



**Thardeep
Rural Development
Programme**



Annual Report

2015-16

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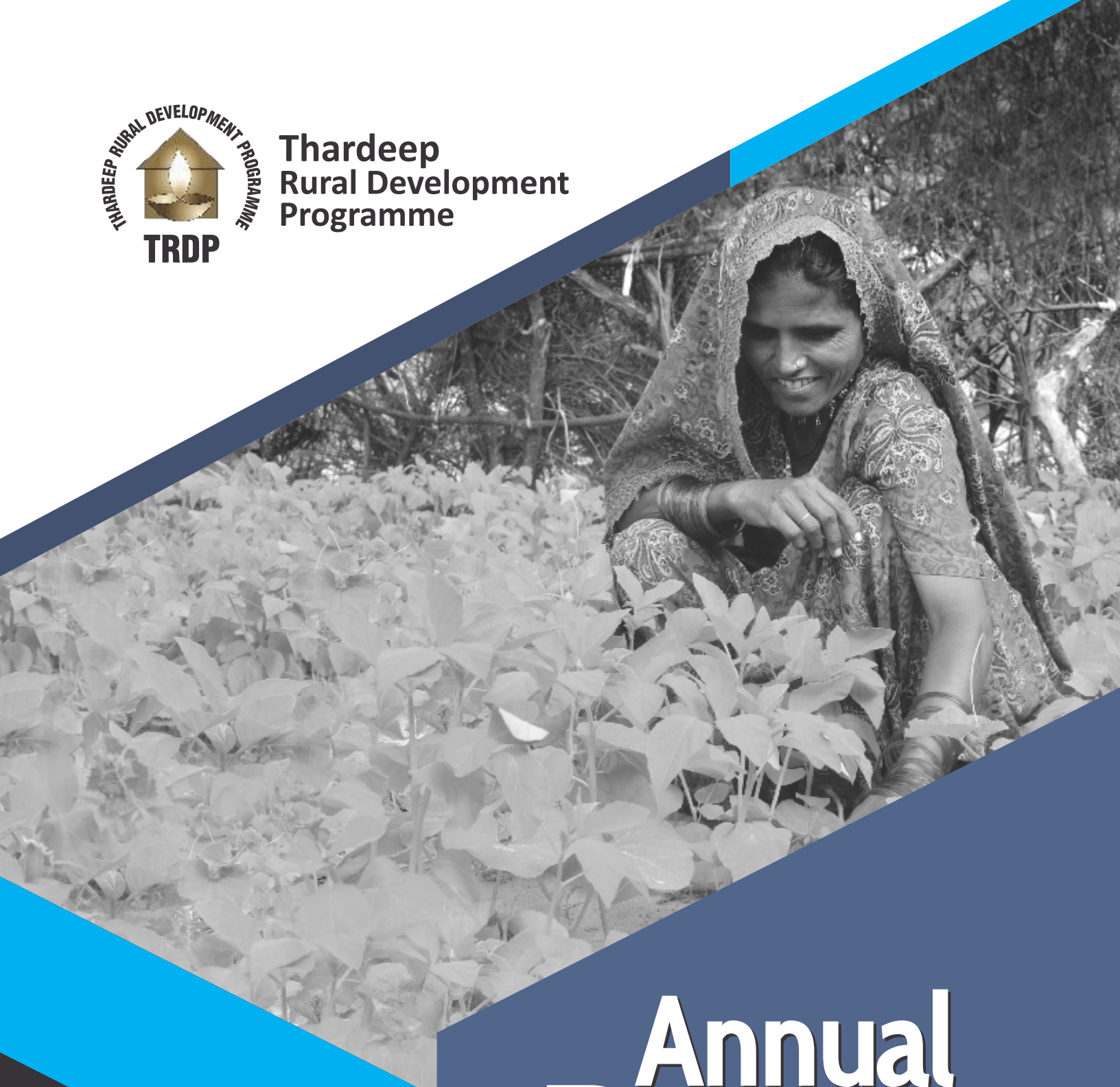
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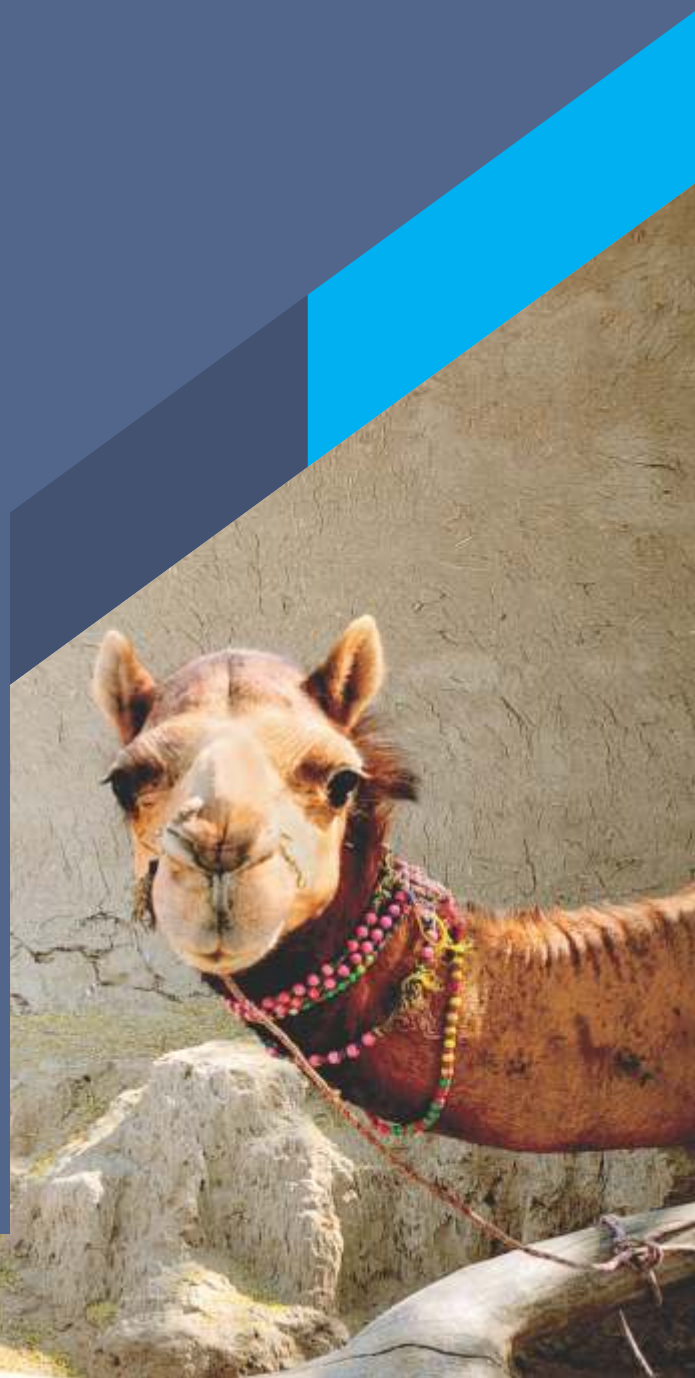


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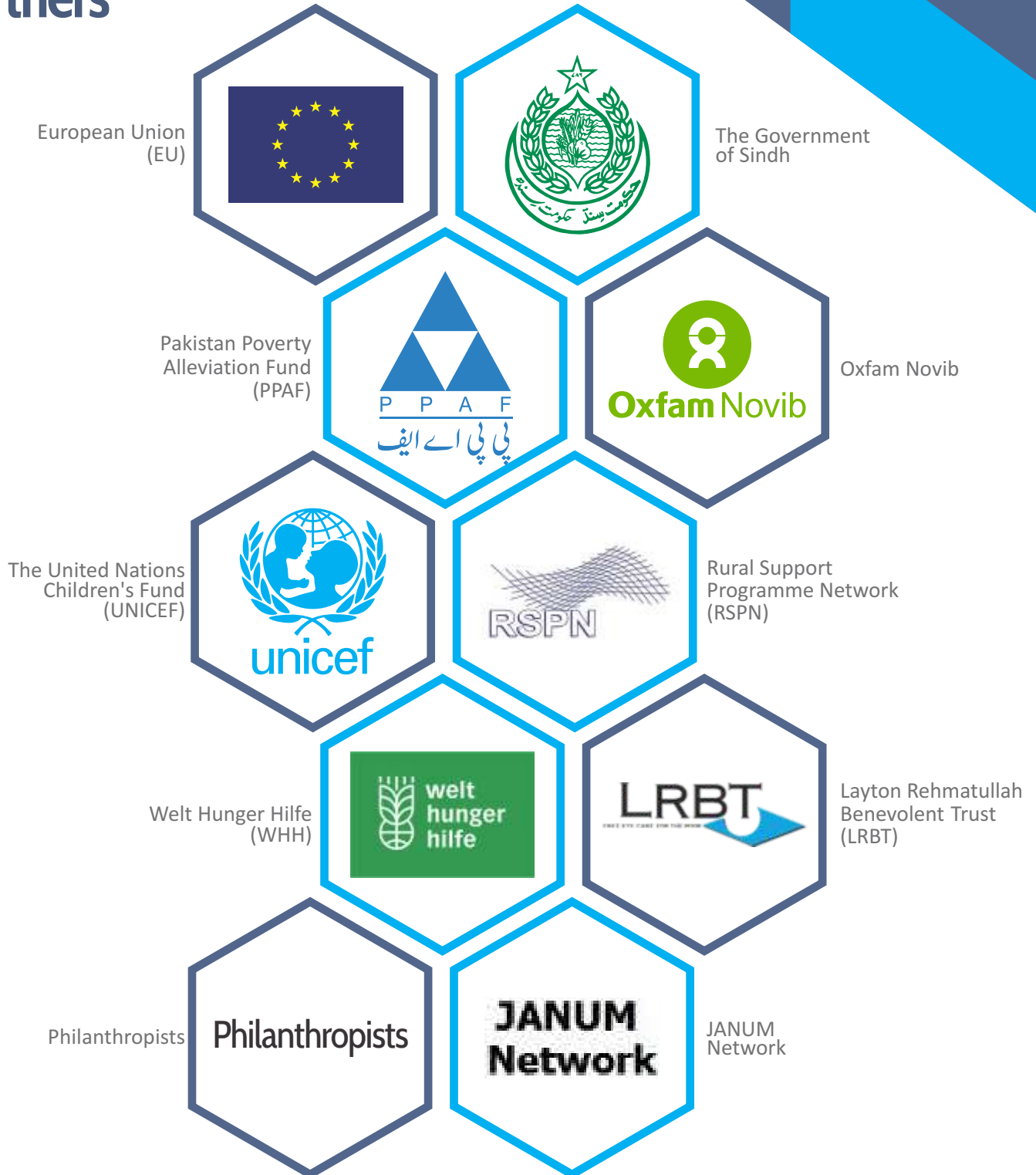
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Acronyms

CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management	PMIFL	Prime Minister Interest-Free Loan
CCI	Community Critical Infrastructure	PMYTS	Prime Minister Youth Training Scheme
CHW	Community Health Worker	PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
CIF	Community Investment Fund	PPHI	Peoples Primary Healthcare Initiative
CLF	Community Livelihood Fund	PPIUCD	Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure	QIPS	Quality Improvement and Patient Safety
DPMU	Disaster Preparedness and Management Unit	RSPN	Rural Support Programme Network
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	SBA	Skilled birth attendants
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	SSS	Social Services Sector
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization	SUCCESS	Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support
ESM	Environment Social Management	TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
EU	European Union	TOT	Training of Trainer
HBB	Helping babies breathe	TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
HHs	Households	UC	Union Council
HF	Health Facility	UCBPRP	Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme
HRD	Human Resource Development	UDMC	Union Council Disaster Management Committee
HSSP	Health System Strengthening Project	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
LCH	Low Cost Housing	VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
LEED	Livelihood Employment and Enterprise Development	VDO	Village Development Organization
LHW	Lady Health Worker	VHC	Village Health Committee
LRBT	Layton Rehmat Ullah Benevolent Trust	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
LSO	Local Support Organization	WFP	World Food Programme
MCH	Health Communication Project	WHH	Welt Hunger Hilfe
MCHIP	Mother and Child Health Care		
NRM	Natural Resource Management		
PDC	Para Development Committee		

Partners



Acknowledgements

Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) is grateful to the Board of Directors (BoDs) for their commitment and continued support and insight on different issues and initiatives. Their guidance added a great value to all the dimensions of organizational activities. TRDP is indebted to partners and donor organizations for their financial and technical support. TRDP also would like to express profound gratitude to the Government of Sindh for providing enabling environment and institutional support through its line agencies. The big achievements and results are the outcome of the committed and professional teams; thus, TRDP very much acknowledges and appreciates their unwavering hard work. TRDP is also thankful to Muhammad Uris and Abdullah Khoso for their help in drafting and finalizing the annual report.



Foreword

On 30th June 2016, the Chairperson TRDP presented the nineteenth annual report 2015-2016 in the 19th general body meeting of the TRDP's Board of Directors. The presentation of the report included details of all major activities, initiatives, projects, programmes, results and learning from the yearlong efforts taken by various professional and committed teams in TRDP. In 2015-2016, TRDP moved a step ahead to contribute to the well-being of poor and marginalized communities in the programme area as per the mission and goals of TRDP.

In 2015-2016, TRDP not only revisited and reassessed the organizational objectives, directions, and structures but at the same time significantly contributed and supported the government's line agencies in health and education. TRDP had a significant and positive progress in all its programme themes, which social mobilization (SM), poverty reduction, social services sector (SSS), child and women rights protection, and disaster preparedness and management (DPM)

In the year, TRDP had minutely peeped into the future outlook in light of three strategic objectives. The first objective is to upscale and increase outreach. In this regard, TRDP aims to revive Village Organizations (VOs) and Local Support Organizations (LSOs) and through social mobilization add value to its core programme areas such health, education, climate change, disaster risk management, income generation, natural resource management and water & sanitation. TRDP has applied the inclusive and integrated approach to facilitate the growth of "responsible community organizations" which have substantial household representation especially women participation and are properly registered under the law. TRDP believes that such independent organizations would build a collective voice and effectively create strong linkages with government bodies, other stakeholders.

The second objective is to align organizational structure with programme needs. For this purpose, TRDP is implementing a range of projects with various natures of activities. However, TRDP needs a particular set of skills and competencies to achieve the envisaged outcomes and objectives, which include redesigning of organizational structure in a way that can complement the optimal use of resources at an accelerated pace of programme implementation.

The third objective is to develop/update systems policies and procedures. With the evolving and changing organizational structure and also changes in the communities' demands, TRDP has to revisit its policies and procedures and make these compatible with the organizational structure, which would enable the management to attain objectives efficiently and on time. It would also ensure values of transparency and legitimacy and provide a base for expansion and depth of coverage. In the next two to three years, TRDP would work to bring improvement in light of three strategic objectives and TRDP's teams are ready to achieve those objectives.



TRDP will also focus on resource mobilization through building “multi stockholder partnerships” to achieve the above mentioned strategic objectives. While the European Union, Rural Support Programme Network and Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) are currently supporting the major portion of activities, in coming years focus would be focusing on the crowding-in resource from others donors. The investment leverage will reduce the burden on TRDP's own resources and will provide a base for a wider coverage along with scaling-up of programmes.

The development of Thar Coal field and power generation have triggered a process of transformation for the local communities in Tharparkar. This transformation from an agro-pastoral way of living towards industrialized society poses key challenges to the local communities- and also to TRDP. TRDP in coming years will closely reassess the changing situation and with more vigour and strategies will facilitate/be part of the networks/alliances working for the betterment of the local communities. TRDP realizes the importance of social and environmental safeguards and would strive to ensure the proper compliance of socio-environmental safeguards in all its developmental projects being undertaken in the area. I hope that you enjoy reading it.

Dr. Khadim Lakhia
Chief Executive Officer

Executive Summary

In 2015-2016, TRDP faced a serious challenge to run its regular programmes and also to address (along with other stakeholders) the needs of drought affected communities in Tharparkar. In 2015, the Government of Sindh (GoS) had declared Tharparkar as drought and calamity hit district. In light of the situation, TRDP took appropriate initiatives and carried out a range of activities to support the affected communities. The major interventions that TRDP made were related to food security, primary health and improved nutrition. For the purpose, TRDP mobilized different donors including Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH) and Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN) and individual philanthropists which supported in addressing the needs of communities. In addition to relief activities, TRDP effectively continued with regular operations. In the year, TRDP made agreements with different partner organizations for nine projects on different themes.

In its regular activities, TRDP focused on facilitating and empowering rural communities especially women and children through social mobilization, small enterprises and capacity building initiatives. Under the Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme in Jamshoro and Dadu districts, in 8 UCs, poverty score card survey was conducted. TRDP's efforts were acknowledged and recognized by the government of Sindh for its outreach and coverage in EPI vaccination.

As per TRDP's vision, three LSOs (namely Tardos, Sobhiyar and Sonal Boh) were formally registered under the Society Act, 1860 and at an impressive scale of 95,946 community members and 209 staff members were trained on different themes. It also includes 1537 community members who were trained on WASH, kitchen gardening, breastfeeding, and MNCH in different sessions conducted at the household level. TRDP also

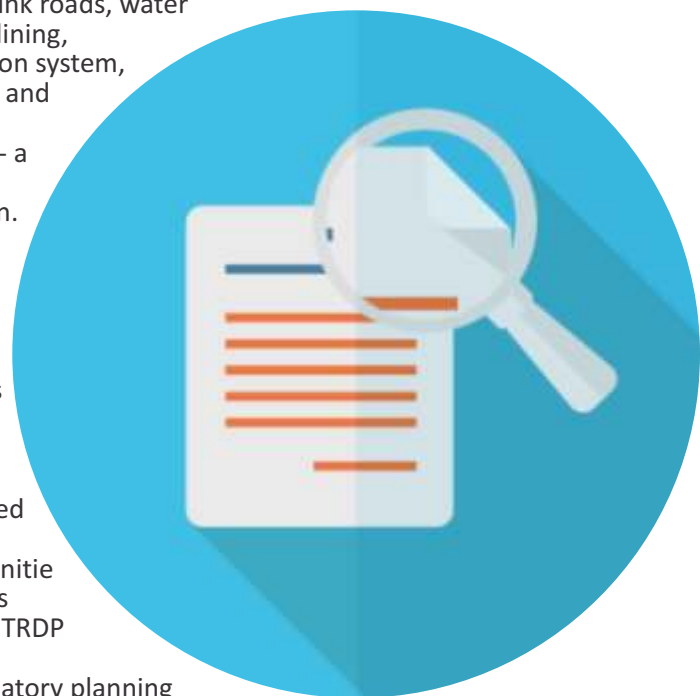
completed 1497 community physical infrastructure schemes under different programme themes which directly benefited to about 18,923 households but the scale of indirect beneficiaries is uncountable.

TRDP programmes are implemented in remote rural areas, which lacked basic infrastructure such as link roads, water supply schemes, safe drinking water, link roads, water

course lining, sanitation system, schools and health centres- a few to mention.

TRDP gave the top priority to address the needs felt and identified by the communities. In this regard, TRDP applied participatory planning

approach while carrying out the physical infrastructure activities of any scale and level. Keeping in view communities' basic needs and with their participation, TRDP completed 104 schemes in 2015-2016, which include link roads and culverts, solar pumps, solar pumps, latrines, brick pavements, low-cost houses, community centres, repairing school buildings and raised platforms. Since TRDP's birth till June 2016, TRDP has completed 28,084 interventions. All the



physical infrastructure projects were executed under environment social management (ESM) protocols/guidelines and DRR principles, these were the mandatory part of all the project proposals, design and drawings. In 2015-2016, under the UCBPRP, TRDP had 26 village improvement plan-solar interventions at the village level.

Under the Social Services Sector (SSS), TRDP vaccinated (routine vaccination) 32397 (93%) pregnant women and 79293 (99%) children and total 14,540 community members had benefitted from eye care treatment provided through camps eye care clinics in community areas. TRDP also supported and facilitated government teams in the administration of polio drops in 13 union councils and 61,163 children under 5 years were given polio drops. Besides, 225 patients with chronic malnourishment were provided transportation vouchers to seek health services in nearby health facilities. In the year, TRDP arranged 46 medical camps in different villages. As a result, RSPN extended its EPI project in Umerkot and Tharparkar districts.

Camps for livestock also covered vaccination of 30356 animals through 80 Veterinary camps. There were 1011 families which were provided with different assets primarily for the livelihood activities, and 49 women from 08 villages were given soft loans of PKR.4.9 million so that they could generate income through different small business activities. Additionally, 4055 members from the community organizations were provided PKR.153 million interest-free loans under Prime Minister Interest-Free Loan (PMIFL) scheme. Besides, 162 members of the community organizations were provided PKR .2.9 million loans for livelihood activities. These funds were dispersed through LSOs. TRDP also provided food baskets and fodder to 1500 poor households.

TRDP developed a contingency plan and facilitated the formation of 56 village disaster management committees, 10 Union Council Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs) and 3 district disaster risk reduction forums (DDRRF). As part of DRR activities, TRDP completed 136 community critical infrastructure schemes and oriented and educated 6657 community members on DRR. There were also developed 54 disaster risk management plans at the village and UC levels. In order to address drought conditions, TRDP provided clean drinking water to 839 households

through water tankers, rehabilitated/restored 54 tarais and constructed 150 water tanks at the household level and provided 1000 water tanks to households. In addition, 25 tool kits were distributed among the community members. TRDP also constructed 5 rainwater ponds so that the communities have to access water for drinking and cultivation. The important activities also include completion of two dug wells and two water supply schemes. In order to address malnutrition issue created by drought, TRDP provided food packages to 6,000 drought affected households, 1995 community members were provided transport to seek medical services in nearby health facilities.

In the year, TRDP also focused on artisans and local craft. With the help of TRDP, artisans produced 1,500 pieces of embroidery, for which TRDP paid Rs.600,000 honorarium to artisans.

TRDP's social mobilization, disaster and preparedness management, microfinance, community physical infrastructure and social services sector received more collaboration from partners. In order to complete all these important initiatives, TRDP with the help of donor organizations spent Rs.2,562.65 million in 2015-2016 as compared to Rs. 2,220.56 million in 2014-2015, indicating 15.40% increase. The total income from the donors and other sources during the year were recorded at Rs.1006.65 million as compared to previous year of Rs.674.75 million.

In 2015-2016, TRDP's Board of Directors had constituted 3 committees to ensure proper overseeing and monitoring the process of implementation. These include Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Credit and Risk Management Committee. The committees regularly met on a quarterly basis to review the progress and ensured that policy and procedural controls mechanisms were fully followed and complied.

Introduction of TRDP

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. In 1998, compelled by the success of the relief project and the needs of local communities, TRDP was set up as a local NGO with its head office in Mithi, Tharparkar. TRDP has extensively expanded operations to both depth and scope and is a Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP) certified organization registered under Societies Act 1860 with independent General Body and Board of Directors. As of June 2016, TRDP was working in Tharparkar, Umerkot, Jamshoro, Dadu, Badin, Mirpurkhas and Sanghar districts with 300,961 households in 4660 villages of 133 union councils. TRDP is in process of institutionalizing its micro finance as an independent and well-structured institution with all relevant policies and services.

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

Approach

TRDP is a not for profit integrated rural development programme working with poor and vulnerable segments of society particularly women in the most remote and neglected areas of Sindh. It applies social mobilization (SM) as a main and foundational approach in all programmes and initiatives. Through engagement and participation of community institutions, TRDP has focused on various key areas including maternal and child

health, child rights education, women rights, livelihood and enterprise development, food and water security, disaster preparedness and management and water and sanitation, climate change and alternate energy.

TRDP's SM is based on three tiers or levels of institutions. In the first place, at the small scale of the community such as parra/neighborhood, household members are organized into community organizations (COs). Member-households were identified through poverty Score Card Survey. In most of the cases, TRDP engages with a whole household or with all household members so that desired changes in behavior should not limit to

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**
To provide disaster relief, support, preparedness and build community resilience to natural and manmade disasters.

only one family member but all family members should benefit from the interventions. The second tier is the village organization (VO), which further selects the representative from them for the third tier called the local support organization (LSO). These institutions (i.e. COs, VOs and LSOs) add greater value to initiatives taken for improving and management facilities and services related to health, education, disaster risk reduction, income generation, climate change, natural resources management, water security and sanitation.

In order to implement a range of integrated activities, TRDP has invariably built the capacity of community activists and also the staff members of TRDP as a key strategy. Social research is an overarching and continuous part and parcel of TRDP's programmes, which feed in evidence into strategic planning, operations, and management matters.

The social, cultural, political and economic environment in which TRDP has been working is the most challenging because communities' basic needs and rights are hardly met; whereas the supply of basic services from the public and private sectors is extremely scarce. Marginalized communities' greater expectations in TRDP are also a serious challenge. It operates in a context where communities are deprived of the most constitutional rights especially health and education. For TRDP, it is a mission to integrate these communities into the mainstream through awareness on social, cultural, economic and political rights and collective voice.

TRDP's community institutions formed through SM are in the process of making alliances with local and regional organizations and are also extending their cooperation to similar nature of other civil society groups so that they are able to access all opportunities, bridge social and political gaps, empower each other in attaining social justice, gender parity and human rights as guaranteed by Constitution of Pakistan. TRDP has proved as the major podium for poor communities where they are prepared to voice for their own rights. Over the last two decades, TRDP has successfully continued to retain its identity as a right based organization and in the future would continue to maintain it.



Programme Themes

TRDP is working on five programme themes which include social mobilization (SM), poverty reduction, social services sector (SSS), child and women rights protection (CWRP), and disaster preparedness and management (DPM). Under each theme, the verity of activities has been conducted. The description of each theme is given below.

7.1. Social Mobilization

TRDP's programmes and projects are founded on the social or community mobilization approach under which TRDP has taken steps to engage and mobilize communities to come out of poverty, disasters and conflicts. With this approach, TRDP has been successful to enable the communities to

reflect and understand their problems, situations and issues, and voluntarily organize and take initiatives to resolving problems that affect them the most. TRDP has organized communities in three tries i.e. neighbourhood (also called parra), village and union council, which are closely connected with each other. These forums have effectively benefitted communities to use their own indigenous knowledge coupled with TRDP support and training. In 2015-2016, TRDP formed 59 parra (neighborhood) development communities (PDCs), 44 village development organizations (VDOs). It also reactivated 198 dormant PDCs. In total, 2161 households were organized under these forums. Social mobilization team conducted sessions on EPI, children enrollment, tree plantation, total community led sanitation, birth spacing, and health and hygiene, immunization, and community organization

Table 1: Social Mobilization activities in 2015-2016

Description	As of June 2015	in 2015-2016	Year to date
Villages Organized	4,540	120	4,660
Households Organized	298,800	2,161	300,961
Village Profiles	4,449	28	4,477
VDO Formation	1,560	44	1,604
Community Conferences	497	4	501
LSO Formation	58	0	58

PDC Formation	Number of PDCs		
Men	5,627	26	5,653
Women	9,215	21	9,236
Mixed	1,934	12	1,946
Children	1,806	0	1,806
Total	18,582	59	18,641

PDC Membership	Number of Members		
Men	144,755	677	145,432
Women	204,815	644	205,459
Children	32,510	8	32,518
Total	382,080	1,329	383,409



management to ensure that these forums carry out their activities regularly and effectively. Resultantly, the community institutions have been able to raise a collective voice. These were in continuous interaction with different government bodies to benefit from the government schemes.

Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS)

In February 2016, Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) programme was launched. Since the launch of the programme and by the end June 2016, TRDP entirely focused on hiring professional and dedicated team members, setting up offices, procuring office equipment, and arranged vehicles for the programme staff's mobility in the programme areas.

In 2015-2016, TRDP in the SUCCESS programme was able to conduct orientation trainings for 46 staff members, conduct sector specific trainings for the programme staff members and conduct

poverty score card survey in 8 UCs. TRDP also formed 42 COs, in both districts through using social mobilization android application. It also facilitated the EU Mission's visit to the field areas.

Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Project (UCBPRP)

The UCBPRP was designed and funded by the Government of Sindh (GoS) to alleviate poverty in the poorest communities in rural Sindh, especially women, through customized development packages. The UCBPRP seeks to reduce the common hurdles faced by the most underprivileged households by cultivating their existing skills and business potential. The project offers a combination of interventions: strengthening community organizations, the formation of VOs, provision of grants for income generation, community investment funds (CIFs), and livelihoods focused training. Community members without shelters were provided with low-cost houses (LCHs) and drinking water supply schemes (DWSS) and health insurance (HI).

Table 2: SM activities under UCPRP in 2015-2016

Description	As of June 2015	In 2015-2016	Year to date
LSO Capacity Building	138	14	152
Subject Specific Training	1742	381	2,123
CO-Capacity Building		352	352
VO-Capacity Building		709	709
Total	1880	1456	3336

In 2015-2016, under the project 352 capacity building sessions were conducted for COs' on community management skills, community investment fund (CIF), needs identification and book keeping; 709 training sessions were conducted for VOs' members on community investment fund appraisal and monitoring and managerial skills, book keeping and planning; and 381 sessions were conducted for community members on different subjects. In addition, 14 community members were facilitated to visit and learn LSOs' workings.

TRDP also organized and conducted various other activities under SM, which include, conducted 3105 meetings with CO to ensure regularity of their meetings, savings and record keeping, etc. and in 165 VOs, facilitated elections for strengthening their governance. In addition to that TRDP conducted 168 meetings to review, modify and develop Village Development Plan (VDP) and Union Council Development Plan (UCDP) at Local Support

Organizations (LSOs), conducted 4 meetings with LSOs and also facilitated/organized LSOs to conduct 247 monthly meetings (in all above meetings, 2908 members had participated).

7.1.1. Human Resource Development (HRD)

TRDP's Human Resource Development (HRD) focuses on equipping the individual members of the communities and organizations with the best understanding, skills, information, knowledge and training which could help them to ensure their livelihoods and contribution as a citizen. TRDP's interventions in this direction have resulted in the better and effective performance of community and staff members. TRDP facilitated communities to adopt the process of social and economic change through social mobilization and skill development interventions.

In 2015-2016, TRDP's interventions under the HRD primarily focused on imparting the managerial, technical and vocational trainings to the communities and also to staff members. In total, 95,946 community members and 209 staff members were trained in the year. Overall, since the inception, TRDP's HRD has provided trainings to 319,194 community members and 1,178 staff members. In addition, TRDP also facilitated 44 interns under the Prime Minister Youth Training Scheme (PMYTS) and youth volunteers (from the University of Sindh).

In the year, 3105 community organization (CO) meetings were conducted; 165 village organization



Table 3: Subject wise trainings and beneficiaries under HRD activities in 2015-2016			
Subject wise trainings	As of June 2015	In 2015-2016	Year to date
Community Development Trainings		Number of beneficiaries	
Managerial Skills	71,495	2,972	74,467
Natural Resource Management	37,236	8,616	45,852
Health and Education	35,184	81,835	117,019
Technical & Vocational Trainings	12,847	442	13,289
DPMU	1,504	2,081	3,585
Total	223,248	95,946	319,194
Staff Development Trainings		Number of beneficiaries	
Number of Staff members Trained	969	209	1178

Malookan's family made through Embroidery Shop

Malookan's family in village Padmori, UC Dabhro, lived extremely poor life. Her husband was matric pass but had no job. Malookan was a member of the village organization. TRDP introduced PMIFL project in the village organization's meeting. She showed her interest in getting the loan. She requested TRDP through the VO. She received Rs20,000 loan from TRDP under PMIFL's project for enterprise development. She also established Manhari Shop (raw material for embroidery) in the

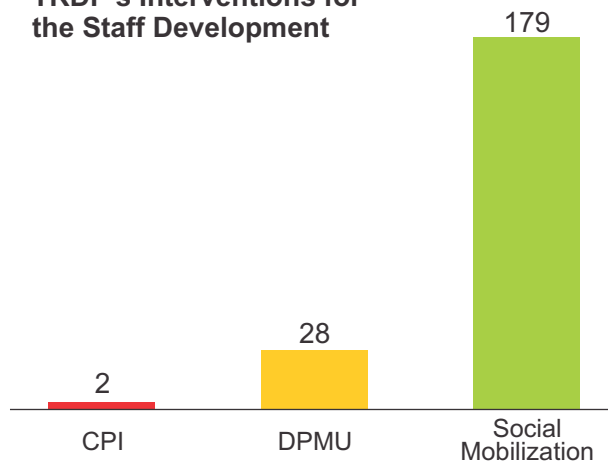


village and her husband also sold raw material of embroidery in surrounding villages. She and her husband worked hard. Malookan said that hard work paid off to them. Every day they sold raw material worth of between Rs.250 and Rs.300. In a few months, their family had come out of extreme poverty. The loan has changed their life and they had their own livelihoods. Sajjad Gul had collected the case study.

s (VOs) completed the process of election to strengthen and ensure the participation of members; and 953 community members were provided trainings on peace, pluralism and harmony, knowledge management, environment social management (ESM), relationship between the state and citizens, importance of health and education and financial management. TRDP organized 81 trainings through CRPs on mainstreaming of gender, disaster and ESM, civic rights, linkages development and resource mobilization trainings, other evidence based Advocacy and community management trainings. It also organized/facilitated 1452 trainings through CRPs on EDT, marketing and linkages, CIGs, assets management, livestock, agriculture, fisheries, lost mile delivery services, and other sector specific trainings, etc.

Total 209 staff development activities were organized on topics like community physical infrastructural (CPI) development, disaster preparedness management and social mobilization by the concern units and programmes.

TRDP's Interventions for the Staff Development



7.2. Poverty Reduction

Poverty reduction is also an overarching programme theme, which is the focus of almost all TRDP's interventions. TRDP's all programmes heavily stress on reducing social, economic and political injustice and poverty among rural communities.

7.2.1 Capital Formation

For TRDP, poverty reduction is possible if communities are self-reliant and have enough financial capital to start and continue to maintain

Table 4: Savings/capital formation by men and women in PDCs in 2015-2016 (in Pak Million rupees)

Gender	As of Jun 2015	In 2015-2016	Year to date
Men	128.4867	0.02	129
Women	85.39172	0.44	86
Total	213.8784	0.46	215

enterprises and livelihood activities. This capability comes through continuous savings, in other words, the formation of capital. In 2015-2016, 0.46 million rupees were saved by men and women in PDCs.

It is one of the greatest achievements for TRDP, which repeats every year with more positive results.

7.2.2 Income Generation

In 2015-2016, under the Natural Resource Management (NRM), TRDP carried out various activities for income generation purpose; those activities were related to livestock services, agriculture services and water management. TRDP had vaccinated 17, 189, animals and drenched 276,846 animals under three different projects namely 1) Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)- Livelihood Employment and Enterprise Development (LEED), 2) Addressing Food, Health & Nutrition Needs (AFHNN) in Tharparkar, and 3) WHH's Humanitarian aid for drought affected households in Tharparkar (HAFDAHT). It also

transferred 49 productive assets to poor families under the JANUM Project and 30 widow women received goats under the goat raising project. In total, 1011 families benefited from assets transferred under the PPAF LEED project and 5,694 community members were trained on different trainings including livestock, agriculture and NRM. TRDP set up 1 local fruit and tree nursery under Oxfam Phase II and organized learning and exposure visits for farmers and youths to show them the project site of the relevant departments. The community households were provided clean drinking water was provided through water tankers. Additionally, TRDP disbursed Rs2.90 community livelihood funds among 162 beneficiaries, conducted 700 community based kitchen gardening activities, organized 1560 community based tree plantation sessions, conducted 1 training session on demonstration of agriculture activities, transferred one camel cart to a community member, transferred/provided goats to 30 households, and also transferred 49 different productive assets to 49 households.



Table 5: LEED Project activities in 2014-2015

	As of June 2015	In 2015-2016	Year to date
Assets transferred (<i>number of hhs</i>)	125	1011	1,136
LSO Capacity building for livelihood programming and value based governance	248	32	280
Monitoring, Documentation, Research and Communication	23	23	46
Youth champions	9	823	832
Livestock training	20	17	37
Skills Training to enhance livelihoods training	95	438	533
Market linkages and exposure for CIGs, NyKs, Production Centers	34	113	147
Staff Training	4	16	20
Health Training		19	19
Case studies (print and video based)		1	1
Documentary		1	1
Evidence based advocacy campaigns Seminar		1	1
Prime Minister Interest-Free Loan (PMIFL)			
Number of Loans	3,703	4,055	7,758
Amount in million rupees	46.236	106.770	153.006

7.2.2. a. Microfinance for livelihood activities

In rural communities, the lack of capital is a prime barrier in generating income and expanding livelihood activities. Therefore, poor families in rural areas remain vulnerable to economic shocks. In order to address such important issues, TRDP microfinance programme has continuously provided small loans to needy and potential men and women so that they could start their small scale livelihoods initiatives and add up to their incomes. TRDP's microfinance programme (MFP) provides rural poor with access to micro credit and thereby focuses on securing a livelihood. TRDP has assessed that these loans had played an important role in addressing poverty issues of thousands of families who have set their own livelihood and small enterprises. TRDP's microfinance operations have expanded to seven arid zone districts: Tharparkar, Jamshoro,

Umerkot, Dadu, Mirpurkhas, Badin and Sanghar. MFP has been operating as an independent section through the main office in Mithi and an extensive network of branch and field offices. In 2015-2016, TRDP disbursed Rs.2,609 million among 120,526 borrowers (beneficiaries) including Rs.1,695 (65%) women and Rs.913 (35%) men. Loans were disbursed in the following sectors: enterprise Rs.1,213 (46.5%), agriculture Rs.417 (16%), livestock Rs.939 (36%), and alternative energy Rs.39 (1.5%).





In 2015-2016, TRDP provided 106.77 million rupees loans to 4,055 individuals under the Prime Minister Interest-Free Loan (PMIFL) scheme. In the community livelihood funds (CLF) project, through LSOs, TRDP provided 2.9 million Pak rupees loans to 162 community members for small enterprises.

7.2.3 Enterprise Development

TRDP's Enterprise development is also a core programme initiative which primarily focuses on working with rural artisans of embroidery and carpet weaving. The enterprise development team facilitated artisan groups on linking with the best business opportunities by providing them trainings on the development of skills and creating linkages with the market. In 2015-2016, the enterprise development was successful to achieve positive results. TRDP paid Rs.600,000.00 honorarium to artisans for producing 1500 embroidery pieces; formed 18 groups and in each group, 12

Table 6:
Enterprise development activities in 2015-2016

	2015-2016
Exhibitions	1
Artisan Group formed	18
Created linkages	3
Embroidery pieces prepared	1500

Out of the Poverty Trap

Sarwan Kumar had come out of poverty trap. In 2015, in village Islamkot, UC Islamkot (Tharparkar), when TRDP team visited his village and formed the village organization, he had no job and resources to start his own livelihood activities. He lived an extremely poor life along with his 4 children and wife. In 2015, Kumar received Rs20000 loan under the Prime Minister Interest Free Loan (PMIFL) and opened his own shop in the village. In 2016, TRDP team learned from Kumar that he was earning around Rs250 every day and he himself declared that he was no poorer. His children were attending school regularly and his family did not starve for food and other basic needs. Whenever TRDP team visited his shop, he felt excited to welcome them because the loan he had received had changed his life and he had paid back all loan money to TRDP.

households were involved; and participated in a Small Medium Enterprise Finance Mela organized by the State Bank of Pakistan (banking services corporation Hyderabad) in Hyderabad.

7.3. Social Services Sector

TRDP's Social Services Sector (SSS) programme theme primarily aims to address issues like water insecurity, lack of community physical infrastructure and lack of health and education services and facilities. All these issues are not only integrated with each other but have much more related to other programme themes of TRDP, and these all together contribute towards TRDP's mission of reducing poverty among rural people of Sindh. SSS has also a wide range of initiatives to work with the communities and the governments to improve the delivery of and access to basic health and education services. The detailed description of related activities under each component of the SSS programme is given below.

7.3.1 Water Security

Water is the most precious element for people in Tharparkar and Umerkot. It is scarce and finite in the region because of low rainfall and with almost no access to the river and canal water systems. Like other international community, TRDP also believes that water is renewable and can be recycled but cannot be replaced. Therefore, it is indispensable to achieve water security in the first place to ensure the survival of living beings in the region. In this regard, TRDP believes that along with communities it has to protect the existing water sources and ensure the access of people to water. Additionally, management of the water resources is so important, without which, water security cannot be achieved. Since Tharparkar and Umerkot have always witnessed drought like situations due to dry spells, people have not only limited water for cultivation but also for drinking. Most of the sources of drinking water are ponds, wells, which most of the time remain polluted thus result in water borne diseases. FAO (in 2016) has shown similar findings corresponding to TRDP's long term concerns that water scarcity in Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu and other districts (in these three



districts TRDP is already working for a long time) conditions of drought were high and water scarcity was on the rise, which would affect more than 1.1 million people if measures were not taken.

In 2015-2016, TRDP has completed 1,403 water related schemes/ interventions; in specific these schemes include digging of wells, created drinking water supply reservoirs, installed hand pumps, provided/constructed water tanks for storage and created rainwater harvesting ponds in different project areas (see Table). Overall, TRDP has completed 19,555 water related interventions. There were also interventions for improving irrigation water



Table 7: Water security related interventions in 2015-2016

Description	As of June 2015	In 2015-2016	Year to date
Dug Wells	1,046	54	1,100
Drinking Water Supply Reservoir (DWSR)	47	5	52
DWSS	199	25	224
Hand Pumps	4,797	93	4,890
Water Tanks (storage)	11,691	1,150	12,841
Rain Water Harvesting Pond (RWHP)	291	76	367
Total	18,071	1,403	19,474

sources which one or other way were leading to the water security; such interventions include delay action dams, water reservoirs and check dams. Of the total drinking water supply schemes (dug wells and hand pumps), 111 schemes were completed under the LEED project. In addition, 12 solar pumps for drinking water were also installed under the same project.

that these could also get incessant supply of basic things of life, i.e. such as drinking water, which are most often linked with the supply of electricity. In 2015-2016, TRDP with the support of different donors and partners had installed 12 solar pumps for the provision of safe drinking water. Additionally, it provided 34 solar light systems to different households. In the year, altogether 40

7.3.2 Alternative Energy / Clean Energy

Given the poor supply of electricity to the main towns in Tharparkar and Umerkot and absence of electricity in remote areas of these districts, TRDP has invariably envisaged for usage resources to generate alternative clean and cheap energy and provide it to marginalized communities in rural areas so



solar systems were installed and to date 333 solar systems which are benefiting to thousands of community members across the districts.

TRDP's initiatives related to clean energy have expanded the livelihood choices of marginalized groups especially of women; communities are continuously moving ahead to reduce poverty.

Table 8: Activities related to communication and housing in 2015-2016

	As of June 2015	In 2015-2016	Year to date
<i>Communication</i>			
Link Roads	96	16	112
Culverts	100	16	116
Total	196	32	228
<i>Housing schemes</i>			
Low Cost Houses	3,478	2	3,480
Community Centers	149	1	150
Raised Platforms / Silted CO Shelters	62	3	65
Total	3,689	6	3,695

7.3.3 Communication and Housing

In communication, link roads and culverts are extremely important, which basically facilitate local communities to quickly access main roads

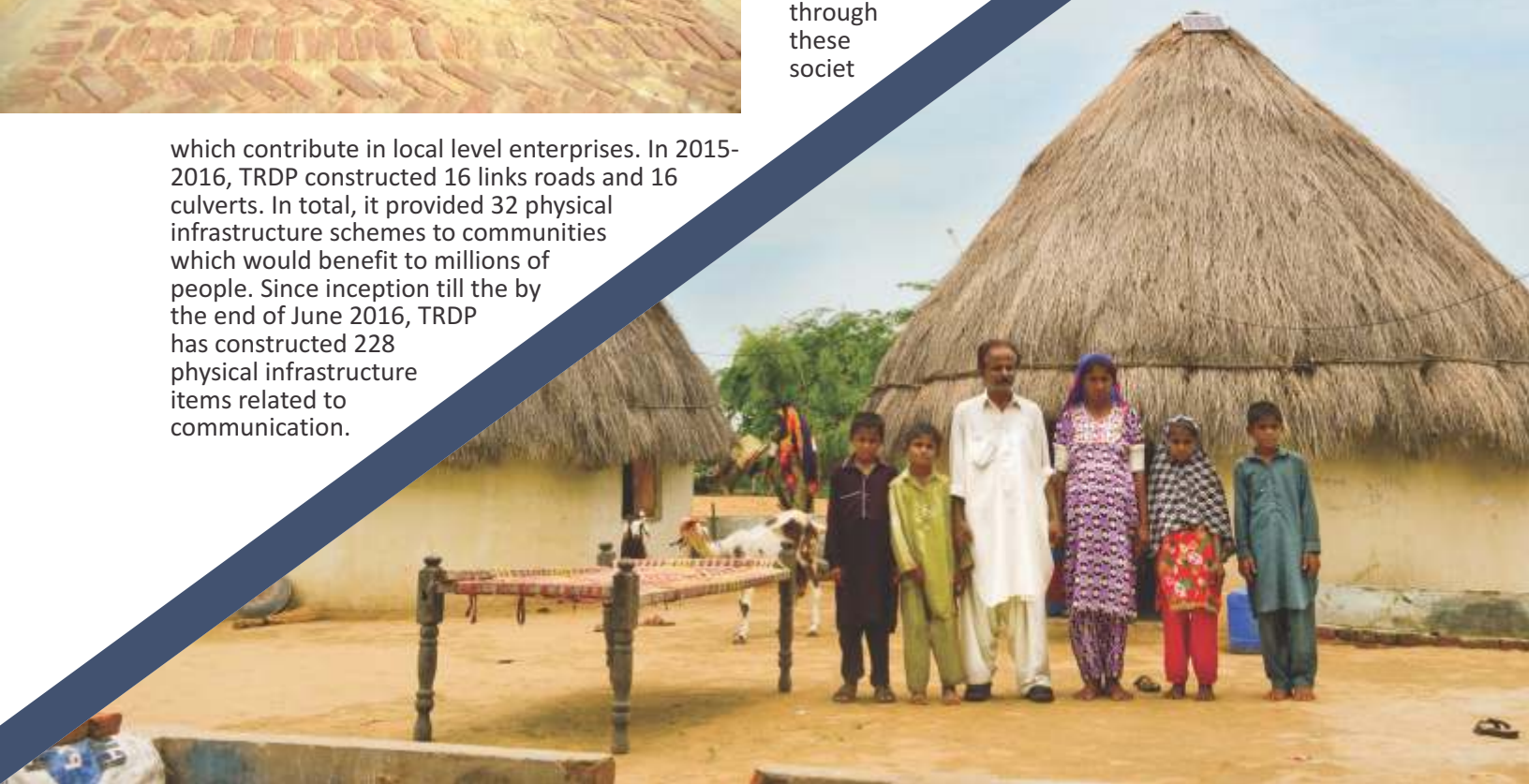


A vast majority in rural areas is extremely poor, thus, they cannot afford houses especially in circumstances when continuous drought spells hit the region. In 2015-2016, TRDP facilitated community in the construction of 2 low-cost houses that included 1 community center and 3 raised platforms.

7.3.4. Health and education

Health and education are fundamental universal rights of every individual whether he or she is born or yet to born. TRDP gives extremely high importance to health and education rights because through these societ

which contribute in local level enterprises. In 2015-2016, TRDP constructed 16 links roads and 16 culverts. In total, it provided 32 physical infrastructure schemes to communities which would benefit to millions of people. Since inception till the by the end of June 2016, TRDP has constructed 228 physical infrastructure items related to communication.



ies are developed and these are put on the developmental track. In 2015-2016, TRDP has taken various interventions to address communities' health and education related matters. The details of health and education are separately given below:

7.3.4.1 Health

7.3.4. a. Health System Strengthening Project - EPI

The Health System Strengthening Project (HSSP)-EPI is a component of USAID Mother and Child Health (MCH) Program in Tharparkar. Its objective was to mobilize communities so that they could continue to a routine vaccination of children (0-23 month) and pregnant women. During the reporting period, TRDP facilitated the health teams to vaccinate 79293 (99%) registered children (0-23 month) and 94% (32397) pregnant women in the district. Through the vaccination project, TRDP had



an opportunity to reactivate communities through social mobilization.

7.3.4. b. Health Communication Component of USAID MCH Program

The Health Communication Component is USAID funded programme through RSPN for MCH. The programme was implemented in all 42 UCs of Umerkot district. Under the project, 124 community health workers (CHWs) were identified from villages which were not covered by Lady Health Workers (LHWs). All CHWs had a minimum secondary level of education. They were trained to educate and aware men, women and girls on health issues through simple and easy to understand messages.

The main objective of the project was to raise awareness of public health services through the delivery of 22 key health messages. With the help of CHWs online registration of women and girls was done. The data is recorded (available) online so that the community's registered members could be traced and checked by all stakeholders for health status.

TRDP also celebrated the World Health Day & World Mother's with the participation of these CHWs. In 2015-2016, 125 village and health committees (VHCs) were formed, 124 Community Resource Persons were selected and 128 CHWs were trained on the use of IPC Tool Kit at the household level and in CSG. In this project, TRDP's other interventions include: Identification and selection of 124 community resource persons; conducted 425 dialogue sessions with communities; formed 125 village health committees; clustered community organizations in 2 UCs; conducted 20 coordination meetings; organized 56 programme introductions and identified and selected 50 focal families and Conducted 50 social mappings.

7.3.4. c. Mother & Child Health Integrated Project

The Mother & Child Health Integrated Project (MCHIP) is a component of USAID MCH Program funded through RSPN and implemented in all 42 UCs of Umerkot District. The main objective of the project was to strengthen public and private health facilities for the wider coverage and easy access to the community for mother and child health services. Under this project, 81 public and private health facilities were strengthened and provided emergency health services as per standards. After

extended provisions of the MCH services, the community was benefiting, which were not easily accessible and available to the community. The quality improvement teams were also referring pregnant & lactating women, neonates and children to the relevant health facilities. The project has significantly contributed in decreasing the mortality rates of mothers and neonates.

TRDP also conducted a quality assessment of the facilities (QIPS) and identified and assessed 11 health facilities to be used as MNCH centres. Additionally, TRDP conducted helping babies breathe (HBB) training for 99 (skilled birth attendants (SBAs), conducted 384 fortnightly supportive supervision visits of every identified health facility, conducted training of 126 CHWs on basic MNCH package, conducted Training of Trainers (ToT) for 40 LHWs and rolled out at 519 LHWs and 218 transporters were trained on how to transport women safely.

7.3.4. d. EPI Project Umerkot District

EPI project in Umerkot is also RSPN/MCHIP funded project. Starting from January 2016, the project was implemented in all 42 UCs the district. The prime objective of the project was to mobilize communities for a routine vaccination of children (0-23 month) and pregnant women. In 2015-2016, 8,662 children and 1,723 pregnant women were vaccinated. Additionally, TRDP also conducted 236 orientation sessions for 236 LHW/CHW/CRPs.

7.3.4. e. The MCHN Project in Tando Muhammad Khan

The MCHN Project in Tando Muhammad Khan (TMK) is UNICEF funded project and was implemented in 50 villages which were LHWs uncovered villages because of many technical problems. These villages were in two tehsils of TMK. The project was implemented from December 2015 to August 2016. The main objective of the project was to sensitize communities on key MNCH, family planning and primary health care messages including ANC, PNC, Hygiene promotion, immunization, cord care, new born care, IYCF and family planning

through focal families.

In result of improved MNCH, family planning, self-care and care seeking behaviours, the project teams witnessed improvement in maternal and child health. TRDP's major achievements under the project include the formation of 50 VHCs and organization of trainings for the village health committee members. It also conducted 25 health hygiene sessions, 14 medical camps for women and children and vaccination of 8,767 children.

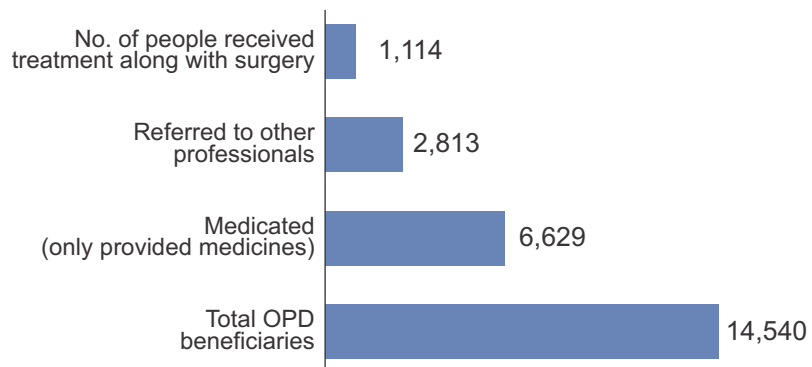
7.3.4. f. Education, Health and Nutrition Project (Supplementary Agreement)

With the help of PPAF, TRDP started a supplementary project on education, health and nutrition in Tharparkar. In 2015-2016, at the household levels, TRDP had conducted 5374 awareness sessions on WASH, Kitchen Gardening, Breastfeeding, and MNCH through trained CRPs. There were also launched 5 polio & EPI campaigns through Youth Centers.

7.3.4. g. LRBT: Eye Care Clinics

The Eye Care Clinics were funded by Layton Rehmat Ullah Benevolent Trust (LRBT). TRDP continuously provided services to communities to take care of matters related to their eyes. Through Eye Care Clinics thousands of people belonging to poor and marginalized communities had benefited especially old men and women who had no money, understanding and transportation support to seek health services even at government health facilities. In 2015-2016, under the project, total 14540 people attended the OPD; 6629 received medical support, 2813 people were referred to professionals and 1114 people had surgery.

Eye Care Clinics' beneficiaries





7.3.4.2 Education

TRDP's education work is an extension of its programmes that facilitate and mobilize communities to access and achieve education as their fundamental right. The work related to education primarily has facilitated to improve and ensure the quality of education focusing on girls' education in the programme areas. TRDP has been successful to increase enrolment in primary schools and retain the total number of children in schools till matriculation.

TRDP's has a long association with

teachers and continuous interaction with the teachers and other staff members in the education sector. In 2015-2016, 10 school buildings were repaired. Since inception, TRDP has repaired 493 school buildings.

7.4. Child And Women Rights Protection

Children and women are the most marginalized groups especially in rural areas of Sindh. Therefore, children and women's rights are integral and cross-cutting part of all programme themes. In child rights domain, TRDP has been working to eradicate child labour and alleviate poverty with a focus on children and their families. TRDP's all programme teams work to create livelihood opportunities for marginalized families so that they should send their children to schools rather to the labour market. From the very beginning, TRDP has focused on children and their families engaged in hazardous labour.

TRDP had brought many children out of hazardous labour and enabled their parents to get them enrolled in schools. TRDP also held trainings and awareness meetings with communities and other

stakeholders to ensure that child



ren are protected in schools, homes and work settings. TRDP equipped community institutions and it is taking the same work forward.

Women protect and participation from gender rights perspective is also cross cutting theme that is given the most important place in all programmes at TRDP. For TRDP, poor women in rural areas have fewer economic opportunities; thus, they are vulnerable to all kinds of social, economic and health risks- their rights are at the risk of jeopardy all times. Therefore, TRDP always has ensured that gender equality and equity are an integral part of its all programmes; not only this but most of the programme primarily focus on the women mobilization and empowerment such as in TRDP's health programme or initiatives, women and children are the main beneficiaries.

7.5. Disaster Preparedness And Management (DPM)

Often Tharparkar and Umerkot are badly affected districts by the drought spells whenever they appear in Pakistan. Therefore, the local communities especially women and children suffer the most. TRDP has invariably extended its full support to local community institutions to deal with drought like conditions. Simultaneously, TRDP addressed other disasters including heavy rains, cyclones and floods. TRDP has worked to mitigate the effects of these disasters within its four programme areas/districts. The emergency response, relief and rehabilitation have also been the major part of its work in 2015-2016. In the year, TRDP's had organized and conducted the following activities under different projects:

The Tahafuz and DRR project: TRDP developed a contingency plan, formed 56 VDMC and 10 UDMC and 3 DDRRF (District Disaster Risk reduction forum), completed 136 CPI schemes and trained 6,657 community members on DRR

The PPAF' AFHNN project: TRDP provided food baskets and fodder to 1500 poor

households, identified 225 patients and chronic malnourished cases and provided transportation vouchers to visit the nearby health facilities. It also



provided clean drinking water through water tankers to 839 households, arranged 46 medical camps in difference villages, vaccinated, drenched and treated 30,356 animals through organizing 80 veterinary camps and rehabilitated 24 natural tarais.





The ECHP VIII project: TRDP rehabilitated 150 water tanks at the household level and distributed 25 Tool Kits for Kachha tarais rehabilitation.

The WHH HAFDAFT project: TRDP provided food packages to 6,000 drought affected households and transport service to 1995 community members so that they could visit health facilities or professionals in nearby. TRDP also constructed 1,000 water tanks and 5 rainwater harvesting ponds and rehabilitated 5 tarais.

The Oxfam Novib DRR project in Dadu: TRDP developed 54 disaster risk management plan (DRMP) at the village and UC levels.

With the support of different philanthropists, TRDP provided one-month ration-bags to 133 drought and 79 fire affected families



and provided mineral water and biscuits to 2,673 poor families (for more DPM details see Table 9).

Table 9: DPM Activities and Beneficiaries in 2015-2016

Types of activities	As of June 2015	In 2015-2016	Year to date
Food ration Support to Drought Affected Families	374	133	507
Food ration Support to Fire Affected Families	831	79	910
Number of Animal Provided Vaccination and drenching	91647	100	91747
Mineral water and Biscuits distributed beneficiaries		2673	2673
<i>CBDRM (phase-II)& Tahafuz II-Modification</i>			
VDMCs Formed	107	56	163
UDMCs Formed	10	10	20
Training on CBDRM (PDRA, DRR, P&M)	830	548	1378
Intra district exposure trips for UDMC members. 1 trip per district	2	2	4
DRM Plans developed	84	56	140
Distribution of Emergency Tool Kits	10		10
CCIs Schemes	95	136	231
01-day training on new modules for CRPs of Phase I VDMCs		144	144
02 days refresher on PDRA, DRM&P, New modules for VDMCs		768	768
CBDRM Awareness for HHs (Pax)		4945	4945
Staff ToT (RSPs)		24	24
02 days refresher on OM&D - A&N for UDMCs		60	60
03 days combined training on OM&D - A&N for UDMCs		98	98
Formation of DRRF		2	2
District level DRRF Meetings		5	5
Celebration of International DRR Day		2	2
Capacity building of government officials & LSO members on DRR. 30 participants from each district.		61	61

Types of activities	In 2015-2016	Year to date
<i>Climate Change Adaption on DRR (Oxfam NOVIB)</i>		
Training of youth group on climate change and disaster risk reduction.	2	2
TOT on Advocacy and lobbying training of youth group to advocate their issue related to climate change.	1	1
Advance Community Management Skills trainings and refreshers of the Community Organizations:	5	5
Development Nursery of Fruit Trees at Village Level	1	1
Demonstration of Agriculture Plots at Village Level	1	1
Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation trainings at union council level of the communities:	2	2
Union Council committees training and refreshers on disaster risk management: Training of the communities and partner staff to mainstream people with disability in DRR cycle and distribution of kit to people with disability.	2	2
Baseline study of the project	1	1
Union council climate change adoption plans developed.	2	2
Development of demonstration plot	4	4
Establishment of Nursery for local fruit and trees.	1	1
Session at community level by youth group after TOT	3	3
Development and disseminated of DRR and CCA material for communities and government.	1	1
Provision of equipment/tool to youth group women nominees for agriculture related activities.	1	1
Formation and strengthening of the youth group at union council level.	2	2
UC adoption plans implementation launch on climate change and disaster risk reduction.	2	2
Farmers and youth groups meetings and visits of project site of relevant departments.	2	2
Media visit to high light the issue of the CCA and DFR	2	2
Advocacy and lobbying at the district level.	6	6

Types of activities	In 2015-2016	Year to date
Formation and Strengthening of Community Organizations (COs)	52	52
Formation and strengthening of Union Council Disaster management Committees (UDMCs):	2	2
Union Council disaster management committee's quarterly meetings:	8	8
Development and update of Village level and union council disaster management plans to link with the district level DRM plans:	54	54
Demonstration and Strengthening of one union council centre (government place) in each district.	1	1
Strengthening and facilitation for coordination to communities to their district level forum:	1	1
Establishment and strengthening of village level and union council level early warning system in district Dadu and Bhaker.	54	54
Health and Hygiene campaigns and material development	2	2
Development of IEC material on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation:	1	1
Awareness events on DRR and CCA	2	2
Awareness raising in school through DRR games and models	30	30
Awareness campaign on DRR through using DRR games and Model.	2	2
Provision of low-cost early warning equipments at union council level:	2	2
Mock drill, Simulation exercise and sessions at union council level	1	1
Linkages development, Coordination and networking and training of the district government	1	1
Workshop on Sendai frame workshop in both districts and translation of the document in local languages.	1	1
Coordination/strengthening and networking (workshop/meetings) with district level DRR networks/forums:	2	2
Advocacy with district, provincial and national government, DDMA's/PDMA's/NDMA's	4	4
Addressing Food, Health & Nutrition Needs in Tharparkar (AFHNN) Project		
Rehabilitation of <i>Tarais</i> , existing rainwater harvesting ponds one in UC	24	24

Types of activities	In 2015-2016	Year to date
Provision of Food Basket (Ration Bags)	1500	1500
Health Interventions (Mobile Medical Camps)	36	36
Provision of Fodder (Vanda)	1500	1500
Animal Vaccination (FMD, Deworming)	8945	8945
Provision of clean drinking water through water tankers	1500	1500
Transportation vouchers to identified patients and chronic malnourished cases	225	225
Veterinary camps	80	80
Livestock Drench	10000	10000
Livestock Vaccination	10000	10000
Humanitarian aid for drought affected households of Tharparkar		
Referral of Transport service provision.	1995	1995
Provision of Food packages to Drought affected HH, PLW &U5 caregivers	6000	6000
Construction of water tanks (at hh level).	1000	1000
Rehabilitation of natural rainwater depression sites (Tarais)	5	5
Construction of communal water storage reservoirs	5	5
Awareness Sessions on Health and Hygiene	60	60
Health & Hygiene Awareness Campaigns	3	3
Distribution of mosquito nets	2000	2000
Distribution of Soap Bars	2000	2000
Distribution of Soap Bars (Participants in Campaigns of Health and Hygiene)	4000	4000
Integrated multi-sector support to nutrition at-risk communities in Sindh, Pakistan (ECHO-VIII)		
Organization of deworming campaigns with the coordination of livestock department (TRDP) (Each campaign at least 100 animals, 25 big and 75 small animals)	1281	1281
Livestock Drenching	246490	246490
Water Tanks at HHs level	150	150

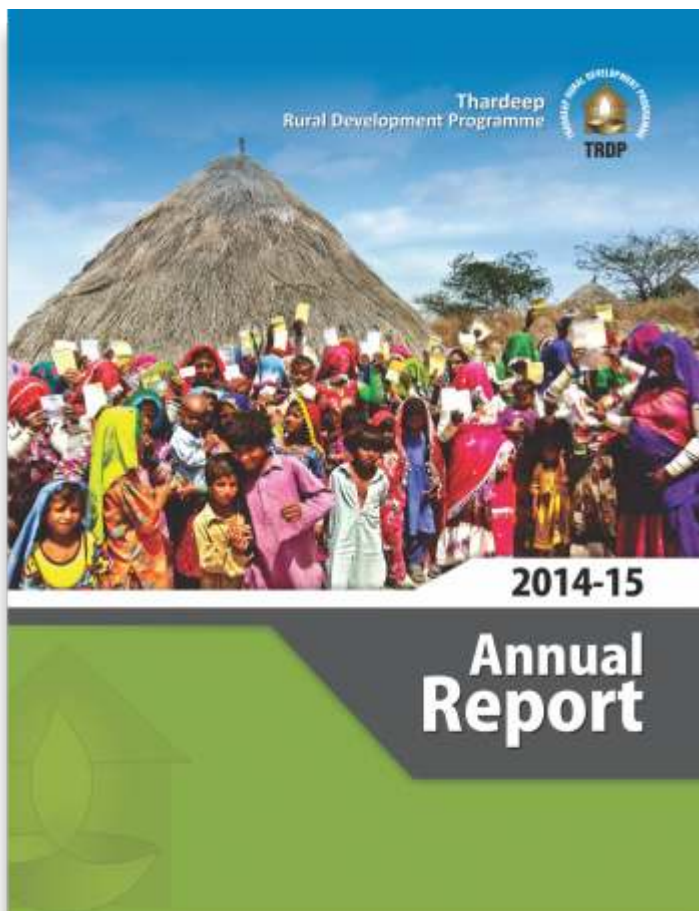
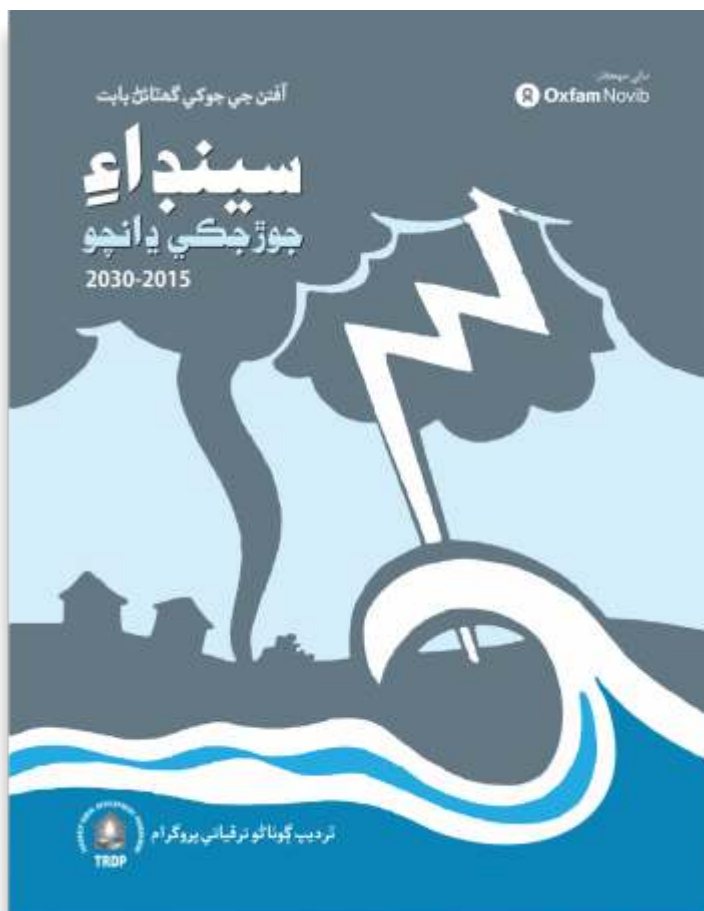
Types of activities	In 2015-2016	Year to date
<i>Tarai</i>	25	25
Distribution of Tool Kits for Kacha <i>tarais</i> rehabilitation	25	25
Unskilled cash for work for rehabilitation of existing <i>Kacha tarais</i> through e-transfer	5000	5000
CFW Amount transfer through e-transfer	800000	800000
Provision of one-day training session on Kitchen gardening and refreshment	660	660
Provision of training on Agriculture, Livestock and poultry management	6060	6060
Skilled CfW for HH water tanks through e-transfer	1500	1500
CFW Amount transfer through e-transfer	277500	277500
Unskilled CfW for HH water tanks through e-transfer	1050	1050
CFW Amount transfer through e-transfer	96600	96600
Completion of CFT (Events)	243	243



Monitoring & Evaluation

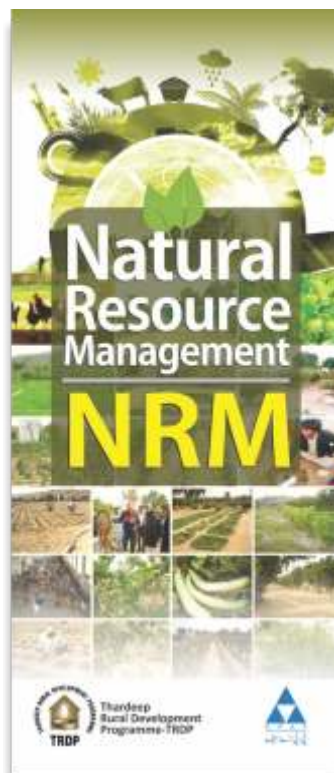
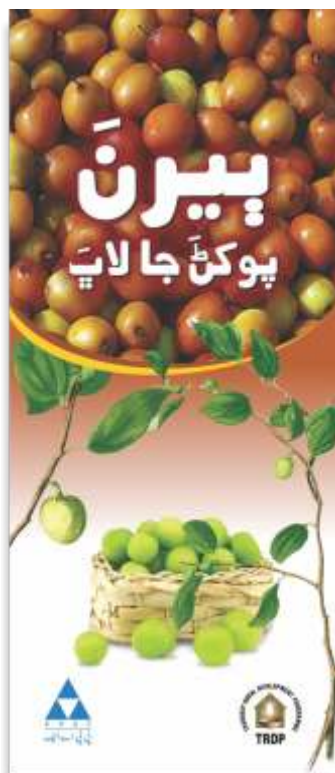
TRDP's programmes' success, effectiveness, and sustainability entirely rely upon the role performed by the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team. M&E is a cross-cutting activity which facilitates TRDP's programme teams in monitoring, assessing and evaluating programmes

been able to showcase its profile at national and international levels. In 2015-2016, M&E team had carried out the various major activities which include facilitation and support for organizing weekly, fortnightly, monthly, annual and core teams' regular meetings and prepared quarterly,



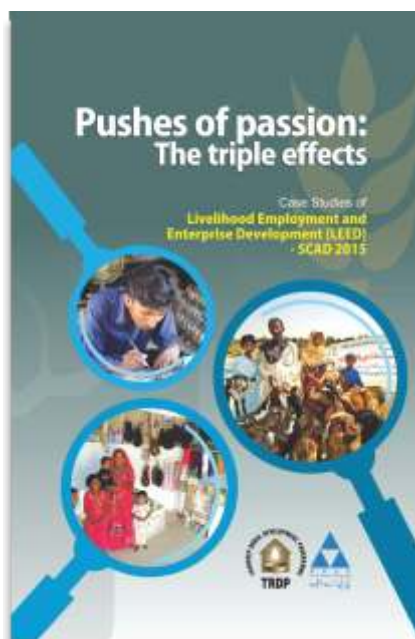
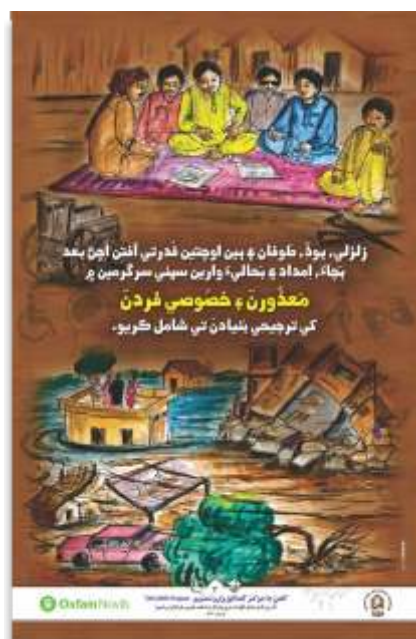
and then documents each and every lesson; which helps the management to review and analyse and then take measures for further improvement if required. In result of M&E teams' efforts, TRDP has

six month and annual progress reports and submitted to the Board and Executive Committee. M&E team also produced monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports, conducted field visits to



monitor and assess the progress of the programmes and attended district level monthly progress review meetings in the programme areas and organized and conducted quarterly progress review workshops. Besides, M&E published books on case studies, brochures on different themes

including kitchen gardening, livestock management & grafting, seasonal vegetables growing chart, and also published booklet on “Sendai FrameWork for DRR” and wall posters on DRR, health and Hygiene and WASH themes.



Audited Accounts



**Grant Thornton**

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**AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS****GRANT THORNTON ANJUM RAHMAN**1st & 3rd Floor,
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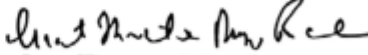
We have audited the annexed balance sheet of the **Thardeep Rural Development Programme** as at **June 30, 2016** and the related income and expenditure account, cash flow statement and statement of changes in funds together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the financial 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, 2016** 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: December 10, 2016.
Karachi


Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman
Chartered Accountants
Khaliq-ur-Rahman
Engagement Partner

THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 2016

	Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds	4	775,201,885	726,084,329
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income	5	232,873,106	181,229,662
Deferred liabilities	6	116,861,316	100,980,102
Long term loans - secured	7	350,833,335	397,458,334
Total non-current liabilities		700,567,757	679,668,098
Current liabilities			
Current portion of long term loans - secured	7	848,541,665	785,262,499
Short term running finance - secured	8	200,000,000	-
Accrued mark-up	9	19,855,826	7,620,075
Accrued and other liabilities	10	18,489,437	21,926,173
Total current liabilities		1,086,886,928	814,808,747
Total liabilities		1,787,454,685	1,494,476,845
Total funds and liabilities		2,562,656,570	2,220,561,174
Contingencies and commitments	11		
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	12	58,856,395	58,638,464
Capital work in progress	13	976,245	976,245
Intangibles	14	1,052,806	66,673
		60,885,446	59,681,382
Long term deposits	15	775,000	2,639,575
Long term investments	16	-	-
Total non-current assets		61,660,446	62,320,957
Current assets			
Stocks	17	8,269,819	8,226,247
Short term investments	18	200,000,000	-
Advances - net of provisions	19	1,677,644,705	1,371,294,813
Accrued interest	20	76,064,556	56,180,795
Donations receivable	21	11,751,850	19,936,324
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	22	27,179,050	31,934,238
Cash and bank balances	23	500,086,144	670,667,800
Total current assets		2,500,996,124	2,158,240,217
Total assets		2,562,656,570	2,220,561,174

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

TREASURER

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

	Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees
Income			
Donations and grants	24	535,646,124	222,600,748
Income from other activities	25	471,008,548	452,157,755
Total income		1,006,654,672	674,758,503
Programme expenses			
	26	812,251,094	491,093,296
Operating expenses			
	27	143,819,553	107,532,615
Total expenses		956,070,647	598,625,911
Surplus for the year before income tax expense		50,584,025	76,132,592
Income tax expense	3.17	-	-
Surplus transferred to statement of changes in funds		50,584,025	76,132,592

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

DTAR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Taukam
TREASURER

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

	Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus for the year before income tax expense		50,584,025	76,132,592
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property and equipment	12	13,183,747	14,509,826
Amortization of intangibles	14	320,792	333,330
Amortization of deferred income	5	(7,295,040)	(9,069,974)
Provision for compensated absences	6.1	4,076,140	1,574,797
Provision for gratuity	6.2	14,055,371	15,429,506
Reversal for micro credit advances	19	-	(119,041)
Provision against advances	19	10,728,860	8,634,754
Impairment of long term investments	27	-	1,421,301
Financial charges	27.3	111,389,047	60,948,418
Interest income		(385,194,249)	(372,710,325)
Deficit before working capital changes		(188,151,307)	(202,914,816)
(Increase)/Decrease in current assets			
Stocks		(43,572)	(425,260)
Donations receivable		8,184,474	15,767,606
Advances, prepayments and other receivables		4,755,188	22,327,789
(Decrease) / Increase in current liabilities			
Accrued and other liabilities		(3,436,736)	(2,246,346)
Short term running finance - secured		200,000,000	(150,000,000)
Surplus/(deficit) after working capital changes		21,308,047	(317,491,027)
Funds transferred from vehicle pool fund		-	-
Fund transferred from micro credit risk pool	4.7	(2,866,469)	(2,761,800)
Long term deposits		1,864,575	100,000
Advances against loans - disbursed	19	(2,379,750,500)	(2,075,487,200)
Advances against loans - recovered	19	2,107,217,987	2,089,168,996
Advances against Jannum - disbursed	19	(4,800,000)	(3,744,700)
Advances against Jannum - recovered	19	1,798,938	1,974,046
Advances against PMIFL - disbursed	19	(106,820,000)	(46,236,000)
Advances against PMIFL - recovered	19	65,274,823	10,169,416
Leaves encashment paid	6.1	(464,324)	(1,821,453)
Gratuity paid	6.2	(1,785,973)	(8,076,112)
Interest received		365,310,488	369,628,054
Net cash generating from operating activities		66,287,592	15,422,220
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Fixed capital expenditure - net	12	(14,708,603)	(10,772,187)
Increase / (decrease) in deferred income		58,938,484	105,279,186
Capital work in progress - net	13	-	(297,592)
Short term investment - net		(200,000,000)	50,000,000
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		(155,770,119)	144,209,407
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loans from PPAF		670,000,000	653,500,000
Loans repayment to PPAF	7	(653,345,833)	(445,445,834)
Loan loss reserve-PMIFL		1,400,000	1,280,000
Financial charges paid		(99,153,296)	(79,422,795)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		(81,099,129)	129,911,371
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(170,581,656)	289,542,998
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		670,667,800	381,124,802
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	23	500,086,144	670,667,800

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

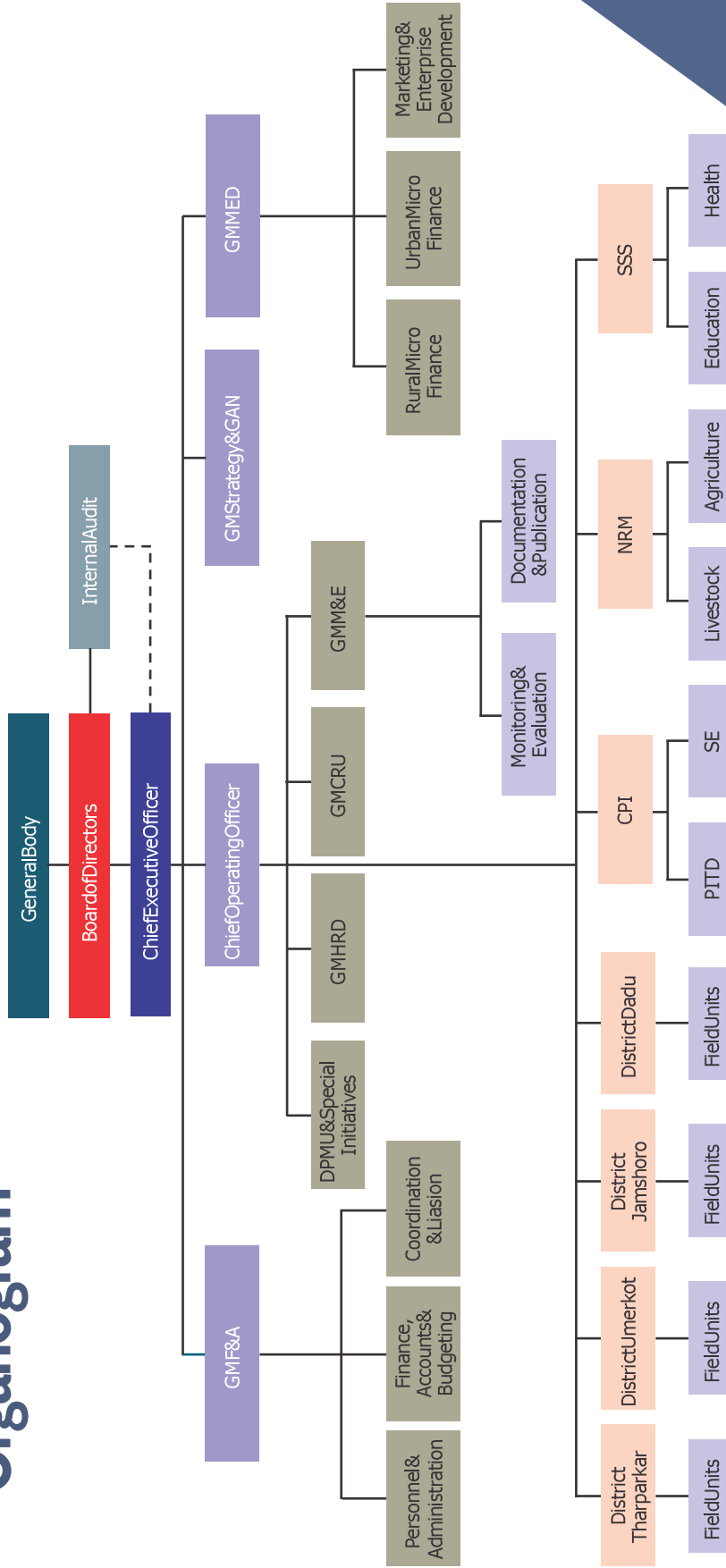
TREASURER

List of Board of Directors

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Dr. Naseer Muhammad Nizamani | Chairperson |
| 2. | Ms. Sabiha Shah | Vice Chairperson |
| 3. | Mr. Gotam Rathi | Treasurer |
| 4. | Dr. Sono Khangharani | Director |
| 5. | Brigadier Allah Bux Rang (R) | Director |
| 6. | Dr. Khadim Hussain Lakhari | Director |
| 7. | Ms. Janki Devi | Director |
| 8. | Mr. Nakhat Singh | Director |
| 9. | Mr. Akbar Janjhi | Director |
| 10. | Ms. Hamida Masood Shah | Director |
| 11. | Mr. Muhammad Suleman Bajeeer | Director |
| 12. | Dr. Rana C Rathore | Director |
| 13. | Ms. Rubi Dharmdas | Director |
| 14. | Ms. Kamla Devi | Director |
| 15. | Ms. Allah Bachai | 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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