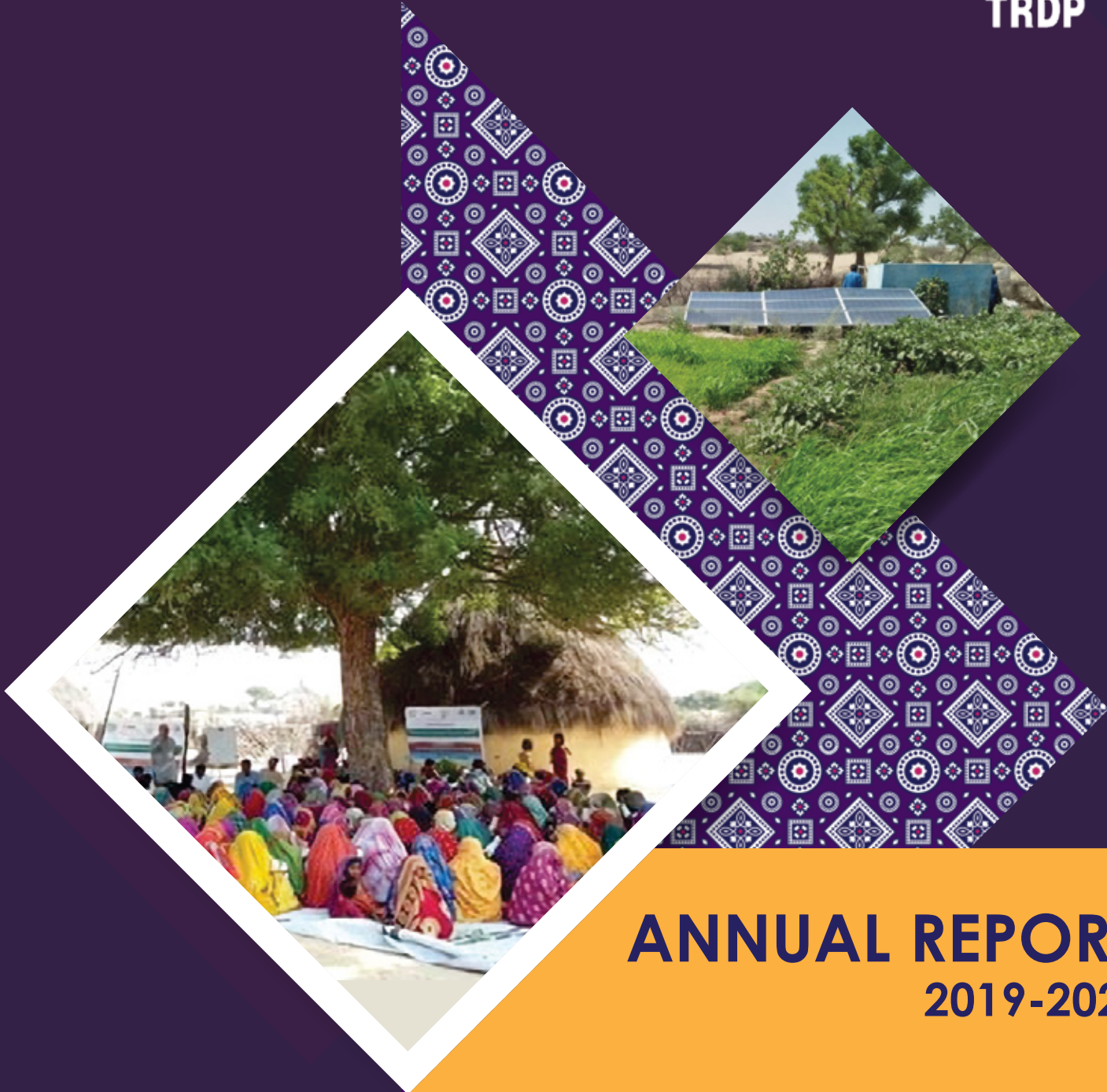


THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TRDP



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thardeep Rural Development Programme – TRDP is pleased to convey sincere gratitude and acknowledge the backing of all stakeholders in accomplishing milestones for the year 2019-2020. We are indebted to partners; District, Provincial and Federal government, Networks and Alliances for their facilitating role in critical time of COVID -19 and subsequent lockdown. Their support relieved TRDP at both Institutional and Programme level in tackling with crisis like situation efficiently.

We acknowledge positive role of media in spreading TRDP's message through electronic and print versions. TRDP pays special appreciation to community institutions and community activists for their exceptional role in regular programme as well as during emergency. We are obliged to our Board of Directors for continual directions throughout the year.

We recognize efforts of Monitoring and Documentation Section and Internal Audit team in the development of Annual Report 2019 - 2020, particularly Meva Balani, Programme Officer Monitoring and Documentation, Revachand Bhojani, Programme Officer, Monitoring and Documentation for producing in-house draft, Muzamil Hussain, Chief Internal Auditor for providing required information and Mr. Vashoomal Parmar, Head of Monitoring and Documentation for his coordinating role. We are thankful to Bhagwani Bai Rathore for investing time in finalization of the report.



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FOREWORD



ALLAH NAWAZ SAMOO
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



I am honoured to present annual report of Thardeep Rural Development Programme for the year 2019 – 2020. The purpose of this report is to disseminate our accomplishments under five major themes. Taking social mobilization as the foundation of its entire work, TRDP's programme activities are implemented through community institutions mainly with women-led organizations. TRDP believes that women's significant involvement in the sustainable development of their areas will in long run transforms conservative power structures that reinforce discrimination and impede gender equality. We believe that our distinctive programme approach makes us successful.

This year was challenging and inspiring for TRDP; challenging in a sense that outbreak of COVID-19 and subsequent lockdown multiplied vulnerabilities of the poor communities we work with. But we took it as an opportunity to serve the poor communities by diverting its programme interventions to combat the crisis like situation in remote areas of its programme districts. Inspiring in a sense that TRDP regular programme as well as its COVID-19 Response was greatly acknowledged and appreciated by government, its partner organizations and coalitions. TRDP remained visible in print and electronic media throughout the year. TRDP's programme events as well as its interventions were disseminated on TV channels and reported in local and national newspapers. I am delighted to say that TRDP remained successful in showcasing artisans' skills and services to the mainstream market by organizing Karigar Mella at Karachi. It was extensively appreciated by European Union, Government authorities, elected representatives, media, civil society organizations and thousands of artisans from different ecological zones of Sindh.

During the year TRDP hosted different government and nongovernmental delegations to its successful poverty reduction programme in Dadu and Jamshoro. This programme was well-regarded for replication in other parts of the country.

TRDP is obliged to government authorities, partner organizations, coalitions, and community institutions for their supportive hand in regular programme activities as well as responding assertively to crisis like condition of COVID-19 pandemic. We promise to work together in the future for the common cause.

ACRONYMS



| | |
|-------|--|
| AALTP | Adolescent and Adult Learning and Training Program |
| AD | Assistant Director |
| ADC | Assistant Deputy Commissioner |
| BBC | BISP Beneficiaries Committees |
| BISP | Benazir Income Support Programme |
| CAT | Community Awareness Toolkit |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CHW | Community Health Workers |
| CLEW | Community Livestock Extension Worker |
| CMAM | Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition |
| CIF | Community Investment Fund |
| CLTS | Community Led Total Sanitation |
| CO | Community Organization |
| CPI | Community Physical Infrastructure |
| CRP | Community Resource Person |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| CSCCC | Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change |
| DG | Director General |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DWSS | Drinking Water Supply Schemes |
| EPI | Expanded Programme of Immunization |
| EU | European Union |
| FFS | Farmer Field School |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| IEC | Information Education and Communication |
| IGG | Income Generating Grant |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| IYCF | Infant and Young Child Feeding |
| LHS | Lady Health Supervisors |
| LMST | Leadership and Management Skill Training |
| LSO | Local Support Organization |
| MHI | Micro Health Insurance |
| MIP | Micro Investment Plan |

| | |
|----------|---|
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NPGP | National Poverty Graduation Programme |
| NRSP | National Rural Support Programme |
| ODF | Open Defecation Free |
| O&M | Operation and Maintenance |
| OPD | Out-Patient Department |
| PCCHI | Pakistan CSOs Coalition for Health and Immunization |
| PDC | Para Development Committee |
| PINS | Programme for Improve Nutrition in Sindh |
| PLW | Pregnant and Lactating Women |
| PPRP | Peoples' Poverty Reduction Programme |
| PSC | Poverty Score Card |
| RSPN | Rural Support Programmes Network |
| SAM | Severe Acute Malnutrition |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SRSO | Sindh Rural Support Organization |
| SUN -CSA | Scaling Up Nutrition -Civil Society Alliance |
| SLM | Sustainable Land Management |
| SM | Social Mobilization |
| ToT | Training of Trainers |
| TVST | Technical and Vocational Skills Training |
| UC | Union Council |
| UCT | Unconditional Cash Transfer |
| VAP | Village Action Plans |
| VO | Village Organization |
| WASH | Water and Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WeT | Waseela-e-Taleem |

01 INTRODUCTION

Thardeep Rural Development Programme is a not-for-profit organization working in Sindh province through its multifaceted programme by providing inputs and services that strengthen the participatory community organizations and harness people's potential to enhance the wellbeing of poor households.

MISSION

Enlarging the choices of marginalized people focusing on women and working children and to achieve greater impact on reducing poverty by working with all stakeholders.

REGISTRATION

Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 (Registration No.3835) in 13th July 1998 at Hyderabad.

GOAL

To help marginalized people to benefit from the development process through participatory gender balanced approaches in order to achieve sustainable livelihood and strive for protection of children and women rights

THEMES

1. Community Organization through Social Mobilization
2. Promoting Community Investment for Income Generation and Sustainable Livelihood
3. Food Security and Programme for improved Nutrition in Sindh
4. Promoting Elementary Education & Child Protection through Public Private Partnership
5. Promoting Social Environmental Safe Guard

MEMBERSHIPS

- Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)
- Executive Council of Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance (SUN -CSA), Pakistan
- Member of Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC)
- Member of Pakistan CSOs Coalition for Health and Immunization(PCCHI)
- Member of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

AUDITORS

BDO Ebrahim & Co

02 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



In the year 2019 - 2020 TRDP remained successful in achieving benchmarks along with undertaking COVID-19 emergency response within its programme areas. TRDP's collaboration with its partner organizations, government, networks helped in tackling the emergency situation efficiently. TRDP got No-Objection Certificates from district authorities for mobility during lockdown. This helped TRDP in implementing its regular programme as well as responding to COVID -19 emergency situation. TRDP diverted its regular activities to benefit most effected population within the programme area. Provision of cash grants, interest free loans fulfilled cash shortage in the villages mostly depend on wage labour. On the other hand, provision of food items, personal protection items such as masks, soaps and sanitizers satisfied urgent needs of the communities. Assets transfer to the poor families such as provision of goats not only fulfilled nutrition needs, but it saved the available assets from in the time of recession.

During the reporting period 2,690 women formed 53 community organizations, 18 village organizations and five Local Support Organizations. These LSOs developed 57 Village Development Plans (VDPs), 10 Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs) and Micro Investment Plans (MIPs) of 373 poor households. 169 VOs received Income Generation Grants for their poorest households. 421 community organization and 176 village organizations were revitalized, and identified 160 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) in Tharparkar and Umerkot districts. Some 53,901 members from community institutions and staff were trained in managerial and technical skills such as health, environment, nutrition, agricultural, educations, vocational, disaster risk reduction, climate change and gender sensitization. 707 office bearers from community organizations were provided community management skill training to conduct their organizational activities efficiently. 5,275 beneficiaries have got the Technical and Vocational Skill Training (TVST) in different trades and have developed linkages with market. 38,256 members of community organizations sensitized and trained in subject specific and technical training on health, education, nutrition, water and environment in programme districts.

TRDP's aims to reduce poverty in hard-to-reach areas of Sindh by graduating out poorest households progressively from poverty trap and enable them to start income generating activities through community investment funds (CIF), interest free loans and income generating grants.

During the reporting year, 4,562 poorest households were provided income generating grants of PKR. 94,985,502 for small economic initiatives and 5,125 households were provided Community Investment Fund of PKR. 103,199,512. Community Investment Fund (CIF) of PKR. 2,692,000 was revolved further to 117 members

of community organizations through PKR. 3,744,458 deposited recovery of CIF by village organizations. 1,386 members of community organizations were provided PKR. 47,875,000 Interest free loans 163 women benefited through assets transfers for income generating activities and 2,803 poor households were transferred Tangible Assets to be graduated out of poverty.

Elementary education programme aims to create awareness regarding the importance of education, increase enrolment of children, decrease drop-out, and ensure retention in primary schools. Besides, the programme also includes a component of adolescent and adult learning. During the year 23,382 children from BISP beneficiary families were enrolled in schools and registered to BISP database. Some 889 school monitoring visits were conducted to check regular attendance of children. 684 training events were organized with women leaders of BBCs and clusters to takeover programme intervention at village and cluster level. Some 200 learners, including 140 adolescents and 60 adult learners including 60% female were provided formal primary education. 38 persons received four-month skill development training with stipend at AALTP centre Tharparkar.

TRDP's Food Security and Programme for Improved Nutrition aims at contributing to improve the nutritional status of children under five and pregnant & lactating women through set of activities, that improve food diversity, reduce waterborne diseases and promote climate resilient nutrition at household level. During the year TRDP served 63,355 households and benefited 218,581 people through diversified nutritive activities.

TRDP aims to mobilize communities for creating and supporting social and environmental safeguards to cope with natural disasters by supporting them to design and implement land use management plans, promoting water conservation in arid regions, setting fodder and forage banks for local communities, setting sprinkle irrigation techniques and building capacities in sustainable farming practices. During the reporting year through 945 free medical camps 40,579 patients were treated. 6,600 dignity kits and 1,000 Safe Delivery Kits were distributed and provided support to 182 women for referral of complicated cases delivery in Tharparkar, 1,246 community members were sensitized through 41 psycho-social counselling session on GBV in Women Friendly Health Spaces (WFHS), and during outreach activities, 1,150 new-born baby kits were distributed, 26,116 eye patients were medicated at eye care centres, Some 8,414 new consumers received family planning services, 1000 hygiene kits, 12,000 transport and 2,000

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water tanker vouchers were provided to drought affected families. In addition, 68,667 animals were vaccinated and provided deworming medications in 65 veterinary medical camps at villages level, combating desertification 33 participatory land use plans were developed and community based SIM fund was established with 20 community organizations. 704 Physical Infrastructures schemes related to water supply, communication, sanitation, irrigation, and solar light were initiated in programme districts. And fire affected families of three incidents were provided food and non-food items.

TRDP also support the service delivery of government line departments through the community institutions to increase the outreach and effective delivery of government services. As result to support to Health department, vaccination outreach have been increased, 63,966 children under 5 year age received polio drops, 50,505 trees were planted through support to Forest department, livestock vaccination and treatment services were also supported to Livestock and Animal Husbandry department, NADRA was supported to register CNICs of rural people specially women, Education department was supported to enrol out of school children, District administrations were supported during COVID-19 emergencies, National and International days celebrations and other activities.

During the reporting year, TRDP facilitated thousands of artisans of Sindh in showcasing their products and services by organizing Karigar Mella at Karachi on 28th and 29th January 2020. The event was participated by wide range of people. Her Excellency Androulla Kaminara, Ambassador of European Union Delegation to Pakistan, Ms. Shehla Raza, Provincial Minister for Women Development, other parliamentarians, Chamber of Commerce, Trade Development Authority, Corporations, Brands, civil society and others participated.

TRDP participated in "Salam Pakistan Festival" and presented TRDP memento to honorable Chief Minister Sindh, Syed Murad Ali Shah. TRDP set up stalls presenting local cuisine, artisan work, renewable energy products, local carpets and live demonstration of Thari life style.

TRDP organized an experience sharing and learning visit and workshop for high level delegation of Balochistan Government. Members of Provincial Assemblies, senior level government officials of Balochistan and Sindh, Development experts, Rural Support Programmes and Women led community institutions participated in the event. The event was organized to share the experience and learning of TRDP's community driven local development approach and work.

Speaking at the occasion, Sindh provincial minister for Livestock and Fisheries, Mr. Abdul Bari Pitafi, said that he was inspired by the women community leaders who are transforming their villages, and improving the quality of life of poor people. He said that Government of Sindh has extended the community-driven development approach of TRDP to all districts of the Sindh Province.

Mr. Ahmed Nawaz, Balochistan Provincial Member, said that enthusiasm and activism of rural women working for development of their own area is incredible and we will try to replicate the best practices we have observed during our field visit.

Ms. Mahjabeen Balochistan Provincial Member, said that now women should not have fear, they are aware of their rights now, the skill development programs initiated by TRDP are key to increase income at household level. We have learned best practices here especially for women, we as parliamentarian will replicate these through government of Balochistan.

Mr. Fayaz Butt, Sindh Provincial Member, said that involving local government and district government for all development projects is key for betterment of poor. He also emphasized on raising awareness for taking precautions against COVID-19.

Mr. Allah Nawaz Samoo, CEO-TRDP, said that TRDP is contributing the service delivery of government line departments and collaborating for rural development in arid zone areas where other organizations avoid to work. He thanked the delegation of Balochistan for selecting TRDP for this learning visit.

The event was aimed to share the learning and to enhance the synergies between all stakeholders working for poverty reduction including government.

03 THEMATIC PROGRESS FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY 2019- JUNE 2020

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS THROUGH SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

TRDP's social mobilization programme starts with the collection, compilation, assessment and documentation of information about available resources, demographic structure, infrastructure and livelihoods at household, village and union council levels. This results in a profile of a household, village and union council. These baseline documents help both community organizations and TRDP in targeting the poorest and in developing household, village, union council and district development plans.

Once poverty assessment and profiling process is done, social mobilization starts with the introduction of programme and organization of communities in three tier institutions – Community Organizations, Village Organizations and Local Support Organizations respectively at neighbourhood, village and at union council level. TRDP further capacitate community institutions with required knowledge, skills and competencies to plan, implement and supervise interventions efficiently. Social mobilization programme is women centred and close coordinated with local government through joint development committees at taluka and district and provincial levels.



COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS (CO)

Community Organizations (COs) form the foundation of this three tiered structure at the neighborhood level and include individual household representation. Each CO typically consists of 15-20 households represented by a female member, who live together in a particular settlement/goth or muhalla sharing common interests.

The members are like-minded women who are ready to tap their common resources collectively with cooperation and unity amongst themselves to overcome their common and individual household's social and economic constraints. Each CO has elected one President and one Manager through consensus to run the day to affairs of the CO on a voluntary basis to lead their members. During the reporting period 57 Community Organizations were formed within the programme area.



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VILLAGE ORGANIZATIONS (VO)

The process of forming Village Organisations (VOs) started in those revenue villages or clusters where at least 60% of the rural households are organised in COs. COs of a village are fostered into a village-level body called a Village Organisation. From each CO two representatives preferably president and manager are nominated for membership of VOs. The process of VO formation also continued to establish the umbrella organizations.

LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION (LSO)

The Local Support Organisation (LSO) is the apex body of all VOs/COs at union council level. The process of LSO formation started in those union councils where at least 60% rural households are organised in COs and all COs become members of VOs. The LSO formation is linked with the social mobilisation coverage, formation of VOs, capacity building of the VO representatives and maturity of the VOs. Each VO nominated two members for the General Body of the LSO. The General Body collectively selected six office bearers. TRDP signs a Terms of Partnership with the LSOs and support in implementation of union council level development activities and networking with stakeholders.

STRENGTHENING AND EQUIPPING COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Once community institutions are formed TRDP starts the process of strengthening by mentoring and equipping them on required managerial and technical skills. This also includes identification of women community resource person (CRP) from every village organization to takeover role of TRDP social mobilization team partially in order to conduct regular meetings of community organization, help them maintaining record and impart awareness sessions using Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT). For the purpose these women CRPs receives a three-day training and ongoing coaching of TRDP field teams. Each Local Support Organization (LSO) also establish its office, identifies and hires a book keeper to manage record keeping including financial transactions and maintaining MIS at LSO office. These book keepers are provided required technical training and ongoing guidance from TRDP field teams.

MANAGERIAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

To enhance the leadership and management skills of leaders of community institutions TRDP provides set of managerial skill trainings to manage their three tier institutions efficiently. Community organizations (CO) are provided community management skill trainings covering the topics on orientation of TRDP programme, poverty, social mobilization, managerial skills, planning,

communication, community awareness toolkit (CAT), record keeping and networking. Village Organizations (VO) are provided leadership and management skill trainings (LMST) to accomplish their responsibilities at VO level. The training covered topics on leadership, management, village level planning, financial management, procurement, record keeping, networking, social mobilization, communication and Community Awareness Tool Kit (CAT). Local Support Organizations (LSO) are provided leadership and management skill training (LMST) to manage and enhance capacity of COs/VOs/LSOs, Advocacy and Networking with the public/private services providers, awareness raising on cross cutting issues, planning at the UC level and coordination with the local government.

TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

Skill development is one of the key interventions in liberating poor households gradually from poverty trap. In partnership with recognized training institutions TRDP provides business specific and market driven training to help poor communities in getting employment or setting their businesses. Selection of participants and potential area of training is finalized after scrutinizing Micro Investment Plan of poor households and market survey. These trainings are mostly organized at village level. Once training is completed the eligible participants are provided cash grants and small loans for establishing their business. TRDP also help them in developing market linkages by showcasing their products to the potential buyers.

In addition to enterprise specific trainings, TRDP provides subject specific and technical training on human rights, health, education, nutrition, WASH, disaster management and environmental issues etc. under various project implemented in programme districts.

MENTORING AND SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS (LSOs/VOS) IN THARPARKAR

TRDP implementing Mentoring & Support for Community Institutions (LSOs/VOs) project in district Tharparkar with the support of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) to form and strengthen community institutions / groups and aware them about specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). During the year 176 awareness sessions were conducted with 5,473 members of community organizations on sustainable development Goals, Good Health & Well Being and Immunization, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Early Childhood Marriages, Mother & Child Health, Nutrition, Agriculture, Climate Change, Peace and Justices, strengthening of institutions and procurement. 38 LSOs were supported for office establishment and Union Council Profiles were prepared.

THEMATIC PROGRESS FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY 2019- JUNE 2020

OUTPUT

2,690 households of lowest poverty band (0-23) came together and formed women led 53 Community Organizations (COs).

60% households of 18 villages were organized in community organization resulting in formation of 18 village organization and development of 10 village development plans and Union Council Development Plans. Micro investment plans of 373 poor families were developed. Currently, 169 VOs are managing Income Generation Grants for their poorest households.

Five Local Support Organizations were formed in Dadu and Jamshoro districts ensuring representation from every village organization of the union council.

In addition, village social map of 179 villages were developed, participatory Wealth Ranking (PWR) of 21,948 households of 179 villages was completed, Poverty Score Card baseline survey of 4,638 households was conducted, 421 community organization and 176 village organizations were revitalized, and 160 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) identified in Tharparkar and Umerkot districts under NPGP Programme.

53,901 members from community institutions and staff were trained in managerial and technical skills such as health, environment, nutrition, agricultural, education, vocational, DRR, climate change and gender sensitization in programme districts.

707 office bearers from community organizations were provided community management skill training to manage their organizations efficiently.

5,275 beneficiaries have got the training in different trades and have developed linkages with market.

38, 256 members of community organizations trained in subject specific and technical training on health, education, nutrition, water and environment.

PROMOTING COMMUNITY INVESTMENT FOR INCOME GENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

The objective of Promoting Community Investment for Income Generation and Sustainable Livelihood programme is to reduce poverty in hard-to-reach areas of Sindh by phasing out poorest households progressively from poverty trap and enable them to start income generating activities through sub-granting community investment funds (CIF), interest free loans and income generating grants to community institutions.

TRDP through comprehensive integrated interventions enabling poor households towards sustainable livelihood. It provides technical and vocational skill trainings, income generating grants, and small interest free loans through community investment fund and other income generating opportunities.

SINDH UNION COUNCIL AND COMMUNITY ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING SUPPORT (SUCCESS) PROGRAMME

TRDP implements Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) programme with support of European Union in Dadu and Jamshoro districts. Under the programme TRDP provides four inputs for enhancing the income of poor households.

i) Technical and Vocational Skill Trainings (TVST)

TRDP provides technical and vocational training to poor households through accredited institutions. The purpose of the training is to increase the income of the poor households through skill trainings and linking them with markets. Based on the MIPs, potential beneficiaries for vocational and technical skills were identified and



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assessed on the basis of the selection criteria given in the Programme Implementation Manual (PIM). According to their needs, a training plan was prepared and trainings organised, preferably at the local level. During the reporting period 5,225 beneficiaries received vocational training in different trades including Car Driving, Tailoring and Dress Making, Hand Embroidery, Beautician, Office Automation and Mehndi Art, Machine Embroidery, Applique Work, Arc Embroidery Work, Cooking, Motor Cycle Mechanic, Mobile Phone Repairing, Electric Motor Winder, Home Based Livestock Farming and Rilli (Quilt) Making. Only 7% of trained beneficiaries were men. Beneficiaries who completed the training, CRPs and concerned COs/VOs provided follow up support for employability or starting his/her own business. The trained beneficiary could also be linked with CIF, IGG or any Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) working in the area.

ii) Income Generating Grants (IGG)

Based on the needs identified in the MIPs, poor households have been provided assistance in finalising their plans for income generation activities. This support was provided by the social mobilisation team of TRDP and CRPs. These economic activities include small scale businesses, livestock rearing, value addition in agriculture products through adaptation of new technologies and/or improved agricultural practices, handicrafts etc. depending on the demand of local markets. After finalisation of their plans, small cash grants have been provided to these beneficiaries through the Village Organisations (VO). All these interventions are at the household level. The skilled beneficiaries through vocational and technical trainings have been given preference to start their own businesses.

During the reporting period 4,562 poor households received PKR 94,985,502 small grants through their Village Organizations.

iii) Community Investment Fund (CIF)

The Local Support Organisations (LSOs) at union council level have to facilitate their members to start income generating activities through providing small loans. These loans have been provided through revolving fund, sub granted to the LSOs as CIF. The LSOs have to use these grants on rotational basis to reach maximum number of their members.

The provision of the CIF has been linked with the MIPs of each household. Households with PSC score range of 0-23 are eligible for the disbursement of the CIF. The resolutions passed by the Community Organisation have been submitted to the LSOs. Each LSO has appointed a Community Book Keeper (CBK). CBK and CIF assistant at SMTs verified and conducted the appraisals of the nominated CO members. LSOs have formed their committee to assess and approve the beneficiaries list. During the reporting period PKR 103,199,512 has been subgranted to LSOs, benefiting 5,125 households in the first cycle. The recovered amount is also being disbursed to other or same beneficiaries of the union council, revolving the amount efficiently.

INTEREST FREE LOAN SCHEME

TRDP in partnership with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund under Prime Minister's Interest Free Loan scheme providing interest free loans to landless and asset less women and youth for income generating, and productive self-employment ventures. This project provides an opportunity to enhance economic development in the poorest segment of the society especially for women and youth. Youth are given proper guidance and financial support through this scheme for better access to innovative technology as they can play their positive role in the development of their communities. During the reporting period 1,386 members of community organizations were provided PKR. 47,875,000 Interest free loan in Tharparkar and Dadu districts



ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT THROUGH ASSET BUILDING

TRDP implements Economic Empowerment through Asset Building (Livestock Restocking) project in Umerkot to build assets of the most vulnerable households and to enable them to generate enough income to meet their families' basic needs. Under this project most vulnerable households were selected (Preference is given to experienced women in livestock rearing through Para Development Committee) to enable them to generate enough income for meeting their families' basic needs. Some 163 women benefited from asset transfer in Umerkot district for income generating activities as of June 2019.

UNION COUNCIL BASED POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME (MAINTENANCE PHASE)

TRDP implements Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (Maintenance Phase) in district Tharparkar through village organization with seed capital as community investment revolving fund for providing loans to the CO members (0-18 PSC categories) for income generating activities. Community Investment Fund (CIF) of PKR. 2,692,000 was revolved to 117 members of community organizations in Tharparkar.

NATIONAL POVERTY GRADUATION PROGRAMME

TRDP implementing National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP) in 34 Union councils of Tharparkar and

THEMATIC PROGRESS FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY 2019- JUNE 2020

Umerkot districts. Objective of this project is to assist the ultra-poor and very poor in graduating out of poverty on a sustainable basis, simultaneously improving their overall food security, nutritional status and resilience to climate change through Asset Transfers (Tangible and Intangible), Interest Free Loans, Trainings, Social Mobilization / Revitalizations of VO/CO, and development of Activity plan by community institutions (CIs) with support of CRPs and community trainings. During the reporting period some 2,803 poor households were transferred Tangible Assets of PKR. 168,180,000 to graduate them out of poverty in Tharparkar and Umerkot districts.

OUTPUT

4,562 poorest members of COs were provided income generating grants of PKR. 94,985,502 for small economic initiatives in Dadu and Jamshoro districts

5,125 households were provided Community Investment Fund of PKR. 103,199,512 for new small economic initiatives in Dadu and Jamshoro districts

Community Investment Fund (CIF) of PKR. 2,692,000 was revolved to 117 members of community organizations in Tharparkar.

1,386 members of community organizations were provided PKR. 47,875,000 Interest free loan in Tharparkar and Dadu districts.

163 women benefited from asset transfer in Umerkot district for income generating activities as of June 2019.

2,803 poor households were transferred Tangible Assets of PKR. 168,180,000 to graduate them out of poverty in Tharparkar and Umerkot districts.

PROMOTING ELEMENTARY EDUCATION & CHILD PROTECTION THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Elementary education programme aims to create awareness regarding the importance of education, increase enrolment, decrease drop-out, and ensure retention in primary schools. Besides, the programme also includes a component of adolescent and adult learning.

TRDP has a long history of working for the rights of marginalized groups, specifically its commitment for the rights of children can be seen at both programme and institutional level. TRDP has experience and expertise of working for the rights of working children in Sindh with an integrated and holistic approach.

Following Public Private Partnership approach TRDP



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contribute and complement public education sector through its diversified set of interventions. The major educational interventions include identification and reopening of closed government school, development of school improvement plans, provision of missing facilities, teachers training, establishment of community based school, facilitating working children especially girls to enrol in schools.

Currently, TRDP is implementing different projects to ensure access to quality education and retention of children from marginalized groups of the society and promoting lifelong learning.

WASEELA-E-TALEEM PROJECT

TRDP implements Waseela-e-Taleem Project to create awareness among Benazir Income Support Programme beneficiary families regarding the importance of education, increase enrolment rate in primary education, improve children attendance in schools, and decrease drop-out rate and ensure retention to successfully complete primary education. Quarterly cash assistance to each BISP beneficiary family is provided through unconditional cash transfer (UCT) scheme to strengthen women's role and recognition in their respective families and communities. This cash support is extended only to a deserving married woman. BISP's WeT programme is a complementary initiative linked to the UCT scheme aims at attaining Human Development Goals "to end poverty of all forms, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all and to achieve gender equality and empower women and girls." Through WeT programme, quarterly conditional payment per child is extended to UCT's selected beneficiary families on the verification of enrolment of their children age of 4 to 12 and 70% monthly school attendance in subsequent quarters till a child completes primary education.

Empowering BISP beneficiary mothers through formation of BISP Beneficiary Committees (BBCs) and allocating them leadership role in their communities through Cluster formation is one of the core interventions of WeT Programme. The role of BBC leaders is to identify and facilitate families with out of school children for enrolment and registration to BISP database and ensure their attendance to end drop out through monthly meetings, supervision and different sensitization activities. BBCs located in close vicinity are organized into one women-led Cluster. The role of cluster formation is to foster linkages between BBCs, TRDP and BISP's tehsil offices for smoother implementation of programme. In addition, Community Resource Person are trained to facilitate BBCs and Clusters in registration, mobilization for enrolment, organization of trainings and campaigns. District coordination committee is formed for smooth implementation of project and close coordination with all stakeholders and line department.

ADOLESCENT AND ADULT LEARNING AND TRAINING PROGRAMME

Contributing to alleviate the challenges of illiteracy and limited livelihood options in remote areas of district Tharparkar, TRDP is facilitating communities in primary education, functional literacy and skill development opportunities through Adolescent and Adult Learning and Training project. The objective of the project is to provide accelerated formal primary education to vulnerable adolescents and basic functional literacy to adults together with skill development enabling them to avail opportunities to enhance their human capital and achieve socio-economic growth. Under skills development component providing training on three identified trades training; Advance Tailoring, Hand Embroidery and computer skills through recognized and reputable Institute.



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OUTPUT

23,382 children from BISP's beneficiary families were enrolled in schools and registered to BISP database in Tharparkar and Umerkot district.

5,242 Mohallah/ Village level BISP Beneficiaries Committees (BBCs) and clusters were facilitated in conducting 33,843 meeting. 889 school monitoring visited were conducted to check regular attendance of children.

684 one-day training events were organized with women leaders of BBCs and clusters to takeover programme intervention at village and cluster level.

Some 200 learners, including 140 adolescents and 60 adult learners were provided formal primary education that includes 60% female learners. 38 participants received four-month skill development training with stipend at AALTP centre Tharparkar.

FOOD SECURITY AND PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION IN SINDH

This programme aims at contributing to improve the nutritional status of children under five and pregnant and lactating women through set of activities that improve food diversity, reduce water borne diseases and promote climate resilient nutrition at household level.

Poverty and food insecurity are interconnected that require integrated and holistic approach to break poverty cycle, improve food security, decrease malnutrition and developmental deficiencies among poor population. TRDP through its integrated approach implementing variety of projects to end complex poverty cycle and improve food security in rural areas of Sindh.

PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION IN SINDH (PINS) PROJECT ER-II NUTRITION SPECIFIC

To contribute towards ending malnutrition and hunger (SDG 2) by improving the health and nutrition status of children and mothers by rapidly expanding and enhancing coverage of nutrition specific intervention TRDP implements Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS) Project ER-II Nutrition Specific in Tando Allahyar district. The project includes intervention for treatment of malnourished children and women, establishment of referral mechanism, prevention of potential risks to infant and young children, behaviour change communication, and nutrition specific feeding interventions.



PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION IN SINDH

TRDP is implementing nutrition sensitive interventions under "Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh" project in Dadu and Jamshoro districts. The overall objective of project is to sustainably improve the nutritional status of children under five and of pregnant and lactating women, improve community-level nutrition sensitive food production systems adapted to climate change in rural areas of Sindh. The project has set of interventions i.e. promotion of horticulture and fish farming, provision of poultry and goats to the poor families, capacity building and sensitization through technical training and raising community awareness to get rid of open defecation, promotion of tree plantation, kitchen gardening, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene activities, Support to small farmers for seed and other inputs, Improve livestock management practices through training of CLEWs and delivery of livestock extension services including introduction of improved livestock breeds etc.



OUTPUTS

TRDP served 178,389 households and benefited 615,460 people through its food security and nutrition programme in Dadu, Jamshoro and Tando Allahyar districts. Below are details of some activities and achievements during the year.

Establishment of 324 village level farmer field schools (FFS), to promote kitchen gardening and identify indigenous solutions to agricultural challenges and replicate at a larger scale. In addition, agriculture entrepreneurship activities were conducted in 186 farmer field schools (FFS) to improve access to balance and affordable nutritious food.

Training to 10 WASH entrepreneurs and development of 155 supply chain systems.

Training to 27 members of community organizations on their role of being LSO members for WASH, agriculture and food.

Training replication on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), WASH and Nutritious Food to 324 VO members. CRPs also conducted 37,740 awareness session within COs.

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Tracking of 273,625 households for practice change in WASH.

Training of 21 members of district ODF Certification Committees on ODF certification and monitoring process. 63 villages were awarded ODF certificates.

Development of 324 Village Action Plans (VAPs) containing detailed information water and sanitation facilities and plan for WASH interventions.

Construction of low cost disaster resilient demonstration latrines in 424 villages and training to eight community members on construction of low cost latrine and installation of hand pump.

Orientation to eight LSO members on monitoring of water quality. LSO members conducted 321 chemical water tests for improved water sources and chlorination 120 communal water resources to destroy harmful microorganisms.

Establishment of 73 rain water harvesting reservoirs at household and community level to use for drinking water, kitchen gardening and livestock.

Provision of safe drinking water through construction/ installation/ rehabilitation of 21 hand pumps/water supply schemes in areas of extreme need.

Construction of two Community Water Filtration Plants in areas of higher arsenic concentration.

Orientation and sensitization of 44,174 poor households about kitchen gardening and facilitation to 37,867 households in adaptation of kitchen gardening practices.

Orientation to 1,899 members of community organizations about extension services for small farmers on improved crop production and food safety practices.

Support to 1,663 small farmers for purchasing of seed and other inputs.

Provision of goats to 730 poor households of range of 0-12 PSC score having pregnant, lactating women or children under the age of five years for food diversification.

Piloting and introduction of bio-fortified seeds, i.e. wheat, potatoes and rice, through two demonstration plots on trial basis.

Promotion of Moringa production and other nutritious plants, including processing and consumption as a supplement for maternal and early child nutrition in 258 VOs.

Establishment of 48 demonstration poultry sheds/cages, and provision of technical support to 1,503 poultry entrepreneurs and cockerel, poultry utensils and feed to 1,720 households.

Provision of training to 80 fish farmers on better fish production, and provision of training on establishment and management of community fish ponds to 20 community members. Two community fish ponds were set up. Additionally, five pilot testing was done on promotion of paddy fish farming in rice cultivation areas.

Establishment of 21 demonstration plots in flood and drought prone areas to increase crop production.

Development of 432 Disaster Risk Reduction Plan to reduce impacts of drought and floods and to develop community resilient to cope with disasters.

Provision of livestock extension services through Community & Government Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs) in 37 union councils.

Commemoration of 90 events on international days i.e. World Food Day, World Water Day, Global Hand Washing Day and World Toilet Day, at UC and District and Provincial level.

Participation of ten staff members in Training of Trainers on kitchen gardening, poultry and livestock management.

Provision of 6,567 gloves, 6,415 masks and 12,108 soaps to the communities during COVID-19 Pandemic.

Served 30,421 households in obtaining treatment of malnutrition through outreach, referral system and behaviour change communication for improved child care, training to 111 outreach staff, formation of 132 Mother to Mother and Father to Father support groups, screening of 73,348 children (6 to 59 months) and 31,033 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), identification of 4,330 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) Referral Cases, delivery of 4,149 awareness sessions on Health & Nutrition and Infant and Young Children Feeding and 6,764 one on one sessions with mothers under nutrition specific project in Tando Allahyar.

PROMOTING SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTAL SAFE GUARD

TRDP aims to mobilize communities for creating and supporting social and environmental safeguards to cope with natural disasters by supporting them to design and implement land use management plans, promoting water conservation in arid regions, setting fodder and forage banks for local communities, setting sprinkle irrigation techniques and building capacities in sustainable farming practices etc.

To promote climate-resilient sustainable development in arid and disaster prone programme area TRDP works at both institutional and programme level in order to prevent, minimize, and mitigate social and environmental risks and enhance positive impacts on poor marginalized segment of the population. TRDP mobilizes communities for creating and supporting social and environmental safeguards to cope with natural disasters such as droughts and floods, earthquake and cyclones. TRDP supports communities to design and implement land use management plans, promoting water conservation and improved water management, agriculture, livestock production, disaster risk reduction plans, promoting tree plantation and sustainable land management, and emergency response in arid regions of Sindh. TRDP emergency response focuses on both short term and long term rehabilitation activities with affected communities.

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DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT

TRDP has extensive experience and expertise in emergency response. Its Disaster Preparedness and Management Programme works to predict, prevent and mitigate the effects of these disasters with preparedness plan to respond effectively. It provides required skills, tools and knowledge on climatic challenges to the communities to respond to its impacts by adopting sustainable practices and protecting resources in disaster prone areas of Sindh. It keeps all its stakeholders including communities, government, donors and media aligned while developing contingency plans. It emphasizes on research and evidence based advocacy in responding emergencies jointly at all levels. Moreover, humanitarian relief is provided to the communities in urgent need in the time of emergencies.

COVID-19 EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATION

Due to COVID-19 emergency and lockdown situation, TRDP started relief operation in programme districts with its own resources, contribution of philanthropists and partner organizations' support. TRDP worked closely with district administration during the pandemic situation. TRDP was granted exemption status of restricted mobility for its officials from Commissioner Hyderabad, Deputy Commissioner Tharparkar, Dadu, Jamshoro and district Korangi Karachi for supporting government to aware communities about COVID-19 precautions, distribution of PPEs, and helping communities to sustain their livelihood during the lockdown. Provision of grants helped the poor households in coping the crisis like situation in rural area of its programme.

Below are some details of COVID-19 emergency response;

Received in kind support of Biscuits from English Biscuit Manufacturers (Pvt.) Ltd. for deserving and needy families in programme districts.

4,513 face masks were distributed.

12,546 anti-septic soaps were provided to 85 health facilities in programme districts.

99,204 packets of food items were provided to 16,534 poor families.

1,500 awareness leaflets were distributed in programme districts.

Provided human resource support of 103 community resource person (CRP)/ community volunteers to district administrations for support in relief activities at village level.

Submitted household data of poverty score card of 323,894 poor households to district administrations.

CRPs facilitated the community to fill the formats of some 12,519 poor for Rahan/Relief through online applications of district Jamshoro and Dadu.

TRDP Umerkot team organized some 24 mobile medical clinics at different villages of Umerkot, 3,425 patients were treated under emergency response.

COVID-19 EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND SUPPORTING ECONOMIC REVIVAL AND RESILIENCE THARPARKAR.

TRDP implements COVID-19 Emergency Response Fund supporting Economic Revival & Resilience project in Tharparkar. Project objective was to mitigate the poor from the Socio-Economic shock and revive their economic activities affected due to COVID-19 pandemic. The Economic supports under the project allowed them to maintain their livelihoods, potentially begin some side business to diversify income sources and provide food packages. The aim of this package of support was that households may not drop further down the poverty ladder.

During the reporting period following were major achievements;

TRDP provided food items to some 217 poor households within rural village of Tharparkar.

TRDP provided agriculture seed support to some 729 poor farmers for cultivation in monsoon season to secure their livelihoods.

TRDP provided fodder (animal feed) to some 508 poor farmers along with deworming medicines to some 254 poor farmers to make their animals survive and secure their livelihood.



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HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT

TRDP is implementing Multisector humanitarian assistance to drought affected malnourished communities in area of health, water and livestock management, climate smart agriculture and food security projects in Umerkot district. The project is aimed at responding to the immediate needs of malnourished households and contributing to the food security of drought affected communities in Umerkot district.

During the reporting period some 25,385 patients were provided free medical treatment in 286 medical camps at village level. 451 Health and Hygiene awareness sessions with pregnant and lactating women, and provided 1,000 hygiene kits, provided 12,000 transport and 2,000 water

tanker vouchers to drought affected families. In addition, 68,667 animals were vaccinated and provided deworming medications in 65 veterinary medical camps at villages level in Umerkot

Some 65 CLEWs were provided training with kits, 10 livestock fattening forms and two climate smart demonstration plots were established. Artificial Insemination of some 100 animals were done. In addition, study on climate smart agriculture practices was conducted in Umerkot district.

SAFEGUARDING WOMEN AND GIRLS

TRDP implements a project "Safeguarding women and girls in drought affected areas through Multisector GBV prevention and response services for women and girls" in drought affected areas of Tharparkar. The major activities includes provision of services of reproductive health in emergencies. Communities are provided psycho-social support, case management and referral of sexual violence and other forms of Gender Based Violence are part of the project.

6,213 patients were provided free services of reproductive and general health through 26 medical

camps. Distributed 6,600 dignity kits and 1,000 clean delivery kits, provided support to 182 women for referral of complicated cases of pregnancy and delivery in Tharparkar.

1,246 community members were sensitized through organizing 41 psychosocial counselling session on GBV in WFHS and during outreach activities, distributed 1,150 new-born baby kits, organized recreational activities for women and children in Nagarparkar and provided support to 110 women and children for referral of medical and psychological support and arranged 138 outreach clinics at village level in Tharparkar.

25,116 patients benefited from consultation, medication, referral and surgery for cataract cases free of cost.

HEALTH SERVICES

Poverty and health are interlinked; poverty increases the possibility of poor health and poor health in turn traps communities in poverty. While working in rural areas TRDP has witnessed that poor households have comparatively more health problems due to poor nutrition, contaminated drinking water, distant and unaffordable healthcare services. Also, people with poor health have less work productivity and mostly sell their assets to meet treatment cost.

TRDP is working on both preventive and curative with financial assurance (through insurance) levels through various projects in programme area to ensure wellbeing of poor communities.



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SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

TRDP implements sustainable Land Management Programme (SLMP) to combat desertification in Tharparkar and Umerkot districts. The programme focuses on mobilizing communities to design and implement land use management plans, promoting water conservation in arid regions, setting fodder and forage banks for local communities, setting sprinkle irrigation techniques and building capacities of communities in sustainable land farming practices along with promoting community managed nurseries.

Combating desertification in Tharparkar and Umerkot district 33 participatory land use plans were developed and community based SIM fund was established with 20 community organizations. 33 Community Home Based Nurseries were established, four rainwater harvesting ponds were constructed, two sprinkler irrigation systems were installed, two dug wells were upgraded by installing solar pumps, medicinal plants, low delta plants, live hedges forest & fruit plants were planted in two Oasis Forests. Additionally, awareness workshops and community conferences were organized in collaboration with relevant organizations.

COMMUNITY EYE CARE SERVICES

TRDP provided continuous eye care services with the support of Layton Rahmatullah Benevolent Trust (LRBT) to poor and marginalized community at its Community Eye Care Centres in Tharparkar district. These centres provide free consultation, medication, and refraction and surgery services. The community eye care services centre is benefiting poor and old age people from remote villages who could not afford to pay expenses of treatment. During the reporting period 26,116 poor eye patients were benefited including 14,657 OPD, 6,300 were medicated, 4,276 were refracted, 46 were referred to other health facilities and 837 patients referred for cataract and other surgery.

PROMOTING FAMILY PLANNING

Apart from CRPs' regular counselling on family planning, TRDP is implementing "Delivering of Accelerated Family Planning" project in district Jamshoro to create enabling environment for women and men to avail reproductive health services and increase the availability of quality reproductive health products especially in remote areas. This project includes identification and registration of married women of reproductive age, formation of Village Health Committees, and training to community resource person (CRPs) for raising awareness among poor population and facilitating them as potential social entrepreneurs, and provision of family planning services through medical camps. During reporting period, some

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8,414 new consumers received family planning services, some 35,725 current users registered, some 1,664 camps organized to benefit some 44,139 referred clients from CRPs, conducted 1,354 sessions by CRPs at community level, some 31,250 MWRAs registered under delivering of Accelerated Family Planning project in district Jamshoro.

MICRO HEALTH INSURANCE (MHI)

The micro health insurance is a social protection measure that helps to protect them from health related economic shocks that can further push them down the poverty ladder. Micro Health Insurance is provided to poorest households with PSC Score 0-15. This helps the beneficiaries cover emergency expenses in case of hospitalisation of a family member. A total of 42,486 families are currently insured 3,100 patients have availed the benefit of their health cards through getting treatment at panel hospitals. This shows that the poorest households have access to health facility and the health card serves as a safeguard.

COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Lack of public capital specifically physical infrastructure in health, education, water and sanitation, electricity, communication and other physical assets have economic, social and environmental effects on the population. TRDP has learned through working with rural communities in arid areas of Sindh that development of physical infrastructure schemes has a significant economic and social impact within communities. The community infrastructure projects improve access of rural households to critical services such as clean drinking water and water for irrigation, improved sanitation services, and productive assets, prioritized in village development plans by the village organizations. The community infrastructures are being identified, prioritized, implemented and maintained by the communities themselves through their own institutions following an agreement between TRDP and community institution.

For the implementation of the infrastructure projects VO forms different committees including Implementation Committee, Procurement Committee, Project Operations and Maintenance Committee. Infrastructure needs varies from village to village, however priority has been given to productive infrastructure projects such as irrigation, communication, pump/dug wells, sewerage and link roads in areas not served by public departments.

During implementation, TRDP field engineers provided the technical assistance to VOs for not only proper execution and maintenance, but potential environmental risks are assessed and mitigated. The project designs have also reflected the disaster risk reduction principles. In addition, infrastructure schemes list is also being shared during joint development committees' meetings. No objection certificates are taken from line department wherever applicable.

704 physical infrastructures schemes related to water supply, communication, sanitation, irrigation, and solar light were initiated in programme districts.

124 drinking water supply schemes including rehabilitation of dug wells, DWSS, Hand pumps, ran water harvesting ponds, were constructed at village level.

To cater infrastructure needs for communication, irrigation and sanitation TRDP provided technical and financial support in the construction of 36 communication schemes (CC street pavement, brick pavements, street and link roads) 461 sanitation schemes (latrine drainage) in programme districts. 37 irrigation schemes including sprinkler irrigation systems, development of oasis forest were installed in Tharparkar.

Four solar water pumping systems and submersible solar pumps were installed on the deep dug well benefiting around 882 households in rural villages of Tharparkar.



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ADVOCACY AND CAMPAIGNS

TRDP being key actor in rural development, promote its approach at all levels through its advocacy and campaign programme. During the reporting year, following campaigns were initiated and contributed with other stakeholders as well.

PROMOTING TREE PLANTATION

TRDP in collaboration with KTN TV channel launched tree plantation campaign **"One plant for the motherland Sindh"** on July 8-14, 2019, for clean and green Sindh in order to contribute towards achieving SDG 13 climate action. Through community organizations raised awareness about importance of tree plantation in reducing the effects of climate change and promoting healthy environment.

This campaign was strengthened by the sound and framed collaboration of district authorities under joint development committees and MoUs were signed with district forest departments.

All the women led community institutions at village and union council level played the significant role throughout the plantation drive through organizing the walks, mobilizing the communities, planting the trees and taking the responsibility to care and nurture the plants at their own. The communities are at the forefront, they have the foremost role to plant, nurture and protect trees. The media has also supported to sensitize the communities towards tree plantation, protection of trees, clean and green Sindh.

During this campaign, 50,505 trees were planted in different villages with the collective efforts in TRDP programme districts; Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu, Jamshoro and Tando Allahyar.



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. TRDP field team also conducted awareness raising session at village level with community regarding polio campaign.

Awareness raising campaign on the causes and prevention of suicide "Increasing Trend of Suicide attempts, Its Root causes & Measures to Overcome"

TRDP carried out awareness raising campaign on the causes and prevention of suicide "Increasing Trend of Suicide attempts, its Root causes & Measures to Overcome" in collaboration with Sindh Police, Seminars were organized in Mithi, Chachro and Nagarparkar with participation of all stakeholders.

Awareness Raising Campaign on Typhoid Fever

TRDP also involved its community networks such as COs, VO and LSOs and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to facilitate government officials in increasing the outreach of their service delivery including vaccination, polio and livestock vaccination. TRDP also carried out awareness raising campaign about Typhoid Fever Vaccination at village level through organizing awareness sessions in Tharparkar district.

OUTPUT

8,981 patients were provided free treatment, 633 benefited from free X-ray support, and 265 mothers and children were vaccinated. 49 health awareness sessions at village level in Tharparkar. Fire affected families of three incidents were provided food and non-food items.

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veterinary medical camps at village level in Umerkot.

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ACTUAL WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

CASE STUDIES

A CANDLE IN THE DARK – STORY OF TEEJAN AND SONO



Teejan and Sono live in village Roheraro of union council Kaplore at the distance of 70 kilometres from Umerkot. Carpet weaving is leading source of livelihood of most of the villagers including Sono and Teejan, a married couple. They both work hard on their loom and earn two hundred rupees per day. They got married one and half year ago and are living happily. They both were delighted to become parents at the same time worried of expenses of pre-birth visits of doctor. Their limited income did not allow them to visit lady doctor available on 70-kilometre distance. Sono discussed his problem with one of his friend who shared him about TRDP's programme for

providing health transport vouchers to pregnant women and financial help to PLWs in emergencies through "Multi-Sectorial Humanitarian Assistance to Drought Affected Malnourished Communities of Umerkot".

Sharing her memory Teejan said, "TRDP team visited my home one day and provided me transport vouchers so that I can get myself examined by the gynaecologist three times during pregnancy. We were relaxed that TRDP has solved our problem to some extent." Teejan visited District Civil Hospital, Umerkot for three antenatal check-ups as suggested by the doctor.

On other hand, TRDP also registered their family for financial assistance for food security during drought where they got PKR 30,000 thousand rupees in three instalments. That cash support saved the family from being indebted that was the only option for delivery expenses.

At that critical time, this cash support of 30,000 was enough for poor family to pay all the delivery expenditure as well as food expenditure. Teejan and Sono became parents of healthy baby boy. Teejan and his husband living their life happily with their six months' old boy and they are thankful to TRDP and WHH who supported them when they were in dire need during drought period.



CASE STUDIES



DARING LADY - STORY OF SHABANA

Ms. Shabana belongs to Village Piyaro Arain, Union Council Pir Tarho, district Dadu. She is married and a mother of three children. Her husband, Mr. Ashique Arain, is a daily wage labourer and the only bread winner of their household. Chances of having a prosperous lifestyle were slim for Ms. Shabana's family as it was hard to make household ends meet with her husband's earnings. When TRDP introduced SUCCESS programme in her village, Ms. Shabana decided to participate in the community driven development venture and became a member of the women-led community organisation (CO) called Ajrak.

Ms. Shabana's decision paid off when she was able to obtain interest free loan of PKR 20,000. She gave the money to her husband who used it to purchase a used rickshaw. He purchased a rickshaw from a relative for PKR 50,000 on the condition that the remaining amount would be paid after six months. Within that period, she repaid the entire interest free loan back to the community organisation and applied for second time.

This time, Ms. Shabana received a sum of PKR 25,000. Coupled with PKR 5,000 of their own savings, the second loan was enough to pay back the second instalment of rickshaw to the relative. Now they are owners of their own rickshaw and are paying back the second interest free loan to the community organization in instalments.

Ms. Shabana and her husband's decision of purchasing of rickshaw turned out to be a very profitable investment during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. Government decision of termination of public transport occasioned beneficial for them as villagers started coming to them for hiring the rickshaw to travel to adjacent villages and towns. They are now earning a handsome profit from their rickshaw and leading a better life. With secure household finance, Ms. Shabana and her husband are now concentrating on improving other aspects of their family life. Ms. Shabana plans to educate her children. "We have our own conveyance so we can send our children to a school in a nearby town." Said Shabana

SPREADING IMPACT – STORY OF AZBAR



Seven years old Azbar is studious student of class two. He is nature lover and has curiosity in gardening and has established kitchen gardening at home. He is inspired by his mother who has been oriented about kitchen gardening through Farmer Field School (FFS) under Program for improved nutrition in Sindh - PINS project in district Jamshoro. His village is located in Union Council Saree. Responding to a question, Azbar says, "I love to grow my own vegetables because I love vegetables and especially tomatoes are my favourite. I learned to grow tomatoes and other vegetables from my mother."

His practice inspired other children in the village. His interest of farming is resulting in having nutritious food available at his own home that was not available before in his village. Azbar's mother says, "The love of gardening is a seed once planted never dies."

RAY OF HOPE – STORY OF SANGEETA



Six years old Sangeeta lives in village Roheraro of Union Council Kaplore at the distance of 70 kilometres from Umerkot. She is the youngest among four siblings - two sisters and two brothers. Her father Mohan is working as a labourer in a factory and earning not enough to feed his family. Mr. Mohan works hard to make sure that his earnings are enough to look after all family members and their basic needs are met.

Sangeeta being the youngest daughter gets love from her parents and siblings. But her poor health upsets his family. Sangeeta's mother Gori shared that they were unable to take her to the doctor due to poverty. One day her neighbour

shared about free medical camp in their village organized by Thardeep Rural Development programme under Multi Sectorial Humanitarian Assistance to Drought Affected Malnourished communities. She advised her to take Sangeeta to the camp and get checked by senior doctors.

Gori was very happy with that news and took Sangeeta to the camp and waited impatiently for their turn. Finally, doctors checked her temperature and examined her very carefully. As Sangeeta was having fever for the last three months, doctor suggested her several tests. She was given cash voucher to pay for transport cost for her treatment. They got all the test done form Civil Hospital, Umerkot free of cost.

Gori along with Sangeeta collected the reports after a two days and got checked by the doctors and diagnosed with Hepatitis C. She was provided free medicine for three months.

After completing three-month treatment Sangeeta went through tests and check-up again and found healthy. Gori and his family is thankful to TRDP and WHH for their support during hard time and saving her daughter.



CASE STUDIES



CHANGE IN BEHAVIOUR – STORY OF JAMNA, COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER



Thirty-three years old energetic lady Jamna lives in village Noor Muhammad Shah of UC Pak Singhar, taluka and district Tando Allahyar. She was selected as a Community Health Worker at her respective village under the Program for Improved Nutrition ER-2, project implemented by TRDP.

TRDP teams identified 239 Community Health Workers within the communities and trained them in Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) through this project.

Women have very limited knowledge regarding maternal and neonate, infants' health, antenatal and postnatal care, safe deliveries and vaccination causing several maternal, neonatal health issues. They had strong belief in traditional way of deliveries by Dais (Traditional Birth Attendant) and follow inherited traditional unhygienic practices of new-borns' and children's care.



The community of Village Noor Muhammad Shah did not aware of benefits of breast feeding instead they were of the views that mother's milk is not enough for baby's growth and development. They used to start giving powder milk, cow milk and water to a baby under the age of six months. They used to throw colostrum rather than giving to newly born baby.

Lachmi one of the examples of the village who changed her views and practices after attending the sessions of Jamna. She says, "I am mother of five children I used to throw away my colostrum at the birth of my children and did not keep them on breast feed only until six months. I was told that first milk of mother is just like poison and water and other supplements should be given from the birth of a child. Being a member of mother to mother group I have chance to be part of sessions Ms. Jamna conducts with the group members and other women of the village. She briefs us about the importance of colostrum and breast feeding. As a result, I gave colostrum to my youngest child and kept on breast feed. She is four months old and is healthy, active and have never been taken to the hospital. I tell everyone that breast feeding is blessing that is right of every new-born. We can keep our children happy and healthy by adopting safe and healthy practices in their development."

KARIGAR MELA KARACHI

Crafts of Sindh are being practiced by thousands of artisans as a legacy... a legacy that is deep rooted in its rich cultural traditions, a legacy for survival. Unfortunately lack of demand/order, low quality of work, little variety in products, very low wage, lack of knowledge of market and contemporary trends cause deterioration of handicrafts and shrinkage to self-use or at very low rate. Middle men take benefit of this gap and sell products at high rate without caring the quality of craft work and compensation of craft persons.

TRDP focuses on programmes relevant to people's needs and responsive to the priorities identified with communities rather than for communities. TRDP's work on the promotion of craft as an economic venture has been identified with communities. TRDP builds the capacity of artisans as per market trends and facilitates them in creating market linkages with potential buyers to earn for their livelihoods as well as restore the quality of traditional crafts. In this connection, TRDP with the support of European Union (EU) under the Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening and Support (SUCCESS) programme organized two-day Karigar Mela at a local hotel of Karachi to exhibit colorful handicrafts of Sindh and support and empower rural communities in developing direct market linkages with potential buyers. This mega artisan fair was participated by thousands of men and women artisans from Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu and Jamshoro districts, European Union Ambassador to Pakistan, ministers, elected representatives including MNAs and MPAs, government officials, members of Chambers of Commerce, media persons, civil society organizations, donor agencies, representative of designer brands, small traders and entrepreneurs, and large number of residents of Karachi. The event caught enormous coverage of electronic and print media.

Speaking at the event, Her Excellency EU Ambassador to Pakistan Androulla Kaminara said that EU financed 653 million euros in solidarity with Pakistan for different projects in Pakistan including 24 million euros for SUCCESS programme. She said, "I have only been in Pakistan for a few months but this the second time I am dealing with this project. This project is very important because it tackles poverty, this is something which is a very important goal for us in EU and we are delighted that the government of Sindh has adopted a poverty reduction strategy."

She added, "The beauty of this program is that it creates community organizations that can receive funds from the donors but can also work on self-help basis. I will never forget how people told me how these projects have changed their lives. The women described how initially they would hardly leave their homes or village, then they learnt some skills through the program, then they were able to earn some money and then they were able to help their husbands economically and they were determined that they would send their boys and girls to school. This programme provides hope for a better future. What I saw is proof that women can achieve a lot, they only need a little help."

Minister for Women Development, Government of Sindh Shehla Raza appreciated the work on display and commended the courage of the artisans, particularly women. "You can see how much efforts these women have put in creating these products. For them, appreciation of their efforts means a lot. A lot of these women might seem shy and struggle with language but their growth is impressive and so is their confidence level. From procuring small loans to setting up small homebased units, they have come a long way," she noted.

"A person with skills was always regarded as a symbol of prosperity or what we call middle class. However, this tradition in the last few decades was losing out due to rapid urbanization," said Dr. Allah Nawaz Samoo, CEO TRDP. "Over 200,000 poor households in rural Sindh are being helped under the SUCCESS programme, with the goal of breaking the poverty cycle. The Karigar Mela aims to directly connect thousands of rural artisans and skilled workers with mainstream markets, without any interference and exploitation by the middlemen," he said. He highlighted that TRDP was reaching 700,000 households in Sindh. "TRDP is striving to create an ecosystem in rural Sindh for nurturing small enterprises, and connecting local entrepreneurs with the mainstream market," Dr Samoo added.

Visitors at the fair expressed their delight at the products and meeting Thari women dressed in their traditional clothes and confidently dealing with customers. Visitors, particularly women, were captivated by the beautiful block prints, home textiles, pottery and other items that were handcrafted by local artisans.



EXPERIENCE SHARING & LESSON LEARNING VISIT BY A DELEGATION OF THE GOVT. OF BALOCHISTAN

A delegation from the Government of Balochistan including MPAs, Secretaries, Departmental Focal Persons, Directors, ADCs, DS, DGs, and ADs along with representatives from TRDP, NRSP, SRSO, RSPN, BRACE visited TRDP and shared their learnings on March 13-14, 2020. First day they visited field area of district Jamshoro. Village Community Institutions (CIs) gave detailed presentations to the visitors showcasing the positive social change brought about in their area through women empowerment and social mobilization using quantitative figures and qualitative case studies as well as discussions on the usefulness to beneficiaries of specific components provided as part of the SUCCESS programme including Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST), Community Physical Infrastructure scheme (CPI), Community Investment Fund (CIF), Micro Health Insurance (MHI) and linkages created with government line departments to access public services e.g. immunization of children and women, enrolment of out of school children, accessing CNICs and tree plantation. The delegation visited artisan fair organized by LSO where variety of products and services were displayed by trained community members under technical training component of SUCCESS programme.

On second day experience sharing and learning workshop was held at the Indus Hotel Hyderabad. Around 167 participants including representatives of Community Institutions (CIs) from SUCCESS and PPRP districts; CRPs, LSO leaders and SUCCESS women beneficiaries; representatives of SUCCESS partner organizations including RSPN, as well as implementing RSPs, TRDP, SRSO, and NRSP; Technical Assistance team members of BRACE; officials from BRACE implementing partners; senior officials of Government of Balochistan, district officials from the SUCCESS and PPRP districts, senior elected assembly members of the provincial assembly of Sindh and Balochistan development experts and independent media individuals participated in the event.

The chief guest Mr. Abdul Bari Pitafi Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Government of Sindh said that promotion of small-scale trade activities can help end poverty, particularly in rural areas, because many social issues are directly linked with joblessness and state of economy. He said that government was taking all possible measures to ensure training of farmers in the least developed areas. He further said that Sindh was blessed with more breeds of cattle than there were in any other part of the country. Farmers' capacity building was needed to be enhanced so that they could become self-sufficient in this sector. Government intended to increase vaccination of livestock by 80 percent. He insisted on the need of investment in livestock sector and emphasized on the security of the investors. Sindh government extended community-driven development approach of TRDP and reaffirmed

government's commitment to SUCCESS programme said Abdul Bari Pitafi, Minister of Livestock and Fishers Government of Sindh.



A member of Balochistan Assembly Ahmed Nawaz appreciated the incredible activism of rural women working for development of their areas. He said that they would try to replicate the best practices.

Another Balochistan MPA Ms. Mahjabeen by giving example of Benazir Bhutto said that women should not have fear as they were aware of their rights. Women needed basic facilities and skill development programmes initiated by TRDP which were key to increasing income at household level. "We have learned best practices here and we as parliamentarians will replicate them in Balochistan," said Mehjabeen, MPA Balochistan.

Member of Sindh Assembly Fayaz Butt said that rural areas should have all the facilities that were available in urban areas. Involving local and district governments in development projects was key to the development and welfare of the poor.

CEO TRDP, Allah Nawaz Samoo said that his organization was contributing to service delivery of government departments and working for rural development in arid zones where other organizations avoided working. Women community leaders from Tharparkar, Dadu, Matiari and Jamshoro shared their experiences with audience and said that with little support and guidance women could help their families and communities graduate out of poverty trap. The workshop was aimed at sharing learning and enhancing synergies among stakeholders working for poverty reduction including government.

COMBATING COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS

After the report of early cases of coronavirus in Karachi by the end of February 2020, initially Sindh province and later whole country was put under nation-wide lockdown. This pandemic doubled the vulnerability of the 56% population below poverty line and created challenges for TRDP in execution of its programme interventions. TRDP worked assertively and got exemption letters / NOCs from district management authorities for operational mobility during lockdown situation and conducted rapid assessment in 100 Union Councils of Dadu, Jamshoro, Tharparkar and Umerkot districts to measure the extent of crisis. The findings indicated decrease in the supply of goods from cities and towns, similarly, outflow of agricultural products particularly vegetables and milk from villages to cities was decreased significantly and ultimately resulted in cash shortage in the villages. Based on the finding of the assessment arid areas where wage labor was main source of income were selected for relief operation. TRDP continued close coordination with district administration,

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community volunteers and donor agencies to assess the ground situation, provide assistance where required and to divert funds to combat the situation. TRDP obtained approval from European Union for granting income generating grants to the destitute households and initiated its relief operation.

More than 27,000 poor households of Dadu and Jamshoro ranked below poverty line have been granted more than PKR 600 million for livelihood and income generation supports and filled the gap of cash unavailability. TRDP designed mechanism to support communities and started economic activities with three major inputs; a) provided income generation grant of PKR 20,000 to each of the poor households to start small grocery shops in villages. b) Facilitated these poor households to purchase daily consumption items from market with support of district administration. c) Facilitated poor households to get cash from banks where the grant was transferred. TRDP restored activities in these districts from March 30. Thousands of poor households started small grocery shops providing daily consumption items on the doorsteps of their neighborhood. By doing so, they made ends meet along with providing home delivery of essential household items in their neighborhood. By first week of April, they also started selling milk to the towns. This initiative provided communities an opportunity to continue economic activity at the time when it was direly needed.

This initiative was expanded with other grant inputs, in kind, such as providing goat and seed for cultivation. The purpose was to build resilience of poor communities in the worst economic time, contribute them to protect their basic household assets such as cattle/ goats or small shop. TRDP provided grant of PKR 17.95 million to 874 poor families at doorsteps to secure their livelihood in programme districts. Additionally, PKR 2.59 million were distributed among 84 households of union councils of Dadu under Programme for Improved Nutrition. Additionally, 99,204 packets of food items were distributed among 16,534 poor families, 12,330 anti-septic soaps were provided to 80 health facilities and 2,336 masks were prepared by the trained community organizations' members and distributed to district authorities and community institutions for distribution in programme districts. TRDP staff along with thousands of community volunteers ensured that compliance of guidelines given by district administration are properly met and helped communities in registration for federal and provincial support.

04 APPRECIATION & IMAGE BUILDING



APPRECIATION AWARD FOR HEALTH AWARENESS CAMPAIGN AND FREE MEDICAL CAMPS

On the closing ceremony of Health Awareness Campaign and Free Medical Camps Lt. Col. Qamar Ishaq Butt, Col. Zaffar Pak Reangers, Dr. Ghulam Haider Samejo district chairman, Tharparkar, Sardar Khan Khoso, chairman Town Committee Nagarparkar, Dr. Irshad Memon DHO, Ghulam Murtaza Noonari, district manager PPHI, Tharparkar, Mr. Rizvi, CEO, Sindh Coal and Mining Company appreciated TRDP's contribution and appreciation Award was presented to TRDP.



CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION AWARDED BY LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF SINDH.

TRDP obtained certificate of appreciation awarded by Livestock and Fisheries Department, Government of Sindh in recognition of active participation of TRDP in the "Sindh Livestock Expo 2020" organized by livestock and fisheries department.



CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION AWARDED BY ARMY SERVICE CORPS HYDERABAD CANTONMENT

TRDP obtained appreciation certificate, awarded by Army Service Corps Hyderabad Cantonment, appreciating the time and efforts spent by TRDP in fighting against COVID-19 pandemic. TRDP provided PPE support and small cash grants to poor households during the lockdown situation.

Certificate of Appreciation on Awareness raising campaign on the causes and prevention of suicide "Increasing Trend of Suicide attempts, Its Root causes & Measures to Overcome"

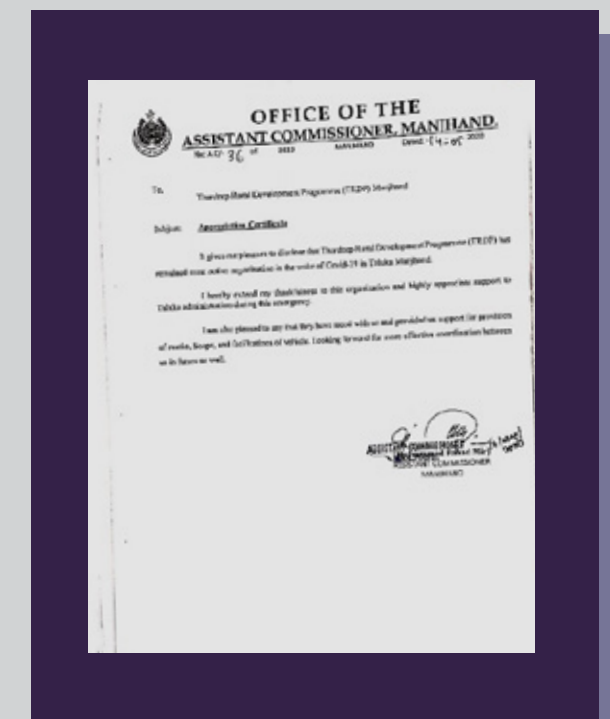
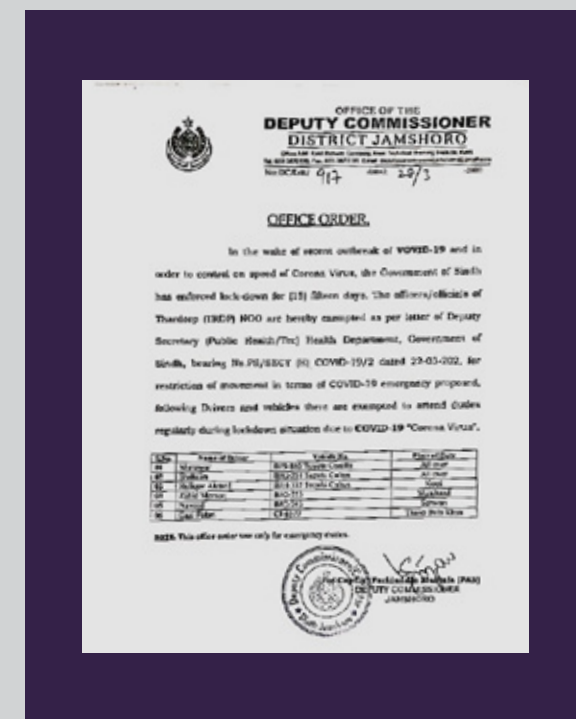
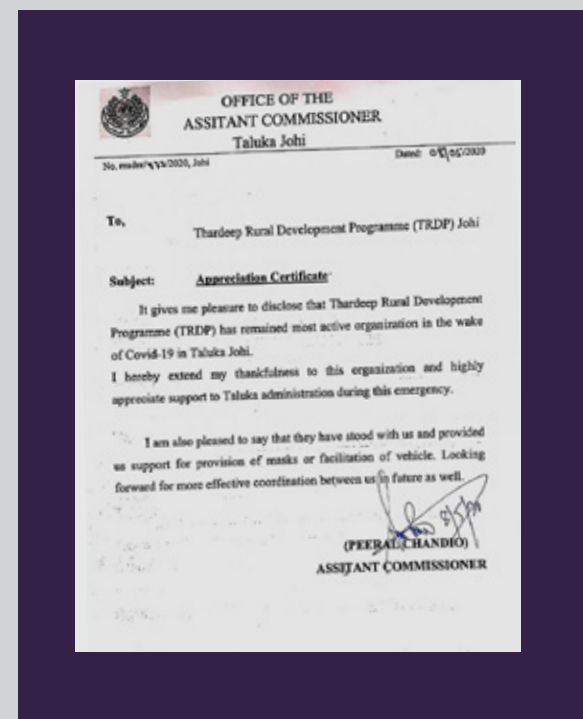
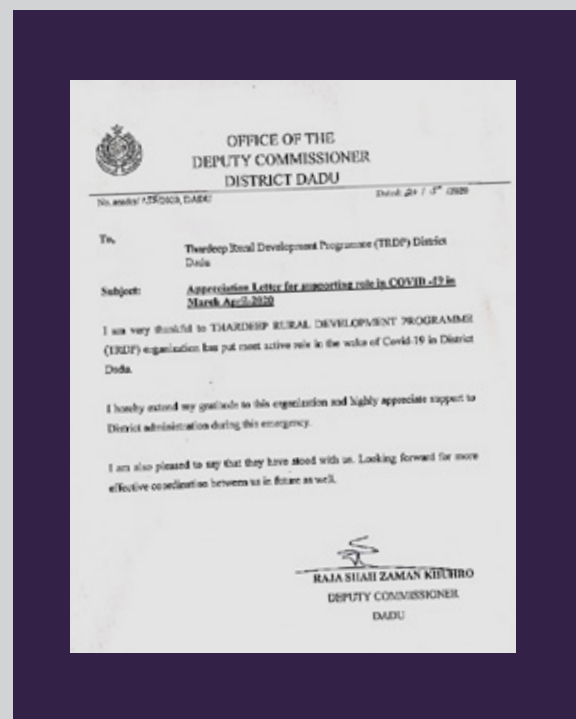
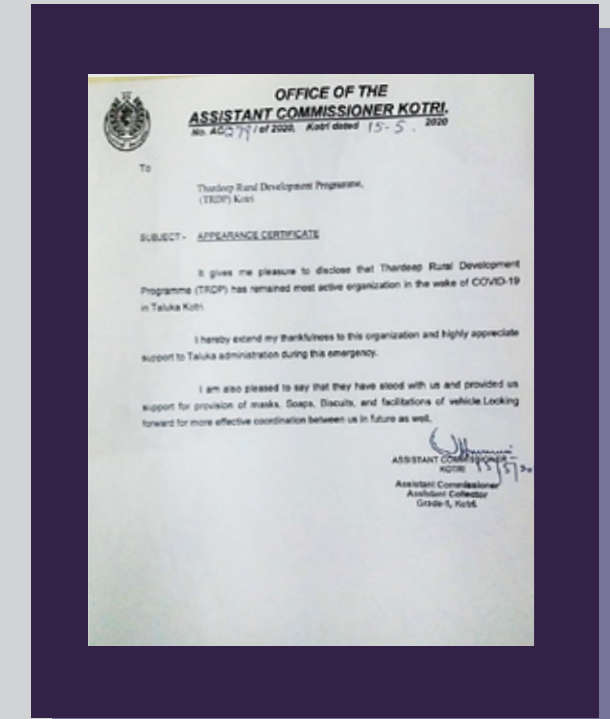
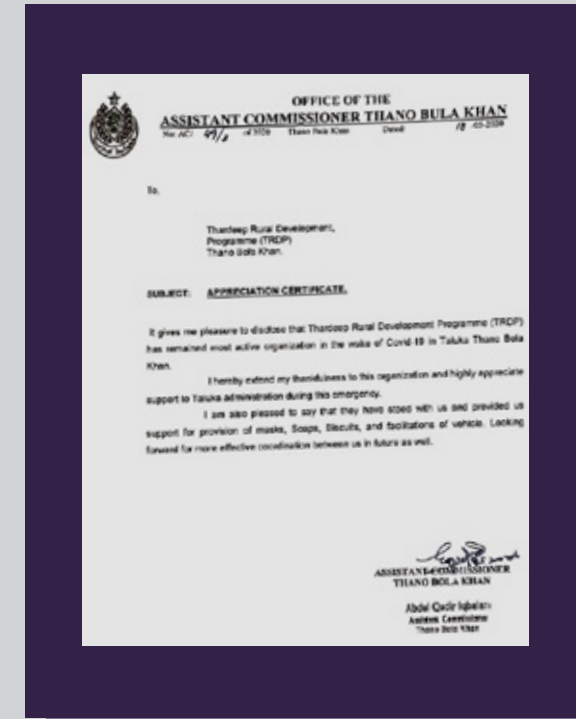
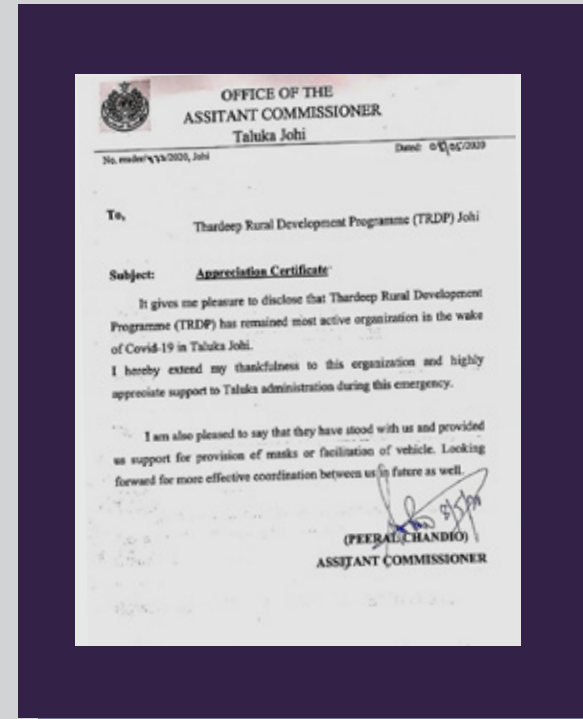
A certificate of appreciation awarded by Superintendent of Police Office Tharparkar to TRDP for carrying out awareness raising campaign on the causes and prevention of suicide "Increasing Trend of Suicide attempts, its Root Causes & Measures to Overcome". Seminars were organized in Mithi, Chachro and Nagarparkar with participation of all stakeholders.

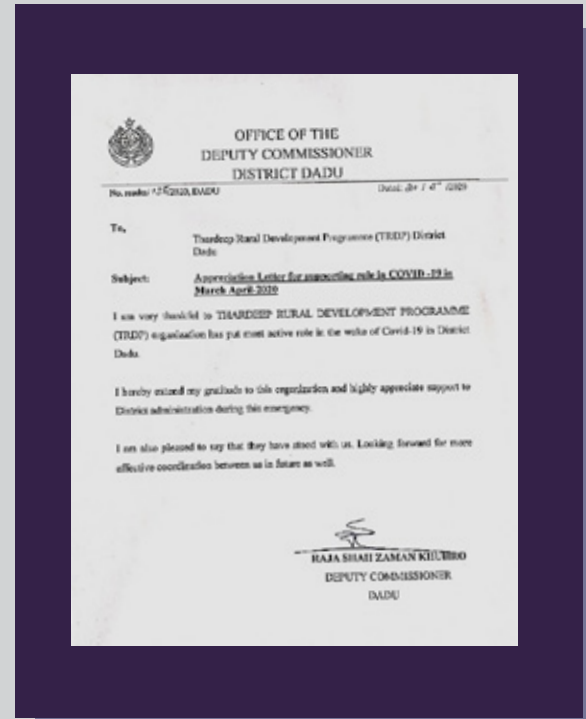
CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION AWARDED BY DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION JAMSHORO AND DADU FOR TRDP COVID -19 RESPONSE

TRDP was awarded appreciation certificates by Deputy Commissioners Jamshoro and Dadu, Assistant Commissioners of Johi, K.N Shah, Manjhand and Kotri, appreciating TRDP's efforts during the COVID-19 pandemic. TRDP was the most active organization during the lockdown situation in district Jamshoro and Dadu. TRDP worked in close coordination with District Administration and provided support for provision of masks, soaps, biscuits and facilitations of vehicle.

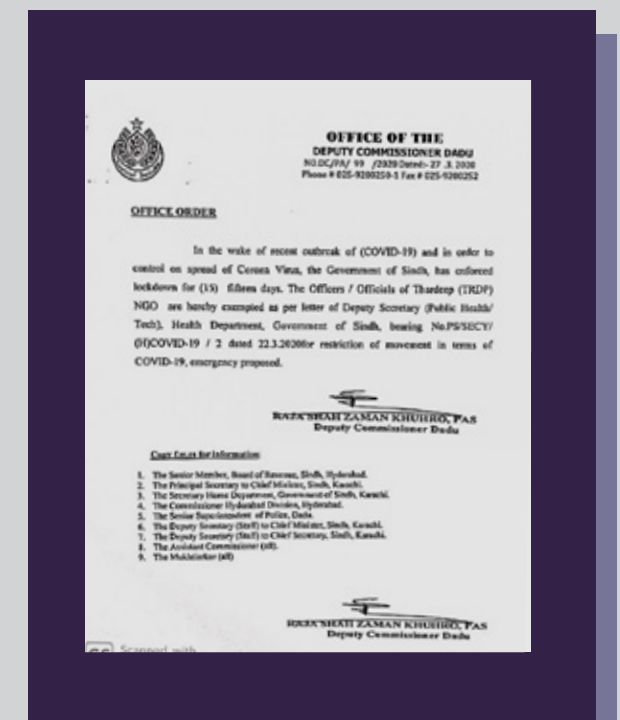
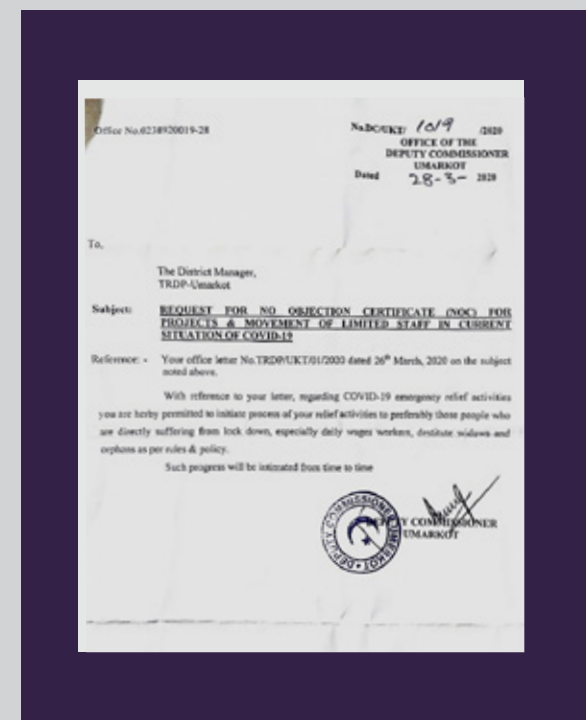
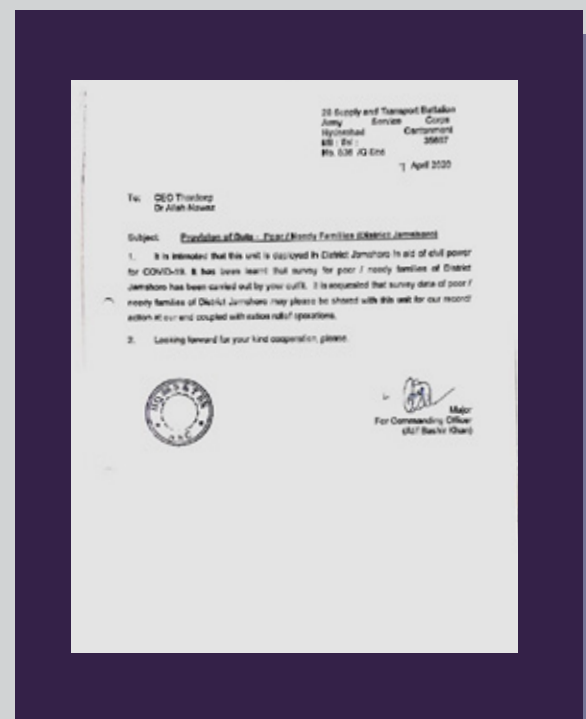
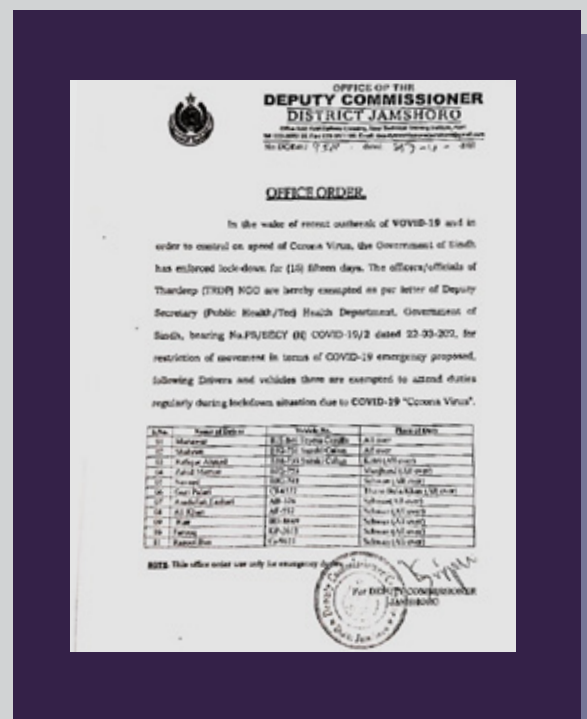


TRDP WAS AWARDED APPRECIATION CERTIFICATES AND SHIELDS [2019-2020]





NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATES (NOCS) [2019-2020]





PRINT MEDIA: MAY 2020



May 16, 2020 : Daily Karachi Times, Karachi



May 21, 2020: Regional Times
<http://regionaltimes.com/21May2020/3.jpg>



May 30, 2020 : Daily NAWA-I-WAQT, Lahore



May 12, 2020 : Daily IBRAT, Hyderabad



June 13, 2020: Daily IBRAT



June 13, 2020: Daily HILAL-E-PAKISTAN, Karachi

June 10, 2020: TRDP in 'The News International'.
<https://www.thenews.com.pk/.../670300-waterborne-diseases-tak...>



June 10, 2020: TRDP in 'The News International'.
<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/670300-waterborne-diseases-taking-toll-on-thar-livestock>



June 05, 2020: CHAMBER'S BULLETIN

PRINT MEDIA | FEBRUARY 2020



February 20, 2020: Daily Parwan



February 8, 2020: Daily Express | Report on Distribution of Assets under NPGP



February 8, 2020: Daily 'MURK' | Report on Distribution of Assets under NPGP



February 12, 2020: Daily PAK, Karachi

PRINT MEDIA: MAY 2020



January 5, 2020: Daily Kawish | Salam Pakistan Mela



January 08, 2020: Daily Panhinji | Tharparkar



January 30, 2020: Dawn newspaper | Karigar Mela showcases traditional products made by Sindh artisans.



January 28, 2020: Regional Times | Preparation for Karigar Mela in full swing



January 30, 2020: Regional Time | Medical Camps will be held as a part of Parkar Spring Festival in Taluka Nangarpark: DC Tharparkar



January 30, 2020: The News International today | Karigar Mela: Towards empowerment of rural communities

05 PICTURE GALLERY



TRDP'S PARTICIPATION IN SALAM PAKISTAN FESTIVAL:
 TRDP PARTICIPATED IN "SALAM PAKISTAN FESTIVAL" AND PRESENTED TRDP MEMENTO TO HONORABLE CHIEF MINISTER SINDH, SYED MURAD ALI SHAH. THE FESTIVAL WAS ATTENDED BY MAJOR GENERAL UMER BUKHARI, DG SINDH RANGERS, SYED SARDAR ALI SHAH, MINISTER FOR CULTURE, TOURISM, AND ANTIQUITIES, IMTIAZ AHMED SHAIKH MINISTER FOR ENERGY, PARLIAMENTARIANS, SENIOR CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS, HEADS OF FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS, CEOS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MINING AND POWER COMPANIES AND A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE FROM SINDH, AND PARTICULARLY THARPARKAR. TRDP SET UP STALLS PRESENTING LOCAL CUISINE, ARTISAN WORK, RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTS, LOCAL CARPETS AND LIVE DEMONSTRATION OF THARI LIFE STYLE.



KARIGAR MELLA: HER EXCELLENCY EU AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN ANDROULLA KAMINARA WITH CEO TRDP AND MINISTER OF WOMEN DEVELOPMENT, GOVT. OF SINDH, SHEHLA RAZA ADDRESSING



CORONAVIRUS COVID-19 PANDEMIC



THARPARKAR NATIONAL POVERTY GRADUATION PROGRAMME (NPGP)



PICTURE GALLERY



**TRDP AT A GLANCE
(AS OF JUNE 30, 2020)**



392,454 households are organized in 24,048 community institutions in 6190 villages.



2,353 VO's and 143 LSO's are managing development of their areas



13,654 extremely poor HHs were provided Income Generating cash grant of 289.58 million rupees.



39,019 poor households were provided 650.92 million rupees CIF to established business.



70% of 481,140 members of COs are women



97,539 members of community institutions were capacitated with Managerial Trainings



22,186 people were provided interest free loan of 631.80 million rupees.



222,896 out of school children accessed to schools



347,643 members of Community Institutions were capacitated with Technical skills



142,397 members were provided Health and Education Training



26,634 children were phased out from labour



538 school were constructed and provided missing facilities.

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168,665 poor households were provided health insurance



180,695 patients were provided health services at MCH centres



157,483 patients were provided eye care services



623,186 children were vaccinated regularly



240,084 women were vaccinated regularly



653,995 households accessed to family planning services

TRDP AT A GLANCE (AS OF JUNE 30, 2020)



55,333 infrastructure schemes were installed



21,921 drinking water supply schemes were installed



21,428 sanitations facilities were installed



46 health and 263 education facilities were constructed



3,757 irrigation and 447 communication schemes were installed



6,936 houses and shelter were provided

06 AUDIT REPORT



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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (the Society), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and Statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Society as at June 30, 2020 and of its financial performance, changes in fund balances and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Society to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Other matter

The financial statements of the Society for the year ended June 30, 2019 were audited by another firm of chartered accountants who had expressed an unqualified opinion thereon vide their report dated December 18, 2019.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Zulfikar Ali Causer.

KARACHI

DATED: 26 DEC 2020

[Signature]
BDO EBRAHIM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2020**

| | Note | 2020 Rupees | 2019 Rupees |
|---|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| NON CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Property and equipment | 4 | 50,545,002 | 51,782,390 |
| Intangible assets | 5 | 560,697 | 1,629,985 |
| Long term deposits | 6 | 743,320 | 743,320 |
| Long term investment | 7 | - | - |
| Long term loan | 8 | 400,000,000 | 400,000,000 |
| | | <u>451,849,019</u> | <u>454,155,695</u> |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Stock | 9 | 2,018,362 | 2,178,726 |
| Short term loan | 10 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Advances - net of provisions | 11 | 23,093,750 | 87,075,668 |
| Interest receivable | 12 | 677,214 | 648,339 |
| Donations receivable | 13 | 43,953,939 | 10,542,085 |
| Advances, prepayments and other receivables | 14 | 69,685,741 | 31,961,321 |
| Cash and bank balances | 15 | 1,407,040,320 | 536,046,547 |
| | | <u>1,561,469,326</u> | <u>683,452,686</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | <u>2,013,318,345</u> | <u>1,137,608,381</u> |
| FUNDS AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Funds | | 664,533,565 | 586,061,494 |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Deferred income | 16 | 1,223,651,670 | 412,764,881 |
| Staff gratuity | 17 | - | - |
| Long term loans - secured | 18 | 112,605,622 | 112,605,622 |
| | | <u>1,336,257,292</u> | <u>525,370,503</u> |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Accrued and other liabilities | 19 | 12,527,488 | 26,176,384 |
| | | <u>1,348,784,780</u> | <u>551,546,887</u> |
| TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES | | <u>2,013,318,345</u> | <u>1,137,608,381</u> |
| CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS | 20 | | |

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

[Signature]
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

[Signature]
TREASURER

ANNUAL REPORT 2019-2020

THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

| | Note | 2020 Rupees | 2019 Rupees |
|--|------|------------------------|----------------------|
| INCOME | | | |
| Donations and grants | 21 | 1,115,881,287 | 835,617,601 |
| Income from other activities | 22 | 212,613,821 | 118,395,721 |
| TOTAL INCOME | | 1,328,495,108 | 954,013,322 |
| EXPENSES | | | |
| Programme expenses | 23 | (1,189,002,172) | (846,368,930) |
| Operating expenses | 24 | (49,045,040) | (46,662,436) |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | | (1,238,047,212) | (893,031,366) |
| Surplus for the year before taxation | | 90,447,896 | 60,981,956 |
| Taxation | 26 | (11,975,825) | (12,220,124) |
| Surplus for the year after taxation | | 78,472,071 | 48,761,832 |
| Other Comprehensive income | | - | - |
| Total Comprehensive income for the year | | 78,472,071 | 48,761,832 |

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


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


TREASURER

AUDIT REPORT



THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

| | Note | 2020 Rupees | 2019 Rupees |
|--|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Surplus for the year before taxation | | 78,472,071 | 48,761,832 |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Depreciation | 4 | 13,929,248 | 13,114,114 |
| Amortisation | 5 | 1,069,288 | 1,988,397 |
| Amortisation of deferred income | 16 & 22 | (1,089,728,870) | (831,785,715) |
| Tax expense | | 11,975,825 | 12,220,124 |
| Provision against advances | 11 | 10,562,678 | 6,526,402 |
| Gratuity Written off | | - | (215,891) |
| Financial charges | 24.3 | 4,100,739 | 3,613,110 |
| Interest income | 22 | (157,039,107) | (60,648,350) |
| | | (1,126,658,128) | (806,425,977) |
| Working capital changes (Decrease) / increase in current assets: | | | |
| Stocks | | 160,364 | 3,658,387 |
| Donations receivable | | (33,411,854) | 6,625,962 |
| Advances, prepayments and other receivables | | (37,724,420) | (10,040,077) |
| | | (70,975,910) | 244,272 |
| (Decrease) / increase in current liabilities | | | |
| Accrued and other liabilities | | (13,648,896) | 19,623,862 |
| Cash used in operations | | (1,211,282,934) | (786,557,843) |
| Long term deposits | | - | (160,320) |
| Advances against loans - disbursed | 11 | (38,703,000) | (118,592,000) |
| Advances against loans - recovered | 11 | 92,122,240 | 133,785,254 |
| Grant received - net of refunds | | 1,900,615,659 | 129,581,074 |
| Tax paid | | (11,975,825) | (12,220,124) |
| Interest received | | 157,010,232 | 65,711,898 |
| Net cash generated from / (used in) from operating activities | | 887,786,372 | (588,452,061) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Additions to property and equipment | 5 | (12,691,860) | (5,886,849) |
| Additions of intangibles | | - | (1,112,090) |
| Short term loan | | - | 15,000,000 |
| Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities | | (12,691,860) | 8,001,061 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Loans from Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund | | - | (21,394,378) |
| Financial charges paid | | (4,100,739) | (3,613,110) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | | (4,100,739) | (25,007,488) |
| Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | 870,993,773 | (605,458,488) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | | 536,046,547 | 1,141,505,035 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year | 15 | 1,407,040,320 | 536,046,547 |

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


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


TREASURER

07 TRDP BOARD OF DIRECTORS

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Dr. Naseer Muhammad Nizamani | CHAIRPERSON |
| Ms. Sabiha Shah | VICE CHAIRPERSON |
| Ms. Mumtaz Begum | TREASURER |
| Dr. Sono Khangharani | DIRECTOR |
| Ms. Janki Devi | DIRECTOR |
| Dr. Khadim Hussain Lakhari | DIRECTOR |
| Mr. Mevaram | DIRECTOR |
| Mr. Haji Nabi Bux Baloch | DIRECTOR |
| Brig. Allah Bux Rang (R) | DIRECTOR |
| Mr. Khanghar Singh | DIRECTOR |
| Ms. Kamla Devi | DIRECTOR |
| Mr. Nakhat Singh | DIRECTOR |
| Dr. Haji Shafi Muhammad Memon | DIRECTOR |
| Mr. Ghulam Haider Bhurgri | DIRECTOR |



THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Near Public Health Engineering Office
Court road Mithi @ Tharparkar Sindh.
Tel: 92-232-261661, 261462

TRDP REGIONAL OFFICE

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Cooperative Housing Society Jamshoro Sindh. Pakistan
Web: www.thardeep.org
Twitter: ThardeepOrg
Facebook: thardeep.org