods, TRDP recognized the urgency of the situation. By mobilizing its team of committed volunteers and staff, the organization sprang into action without hesitation. With efficiency and sensitivity, TRDP launched rescue operations to evacuate people stranded in hazardous areas, ensuring their safety and well-being.



Understanding that food and shelter are paramount in times of crisis, TRDP acted swiftly to provide immediate relief to the affected populations. Drawing on their preparedness and prior experience, the organization established temporary shelters, offering a sanctuary for the displaced individuals who had lost their homes to the floodwaters. The selfless efforts of TRDP’s team members and volunteers became a source of solace for the distressed communities, instilling a renewed sense of hope amid adversity.

One of the most pressing challenges during floods is the inundation of villages and farmlands, causing massive waterlogging and exacerbating the situation. As floodwaters showed no sign of abating, TRDP’s commitment to community empowerment became even more evident. Drawing on its local knowledge and understanding of the terrain, the organization devised innovative strategies to discharge water from the affected areas. This ingenious approach not only helped minimize the extent of damage but also prevented potential outbreaks of waterborne diseases, safeguarding the health of those affected.

TRDP's timely response during the Sindh floods of 2022 was a testament to the organization's resilience and commitment to its mission. Beyond immediate relief efforts, TRDP's long-standing presence in the region has made it an integral part of the communities it serves. By empowering locals with knowledge and resources, TRDP has fostered a culture of preparedness and resilience, ensuring that communities can better cope with disasters and recover swiftly in their aftermath.

In the wake of the floods, TRDP continued to stand by the affected communities, transitioning from relief operations to rehabilitation efforts. With a holistic approach, the organization focused on rebuilding infrastructure, restoring livelihoods, and equipping individuals with the skills needed to bounce back from adversity. Through targeted programs and partnerships, TRDP extended its support to farmers, artisans, and entrepreneurs, reviving economic activities and revamping the local economy.

The impact of TRDP's response during the Sindh floods of 2022 reverberated far beyond immediate relief. By demonstrating its unwavering dedication to serving communities in distress, TRDP became an inspiring model for disaster response and community empowerment. Their commitment to acting swiftly from their own resources showcased the power of local organizations and the potential of a united community to overcome even the most daunting challenges.

TRDP's immediate response during the Sindh floods of 2022 exemplifies the essence of compassion, resilience, and community-driven development. As the floodwaters receded, they left behind not only devastation but also a testament to the strength of human spirit and the transformative impact of collective action. TRDP's tireless efforts to evacuate people, provide food and shelter, and discharge water from flooded villages underscored the organization's commitment to safeguarding lives and empowering communities. In times of crisis, TRDP's presence became a ray of hope, reaffirming the power of humanity to rise above adversity and build a better future together.

### **Further Resource Mobilization and Building Partnerships**

TRDP's proactive response to the Sindh floods of 2022 extended beyond its own resources. Recognizing the magnitude of the disaster and the urgent need for additional support, the organization rapidly engaged with its trusted partners and international donors. Drawing on its reputation for efficient disaster response and unwavering commitment to community development, TRDP embarked on a relentless pursuit of assistance to aid those affected by the floods.

Through strategic outreach and leveraging its extensive network, TRDP successfully mobilized resources from more than 15 national and international donors during the year. The support garnered from these diverse stakeholders was a testament to the organization's credibility and track record in delivering impactful relief and rehabilitation efforts in times of crisis.

TRDP's collaboration with partners and donors was not merely confined to securing funds; it extended to pooling expertise and best practices to devise comprehensive and effective disaster response strategies. By harnessing the collective knowledge and resources of its network, TRDP was able to optimize its efforts and ensure that the aid reached the most vulnerable communities in a timely and targeted manner.

The success of TRDP in mobilizing resources from multiple donors showcased the power of collective action and the significance of forging strong partnerships. TRDP's ability to rally support from both national and international donors underscored the shared commitment to addressing the urgent needs of disaster-affected communities and paving the way for sustainable recovery and resilience.

As the floodwaters receded and the communities began their journey towards recovery, TRDP's collaboration

with its partners and donors continued to be a driving force behind the organization's comprehensive rehabilitation initiatives. The relationships fostered during this critical period laid the foundation for ongoing efforts to build back better and empower communities to withstand future disasters.

TRDP's successful mobilization of resources from more than 15 national and international donors exemplifies the power of collaboration and collective determination. Their ability to swiftly engage with partners and donors showcased TRDP's agility and dedication to making a difference in the lives of disaster-affected communities. By uniting forces with stakeholders from around the world, TRDP demonstrated that together, we can overcome adversity and create lasting positive change in the face of even the most daunting challenges.

### Rescue, Relief and Rehabilitation

During the reporting year, TRDP undertook an extensive array of projects to provide crucial aid and support to the flood-affected communities across 14 districts of Sindh. These projects encompassed various vital aspects, including evacuation, relief efforts, recovery initiatives, healthcare provisions, educational assistance, multi-pur-





pose and cash-for-work programs, rehabilitation endeavors, and other essential activities.

The relief projects aimed to alleviate immediate suffering by distributing food, clean water, and shelter to those displaced and severely impacted by the floods. Concurrently, recovery programs were implemented to help communities rebuild their lives and infrastructure, fostering resilience in the face of adversity.



Recognizing the significance of health, TRDP organized health camps, providing medical attention and supplies to those affected, ensuring that their physical well-being was prioritized throughout the recovery process. Moreover, education initiatives were implemented to ensure that children had access to learning opportunities despite the challenges posed by the natural disaster.



To empower the flood-affected individuals, cash-for-work programs were introduced, offering opportunitie

The rehabilitation efforts focused on providing psychological support and counseling to help individuals cope with the trauma and emotional distress brought on by the disaster. Additionally, other activities were executed to address specific needs identified within the communities, tailoring interventions accordingly.

By undertaking this comprehensive range of projects, TRDP demonstrated its dedication to alleviating the suffering caused by the floods, promoting sustainable recovery, and fostering long-term resilience among the affected populations in Sindh. The operations were spread out in 13 most flood affected districts in Sindh.

### • **Providing Basic Necessities**

In the aftermath of a devastating disaster, the humanitarian response with focusing on a multi-stage approach to provide essential support to the affected populations. The second stage, following the successful rescue and relocation of individuals to safer areas, centered around the provision of critical necessities. This comprehensive aid included the distribution of safe drinking water, food, temporary shelters, non-food items, hygiene kits, medical assistance, as well as education and awareness campaigns to safeguard against waterborne diseases, promote menstrual health, ensure access to clean water, and provide mental and psychological support to those facing with the trauma of the disaster. This concerted effort extended its reach across 13 districts, where a multitude of initiatives were set in motion to reduce the suffering of those affected.

To address the immediate need for clean drinking water, over 6,000 drinking water tankers were deployed across the affected regions. These tankers served as a lifeline for communities that had been cut off from regular water supplies, ensuring that even in the midst of worries, the basic human need for hydration was met.

Simultaneously, efforts were made to tackle the pressing issue of hunger. Cooked meals and ration packages were distributed to more than 10,000 households, bringing nourishment and food to those who had lost everything. These meals not only provided physical nourishment but also a glimmer of hope in the form of food during a time of despair.

In recognition of the importance of personal hygiene, 38,725 households received hygiene kits. These kits contained essential items like soap, toothbrushes, and sanitary products, enabling individuals to maintain cleanliness and personal well-being in challenging conditions.

Furthermore, dignity kits, including menstrual hygiene management (MHM) supplies, were provided to 3,122 households. These kits were particularly crucial, as they addressed a fundamental but often overlooked aspect of disaster relief—the preservation of human dignity. MHM supplies, in particular, were invaluable for women and girls, offering them the means to manage their menstrual health in a dignified and hygienic manner.

Non-food item kits were distributed to 5,550 households, which included items such as cooking and dining materials, clothing, and other essential supplies to enhance the overall comfort and well-being of those affected.

Recognizing the importance of secure shelter, 3,002 households received shelter kits.



These kits contained materials and tools necessary for the construction of temporary shelters, offering aspect of security and protection from the elements.



Education also played a pivotal role in the response effort, with 15,442 students benefiting from students' kits.



These kits included educational materials, textbooks, and stationery, enabling children to continue their learning even in the midst of disarray.

Medical support was a cornerstone of the disaster response. A staggering 112,335 individuals received medi-



cal attention at various medical camps.

These camps provided vital healthcare services to those who had been fallen ill during the disaster. The medical teams worked tirelessly to ensure that the health needs of the affected population were met.

In addition to physical health, mental and psychological well-being were addressed through support and counseling services. TRDP was on hand to provide much-needed emotional support to those grappling with the trauma of the disaster. Education and awareness sessions on various topics, including health, hygiene, water and sanitation (WASH), protection, menstrual health, and mental health, were conducted, reaching an impressive audience of 170,383 men, women, and children. These sessions aimed not only to provide knowledge but also to empower individuals and communities to make informed decisions about their health and safety.



The disaster's impact extended beyond human populations; it also affected livestock and animals. In collaboration with the Livestock department, 6,343 animals were vaccinated and treated at 15 veterinary camps set up in flood-affected areas. This initiative not only ensured the welfare of animals but also preserved the livelihoods of people dependent on livestock.



To combat the threat of mosquito-borne diseases, 95 mosquito nets and repellent lotions were distributed to families in flood-affected areas.

This proactive approach to disease prevention helped safeguard the health of vulnerable communities, particularly in the challenging post-disaster environment. In an extraordinary display of solidarity and support, 2 boats were provided to aid in





the rescue operations in Dadu. These boats became essential tools in reaching areas that were otherwise inaccessible due to flooding, ensuring that people not left stranded or without assistance.



Collectively, these extensive relief efforts had a profound impact on the affected communities. Thousands of households, reeling from the devastating consequences of the disaster, found solace in the provision of essential necessities. Clean water, food, shelter, and medical care provided a lifeline in their darkest hours. Education and awareness sessions empowered individuals to take charge of their health and well-being, while mental and psychological support offered a path to healing.

Moreover, the livestock vaccination camps and distribution of mosquito nets and repellent lotions demonstrated a holistic approach to disaster relief, recognizing that the welfare of both human and animal populations is interconnected. By addressing the diverse needs of the affected communities, this comprehensive response effort not only reduced immediate suffering but also laid the foundation for long-term recovery.

In the face of adversity, the resilience of these communities shone through, with support of TRDP they began the challenging journey of rebuilding their lives. The unwavering support provided during this critical stage not only helped them endure the crisis but also offered a glimmer of hope for a brighter future. It is a testament of TRDP to the indomitable spirit of humanity and the power of collective action to face of disaster.

This basic support helped thousands of households to reduce their adversities, recovery from the disaster and back to their normal life.

### • Provision of Grants in times of adversities

TRDP with understanding of the dire circumstances faced by displaced people, who had been displaced to abandon their homes and belongings in the quest for survival, recognized the urgent necessity of providing them with financial assistance. These people had embarked on arduous journeys with their families, leaving everything behind in the wake of disaster, and were now confronted with the immediate challenge of rebuilding their lives from the ground up. It was under these circumstances that TRDP initiated a vital intervention, extending a helping hand to those in need.

TRDP disbursed a PKR 413 million to assist over 27,000 households through a combination of multi-purpose cash grants and cash-for-work programs.

This financial lifeline represented more than just financial aid; it signified hope and resilience in the face of adversity. It was a recognition of the self-respect and dignity of the affected people, acknowledging their capacity to make choices and decisions about their own lives.

The provision of multi-purpose cash grants was a particularly innovative and promising aspect of TRDP's response. It marked a significant departure from conventional humanitarian practices, which often segmented assistance into various sectors.



Instead, it embraced a more holistic and coherent approach, one that aimed to comprehensively understand and address the complex and interconnected needs of crisis-affected people.

This shift in perspective was profound. It recognized that individuals and communities do not experience crises in neatly compartmentalized categories such as food, shelter, or healthcare. Instead, their experiences are a tapestry of intertwined needs, aspirations, and challenges. By providing multi-purpose cash, TRDP acknowledged the multifaceted nature of people's lives and allowed them the autonomy to allocate resources according to their own priorities.

In essence, the provision of multi-purpose cash grants was an embodiment of empowerment. It empowered households to make choices based on their unique circumstances and aspirations, whether it meant purchasing food, repairing shelter, or investing in livelihood opportunities. This approach transformed beneficiaries from passive recipients of aid into active agents of their own recovery and resilience.

Moreover, TRDP's cash-for-work programs served as a remarkable strategy to not only reduce immediate financial stress but also to foster community cohesion and rehabilitation.

These programs engaged beneficiaries in meaningful, income-generating activities that contributed to the



recovery and reconstruction of their communities. In doing so, it not only injected vital resources into the local economy but also instilled a sense of purpose and dignity among communities.

The emphasis on multi-purpose cash grants allowed for a more comprehensive and holistic response that recognized the diverse and evolving needs of disaster-affected populations.

Furthermore, the multi-purpose cash grants recognized the resilience and resourcefulness of those in crisis.

In many instances, they utilized these funds not only for immediate survival but also for income-generating activities, such as restarting small businesses or repairing damaged homes. This not only aided in their immediate recovery but also laid the groundwork for long-term resilience.

By adopting this innovative approach, TRDP sought to move beyond the traditional top-down, needs-driven model of humanitarian aid. Instead, TRDP aimed to foster a bottom-up approach that took into account the voices and preferences of the affected communities themselves. It recognized that crisis-affected people are not merely passive beneficiaries but active participants in their recovery and rebuilding process.

In essence, this approach signaled a fundamental shift in humanitarian response—one that prioritizes the lived experiences and self-determined needs of those affected by crises. It underscored the importance of empathy, respect, and partnership in providing effective and dignified assistance. Moreover, it acknowledged that every crisis is unique, and a one-size-fits-all response is often inadequate.

TRDP's commitment to providing multi-purpose cash grants and cash-for-work programs not only offered immediate relief to those in dire need but also represented a broader commitment to reimagining the humanitarian response paradigm. It was a testament to the TRDP's dedication to fostering resilience, restoring dignity, and empowering crisis-affected people to take control of their destinies.

TRDP's innovative approach to humanitarian assistance through multi-purpose cash grants and cash-for-work programs exemplifies a paradigm shift in the field of disaster response. It recognizes the agency and resilience of crisis-affected people and places them at the center of the recovery process. This approach not only addresses immediate needs but also paves the way for long-term resilience and self-sufficiency, ensuring that those who have faced the darkest period of life can find hope, dignity, and the means to rebuild their lives.

## • Restructuring the Basic Infrastructure

During the floods small public infrastructures and assets, essential for the well-being and livelihoods of these communities, lay damaged and in disrepair. As people gradually returned to their villages from temporary relief camps, the urgent need to restore and rehabilitate these critical facilities, in response to this pressing need, TRDP provided extensive support by repairing and reconstructing over 3,000 small infrastructures in the severely affected villages.

TRDP's efforts were concentrated on several key areas, with a special focus on schools, recognizing their pivotal role in community development and the education of future generations. The comprehensive rehabilitation initiatives included:

### 1. Water Supply Schemes:

A staggering 140 Water Supply Schemes were meticulously restored to ensure that communities had access to clean and safe drinking water. This initiative not only addressed a fundamental human need but also safeguarded public health by preventing waterborne diseases. This also include 80 schools.



### 2. School Latrines:

Recognizing the importance of sanitation in educational settings, TRDP undertook the rehabilitation of latrines in 160 schools. This crucial intervention promoted a healthy and hygienic environment for students and teachers.



### 3. Solar Power in Schools:

In an era where access to electricity is vital for modern education, TRDP extended its support by providing solar power to 80 schools. This not only illuminated classrooms but also opened up new possibilities for digital learning and educational advancement.



### 4. Community-Level Latrines:

Beyond schools, TRDP facilitated the construction of 400 latrines at the community level. These facilities enhanced sanitation practices within villages, contributing to public health and dignity.



### 5. Hand Pumps:

In the quest to ensure access to water for drinking and washing purposes, TRDP installed 55 hand pumps in flood-affected areas. These hand pumps provided a vital source of water for daily needs, further reducing the hardships faced by communities.



### 6. Rehabilitating and Repairing small public infrastructure through Cash for Work Program

In addition to these construction and rehabilitation efforts, TRDP initiated a Cash for Work program that had far-reaching benefits for both the communities and the environment. This program served a dual purpose: addressing immediate needs and fostering long-term resilience. By engaging disaster-affected communities in labor-intensive projects, such as the rehabilitation of irrigation systems, soil conservation, road construction, and maintenance, TRDP enabled community members to earn a livelihood under "decent work" conditions. These programs not only prevented negative coping mechanisms but also contributed to disaster cleanup and restoration activities.

Total 2,192 small infrastructures were rehabilitated and repaired through Cash for Work program.

The collective impact of these initiatives cannot be over-





stated. By rehabilitating small infrastructures and empowering communities through the Cash for Work program, TRDP provided not just physical support but also a renewed sense of hope and dignity. These efforts not only helped communities

Through a multifaceted approach that addressed immediate needs while fostering long-term sustainability, TRDP played a pivotal role in helping flood-affected communities regain their footing and rebuild their futures.

### • **Continuity of Education after the floods**

Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) are the demarcated spaces for teachers and students to conduct teaching and learning when they cannot do so in their school because of displacement or damage/destruction of the school.

TRDP has established 293 Temporary learning centers in the worst-affected 4 districts with support of UNICEF and SELD, and supported children and teachers with education supplies to support children's mental and physical health.

TRDP also provided training to 250 teachers on psychosocial care and health screenings and is preparing for back-to-school and enrolment activities for those schools that have been cleaned and rehabilitated.

TLCs established by TRDP are to provide uninterrupted education for every child affected by monsoon flood 2022 – especially girls, children with disabilities, internally displaced children, and migrants.

It helps children develop skills to cope with the trauma of crisis, and supply them with learning spaces that are safe, child-friendly and equipped with water and sanitation facilities. It has also established child-friendly spaces for recreation and learning activities along with the continuity of education through TLCs.

## RECONSTRUCTION AND RENEWAL: PAVING THE PATH AHEAD COMMUNITY HOUSING WITH SOLAR ENERGY

TRDP is at the cusp of a transformative journey, a significant strategic shift that will redefine its operations in rural Sindh for the years to come. This paradigm shift represents TRDP's profound recognition of the intrinsic importance of community housing as a potent instrument for empowering rural communities and fostering sustainable development.

This strategic shift lies an acknowledgment of the fundamental role that housing plays in the lives of rural populations in Sindh. TRDP recognizes the pressing need for adequate shelter and improved living conditions for these communities, many of whom have faced the harsh realities of displacement and loss. It is a recognition of the enduring truth that secure and decent housing is not just a basic human right but also a cornerstone upon which a better future can be built. When they have a place to call home, they not only experience an improvement in their overall quality of life but also cultivate a community cohesion.

The decision to prioritize community housing within its strategic way reflects TRDP's commitment to addressing these critical needs and fostering resilience within rural Sindh. It marks a transition towards a more comprehensive approach that recognizes the interconnectedness of various aspects of human development. Housing, in this context, is not merely a physical structure but a catalyst for change, a vehicle for progress, and a symbol of hope.

In tandem with its focus on community housing, TRDP is actively embracing home and community-based renewable energy solutions. By harnessing renewable energy technologies, TRDP aims to empower rural households and entire communities with clean, reliable, and affordable energy sources. This strategic initiative seeks to bridge the energy gap that often plagues remote areas, opening doors to progress and economic growth. It is a testament to TRDP's commitment to holistic development that transcends mere infrastructure and extends to the very essence of improved livelihoods.

This comprehensive approach, integrating community housing and renewable energy solutions, embodies TRDP's dedication to sustainable development. It is a holistic vision that views development as an intricate tapestry, with each thread representing a vital aspect of human well-being. In recognizing the multifaceted nature of progress, TRDP underscores its commitment to the broader welfare of rural communities in Sindh.

A cornerstone of this transformative journey is collaboration with local stakeholders. TRDP understands that it cannot act in isolation; it must engage with the very communities it seeks to uplift. Through innovative planning and targeted implementation, TRDP endeavors to make a lasting impact on the lives of rural communities, elevating them toward a brighter, more resilient future. TRDP, in essence, becomes a catalyst for positive change, fostering inclusive growth and sustainable development in rural Sindh.

One pivotal program that underscores TRDP's commitment to this transformative shift is the "Sindh Peoples Housing for Flood Affectees" Programme (SPHF). As an implementing partner of the World Bank and Government of Sindh, TRDP plays an important role in this program, focusing on three key districts: Dadu, Jamshoro, and Tharparkar. The primary objective of SPHF is to facilitate the reconstruction of approximately 238,313 partially or fully damaged houses resulting from recent floods. This ambitious initiative prioritizes owner-driven housing reconstruction, ensuring that affected individuals have a stake in rebuilding their lives.

The mechanism of SPHF involves the direct disbursement of grants to beneficiaries' bank accounts in stages, linked to verified stages of construction and adherence to prescribed multi-hazard resilient standards. TRDP also endeavors to simplify the process of opening bank accounts for eligible beneficiaries, ensuring that financial inclusion is a reality for those most in need. The selection of TRDP as the credible, qualified, and reputable implementation partner by the World Bank underscores the organization's capacity and commitment to delivering impactful results.

To provide a detailed overview of the scope, SPHF targets specific numbers of houses in each district:

District	Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged	Total Houses
Dadu	133,246	34,702	167,948
Jamshoro	43,137	18,386	61,523
Tharparkar	5,056	3,786	8,842
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,439</b>	<b>56,874</b>	<b>238,313</b>

Integral to the success of SPHF is the validation and verification process, which is of paramount importance. This exercise begins immediately in District Tharparkar due to the smaller target compared to other districts. TRDP deploys a team of 241 Validators, who work alongside engineers and social organizers. Each validator is responsible for verifying the information provided by beneficiaries. With a rate of 25 forms per day per validator, it is estimated that 238,313 forms can be completed and entered into the Management Information System (MIS) within 60 days of hiring validators. This meticulous phase is expected to take four months to complete from the project's outset. Importantly, staff are initially hired on a 15-day short-term assignment basis, which will continue throughout the project's duration.

The subsequent phases of reconstruction and rehabilitation are equally pivotal. Each field team comprises one Field Engineer and two Social Mobilizers, with a total of 95 such teams assigned to the task of completing 2,500 houses for reconstruction or rehabilitation within a 30-month timeframe.

In tandem with reconstruction efforts, TRDP recognizes the importance of capacity building. Master Trainers, specializing in areas such as multi-hazard resilient housing reconstruction/retrofitting, environmental and social considerations for civil works execution, and other necessary aspects, will be outsourced to training the staff. These trained master trainers will, in turn, conduct training sessions and workshops for field teams. These teams, comprising engineers and social mobilizers, will deliver training sessions to self-builder homeowners, equipping them with the knowledge and skills required for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of both fully and partially damaged houses.

TRDP's transformative journey marks a profound shift in its mission and strategy. It is a journey that recognizes the inherent value of community housing, renewable energy solutions, and holistic development. As a catalyst for positive change, TRDP is poised to make a substantial and lasting impact on the lives of rural communities in Sindh. This journey embodies TRDP's unwavering commitment to inclusive growth, sustainable development, and the creation of a brighter, more resilient future for the people it serves. Through collaborative efforts and innovative approaches, TRDP stands as a beacon of hope, championing the cause of those most in need.

## **Karachi, February 08, 2023: Signing of agreement for Sindh Peoples Housing project (SPHF)**

CEO, TRDP signed agreement with SPHF a project of Government of Sindh funded by World Bank in conference, “Resilient Sindh: from Pledges to Reconstruction” in presence of His Excellency Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, Foreign Minister, Pakistan, Honorable Syed Murad Ali Shah Chief Minister, Sindh, and Mohammad Sohail Rajput Chief Secretary Sindh. A large number of donors including Country Representative UNDP, Country Head World Bank, Country Head Asian Development Bank, ambassadors and federal and provincial ministers attended the conference.





## EDUCATION AND ITS CONTINUITY IN EMERGENCY

TRDP believes that promoting elementary education with a particular focus on girls is a transformative step towards building a more equitable and inclusive society. By prioritizing girls' education at the elementary level, we can break down barriers that have historically hindered their access to education.



To ensure the success of this initiative, it is essential to engage with parents, community leaders, and stakeholders is vital in garnering support and fostering a conducive environment for education. By creating safe and inclusive learning spaces and providing access to quality education, is basically paving the way for a brighter future for children, their families, and the entire society.

### **1. Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) A Playful Cohesive Learning Model for Children**

Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) are the demarcated spaces for teachers and students to conduct teaching and learning when they can't do so in their school because of displacement or damage/destruction of the school.)

Temporary Learning Centers(TLC) are set up to provide access to education for traumatized children who have been witness to death and destruction during the flood.



The teachers appointed in TLCs teach students using playful tactics. Though their pedagogy is not the conventional one popular in Pakistan, students learn through fun and games.

TRDP has provided school kits to teachers, which contain all the basic material for teaching, such as stationery, notebooks, books, and sports equipment. TRDP also maintains that the parents are pleased with TLCs and are demanding education for their offspring.



Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) has established 293 Temporary learning centers in the worst-affected 4 districts with support of UNICEF and SELD, and supported children and teachers with education supplies to support children's mental and physical health. TRDP also provided training to 250 teachers on psychosocial care and health screenings and is preparing for back-to-school and enrolment activities for TLCs established by TRDP are to provide uninterrupted education for every child affected by monsoon flood 2022 – especially girls, children with disabilities, internally displaced children, and migrants.

It helps children develop skills to cope with the trauma of crisis, and supply them with learning spaces that are safe, child-friendly and equipped with water and sanitation facilities. It has also established child-friendly spaces for recreation and learning activities along with the continuity of education through TLCs. These includes;



## I. Art Activities

Art is a means of communication with the external world and give expression to thoughts and feelings. Children in TLCs are actively participating in drawing and painting activities.



## II. Playing and Games

Unstructured games and play improved children's ability to express themselves. More structured games, with set rules, can help demonstrate and improve certain values such as sharing and cooperation, including controlling impulses. Games which are structured mean that preparation and implementation can be done in a more orderly manner.

## III. Sports

Children are full of energy. Sports is an outlet for energy, and this energy is channeled in a positive way. Playing cricket, football, volleyball along with traditional games are means of preserving the identity and improving the feeling of normality. Such activities are normally easily accepted by the community and may also encourage wider participation. Sports help children's physical abilities, sports can teach discipline and cooperation and build solidarity through playing together.

## Impact around and Sustainability

TLC is an excellent idea that TRDP has actualized to provide education to children in times of natural calamities such as floods.

TRDP is maintaining profiles of children in their villages to be able to track them when they have to be mainstreamed and moved to regular institutions. True, the monitoring system will ensure enrolment.

The teachers are also enjoying the playful methods of teaching with children, and are trained by TRDP and UNICEF for continuing these methods when they will return to their regular schools. TRDP has also mobilized parents and communities to demand the continuity of recreational activities in regular schools.

It was of the utmost importance to work quickly and efficiently to help girls and boys cope with the stress of what they've been through and give them the space to express themselves in a safe and secure environment. TRDP is playing its vital role for resuming the education, discontinued due to disaster along with grooming of the children within the adversities of the climate change.

## Education Continuity in Disasters;

### Where there is no classroom

TRDP provided new high-performance tent, is restoring hope for sustainable education in flood affected districts of Sindh

It was 2 am that night, a thunderous sound like an unending roll of massive drums woke up the residents of and surrounding villages as many canals and drains burst the banks. The raging floodwater ripped the sides in thousands of villages, and hundreds of residents were trying to plug the breaches on their own to save the villages and towns from submerging.

TRDP as always, joined hands with UNICEF and SELD for protection of children's mental health and continuity of education, and established hundreds Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) in four most affected districts of Sindh.

“our school was submerged, and cracked badly, which until then had been a better school because it had some of the best facilities and systems in the Taluka”

Arbab Ali Parhyar the head teacher of Government Primary School Bukhari Mohalla, Sakrand says.

This Temporary Learning Center has enrollment of 233 children including 118 girl students. 9 teachers are appointed there by government

### High Performance Tent Classrooms

Some of the tents stands out from all the others, from the outside, it looks like a four-walled house with a double-layered roof. On the inside, it is a classroom with six windows on either side, as well as an entrance and an exit. This is the new high-performance tent developed by UNICEF to act as a classroom. the tent was purpose-built to enable continued service delivery in education, health, nutrition and child protection in emergency situations. It has distinct features such as hard flooring for hospital settings, solar and electrical, three layers of flaps, lighting, and all-around ventilation, which is a favorite in many schools during this flooding situation and rainy season.

TRDP has provided Total 43 high performance tents in the four districts of Sindh.



“It is difficult for my class children to pay attention when it is too hot, so the aeration keeps them alert, which positively impacts their performance,” Ms. Touqeer Zaheer, Head Teacher of Government Girls Higher Secondary School Bhansinghabad, Mirpurkhas says while pointing at the air vents at the side and on the roof.

“When it rains, a plastic flap keeps out the rain while still letting in light due to its translucent material.”, She says

There are 190 girls are learning in their new classroom in this school

“I like this classroom, it is smart. I also like the windows and the fresh air.” Almost all girl children at Girls school Bhansinghabad, Mirpurkhas district had this to say about their new classroom.

At the end of the class day, Teachers, accompanied by some children, carefully unstraps, lowers and zips each of the window flaps, the front and the back exits.

“Although teachers are responsible for operating and maintaining the tents, but they also engage the children in this duty. Children are curious and will touch the tent either way, so teachers ensure that they know how to handle it with care,” Mr. Gunesh, Education Officer, Mirpurkhas adding, “Teachers open and close the tent together with children and keep away sharp objects so as to protect the classroom.”

He said that students also now have better spaces for learning, especially in light of the COVID-19 social distancing requirements too.

These new high-performance tents are part of our commitment to ensure that every child continues receiving an education, even in emergency contexts.

## 2. Girls' Lower Secondary Education Programme (GLSEP) in Tharparkar

TRDP implements the Girls' Lower Secondary Education Programme (GLSEP) in district Tharparkar, encompassing five talukas: Mithi, Islamkot, Diplo, Kaloi, and Nagarparkar, all situated in Sindh, Pakistan. The project's primary goal is to enhance girls' access to quality lower secondary education, ultimately reinforcing gender equality in 62 schools/villages across the district.

The major objectives of the GLSEP initiative are as follows:

- a) To improve enrollment, retention, and the overall quality of girls' education in marginalized communities by mobilizing support and enhancing the physical and learning environment in targeted lower secondary schools in Tharparkar.
- b) To provide and enhance basic facilities and infrastructure in the 62 selected lower secondary schools of Tharparkar.
- c) To enhance the capacity of teachers and School Management Committees (SMCs) to create an enabling environment for girls' education in the targeted schools.

During the reporting period, the project achieved significant milestones, including the construction of 10 classrooms, renovation of 10 classrooms, and the establishment of 10 washrooms with WASH facilities, complete with water supply, drainage, and sewerage systems. Additionally, the project rehabilitated some 10 WASH facilities, restoring water supply, drainage, and sewerage systems. Furthermore, TRDP provided furniture, including 62 tables, 62 chairs, and 806 desks, to the 62 lower secondary schools, along with essential teaching and learning materials.



Under the GLSEP project, TRDP conducted a baseline assessment of 209 lower secondary schools, formed 62 advocacy groups, and held 124 community awareness sessions involving key stakeholders.

To address the challenges posed by COVID-19, 124 awareness sessions on COVID-19 were conducted in the targeted schools. Moreover, TRDP organized 62 awareness and psychosocial support sessions, focusing on basic health hygiene, COVID-19 prevention, and personal safety procedures, utilizing the local communication channel of FM radio Mithi. Additionally, around 1000 Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials, such as banners and pamphlets, were developed and disseminated in the targeted schools.

The project also emphasized capacity building, conducting cluster-based training sessions for 122 SMC members and training 112 teachers on content and pedagogy. Furthermore, 20 teachers, SMC members, and key stakeholders were exposed to valuable experiences through exposure visits. To support teachers in the classrooms, 124 classroom-based follow-up sessions were carried out.

Notably, TRDP effectively promoted girls' enrollment in targeted schools through various campaigns and community engagement initiatives. The team actively participated in an enrollment campaign at village Sedio and Gurirabeh Taluka Kaloi, with support from villagers, students, parents, teachers, and SMC members. Celebrating International Literacy Day on September 8, 2022, TRDP marked the occasion at GBLSS Sedio, engaging villagers, students, parents, teachers, SMC members, and Taluka Education Officers in the celebration.

The progress and implementation of the GLSEP project were closely monitored through various activities, including a Provincial Project Monitoring Committee meeting at TRDP head office Mithi. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Junaid Hameed Samoo, Chief Programme Manager (CPM) of the Reform Support Unit (RSU), School Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh. Dr. Allah Nawaz Samoo, CEO of TRDP, welcomed the participants, and Mr. Sameer Luqman Qureshi, the Focal Person

UNESCO, joined the meeting online from Islamabad, presenting updates on the education program and GLSEP project progress. Various officers, including Mr. Vashoomal Parmar, Head of Education at TRDP, and Mr. Hareesh Lodha, DEO S&HS Tharparkar, were present along with TRDP GLSEP team members.

During the visit to Government Boys Lower Secondary School, Village Sooram Taluka Mithi, Mr. Junaid Hameed Samoo, along with TRDP team members, engaged in productive meetings with parents, SMC members, students, community advocacy groups, and the Head Teacher and staff. Additionally, they inspected ongoing construction work of classrooms, washrooms with WASH facilities, and the provided furniture and teaching & learning materials, all of which were made possible through the efforts of TRDP and UNES-



CO-funded GLSEP in Tharparkar.

Furthermore, the District Education Officer (DEO) Primary Tharparkar visited GBLSS Waghela village Tugusar Taluka Nagarparkar, expressing appreciation and gratitude to TRDP and UNESCO Pakistan for their valuable contributions in promoting education, especially girls' education, in the rural areas of Tharparkar.

Overall, the Girls' Lower Secondary Education Programme undertaken by TRDP has been making significant strides in improving educational access, quality, and gender equality in the region, benefitting the lives of many young girls in district Tharparkar.

TRDP in committee to finalize Literacy & Non formal Education Act/Bill

School Education and Literally Department, Govt: of Sindh, has notified TRDP as member of NEF-ACT committee through notification No.SO (G-HD) (A&T) /NFE-ACT/01-10-/2023 letter NO. SELD/DL&NFE/S&RSC (706-717)/2023. The purpose of committee is to review and finalize the draft "Literacy & Non Formal Education Act/Bill and to meet the challenges of Out of School Children (OOSC). TRDP participated in the first meeting of the committee held on March 24, 2023 at Directorate of Literacy and Non-Formal Education (DLNFE), Sindh. The committee reviewed the draft of Sindh Literacy & Non-Formal Education Authority (SLNFEA) Act to establish Sindh LNFE authority to provide quality Non-Formal Education (Non-Formal Basic Education, Adult Literacy and Life Skills Development). The purpose of the act is to provide access and quality education and literacy, life skills and market-oriented skills to out of school children, adolescents and adult illiterates and continued life-long learning opportunities through non-formal means to promote literacy and enhance productivity.

TRDP participated in the 2nd meeting of the "NFE-ACT" committee, held on April 19,2023 at Directorate of Literacy and Non-Formal Education (DLNFE), Sindh. The committee reviewed the draft and discussed over the suggestions, by the members of the committee. Sindh Literacy & Non-Formal Education Authority (SLNFEA) Act is aimed to establish Sindh LNFE Authority with mandate to provide quality Non-Formal Education (Non-Formal Basic Education, Adult Literacy and Life Skills Development).



## ESTABLISHING SMALL ENTERPRISES AND PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Working with communities since more than two decades, TRDP realizes that Income generation, sustainable livelihood, and poverty graduation are interrelated concepts that form a comprehensive approach to reducing poverty and improving the economic well-being of individuals and communities.

Income generation involves creating opportunities for individuals to earn a sustainable income through various means, through providing employment, entrepreneurship, and vocational trainings. This may be achieved by supporting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), providing access to financial services, and promoting skill development programs that enhance employability.

Sustainable livelihood focuses on ensuring that income-generating activities are environmentally and socially responsible, considering the long-term well-being of both individuals and the ecosystem. This involves promoting sustainable agricultural practices, eco-friendly businesses, and alternative energy solutions that reduce negative impacts on the environment and foster resilience against climate change and this process is helping individuals and households move out of extreme poverty and achieve sustainable economic progress. 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.

### 1. Interest Free Loan Scheme (IFL)

TRDP is implementing Prime Minister's 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 2676 members of community organizations were provided PKR. 99,045,000 Interest free loan under Interest Free Loan (IFL) in Tharparkar and Dadu Districts.



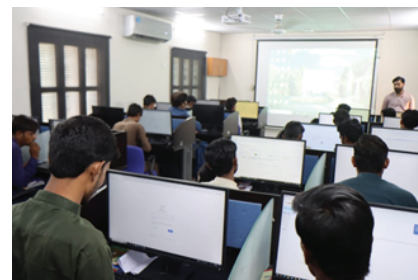
### 2. National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP)

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 reporting period conducted PSC baseline survey of 4527 households for the identified potential beneficiaries, conducted PWR of 5517 households, 3660 tangible assets physically transferred, prepared some 3718 Livelihood Investment Plan (LIP) of eligible poor households, conducted training of technical and vocational sectors for some 77 beneficiaries under intangible asset transferred, revitalization/formation of some 95 village organizations, trained some 4237 community members through Functional Literacy and basic business training, conducted 84 Basic Enterprise Development training events, trained 3159 IFL recipients, formed some 5 Common Interest Groups(CIGs), conducted ToT of 87 CRPs, some 13037 community members sensitized through Campaigns on Health Nutrition/Gender/Sustainable. Environment. /Peace Justice/SCR, conducted 40 community trainings on Climate Change resilience/mitigation, organized 859 Sessions with HHs around nutrition, conducted trained 107 members of village organizations (VOs) on GALs, arranged some 30 youth engagement activates for youths at village level and trained some 11 members of CIGs in targeted area under NPGP.

**Digital Skills:** The digital skill first batch of 20 youth enrolled by TRDP from different villages of district Tharparkar and Umerkot during training at IBA- Sukkur University Mirpurkhas Campus. This four-month training will impart “Digital Skills” to young trainees equipping them to earn online employment as freelancers and compete in public and private sector job market for regular jobs. TRDP is implementing this initiative under "National Poverty graduation Program NPGP, the flagship Program of MO-PASS supported by IFAD and Government of Pakistan.



### 3. Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress (GRASP)

TRDP is implementing a transformative initiative the 'Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress' (GRASP) program, strategically designed to make a significant impact in the rural landscape of Sindh, Pakistan. This comprehensive program spans across four districts within the province, Tharparkar, Mirpurkhas, Tando Allahyar, and Matiari. GRASP's overarching objective is to combat poverty effectively by nurturing and developing Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in rural areas. By doing so, it aims to create inclusive employment opportunities that not only uplift the economic status of the rural area, but also address gender disparities in income generation.

The core philosophy of GRASP revolves around enhancing the productivity and profitability of SMEs engaged in various sectors, including primary production, service provision, and value addition. This strategic focus is centered on clusters associated with horticulture and livestock production, recognizing their pivotal role in the rural economy of Sindh.



Under the auspices of the GRASP project, a remarkable milestone was achieved as 51 SMEs successfully secured matching grants during the second cycle of the program. These grants, totaling PKR 122 million,



were awarded to deserving entrepreneurs across the targeted districts. The distribution of these grants was as follows:

1. **PKR 0.5 million category:** 44 SMEs were recipients.
2. **PKR 2.5 million category:** 4 SMEs were selected.
3. **PKR 30 million category:** 3 SMEs received grants.

The process of awarding these grants is meticulously structured to ensure transparency, fairness, and accountability. To begin with, an advertisement is disseminated through national and local newspapers and the TRDP website, providing detailed information about eligibility criteria and the selection process. A technical committee, consisting of representatives from TRDP, partner organizations, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), International Trade Centre (ITC), UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA), and reputable banks, is entrusted with the crucial task of scrutinizing and appraising the applications. This committee shortlists the SMEs that demonstrate alignment with the stipulated criteria.

Once the SMEs are shortlisted, they embark on a journey of capacity building. They receive technical training on crafting robust business plans and understanding the intricacies of the investment process, which is vital for grant acquisition. The SMEs' proposals are then subjected to a rigorous evaluation process, overseen by representatives from the aforementioned institutions, occurring at district, provincial, and national levels. This multifaceted evaluation includes cross-checking evidence, conducting interviews, and assessing the practicality of the proposed plans, ensuring that only the most promising SMEs receive grants.

To further enhance the program's effectiveness, TRDP conducted joint field visits in collaboration with FAO teams. These visits served to validate the presence and potential of 1,830 SMEs earmarked for Farmer Climate Business Schools in the four target districts. Simultaneously, regular meetings were held with FAO teams



across the region to discuss the remaining goals and objectives of the FCBS and to strategize future field visits for SMEs validation.

Recognizing the importance of procurement processes, PPAF's Procurement Section organized comprehensive, customized training for SMEs falling under the categories of PKR 0.5 million, PKR 2.5 million, and PKR 30 million matching grants. This training equipped the SMEs with the knowledge and skills required to navigate the intricacies of procurement procedures effectively.

Another significant milestone in the GRASP program's journey was the provincial-level pitching session. This session, hosted at the ITC Karachi Office, featured the presentation of seven SMEs competing for 2.5 million and 30 million PKR grants. During this session, these SMEs showcased their business plans, which were meticulously reviewed by committee members representing ITC, PPAF, and TRDP. Subsequently, field appraisals and due diligence processes were conducted for the seven qualifying SMEs, ensuring that their business plans and documentation were not only viable on paper but also tangible on the ground.

In addition to grant allocation and capacity building, TRDP identified 200 SMEs in the Matiari and Tharparkar districts for intensive, eight-day training programs focused on Agribusiness Management and Marketing. These programs aimed to empower SMEs with the knowledge and skills needed to effectively manage their businesses and capitalize on market opportunities.

Furthermore, the program facilitated four events aimed at bridging the gap between SMEs and financial institutions. These events, conducted in Tharparkar, Mirpurkhas, Tando Allahyar, and Matiari, brought together representatives from financial institutions, government officials, and SMEs. During these sessions, the banks engaged in discussions with SMEs about their business plans, introduced updated financial products, and clarified the terms and conditions associated with loans. These linkages to financial access are integral components of the program, as they play a pivotal role in empowering SMEs with the financial resources necessary for growth and sustainability.

However, it is crucial to recognize the challenges that the rural and agriculture finance market in Sindh faces. These challenges include low-income levels, a lack of collateral, limited financial education, and a dearth of understanding within financial institutions about the agricultural sector. Additionally, issues related to land titles, non-transparent value chains, powerful intermediaries, fragmented farmer populations, and poor financial literacy pose formidable obstacles to accessing finance.

'Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress' (GRASP) program, implemented by the Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP), is a comprehensive and transformative initiative aimed at reducing poverty and fostering economic growth in rural Sindh. Through its multifaceted approach, GRASP empowers Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in horticulture and livestock production, paving the way for inclusive employment and income opportunities. With meticulous grant allocation, capacity building, and financial linkages, GRASP is to make a substantial impact on the economic landscape of Sindh, ultimately bringing prosperity to its rural communities.

### **Climate smart agriculture and resilience regarding food and nutrition security of small-holders in especially climate-affected areas of Sindh are strengthened**

TRDP implementing "climate smart agriculture and resilience regarding food and nutrition security of small-holders 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 Faqeer Abdullah and Kaplore of Umerkot and embedded in the policy framework and services offered by the local authorities for agriculture and livestock in the

district of Umerkot / Sindh Province / Pakistan 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 reporting period conducted workshop on Climate smart surveillance system, organized climate change conference, conducted technical training and exposure of project staff, conducted training of 134 small holders on concept of CSA, established some 80 Climate Smart Farmer Field Schools (FFS schools) , some 23943 animal Vaccinated and deworming though organized livestock vaccination campaigns, some 2 Pilot of de-stocking, Artificial Insemination of some 6 animals, Establishment of some 5 livestock fattening farm, -Feeding for fattening farm of 25 animals and some 2 pilot Nurseries for tolerant trees in project area,



Following cumulative progress under this project, organized 2 workshops for LAPA preparation, organized workshop on Climate smart surveillance system, organized some 3 Climate change conference, Development of IEC Material, conducted 6 Capacity Building events of project team on CDP, conducted Capacity Building of project team Climate Change/Nutrition Sensitive, arranged some 2 technical training events for project team, trained 134 small holders on concept of CSA,

Establishment of Climate Smart some 80 Farmer Field Schools, organized 2 events of ToT of staff on Climate Smart Agriculture, arranged 2 Exposure visits, Conducted training of 1500 small holders on concept of CSA, Conducted training of 890 small holders on livestock management, conducted training of 550 small holders on safeguard methods, Establishment of Climate Smart 200 Farmer Field Schools, trained 65 CLEWS, some 30 Pilot of de-stocking, conducted artificial Insemination of 100 animals, developed of 84 climate change adaptation plan, some 2 climate smart



demo plots/farm established, established some 10 Drought resistant orchard for growers(Orchard), established some 2 bins and material for Seed bank, distributed 65 Kit for CLEWS, established 20 Crop production with brackish water(garden), Established some 5 Pilot on collection and storage of rain water for Agriculture, Exploring & piloting innovative business ideas in agriculture systems & establishing linkages to markets, Established some 5 Pilots of horticulture farms, Established 10 livestock fattening farm (infrastructure procurement)(Farms), Feeding for fattening farm for 50 animals, some 2 Pilots for drought tolerant seed production, Established 4 Pilot Nurseries for tolerant trees, Pure breed males of 6 animals, Developed 2 pilot enterprise Composting farm yard manure management, Conducted training of 40 growers on organic food preservation, Formed 66 CO & VO at Village Level, Organized 10 livestock vaccination and deworming Campaigns at village level, treated 3425 patients though organized some 8 Medical camps in District Umerkot.

## **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 conducted trainings on community Score Card approach for some 8 CSOs, some

12 members of CSO trained through workshop on findings sharing of Score Card Report, some 331 participants sensitized through mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MH-PSS), conducted Liaison development of 20 CSOs with line departments, local authorities and private sector for needs communication, some 45 CSOs developed Inclusive UC-DPs, some 2 CSOs develop and submit proposals to the project, some 10 CSOs developed linkage with Government and Non-Government COVID-19 Response and other Coordination Forums at district level and conducted Vocational and skills education for some 240 Youths under CSOs Building Resilience through Improved Delivery, Governance and Empowerment Programme in Hyderabad.



TRDP signed MoU with SZABIST ZABTech Institute of Technical & Vocational Education (iTVE). Broadening the base of partnership conducted orientation for Youths on vocational skills under CSO Bridge programme, during the orientation President Women Chamber of Commerce, Vice President of Women Chamber of Commerce, Manager Vocational Guidance Office Employment Exchange Department Hyderabad, brought a wealth of knowledge and experience to the session.

### Community Eye Care Centers in District Tharparkar

Community eye care services are providing on available centers in Chachro, Mithi, Islamkot and Diplo, District Tharparkar, where consultation, medication, refraction and stitching out is done free of cost eye care clinics in District Tharparkar in which free check, refraction, free medicine & free surgery for cataract cases is providing. This intervention is beneficial for poor people with blindness. During reporting period some 18,176 poor peoples were benefited (6,526 OPD, 67,93 medicated, 4,857 refracted referred to other health facilities operated cataract and other surgery).



### World Immunization Week (April 24-30, 2023)

World Immunization Week has started from April 24 to 30, 2023 throughout the world and in Pakistan to make people aware of the need for life-saving vaccines which can prevent them from several eases throughout their life.

TRDP is supporting health department in various districts in Sindh in conducting immunization campaign April 24-30, 2023 for protecting children under 2 years of age and women/mothers from 12 vaccine-preventable diseases. In this connection TRDP team participated in immunization week/campaign inaugurated by Mr. Lal Dino Mangi, Deputy Commissioner, Tharparkar, at civil hospital, Mithi.





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TRDP in coordination with District Health Office is celebrating World Immunization Week (WIW) to raise awareness among the masses on the importance of vaccination. During the week TRDP Team has been engaged to focus on immunization, conduct sessions in the community, and identify & refer children to health facilities for vaccinations.



## COLLABORATION WITH ACADEMIA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

TRDP's collaboration with academic/research institutions is essential and it brings numerous benefits to both parties and contributes to more effective and impactful development efforts.

By collaborating with these institutions, TRDP want to tap into the specialized knowledge and skills of researchers, gaining valuable insights and evidence-based

By partnering with researchers, TRDP to explore novel ideas and technologies that can be applied to projects. This collaboration can lead to the adoption of innovative practices, which can drive transformative change and improvements in development outcomes.

TRDP works in diverse cultural contexts and different regions. Academic and research institutions can propose valuable insights into the local context, societal norms, and cultural sensitivities. This understanding is crucial for tailoring development interventions that are contextually appropriate and respectful of local communities.

Through broader perspective and forward-thinking insights, this can lead to more sustainable and lasting solutions to development challenges. It also provides opportunities for capacity building within the organization and among local partners. the joint research and training programs, TRDP can enhance the skills and knowledge of its staff and partners, enabling them to take on more complex and impactful projects.

TRDP also can expand the network of development organizations, allowing them to connect with other stakeholders, including governments, non-governmental organizations, and private sector actors. These partnerships can foster collaboration, resource sharing, and joint efforts in achieving common development goals.

Academic research often contributes to policy development and decision-making. By working together, TRDP and research institutions can bridge the gap between academia and policymakers, ensuring that evidence-based findings inform the design and implementation of development policies and programs.

The collaboration between TRDP and academic/research institutions is a mutually beneficial relationship that leverages each other's strengths to tackle complex development challenges more effectively, foster innovation, and drive positive and sustainable change.

### **The Sukkur IBA University**

TRDP signed MoU with IBA Sukkur, for providing digital skills to youth, enabling them to earn online employment as freelancers. The university has been awarded the "W" Category by National Business Education Accreditation Council & National Computing Education Accreditation Council, "X" Category by National Accreditation Council for Teaching Education and is recognized by Pakistan Engineering Council.

### **Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU)**

TRDP and Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU) with support of World Health Organization (WHO), conducted assessment on coverage of COVID-19 vaccine among the marginalized populations in five districts of Sindh , Tharparkar, Tando Allahyar, Hyderabad , Dadu and Jamshoro .The assessment will follow an educational intervention to raise the awareness about COVID 19 , to provide

the counselling to unvaccinated households on prevention of COVID and other vaccines and notifying the government departments for vaccination campaign. The intervention will be based on and implemented through the Health Belief Model. By using its six components i-e perceived severity, perceived susceptibility, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, cues to action, and self-efficacy. The educational intervention will be designed to increase the COVID awareness by reducing vaccine hesitancy and perceived barriers.

JSMU and TRDP have agreed to conduct research on the circumstances, drivers and factors that lead to suicides in district Tharparkar. The research will put forward recommendation for devising a policy framework and operational mechanism for managing the problem on short and long term basis. The research is to be started by September 2023.

### **Collaboration with STEVTA for support to small enterprises**

TRDP is agreed to initiate training for semi-skilled individuals who are already working with them, as mechanics, electricians, car-repairing, cooks in restaurants, beauticians etc. TRDP will pay to the owners of 200 small enterprises for imparting on job training to these semi-skilled workers. 2) TRDP will also pay stipend to semi-skilled trainees who are doing labour in these small enterprises. 3) STEVTA will monitor the process, take tests each month and will provide certificates of accreditation when the trainees complete on job training and have skills to earn more by acquiring jobs in formal sector or can start their own business.

## TRDP Collaboration: Research and Capacity Building MoUs with Academic & Research Institutions



Institute of Business Administration  
(IBA) Karachi



Lahore University of Management  
Sciences (LUMS)



Jinnah Sindh Medical University  
(JSMU)



Pakistan Agricultural Research Council PARC

Pakistan Agriculture Research  
Council (PARC)



Sindh Technical Education &  
Vocational Training Authority  
(STEVTA)

## COLLABORATIVE APPROACH WITH GOVERNMENT AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

TRDP has demonstrated a successful and collaborative approach for community development engaging government and other stakeholders on board for wider and efficient impact of the activities. Over the years, TRDP has fostered strong relationships with government functionaries, elected representatives at various levels, and other stakeholders, which has led to significant improvements the positive impact it has had on the community.

TRDP's strategy involves consistent engagement with government functionaries and elected representatives to keep them well-informed about its ongoing activities. By briefing and updating them regularly, TRDP ensures that these stakeholders are actively involved in decision-making processes, creating a sense of shared responsibility towards rural development. The synergy between TRDP and government authorities has become the cornerstone of the programme's success. Their support has allowed TRDP to undertake various initiatives aimed at uplifting the rural poor, leading to visible improvements in their lives.

At the district level, TRDP has built sound collaborations with district authorities. Joint development committees, under the guidance of government functionaries, serve as platforms for fostering joint efforts with various stakeholders, including government departments. The signing of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with line departments has further formalized and strengthened the working relationship between TRDP and government agencies. This enhanced coordination has promoted the efficient implementation of program activities, bringing about tangible changes in the lives of rural communities.

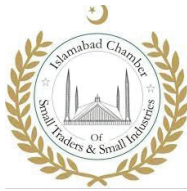
The local government's enthusiastic support and local representatives' proactive participation in field-level activities has contributed to the success of the program. By supporting and strengthening program activities. To celebrate and promote various causes, TRDP collaborates with community institutions and government officials to mark events such as International Women's Day, World Water Day, 16 Days of Gender Activism, Green Pakistan Day, Enrolment Campaign, and World Population Day. These joint celebrations reflect the unified approach towards addressing crucial issues and signify the deep-rooted partnership between TRDP and government authorities.

The strong relationships forged with the government, other donors, local government, and NGOs have paved the way for potential joint actions through community. Joint Development Committees, chaired by Deputy Commissioners and comprising various stakeholders, play a pivotal role in orchestrating these collaborations. The positive outcomes of these joint initiatives have resulted in TRDP receiving appreciation certificates from Deputy Commissioners, line departments, and other government institutions for its substantial contributions to community development within the operational districts.

The collaborative approach adopted by TRDP in engaging with government entities and stakeholders has played a vital role in alleviating poverty and empowering rural communities. Through its partnership with government functionaries and elected representatives, TRDP has successfully implemented various projects, resulting in positive impacts on livelihoods, health, nutrition, education, and environmental conservation. TRDP's commitment to community-driven development, in tandem with government support, promises a sustainable and prosperous future for the rural areas.



## TRDP Collaboration: Trade and Marketing MoUs with Chambers of Trade, Commerce & Industries



Islamabad Chamber of Small Traders  
& Small Industries



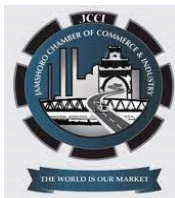
Karachi Chamber of Commerce &  
Industry (KCCI)



Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce  
& Industries



Dadu Chamber of Commerce &  
Industry



Jamshoro Chamber of Commerce &  
Industry

## EXTERNAL VALIDATIONS

TRDP believes that external validations add credibility and enhance the trustworthiness of an organization. When an independent party verifies and validates the organization's work, it provides assurance to stakeholders, donors, and the public that the organization is transparent, accountable, and effectively delivering on its promises.

Third-party validations offer an objective assessment of the organization's performance, impact, and effectiveness. Since external evaluators are independent and unbiased, their evaluations are more likely to be impartial and based on evidence, helping to identify strengths and weaknesses accurately.

External validations provide valuable insights and recommendations for improvement. By identifying areas where the organization can enhance its practices or outcomes, it enables the organization to make informed decisions and strengthen its development interventions over time.

External validations often involve comparing the organization's performance against established standards, best practices, or similar organizations. This benchmarking helps the organization understand its position within the sector, learn from others, and set realistic goals for continuous improvement.

Third-party validations always hold TRDP accountable to their stakeholders, including beneficiaries, donors, and government agencies. It demonstrates the TRDP's commitment to transparency and encourages responsible use of resources.

External evaluations help TRDP to identify success stories and best practices within the organization's projects. These success stories are shared with the public and other stakeholders, inspiring others and potentially leading to replication or scaling up of successful interventions.

External or third-party validations played a critical role for TRDP in strengthening the overall effectiveness and impact of development activities. They help ensure accountability, foster learning, and improve the TRDP's ability to achieve its mission and make a positive difference in the lives of the communities it serves. During the reporting period following comments received from third party audits, assessments and evaluations.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUCCESS AUDIT

The audit of the SUCCESS project was carried out by Deloitte Bedrijfsrevisoren/ Réviseurs d'Entreprises BV/SRL, European Union Division, Brussel, Belgium. The audit team spent 20 days at TRDP offices, checked all the records and documents of SUCCESS, had several meetings with LSOs representatives selected randomly, visited CPI sites, selected randomly, and had conversation with community on the sustainability and benefits of schemes, had meetings with trainees of TVST and assessed thoroughly the internal controls and financial system. The purpose of the independent audit was to assess the design and operating effectiveness of the Internal Control System of TRDP.

This report is addressed to the European Commission Delegation of the European Union to Pakistan.

### The report informs, (quote)

"We (the independent auditors) have audited the Internal Control System set up and operated by Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP), the 'Entity' for the project entitled 'Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) – TRDP component', the 'Project' and for the purpose of managing risks to the achievement of the objectives of the Project. These risks include risks to the Project

funding provided by the European Commission not being used in conformity with the applicable Contractual Conditions as set out in section 2.2 of our report and the risk of error, irregularities and fraud with regard to Project funding

## Unqualified Opinion

In our opinion the Internal Control System set up and operated by the Entity (TRDP) for the purpose of managing material risks to the achievement of the objectives of the Project, was suitably designed and operated effectively in the period from 01/02/2016 to 30/06/2022.

This report adds a milestone in the TRDP growth and enhance TRDP's credibility and capacity. It is pertinent to mention that ROM mission in its report issued earlier ranked SUCCESS project as "highly successful" and "a breakthrough" that was achieved with inclusive approach and 'women empowerment."

## Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

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

Page 9 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “The results confirm the strong positive impact that CSA project initiated by Thardeep Rural Development Programme (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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

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

Page 24 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.



- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

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

Page 25 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

- “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 of 37, Mid-term Evaluation of CSA project report, by IBA Karachi June 2022.

## External Monitoring by NIRAS as a third-party of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS)

“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.”

Mrs. Eliza Domagalska (TL), Ms. Eva Maria Kraus, Ms. Line Sofie Adser, Mr. Imtiaz Ayub, Mr. Junaid Chohan, External Monitoring by NIRAS as a third-party of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS), 15 March, 2022

“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.”

Mrs. Eliza Domagalska (TL), Ms. Eva Maria Kraus, Ms. Line Sofie Adser, Mr. Imtiaz Ayub, Mr. Junaid Chohan, External Monitoring by NIRAS as a third-party of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS), 15 March, 2022

“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.”

Mrs. Eliza Domagalska (TL), Ms. Eva Maria Kraus, Ms. Line Sofie Adser, Mr. Imtiaz Ayub, Mr. Junaid Chohan, External Monitoring by NIRAS as a third-party of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS), 15 March, 2022

“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.”

Mrs. Eliza Domagalska (TL), Ms. Eva Maria Kraus, Ms. Line Sofie Adser, Mr. Imtiaz Ayub, Mr. Junaid Chohan, External Monitoring by NIRAS as a third-party of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS), 15 March, 2022

“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.”

Mrs. Eliza Domagalska (TL), Ms. Eva Maria Kraus, Ms. Line Sofie Adser, Mr. Imtiaz Ayub, Mr. Junaid Chohan, External Monitoring by NIRAS as a third-party of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS), 15 March, 2022

“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.”

Mrs. Eliza Domagalska (TL), Ms. Eva Maria Kraus, Ms. Line Sofie Adser, Mr. Imtiaz Ayub, Mr. Junaid Chohan, External Monitoring by NIRAS as a third-party of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS), 15 March, 2022

## Mid-term Evaluation: Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS)

“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”.

Angus Graham (TL), Ihatsham Akram and Izhar Hunzai, Mid-term Evaluation: Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh, July 2021.

“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”.

Angus Graham (TL), Ihatsham Akram and Izhar Hunzai, Mid-term Evaluation: Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh, July 2021.

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”.

Angus Graham (TL), Ihatsham Akram and Izhar Hunzai, Mid-term Evaluation: Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh, July 2021.

“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”.

Angus Graham (TL), Ihatsham Akram and Izhar Hunzai, Mid-term Evaluation: Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh, July 2021.

“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”.

Angus Graham (TL), Ihatsham Akram and Izhar Hunzai, Mid-term Evaluation: Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh, July 2021.



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS



**Dr. Naseer Muhammad Nizamani**  
**Chairperson**



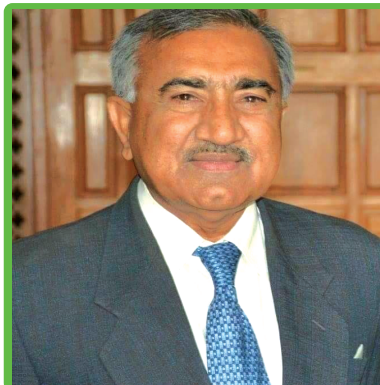
**Ms. Sabiha Shah**  
**Vice Chairperson**



**Ms. Mumtaz Begum**  
**Treasurer**



**Brig. Allah Bux Rang (R)**  
**Member**



**Dr. Khadim Hussain Lakhier**  
**Member**



**Dr. Sono Khangharani**  
**Member**



**Mr. Mevaram**  
**Member**



**Ms. Kamla Devi**  
**Member**



**Mr. Muhammad Ramzan Samejo**  
**Member**

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Mr. Ghulam Haider Bhurgri  
Member



Ms. Janki Devi  
Member



Mr. Haji Nabi Bux Baloch  
Member



Ms. Hameeda Masood Shah  
Member



Dr. Ruby Dharam Das  
Member





## 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, 2023, The statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in fund, the statement of cash flows 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, 2023 and of its financial performance, 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.

##### 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.

##### 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.

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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.





## 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: 15 DEC 2023

UDIN: AR202310166vegoL4fGn

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Engagement Partner: Tariq Feroz Khan

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT JUNE 30, 2023**

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property and equipment	5	52,908,233	29,439,181
Capital work in progress	6	-	16,250,000
Intangible assets	7	-	-
Long term deposits	8	963,320	813,320
Long term loan	9	400,000,000	400,000,000
		<u>453,871,553</u>	<u>446,502,501</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Inventory	10	578,593	753,388
Advances - net of provisions	11	63,234,517	97,262,525
Short term investment	12	-	78,400,000
Interest receivable	13	12,465,753	15,592,978
Grant receivable	14	24,248,889	19,868,595
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	15	16,738,229	7,249,962
Cash and bank balances	16	919,144,975	337,474,367
		<u>1,036,410,956</u>	<u>556,601,815</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>1,490,282,509</u>	<u>1,003,104,316</u>
<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Funds		877,042,286	630,355,373
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Deferred income	17	493,426,225	253,194,337
Long term loans - secured	18	111,349,442	112,605,622
		604,775,667	365,799,959
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Accrued and other liabilities	19	8,464,556	6,948,983
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u>1,490,282,509</u>	<u>1,003,104,315</u>
<b>CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</b>	20		

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 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, 2023**

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Grant and donations	21	1,511,259,179	1,404,992,083
Income from other activities	22	148,800,620	118,825,396
Total income		<u>1,660,059,799</u>	<u>1,523,817,479</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Programme expenses	23	(1,360,518,104)	(1,454,598,506)
Operating expenses	24	(33,250,977)	(49,807,968)
Financial charges	25	(2,502,018)	(4,948,928)
Total expenses		<u>(1,396,271,099)</u>	<u>(1,509,355,402)</u>
Surplus before taxation		263,788,700	14,462,077
Taxation	26	(17,101,787)	(79,653,298)
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		246,686,913	(65,191,221)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total Comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		<u>246,686,913</u>	<u>(65,191,221)</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



TREASURER

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Surplus before taxation		246,686,913	(66,971,754)
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation	5	7,842,137	11,426,871
Disposal of assets		18	640,284
Reversal of provision against advances	11	(2,110,930)	(983,599)
Amortisation of deferred income	17	(1,488,208,498)	(1,397,948,107)
Tax expense		17,101,787	79,653,298
Written-off against advances		-	3,469,074
Interest income	22	(69,483,938)	(62,399,641)
Financial charges	25	2,502,018	4,948,928
		<u>(1,285,670,493)</u>	<u>(1,428,164,646)</u>
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Inventory		174,795	783,837
Long term deposit		(150,000)	(70,000)
Donations receivable		(4,380,294)	25,912,309
Advances, prepayments and other receivables		<u>(9,488,267)</u>	<u>15,936,646</u>
		<u>(13,843,766)</u>	<u>42,562,792</u>
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
Accrued and other liabilities		1,515,573	(15,722,449)
Net cash used in operations		<u>(1,297,998,686)</u>	<u>(1,401,324,303)</u>
Advances against loans - disbursed	11	(101,540,000)	(135,620,000)
Advances against loans - recovered	11	137,678,938	106,512,433
Grant received - net of refunds		1,728,440,385	1,231,472,812
Long term loans		(1,256,180)	-
Tax paid		(17,101,787)	(79,653,298)
Financial charges paid		(2,502,018)	(4,948,925)
Interest received		72,611,163	57,679,263
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities		<u>518,331,815</u>	<u>(225,882,018)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Additions to property and equipment		(15,061,207)	(17,269,864)
Short term investments matured		78,400,000	(78,400,000)
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		<u>63,338,793</u>	<u>(95,669,864)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year		<u>581,670,608</u>	<u>(321,551,882)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		337,474,367	659,026,248
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	16	<u>919,144,975</u>	<u>337,474,367</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

**TREASURER**





Thardeep Rural Development Programme  
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