



**REALIZING RURAL POTENTIAL:
TOGETHER WE CAN**



**Thardeep
Rural Development
Programme**

**Annual Report
2016-2017**



Thardeep Rural Development Programme



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1. Acronyms



| | |
|----------|--|
| BHU: | Basic Health Unit |
| BoD: | Board of Directors |
| CBDRM: | Community Based Disaster Risk Management |
| CHW: | Community Health Worker |
| CIF: | Community Investment Fund |
| CPI: | Community Physical Infrastructure |
| CRP: | Community Resource Person |
| DPMU: | Disaster Preparedness and Management Unit |
| DRR: | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DSV: | District Supervisor of Vaccinators |
| EPI: | Expanded Program on Immunization |
| EU: | European Union |
| FAO: | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| HF: | Health Facility |
| HHs: | Households |
| HRD: | Human Resource Development |
| LHW: | Lady Health Worker |
| LSO: | Local Support Organization |
| MCH: | Mother and Child Health |
| MCHIP: | Maternal and Child Health Integrated Programme |
| NRM: | Natural Resource Management |
| PDC: | Para Development Committee |
| PPAF: | Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund |
| PPIUCD: | Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device |
| PSC: | Poverty Score Card |
| RSPN: | Rural Support Programme Network |
| SM: | Social Mobilization |
| SSS: | Social Services Sector |
| SUCCESS: | Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support |
| TMK: | Tando Muhammad Khan |
| TRDP: | Thardeep Rural Development Programme |
| UC: | Union Council |
| UCBPRP: | Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme |
| UDMC: | Union Council Disaster Management Committee |
| UNICEF: | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund |
| VDMC: | Village Disaster Management Committee |
| VDO: | Village Development Organization |
| VDP: | Village Development Plan |
| VHC: | Village Health Committee |
| VO: | Village Organization |
| WASH: | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WFP: | World Food Programme |
| WHH: | Welt Hunger Hilfe |
| YPO: | Yearly Plan of Operation |

PARTNERS



Philanthropist

JANUM
Network



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Acknowledgment

Thardeep Rural Development Programme is grateful to all organizations, partners especially communities, government line agencies and individuals for their sincerity, commitment and support. In specific, TRDP would like to say thanks to the Board of Directors (BoDs) who continuously and wholeheartedly supported TRDP in monitoring and overseeing the diverse programmes and management at TRDP. They directed and guided the management on various issues and played constructive and vital role to address genuine issues of rural people through their own suggestive tools and practices. TRDP's partners through financial and technical support also played extraordinary role to let the organizing doing its best for the marginalized communities. Since the very beginning and in 2016-2017 too, the Government of Sindh through its line departments has provided enabling environment and institutional support. TRDP is also thankful to Muhammad Uris and Abdullah Khoso for their help in drafting and finalizing the report.



Executive Summary

TRDP's facilitative and supportive work that has enabled and empowered rural communities especially women to raise their stakes in the developmental schemes. TRDP has facilitated the process of organization. Communities have organized themselves on their own. TRDP plays a role of catalyst or facilitator. The communities undertake initiatives on their own. TRDP built their capacity for dealing with stakeholders. Other stakeholders facilitate them but do not resolve problems for them. In 2016-2017, TRDP was successful to implement projects in Dadu, Tharparkar, Umerkot and Jamshoro primarily but it also moved forward towards bigger achievements. The major success was the transformation of TRDP's microfinance program into a microfinance institution, and then it's spinning off from TRDP. After formally institutionalization and separation of the board, policies, procedures and programs, TMF has successfully embarked on its core goal to serve underprivileged rural communities through the provision of microfinance. In 2016-2017, TMF started working as an independent institution. TRDP is working on five different programme themes- many of these themes are crosscutting and have sub-themes. Under each theme, TRDP has set new directions but all leading to the goal of reducing poverty. Social mobilization has remained TRDP's main approach for bringing positive change among communities; TRDP used the approach to institutionalize the concept of development among them. To a large extent, the community groups are empowered with advocacy and campaign skills and with balanced And well-placed community institutions. However, there is still a big room for the improvement in every aspect. For the future, TRDP envisages bringing a balance between The supply and demand because there is extremely higher demand for basic needs and rights from the communities' sides but the supply side is extremely slow and weak. In **2016-2017**,

TRDP had responsibly moved ahead to strengthen community organizations as well as mobilized various donors, partners and philanthropists in carrying out verities of developmental activities in the program areas.

In 2016-2017, TRDP conducted poverty score card survey in 88 union councils of Dadu and Jamshoro districts. Overall, in Dadu, Jamshoro, Umerkot and Tharparkar, TRDP had successfully organized 95,265 households under community organizations (COs) and formed 5,567 COs, 500 village Organizations (VOs) and 20 Local Support Organizations (LSOs). There were 95,860 members registered with COs with 99.5 percent women and only 0.5 percent men. TRDP also formed 66 VDMC and 9 UDMC in Umerkot and Tharparkar districts. TRDP provided training to 9,249 office bearers from different community organization on Community Management Skill Training (CMST) and 873 VO's office bearers were trained on the community management and leadership. It also conducted training for 232 community resource persons (CRPs) on Community Investment Fund (CIF) and Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT).

In 2009, the GoS had initiated Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program (UCBPRP) in two districts of Sindh followed by an expansion to another two districts Jacobabad and Tharparkar. The UCBPRP created and enhanced understanding of poverty reduction concept as a targeted programme organized poor women as the primary beneficiary. It resulted in collective voice and empowerment of women. The GoS's commitment to reduce poverty through women empowerment demonstrated during the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program (UCBPRP), inspired the European Union, which after a thorough review decided to replicate the GoS's rich experience of poverty reduction in eight other districts of Sindh. After seeking the consent from the GoS, Rural Support Programmes already working in Sindh were chosen as implementing Agencies. The TRDP was one of the three RSPs.

In February 2016, TRDP signed the five-year project (Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS)) agreement for Jamshoro and Dadu districts with the GoS.

The activities in the reporting period aimed at delivering real change for peoples living and working in the rural areas of Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu and Jamshoro. By unlocking their rural potential through a framework of support at local level which is ultimately ensuring that people who live in rural areas have increased opportunities for employment locally, access to public services and social networks that support a high quality of life and rural representatives are provided platforms where they freely discuss their issues and share their experiences. Since new community-institutions' formation is ongoing in District Jamshoro and Dadu. TRDP Management decided to provide a platform for mutual sharing at staff and community level. For the purpose, TRDP initiated Community Resource Persons' Experiences Exchange Programme. Exchange of Ideas and experiences are proving to be a powerful mechanism for supporting and strengthening the capacity of community organizations. Exchanges started by recognizing the knowledge and capacity of people, especially of the very poor, who have created opportunities and forums through their struggles. This knowledge forms the basis of the survival and sustainable strategies of the institutions by the poor; however, external groups rarely acknowledge it or uses as the foundation on which new learning occurs. By enabling communities to share and explore such knowledge, a very powerful process is triggered, whereby community exchanges transform development, thus helping to ensure that the poor themselves play a definitive role. Under the Enterprise development programme, it created linkages of the artisans from different villages with business entities and well-known outlets.

TRDP had already facilitated and enabled communities to own and implement government's initiatives taken at a large-scale, and the EPI was one among those. TRDP also provided the facility of cold chain and prepared and engaged communities' networks such as CO, VO and LSO in facilitating the EPI teams to vaccinate children and mothers in remote areas.

In result of TRDP's efforts, under the EPI initiatives, a mix or blend of public and private partnership has evolved which has helped TRDP in synergizing efforts and reaping best results. Altogether, TRDP saved too much time and energies of EPI teams and at the same time distributed EPI IEC (information, education and communication) material among communities to sustain the behavioural change of the communities.

TRDP continued with a process of imparting and equipping individuals with the best understanding, skills, information, knowledge and training. In 2016-2017, TRDP trained 30,226 community members and 65 staff member on managerial, leadership, technical and vocational themes in Jamshoro, Dadu Tharparkar and Umerkot districts. In order to reduce poverty, TRDP mobilized and facilitated communities to form the capital, generate income and develop enterprises. The communities were making more savings and becoming self-reliant, which was the biggest achievements for TRDP. In the field of livestock and agriculture, TRDP extended financial and technical support to communities to generate more income. In 2016-2017, in Tharparkar and Dadu, TRDP had provided 140.6 million rupees interest-free loans to 4,619 community members and provided Cash for Training (CFT) to 1,650 community members in Umerkot. TRDP also transferred productive assets to 168 community members for income generation activities and also facilitated community organizations to plant 1,945 trees and did kitchen gardening in 425 households. TRDP also helped to vaccinate 1,743 different types of livestock. In

enterprise development, TRDP engaged artisans through ongoing projects and interventions and strengthened their linkages with markets. It has especially worked with artisan women engaged in embroidery and carpet weaving and facilitated them in focus group business and developed their linkages with markets at the local and provincial levels. In 2016-2017, women artisans earned Rs.151,020. In result of the linkages, businessmen had ordered for more production worth Rs. 95,137 from the artisans of a village.

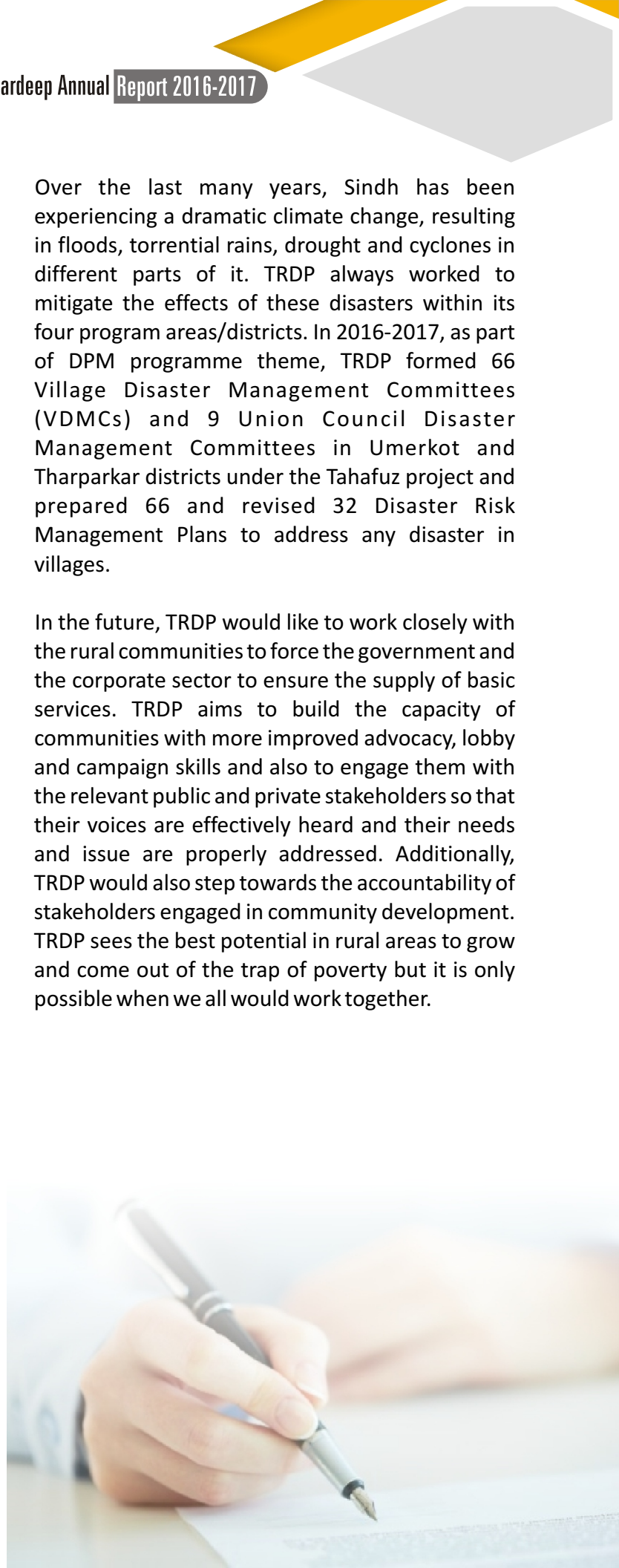
In the social services sector (SSS) theme, TRDP had strived to improve the management and quality of the existing water resources and launched various schemes. In 2016-2017, TRDP also completed various schemes which include digging of 11 dug wells and repairing and renovation of rainwater harvesting pond, and installation of 21 deep hand pumps. These water resources were directly benefiting to thousands of families in Tharparkar. TRDP's efforts for alternative or clean energy focused on reducing poverty in programme areas, which is not only a source of reducing poverty but a way to achieve sustainable development. Suhao Thar project is one of the TRDP's initiatives to support communities with alternative or clean energy. In 2016-2017, TRDP took initiative for addressing the problem of electricity in off-grid villages by providing high-quality and very efficient solar systems in their homes at affordable rates. TRDP installed 47 solar home systems in off-grid villages in Tharparkar.

In village Unro Bheel, Tharparkar, TRDP had installed three water-solar pump. More than 150 households were directly benefiting from the hand pumps. In addition, TRDP provided solar panels to 14 households in a village in Tharparkar.

TRDP is working in areas (districts) which are at a far distance from the mainstream development and are also deprived of basic developmental infrastructures such as link roads and houses. In 2016-2017, TRDP repaired 14 earth (unpaved) roads in 14 villages and constructed one raised-platform in Umerkot.

Over the last many years, Sindh has been experiencing a dramatic climate change, resulting in floods, torrential rains, drought and cyclones in different parts of it. TRDP always worked to mitigate the effects of these disasters within its four program areas/districts. In 2016-2017, as part of DPM programme theme, TRDP formed 66 Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) and 9 Union Council Disaster Management Committees in Umerkot and Tharparkar districts under the Tahafuz project and prepared 66 and revised 32 Disaster Risk Management Plans to address any disaster in villages.

In the future, TRDP would like to work closely with the rural communities to force the government and the corporate sector to ensure the supply of basic services. TRDP aims to build the capacity of communities with more improved advocacy, lobby and campaign skills and also to engage them with the relevant public and private stakeholders so that their voices are effectively heard and their needs and issue are properly addressed. Additionally, TRDP would also step towards the accountability of stakeholders engaged in community development. TRDP sees the best potential in rural areas to grow and come out of the trap of poverty but it is only possible when we all would work together.



Over the years, TRDP has played a central role in mobilizing communities, nurturing community institutions, developing their capacities and creating a positive environment for self-help and collective participation in resolving issues and problems which affect them. In result, communities are directly engaged with government line agencies for resolving their issues and providing basic health, education, water and sanitation, roads, streets lights and other basic services. Now, the communities' voice is heard louder than before. The most important segment of community mobilization and empowerment are women. TRDP has always given the first preference to women because of their dedication, commitment and hardworking nature, and also their ability to understand positive change messages abruptly. Women in the program areas are capable of pushing government line agencies, NGOs and other forums for their rights.

TRDP believes that to a large extent community forums are created and their capacities are developed but now it would work along with them to create demand for the accountability of all stakeholders and provision of basic health, education and other services. Similarly, community is also ready to play their part as active and known citizens. TRDP's all programs were engineered to extend support to the government's programs and infrastructure development schemes in remote areas; not only this but TRDP provided teams to government officials to facilitate them in their program activities which include the provision of the facility of the cold chain under the EPI program. TRDP also involved its community networks such as COs, VO and LSOs which welcomed and facilitated government officials in carrying out different types of vaccinations campaigns including polio vaccination campaign and livestock vaccination campaign. Consequently, EPI team's time and energies were saved.

TRDP's programme activities during the reporting period aimed at bringing a real change in peoples'

Lives in rural areas of Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu and Jamshoro. It unlocked their potential through a framework of support and services at a grassroots level which ultimately is ensuring that people in rural areas have more employment and livelihood opportunities at their doorsteps and also access to public services. It also brought COs, VO and LSOs into the fabric of social networks at the district level where they sought the desired support from the institutions and also shared information and experiences. TRDP's service delivery activities were not done in isolation but in participation, coordination and engagement of all concerned segments of society especially the government institutions and the target communities. TRDP's management endeavoured hard to ensure that activities it carried out were cohesive and integrated benefits to the rural communities. In the fiscal year 2016-2017, constant engagement, lobby and advocacy with the government and meetings with key rural representative bodies and a series of workshops resulted in motivation, encouragement and image building among the team members.

In result of TRDP's struggle not only communities have developed capacities to represent their cases at different forums but government's institutions have also recognized them and took their cases seriously, and also local elected representatives participated in their key dialogue sessions. Through social mobilization, TRDP has added value to health, education, disaster risk management , water and sanitation programs. It applied the strong integrated approach to facilitate the growth of "Responsible Community Organizations".

The Annual Report 2016-2017 has glimpses of these responsible community organizations' activities. During the year, TRDP mobilized different donors including PPAF, WHH, RSPN, EU, GoS, Hissar Foundation and individual philanthropists which supported to carry out a range of activities in the programme areas.

Dr. Allah Nawaz Samoo
CEO-TRDP

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**Mega Milestone:
Birth within and spin
off TMF from TRDP**

In 1998, TRDP started its journey as a social mobilization non-governmental organization in Tharparkar and now has become a mother of an independent institution Thardeep Microfinance Foundation (TMF). TMF new journey started in October 2016, however, as a core program, it lived and grown in TRDP's belly for about two decades. TMF derives its mission, vision and values from its mother organization. In 2016-2017, TRDP and TMF managed their separate balance sheets. TMF has embarked on an independent journey to support marginalized and needy people in various parts of Sindh but primarily in Dadu, Tharparkar, Badin, Sanghar, Umerkot, and Jamshoro.

In October 2016, TRDP's microfinance program converted into an independent foundation registered under Section 42 of the Company's Ordinance 1984 with equity of Pak Rupees 255.8 million. In persuading the SECP regulation requirements, TMF received Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) license exclusively to perform as a financial service provider. Through the institutionalization of TMF, the underprivileged communities have been able to receive the financial services through tailored microfinance products. It has also opened a window for sustainability of TRDP as a certain amount is committed by the foundation to pool the recurring expenses.

TRDP and TMF are in a position to initiate their own independent social enterprise products with different roles and services. TMF has its own separate policies, procedures and an independent Board of directors. By mid-2016, all assets were

Smoothly and transparently transferred from TRDP to TMF. TRDP continued its core rural development program with a new management team. The separation of TRDP's core program from the microfinance services or the emergence of two separate institutions, i.e. (TRDP with rural development program and TMF with only microfinance services and products) had become indispensable because nature, values, supporting and monitoring systems and staff of the two activities were largely different.



Scale-Up:

From UCBPRP to SUCCESS

In April 2010, TRDP started the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) funded by the Government of Sindh to empower the destitute women in remote areas of Tharparkar. The UCBPRP had a holistic approach to provide the employment opportunities, encourage women activists to play their leadership role, provide them shelter and saving bank within their villages. The UCBPRP aimed to improving the quality of life of the poorest rural communities through social mobilization and organize them into “organizations of the poor” at the community, village and union council levels. It also intended to provide grants and loans to extremely poor community members who aspire to bring change social and economic changes necessary for development. The Programme used the Poverty Score Card to identify the households below the minimum level of subsistence threshold and was subject to the absolute deprivation. Under the Poverty Score Card population and households were classified into

different poverty bands: 0-11 Extremely Poor; 12-18 Chronically Poor; 19-23 Transitory Poor; and 24-100 Not Poor. After looking at UCBPRP's success, the Government of Sindh signed another agreement to replicate the Union Council (UC) based interventions.

**7.1 Replication of UC based interventions:
EU's SUCCESS Programme**

The Government of Sindh (GoS) initiated the UCBPRP in two districts of Sindh in 2009 followed by an expansion To another Two

Districts Jacobabad and Tharparkar. TRDP applied for district Tharparkar as one of the partners and successfully won the project of Pak Rs.1057.445 Million in 2010. The programme was implemented successfully in 1194 villages of Tharparkar. The UCBPRP created and enhanced understanding of poverty reduction concept as a targeted programme organized poor women as the primary beneficiary. Due to the intervention from this project women have organized in CO/VO/LSO resulting in a collective voice and individual empowerment. Based on the commitment of the GoS to reduce the poverty which was significantly observed during the UCBPRP project results, the European Union after detailed and thorough due diligence decided to Replicate the government experience in eight districts of Sindh.

After seeking consent from the GoS, RSPs working in Sindh were chosen as implementing agencies. The TRDP is one of the three RSPs and had signed a five-year agreement of the programme in February 2016 with the GoS.

TRDP under the SUCCESS Programme is providing social guidance, technical and financial assistance to people in rural areas in Dadu and Jamshoro. TRDP's SUCCESS programme is stimulating the community-driven development initiatives to reduce poverty with a special emphasis on empowering women. Five years designed results of the program are:



- Approximately 239,383 rural households in two districts were mobilized and capacitated through community organizations; of which, at least 70% would continue to function effectively after the end of the program.
- An average 30% sustainable increase of targeted poor household incomes.
- Increased economic and social services and community benefits from upgraded community infrastructures and productive assets operated and maintained with community involvement.

7.2 Coal and Community development

Over the last many years, TRDP has witnessed a massive change in Tharparkar and surrounding districts primarily because of the developmental activities of Thar coal and power generation. These activities have prompted a process of transformation from an agro-pastoral way of living to industrialized communities; yet, the rural communities have not transformed but the developmental process has triggered such a change, which, TRDP realizes has serious consequences for the local communities and perhaps key challenges for TRDP. In 2001, TRDP with financial support from Oxfam Novib conducted an assessment to see the potential of coal mining in Tharparkar and concerns related to it and possible remedies. The study found that the coalmining activities were supposed to affect every aspect of the community and indicated towards communities' serious concerns related to sustainability of their culture and livelihoods, proper compensation, Resettlement and employment of affected people, and environmental protection. In 2009, another study was conducted to investigate socioeconomic and environmental aspects of coal mining in Tharparkar. This study and many other

types of research have revealed various dimensions of Thar coalfield and its possible and potential impacts on communities.

TRDP's researches have continuously extended recommendations to the government and private sector engaged in the field; however, still, the real fruit of the developmental activities in the coalfield has not been enjoyed by the local communities. Simultaneously, TRDP with the technical and financial support of partners and donors initiated various projects to improve livelihoods of the communities through tourism and infrastructure development. These initiatives brought social and economic opportunities at communities' door steps. TRDP served the interests and needs and advocated for the rights of local communities, and all the way, it has been successful to achieve its main objectives. TRDP has been effectively playing its role as a watchdog on social, financial, political, technical and environmental issues linked to the Thar coalfield. TRDP would continue to keep eye on Thar coalfield and will closely assess the changing situation and with more vigour and strategies. TRDP aims to facilitate/be part of the networks/alliances working for the betterment of the local communities. TRDP has realized 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. In specific, in the future, TRDP would conduct more researches and use research evidence to improve its advocacy efforts for the rights of local communities; it would facilitate communities to defend or voice for their own rights.

On the one hand the Thar Coal project offers promising and clear opportunities for national and local level developments but on the other hand, the local communities have serious concerns against the multimillion rupees excavation project.

Under the project, the Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company (SECMC) was constructed a reservoir in a small village in Gorano in Tharparkar but the villagers were concerned that the reservoir would

store brine from the coalmine in a few years, which would contaminate the underground water and wells, which were the primary sources of drinking water for thousands of people. The saline water from the reservoir would also turn their lands unfit for cultivation and grazing their livestock. The locals also had concerns that the reservoir was not built on sites suggested by them. The villager had also concerns that the companies were buying lands from the local whereas the land should be taken on lease. The villagers had approached the court because companies were not paying attention to their concerns. They aim to continuously fight the legal and political battle to stop pollution and contamination of their water and environment.

Social mobilization TRDP has built the strong social capital of cooperation and reciprocity among the targeted communities. Over the years, TRDP has played a pivotal role in mobilizing communities, creating community institutions and developing their capacities, which have resulted in communities' direct engagement and access to the government's line agencies. They are engaged in the agencies and demanding provision of basic services and facilities including health, education, water and sanitation, roads and streets lights.

TRDP has applied its three tiers approach to form: 1) Community Organizations (COs) at community or muhalla levels, 2) Village Organizations (VOs) at village levels, and, 3) Local Support Organizations (LSOs) at UC levels. This three tiers approach is an outcome of TRDP's long learning through consecutive engagement with the communities. TRDP would mainly focus on women's organizations which would identify their own problems and come up with solutions, which would be addressed with the help of the government and other development stakeholders. In this approach, the main agenda would be to mobilize women so that they engage and participate in matters and issues that directly and indirectly affect their lives. In the project areas, the capacity of the people would be built so that they run and manage their own organizations on a routine basis. Once they are organized and capacitated, it would enable women to access government and other stakeholders so that they could meet and demand their rights. In nutshell, the community organizations (COs, VOs and LSOs) would drive the development process and would

become a vehicle of change through which all kinds of community development initiatives would be implemented collaboratively and effectively. These organizations would serve as

8

TRDP's Theme-wise achievements in 2016-2017

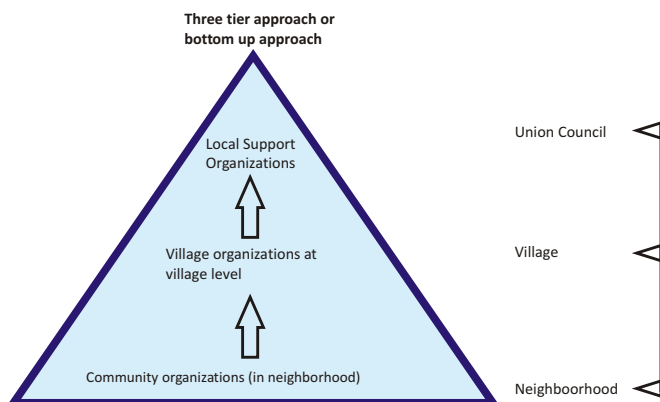
TRDP is working on five different Programme themes- many of these themes are crosscutting and have sub-themes. Under each theme, TRDP has set new directions. These themes have cumulatively enriched TRDP's experience in how to achieve the goal of development through multiple areas.

8. 1. Social Mobilization

Social mobilization is the foundation of all TRDP's long terms rural developmental programs; thus, TRDP has always used social mobilization approach to enable communities to identify their priority issues and problems, and then plan to resolve those issues and problems in a collective manner with the participation of all. Over the last 17 years, through



Primary partners in meeting Sustainable Development Goals. The COs would be comprised of 10 to 25 members and VOs with a primary mandate to plan and coordinate at the village level. The VOs would provide a platform to all COs. The LSOs would provide space to VOs, which would interact at the district level with government institutions and exchange and share information amongst themselves and with NGOs.



In 2016-2017, TRDP conducted poverty score card survey in 88 union councils of Dadu and Jamshoro districts. Overall, in Dadu, Jamshoro, Umerkot and Tharparkar, TRDP organized 95,265 households under community organizations and formed, 5,567 Community Organizations (Cos) 500 village Organizations (VO) and 20 Local Support Organizations (LSOs). Besides, TRDP prepared profiles of 435 villages. There were registered 95,860 members with 99.5 percent women and only 0.5 percent men. TRDP also formed 66 VDMC and 9 UDMC in Umerkot and Tharparkar districts.

TRDP provided training to 9,249 office bearers from different community organization on Community Management Skill Training (CMST) and 873 VO's office bearers were trained on the community management and leadership. It also conducted training for 232 community resource persons (CRPs) on Community Investment Fund (CIF) and Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT). At the union Council level, TRDP organized meetings of 60 CRPs on Programme planning and, for micro-health

Insurance; it identified 7,360 community members through MIP, VDP and on the poverty score under SUCCESS Programme

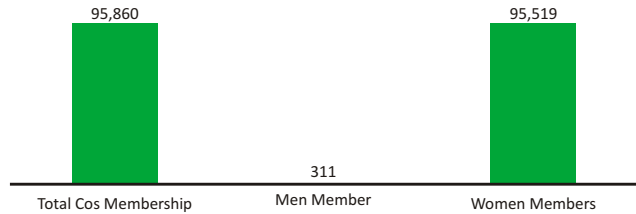
TRDP also organized 27 workshops for COs, VOs and LSOs activists in Dadu and Jamshoro to create a platform for learning and experiences sharing. The most importantly, TRDP successfully got notified 9 LSOs from the Deputy Commissioner Jamshoro, which were independently working to promote and protect communities rights and in this regard, they had celebrated International Women Day in both districts. The Deputy Commissioner Dadu visited TRDP's field area in UC Kamal Khan, Johi, and validated the poverty score card (PSC) data. TRDP was in an effort to get registered more LSOs in both districts and in this regard, it had meetings with the District Social Welfare Officers. The SUCCESS programme was launched in Sehwan, which was attended by a large number of people especially more than 400 rural women from Tharparkar, Kashmor, Kandhkot, Dadu and Jamshoro districts.

TRDP organized meetings of 8 LSOs in Taluka Diplo with representatives of FAO, District Livestock Department and Plan International. In these meetings, TRDP raised awareness on the vaccination of livestock and helped to plan the carpet coverage of PPR (Peste des Petits Ruminants) vaccine in livestock. Afterwards, TRDP organized four vaccination camps for horses, mules and donkeys with the support of Brooke Pakistan.

TRDP also facilitated and supported women members of the COs to participate in the launching ceremony of the SUCCESS Programme in Sehwan, facilitated and supported 9 LSO members to participate in LSO's Annual Convention. The district education officials visited the Government School Teachers' Training on DRR. They appreciated TRDP's team for organizing training for teachers and distributed certificate among the participants. In the year, TRDP observed that the institutions created by TRDP were working on their own to raise awareness

on different social and economic aspects such as Sujag Education Committee of LSO Dabhro had organized a seminar on the importance of education, in which Taluka Education Officers, parents of the students and notable persons had participated.

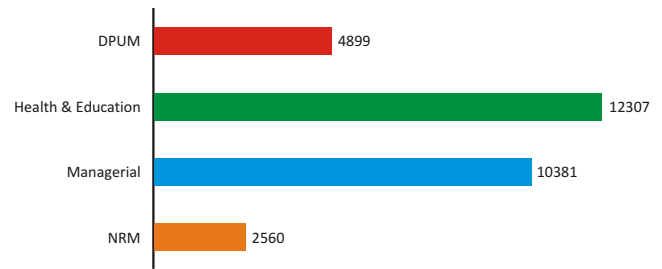
Community organizations (Cos): Men and women membership



8.1.1 Human Resource Development

TRDP continued with a process of imparting and equipping individuals with the best understanding, skills, information, knowledge and training. This process has enabled the staff members and the communities to perform effectively to protect their and communities' interests and rights. In 2016-2017, TRDP trained 30,226 community members and 65 staff members on managerial, leadership, technical and vocational themes in Jamshoro, Dadu Tharparkar and Umerkot districts. TRDP also provided training to 68 interns under the Prime Minister Youth Training Scheme and 11 interns from the University of Sindh.

Trainings organized and beneficiaries under HRD theme in 2016-2017



8.2. Poverty reduction

Poverty in rural areas has greatly been neglected. TRDP had framed three sub-themes under the theme of poverty reduction to address the increasing issue of poverty among rural communities in the programme areas. The description of each sub-theme is given in the following.



8.2.1.

Capital formation

TRDP believes that poverty reduction is likely if communities are self-reliant and have enough financial capital to start and continue with their enterprises. This capability comes through continuous savings, in other words, the formation of capital. In 2016-2017, 0.18 million rupees were saved by men and women in PDCs. For TRDP, it is one of the biggest achievements because communities repeat the cycle of saving or capital formation every year with more positive results, which help them to deal with accidental losses or other problems.

8.2.2.

Income generation

TRDP's most of the efforts for income generations for rural communities are done under the Natural Resources Management, which usually supports to rural communities in promoting agriculture and livestock productions, and also improving water management in the programme areas. In 2016-2017, in Tharparkar and Dadu, TRDP had provided 140.6 million rupees interest-free loans to 4,619 community members under the Prime Minister Interest-Free Loan (PMIFL) scheme and provided Cash for Training (CFT) to 1,650 community members under ECHO XI Project in Umerkot.

TRDP also transferred productive assets to 168 community members including 25 women for income generation activities under the JANUM Project and Hissar Foundation in Umerkot. TRDP also facilitated community organizations to plant 1,945 trees and did kitchen gardening in 425 households.

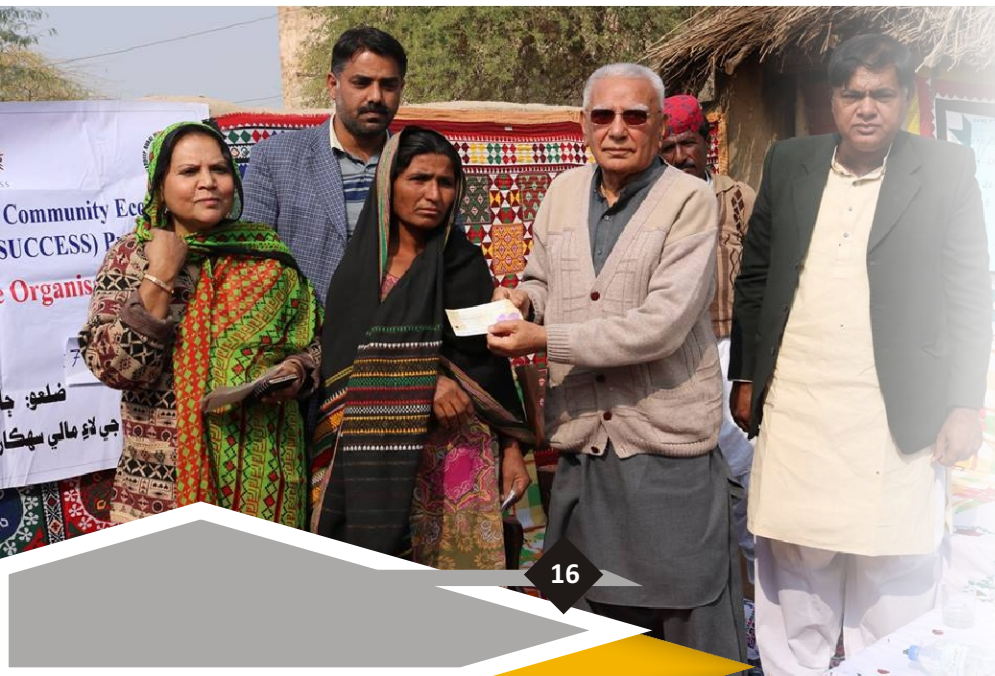
Additionally, TRDP helped to vaccinate 13,119 different types of livestock animals in Tharparkar and organized meetings of the representatives of 8 community institutions with FAO, Livestock Department and Plan International. They were oriented and included in the carpet coverage of PPR vaccine for livestock. TRDP also organized four veterinary (Equine) camps for horses, mules and donkeys. In addition, TRDP participated in food security cluster meetings hosted by WFP and FAO and facilitated FAO teams in conducting PPR vaccine. TRDP engaged trained CRPs and LSOs representatives for administrating the PPR in Taluka Diplo.

8.2.3.

Enterprise development

TRDP's enterprise development is an integrated and cross-sector key sub-theme programme that focuses on creating livelihood opportunities for women artisans in rural communities. Since there

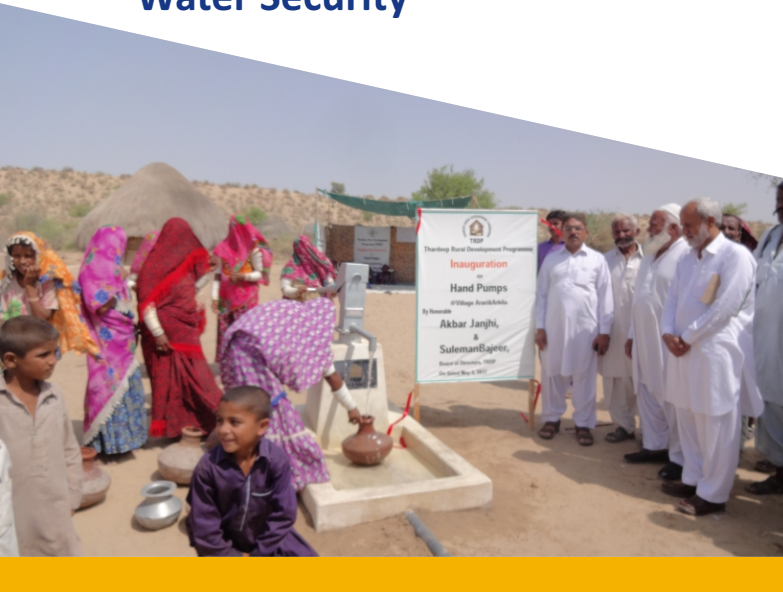
are scarce livelihood opportunities in rural areas, therefore, helping artisan women to generate more income from the skills and art they have has become indispensable for women's economic empowerment. In enterprise development, TRDP engaged artisans through ongoing projects and interventions and strengthened their linkages with markets. It has especially worked with artisan women engaged in embroidery and carpet weaving and facilitated them in focus group business and developed their linkages



with markets at the local and provincial levels. TRDP also organized trainings on improving their skills in the art in which they had some knowledge. In result of enterprise development initiatives, women were encouraged to opt for new income-generating opportunities. Through the enterprise development programme, TRDP provided regular updates on markets needs and demands for traditional artisanal work and market intelligence and trends. In 2016-2017, women artisans earned Rs.151,020. In result of the linkages, businessmen had ordered for more production worth Rs. 95,137 from the artisans of a village in Tharparkar. Overall, TRDP was able to meet 98% progress against the targets set in the year.

8.3. Social services sector

8.3.1. Water Security



In Tharparkar, Umerkot and in other Programme areas, The quality and scarcity of water for drinking and irrigation are great challenges which have hampered growth and development in rural communities. Communities heavily rely on rain water and wells. Thus, TRDP has strived to improve the management and quality of the existing water resources and launched various schemes in the past.



In 2016-2017, TRDP also completed various schemes which Include digging of 11 dug wells and repairing and renovation of rainwater harvesting ponds, and installation of 21 deep water pumps. These water resources were directly benefiting to thousands of families in Tharparkar. In addition, TRDP's concerned team had participated in a WASH technical working group meeting in Umerkot under WHH-ECHO-XI and MHATDAC project and had also conducted a one-day orientation on the construction of water tanks at the household level under the ECHO-XI project in Umerkot.

8.3.2 Alternative Energy/Clean Energy

TRDP's alternative or clean energy is a sub-theme that focuses on reducing energy poverty in rural areas. For TRDP it is not the only source of reducing poverty but pave the wave for sustainable development. The programme areas in which TRDP has been working for about two decades have full potential for alternative energies especially from the sun or solar. Tharparkar and Umerkot's remote areas have mostly remained out of the range of the main electricity grid station, and TRDP used solar energy as off grid sustainable solutions to local problems. In the absence of electricity, the communities had difficulties and hardships in carrying out various activities especially small-scale enterprises. Therefore, TRDP with technical support from Brighter light Pakistan and other donors have taken some initiatives to provide different things to communities.

Suhao Thar project is one of the TRDP's initiatives to support communities with alternative or clean energy. In 2016-2017, TRDP took initiative for addressing the problem of electricity in off-grid villages by providing high-quality and very efficient solar systems in their homes at affordable rates. TRDP facilitated the visit of a delegation from Brighterlight Pakistan to field areas, which later on signed an agreement of Suhao project with TRDP. With the technical support of Brighterlight Pakistan, TRDP installed 47 Solar home systems in off-grid villages in Tharparkar and organized two days training on solar products of brighter light Pakistan (BLP) in which 24 participants from community organizations and TRDP staff members participated. They were oriented on BLP solar products. A delegation from Acumen Fund had also visited the field areas and showed their interest in supporting in TRDP's to reduce poverty through renewable energy for people of Thar. In Islamabad, TRDP attended a partnership agreement signing ceremony event organized by Brighterlite Pakistan. The representative of European Union, Head of Renewable Energy GzT, Norwegian High Commissioner, Country Manager IFC-World Bank Group, Director Hashoo Foundation, CEO Alternative Energy Development Board, Government of Pakistan, Chairman TRDP and CEO TRDP,



Had participated in the event. CEO TRDP gave a briefing on TRDP's work.

TRDP with the support of Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGS) had installed one water-solar pump in village Onro Bheel, District Tharparkar . More than 50 households were directly benefiting from the pump. In addition, TRDP provided solar panels to 14 households in a village in Tharparkar. TRDP's Suhao Thar project, participated in a Cash-Transfer Programming Workshop in Karachi which was support by WHH, and also established TRDP-CPI stall in a Social Exhibition in Karachi organized by SSGC. TRDP conducted an assessment for Brighterlite Pakistan in Thatta and gave a demonstration of Brighterlite Pakistan's solar panels at TRDP NRM Station and also in two villages in Tharparkar. TRDP also facilitated the visit of the Concern Worldwide and RDF teams' in field areas of Tharparkar. They had come to learn operation and performance Water Solar Pump in the village.



8.3.3.

Communication and Housing

TRDP is working in areas (districts) which are at a far distance from the mainstream development and are also deprived of basic developmental infrastructures such as link roads and houses. It is, therefore, TRDP utmost responsibility to cater infrastructural needs of people who aspire to change and link with the mainstream society. TRDP has focused on addressing the felt needs and developmental priorities of the rural communities in rural areas. In 2016-2017, TRDP repaired 14 earth (unpaved) roads in 14 villages and constructed one raised-platform in Umerkot. The villagers had continuously raised their concerns about poor and damaged conditions of the link roads, which were affected by rains in 2014-2015; TRDP felt their needs and repaired these in a short period of time.

8.3.4.

Health and Education

Health and education are fundamental universal rights of every individual; however, communities in rural areas in the Programme areas of TRDP are deprived of such rights. Therefore, since inception TRDP has been working with the communities and government departments to improve the physical infrastructure and service delivery of basic health and education services. In 2016-2017, under the health and education programme theme, TRDP achieved its annual targets through various project interventions. The following are the project-wise achievements under the health and education programme



8.3.4.1 Health

8.3.4.1. a. Maternal and Child Health Integrated Programme- EPI project

Mobilizing Community- Say no to refusal

Kolhis are the most marginalized communities in Tharparkar. They usually live a nomadic life. They live in hamlets, which they set up around permanent villages but in UC Sobhiar, they have set up their village named Bhuro Kolhi, which has sixteen households. Initially, the villagers did not allow the team to vaccinate children and women, which had visited them under the RSPN-MCHIP-USAID funded 'Community Support for Routine Strengthening Immunization'. Seeing the villagers' stubbornness, TRDP's social mobilization team involved and engaged local support organization (LSO) members, elected union council chairman and community resource persons and conducted a meeting with the main community members. In the meeting, they were made aware and sensitized about harms of not immunizing their children and women. Then, sixteen children under five years and five pregnant women were registered and immunized against nine infectious diseases. On the occasion, the chairman UC was relaxed and pleased; he said that he was extremely happy that he had helped the team to vaccinate children and women which are voiceless in these communities. He also assured that in the future he would coordinate with the project team for ensuring that every five years old child and pregnant woman were vaccinated in his UC.

Maternal and Child Health Integrated Programme (MCHIP) is a part of Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). It is implemented under the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) in Umerkot district. The main objective of the project was to mobilize and sensitize communities for routine vaccination of children (0-23 months) and pregnant women.

In 2016-2017, under the project, 49,940 pregnant women and 164,914 children (0-23 months) were vaccinated. TRDP also organized 3524 health awareness sessions to sensitize 28,430 community members and conducted orientation of some 521 Lady Health Workers (LHW) and 2,610 community focal persons on routine immunization. TRDP health programme related team participated in EPI district level review, planning and coordination meeting at BHU and EPI centres and shared the registration and finalization of the micro-plans and due immunization doses to children (0-23 months) and pregnant women. It also facilitated meetings with the District Focal Person of EPI, District Immunization Officer (DIO)-MCHIP EPI and District Supervisor of Vaccinator (DSV) for Routine Immunization in Tharparkar district.

8.3.4.1. b. Community Support for strengthening of routine immunization

Community support for the strengthening of routine immunization was an EPI project which runs through the RSPN in Tharparkar districts. The prime objective of the project was to mobilize communities for routine vaccination of children (0-23 months) and pregnant women. In 2016-2017, TRDP was able to vaccinate 77,486 pregnant women and 177,619 children (0-23 months) vaccinated in Tharparkar districts. It also conducted 5,002 health awareness-raising sessions through LHWs and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) in Tharparkar district.

Ameena: Made polio vaccination campaign easy

Ameena, 30, lived with her husband (a primary school teacher), two school going sons and a daughter in village Shah Beg Rind in UC Kunri Memon, Umerkot. Ameena was a graduate and worked as a volunteer teacher in a temporary learning center in the village. However, she was not satisfied enough what she was doing for poor people. In September 2015, TRDP's Health Communication Project team visited the village, which identified Ameena as a potential person for community health worker (CHW). She passed the interview test for CHW and received training on how to use IPC Tool Kit at the household level. Since then, Ameena started working vigorously in the cluster village of Mehran Rind. She registered children, pregnant women and MWRAs. She also ensured routine immunization of children and pregnant women. A woman who had lost her child because of a curable disease said that Ameena had changed lives of women and children because pregnant women were facing hardships. On the advice of Ameena, 11 women had safe deliveries in hospital. She regularly visited houses in the village and communicated key health and immunization messages. "Ameena has boldly come forward to convince the household members who refused to have polio drops to their children. "She is doing an enormous job by easing our job of polio vaccination. Our department appreciates her dedication", the District Health Officer said in a meeting.

TRDP health programme team participated in EPI district level review, planning and coordination meetings at BHU and EPI centers and shared the registration of children and women and finalization of the micro plans and due immunization doses for children (0-23 months) and pregnant women. With support and facilitation of TRDP, LSOs conducted 237 meetings with communities to sensitize them about EPI vaccination and its significance. TRDP also conducted meetings with District Focal Person of EPI, District Immunization Officer (DIO) -MCHIP EPI and District Supervisor of Vaccinator (DSV) for Routine Immunization in Tharparkar. In the year, TRDP became a member with Pakistan CSOs' Coalition on Health and Immunization.

8.3.4.1. c. The Service Delivery Programme for MCHIP

The Service Delivery Program for MCHIP component was also RSPN funded project implemented in Umerkot with main objective to improve public and private health facilities so that communities have easy access to services and the project could have a wider coverage. TRDP facilitated 55 monthly meetings of Quality Improvement Team (QIT) and supervised and monitored the progress of QIT in Umerkot. TRDP formed 21 Quality Improvement Teams (QIT) and conducted/organized supportive supervision visits of on-job coaching (OJC) training in Umerkot and also conducted training on pneumonia and diarrhoea in 13 health facilities. Moreover, TRDP organized four-day training on the post-abortion care (PAC) and organized one-day training for transporters on the safe transportation of pregnant women. TRDP also conducted mapping of 20 health facilities in the district, conducting 633 fortnightly supportive supervision visits to each facility and trained 739 Lady Health Workers on different mother and child health related issues.

8.3.4.1. d. Health Communication Component of USAID MCH Programme

The Health Communication Component of USAID's Mother and Child Health Programme was implemented in all UCs in Umerkot in collaboration with RSPN. Under the project, 124 community health workers (CHWs) were identified from different villages which were not covered by LHWs. These community health workers had a minimum level of education. They were trained to spread health messages among

Migratory Communities: Ensuring Immunization

Jujo lives in Gogaveri village in UC Manjthi. The village has around 3000 population, with predominant migratory characteristics. In extremely poor days, in search of food and fodder, most of the families from the village migrate to barrage areas. Six years back my son was sick and hospitalized; he did not recover due to low platelets count, since he was not immunized against the disease. He is eight years old now but has an extremely poor health, Mr. Jujo, the focal person in the village said worriedly. On the other hand, Mrs Sona, a member of Menhal community organization, said that Jujo has remained very supportive to the villagers. For the last two years, he had been coordinating with vaccination teams and ensured that all children and women were properly vaccinated. Mrs Sona also said that Jujo helped to save village children and women from diseases in which every year many child and women were dying. Jujo facilitated TRDP and other professionals' teams in conducting awareness sessions and issuing vaccination cards to the registered children and pregnant women. He also oriented migrant families to take cards along with them when leaving the village, so that children and women could be vaccinated in barrage areas.



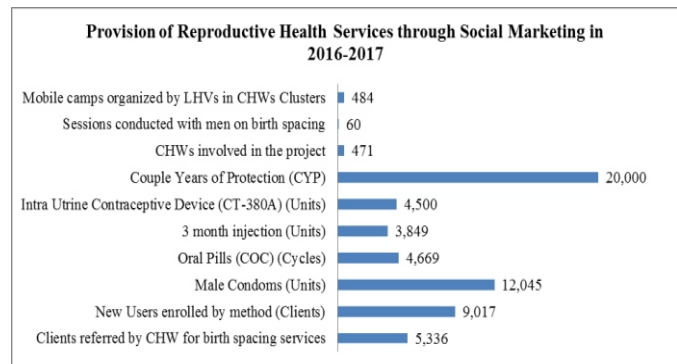
The Health Communication Component of USAID's Mother and Child Health Programme was implemented in all UCs in Umerkot in collaboration with RSPN. Under the project, 124 community health workers (CHWs) were identified from different villages which were not covered by LHWs. These community health workers had a minimum

level of education. They were trained to spread health messages among rural communities especially related to mother and child's health. In 2016-2017, TRDP's community health workers had visited 190,983 households, which is 98 percent progress against the targets set in the beginning of the year. CHWs referred 7,217 family planning cases and 4,422 maternal and neonatal child health care (MNCH) issues to the different public and private health facilities. CHWs also facilitated/conducted 1,616 institutional deliveries. TRDP's health programme staff had a meeting with faith actors to sensitize them on the importance of immunization and other health services. TRDP facilitated 3,929 Community Support Group meetings and 1,379 village health committee meetings. TRDP also organized events on health related issues, celebrated world population day in Umerkot and organized Bright Star Movement at UC and district levels.

8.3.4.1. e. Reproductive Health Services through Social Marketing

The Provision of Reproductive Health Services through Social Marketing project was implemented in Umerkot, which aimed to enable the environment for women, girls and men to avail reproductive health services and increase the availability of quality reproductive health products/services especially in rural areas of Umerkot district. In 2016-2017, 9,017 new users/clients enrolled by methods and 20,000

Couple Years of Protection (CYP) achieved/contributed through follow-up services. TRDP facilitated 306 Village Health Committees' (VHC) meetings and members of the VHCs were involved in the project activities. There were sensitized 511 people in 60 awareness sessions on birth spacing. CHWs referred 5,336 clients to a different reproductive health professional for birth spacing services. In total, LHVs organized 484 mobile medical camps.



8.3.4.1. f. ECHO XI Project

Under the Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes (ECHO-XI) Project, TRDP continued to address the issue of malnourishment among children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and their families through the Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) as well as promoting IYCF (infant and young child feeding) practices. TRDP organized awareness-raising sessions on nutrition and health. It also took efforts to address underlying causes of malnutrition i.e. food insecurity and WASH. In 2016-2017, a total of 7,816 children and 3,801 PLW were screened by the nutrition partners in both Umerkot and Tharparkar.

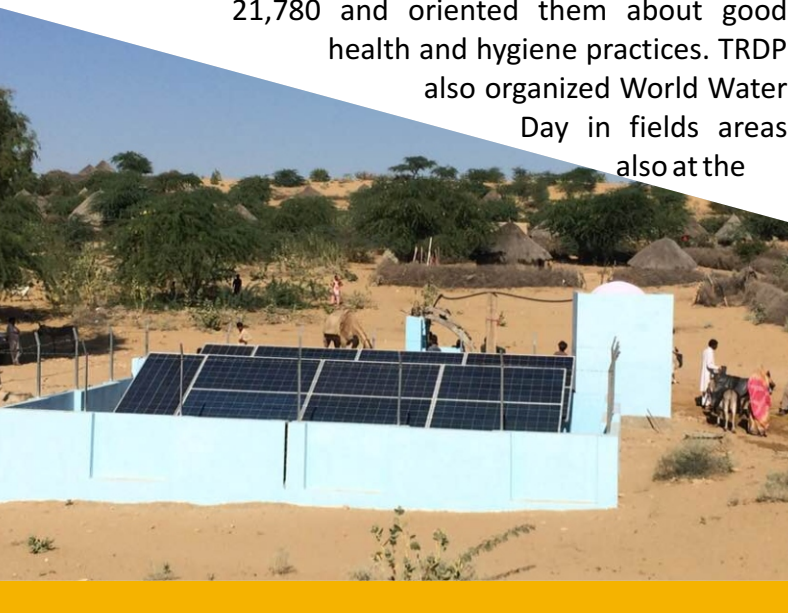
There were 1,814 children with **severe acute malnutrition (SAM)**, 1,047 children with **moderate acute malnutrition** children were registered and treated under the program. Also, 1,789 PLW were enrolled in the program and provided treatment. Under the project, 453 children were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition complications; they were treated in the 5 NSC (Nutrition Stabilization



Centre). Total 250 sessions were conducted on infant and young child feeding practices, which were attended by 3,551 mothers, caregivers and women.

During the same period, 1,650 malnourished beneficiaries were registered for the cash-for-training sessions, all three cycles of the CFT sessions were completed. These beneficiaries received cash of PKR 18,000 in three installments during the reporting period. A total of 13119 animals (i.e. 11743 small and 1376 large) of 1690 households in 22 villages were treated through de-worming, vaccination and medical treatment during the reporting period.

In the year, water tanks were constructed in 231 households. 15 communal Tarais have been restored in Umerkot which were accessed by 1010 households. Places for solar pump stations were identified and the systems were installed. TRDP engaged 110 outreach workers, which reached 21,780 and oriented them about good health and hygiene practices. TRDP also organized World Water Day in fields areas also at the



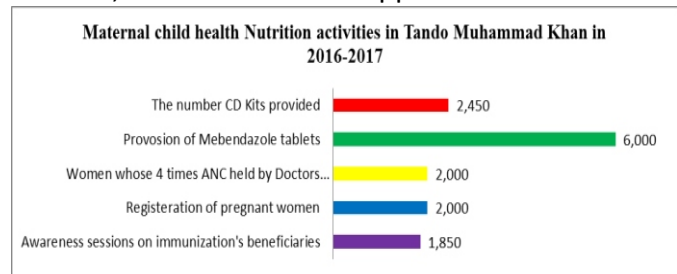
district level; some 5 events were organized which were attended by 455 community members and other actors.

The project is implemented in all 12 UCs of Taluka Umerkot of district Umerkot. It was noted that many referral cases did not reach the NSC Mithi because of long distance, the absence of transport

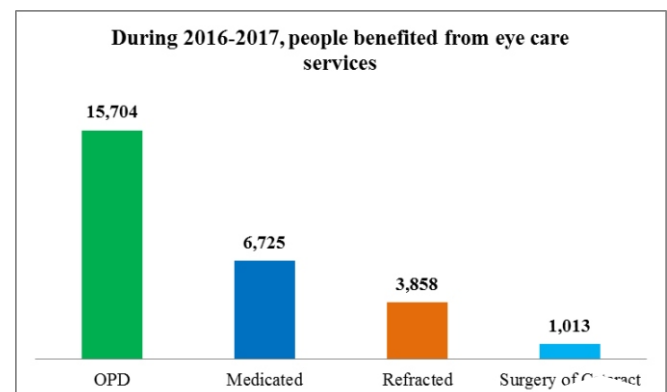
and costly transport system. NSP requested Concern Worldwide to start NSC in Taluka Hospital Chachro and Nagarparkar. In addition, NSP also requested Concern Worldwide to start NSC services at the district headquarter hospital in Sanghar. In Tharparkar, TRDP is providing support to Taluka Chachro, district Tharparkar. The project is also supporting the NSC in Civil Hospital, Mithi, Taluka Hospital, Chachro and Taluka Hospital, Nagarparkar.

8.3.4.1. g. Maternal and Child Health Nutrition in TMK

In remote areas of Tando Muhammad Khan (TMK) district, with the financial support



of UNICEF, TRDP implemented Maternal and Child Health Nutrition Project to promote positive key behaviours through the establishment and strengthening of community networks and also changing behaviours towards maternal and child health. Under the project, TRDP conducted awareness-raising sessions for 1,850 registered children and registered 2000 pregnant women, and 2,000 women received an antenatal check-up from doctors, midwives and LHWs. TRDP distributed 6,000 mebendazole tablets and 2,450 controlled drug kits.





8.3.4.1. h. Support in polio vaccination campaigns

As always, TRDP supported the district administration especially health department in polio vaccination campaign in 13 union councils in Tharparkar by providing logistic and human resource support. During the campaign, 63, 966 children under five years were administered polio drops. In order to ensure total coverage of children, TRDP's senior management attended the meetings of District Polio Eradication Committee.

8.3.4.1. h. LRBT Project- Eye care services

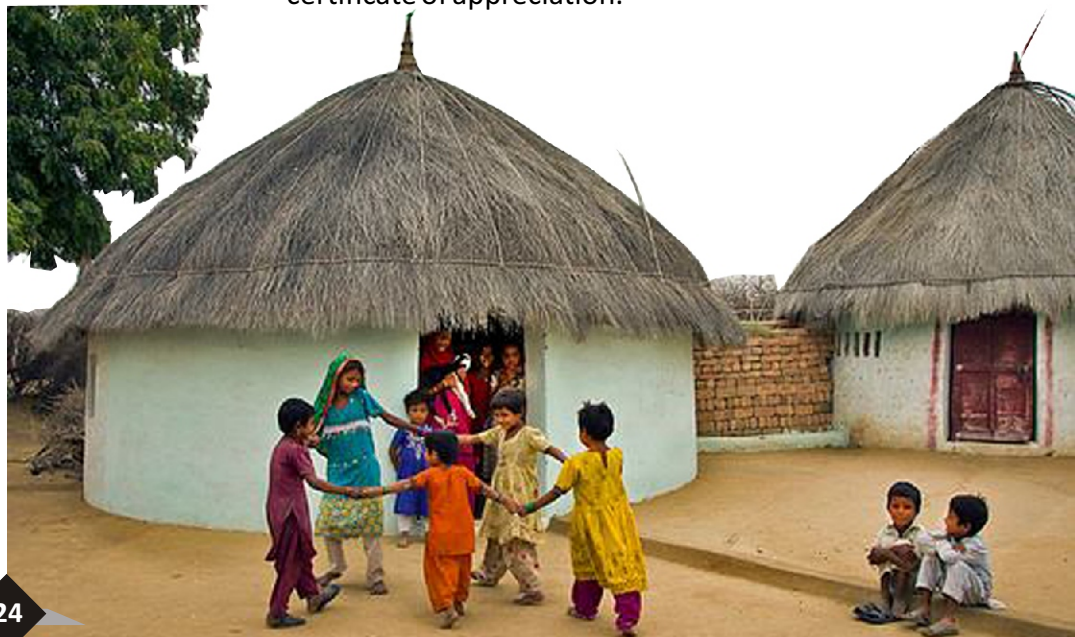
With the support of Layton Rahmatullah Benevolent Trust (LRBT), TRDP provided continuous eye care services to the communities, especially to poor and marginalized people. In the year, 27,300 people had benefited from eye care clinics and other associated services.

8.4

Child and Women Rights Protection

Child and women protection is also a cross-cutting Programme theme that is part of almost all programs and projects run by TRDP. For TRDP,

women in rural areas are poor and have fewer economic opportunities; thus they are vulnerable to all kinds of social, economic and health risks. Therefore, TRDP has ensured that gender equality and equity are an integral part of its all programs; not only this but most of the program primarily focus on the women mobilization and empowerment. TRDP's health program or initiatives to a large extent



targets women and children. In 2016-2017, in Dadu, Jamshoro, and Tharparkar, TRDP formed 5,567 COs, 500 VOs and 20 LSOs. There were registered 95,860 members with 99.5 percent women and only 0.5 percent men in these three-tier organizations. The percentage of women shows how much TRDP pays attention to women's empowerment.

From the very beginning, TRDP has been endeavouring to eradicate child labour and alleviate poverty through an integrated approach with a focus on children and their families. TRDP's all programme themes have been working to create livelihood opportunities for marginalized families so that their children are taken out of the labour market and sent to schools for their right to education. TRDP focused on children and their families engaged in hazardous labour. As an integral part of its child rights programming, CR brought children out of hazardous labour and got them enrolled in schools. TRDP also held trainings and awareness meetings with communities and other stakeholders to ensure that children are protected in homes, schools and work settings. TRDP participated and established stalls in "Children's Literature Festival Sindh" at Mithi. Idara-e-Taleem-o-Aagahi had organized the festival. In the festival, 24 children from TRDP programme area had performed in different activities and received a certificate of appreciation.

Guiding in a better way to ignorant community is the real service of humanity

Samina, 30 years, married with one daughter and two sons and lived in village Manthar Kalroo, UC Satriyoon, Umerkot. Before 2008, Samina had worked as a private teacher in Rotary Speed School and Dream foundation school, Karachi. She got married in 2008 and she came back to village Manthar Kalroo along with her husband. She started teaching children at her home without any charges because the village's only government school was closed. She filed an application with the District Session Judge Umerkot for re-opening of the school. She was pressurized by a landlord in the village; however, she did not care about anything and the school was reopened for education. For the last many years, all children of the village were going to school. In 2010 and 2011, TRDP had selected Samina's family as focal point in NPPI project. In 2015, she was identified and selected as Community Health Worker in her village. She received a five days training on the use of IPC Tool kit at the household level. After getting training, Samina, formed four community support groups in the catchment area of 154 households with the population of 980 and formed Village Health Committee (VHC) in her village. Samina had a list of 55 children, 12 pregnant women, and 103 MWRAs. Under her supervision, 40 children were fully immunized, 12 women had completed doses of TT vaccination and 20 women had deliveries in hospitals. She referred 35 families to different methods of family planning.

program areas/districts. In 2016-2017, as part of DPM Programme theme, TRDP formed 66 Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) and 9 Union Council Disaster Management Committees in Umerkot and Tharparkar districts under the Tahafuz project and prepared 66 and revised 32 Disaster Risk Management Plans to address any disaster in villages. It also facilitated meetings of the District Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (DDRRF) in Tharparkar and Umerkot. TRDP also organized training for 4,899 community members, government officials, LSO members, elected UC members, media personnel, teachers VDMC and UDMCs on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Training under Tahafuz CBDRM Project. It provided 66 Emergency Toolkits (ETK) to VDMCs through respective UDMCs in Tharparkar and Umerkot districts to equip VDMCs and UDMCs with essential tools for coping with disasters situation in their areas. TRDP also organized mock drill exercises in Tharparkar and Umerkot districts with members of UDMCs and VDMCs and conducted meetings with the Deputy Director Social Welfare and the Deputy Director Voluntary Agencies for issuing the notification of District Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (DDRRF) for district Tharparkar.



8.5

Disaster Preparedness and management (DPM)

Over the last many years, Sindh has been experiencing a dramatic climate change, resulting in floods, torrential rains, drought and cyclones in different parts of it. TRDP always worked to mitigate the effects of these disasters within its four

In result of TRDP's advocacy and lobbying efforts, the Deputy Commissioner Umerkot notified the District Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (DDRRF) and on the other hand, TRDP completed 27 Community Critical Infrastructure (CCIs) schemes related to DRR. TRDP organized trainings on DRR for 101 government officials and LSO representatives at

DIU Umerkot and Tharparkar. Additionally, TRDP conducted more trainings on DRR in which 339 elected members of union councils, 75 media persons and 298 teachers were trained on DRR. TRDP also prepared Contingency Plan and celebrated the International Disaster Reduction Day at Mithi in which members of village disaster management committees (VDMC) and union council disaster management committees (UDMCs), local support organizations, civil society organizations, district government departments, and local elected persons, teachers and the media persons participated in the event.

8.5.1. Humanitarian support for fire affected families



In 2016-2017, TRDP's emergency response team had rescued the rain-affected communities and immediately provided them the required relief material. Fire incidents are repeatedly recurrent phenomenon of agony in rural areas of Sindh, specially Thar & Kachho, where thatched straw houses/rooms are in bulk and very common. TRDP advocates to ensure concrete contingency for its inclusion as serious disaster and its mitigation measures and risks reduction from the part of authoritative policies.

On 10th May 2017, a fire broke out in village Vakrio in Tharparkar and brought around five hundred houses to ashes and destruction. The fire was breaking out because of a short circuit in a house, which engulfed thatched and mud houses one by one because of strong winds. The fire reduced houses to ashes and rubble in a short time. Most of the villagers were in the field busy in agriculture activities. There was no human loss. The remaining villagers in the village were only able to save their lives; however, more than 100 cattle were reported killed in the fire. In result of rescue efforts by the villagers, around two hundred villages were saved. TRDP established facilitation camp at the site and led rescue operations. It facilitated the villagers in their movement to safer places and kept strong coordination for smooth operation with district authorities.



TRDP distributed food ration among fire-affected 20 families of village Odani. TRDP also distributed food ration (cooked food and safe drinking water) among fire-affected 275 families in village Vakrio. In addition, TRDP had provided support of 300 water-pitcher, earthen pots and glasses for drinking water, cooked food and nonfood items to fire-affected families in Village Vakrio. Earlier, TRDP established relief camps in Mithi, Islamkot and Chachro for collecting relief items for fire affected families of village Vakrio. **TRDP staff members had contributed their one day salary for the support of fire affected families of village Vakrio.** TRDP conducted sessions on school enrollment campaigns, heat stroke, census, fire prevention and tree plantation in Tharparkar

8.5.2. Multi-sector humanitarian assistance

In collaboration of WHH, TRDP initiated the multi-sector humanitarian assistance to drought affected communities (MHATDAC) project in 12 UC of Umerkot. TRDP organized project's launching ceremony in Umerkot; conducted an orientation meeting for the project staff; and, formed 70 village organizations and 64 community organizations. It also selected 110 outreach workers.

TRDP organized a seminar on World Water Day in which community members from CO,VO and LSOs ,representative from Civil society organizations , representative of government department., media persons and local elected persons had participated and facilitated four awareness raising walks on World Water Day in four different villages. TRDP facilitated its 8 staff members to participate in TOT on Hygiene and WASH organized by Concern World Wide. On the other hand, TRDP conducted 200 hygiene sessions and provided Cash for Training (CFT) to 1650 community members in Umerkot

uploaded E-News Letters on TRDP's website and Facebook page; prepared annual, six monthly, quarterly and monthly reports of TRDP; also submitted annual, six monthly and quarterly reports to the Board and executive Committee of TRDP and prepared yearly plan of operation (YPO) 2016-2017. M&E section also documented field visits reports and meetings minutes and case studies.

M&E team played important role in planning and review meetings and workshops especially it facilitated fortnightly meetings of the core teams, facilitated monthly and quarterly meetings of Tharparkar and Jamshoro regions. The teams also conducted quarterly progress review workshops, facilitated the annual review workshop of SUCCESS Programme Jamshoro region, participated in the resource mobilization and proposal development training organized by Plan International with the collaboration of WHH for partner organizations and participated in lessons-learned-workshop in Karachi organized by WHH.

M&E team also prepared monitoring tools/formats which include the village investment monitoring tool for Prime Minister's Youth Training Scheme (PMYTS) Interns to capture TRDP interventions at the village level, spot monitoring tool for visiting teams and MER lessons-learned format for projects. Additionally, M&E team prepared various project proposals and concept papers.

9

Monitoring and Evaluation

(M&E)

M&E section remained active and played primary role of field monitoring and documenting the good practices, case studies and lesson learnt, Management actions and arranged fortnightly monthly planning and review meetings. M&E continued to support the other sections and projects to review their set targets, developing their key performance indicators and meet set targets in annual, quarterly and monthly Planning & Review Meetings.

In 2016-2017, TRDP's M&E team reviewed and planned meetings' mechanisms, updated organization's website, updated and kept TRDP's Facebook page activities, updated organization's profile. M&E section team also prepared and published Annual Report 2014-2015; drafted and produced Annual Report 2015-2016; produced and



Achievements 2016-2017

Social Mobilization Progress

Table 1: Social Mobilization Activities During 2016-2017

| Progress | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Description</i> | <i>As of Jun 2016</i> | <i>During 2016-2017</i> | <i>Year to date</i> |
| <i>Numbers</i> | | | |
| Villages Organized | 4,660 | 1327 | 5,987 |
| Households Organized | 300,961 | 95265 | 396,226 |
| Village Profiles | 4,477 | 435 | 4,912 |
| VDO Formation | 1,604 | 500 | 2,104 |
| Community Conferences | 501 | | 501 |
| LSO Formation | 58 | 20 | 78 |
| PDC Formation | | | |
| | | <i>Number of PDCs</i> | |
| Men | 5,653 | | 5,653 |
| Women | 9,236 | 5,518 | 14,754 |
| Mixed | 1,946 | 49 | 1,995 |
| Children | 1,806 | | 1,806 |
| Total | 18,641 | 5,567 | 24,208 |
| PDC Membership | | | |
| | | <i>Number of Members</i> | |
| Men | 145,432 | 311 | 145,743 |
| Women | 205,459 | 95549 | 301,008 |
| Children | 32,518 | | 32,518 |
| Total | 383,409 | 95,860 | 479,269 |
| Savings/capital formation by men and women in PDCs in 2016-2017 (in Pak Million rupees) | | | |
| | <i>As of Jun 2016</i> | <i>In 2016-2017</i> | <i>Year to date</i> |
| Men | 129 | 0.06 | 129.06 |
| Women | 86 | 0.12 | 86.12 |
| Total | 215 | 0.18 | 215.18 |

| Table:2: Sindh Union Council And Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Activities During 2016-2017 | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Progress | | | |
| Description | As of Jun 2016 | During 2016-2017 | Year to date |
| | | Numbers | |
| Poverty Scorecard census | 8 | 88 | 96 |
| Organized Villages | | 1318 | 1318 |
| Organized Households (HHs) | | 94912 | 94912 |
| Village Profiles | | 435 | 435 |
| LSO Formation | | 20 | 20 |
| Form Village Organization | 42 | 469 | 469 |
| VO Members(Women) | | 5767 | 5767 |
| CO Formation | 42 | 5503 | 5545 |
| CO Membership | 588 | 95549 | 96137 |
| LSO offices established | | 3 | 3 |
| Community Management Skills Training for CO office bearers (including CAT) | | 9249 | 9249 |
| Management and leadership training for VO office bearers | | 873 | 873 |
| Activists workshops for office bearers of LSO / VO / CO | | 27 | 27 |
| CRP Training on CIF and CAT (VO based CRPs) | | 232 | 232 |
| Program Planning Meeting with CRPs | | 60 | 60 |
| CRPs Honorarium | | 100 | 100 |
| Identification and selection of participants (through MIP or VDP) | | 7360 | 7360 |
| Training of field staff on cross-cutting critical issues (CAT) | | 62 | 62 |
| CAT tool kit printing | | 1358 | 1358 |

Human Resource Development (HRD)

| Table:3: Human Resource Development (HRD) Activities During 2016-2017 | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Progress | | | |
| <i>Description</i> | <i>As of Jun 2016</i> | <i>During 2016-2017</i> | <i>Year to date</i> |
| Community Development Training | | <i>Number of Pax</i> | |
| Managerial Skills | 74,467 | 10,381 | 84,848 |
| Natural Resource Management | 45,852 | 2,560 | 48,412 |
| Water & Sanitation | 1,832 | | 1,832 |
| Health and Education | 117,019 | 12,307 | 129,326 |
| Child Rights | 8,757 | | 8,757 |
| Technical and Vocational Trainings | 13,289 | | 13,289 |
| Others (seminars and workshops) | 53,637 | | 53,637 |
| DPMU | 3,585 | 4,899 | 8,484 |
| Gender | 756 | | 756 |
| Facilitated Inters | | 79 | 79 |
| Total | 319,194 | 30,226 | 349,420 |
| Staff Development Trainings | | <i>Number of Pax</i> | |
| Number of Staff Trained | 1,178 | 65 | 1,243 |

Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)

| Table :4: Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Activities During 2016-2017 | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Description | As of Jun 2016 | During 2016-2017 | Year to date |
| Numbers | | | |
| Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS) | 21,101 | 279 | 21,380 |
| Dug Wells | 1,192 | 11 | 1,203 |
| D.Plant (RO) and Filter Plants | 9 | | 9 |
| Drinking Water Supply Reservoir (DWSR) | 153 | | 153 |
| Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS) | 146 | | 146 |
| DWSS-Extension | 2 | | 2 |
| Hand Pumps | 4,890 | 21 | 4,911 |
| Rain Water Harvesting Pond (RWHP) | 160 | 1 | 161 |
| Tube Well | 14 | | 14 |
| Wind Mills | 23 | | 23 |
| Water Tanks (storage) | 14,433 | 231 | 14,664 |
| Rehabilitation of Tarais | 79 | 15 | 94 |
| Communication | 323 | 14 | 337 |
| Link Roads | 141 | 14 | 155 |
| Culverts | 173 | | 173 |
| Small Bridge | 8 | | 8 |
| Cause way | 1 | | 1 |
| Sanitation | 20,907 | - | 20,907 |
| Brick Pavements Street | 22 | - | 22 |
| Sanitation | 128 | - | 128 |
| Latrines | 20,756 | - | 20,756 |
| Cross Drainage Works | 1 | | 1 |
| Irrigation | 3,717 | - | 3,717 |
| Lift Irrigation (Tube well+ Solar Pumps) | 28 | | 28 |
| Lining Of Water Course (LOWC) | 140 | | 140 |
| Land Development Efficient Irrigation (LDEI) | 16 | | 16 |
| Drip Irrigation | 3,266 | - | 3,266 |
| Micro Irrigation Plot Development | 71 | | 71 |
| Kitchen Garden Development | 188 | | 188 |
| Check Dams | 4 | | 4 |
| Delay Action Dams | 4 | | 4 |
| Water Reservoirs | 5 | | 5 |
| Health facility | 46 | - | 46 |
| Repair Basic Health Unit (BHU) | 16 | | 16 |
| Repair dispensary | 22 | | 22 |
| Repair Medical Centre | 1 | | 1 |
| Repair Rural Health Center (RHC) | 2 | | 2 |
| Repair Rain Affected Repaired Health Center | 5 | | 5 |
| Education facility | 263 | - | 263 |
| Repair School Building | 263 | - | 263 |
| Solar System | 182 | 51 | 233 |
| Solar Lights | 151 | 48 | 199 |
| Water Solar Pump (drinking purpose) | 31 | 3 | 34 |
| House Schemes | 6,785 | 1 | 6,786 |
| Low Cost Houses | 3,500 | | 3,500 |
| Raised Platforms / Silted CO Shelters | 35 | | 35 |
| Community Shelters | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Rescue Places | 47 | | 47 |
| One Room Shelters WHH-ECHO | 800 | | 800 |
| Community Centers | 94 | | 94 |
| Shelters | 2,300 | | 2,300 |
| Flood Protection works | 4 | - | 4 |
| | 53,328 | 345 | 53,673 |

Social Services Sector (SSS)

| Table:5: Social Services Sector (SSS) Activities During 2016-2017 | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| LRBT Eye Clinic Services Activities During 2016-2017 | | | |
| Progress | | | |
| <i>Description</i> | <i>As of Jun 2016</i> | <i>During 2016-2017</i> | <i>Year to date</i> |
| | <i>Numbers</i> | <i>Numbers</i> | |
| OPD | 27,710 | 15,704 | 43,414 |
| Medicated | 13,491 | 6,725 | 20,216 |
| Refracted | 5,370 | 3,858 | 9,228 |
| Referred to other health facilities | 235 | | 235 |
| Referred to Tando Bago for Cataract surgery | 2,015 | 1,013 | 3,028 |
| Community Support for Strengthening of Routine Immunization-EPI Project Activities During 2016-2017(Tharparkar) | | | |
| Progress | | | |
| <i>Description</i> | <i>As of Jun 2016</i> | <i>During 2016-2017</i> | <i>Year to date</i> |
| | <i>Numbers</i> | | |
| No of LSO Monthly Meeting Conducted | 463 | 237 | 700 |
| Sessions conducted with community | 5,783 | 5,002 | 10,785 |
| # of Participants | 120,435 | 40,351 | 160,786 |
| No of Coordination and planning meetings conducted with DSV/DHO | 22 | 13 | 35 |
| Registration Pregnant women | 39,577 | 31,990 | 71,567 |
| Registration 0-23 Months Children | 85,991 | 43,764 | 129,755 |
| Vaccination Pregnant women | 48,655 | 77,486 | 126,141 |
| Vaccination 0-23 Months Children | 112,774 | 177,619 | 290,393 |
| Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program(MCHIP) Project Activities During 2016-2017 | | | |
| Progress | | | |
| <i>Description</i> | <i>As of Jun 2016</i> | <i>During 2016-2017</i> | <i>Year to date</i> |
| | <i>Numbers</i> | | |
| Map all facilities in the district (Phase B & C Only) | 75 | 20 | 95 |
| Assess MNCH Center and identify | 41 | 10 | 51 |
| Conduct PCPNC training (No. of HFs with trained SBAs) | 118 | 1 | 119 |
| Conduct PPIUCD training for SBAs (No. of HFs covered) | 22 | 11 | 33 |
| Conduct Infection Prevention on the job training (No. of Staff trained) | 429 | | 429 |
| Orient the MCHIP Technical staff on QIPS | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Conduct quality assessment of the facilities (QIPS) | 125 | | 125 |
| Assess current facility HCWM practices | 125 | | 125 |
| OJC Session | 122 | | 122 |
| Conduct HBB training for SBAs (# of SBAs/HCPs trained) | 99 | 13 | 112 |
| Training for Pneumonia and Diarrhea (# of HCPs trained) | 17 | 13 | 30 |
| Supportive supervision visit to each facility | 384 | 633 | 1,017 |
| Training of CHW on Basic MNCH package | 126 | | 126 |
| TOT of LHW Trainers (No. of Trainers trained) | 40 | | 40 |
| Training of LHWs (No. of LHWs trained) | 519 | 739 | 1,258 |
| Train Transporter on how to transport women safely (No. of transporters trained) | 218 | 102 | 320 |
| No. of QIT formed | | 21 | 21 |
| Monthly QIT meetings | | 55 | 55 |
| Provide IEEC materials on CHW to LHWs | | 519 | 519 |

| Community Support for Strengthening of Routine Immunization-EPI Project Umerkot Activities During 2016-2017 | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Progress | | | |
| <i>Description</i> | <i>As of Jun 2016</i> | <i>During 2016-2017</i> | <i>Year to date</i> |
| EPI Component Umerkot | | Numbers | |
| Training/orientation , vaccinators , LHS, LHWs, CHWs & CRP | 236 | 521 | 757 |
| Registration Pregnant women | 17177 | 32916 | 50093 |
| Registration Child 0-23 | 55805 | 42043 | 97848 |
| Vaccination Pregnant women | 1723 | 49940 | 51663 |
| Vaccination 0-23 Months Children | 8662 | 164914 | 173576 |
| Community Health Awareness Session | | 3524 | 3524 |
| Orientation of Community Focal person (CFPs) | | 2610 | 2610 |
| Health Communication Component (HCC) | | | |
| VHC formed | 125 | | 125 |
| Coordination meetings | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| Training of CHWs on CSG and VHC formation | 128 | | 128 |
| Conducted interviews of CHWs | 140 | | 140 |
| DCM meetings of MCH partners | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| DHPMT Meetings | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Community Support group meeting | | 3929 | 3929 |
| Celebrated Population day | | 1 | 1 |
| Bright star Movement | | 10 | 10 |
| HH visit by CHWs | | 190983 | 190983 |
| MNCH Referrals | | 4422 | 4422 |
| Family Planning(FP) Referrals | | 7217 | 7217 |
| Institutional deliveries | | 1616 | 1616 |
| Cultural event | | 5 | 5 |
| Faith actors meetings | | 2 | 2 |
| Maternal Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) Project Tando Mohammad Khan | | | |
| Total register of Pregnant Women & Vaccination | 5283 | 2000 | 7283 |
| Local Social Contacts (Educational/ traditional) Session | 68 | | 68 |
| Tab Mebendazole | 10743 | 6000 | 16743 |
| Tab Folic Acid | 207620 | | 207620 |
| CD Kit | 3611 | 2450 | 6061 |
| Family Planning | 14189 | | 14189 |
| Caregivers of registered children who aware about benefits of immunization | | 1850 | 1850 |
| Women whose 4 times ANC held by Doctors /LHV/LHS/Midwives | | 2000 | 2000 |
| Provision of Reproductive Health Services through Social Marketing Project, Umerkot | | | |
| District Technical Committee Meetings | | 10 | 10 |
| Clients referred by CHW for birth spacing services | | 5,336 | 5336 |
| New Users enrolled by method (Clients) | | 9,017 | 9017 |
| Male Condoms (Units) | | 12,045 | 12045 |
| Oral Pills (COC) (Cycles) | | 4,669 | 4669 |
| 3 month injection (Units) | | 3,849 | 3849 |
| Intra Utrine Contraceptive Device (CT-380A) (Units) | | 4,500 | 4500 |
| Couple Years of Protection (CYP) | | 20,000 | 20000 |
| Community Health Workers (CHWs) involved in the project | | 471 | 471 |
| Sessions conducted with men on birth spacing | | 60 | 60 |
| Households Visits, validated | | 441 | 441 |
| Mobile camps organized by LHVs in CHWs Clusters | | 484 | 484 |

Natural Resource Management (NRM)

| Table :6: Natural Resource Management (NRM) Activities During 2016-2017 | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Progress | | | |
| Description | As of Jun 2016 | During 2016-2017 | Year to date |
| | | Numbers | |
| Veterinary camps | 1,273 | 8 | 1,281 |
| Installation of Bio-sand filters | 300 | | 300 |
| Livestock services (drenching, vaccination and treatment) | 1,786,666 | 13119 | 1,799,785 |
| Assets transferred (number of hhs) | 5846 | | 5846 |
| Kitchen Gardening | 700 | | 700 |
| Tree Plantation | 1,560 | | 1,560 |
| Demonstration of Agricultural activities (Training station) | 1 | | 1 |
| Asset Building (Livestock Restocking)Project : JANUM Network | | | |
| Assets transferred (number of hhs) | 64 | 25 | 89 |
| Digital Hub and Library | | | 0 |
| Established Digital Hub and Library | 4 | | 4 |
| CLF | | | |
| Amount Disbursed | 16,787,400 | 10,969,500 | 27,756,900 |
| No of Benef: provided Loan | 876 | 510 | 1,386 |
| Prime Minister Interest Free Loan (PMIFL) | | | |
| Prime Minister Interest Free Loan (PMIFL)(No.of Loans) | 7,758 | 4619 | 12,377 |
| Prime Minister Interest Free Loan (PMIFL) (Amount) | 153,006,000 | 140604000 | 293,610,000 |
| Hissar Foundation | | | |
| Assets transferred | 1 | 143 | 144 |
| Kitchen Gardening | 48 | 425 | 425 |
| Tree Plantation | | 1945 | 1,945 |

Disaster Preparedness and management Unit (DPMU)

| Table:7: Disaster Preparedness and Management Unit (DPMU) Activities During 2016-2017 | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Progress | | | |
| Description | As of Jun 2016 | During 2016-2017 | Year to date |
| | | Numbers | |
| Food ration Support to Drought Affected Families | 507 | 330 | 837 |
| Food ration Support to Fire Affected Families | 910 | | 910 |
| Number of Animal Provided Vaccination and drenching | 91747 | | 91747 |
| Provided Health Services support | 2767 | | 2767 |
| Mineral water and Biscuits distributed beneficiaries | 2673 | | 2673 |
| CBDRM-Tahafuz Project | | | |
| VDMCs Formed | 163 | 66 | 229 |
| Refresher conducted for old VDMC members | 445 | | 445 |
| Refresher conducted for UDMCs on Advocacy and Networking (<i>number of pax</i>) | 74 | | 74 |
| UDMCs Formed | 20 | 9 | 29 |
| Organizing International DRR Day | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Training on CBDRM (PDRA, DRR, P&M) | 1378 | 895 | 2273 |
| DRM Plans developed | 140 | 61 | 201 |
| Distribution of Emergency Tool Kits | 10 | 66 | 76 |
| CCIs Schemes | 231 | 27 | 258 |
| Training on new modules for CRPs of Phase I VDMCs | 144 | | 144 |
| Refresher on PDRA, DRM&P, New modules for VDMCs | 768 | | 768 |
| CBDRM Awareness for HHs (Pax) | 4945 | 3061 | 8006 |
| Refresher on OM&D - A&N for UDMCs | 60 | | 60 |
| 03 days combined training on OM&D - A&N for UDMCs | 98 | 130 | 228 |
| Formation of DRRF | 2 | | 2 |
| Capacity building of government officials & LSO members on DRR. 30 participants from each district. | 61 | 101 | 162 |
| Training of elected union council members on Disaster Risk Reduction-DRR | | 339 | 339 |
| Training for media personnel on DRR. | | 75 | 75 |
| Training of school teachers on DRR. | | 298 | 298 |
| Distribution of Emergency Tool kits | | 66 | 66 |

Table :8:Multi Sector humanitarian assistance to drought affected communities in Sindh, Pakistan (ECHO-XI) Activities During 2016-2017

| <i>Description</i> | <i>During 2016-2017</i> | <i>Year to date</i> |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Numbers</i> | |
| Formation of VO | 70 | 70 |
| Formation of CO/PDC | 64 | 64 |
| Selection Outreach Workers | 110 | 110 |
| Rehabilitation of Taraies | 15 | 15 |
| Construction of Water Tanks | 150 | 150 |
| Water Solar pump installation | 2 | 2 |
| Formation School Hygiene Clubs | 15 | 15 |
| Hygiene session | 200 | 200 |
| Capacity building of on hygiene promotion and PATs of Outreach Workers | 101 | 101 |
| Celebration of international WASH day | 1 | 1 |
| Cash for Training (CFT) | 1650 | 1650 |
| Livestock Management Clinics(Veterinary Clinics) | 8 | 8 |

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 setup 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 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 396,226 households in 5,987 villages of 156 union councils. TRDP's microfinance programme has turned into an independent microfinance bank with its own structures, bodies, programmes and services. In addition to above three districts, TFM is also working in Badin, Mirpurkhas and Sanghar districts.

OBJECTIVES OR 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.

Audit Report

Deloitte.

Deloitte Yousuf Adil
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KCHSU, Shahrah-e-Faisal
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Thardeep Rural Development Programme (the Programme), which comprise the balance sheet as at June 30, 2017 and the income and expenditure account, statement of changes in fund and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Programme as of June 30, 2017, and its financial performance, changes in fund and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for opinion

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

Other matter paragraph

The financial statements of the Programme for the year ended June 30, 2016 were audited by another firm of Chartered Accountants who expressed an unmodified opinion on these financial statements on December 10, 2016.

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

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

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

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

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited



Deloitte Yousuf Adil
Chartered Accountants

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Deloitte Yousuf Adil
Chartered Accountants
HSA

Engagement Partner
Hena Sadiq

Dated: 08 JAN 2018
Place: Karachi

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 2017**

| | Note | 2017 Rupees | 2016 Rupees |
|--|------|--------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property and equipment | 4 | 67,933,453 | 58,856,395 |
| Capital work in progress | 5 | - | 976,245 |
| Intangible assets | 6 | 1,831,945 | 1,052,806 |
| Long term deposits | 7 | 1,578,000 | 775,000 |
| Long term investment | 8 | - | - |
| Long term loan | 9 | 411,000,000 | - |
| Total non-current assets | | 482,343,398 | 61,660,446 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Stock | 10 | 6,699,688 | 8,269,819 |
| Short term investments | 11 | - | 200,000,000 |
| Short term loan | 12 | 30,000,000 | - |
| Advances - net of provisions | 13 | 104,157,729 | 1,677,644,705 |
| Interest receivable | 14 | 571,707 | 76,064,556 |
| Donations receivable | 15 | 17,939,988 | 11,751,850 |
| Advances, prepayments and other receivables | 16 | 9,511,363 | 27,179,050 |
| Cash and bank balances | 17 | 114,790,175 | 500,086,144 |
| Total current assets | | 283,670,650 | 2,500,996,124 |
| Total assets | | 766,014,048 | 2,562,656,570 |
| Contingencies and commitments | 18 | | |
| FUNDS AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Funds | | 539,446,126 | 775,201,885 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Deferred income | 19 | 85,253,273 | 232,873,106 |
| Deferred liabilities | 20 | 215,891 | 116,861,316 |
| Long term loans - secured | 21 | 134,000,000 | 350,833,335 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 219,469,164 | 700,567,757 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Current portion of long term loans - secured | 21 | - | 848,541,665 |
| Short term borrowing - secured | 22 | - | 200,000,000 |
| Accrued and other liabilities | 23 | 7,098,758 | 38,345,263 |
| Total current liabilities | | 7,098,758 | 1,086,886,928 |
| Total liabilities | | 226,567,922 | 1,787,454,685 |
| Total funds and liabilities | | 766,014,048 | 2,562,656,570 |

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

DYA



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



TREASURER

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017**

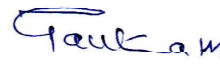
| | Note | 2017 Rupees | 2016 Rupees (restated - refer note 1.2) |
|---|------|----------------------|--|
| Income | | | |
| Donations and grants | 24 | 329,819,217 | 525,244,935 |
| Income from other activities | 25 | 54,631,929 | 44,802,998 |
| Total income | | 384,451,146 | 570,047,933 |
| Programme expenses | | | |
| Programme expenses | 26 | (343,506,386) | (594,110,464) |
| Operating expenses | 27 | (70,058,871) | (143,819,553) |
| Deficit/ surplus from discontinued operations | 28 | (99,970,005) | 218,466,109 |
| Total expenses | | (513,535,262) | (519,463,908) |
| Surplus for the year before income tax expense | | (129,084,116) | 50,584,025 |
| Income tax expense | 3.17 | - | - |
| Deficit / surplus transferred to statement of changes in funds | | (129,084,116) | 50,584,025 |

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
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017**

| | Note | 2017 Rupees | 2016 Rupees |
|---|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Surplus for the year before income tax expense | | (129,084,116) | 50,584,025 |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Depreciation on property and equipment | 4 | 11,278,552 | 13,183,747 |
| Amortization of intangibles | 6 | 981,173 | 320,792 |
| Gain on disposal of fixed assets | | (1,811,000) | - |
| Amortization of deferred income | 19 & 25 | (299,227,235) | (7,295,040) |
| Loss on spin-off transaction | 29 | 150,351,137 | - |
| Provision for compensated absences | 20.1 | - | 4,076,140 |
| Provision for gratuity | 20.2 | 3,163,022 | 14,055,371 |
| Provision against advances | 13 | 4,532,974 | 10,728,860 |
| Financial charges | 27.3 | 35,441,462 | 111,389,047 |
| Interest income | 25 | (28,603,969) | (385,194,249) |
| Deficit before working capital changes | | (252,978,000) | (188,151,307) |
| (Increase)/Decrease in current assets | | | |
| Stocks | | 2,666,435 | (43,572) |
| Donations receivable | | (17,122,613) | 8,184,474 |
| Advances, prepayments and other receivables | | 10,450,634 | 4,755,188 |
| (Decrease) / Increase in current liabilities | | | |
| Accrued and other liabilities | | 43,045,534 | (3,436,736) |
| Long term loans - secured | | | |
| Short term running finance - secured | | 58,222,222 | 200,000,000 |
| Surplus/(deficit) after working capital changes | | (155,715,788) | 21,308,047 |
| Fund transferred from micro credit risk pool | | (611,555) | (2,866,469) |
| Long term deposits | | (803,000) | 1,864,575 |
| Advances against loans - disbursed | 13 | (613,067,000) | (2,491,370,500) |
| Advances against loans - recovered | 13 | 900,967,899 | 2,174,291,748 |
| Grant received - net of refunds | 19 | 121,505,639 | - |
| Leaves encashment paid | 20.1 | (20,288,124) | (464,324) |
| Gratuity paid | 20.2 | (96,357,301) | (1,785,973) |
| Interest received during the year | | 46,513,927 | 365,310,488 |
| | | 337,860,485 | 44,979,545 |
| Net cash generating from operating activities | | 182,144,697 | 66,287,592 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Additions of fixed assets-net | | - | (13,401,678) |
| Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets | | 1,811,000 | - |
| Additions of intangibles | 6 | (1,760,312) | (1,306,925) |
| Loan to TMF | | (30,000,000) | - |
| Increase in deferred income | | - | 58,938,484 |
| Short term investment - net | | - | (200,000,000) |
| Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities | | (29,949,312) | (155,770,119) |

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| | Note | 2017 Rupees | 2016 Rupees |
|---|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Loans from PPAF | 21 | 315,000,000 | 670,000,000 |
| Loans repayment to PPAF | 21 | (288,458,332) | (653,345,833) |
| Loan loss reserve-PMIFL | | - | 1,400,000 |
| long term loan | | (11,000,000) | - |
| Financial charges paid | | (51,630,658) | (99,153,296) |
| <i>Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities</i> | | <u>(36,088,990)</u> | <u>(81,099,129)</u> |
| <i>Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents</i> | | 116,106,395 | (170,581,656) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | | 500,086,144 | 670,667,800 |
| Cash and cash equivalents transferred to MFP as at 5 October 2016 | | (501,402,364) | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year | 17 | <u><u>114,790,175</u></u> | <u><u>500,086,144</u></u> |

Non-Cash Transactions

- The spin off transaction as disclosed in note 29 has been accounted for as a non-cash transaction as no consideration has been received.
- Similarly the grant received amounting to Rs.34.08 million as disclosed in note 19 is also accounted for as a non-cash transaction as it is received in-kind.

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

DYA

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

TREASURER

List of Board of Directors

| | | |
|----|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Dr. Naseer Muhammad Nizamini | 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. Kaadim Hussain Iakhair | 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 Bajeer | Director |
| 12 | Dr. Rana C Rathore | Director |
| 13 | Ms. Rubi Dharmdas | Director |
| 14 | Ms. Kamla Devi | Director |
| 15 | Ms. Allah Bachai | Director |

