

Thardeep  
Rural Development Programme



**2014-15**

# Annual Report



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**2014-15**

# Annual Report



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# Acronyms

<b>3R+P</b>	Recovery Rehabilitation Reconstruction & Preparedness	<b>LRBT</b>	Layton Rahmatulla Benevolent Trust
<b>BB</b>	Baanhn Beli	<b>LSO</b>	Local Support Organization
<b>BoD</b>	Board of Directors	<b>MCH</b>	Mother & Child Healthcare
<b>CBDRM</b>	Community Based Disaster Risk Management	<b>MCHIP</b>	Maternal and Child Health Integrated Programme
<b>CCA</b>	Climate Change Adaptation	<b>NRM</b>	Natural Resource Management
<b>CCI</b>	Community Critical Infrastructure	<b>OFDA</b>	Office of U.S foreign Disaster Assistance
<b>CIF</b>	Community Investment Fund	<b>OJT</b>	On Job Training
<b>CLF</b>	Community Livelihood Fund	<b>OLP</b>	Outstanding Loan Portfolio
<b>CPI</b>	Community Physical Infrastructure	<b>OSS</b>	Operational self Sufficiency
<b>CRP</b>	Community Resource Person	<b>PAR</b>	Portfolio at Risk
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization	<b>PC</b>	Production Centre
<b>DAD</b>	Delay Action Dam	<b>PDC</b>	Para Development Committee
<b>DPMU</b>	Disaster Preparedness and Management Unit	<b>PPAF</b>	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management	<b>QIP</b>	Quality Improvement Plan
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>RDF</b>	Research & Development Foundation
<b>DWSS</b>	Drinking water supply Scheme	<b>RSPN</b>	Rural Support Programme Network
<b>EPI</b>	Expanded Program on Immunization	<b>SM</b>	Social Mobilization
<b>ESMF</b>	Environment and social Management framework	<b>SSS</b>	Social Services Sector
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>UC</b>	Union Council
<b>GoS</b>	Government of Sindh	<b>UCBPRP</b>	Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme
<b>HBWAs</b>	Home Based Worker Associations	<b>UDMC</b>	Union Council Disaster Management Committee
<b>HH</b>	Household	<b>USAID</b>	United States for International Development
<b>HRD</b>	Human Resource Development	<b>VDMC</b>	Village Disaster Management Committee
<b>HSSP</b>	Health System Strengthening Project	<b>VDO</b>	Village Development Organization
<b>ID</b>	Institutional Development	<b>VHC</b>	Village Health Committee
<b>IGG</b>	Income Generating Grant	<b>WHH</b>	Welt Hunger Hilfe
<b>LCH</b>	Low Cost Housing		
<b>LEP</b>	Livelihood Enhancement Project		

# List of Partners

1. Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Funds (PPAF)



2. Government of Sindh



3. UN-Women



4. Oxfam Novib



5. Rural Support Programmes Network- RSPN



6. JANUM Network



7. USAID



8. NRSP



9. Welt Hunger Hilfe-WHH



10. United Way Worldwide (UWW)



11. Layton Rahmatulla Benevolent Trust - LRBT



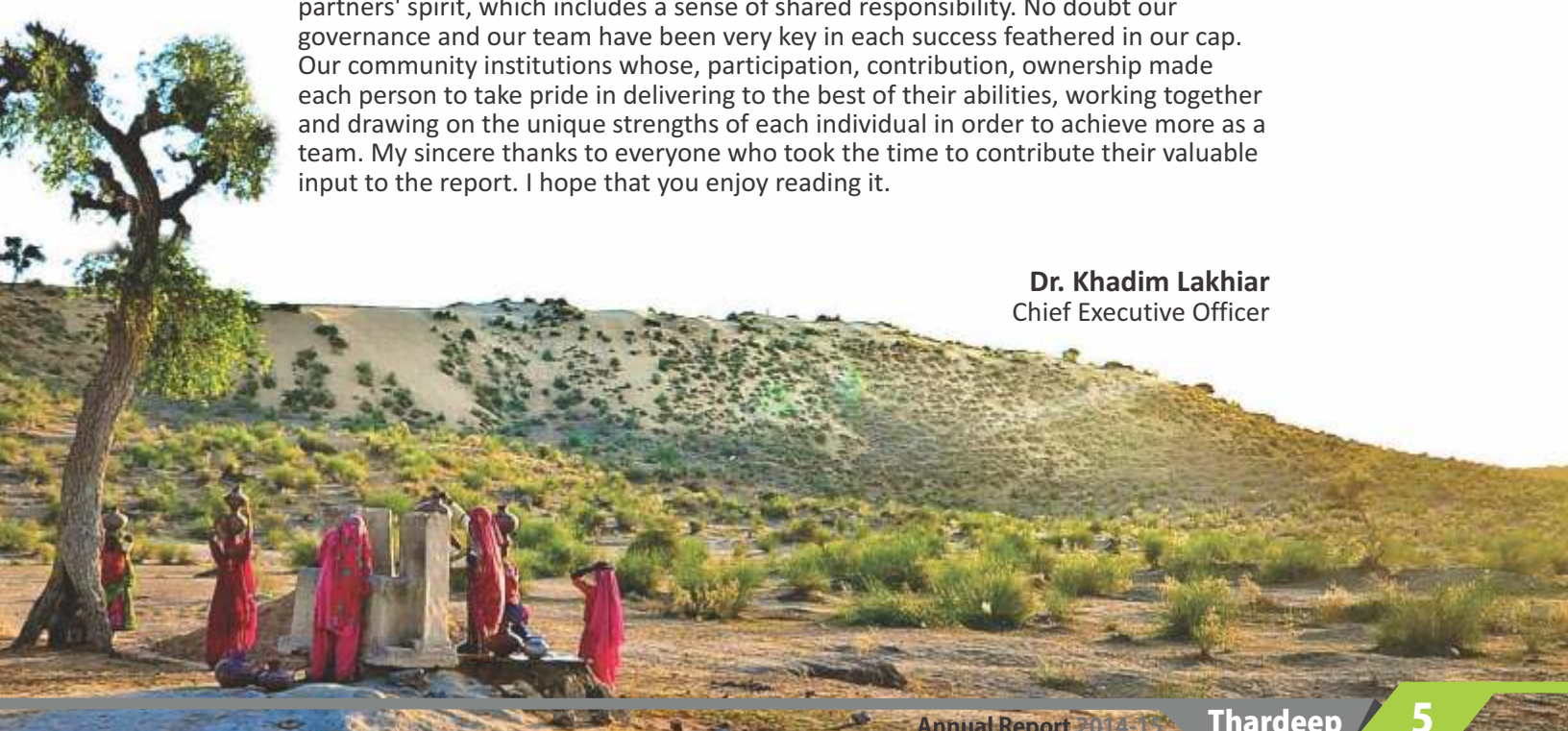
12. Philanthropists

# Foreword

**W**elcome to Thardeep's Annual Report of 2015. This year's report focuses on the achievement made during July 2014- June 2015. One can easily say the reporting year focused on nurturing of community institutions and providing alternate livelihoods. This year's report highlights some investments, and lesson learnt during the year. TRDP during the period kept social mobilization as flagship activity and has brought awareness of rights, helped in women's emancipation, understanding of the role & trust of community-government relations in development, creation of community organizations that will lead in operation of cost effective and community driven programmes and protect the natural environment, including wild life. The year has also resulted in the more effective use of government and NGO resources, partnering in planning and execution of physical and social infrastructure. What is more important is that communities have been partners in the entire development process. Most of the government and NGO inputs have been made on the basis of the experience of the TRDP, gained through its research and pilot projects.

It is integral to our sense of purpose as an organization to make sure that what we do has a positive impact. We need to understand and be clear on how we can make an impact that matters, and is sustainable and beneficial for generations to come. At its heart, a good partnership is about trust - trust built on an open, honest and respectful communication which is crucial to many aspects of our little contribution to make this society prosper. After all, Thardeep's culture is strongly shaped by its partners' spirit, which includes a sense of shared responsibility. No doubt our governance and our team have been very key in each success feathered in our cap. Our community institutions whose, participation, contribution, ownership made each person to take pride in delivering to the best of their abilities, working together and drawing on the unique strengths of each individual in order to achieve more as a team. My sincere thanks to everyone who took the time to contribute their valuable input to the report. I hope that you enjoy reading it.

**Dr. Khadim Lakhia**  
Chief Executive Officer



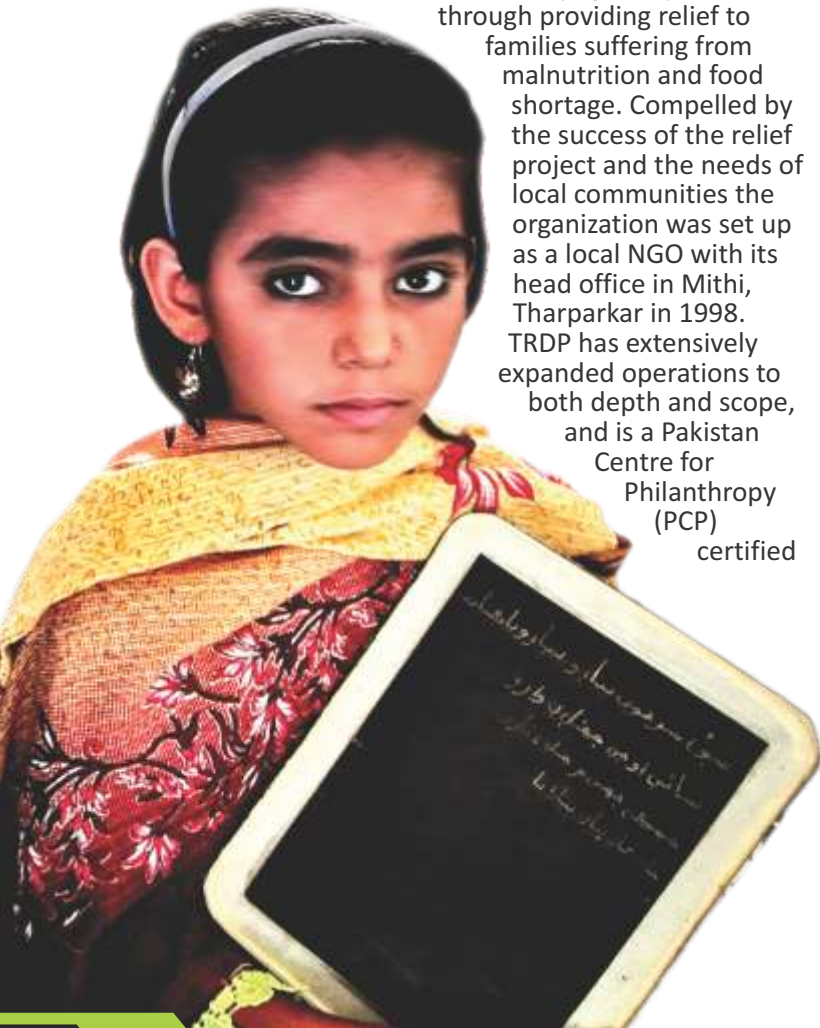
# Introduction

## Mission

Enlarging the choices of marginalized people, focusing on women and working children, towards achieving a greater impact on reducing poverty through working with all stakeholders.

## Organizational Profile

TRDP evolved from a 1987 drought relief project in Tharparkar district of Sindh which brought into focus the plight of poor through providing relief to families suffering from malnutrition and food shortage. Compelled by the success of the relief project and the needs of local communities the organization was set up as a local NGO with its head office in Mithi, Tharparkar in 1998. TRDP has extensively expanded operations to both depth and scope, and is a Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP) certified



## Objectives/Core Development Programs

- **Social Mobilization**  
To organize rural communities as capacitated partners in development.
- **Social Protection**  
Especially focused on the poorest, women and working children.
- **Poverty Reduction and Livelihood Support**  
Through natural resource management, microfinance and enterprise development and human resource development.
- **Social Services Development**  
Access to education, health, water supply and sanitation.
- **Disaster Preparedness and Management**

organization registered under Societies Act 1860 with independent General Body and Board of Directors. TRDP currently works in Tharparkar, Umerkot, Jamshoro and Dadu districts with 298,800 households in 4540 villages of 113 union councils. Adding to it, TRDP's Microfinance Program works in additional three districts namely Badin, Mirpurkhas and Sanghar with over one hundred thousand active clients in all seven districts.

TRDP conducts all its activities using the participatory development approach, which is integral to social mobilization and encourages communities to get organized in groups and learn the necessary skills & knowledge to overcome their immediate problems and issues.

Thus through social mobilization, TRDP organizes the communities for making unified efforts to achieve collective objective in a more effective manner, thereby encouraging the concerned individuals to make sustained and coordinated efforts that may facilitate change. This helps in identifying the genuine needs of people through community involvement, and empowers individuals to participate and enables groups to take the desired initiatives and own the projects and programmes.

TRDP's social mobilization theme is mainly based on the community organizations at different levels, mainly it is described as three tiered social mobilization: At Hamlet level Para Development Committees (PDCs), at village level, Village Development Organizations (VDOs) and at Union Council level Local Support Organizations (LSOs). TRDP also encourages to form child organizations and bring their voices at policy forums. This has enabled TRDP and communities to address issues while staying within the groups and networks.

In the reporting year, 106 village development organizations (VDOs), 12 new para development committees (PDCs) were formed, focus remained to nurture and mainstream available community

**Table 1: Social Mobilization Activities During 2014-2015**

Progress			
Description	As of Jun 2014	During 2014-2015	Year to date
<b>Numbers</b>			
Villages Organized	4,422	118	4,540
Households Organized	296,321	2,479	298,800
Village Profiles	4,422	27	4,449
VDO Formation	1,454	106	1,560
Community Conferences	470	27	497
LSO Formation	42	16	58
<b>PDC Formation</b>			
<b>Number of PDCs</b>			
Men	5,626	1	5,627
Women	9,210	5	9,215
Mixed	1,929	5	1,934
Children	1,805	1	1,806
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,570</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18,582</b>
<b>PDC Membership</b>			
<b>Number of Members</b>			
Men	144,715	40	144,755
Women	204,675	140	204,815
Children	32,490	20	32,510
<b>Total</b>	<b>381,880</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>382,080</b>
<b>Saving (PDCs)</b>			
<b>Saving in Millions of Rupees</b>			
Men	127.98	0.51	128
Women	83.54	1.85	85
Mixed	12.82	0.01	13
Children	3.17	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>227.51</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>229.88</b>

institutions. In 18 union councils (UCs) the VDOs were facilitated to form local support organizations (LSOs). The social mobilization focus remained on reactivation and revitalization of the existing 198 PDCs which have become dormant, the reactivation process included election in PDCs, VDOs and strengthen the governance of LSOs.



**Table 1.1: Union Council Based Poverty Reduction (UCBPRP) Activities During 2014-2015**

Progress			
Description	As of Jun 2014	During 2014-2015	Year to date
LCHs completed	3,119	381	3,500
IGG (0-11 HHs)	2,579	0	2,579
CIF (12-18 HHs)	17,239	0	17,239
DWSS schemes completed	265	58	323
Village Improvement Plan-Solar Intervention at HH level	10	58	68
Ongoing (ECEC)	35	0	35
LSO Capacity Building	106	32	138
Ongoing Second Shift Girls Primary Schools (SSGPS)	25	0	25
TBA Training	961	0	961
Subject Specific Training	1589	153	1,742

In eight union councils of Tharparkar district village development plans (VDPs) for eighty villages were developed under PPAF-ID project. During the Year TRDP outreach increased to 298,800 households. This enabled TRDP to reach 4540 villages.

### **A. Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Project (UCBPRP)**

The Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Project (UCBPRP) was designed and funded by the Government of Sindh to alleviate poverty in the poorest communities in rural Sindh, especially women, through customized development

packages. UCBPRP seeks to reduce the common hurdles faced by the most underprivileged households by cultivating their existing skills and business potential. The project offered a combination of interventions: Strengthening Community Organizations, formation of VOs, provision of Income Generation Grants, Community Investment Funds, and livelihood focused training. Shelter less member households were provided with low cost houses (LCHs) and drinking water supply schemes (DWSS) and health insurance (HI).

# Human Resource Development (HRD)

TRDP's HRD theme aims to enhance skills of staff and community to achieve sustainable development effectively and disseminate information among the local communities.

Human Resource Development is an essential part of TRDP's Programme. It builds the capacity of community and staff, harnessing their potential and developing skills through training workshops, seminars, conferences and exposure visits. TRDP's HRD Section also focuses on Managerial Skills, Natural Resource Management, Water and Sanitation, Health and Education and Vocational Trainings. Most of Trained individuals are women, thus helping to increase women's capacity, empowerment and participation in communal activities.

HRD remained extensively involved in conducting training workshops with other organizations in the province of Sindh. HRD's archive, audio and video libraries have become resources for development students, professionals and researchers. In a close association with Enterprise Support Unit (ESU) the HRD through identifying artisan women among marginalized communities introduced value added embroidery and handicrafts. In this way played a role in uplifting their socio-economic status.

During the year 2014-15, HRD provided training to 13,071 beneficiary households (59% women). Women have been trained in various community management and other skills and 64 Field staff members got training through an in-house training course arranged by the HRD Section of the TRDP

**Table 2: Human Resource Development (HRD) Activities During 2014-2015**

Progress			
Description	As of Jun 2014	During 2014-2015	Year to date
<b>Community Development Training</b>		<b>No. of Persons</b>	
Managerial Skills	67,476	4,019	71,495
Natural Resource Management	33,915	3,321	37,236
Water & Sanitation	1,832		1,832
Health and Education	34,390	794	35,184
Child Rights	7,338	1,419	8,757
Technical and Vocational Trainings	11,589	1,258	12,847
DPMU		1,504	1,504
Gender		756	756
Others (seminars and workshops)	53,637		53,637
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,177</b>	<b>13,071</b>	<b>223,248</b>
<b>Staff Development Trainings</b>		<b>No. of Persons</b>	
Number of Staff Trained	905	64	969

Besides this, annual Training Need Assessment (TNA) for staff is a regular exercise. TRDP staff had opportunity to get more insight and facilitate nurturing of community institutions, keeping this in mind staff training included trainings on Community facilitator for strengthening of Community Institutions, MIS Refresher, Training on Social Mobilization, Digital Hub, ToT on MDGs & Documentation. Workshops on Mobilization, Poverty Reduction and Institutional Development & organizational Strengthening and exposure visits were arranged jointly with Alif Ailan, CONCERN Worldwide, FAO, STRIVE-Action Aid and WHH on the subject of Orientation Training of Alif Alian Project, Fund Raising, The Use of Cash Transfer in Disaster Risk Reduction, Food & Nutrition Security and DRR and Management.

Technical & Vocational trainings were provided under the Livelihood Enhancement Project funded by PPAF and GoS funded UCBPRP project. The different project who supported the community development part of HRD section includes UCBPRP, PPAF, LEP, PPAF 3RP, PPAF-ID, LEP Deepening, Tahafuz, UN-Women and WHH.

# Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)

# 4

Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Unit works with rural communities institutions to identify pressing infrastructure related challenges and address critical issue like water scarcity, sewerage and sanitation, roads and renovations etc.

TRDP's CPI approach is to focus on addressing the felt needs and priorities of the people. TRDP has gained experience in community infrastructure development using a participatory planning approach. The TRDP Programme area faces significant deficiencies in community infrastructure e.g. water supply schemes, link roads, water course lining etc. CPI Programming has also played a crucial role in allowing women to participate in the development of their community. Women's needs are identified and priorities in the various stages of CPI project development. As a result, women are able to allocate more time towards crafts making and marketing and improve their socio economic status.

During the year CPI unit has completed 759 schemes, including 388 Low Cost Houses, 64 Dug well, 22 drinking water supply schemes DWSS, 143

Hand pumps, 33 link roads, 2 Rain Water Harvesting Ponds, 53 Solar home system/Solar Light, 2 Small bridges, 6 culverts, repaired 16



school buildings, repaired 1 dispensary, repaired 7 community Centers, rehabilitation of 22 raised platforms.



**Table 3: Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Activities During 2014-2015**

<b>Progress</b>			
<i>Description</i>	<i>As of Jun 2014</i>	<i>During 2014-2015</i>	<i>Year to date</i>
		<b>Numbers</b>	
<b>Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS)</b>	<b>17,853</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>18,084</b>
Dug Wells	982	64	1,046
Drinking Water Supply Reservoir (DWSR)	47	-	47
Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS)	177	22	199
Hand Pumps	4,654	143	4,797
Water Tanks (storage)	11,691	-	11,691
Rain Water Harvesting Pond (RWHP)	289	2	291
Wind Mills	13	-	13
<b>Communication</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>196</b>
Link Roads	63	33	96
Culverts	94	6	100
<b>Sanitation</b>	<b>20,660</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,660</b>
Sanitation	68	-	68
Latrines	20,516	-	20,516
Brick Pavements	76	-	76
<b>Irrigation</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>68</b>
Delay Action Dams	3	-	3
Water Reservoirs	49	-	49
Check Dams	14	-	14
Small Bridge	-	2	2
<b>Solar System</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>287</b>
Solar Lights	215	53	268
Solar Pump (drinking purpose)	19	-	19
<b>House Schemes</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>6,304</b>
Low Cost Houses	3,090	388	3,478
Community Centers	142	7	149
Rescue Places	15	-	15
Shelters	2,600	-	2,600
Raised Platforms / Silted CO Shelters	40	22	62
<b>Education facility</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
Repaired School Building	-	16	16
<b>Flood Protection Work</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>
Flood Protection works	5	-	5
<b>Health facility</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Repaired dispensary	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,862</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>45,621</b>

All projects were executed under Environment Social Management Framework protocols/guidelines and Disaster Risk Reduction

principles, these were the mandatory part of all the project proposals, design and drawings, implementation.

# Natural Resource Management (NRM)

# 5

Natural Resource Management (NRM) programme has extended supports to rural communities in promoting agricultural, livestock production, and improving water management in TRDP's Programme areas districts. Another aspect of poverty alleviation is in the conservation and preservation of existing natural resources.

Similarly the NRM Training station in Mithi has emerged as a reputable learning center for those interested in learning best practices for managing drip, pitcher and other agriculture irrigation techniques. The station provides Demonstration, Technical Input and Extension to Communities. Through the station local inhabitants are learning

about diversified inputs and chose sustainable plants and practices to replicate on their own lands.

In the reporting period Agriculture and livestock remained a major focus. Through the PPAF-LEED, LEP Deepening, PMIFL, JANUM, and RSPN- Goat raising projects, 338 households were supported by providing income generating assets i.e. goats, cows, buffalo and establishing small retail shops. 122, 878 animals were vaccinated, drenched and treated by organizing 105 veterinary camps, 3321 community members were trained in livestock and agriculture care, nutrition, vaccination, drenching and natural resource management. 200



**Table 4 a: Natural Resource Management (NRM) Activities During 2014-2015**

Description	Progress		
	As of Jun 2014	During 2014-2015	Year to date
		<b>Numbers</b>	
Veterinary camps	1,168	105	1,273
Installation of Bio-sand filters	300		300
Livestock services (drenching, vaccination and treatment)	1,663,788	122,878	1,786,666
<b>Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP Deepening)</b>			
Assets transferred ( <i>number of Hhs</i> )	3,192	148	3,340

households were provided support of kitchen gardening and 33 wildlife protection committees were formed.

2,339 community members were supported by interest free loans under Prime Ministers Interest Free Loan Project. 470 households were provided Rs. 9.2 million community livelihood fund (CLF) through LSOs in district Tharparkar.



## Technical Skills Leads to Eradication of Poverty



### Case Study

Mr. Abdul Rahim S/O Abdul Ghafoor of 18 years and resident of a remote village named as Edal Chandio, his father Abdul Gahfoor is working as labor on daily wages, most of the time his income seems very insufficient to meet the family needs. His family comprises of 13 members. Mr. Abdul Rahim being elder, sharp minded was enrolled for education, his father enrolled him in primary school and he passed fifth class though he had desire to continue his education but his father was unable to meet his expenses so he had to leave education and support his father to earn bread for the family.

The Village Edal Chandio, situated in union council Mohrano, of District Tharparkar consists of 150 household and having single community known as "Chandia". As majority of villages in Tharaprakr Edal Chandio lacks basic amenities of life.

One day TRDP team conducted a meeting with villagers and introduced PPAF funded Livelihood

**Table 4 b: Natural Resource Management (NRM) Activities During 2014-2015**

<i>Description</i>	<i>During 2014-2015 Numbers</i>
<b>Goat Raising Project</b>	
Assets transferred ( <i>number of Hhs</i> )	50
<b>JANUM Project</b>	
Assets transferred ( <i>number of Hhs</i> )	15
<b>Livelihood Employment &amp; Enterprise Development (LEED) Project</b>	
Assets transferred ( <i>number of Hhs</i> )	125
LSO Capacity building for Livelihood programing and value based Governance	248
Implementation Skills – Work Plan Development, Procurement, Financial Management, orientation to Government Line Departments and Field Staff,	103
Monitoring, Documentation, Research and Communication	23
Trainings through Institutional CRPs: which includes, Mainstreaming of Gender, Disaster and ESM, Civic rights, Linkages development and resource mobilization trainings , other evidence based Advocacy and community management trainings	1607
CBDRM (Simulations)	10
Community facilitators for strengthening of community Institutions	47
Financial literacy	9
Gender	5
ESM	4
Procurement	10
Financial Management	11
Community Theatre	9
Monitoring, Research and Documentation	16
Youth champions	9
Training on Agriculture	20
Livestock training	20
Civic Rights training	16
Training on Health	18
Enterprise Development Training	10
Training on Managing Naukri ya Karobar (NyK) Center	5
Alternate Energy	10
Training on Education	27
Training on Adult Literacy	
Kitchen Gardening training	19
Trainings through Sector CRPs: Which includes EDT, marketing and linkages, CIGs, assets management, livestock, agriculture, fisheries, lost mile delivery services, and other sector specific training etc.	1589
Skills Training to enhance livelihoods training	95
Market linkages and exposure for CIGs, NyKs, Production Centers	34
Staff Training Cost (1% Of Programme)	4
PO and community exposure, linkages and resource mobilization for replication and expansion of activities	28
<b>Digital Hub and Library</b>	
Established Digital Hub and Library	4

Enhancement and Protection-LEP Project and while conducting wealth ranking survey of all households, The villagers nominated 15 household as ultra-poor and vulnerable and referred to be linked with such offers, and Mr. Abdul Rahim's household was one among them. Soon after, Livelihood Investment Plan was developed with his family, in which their family members proposed name of Mr. Abdul Raheem for technical training and he was also interested in attending Mobile Repairing course; considering his desire CO nominated him for training and TRDP provided an opportunity for Mobile repairing course. He was successfully trained and awarded with certificate. On his return he decided to continue his practices of mobile mechanic at nearby city and after some struggle he was attached with an outlet in the market of Naukot and now he is earning an approximate amount of Rs.300 per day which helps in supporting the household expenses as well as contributing to a saving with the expectation of to initiate his separate mobile repairing shop at Naukot city.

He said "My family is indeed thankful to TRDP as it is totally focused on bailing out the poor communities from poverty, facilitated through pro-poor development intervention". He is quite confident and he started capital formation to initiate his own business to make his future bright and blooming.

## A successful women Entrepreneur.....!!!



*Case Study*

Ms. Lachman, a 45-year-old, lived with her husband Issardas in a remote village Onerio Wachhra of UC Dabhro Taluka Diplo, district Tharparkar. As a symbol of women entrepreneur in her village she is the first woman who understood the intricate economic problems, and played a forefront role in it. A mother of two daughters,

Lachman Said that daughters are the precious gift of God for mother and when a woman gets mother of a daughter from very that day she starts thinking and preparing for her dowry that is a big social barrier here in Tharparkar. So previously she always worried about how and from where she could arrange dowry for her two daughters because her husband was the only breadwinner and the income from his unskilled labor was insufficient to meet the households utilities.

She adopted each and every method of saving money for her daughters, but that was not enough. Her thoughts got breath when TRDP introduced the project 3R+P earlier in 2013. She found a new ray of hope to plan a sustainable source of income and saving money to arrange dowry. The dream, which was still unfulfilled, was to start a big shop, for that purpose she started to think more and more. She consulted with her husband and family members that she wants to start a shop. All agreed to it and her husband also gave permission to start a business as she dreamed. They consulted with TRDP-LEP team and presented their needs for grant. When TRDP teams prepared LIP with her she quoted her future plan to run a grocery shop with tailoring as addition. As she obtained PSC 12 and during the exercise of wealth ranking community of her village also nominated her for the assets. Soon after on dated 16-04-2013 she got assets of Rs. 40,000 for grocery shop and a sewing machine of worth 9500 rupees as she planned. Moreover when TRDP introduced the vocational skill trainings as a component of the project she nominated her two daughters Bakhtawar and Rani for the training on pouch making and tailoring respectively. She said "I feel proud that my daughters got the furnished skills that a girl always want to be in". That was the time which brought the sustainable source of income for her as she dreamed. She started her business in her house and now that small business has turned into a big one. At the time with her tireless efforts, lachman's shop expanded up to 70-80,000 rupees and she is getting profit of 1000-1200/day from her shop while 2000-3000/month from the tailoring. The money she gets from sewing-clothes is used to run the households needs and the profit from house-made hut is used for saving to arrange dowry for her two daughters. Now she has become an experienced businesswoman, she knows the art of business, and the appropriate use of money. Lachman says "it is the result of good proposal, which led me ahead and second, was innovative thinking and unending struggle that now I have my own saving, which enables me to buy ornaments and other necessities that will bring smile on the faces of my daughters and for me there is nothing beyond that happiness and I

Number of animals purchased	Number of animals increased during 2 years	GRAND TOTAL (AFTER 2 YEARS)	Number of animals sold for family needs	Total number of current animals	Further addition
8	10	18	6	12	2 sheep were purchased from the income of sold animals which have been increased to 5 now.

am highly thankful to TRDP for giving the breath to my dreams that I assumed". The grant not only trickle the poverty status of my household but also provides a sustainable source of income.

### Pushes Of Passion – The Triple Effects



Case Study

Ms. Andoo lives in a hut along with her husband and 2 children. Her village "Bitri" is in UC Dabhro; some 23 Km away from the taluka Diplo headquarter. Her sons are separated after their marriages; they have now their own families. Her husband pooled his all resources to make sure that his all children may live a prosperous nuclear life. Both Andoo and her husband feels happy when they share about their older children and their families but at the same time they cannot forget the troubles they faced to sustain their family and feed their other kids after separation of their older children. Reduction in family earning, family coupled with rapidly depleting livelihood sources due to climate change pushed the family of Ms. Andoo from self-sufficient to survival struggling household. Fortunately this was the time when Village Organization (VO-Surhan) of her village was engaged in assessment to identify the ultra-poor families with the help of LSO-Dabhro of the Union Council under LEED/SCAD project of TRDP. Ms. Andoo shared with the VO that she can surely come out of the circle of ultra-poor if she rears livestock. Following her wish and commitment,

assessing her household profile, the team came to conclusion that Ms. Andoo can easily boost her livelihood if she is assisted to have livestock. The VO after validating her socio-economic status and the vulnerability levels selected her for livestock assistance. The VO proposed assistance for her in the Village Development Plan. Later on, the LSO of respective Union Council took her case in the UC DP as well and selected her for livestock asset component of the LEED/SCAD project. Ms. Andoo was provided with PKR 50,000 from LEED/SCAD project to purchase livestock.

Providing money was not a simple attempt that TRDP and LSO took to support her for livestock assistance. TRDP came forward and organized proper livestock fairs so that all selected beneficiaries could select the animals and bargain with the vendors as per their wish and purchase animals. Ms. Andoo along with her husband selected 8 goats. The Purchasing committee which comprised of the beneficiary, VO representative, LSO representative and livelihood officer from TRDP helped Ms. Andoo to bargain and purchase the selected goats of worth PKR 48,000. Ms. Andoo got 8 goats in mid-2013 from this assistance. It is very interesting to know that she has increased 10 animals during last two years.

The details of current number of animals with Ms. Andoo can be seen in the below table.

Selling animals to meet the family needs is one of the common strategies that the desert populations use during the less crop productions in the area. However, increased extent of drought since last two years has pushed the livestock owners to sell animals to purchase fodders for their remaining animals as well. And so was the case with Ms. Andoo; she sold out total 6 animals during last two years and 65% of the income, as she shares, was invested on purchase of fodder for the other animals. Although she is optimistic for the drought situations to come to end in future and is confident that she can maintain a good herd because her goats will give birth very soon. However pressure of livestock sell and purchase fodders cannot be neglected.

Social services sector has played an effective role to ensure the access to basic health and education activities to rural communities with a special focus on children and women. TRDP works with community in close coordination with government line departments. The Social Services Sector (SSS) unit plays the role in a way to fill the gaps as an intermediary between rural communities, government and private sector organizations for the effective delivery and availability of community based health and education services.

## 6.1. Health

The SSS provided primary eye care in collaboration with LRBT, maintained ASV pool to cope up the seasonal snake bite cases, supporting health departments in ensuring uniform access of EPI and Polio campaign services through providing human resource and logistics support.

### 6.1.1. LRBT Eye Care Services

Social Services Sector provided primary eye care services with support of Layton Rahmatulla Benevolent Trust LRBT. Eye Care clinics are operating in Mithi, Diplo, Chachro and Islamkot towns of district Tharparkar. TRDP contributed by free of cost transportation to referred hospitals of

**Table 5 a: LRBT Eye Clinic Services Activities**

Progress	
Description	During 2014-2015
Numbers	
OPD	13170
Medicated	6862
Refracted	2557
Referred to other health facilities	128
Referred to Tando Bago for Cataract surgery	901

LRBT and provided and facilitated in awareness campaigns about blindness and eye care among the masses of Thar through its established network of community organizations.

### 6.1.2. Health Systems Strengthening Project (HSSP)

Health Systems Strengthening Project (HSSP) project implemented by Social services Sector. During the reporting period, 173 village Health committees and 31 Union Council Health Committees were formed.



**Table 5 b: Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) Project Activities**

Progress	
Description	During 2014-2015
	Numbers
LSO Monthly Meeting Conducted	216
Coordination Meetings Conducted at BHU/EPI center	43
Awareness Sessions conducted with community	540
Coordination and planning meetings conducted with DSV/DHO	10
Registration Pregnant women	26752
Registration 0-23 Months Children	56346
Registration New births registered	971
Vaccination Pregnant women	16258
Vaccination 0-23 Months Children	33481

**6.1.3. Expanded Program On Immunization (EPI) Project**

Social Services Sector played an effective role in implementing Expanded Programme on Immunization-EPI Project with the support of RSPN to create awareness about the importance of routine immunization in project district.

With the support of the community organizations the project registered 26,752 pregnant women and 56,346 children out of which 16,258 (60%) pregnant women and 33,481 (60%) children were vaccinated. It provided an opportunity to reactivate the social mobilization in all villages.

**6.1.4. Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP) Project**

Social Services Sector implemented MCHIP project in Umerkot district, The project addressed the barriers to accessing and using key evidence-based interventions across the life stages—from pre-

pregnancy to age 5—by linking communities, primary health facilities and hospitals. MCHIP supported in delivery of evidence-based Interventions through strengthening government health systems, Civil Society Organizations.



**Table 5 c: Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP) Project**

Progress	
Description	During 2014-2015
	Numbers
Map all facilities in the district (Phase B & C Only)	64
Identify CMWs	10
Assess MNCH Center and identify	30
Conduct PCPNC training (No. of HFs with trained SBAs)	40
Conduct PPIUCD training for SBAs (No. of HFs covered)	5
Conduct Implants training for SBAs (No.of HFs covered)	10
Conduct Implants training for SBAs(No. of SBAs trained)	8
Conduct Infection Prevention on the job training (No. of HFs)	40
Conduct Infection Prevention on the job training (No. of Staff trained)	167
Identify and sensitize transporters	186
Conduct advanced obstetric care assessments	2
Orient the MCHIP Technical staff on QIPS	1

### 6.1.5. Health Communication Project

Social Services Sector implemented Health Communication Project in Umerkot District. Health and communication component of the USAID MCH program envisages a Pakistan where individuals,



families and communities advocate for their own health, practice positive health behaviors including timely use of MNCH services, and engage with a responsive health care system.

- 27 UC level maps were developed
- 101 Community Resource Persons were selected from targeted union councils.

- 100 Village Health Committees were formed
- 90 Community Midwives were identified and selected to support in field.
- 01 Training event was organized on tool kit.
- 14 coordination meetings were conducted with civil society network and health department.

## 6.2. Education

TRDP's education work is an extension of its programme, to facilitate and mobilize marginalized communities to access and achieve education as a basic right. SSS have experiences and expertise in facilitating for improvement and ensure quality of education focusing girl's education in rural area of TRDP Programme.

Social Services Sector has Master trainers pool through organizing and facilitating in-service training for teachers of government schools in collaboration with reputable institutions. Creating child-friendly environment and providing missing facilities at rural schools, establishment of learning resource centers are significant achievements of the reporting period. Through building the capacity of school management committees (SMCs), the education section mobilized parents, teachers and other stakeholders. A handsome number of closed schools started functionalizing with boosting up the enrolment campaign.



**Table 6 : Social Services Sector (SSS) Activities**

Progress			
Description	As of Jun 2014	During 2014-2015	Year to date
		Numbers	
<b>PPAF education phase (III)</b>			
Teachers' support to govt. community based schools	80	95	175
Girls tuition centers established (class 9 & 10)	3		3
Community based schools established	5		5
Uniform provided to students (numbers)	2,510		2510
Computer Teacher		6	6

### 6.2.1. ALIF Ailaan's Mobilizing Communities to Demand Education (article 25 A) and Local Accountability Project

Alif Ailaan is a campaign that aims to make education a top priority, SSS implemented this project in Tharparkar and Jamshoro Districts.



During the year 15,617 out of school children were enrolled and closed schools were reopened through the efforts of mobilized LSOs.

**Table 7: ALIF AILAN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Progress	
Description	During 2014-2015
	Numbers
Post Card of Signature Campaign	2500
Documentation of Case Studies	14
Enrolment of Out of School Children (No.of Children enrolled)	15617
Training of Campaign Staff	10
Article published of clips appeared in local Media: (No of Articles)	82
Exposure visit for local Media	6
Monthly Parent Ittehad Meeting at UC level	64
ToT of LSO master trainers	29
Orientation of Lso General Body	311
Training of CRPs	160
Community sessions by CRPs	2498

## Child Rights Unit (CRU)

TRDP focuses on importance of child rights, elimination of child labour and poverty alleviation through the integrated approach in the area. Child Rights Units works closely with TRDP's sectors to link poor families with livelihood support so that children can be removed from labour and provided opportunity for education. TRDP focuses on children involved in hazardous labor and their families. As part of its child rights programming, TRDP phased children out of hazardous labor and enrolls them in schools. TRDP also holds trainings and awareness meetings, reiterating the need to protect the rights of the child. In the reporting period Child Rights Unit through its integrated approach, trained 1,419 community members on child rights, protection, participation and education. 59 meetings were conducted by children organization to raise awareness on importance of child rights and education, specially focused on girls' education in the rural areas.



# Disaster Preparedness and Management

8

Sindh has been experiencing dramatic climate change resulting in floods, torrential rains, droughts and cyclones. TRDP works to mitigate the effects of these disasters within its four programme area districts. TRDP's Disaster Preparedness & Management Unit helped communities to strengthen their capacities to prepare and respond to disasters through developing practical interventions that also improved livelihoods without affecting local natural resources. The emergency response, relief and rehabilitation remained the major part of Disaster Prepared Management Unit. DPMU in close coordination with government, NDMA, PDMA, DDMA, partner organization, relief operation organizations and civil society is playing its role in strengthening communication strategies and ensures smooth flow of information during the disasters and emergencies. In the reporting period, DPMU implemented RSPN supported Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) TAHAFUZ (Phase-II) project in Tharparkar and Umerkot Districts. DPMU also implemented Oxfam Novib supported Disaster Risk Reduction-Climatic Change Adoption (DRR) Project in Dadu District. DPMU collaborated with the local



government and complemented in carrying out emergency relief services. 374 drought and 15 fire affected families were provided one month food ration bags. 2767 patients were treated in 12 Medical camps. 91647 animals were vaccinated and drenched at village level.

## 8.1. Community Based Disaster Risk Management-CBDRM (Tahafuz) Project (Phase-ii)

TRDP successfully completed TAHAFUZ Project Phase-I, RSPN awarded TAHAFUZ Project Phase-II for District Tharparkar and Umerkot. Tahafuz Project Phase-II is being implementing in 10 Union Councils (05 UCs of District Umerkot and 05 UCs



**Table 8: Disaster Preparedness and Management Unit (DPMU) Activities**

<b>Progress</b>			
<i>Description</i>	<i>As of Jun 2014</i>	<i>During 2014-2015</i>	<i>Year to date</i>
		<b>Numbers</b>	
Food ration Support to Drought Affected Families		374	374
Food ration Support to Fire Affected Families	816	15	831
Number of Animal Provided Vaccination and drenching		91647	91647
Provided Health Services support		2767	2767
<b>CBDRM (phase-II)</b>			
VDMCs Formed	83	24	107
Refresher conducted for old VDMC members	388	57	445
Refresher conducted for UDMCs on Advocacy and Networking ( <i>number of pax</i> )	50	24	74
UDMCs Formed		10	10
UDCM meeting at UC level		80	80
Intra district exposure trips for UDMC members		2	2
District level Adv. & Networking Workshops 2 per district at 4 months interval		5	5
Organizing International DRR Day		2	2
Training on CBDRM (PDRA, DRR, P&M )		830	830
Intra district exposure trips for UDMC members. 1 trip per district		2	2
DRM Plans developed		84	84
Distribution of Emergency Tool Kits		10	10
CCIs Schemes		95	95
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaption (Oxfam NOVIB)</b>			
Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment	3	37	40
Formation and strengthening of community organizations (COs)	40		40
Staff TOT on DRR and CCA through using DRR games and models	1		1
Formation of Early Warning committees at village and union council level	40	2	42
Establishment of village and union council Early Warning System	40		40
Formation of Union Council Disaster management Committees (UDMCs)		2	2
Project Orientation Workshop with relevant stakeholders		1	1
Establishment of DRR resource Centre		1	1
Health and Hygiene campaigns and material development.		1	1
Development of IEC material on DRR and climate change adaptation.		1	1
Awareness events on DRR		4	4
Awareness raising in school through DRR games and models.		22	22
Awareness campaign on DRR through using DRR games and Models		43	43
Mock drills, Simulation exercise and sessions at union council level.		42	42
Media Visits to highlight the DRR and CCA issue in their area.		4	4



## Knowledge is power “Extinguished Fire and minimized loses”

**Background:** Village Ramsar is at 45 kilometers from district head quarter Umerkot having different casts settled i.e. Meghwar, Samejo and Bheel. TRDP formed UDMC of UC kaplore under USAID-RSPN TAHAFUZ-I project , two of the people were selected from Village Ramsar as members of VDMC, who later on became members of UDMC, both of the members got training of PDRA, DRR, OM&D and A&N, while training they observed as proactive learners and had keen to do something for the betterment of their community.

from District Tharparkar) with the support of RSPN. During the reporting period:-

- 24 Village Disaster Management Committees were formed in Tharparkar & Umerkot.
- 10 Union council disaster management committees were formed.
- 80 UDMC meetings were conducted at UC level in both districts
- 3,085 community members were attended CBDRM sessions at settlement level
- 02 intra district exposure visits were conducted for UDMC members
- 05 Advocacy & networking workshops were organized at district level
- 02 International DRR day were organized
- 84 DRM plans were developed
- 95 Completion of work on CCIs
- 10 emergency toll kits were distributed in targeted UDMCs.

### 8.2. Disaster Risk Reduction – Climate Change Adoption (DRR)

TRDP is implementing DRR project in district Dadu, project funded by Oxfam Novib. During the reporting period following are key achievements:

- 2 Union council Disaster Management Committees were formed.
- 11 meetings were conducted by UDMCs on monthly basis.
- 37 Vulnerability and capacity assessment were conducted
- 04 awareness events were organized on DRR and CCA.
- 22 awareness raising sessions were conducted in schools through games and models.
- 02 early warning committees were formed at UC level.



**Incident:** On October 2014 an incident of fire happened in their village at Mr. Anil's home, when most of the community member were not in the Village, majority were in field for cultivation and harvesting, Mr. Pancho Mal the member of VDMC at first called the people and assigned them to extinguish the fire with the way they learned from training.

**Utilization of Knowledge:** On the other hand he properly utilized his knowledge of making networks and advocacy by collecting number of different organizations and their addresses, at the time of incident he called the Fire Brigade, TRDP,

other local NGOs and Philanthropists and other departments for help, within 45 minutes fire brigade vehicle arrived, his such kind of act minimized the losses of burning other houses.

**Use of Emergency tool kit:** A tent was provided to Mr. Anil to utilize as temporary shelter.

**Views:** Mr. Anil's wife said that "It would have been heavy loss of other people, if the fire would not have been controlled timely; it is because of trained people that houses besides me are safe, I am very thankful to Fire Brigade department and people from NGOs, who supported us." Mr. Paancho Mal said that "Earlier the traditional ways were being adopted for extinguishing the fire, however after getting training we are so careful and adopted the way what we learnt from training, thanks to USAID, RSPN and TRDP for giving us knowledge" Replying to a question he said "We were informed during training that the people sitting on the government seats are public servants and they are there to resolve our issues, I did so and called fire brigade and they responded positively by sending fire brigade vehicle timely that controlled fire, and by this mean we saved other houses". TRDP Support: TRDP supported the family by providing daily use items, i.e. bucket, utensils, Jug glass, plates, floor mat and Water cooler.

## A journey from Dhiya to Dahee (local wisdom)

Ms. Dhiya wife of Umedo is resident of village Dhani ji dhani situated 65 km in the north of District head quarter Mithi. Village Dhany ji dhani is very backward village where one can hardly find basic facilities, even dwellers of this village almost suffer from the scarcity of water – drinkable water is only the desire of the residents. During rainy season villagers enjoy the drinkable water, they preserve rainy water for few days and use for drinking purpose whereas for usual house hold chores they use salty water. Ms Dhiya said that we have no one in village whom you can say literate, most of the families are dependent on livestock and others do labor for the survival. In such illiteracy we had nothing to build upon we were losing ray of hope. I remembered the day of first visit of the TRDP/Tahafuz team representatives because prior to that visit none of the organizations had visited our village. After their first visit we were made to understand that through our collective wisdom we can improve our conditions ourselves, that statement was quite attentive for me, I supported TRDP fellows in organizing meeting with villagers and the villagers

nominated me as a focal person for Tahafuz Project and then I got training for five days PDRA/DRMP at Naokot. In the training we were exposed to different approaches from facilitators that how we could reduce our losses may occur in disasters; certain techniques were introduced which will support us in such situations, I found training very meaningful for not only myself but others as well and took active role in training and then I was selected as a Community Resource Person for VDMC Nouhato UC Mohrano and few responsibilities were also given to me afterwards. I delivered 10 sessions in two villages of my revenue village, through this CRP session I not only understand concepts but participants specifically female participants took keen interest in attending sessions.

She told that I have practiced the techniques which I had learnt in training, I have started to give first aid to people and animals, as those who got minor injury they now came to me for first aid and tag them wooden splits and suggest them to visit



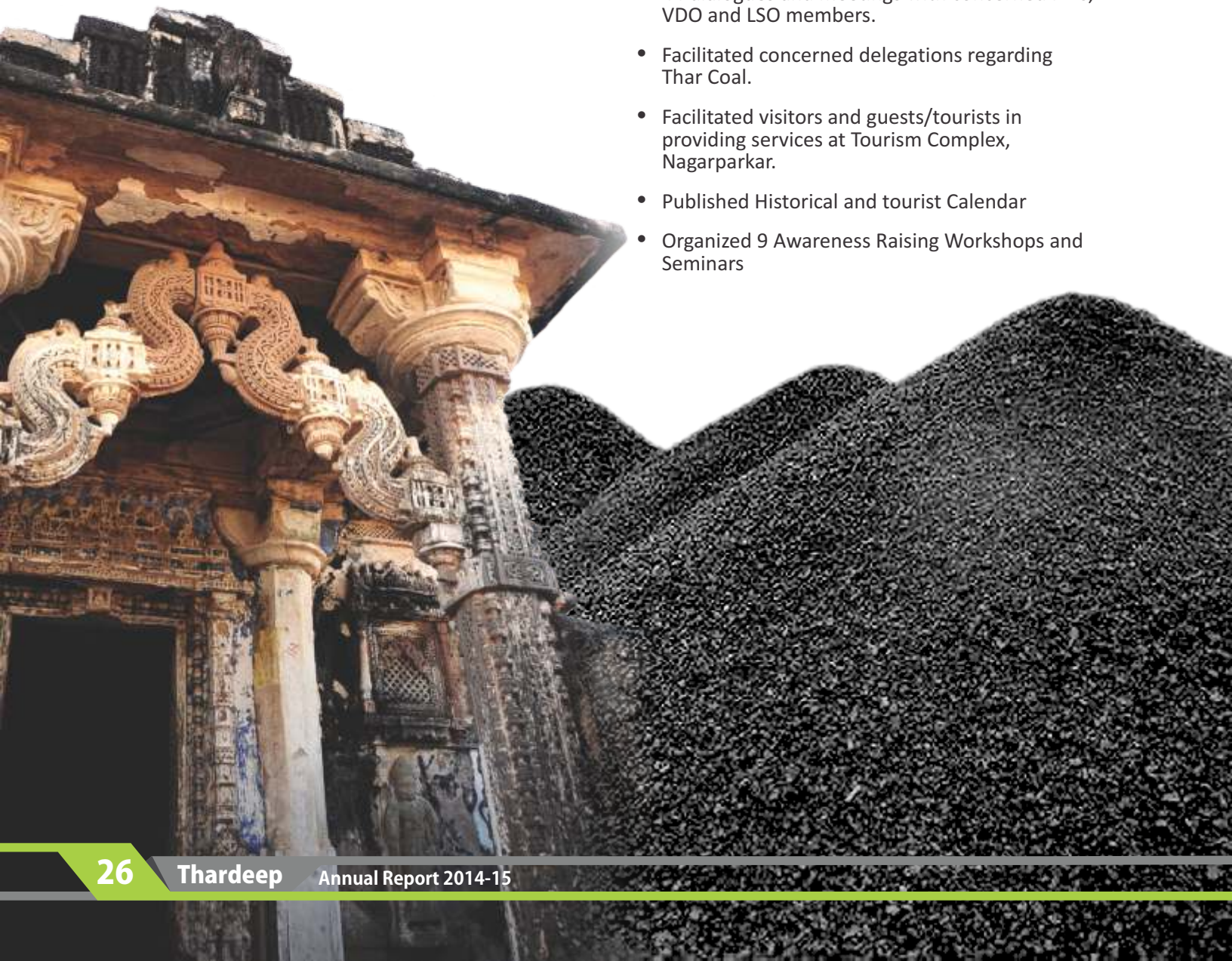
Doctor as soon as possible, and recently people have started to believe in my skills and if it continues then I have the chance to get more perfection in this field.

She told that as I started working with TRDP I am respected, got honor and opportunities and I am really thank full to TRDP/RSPN/USAID for this reward, which I was unable to get in my years I exposed to this world. She happily shared that Tahafuz team has developed my faith and now I can attend this projects meetings, does not matter where they organize, at least I can come to Mithi at my own expenses as a volunteer. I have as a Master earned honorarium of twelve thousand last year and this year I got six Thousand that has significantly contributed in my economic positioning as well. If I compare with others one can easily say that a rural women may hardly think about such earning.

The Coal and Tourism Section played effective role in advocacy, lobbying and facilitating community mobilization to address the concerns of local community regarding coal exploration and also raised awareness on coal and Tourism at community level. The core objective of tourism initiative is to help & develop communication, infrastructure and handle influx of tourists. This effort is helping to generate new job opportunities

in the Tharparkar district. Following are major achievements of the year:

- Site visited to Thar Coal, Block – II and VI area and met with local communities.
- Represented TRDP in several seminars, workshops, open Kachaharies and meetings of public sectors and Civil Society Organizations.
- 44 dialogues and meetings with concerned PDC, VDO and LSO members.
- Facilitated concerned delegations regarding Thar Coal.
- Facilitated visitors and guests/tourists in providing services at Tourism Complex, Nagarparkar.
- Published Historical and tourist Calendar
- Organized 9 Awareness Raising Workshops and Seminars



Enterprise Support Unit is integrated core program and works with rural artisans of embroidery, carpet weaving to facilitate to focus groups businesses, training and skill development and creating linkages with the market and skills acquisition for income generation. In rural areas there are less livelihood and income generating opportunities for poor women artisans. These initiatives support and enable them to access new income opportunities. TRDP ESU is serving as an eye of the artisans, keeps updating artisans about market intelligence and trends. TRDP's Enterprise support unit engages artisans

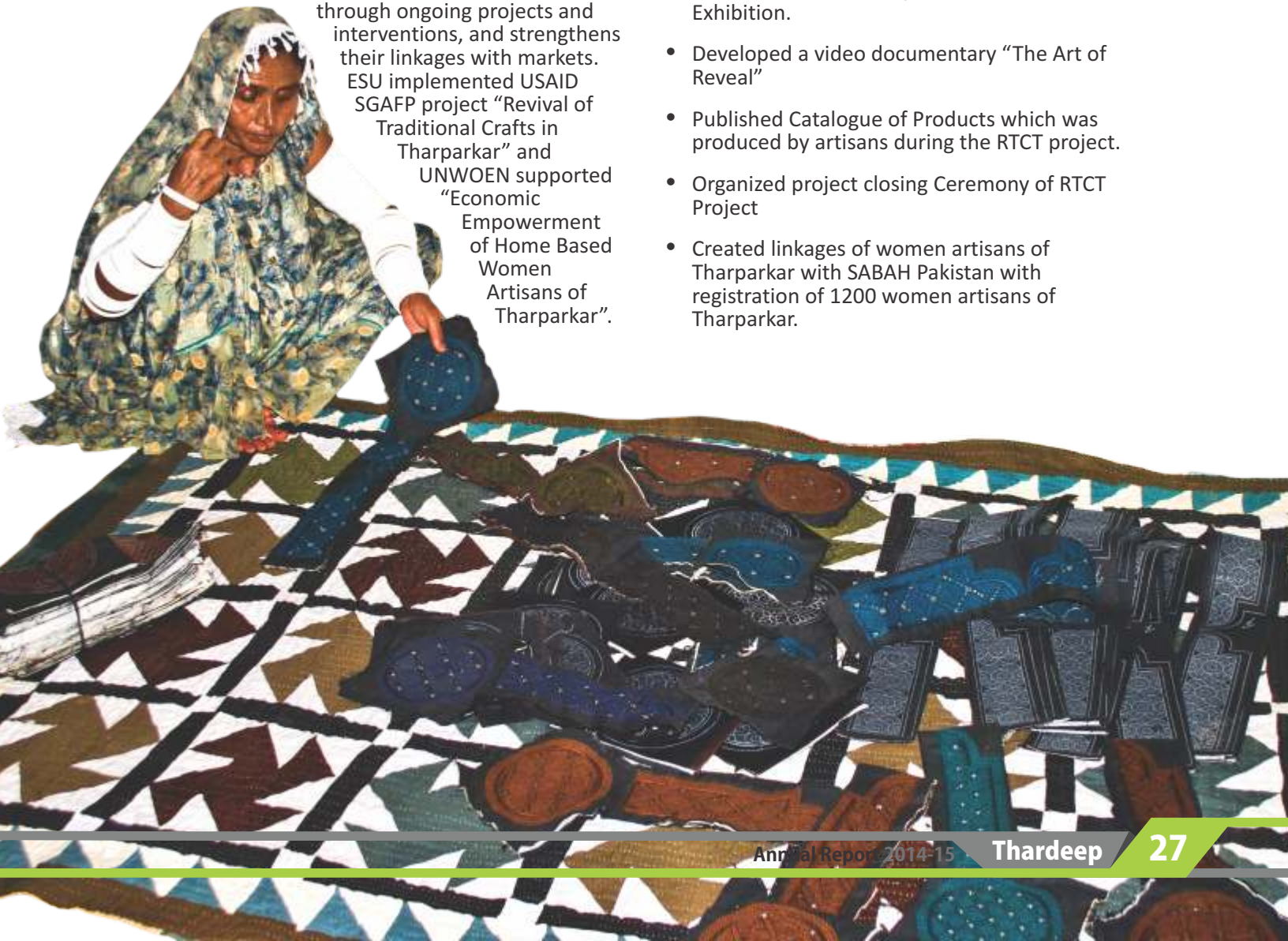
through ongoing projects and interventions, and strengthens their linkages with markets.

ESU implemented USAID SGAFP project "Revival of Traditional Crafts in Tharparkar" and UNWOEN supported "Economic Empowerment of Home Based Women Artisans of Tharparkar".

### 10.1. Revival Of Traditional Crafts Of Tharparkar

TRDP implemented USAID SGAFP project "Revival of Traditional Crafts in Tharparkar" in 6 Union Councils of Taluka Mithi and Diplo District Tharparkar. The objectives of this Project was to enhance livelihood options for 1200 female artisans of District Tharparkar. Following are major achievement for 2014-2015:

- Women artisan participated and Displayed tradition crafts of Tharparkar in 4 National level Exhibition.
- Developed a video documentary "The Art of Reveal"
- Published Catalogue of Products which was produced by artisans during the RTCT project.
- Organized project closing Ceremony of RTCT Project
- Created linkages of women artisans of Tharparkar with SABAH Pakistan with registration of 1200 women artisans of Tharparkar.



## 10.2. Economic Empowerment Of Home Based Women Artisans In Tharparkar

The goal of the project was to economically empower HBWAs, from the indigenous, rural, marginalized communities of Tharparkar District. During the reporting period:-

Under the project 500 HBWAs have enhanced knowledge and capacity of skill development, legal rights, value addition and linkages; and occupational health and safety.

Arranged 20 training events of color quality and designs, 15 Training events on Legal Rights 4 Training of Value Addition and Market Linkages, 17 Training on Fair Wages & negotiation skills

**Table 9: Enterprise Support Unit Activities During 2014-2015**

Progress			
Description	As of Jun 2014	During 2014-2015	Year to date
		<b>Numbers</b>	
<b>Economic Empowerment of Home Based Women Artisans in Tharparkar</b>		<b>Events</b>	
Workshop on Group Formation ( <i>no. of events</i> )	21		21
Training on Skill Development (Color, Quality and Design)	18	20	38
Training on Occupational Health & Safety in 20 villages ( <i>no. of events</i> )	17	3	20
Training on Value Addition and Market Linkages ( <i>no. of events</i> )	17	4	21
Village Level Gender Sensitization Workshop for HBWAs families ( <i>events</i> )	16	3	19
Organize Community Conference with Gender Empowerment themes	2	2	4
Celebrate International Women Day Focusing on Gender Empowerment	1	2	3
Meeting on Child Rights and protection with CO ( <i>no. of events</i> )	18		18
Training on Legal Rights in 20 villages ( <i>no. of events</i> )	5	15	20
Training on Fair Wages and Negotiation skills in 20 villages for artisans ( <i>no. of events</i> )	3	17	20
Training on Financial Literacy in 20 villages for artisans (No. of Events)	2		2
Exhibitions		2	2
Training on Financial Literacy (No. of Events)		18	18
To decide standardized rates (No. of Events)		20	20
Meeting events for Children Organizations on Rights and Protection (No. of Events)		59	59
Training on GALS, revival & Visioning Exercise (No. of Events)		20	20
Launch of Sindh Coalition for HBW Rights (No. of Events)		1	1
Consultative Meetings at District Level for Sindh Coalition (No. of Events)		2	2
Consultative Meetings at Provincial Level for Sindh Coalition (No. of Events)		2	2
Consultative Meetings at Provincial and District Level for HBW Policy (No. of Events)		2	2
Awareness Sessions on HBW policies for policy makers/legislators, women rights activist, government officials (No. of Events)		2	2
Hunar ki Manzal (No. of Events)		2	2
Exposure Visit for HBWAs		1	1

## Micro Finance Programme (MFP)

Lack of capital is one of the main barriers to income generation in rural areas. In order to reduce vulnerabilities and offer villagers opportunities to improve their lives, TRDP Micro finance programme (MFP) provides rural poor with access to micro credit and thereby focuses on securing livelihood. These loan played important role in poverty reduction and allowing them to establish livelihoods and own small business. TRDP's microfinance operations are expanded to seven arid zone districts: Tharparkar, Jamshoro, Umerkot, Dadu, Mirpurkhas and Sanghar. MFP, though within the overall program works as an independent section through the main office in Mithi and an extensive network of branch and field offices. During the reporting period 2014-2015, total disbursed amount of Rs. 2,400 million in 122,331 borrowers including 77,254 (63.2%) women and 45077 (36.8%) men beneficiaries.

Micro Finance Programme (MFP) has disbursed loan in the following sectors, including enterprise 57,131(46.6%), agriculture 15,729(21.0%), Livestock 39,651(32.2%) and alternative energy 253(0.2%) borrowers were benefited during the reporting period 2014-15.



Table 10: Micro Finance Programme (MFP) Activities During 2014-2015

Progress			
Description	As of Jun 2014	During 2014-2015	Year to date
		Amount in Millions	
<b>Disbursement</b>			
Men	3,436.20	1,211.2	4,647.40
Women	3,291.60	1,188.8	4,480.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,727.80</b>	<b>2,400.0</b>	<b>9,127.81</b>
<b>Loans</b>		Numbers	
Men	216,075	45,077	261,152
Women	231,534	77,254	308,788
<b>Total</b>	<b>447,609</b>	<b>122,331</b>	<b>569,940</b>

# Gender, Advocacy and Networking (GAN)

# 12

TRDP has recognized that women of arid areas are more vulnerable, poor and have fewer economic and social opportunities than their male counterparts, TRDP focuses gender mainstreaming in all its programme. TRDP conducted gender analysis at institutional and programme level. Organization's gender policy is then formulated on the basis of these analyses. TRDP gender policy strive for "equality between gender in terms of

remuneration, rights, benefits, participation and opportunities and where this is not easy, special measures are to be taken to promote and protect women". In 2014-2015 period Gender awareness sessions were conducted at PDC, VO and LSO level, 756 community members were trained on gender mainstreaming and Gender sensitization and women legal rights.



Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is crosscutting section which facilitates in documenting each and every lesson TRDP team goes through it also helps management to review and analyse policy framework to improve implementation for long term benefits to member households as well to TRDP as an Institute. During the reporting period section produced reports for every programme and project.

M&E section hosts and facilitates weekly core team and annual, biannual, quarterly and monthly program review meetings to ensure the achievement of agreed targets. The M&E section also manages in house publication. M&E Section publishes the quarterly Newsletter, the 'Thardeep Samachar', in Sindhi language, which contains programme updates, case studies and information from and for community organizations. The M&E section designs and develops information, education and communication (IEC) material to facilitate field teams and community organizations. Following are major achievement during the reporting period:

- Published 3 Annual Reports of 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14.
- Conducted Annual review workshop
- Conducted Drought assessment in September 2014.
- Assessment on Post utilization of vocational trainings under LEP project funded by PPAF.
- Need assessment on WASH, food security and livelihood in three union councils of Umerkot
- Lesson learnt exercise of UCBPRP and documented
- Case study collected and published on success stories under PPAF-ID project
- CIF status and analytical report



# Audit Report

Financial statements and auditors' report  
**Thardeep Rural Development Programme**  
For the year ended June 30, 2015



Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman  
Chartered Accountants





**Grant Thornton**

An instinct for growth™

## AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**GRANT THORNTON ANJUM RAHMAN**

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We have audited the annexed balance sheet of the **Thardeep Rural Development Programme** as at **June 30, 2015** and the related income and expenditure account, cash flow statement and statement of changes in funds together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the financial statements for the year then ended).

It is the responsibility of the board of directors to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of **Thardeep Rural Development Programme** as at **June 30, 2015** and of its surplus, cash flows and changes in funds for the year then ended in accordance with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Date: January 03, 2016  
Karachi

**Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman**

Chartered Accountants

**Khaliq-ur-Rahman**

Engagement Partner

Chartered Accountants  
Member of Grant Thornton International Ltd  
Offices in Islamabad & Lahore

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT JUNE 30, 2015**

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Funds</b>	4	726,084,329	651,433,537
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred income	5	181,229,662	85,020,450
Deferred liabilities	6	100,980,102	93,873,364
Long term loans - secured	7	397,458,334	336,212,500
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		679,668,098	515,106,314
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Current portion of long term loans - secured	7	785,262,499	638,454,167
Short term running finance - secured	8	-	150,000,000
Accrued mark-up	9	7,620,075	26,094,452
Accrued and other liabilities	10	21,926,173	24,172,519
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		814,808,747	838,721,138
<b>Total liabilities</b>		1,494,476,845	1,353,827,452
Contingencies and commitments	11		
<b>Total funds and liabilities</b>		2,220,561,174	2,005,260,989
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property and equipment	12	58,638,464	62,376,103
Capital work in progress	13	976,245	678,653
Intangibles	14	66,673	400,003
		59,681,382	63,454,759
Long term deposits	15	2,639,575	2,739,575
Long term investments	16	-	1,421,301
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		62,320,957	67,615,635
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	17	8,226,247	7,800,987
Short term investment	18	-	50,000,000
Advances - net of provisions	19	1,371,294,813	1,355,655,084
Accrued interest	20	56,180,795	53,098,524
Donations receivable	21	19,936,324	35,703,930
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	22	31,934,238	54,262,027
Cash and bank balances	23	670,667,800	381,124,802
<b>Total current assets</b>		2,158,240,217	1,937,645,354
<b>Total assets</b>		2,220,561,174	2,005,260,989

The annexed notes 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

*QIAR*

  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

  
TREASURER

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT JUNE 30, 2015**

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The annexed notes 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

  
TREASURER

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015**

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
<b>Income</b>			
Donations and grants	24	222,600,748	624,562,423
Income from other activities	25	452,157,755	446,451,710
<i>Total income</i>		674,758,503	1,071,014,133
<b>Programme expenses</b>			
Operating expenses	26	491,093,296	853,903,836
	27	107,532,615	114,187,925
<i>Total expenses</i>		598,625,911	968,091,761
Surplus for the year before income tax expense		76,132,592	102,922,372
Income tax expense	3.17	-	-
Surplus for the year transferred to statement of changes in funds		76,132,592	102,922,372

The annexed notes 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ETAR

  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

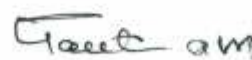
  
TREASURER

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015**

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Surplus for the year before income tax expense		76,132,592	102,922,372
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Depreciation on property and equipment	12	14,509,826	17,214,616
Amortization of intangibles	14	333,330	375,002
Amortization of deferred income	5	(9,069,974)	(11,951,644)
Provision for compensated absences	6.1	1,574,797	2,577,381
Provision for gratuity	6.2	15,429,506	16,815,150
Reversal for micro credit advances	19	(119,041)	(609,721)
Provision against advances	19	8,634,754	2,852,144
Impairment of long term investments	27	1,421,301	-
Financial charges	27.3	60,948,418	51,989,626
Interest income		(372,710,325)	(346,275,665)
<i>(Deficit) before working capital changes</i>		(202,914,816)	(164,090,739)
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in current assets</b>			
Stocks		(425,260)	226,731
Donations receivable		15,767,606	31,327,920
Advances, prepayments and other receivables		22,327,789	(4,390,698)
<b>(Decrease) / Increase in current liabilities</b>			
Accrued and other liabilities		(2,246,346)	5,671,809
Short term running finance - secured		(150,000,000)	91,989,589
<b>Deficit after working capital changes</b>		(317,491,027)	(39,265,388)
Fund transferred from micro credit risk pool	4.7	(2,761,800)	(1,873,241)
Long term deposits		100,000	300,000
Advances against loans - disbursed	19	(2,075,487,200)	(2,010,891,000)
Advances against loans - recovered	19	2,089,168,996	1,423,953,205
Advances against Jannum - disbursed	19	(3,744,700)	-
Advances against Jannum - recovered	19	1,974,046	(1,617,390)
Advances against PMIFL - disbursed	19	(46,236,000)	-
Advances against PMIFL - recovered	19	10,169,416	-
Leaves encashment paid	6.1	(1,821,453)	(1,403,096)
Gratuity paid	6.2	(8,076,112)	(5,708,608)
Interest received		369,628,054	318,275,165
<b>Net cash from / (used in) operating activities</b>		15,422,220	(318,230,353)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Fixed capital expenditure	12	(10,772,187)	(36,260,908)
Increase / (decrease) in deferred income		105,279,186	(128,141,835)
Capital work in progress	13	(297,592)	26,394,661
Short term investment		50,000,000	-
<b>Net cash from / (used in) investing activities</b>		144,209,407	(138,008,082)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Loans from PPAF		653,500,000	707,800,000
Loans repayment to PPAF	7	(445,445,834)	(709,166,667)
Loan loss reserve-PMIFL		1,280,000	-
Loans repayment to SRSO		-	(17,000,000)
Financial charges paid		(79,422,795)	(34,464,260)
<b>Net cash from / (used in) financing activities</b>		129,911,371	(52,830,927)
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		289,542,998	(509,069,362)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		381,124,802	890,194,164
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	23	670,667,800	381,124,802

The annexed notes 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

  
TREASURER

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015**

Particulars	Rupees											Total funds	
	General fund	Micro credit pool fund (refer note 3.12.2.1)	PWEP * pool fund (refer note 3.12.2.2)	Vaccine pool fund (refer note 3.12.2.3)	Seed pool fund (refer note 3.12.2.4)	Wheat pool fund (refer note 3.12.2.5)	Pool for micro credit risk (refer note 3.12.2.6)	Pool for Prime Minister interest free loan	PMESIL ** medicine Pool (refer note 3.12.2.7)	Endowment fund (refer note 4.2)	Revolving pool for livestock		Vehicle pool fund (refer note 3.12.2.9)
Balance as at July 01, 2013	244,588,277	25,887,948	28,000,000	609,950	12,678,509	4,971,452	70,985,619	-	14,896,337	150,000,000	5,000,000	9,766,314	567,384,406
Surplus for the year transferred from income and expenditure account	102,922,372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,922,372
Transferred to micro credit risk pool	(40,033,435)	-	-	-	-	40,033,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from micro credit risk pool	-	-	-	-	-	(1,872,241)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,872,241)
Amount for insurance of vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds repaid to SRSO	-	-	(17,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,000,000)
Amount for endowment fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to revolving pool for livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at June 30, 2014</b>	<b>307,477,214</b>	<b>25,887,948</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>609,950</b>	<b>12,678,509</b>	<b>4,971,452</b>	<b>109,145,813</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,896,337</b>	<b>150,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>9,766,314</b>	<b>651,433,537</b>
Balance as at July 01, 2014	307,477,214	25,887,948	11,000,000	609,950	12,678,509	4,971,452	109,145,813	-	14,896,337	150,000,000	5,000,000	9,766,314	651,433,537
Surplus for the year transferred from income and expenditure account	76,132,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,132,592
Transferred to micro credit risk pool	(41,413,314)	-	-	-	-	-	41,413,314	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from micro credit risk pool	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,761,560)	-	-	-	-	(347,940)	(2,761,560)
Amount for insurance of vehicles	347,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds repaid to SRSO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to PMIFL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount for endowment fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to revolving pool for livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at June 30, 2015</b>	<b>342,544,432</b>	<b>25,887,948</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>609,950</b>	<b>12,678,509</b>	<b>4,971,452</b>	<b>147,797,327</b>	<b>1,280,000</b>	<b>14,896,337</b>	<b>150,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>9,418,374</b>	<b>726,084,329</b>

\* Peoples Women Empowerment Programme

\*\* Prime Minister Special Initiative for Livestock

The annexed notes 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

*E. JAR*

*[Signature]*  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

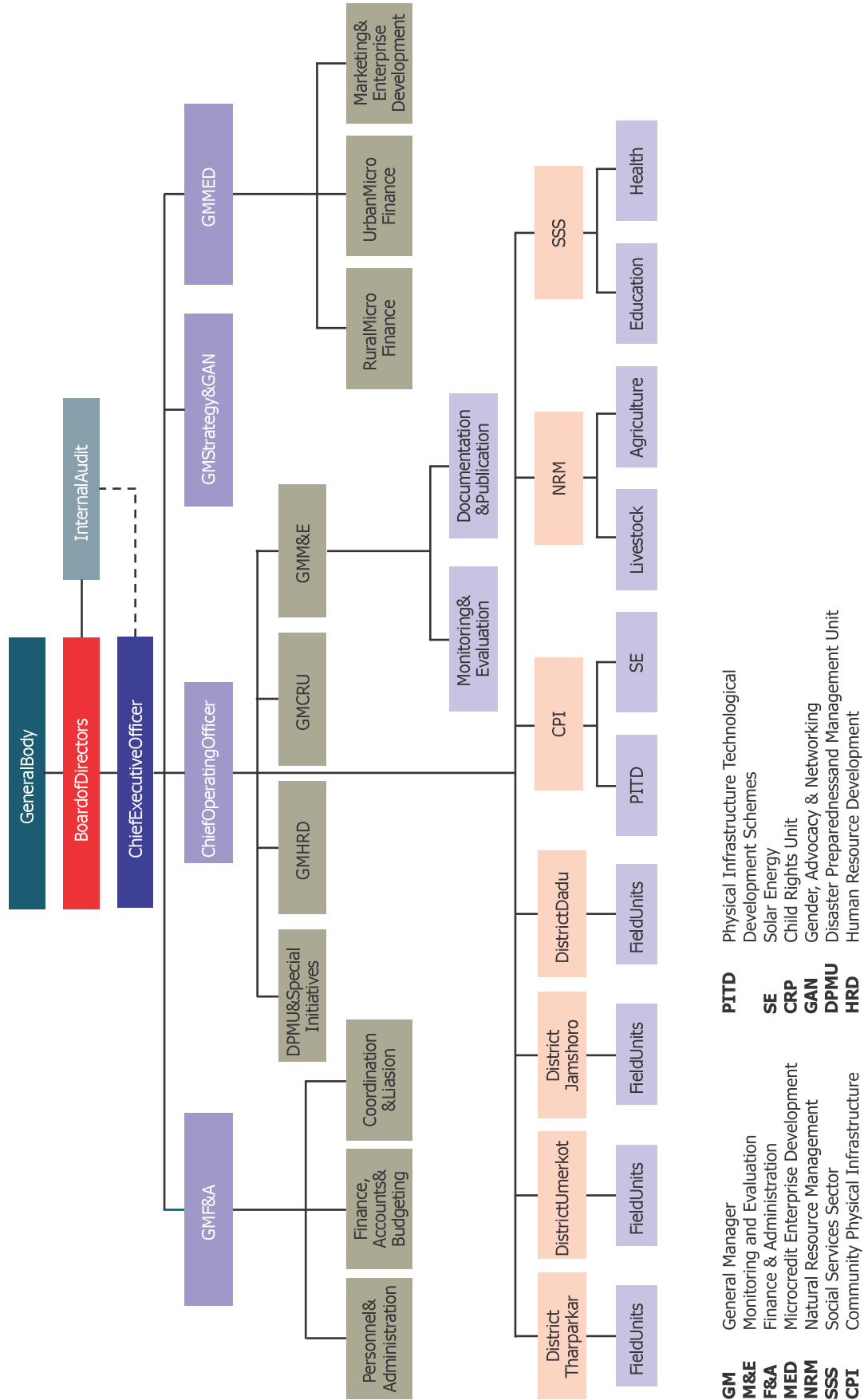
*[Signature]*  
TREASURER

# List of Board of Directors

1.	Mr. Ghulam Haider Bhurgri	Chairperson
2.	Professor Dr. Aftab A. Munir	Vice-Chairperson
3.	Mr. Gotam Rathi	Treasurer
4.	Dr. Naseer Muhammad Nizamani	Director
5.	Ms. Sabiha Shah	Director
6.	Mr. Nakhat Singh	Director
7.	Mr. Akbar Janjhi	Director
8.	Mr. Muhammad Suleman Bajeer	Director
9.	Ms. Allah Bachai	Director
10.	Ms. Kamla Devi	Director
11.	Mr. Muhammad Nazar Memon	Director
12.	Dr. Khadim Hussain Lakhier	Director
13.	Mr. Kazi Abdul Muktedir	Director
14.	Mr. Muhammad Jameel Rajar	Director
15.	Ms. Janki Devi	Director



# Organogram



**GM** General Manager  
**M&E** Monitoring and Evaluation  
**F&A** Finance & Administration  
**MED** Microcredit Enterprise Development  
**NRM** Natural Resource Management  
**SSS** Social Services Sector  
**CPI** Community Physical Infrastructure

**PITD** Physical Infrastructure Technological Development Schemes  
**SE** Solar Energy  
**CRP** Child Rights Unit  
**GAN** Gender, Advocacy & Networking  
**DPMU** Disaster Preparedness and Management Unit  
**HRD** Human Resource Development





## Thardeep Rural Development Programme

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Fax: 0232 261 379  
Reach us at: [www.thardeep.org](http://www.thardeep.org)  
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