

Annual Report

2012-13

# Hitherto Facing Tragedies



Thardeep  
Rural Development Programme

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# Hitherto Facing Tragedies



Thardeep Rural Development Programme



# Acronyms

ANC	Antenatal Care
CBS	Community Based Services
CCI	Community Critical Infrastructure
CHAI	Community Health and Accidental Insurance
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CLF	Community Livestock Fund
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMST	Community Management Skill Training
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CRM	Child Rights Movement
CRU	Child Rights Unit
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DCCWD	District Commission for Child Welfare and Development
DRMP	Disaster Risk Management Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EEHBWA	Economic Empowerment of Home Based Women Artisans
GoS	Government of Sindh
HRD	Human Resource Development
LHWs	Lady Health Workers
LSOs	Local Support Organizations
MCH	Mother and Child Health
NPPI	Norway Pakistan Partnership Initiative
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PDCs	Para Development Committees
PDRA	Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment
PNC	Postnatal care
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
RTCT	Revival of Traditional Crafts in Tharparkar
SCI	Save the Children International
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
UC	Union Council
UCBPRP	Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme
UDMC	Union Council Disaster Management Committee
UNICEF	The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
VDOs	Village Development Organizations





## List of Partners

1. Government of Sindh
2. Janum Network
3. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
4. Oxfam Novib
5. Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)
6. Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)
7. Save the Children
8. SCF+3
9. UN-Women
10. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
11. Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH)





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# Foreword

On behalf of the Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP), I am pleased to present you, our Annual Report for the year 2012-13. This was a period of immense challenges and unprecedented hardships including the increasing prevalence of malnutrition and newborn deaths. Translating our mission into action, TRDP focused on providing relief, facilitating and empowering marginalized and rural communities – those cut off from mainstream development and services – to help them secure their rights, command over their resources and develop their capacity to independently and sustainably improve their well being.

TRDP mobilized communities by facilitating the development of grassroots organizations (such as PDCs and VDOs) and helped increase their managerial and technical capacity to identify, manage and independently resolve issues critical to their communities. In terms of economic empowerment, especially women's empowerment, TRDP provided access to capital and financial assistance in the form of credit and trainings. This has enabled thousands of families to earn livelihoods in dignified manner. In addition, TRDP arranged for Community Investment Funds to allow communities to resolve their economic challenges by themselves. Similarly, TRDP extended programme services in the areas of Natural Resource Management, Social Protection, Primary Health Care, Education and Safe Drinking Water.

As the socio-economic landscape of the region evolves, TRDP has continued to leverage its strong ties with local communities and engage in actionable research to inform community development; these research efforts greatly shaped TRDP's interventions in 2012-13.

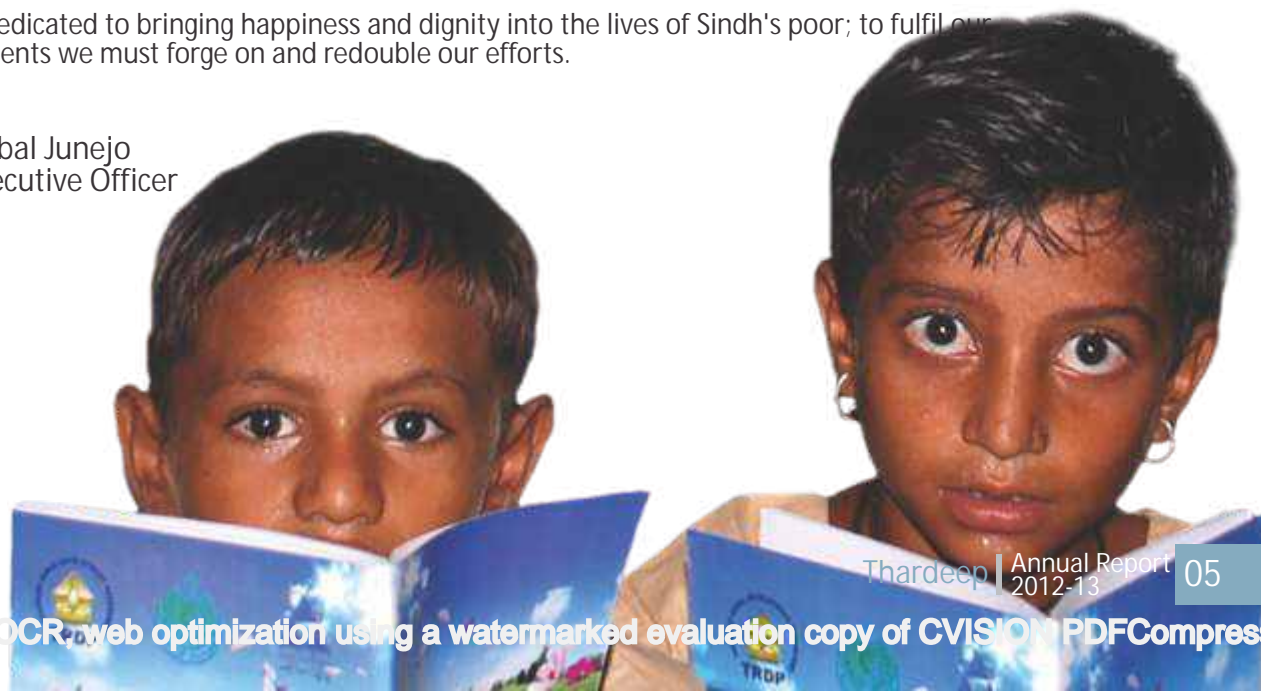
Through its programmes, TRDP placed special emphasis on the participatory development of marginalized groups such as women, children and person with disabilities. This year, TRDP made significant progress towards its mission and vision. This would not have been possible without the help of each and every single person related to TRDP and its operations.

TRDP's Board of Directors deserves great appreciation for their continuous support, guidance and valuable insight into activities in 2012-13. Similarly, continuous and timely support by partner organizations and donors enabled TRDP to bring lasting changes in poor rural communities. Most importantly, it was the unending struggle of programme teams and support staff that transformed TRDP's plan into reality. Our programme teams worked tirelessly, often in harsh and inaccessible rural communities and faced numerous challenges. However, they did what was needed to be done in order to implement our programmes in a truly participatory way.

Lastly, TRDP could not have been successful, if it had not been for the trust, support and efforts of marginalized girls, boys, women, and men of communities.

TRDP is dedicated to bringing happiness and dignity into the lives of Sindh's poor; to fulfil our commitments we must forge on and redouble our efforts.

Zaffar Iqbal Junejo  
Chief Executive Officer





## Board of Directors

Dr. Naseer Muhammad Nizamani  
Madam Professor Dr. Aftab A. Munir  
Dr. Haji Shafi Muhammad Memon  
Ms. Mumtaz Begum  
Mr. Kazi Abdul Muktadir  
Mr. Haji Nabi Bux Baloch  
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# A

## Introduction

### I. Organizational Profile

TRDP evolved from a 1987 drought relief project in Tharparkar district of Sindh. The relief project successfully brought into focus the many challenges faced by Thar's poverty stricken communities and provided relief to families suffering from malnutrition and food shortage. Compelled by the success of the relief project and the needs of local communities the organization was set up as a local NGO with its head office in Mithi, Tharparkar in 1998. Since then, TRDP has extensively expanded the scale and scope of its operations and now works on a range of issues from social mobilization to human resource development. TRDP is a Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP) certified organization and is registered under Societies Act 1860 with an independent General Body and Board of Directors. While the organization primarily operates in the rural areas of Sindh's Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu and Jamshoro, it supports and collaborates with larger civil society networks in Sindh and Pakistan to create 'protected communities' for children, women, and persons with disabilities.

Till date, TRDP has worked with 293,987 households in Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu and Jamshoro districts comprising 4320 villages in 112 Union Councils (UCs).

**Table 1: TRDP's Outreach**

No. of Districts	4 (Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu, Jamshoro)
No. of Tehsils/Taluka	16
No. of Union Councils	112
No. of Villages	4320
No. of Households	293,987

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

In addition, TRDP's Microfinance programme works in three additional districts of Badin, Sanghar, and Mirpurkhas and extends micro-credit loans to over a hundred thousand active clients.

### II. Programme Overview

- **Social Mobilization:** To organize rural communities as capacitated partners in development.
- **Social Protection:** To extend and facilitate social protection, with a focus on the poorest, women and working children.
- **Poverty Reduction and Livelihood Support:** To alleviate poverty and improve livelihood opportunities through natural resource management, microfinance, enterprise development and human resource development.
- **Social Services Development:** To improve access to education, health, water supply and sanitation.
- **Disaster Preparedness and Management:** To provide disaster relief, support, preparedness and build community resilience to natural and manmade disasters.

Specific interventions under these programme themes are covered in the subsequent pages.





### a. Programme Approach

In terms of its overall programme approach, TRDP places a heavy emphasis on mobilizing rural communities and capacitating them to identify and resolve their most daunting challenges. This participatory approach, along with a focus on empowering marginalized individuals and groups, is at the core of all programming activities.



In the 2012-13, all TRDP interventions adopted this overall ethos and:

- ✧ Worked primarily with communities' seeking to strengthen and empower themselves;
- ✧ Focused on helping organize and identify the socioeconomic interests of their families, communities and organizations;
- ✧ Acted as catalyst and facilitator in the development process and encouraged local communities to make the best choices for their sustainable livelihoods;
- ✧ Ensured the complete application of a people centered approach in all interventions;
- ✧ Adopted and followed action research to guide programme design, implementation and M&E;
- ✧ Facilitated poor families and their working children to build skills and maximize their potential;
- ✧ Focused on gender inequalities & injustice, child rights and other unique issues;
- ✧ Provided forums to men and women living on the margins of society to participate in policy debates and share their concerns.

### b. Governance

TRDP's governance structure comprises a General Body, a Board of Directors (BoD) and a management team led by the Chief Executive Officer and seasoned development professionals. The General Body which consists of community representatives, founding members and technocrats is the supreme policy making forum within TRDP. The General Body elects each Board of Director for a term of four years. The Board also appoints the Chief Executive Officer who executes programme, administrative and financial interventions with support from a core team of professional. Each financial year (July 1st- June 30th), the BoD reviews and approves an annual Plan of Operation and a Budget. This annual plan of operations is prepared in light of community needs and demands are identified through which an extensive process of social mobilization, community conferences and field monitoring and feedback.



# B

## Programme Interventions & Results

• This section provides a brief overview of interventions and achievement's under TRDP's regular programme areas. Individual programme areas also include projects executed with technical and financial support from a wide portfolio of partners (see Annexure 1 for project wise details) as well as progress updates and feedback from community members.

### I. Social Mobilization

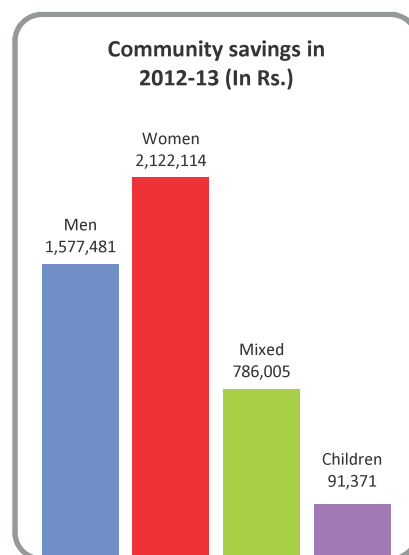
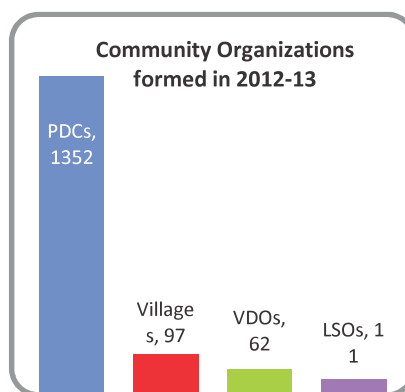
*TRDP's social mobilization efforts are directed towards organizing rural communities as capacitated partners in development.*

Social Mobilization is at the foundation of all TRDP activities. Effective social mobilization involves the organization of communities at the Para(neighbourhood), village and local (UC) level. To ensure that rural communities have effective voice and control over their resources, TRDP helps communities organize themselves in Para Development Committees (PDCs), Village Development Organisations (VDOs), and Local Support Organisations (LSOs). All of TRDP's objectives, whether they relate to livelihood support, development, social services or disaster response, are carried out with the direct involvement of the relevant committees.

In 2012-13, TRDP's social mobilization initiatives resulted in the formation of 1,352 PDCs, 62 VDOs and 11 Local LSOs. These new community organizations played a critical role in bringing rural communities together in demanding their collective rights.



Under the social mobilization and poverty reduction themes, TRDP implemented four innovative projects in Tharparkar, Umerkot, Jamshoro and Dadu. These include the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) funded by Government of Sindh (GoS); Supplementary Project by Human Institutional Development-(HID) supported by the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF); Revival of Traditional Crafts in Tharparkar (RTCT) funded by USAID; Potential Partnership for Advocacy, Behavior Change Communication and Social Mobilization funded by UNICEF and Norway Pakistan Partnership Initiative (NPPI). In 2012-13, as a result of these social mobilization interventions, 14,905 households were organized into groups with total 21,678 members, 48% of which were women.



TRDP's social mobilization, sensitization and support activities also resulted in a large increase in the volume of community savings. Again, women contributed actively to community savings initiatives and raised a higher share of savings compared to their male counterparts. A total of Rs. 4,576,971 was saved as a result of social mobilization, with Rs. 2,122,114 saved exclusively by women.

## II. Social Protection

*TRDP extends and facilitates social protection, with a focus on the poorest, women and working children*



### a. Child Rights

Child labour is the most critical social challenge facing Sindh. In 2012-13, the province had 1.37 million primary age children and 3.25 million secondary age children out of school and a large number of HHs falling below the poverty line. This means that children end up paying the price of state's apathy towards the plight of its citizens. A lack of access to social protection coupled with low-wages drives households to seek debt at rates which they are usually unable to repay. As a result children are forced to engage in hazardous and bonded labour in occupations like carpet weaving, mining, brick making and construction in order to pay off their families' debts.

TRDP emphasizes child rights and child labour issues in all its programming. TRDP's Child Right Unit (CRU) expanded its work on child rights in July 2007 from two districts (Tharparkar & Umerkot) to four districts (Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu & Jamshoro) in Sindh and expanded its focus from carpet weaving to all major forms of hazardous labour in the region. The CRU is currently working to remove over 20,000 children from hazardous labour & enroll them in schools.

*Vinod, 14, like many children from displaced families, became a victim of peer pressure and succumbed to bad habits like gutka-eating and smoking. After attending an orientation session arranged at his village's children club (Long Maghwar village), he decided to quit his company and keep away from unhealthy habits. Vinod belonged to extremely poor family and was the second oldest of 7 siblings. By attending learning and activity sessions at the club, he was able to stay away from Gutka, smoking and bad influences and is now determined to resume his schooling when his family returns to their village.*



TRDP's child rights strategy aims to not only protect children from abuse, violence and exploitation but also facilitate their access to education and vocational skills. Moreover, TRDP programmes target the very drivers of child labour such as poverty, debt and lack of livelihood opportunities to reduce the number of children forced to engage in labour. Families are supported in developing new sources of income through

entrepreneurship, cooperatives and export focused industries like carpets etc. TRDPs relationship with the government allows it to extend these

programmes to benefit many more children and families. As a result children gain freedom from poverty and labour, and have the opportunity for a better future.

In the reporting year, Child Rights Unit remained proactive and achieved the following results:

#### Children Organizations:

- ✂ 473 regular meeting was conducted with children organizations in four District (Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu and Jamshoro).
- ✂ Recreational material was provided to 6 children organizations.

#### Capacity Building

- ✂ During the reporting period 1,256 members of (Men, Women and children) organizations were benefitted from session of LSBE, CRC, child participation and protection in regular meeting and community trainings.
- ✂ Organized capacity building training for members of Child Rights Movement-CRM Sindh chapter.
- ✂ Organized a workshop on Establishing District Referral Mechanism Pathway of District Tharparkar.

**Networking and Alliance:** TRDP is leading the efforts to establish a provincial and district level Child Protection alliance. TRDP successfully ran the Secretariat of Child Rights Movement (CRM) Sindh and had been able to push the government of Sindh to prioritize children's rights in its agenda.





✂ During reporting period TRDP has conducted 8 meeting of Child Rights Movement-CRM Sindh Chapter.

✂ TRDP child Rights Unit has participated 7 meeting of Child Protection alliance of CSOs at district level.

Seminar/workshops: 9 seminars for children were organized in all 4 districts on universal children day.

District Forum: District child forums remained active and held 3 meetings of District children forum during this reporting period.

DCCWD: TRDP Child Rights Unit has attended 2 meeting of District Commission for Child Welfare and Development

Similarly, through its Child Survival Project, TRDP has extended maternal health and child survival services in district Umerkot, and has been able to reduce deaths of children due to antenatal and postnatal health complications.

In additional, TRDPs advocacy and campaigning activities enable children throughout Sindh to benefit from the solutions that have the potential to influence national debate. Special emphasis is placed on engaging girls and women and ensuring their participation. In 2012-13, TRDP successfully ran the Secretariat of Child Rights Movement (CRM) in Sindh and lobbied the government of Sindh to prioritize children's rights in its governance agenda. TRDP also extended technical support to district and provincial Commissions for Child Welfare and Development and actively advocated for inclusion of children rights related recommendations in Pakistan's 2012 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) activity. TRDP's participation in the UPR process was rewarded as the final document released by the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights recognized numerous recommendations proposed by the CRM Sindh Chapter. Similarly, TRDP supported other child rights networks throughout the year and created a positive and constructive environment for working towards a better future for children.

**Table2: Child Rights related activities by TRDP in 2012-13**

Type of Activity	No. of Activities
Conduct Children organization meetings	473
Seminars/workshops and children's assemblies	9
Child Protection Alliance meetings/Child Rights Moment (CRM) monthly meetings	8
District Alliance Meeting	7
Meetings with DCCWD	2
Capacity building of members of CRM	2
Quarterly meetings of district forums of children organizations	3
LSBE session in teachers trainings manuals and rolled out in all training	1256
Provided recreational material kits for Children organizations	6

## b. Social Security

The Community Health and Accidental Insurance (CHAI) programme has gained a widespread acceptance as a social safety net for marginalized communities in TRDP programme districts. Health problems and emergencies are huge shocks to rural households and can push entire families into extreme poverty. By providing micro insurance and strengthening local health care systems, TRDP is able to extend a critical lifeline to poor and marginalized communities.

In the 2012-13 period, a total of 18,202 families and 728 individuals were insured under the CHAI Programme. This initiative not only provided a much needed social safety net to families suffering health problems, it also reduced the number of families being forced to borrow money at exorbitant rates to address health concerns.

### III. Microfinance Programme (MFP)

*The MFP provides microcredit loans to poor, rural and entrepreneurial groups in order to alleviate poverty and improve livelihood opportunities.*

Capital is one of the scarcest resources in Sindh's rural arid zones. A lack of sustainable and adequate income curtails the ability of poor and rural families to save for future investment or emergencies. TRDP's microcredit programme provides organized communities access to microcredit loans in order to address the lack of accessible capital and spur livelihood opportunities. These microcredit loans are popular amongst poor and rural communities as they allow villagers to borrow money to start an enterprise or expand existing ones. TRDP's microcredit programme offers loans for three distinct activities; (i) Small businesses e.g. grocery shops, tailoring; (ii) Purchase of livestock; (iii) Agriculture inputs e.g. seeds, ploughing land, and fodder. Loans for small businesses form the biggest component of TRDP's microfinance programme, followed by livestock and agriculture. Depending on the conditions set at the time of appraisal, recovery is managed monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually. The recovery procedure is with mutual understanding between parties considering the use of the loan, credit disbursement, and market facilitation, among other factors.

The MFP programme enables recipients to escape poverty and build sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, families which receive microcredit are more likely to keep their children in school and access health benefits associated with regular checkups. In order to help loan recipients fully realize their potential, conducted required trainings on vocational and managerial skills, arranged for exposure visits and facilitated enterprise development sessions.

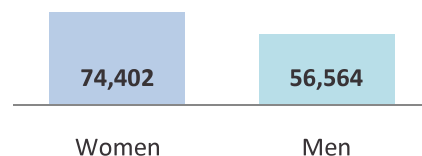


*Mai Hori from the Kharorro Charan village shared that her PDC had saved a total of Rs11,500 and that in January 2013, she bought a sewing machine from her turn to access the savings. She and her younger daughter started sewing clothes for women in the village were able to earn good money, especially before Ramzan and Eid. Mai Hori was also able to return the borrowed savings to her PDC in the form of monthly installments and simultaneously cover her through monthly installments and at the same time her daughter's educational. She has no words to thank her PDC which trusted her and gave her chance to meet all educational expenses of her daughter including pocket money, uniform and new Bata shoes. Mai Hori can now see her daughter becoming a teacher in her village.*

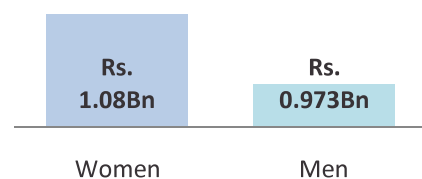


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**Total Number of Loans Disbursed in 2012-13**



**Total Loan Amount Disbursed in 2012-13**





### a. Enterprise Support Unit (ESU)

Sindh's arid zone region has a rich history of artistry and handicrafts, with women comprising a large proportion of the traditional craft industry. However, in the past few years several traditional crafts and practices have been gradually faded due to a lack of training and assistance to home based artisans. Money lenders and middlemen often exploit poor artists and put pressure on them to produce mass products rather than fine artisan works, thus adversely affecting the overall craft.



Since its inception, TRDP has worked with women and men artisans, especially those employed in the embroidery and carpet industries to facilitate focus groups, training and skill-development, and create linkages with the market. In addition, as poor women in rural areas are especially vulnerable to income shocks, these initiatives target them and enable them to access new income opportunities.

TRDP's enterprise development initiatives seek to identify highly skilled artisans through its social mobilization unit, organize them, build their capacity, and facilitate production and linkages to the market. This approach includes modules on group formation, knowledge transfers, financial and business management, value addition, and also involves establishing non-formal vocational training centres for adolescent girls. TRDP particularly focuses on increasing the income of women who rely on artisan skills such as embroidery, cut-work and stitching. In addition to trainings, capacity development and market linkage opportunities, women are offered small-scale loans from the TRDP's microfinance sector.

Similarly, in the carpet industry, TRDP has established a training centre to impart processing, dyeing, and finishing skills to weavers in Tharparkar. This has allowed carpet weavers to add value to their products and increase income opportunities. TRDP also facilitates the sale and marketing of finished carpets in Karachi, Islamabad and abroad. Similarly, women embroiderers and artisans have been trained and organized into skill groups, leading to the formation of embroidery groups. Many of these groups are now working independently and catering to the market demand for traditional and wedding dresses directly.

**Exhibitions** - In 2012-13, TRDP's Enterprise Development team and its partner community organizations participated in the following exhibitions:

- ✕ French Friend Bazar (French Speaking Women's Association) Alliance Francis at Karachi.
- ✕ SAARC Women Entrepreneur Mela-Marriott Hotel at Karachi.
- ✕ Citi Foundation Women's Day celebration event (CSR activity at Citi bank Head Office).
- ✕ Pakistan Women's Foundation for Peace Women's Day Gala-Beach luxury Hotel, Karachi.
- ✕ Park Tower Women Empowerment Festival-Park Tower, Karachi.
- ✕ Spring crafts Bazar at Karachi
- ✕ SABAHA Pakistan AGM and Exhibition Lahore

**Linkages**- As a result of attending these exhibitions and displaying their traditional arts and crafts (embroidery, block printing, caps and other products) numerous community organizations (mainly women) have been able to develop relationships with national and international traders and establish independent market linkages with businessmen. They are now able to produce more, increase their quality, expand their markets and earn dignified and sustainable livelihoods.

- ✂ During this year 13 carpet weaver from 4 villages were benefitted and linked with ESU marketing outlets.
- ✂ Average 2000Sq ft. carpet were produced by 13 new linked carpet weaver and average Rs.48,000 earning of per carpet weaver in this reporting year 2012-13.

#### Purchasing & Production

- ✂ 5,099 Square feet of handmade carpet were purchased.
- ✂ 5,395 Square feet of handmade carpet were sold during the reporting period.

**Table 3a: Enterprise Development activities by TRDP in 2012-13**

Type of Activity	No of Activities
Village level activities	4
Creation of Linkages between artisans(carpet weavers)and TRDPs outlets	13
Participation in Exhibitions	7

**Table 3b: Material related investments by TRDP in 2012-13**

Type of Activity	Amount in Rs.
<b>Purchasing</b>	
Raw material purchased	411,500
Carpet purchased	2,121,640
<b>Stock</b>	
Carpet Stock	4,377,113
Raw material Stock	538,840
<b>Sale</b>	
Sale of Embroidery Products	509,400
Sale of Raw material of carpet	507,754
Sale of Carpets	2,669,433

## b. Spotlight : Revival Of Traditional Crafts In Tharparkar

### Revival of Traditional Crafts in Tharparkar – RTCT Project Overview

TRDP is implementing USAID's Small Grants Ambassadors' Fund Programme - SGAFP project "Revival of Traditional Crafts in Tharparkar" from December 16, 2012 to September 30, 2014, to help revive traditional arts crafts in Tharparkar. The project objective is to enhance livelihood options for 1200 female artisans of 12 villages in Tehsil Mithi and Diplo by:

- (i) Enhancing embroidery skills of 1000 artisans, and block printing skills of 200 artisans through 204 training events;
- (ii) Acquainting them with the prevailing market trends through exposure visits;
- (iii) Linking them with potential buyers by showcasing their work through catalogue, exhibitions, and connecting them with organizations that deal in selling hand-made, high quality art and craft work at fair prices.



In the reporting year, the following progress was made against the RTCT Project targets:

- ❖ Chief Executive Office TRDP and Project Manager participated in a contract signing ceremony at Islamabad organized by USAID SGAFP.
- ❖ Deployed the following staff [Project Manager, Manager Design & Product Development, M&E officer, Finance Officer, Training Coordinator, Admin and 2 SOs] for USAID SGAFP Project RTCT.
- ❖ Organized staff orientation workshop of USAID SGAFP Revival of Traditional Crafts in Tharparkar.
- ❖ 12 RTCT Project introduction meetings were conducted at village level with communities in 12 villages of District Tharparkar.

#### Project launching Ceremony

- ❖ Organized project launch ceremony of USAID SGAFP funded project RTCT on 22 Jan, 2013 at PC hotel Karachi. 60 participants from diverse civil society organization, Government departments, Media outlets, artisans from Tharparkar and project staff participated in the event.
- ❖ Press release of launch ceremony was published in Dawn, The time and Ailan Newspaper.

#### Identification of Artisans:

- ❖ 2463 women artisan were identified from 12 villages.

#### Sample Kits Distribution for Testing of skills:

- ❖ 2364 kits were distributed in artisans for testing of skills, crafts and designs.

#### Selection of MA & Artisans:

- ❖ 240 women artisans were selected for Master Artisan trainings
- ❖ 960 women were selected as artisans.



#### Group Formation:

- ❖ 12 village Master artisans groups were formed
- ❖ 60 artisans groups were formed

#### Capacity building

- ❖ 700 artisans were trained in group formation training for 35 artisans groups

#### Training Manual

- ❖ Compiled a training manual for group formation training



#### Design Committee [DC]:

- ❖ Formed a Design Committee (DC) within the reporting period.

#### Procurement

- ❖ Formed Procurement Committee for the purchasing under RTCT Project materials.
- ❖ Published Tender notices in the daily Kawish newspaper for procurement of material.
- ❖ Purchased 2400 sample kits for skills tests
- ❖ Purchased office accessories
- ❖ Installed 12 sign boards in project targeted villages
- ❖ A glass plaque was installed in TRDP office with the RTCT Project Name and Logos of TRDP and USAID.

#### Visitors

During the reporting period Mr. Khuram Hassan M&E officer, Mr. Kirshan Kumar Field Operation Officer & Mr. Waseem Sheikh Provincial Financial Monitor from USAID SGAFP were visited TRDP programme area for the monitoring of RTCT project.

## IV. Natural Resource Management

*TRDP's NRM initiatives protect resources traditionally linked with region's economy with the aim of generating sustainable livelihoods through efficient management, and sustainable practices.*

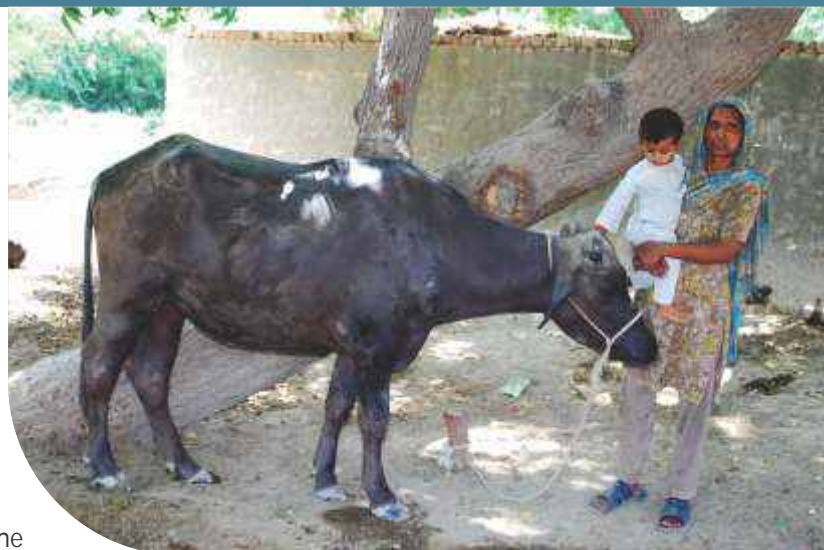


Effective natural resource management is critical in Sindh's arid zones as the sustainable land use prevents soil erosion and over-grazing and reduces climate related stress. The objective of the Natural Resource Management section is to protect resources traditionally linked with region's economy i.e. forests, water, agriculture and animals with the aim of generating sustainable livelihoods through efficient management, and sustainable practices. NRM works with rural communities through Para Development Committees (PDCs), Village Development Organizations (VDOs) and Local Support Organizations (LSOs). As most livelihood is based on livestock and rain-fed agriculture - resources which are continually under stress from climate change- the NRM supports rural communities by providing land, water and cattle management trainings and ensuring the effective, efficient and sustainable use of community resources. Currently, the NRM operates in the Tharparkar, Umerkot, Jamshoro and Dadu districts.



In 2012-13 TRDP's NRM interventions included:

- ❖ **Livelihood Enhancement & Protection - LEP Deepening** with the support of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund: This project provides services to the population living below the poverty line through social mobilization and empowers the local communities both socially and economically to escape poverty.
- ❖ **JANUM Network:** This series of interventions aims to increasing livestock production with a special focus on the women (funded by M/s. Jaffer Brothers).
- ❖ **Community Livelihood Fund (CLF)** with the support of PPAF: This project aims to reduce the levels of poverty in rural areas by helping develop strong institutions for the ultra-poor. CLF as a cost-effective method of providing microfinance services to the poorest of women, particularly in the areas which are relatively under served by the MFIs.
- ❖ **Kitchen Gardening:** This project provides family nutrition kits to ensure family nutrition for a family of 7 people for 1 year. Spill over effects include poverty reduction and improved well being as a result of increased disposable income.
- ❖ **Provision of Poultry units:** This project provides backyard/farm type poultry to poor rural villagers to increase household income and nutrition.
- ❖ **Micro-Drip System Installation and development of livelihood plans:** Most of Thar depends on rain fed agriculture as ground water is found below 200 feet down in most of the areas. TRDP has launched an innovative idea drip irrigation programme to cater to water scarce areas. Through this technology, farmers can cultivate their lands atleast twice a year.



**Table 4: In 2012-13, TRDP's NRM Services**

Type of Service	Number/units
Kitchen gardening through family nutrition kits	13,719
Poultry Units	2,946
Beer Grafting (No. of trees)	4,620
Veterinary Camps	701
Drip Installed (Acres)	6
Tree Plants Fodder	2600
Farm Yard Manure/Waste Management Trainings (Farmers)	1075

NRM demonstration and services played a vital role in rural community through different services and exposures. Through the kitchen gardening initiative, TRDP has helped hundreds of families reduce their household food insecurity by providing direct access to vegetables. Kitchen gardening contributes to household food security by providing direct access to food that can be harvested, prepared and fed to family members, often on a daily basis. As kitchen gardening does not require much land, poor landless or smallholder families can practice it with low inputs on their homestead land. To ensure low costs and sustainability, TRDP trained families to use locally available planting materials, green manures, "live" fencing and indigenous methods of pest control. In terms of achievements, TRDP has observed and increased level of awareness about the kitchen gardening practices in the community; decreased food expenditure on vegetables from local markets; an increased supply vegetables in the local markets; Increased diversity of crops from kitchen gardening.

Initiatives like kitchen gardening are the best representation of TRDP's NRM philosophy. TRDP takes great pride in helping poor and rural households learn to manage their resources effectively, earn sustainable livelihoods and become more independent.

## V. Human Resource Development (HRD)

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



TRDP's HRD believes in the potential and power of people and richness of folk wisdom. TRDP's HRD is based on humanistic values of self-improvement, learning and the motivation of people to pursue dignified and adequate livelihood opportunities. TRDP believes that all people are motivated to responsibly and independently pursue their individual goals and has designed the HRD unit to empower its staff and partner organizations to work towards achieving the greater good: reducing poverty and facilitating the development of self-driven, sustainable and vibrant communities.

*With support from PPAF, TRDP organized capacity building trainings for organizations which had third tier structures. PPAF's partner organizations working in the Kohlu, Musakhel, Sibi and Ziarat districts of Balochistan visited TRDP in Tharparkar to learn from our successful third tier model. Participants were oriented on TRDP's work, it's community development approach and successful strategies for poverty alleviations in Tharparkar. Fields visits and meetings were also arranged with communities to allow the visiting organizations see the participatory approach in action.*

The Human Resource Development (HRD) is an embedded component of the TRDP. TRDP invests in HRD through two main channels: Staff trainings and skills development for targeted communities. To pursue its goal of steering development and social transformation in the marginalized zones, the TRDP recognizes that HRD is an important investment that goes beyond the purpose of ensuring efficient performance. In-house HRD programming exposes the TRDP staff and its targeted communities to new possibilities that participation in the development process affords.

TRDP's staff receives numerous HRD opportunities and trainings in order to better engage with community members, policy makers, government agencies, and other stakeholders. Staff members get experiential learning opportunities for stakeholder management through workshops, seminars, and exposure trips. As TRDP's current focus is on women and children, HRD efforts are aimed at building the capacity of the staff and community members to reach out to them as well as other marginalized groups.

In 2012-13, TRDP organized 1311 trainings and other events on natural resources management (NRM), health, education, vocational and technical skills, water and sanitation and child rights among others. A total of total 27,595 community members were trained and sensitized through these various events. While most

trainings focused on a particular vocation or theme, skills like problem solving and decision

making, effective planning, management and communications were discussed and emphasized throughout. These basic management and business skills have in turn played an important role in motivating communities to effectively manage their VO, PDC, etc. These capacity building programs and trainings have significantly contributed to the human resources and institutions development at local level. TRDP led trainings have added more master trainers, skilled teachers, birth attendants and skilled youth and children to the local communities and set them on a path to self-sufficiency.





**Table 5: List of managerial trainings in 2012-13**

Types of training	Women	Men	Total
CIF- Appraisal and Monitoring	163		163
CIF Need and Identification	184		184
CIG Workshop	649	407	1056
CIG MST	32	13	45
CIGs Office Bearers Marketing Exposure	21		21
CMST	5393	1591	6984
CMST Refresher	946		946
CMST: office bearers	25		25
EDT		231	231
FMT	71		71
Group Formation Workshop	89		89
LSO Proposal/Report/Case studies writing	21		21
LSO Workshop		16	16
Training on Advocacy and Networking	18	32	50
Training on Disaster and Risk Management	171	9	180
Training on LSO -Annual Planning	7		7
Training on LSO Institutional Strengthening Development	9		9
Training on Organizational & Financial Management	50	50	100
Training on Resource Mobilization for LSO	16		16
Training on VO Institutional Development	279	11	290
Training on VO Linkages Development	437		437
Training on VO Record Keeping	158	96	254
Training on VO-Annual Planning	443		443
VO accounting and book keeping		20	20
VO Management and planning Training	209		209
Total	9391	2476	11867

Over the course of the year, 11,867 community and staff members were trained. These trainings polished their leadership, management and evaluation skills and transformed them into individuals capable of identifying and addressing the genuine needs of communities. In order to manage and protect the region's natural resources, TRDP also organized trainings, workshops and exposure visits for community and staff members. The HRD trained communities and provided support to create a sustainable environment for their livelihoods and ecology. In 2012-13, 3,185 members including 2,313 women were trained as part of 113 NRM trainings.





**Table 6: TRDP organized NRM trainings**

Type of training	Women	Men	Total
ClGs Office Bearers Marketing Exposure	32		32
Exposure Visit	63		63
Livelihood Need Based Training	81		81
LMT	1718	541	2259
Subject Specific for Agriculture Training		72	72
Subject Specific for LMT	24		24
Training on Disaster and Risk Management	98		98
Training on PDRA & DRMP	200	190	390
Training on Poultry	16		16
VDMC on DRMP	54	46	100
VDMC on PDRA	27	23	50
Total	2313	872	3185

TRDP also invested heavily in livestock and agriculture trainings during the year. Livestock Management (LMT) events were expectedly popular with a total of 2,259 people learning how to effectively manage livestock at the household level and reduce disease related losses. Around 40% of trained members adopted the new LTM techniques and administered timely vaccines to prevent the contagious and non-contagious animal diseases in rural areas of Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu and Jamshoro.



## VI. Social Sector Services

*TRDP's social sector services aim to improve access to quality education, health, water supply and sanitation.*



Health, Sanitation and Education are the three main pillars of TRDP's Social Services Sector. To improve social service delivery in the Thar region, TRDP acts as a strategic intermediary between local communities, government departments, NGOs and private sector organizations. TRDP works with the community and the state to improve the delivery and availability of critical health, sanitation and education services to the vulnerable and marginalized communities of the region.

### a. Health

The SSS section boasts an impressive range of health services for the rural poor. TRDP's interventions in the 2012-13 period addressed a number of health challenges related to neonatal, postnatal and mother & child healthcare. Significant progress against health related MDGs was reported; the number of safe deliveries has increased at hospitals and government departments improved health facilities and expanded their reach to rural communities. Similarly, through continued advocacy, lobbying and investment (including the provision of vehicles to district health officials) in polio eradication campaigns, TRDP has played a vital role in ensuring a polio-free Tharparkar for the last 16 years.

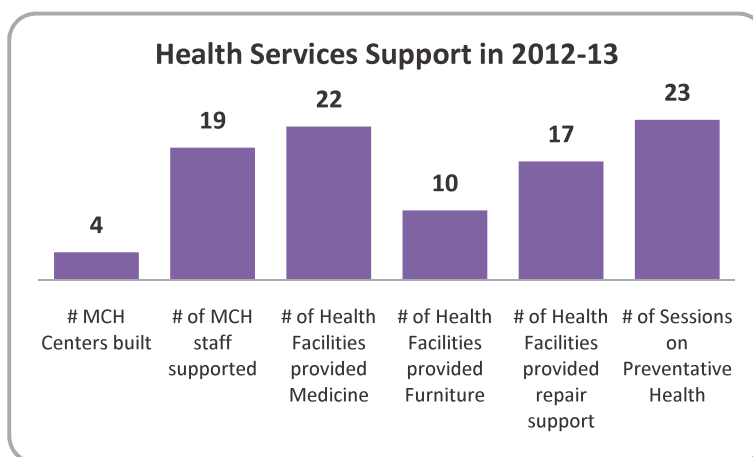
TRDP's health services also placed emphasis on spreading awareness and training women and expectant mothers about their health rights. Once organized and aware of their rights, these women were able to voice their concerns with relevant authorities regarding the lack of immunization services and demand greater attention to preventative health problems such as malnutrition, diarrhea, pneumonia etc.

As a result of TRDP's public health projects (related to MNCH & family planning), young women with basic education were trained as lady health workers and educated on mother & child health care, family planning and contraceptive methods. These women were then given responsibility of raising health and family planning awareness in their respective communities.

Under the FALAH (family planning) project, all women selected for the intervention adopted practices related to antenatal, postnatal, birth spacing and immunization without any delay. These women then became involved in sensitizing and mobilizing other community groups.

Through the Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition Project, TRDP provided affected populations with nutritional supplements, medicine and raised their awareness on the issue of adult and child malnutrition. This intervention has played an important role in reducing disease and deaths related to malnutrition in the programme area.

Under the Emergency Obstetric Neonatal Care Project (EmONC) project, TRDP formed community group and provided important trainings neonatal health care. Through these community groups, families and community women were able to take better care of their expectant mothers. TRDP also facilitated the adoption of MNCH protocols at the community level and assisted medical checkups at the nearest health facilities.



Similarly, TRDP's Child Survival Project organized community groups and employed behavioral change communication to reduce family restrictions on accessing health services related to ANC, PNC, routine vaccination and others. As a result, children and pregnant women were vaccinated, normal deliveries were carried out at health facilities, and methods of family planning were adopted by married women. As the benefits of MCH become apparent over time, more families can be expected to adopt such life saving practices, even when this intervention is phased out.

TRDP's Health System Strengthening Component of MCH Programme brought together relevant public health stakeholders to increase awareness on mother and child health care and discuss their potential to improve MNCH and allied health services by collaborating and creating strong networks. Moreover, through advocacy interventions under the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund Project, TRDP was able to upgrade health facilities and make them functional for normal deliveries, ANC, PNC, vaccination & family planning services. As a result of TRDP's health services work, four 24 hour health centers with C-section facility were established in 2012-13.

With financial support from LRBT, TRDP implemented the Eye Care Clinics (Curative and Preventive) project. Treatments for common blindness, eye infections and refractions were administered free of charge to those who would otherwise not be able to afford them, typically poor and senior citizens.

Under the Anti-Snake Venom Pool intervention, TRDP ensured that poor communities in rural areas were able to access treatment at government health facilities without delay. Preventative and awareness sessions were also arranged to discuss best practices. The data provided by district Umerkot hospital indicates that there has been decrease in number of reported snake bites as well as a decrease in snake bite related deaths.

TRDP continued its support of the polio campaign in Tharparkar, which it initiated in 1998. This year, around 200,000 children were vaccinated, ensuring a polio-free Tharparkar district for the 16th year straight.

## A Tale of Two Women

### Volunteerism by women for women

*Ms. Nooran, 47, lives with her husband and nine children in village Haji Ahmed Khumbar, in Umerkot. Nooran's husband was a singer by profession and offered services on special occasions like marriages and circumcisions. Since his profession did not generate enough income to cover the family's living expense, Nooran had no choice but to work as a maid in the neighborhood. As a result, she became well known in the village as "Maasi Nooran" and enjoyed a good reputation.*

*When TRDP's NPPI Project team met Nooran and asked her if her family could work as a focal family in the village. Nooran agreed. Under the project, she was trained as master trainer on health and mother & child health care. Although she had never been to school, she quickly learnt to deliver impressive training sessions on the subject in her village.*

*As a result of her motivational sessions in 2012-13, 8 pregnant women received antenatal and postnatal care checkups from Basic Health Unit and Civil Hospital of Umerkot, 10 pregnant women have got a safe birth delivery from the hospital.*

*She has conducted a session with 50 women on exclusive breastfeeding during breastfeeding week. After the session, mothers are now following her suggestions. She has also conducted sessions on vaccination and health. Going out of her way, Nooran has also identified 0-5 year children and pregnant women in the village with whom she conducts fortnightly sessions and emphasizes the importance of routine checkups of mother during pregnancy, vaccination of newborn children and other health related issues of the village women. She does all these things as a volunteer. Her only reward is the great happiness in doing these activities and the prayers she gets from mothers and her community's families in return.*

### Benefits of Breastfeeding

*Farzana (village Haji Ahmed Kunbhar) learnt about the importance of exclusive breast feeding from Ms. Nooran, a focal family person who had undergone trainings through the Norway Pakistan Partnership Initiative (NPPI) Project.*

*Ms. Farzana shared that she had five children, but she had never given them colostrums. After going through learning orientation sessions herself, she started breastfeeding her fifth child continuously. Previously, she was giving Ghee, Atta and other foods to her 4 month old infant, and as a result, had to deal with many problems. Now, after exclusively breast feeding her child, there were no health complications. She was however sad and reflective of the health complications her other children suffered as a result of a lack of breastfeeding and wished she had known better.*



## b. Education

Similar to its work in public health, TRDP complements the local government's education department through wide range of interventions and mobilizes marginalized communities to access and achieve education as a basic human right. The SSS's education section has developed experience in facilitating quality education to all children up to the secondary school level and specializes in improving access to education for vulnerable groups like girls and child laborers in the region.

TRDP engages existing institutions through teacher trainings, and focuses on improving their capacity to absorb children phased out from child labour. Following the removal of children from child labour, TRDP also facilitates access to primary level education and then introduces them into either secondary school or provides them with vocational training to build capacities in a wide variety of fields.

In the 2012-13, TRDP established 5 Community Based Schools(CBS), secured safe drinking water for 69 government and CBSs, launched 3 tuition centers for girls attending secondary school, renovated 2 Government Primary Schools and provided stationery, learning materials and teaching aids to numerous education facilities in the area.

TRDP's participatory is strongly embedded in its education services portfolio as CBSs are designed to be operated, maintained and staffed by Village Organizations in their respective village without any support from the local government. Catering to an urgent need for functioning schools, TRDP established and financed the operations of 5 CBSs - reaching 200 students. Village Education Committees /School Management Committees were formed in these villages to ensure the quality of education at CBSs. These committees comprised male and female parents who accepted the responsibility to assess the performance and attendance of students and teachers. The appointed teachers were made responsible for providing regular updates to Committees and Village Organizations about their schools' progress and other matters. As a result of a strong participatory component, the community's interest in education

has increased along with their direct involvement in CBSs.

Similarly, TRDP provided supported government primary schools. In collaboration with the district education department, TRDP helped identify, appoint and train qualified female teachers from the community, financed the provision of learning materials, uniforms and recreational materials and contributed to building and classroom renovations.



### Education related activities in 2012-13



In terms of the quality of education, TRDP has observed a marked difference in the performance of government schools that its supports and those government schools that it does not. Students from TRDP supported schools performed better than their counterpart and enjoyed better trained, higher attendance and low corporal punishments. Similarly, TRDP supported schools places a greater emphasis on creating a friendly environment for female students and encouraged their parents to be active participants in their local school committees.

### c. Sanitation

TRDP provided services to the rural communities in line with the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) methodology. The CLTS mobilized communities and encouraged them to stop the practice of open defecation.

These activities align with TRDP's sanitation objectives of i) improving community health and hygiene conditions; ii) improving sanitation facilities ,and iii)creating social cohesion and awareness among the people. Improved sanitation systems in TRDP villages prevent and control for epidemics such as Malaria, Dysentery and reduces sewage flooding. Moreover, covered drains, pour flush latrines and septic tank facilities provided to the villages have a dramatic impact on health and hygiene conditions of rural villagers.

In 2012-13, TRDP's sanitation team successfully carried out the following activities:

Implemented 61  
drinking water  
supply schemes

Financed 183 dug  
well

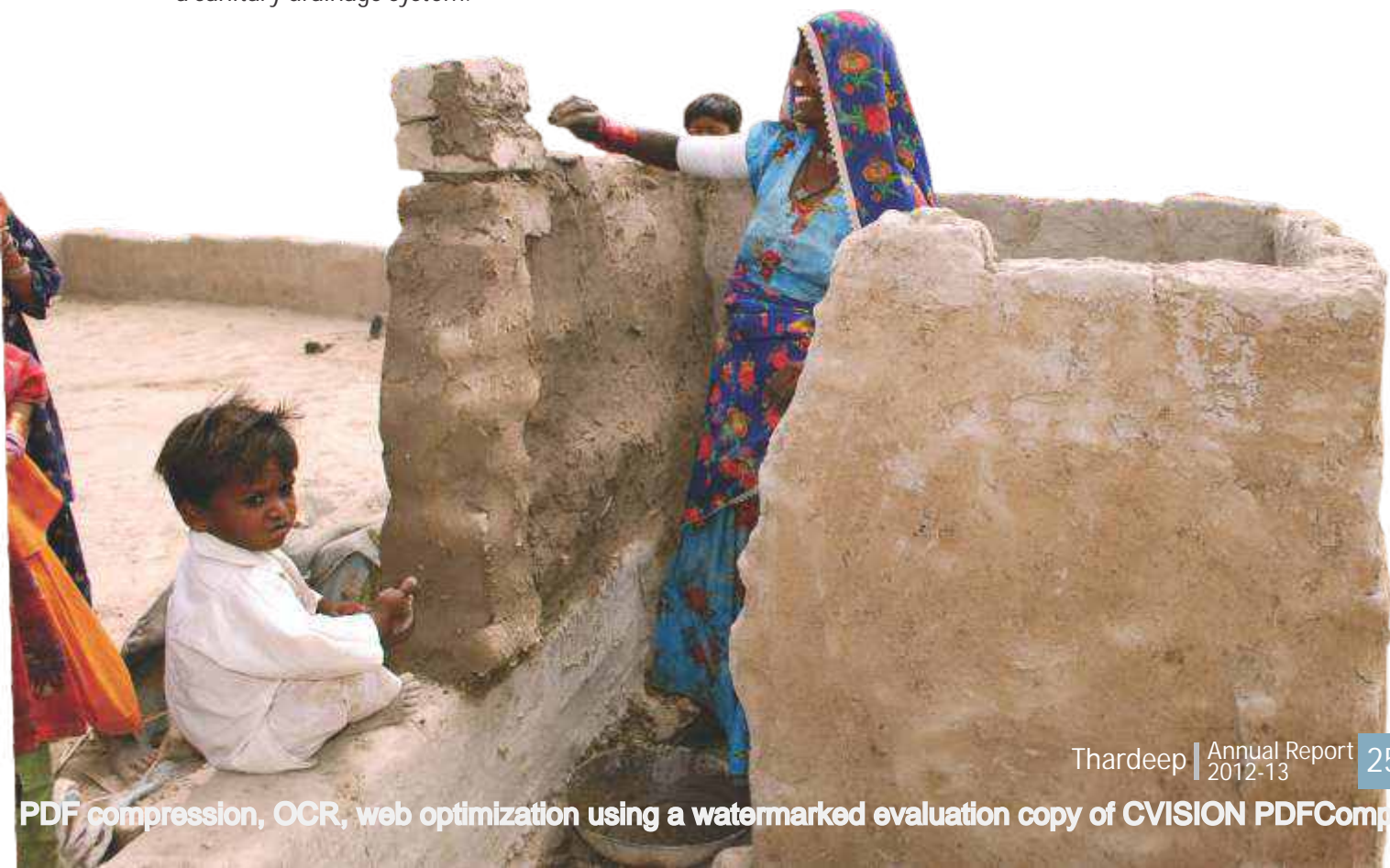
Established 17  
rain water  
harvesting ponds

Built 16 rain  
water reservoirs

Installed 2 water  
tanks and 1658  
latrines

Installed 1220  
hand pumps

A total of 247 sanitation related schemes were initiated and 240 are completed during 2012-13. 1,680 households have benefited from latrines in the TRDP Programme area. Similarly, 490 households(HHs) benefitted from the construction of Bricks Pavement, 825 HHs from Sanitation projects and 80 HHs from a sanitary drainage system.





## VII. Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)

*TRDP helps rural communities develop critical physical infrastructure for water access, sanitation, transport, energy, communications and social services*



Tharparkar is one of the most underdeveloped areas in Pakistan. It lacks basic residential, energy, transport, communication, social service and critical water use related infrastructure. In response to community needs, TRDP's CPI section strives to improve essential physical infrastructures at the grassroots level.

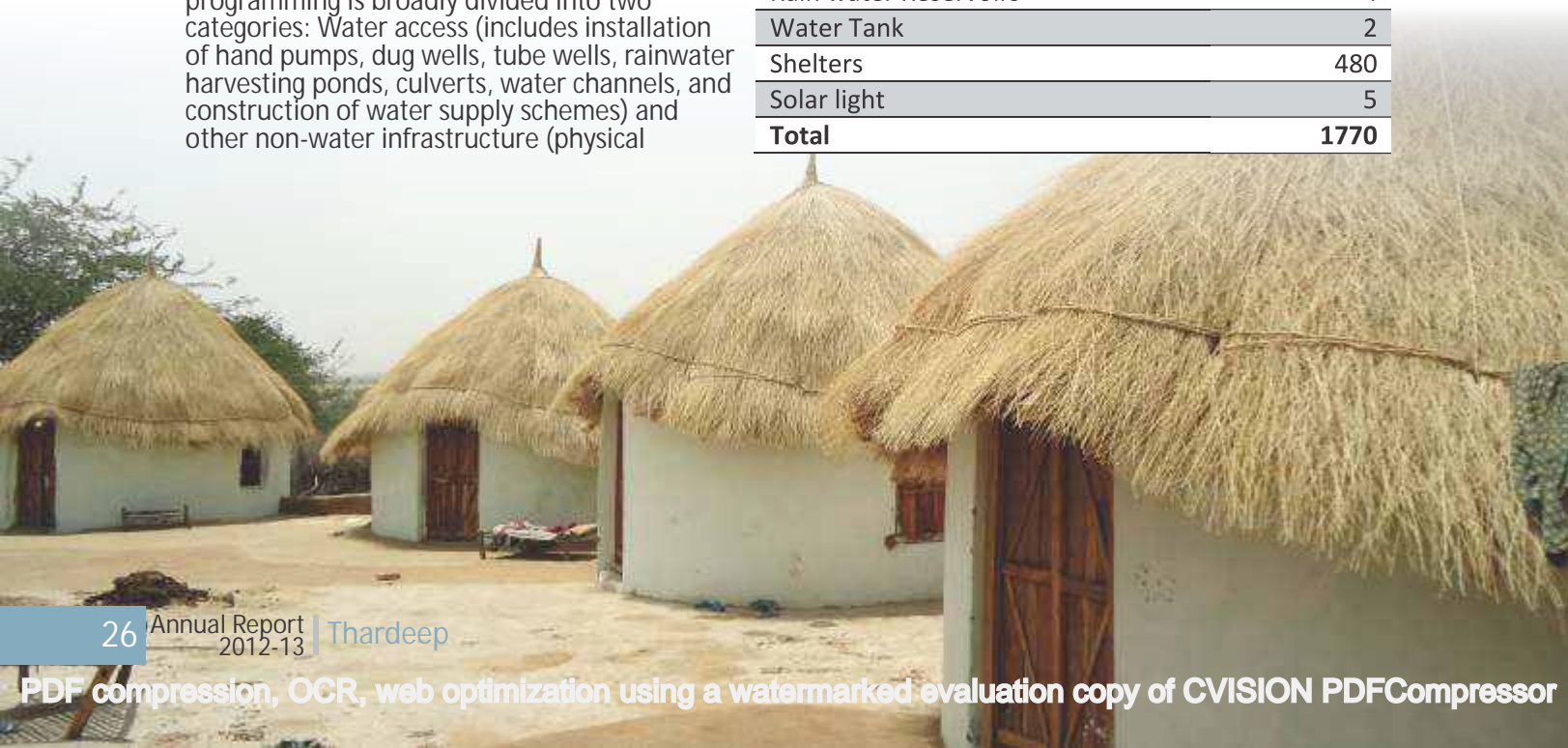
The objective of the CPI unit is to support designing, costing and construction small infrastructure schemes at household, community and village level interventions. Specifically, the CPI provides in technical input, supports the monitoring and supervision of infrastructure projects, arranges excess potable water to community organizations at hamlet and village level, builds shelters for poor, ultra poor and shelter less houses, explores and pilots affordable alternate energy projects, analyses water quality, quantity and flow and develops building codes and guidelines among other activities.

CPI's work is heavily guided by the principle of "building safe, eco-friendly infrastructure through vernacular methods" and involves community participation at all levels of project design, implementation and maintenance. The CPI does this by ensuring community contribution in the form of co-financing agreements and labor input. Such an approach creates a strong sense of ownership in the community and improves overall project effectiveness and sustainability.

TRDP's Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) programming is broadly divided into two categories: Water access (includes installation of hand pumps, dug wells, tube wells, rainwater harvesting ponds, culverts, water channels, and construction of water supply schemes) and other non-water infrastructure (physical

**Table 7a: CPI Project Locations and Status for the Period 2012-13**

CPI Schemes	# of Projects
Link Road	5
Lining of water course	27
Drinking water supply Reservoir	10
Solar water pump	1
Drinking water supply scheme	32
Dug well	74
Chaunras / LCHS	274
Schools Renovation and new construction	5
Rain Water Harvesting Pond	13
Health Centers (Renovation/new)	2
Hand Pump	596
Latrine	240
Rain water Reservoirs	4
Water Tank	2
Shelters	480
Solar light	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1770</b>





infrastructure such as roads, bridges, sewerage facilities, and renovation of health and education centres). Additionally, the CPI also invests in programs related to flood protection, irrigation, solar systems etc. Similarly, the renovation of health and education centres is facilitated by linking rural communities with relevant government departments.

In 2012-13, with funding from UCBPRP and the PPAF, TRDP's CPI programme implemented numerous infrastructural development initiatives in Tharparkar.

These projects have directly contributed in improving the living standards of rural communities of the area. Moreover, thousands of families in Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu and Jamshoro now have easy access to safe drinking water as a result of dug wells and hand pumps constructed by TRDP. This has greatly reduced the time and effort needed for people, usually women and children, to fetch water from far

*On April 3, 2013, Qazi Azmat Isa, CEO PPAF, after inaugurating a water quality laboratory, visited TRDP's solar energy run model house. He remarked that whenever he visited TRDP, he always found novel initiatives. He said that he has always found TRDP's innovative approach, hard work and commitment to the cause exemplary and pleasing."*





flung areas. Moreover, families can now also support the water needs of their livestock and reduce drought related losses.

In addition, TRDP's contribution to the construction of link roads has enabled households from thousands of villages to gain safe and quick access to each other as well as markets in cities.

**Table 7b: CPI Project Locations and Status for the Period 2012-13**

Projects Name	Location	Status
PPAF-X-	Tharparkar + Umerkot	Completed
PPAF-DMPP	Tharparkar (Nagarparkar)	On-going
PPAF-IWEI	Umerkot	Completed
PPAF-3R+P	Tharparkar (Diplo)	On-going
PPAF-Renovation (SM)	Tharparkar.	Completed
PPAF-Renovation	Tharparkar	Completed
UCBPRP-LCH	Tharparkar	On-going
UCBPRP-Water schemes	Tharparkar	On-going
CBDRM-Tahafuz	Tharparkar + Umerkot	On-going
SSGC	Dadu	On-going
WHH-Echo-IV	Umerkot	Completed





## VIII. Disaster Preparedness And Management (DPMU)



*The DPMU strengthens the capacities of communities to prepare for and respond to emergencies and natural disasters.*

TRDP's Disaster Preparedness & Management theme has helped thousands of communities improve their preparedness for natural and manmade disasters and strengthen their capacities to respond to emergencies. It does so through practical interventions which enhance resilient livelihoods and promote natural resource protection.

In 2012-13, disaster preparedness and management meetings were conducted with PDCs, VDOs and LSOs members in all TRDP programme districts. TRDP's DPMU initiatives include the Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Preparedness (3R+P) project in Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu and Jamshoro; and the PPAF funded Humanitarian Assistance to Disaster-Affected Vulnerable Populations project in Umerkot. This year, major DPMU activities included: the development of four contingency plans; the provision of one month ration to 200 fire affected families; an assessment of 10 vulnerable UCs; a capacity building event on Sphere Standards; 2 events on HAP standards; 1 training on CBDRM; and 4 coordination meetings on early warning systems with the district officials.

TRDP also implemented the Building Resilience through Community Based Disaster Risk Management (Tahafuz) project in 10 Union Councils (5 each from District Umerkot and Tharparkar) with technical support from the RSPN and financial support from USAID. Through this initiative, TRDP was able to reach the following milestones in 2012-13:





- ❖ 10 Union Council Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs) were formed in both (Umerkot and Tharparkar) districts.
- ❖ 72 Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) were formed with total members 381 male and 375 female.
- ❖ 72 Disaster Risk Management Plans (hazard mapping, seasonal calendars and resource mapping) were developed.
- ❖ 14 Community Critical Infrastructure (CCI) were identified after mutual agreement and signed resolutions were received from VDMCs.
- ❖ 360 VDMCs members were trained on Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) and Disaster Risk Management Plans (DRMP) were conducted.
- ❖ 360 UDMC members were trained on Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) and Disaster Risk Management Plans (DRMP) were conducted.
- ❖ 20 DRR sessions were given to school children in both districts.



While the Tahafuz CBDRM project is still in its nascent stages, it has already achieved some its desired results which included: 1) forming local community institutions and developing protocols to withstand future disasters; 2) building capacity of local communities and developing of hazard risk reduction plans/policies; 3) undertaking small scale preparedness and mitigation measures. The project was also able to the inclusion of all community stakeholders by creating new DPM institutional structures such as VDMCs and UDMCs.



# C

## Tourism & Outreach

In 2012-13, TRDP in collaboration with the Government of Sindh initiated tourism-related activities in taluka Nagarparkar. TRDP established a Tourism Complex in Nagarparkar and launched microfinance-based village tourism projects in the villages of Nagarparkar, Kasbo, Viravah, Bhodesar and Gori. These initiatives has resulted in numerous new livelihood opportunities for local communities.

Major tourism related initiatives in 2012-13 included:

- ❖ Launch of a Microfinance-based Village Tourism Project, which was supported by the Citibank and implemented in Nagarparkar.
- ❖ Training of Village Tourism Group (VTG) members to perform tourism related services and act as village representatives.
- ❖ Provision of two acres of land to construct tourist-huts in Kasbo village – an emerging hub for tourism-related activities in the area.
- ❖ Establishing a Tourism Complex comprised of five cottages in the suburb of Nagarparkar in collaboration with the TRDP and the provincial government.
- ❖ Formation of an organization, comprising shop-owners to restore a colonial era market in its original shape with the help of district officials.
- ❖ Setting up a culture and heritage cottage at Nagarparkar and establishing two information centers in Kasbo and Nagarparkar.

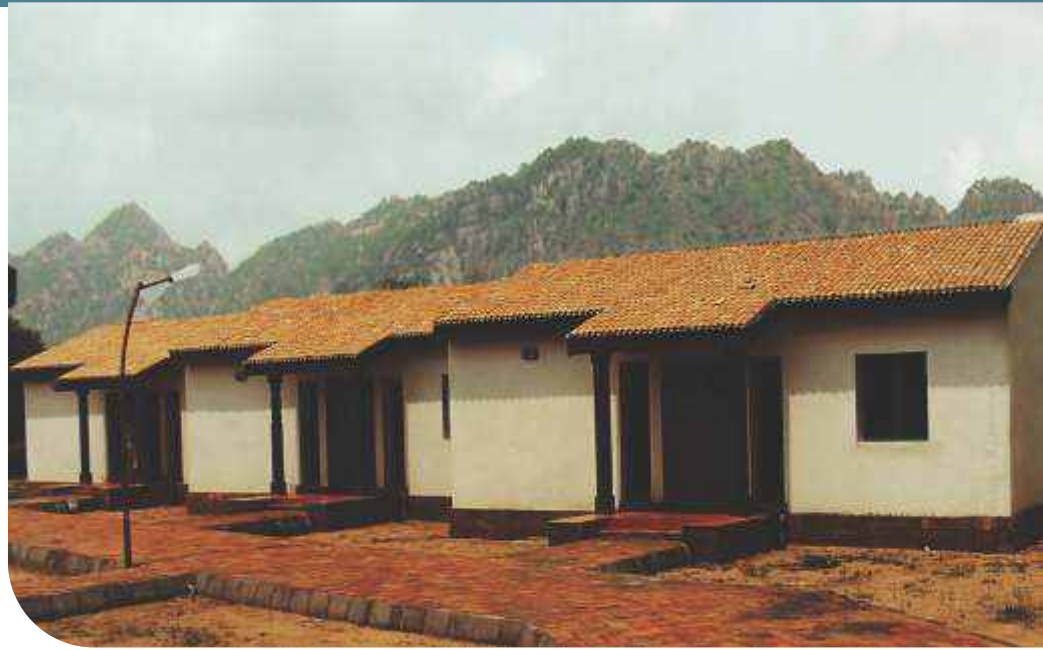








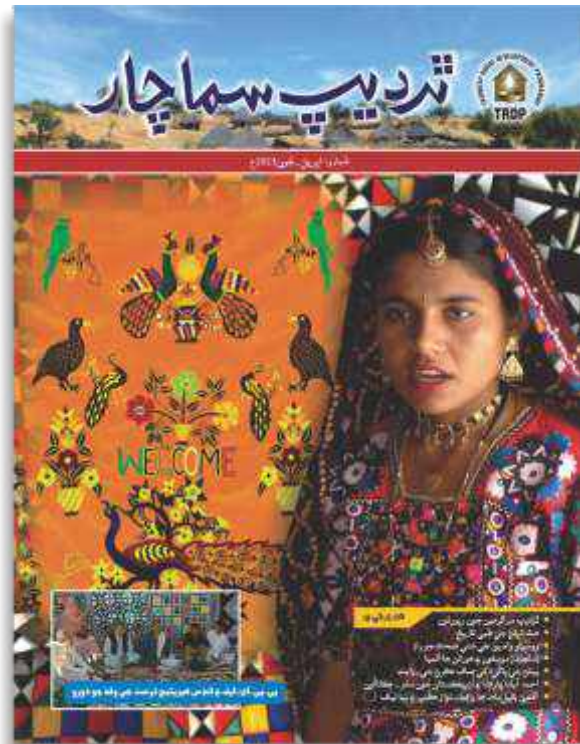
- ❖ Meetings to brief officials of the GoS, representatives of the district administration, donor agencies and other visiting delegations about the Nagarparkar Development Plan and village tourism.
- ❖ Promotion of the tradition crafts such as wood carving, cultural wall painting, Parkari architect and traditional roof tile making.



As a result of these initiatives, TRDP has been able to attract the attention of national and international tourists to the region and promote its culture, heritage and economy. In 2012-13, reports suggest that the number of recreational tourists increased from 2000 people to 5000 people (not including religious pilgrims). With an influx in tourism, the region has witness a marked improvement in physical infrastructure, transportation, hotels and restaurants. These initiatives and achievement of objectives have ultimately led to development of rural communities and protection of local ecology.

### Thardeep Samachar: The favourite Newsletter in villagers

Thardeep Samachar–TRDP's quarterly newsletter- has become immensely popular amongst rural communities. In 2012-13, four issues were produced for the local communities and also distributed among civil society organizations in Sindh. The Samachar provides information about success stories, novel initiatives, approaches and strategies relevant to rural communities. Moreover, it educates readers on the rights of women, peasants, seniors, children, minorities and persons with disability and minorities. The Samachar's editorial team has received hundreds of encouraging letters from communities describing how they have benefitted from the information shared in the newsletter. The Samachar's most popular sections were those on strategies to improve agriculture productivity and the rights of minorities and children.





# D

## Lessons Learnt From The Year

As an organization that prides itself for empowering rural and marginalized communities as capacitated members in sustainable development, TRDP places a considerable focus on continuously testing and improving the relevance and impact of its programs. It does so by actively engaging with community organizations, conducting action research and institution rigorous M&E protocols. The organization actively identifies, validates and documents the impact of its interventions and invests in sharing best practices and knowledge dissemination.

This year, in order to promote the rights of rural communities and connect them to quality service delivery, TRDP increased the mobilization of district administration and governments. This step was necessary to sustainably connect such communities with their respective district officials and empower them to lobby for better services. TRDP broadened the participation of rural communities in their own development by arranging for knowledge transfers, and developing a KML database for implementing policies, strategies and programmes. In this way, communities can learn from the experiences of other rural communities, adopt strategies that have proven successful and share their innovations.

TRDP also replicated successful practices of the past years and introduced innovative initiatives such as the formation of new institutions (VDMCs and UDMCs), the introduction of solar-powered model houses and the establishment of laboratories for testing water quality in Tharparkar.

In 2012-13, TRDP aimed at improving its monitoring and documentation practices and attempted to adopt numerous best practices from comparable organizations. While the organization has excelled at formalizing internal documentation and reporting, there is significant room for improvement when it comes to learning management and sharing best practices with external stakeholders.

Similarly, TRDP needs to go beyond quantitative reporting and institute strong qualitative research, monitoring, reporting and evaluation protocols. To address this need, project appropriate M&E frameworks and participatory evaluation plans with predetermined indicators and target populations will add value and enrich TRDP's learning

In terms of its NRM programme, TRDP has the potential to help improve the capacity of the local governments. Currently, TRDP considers the capacity of governmental structures prior to the implementation of any NRM related project. However, TRDP has the technical capacity and social capital to reinforce the local government and community capacity to develop and enforce policy frameworks for natural resource management and environmental protection. In this way, TRDP can help shape policies that reflect the interest of local communities and protect their resources and environment.



# E

## Audit Report



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### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

**ANJUM ASIM SHAHID RAHMAN**

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We have audited the annexed balance sheet of the **Thardeep Rural Development Programme** as at **June 30, 2013** and the related income and expenditure account, cash flow statement and statement of changes in funds together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the financial statements for the year then ended).

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

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

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of **Thardeep Rural Development Programme** as at **June 30, 2013** and of its surplus, cash flows and changes in funds for the year then ended in accordance with the approved accounting and financial reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Karachi  
Date: January 03, 2014

  
**Anjum Asim Shahid Rahman**  
Chartered Accountants  
**Muhammad Shaukat Naseeb**



**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT JUNE 30, 2013**

<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2013 Rupees</b>	<b>2012 Rupees</b>
<b>Funds</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>567,384,406</b>	<b>485,150,872</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred income	5	225,113,929	260,544,493
Deferred liabilities	6	81,592,537	62,263,915
Non-current portion of loans from Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund	7	203,875,000	-
<i>Total non-current liabilities</i>		<i>510,581,466</i>	<i>322,808,408</i>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Current portion of loans from Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund	7	772,158,334	497,750,000
Short term running finance - secured	8	58,010,411	-
Accrued mark-up	9	8,569,086	14,742,124
Accrued and other liabilities	10	18,500,709	11,152,998
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		<i>857,238,540</i>	<i>523,645,122</i>
<i>Total liabilities</i>		<i>1,367,820,006</i>	<i>846,453,530</i>
Contingencies and commitments	11		
<b>Total funds and liabilities</b>		<b>1,935,204,412</b>	<b>1,331,604,402</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property and equipment	12	43,329,810	46,778,566
Capital work in progress	13	27,073,314	23,934,478
Intangibles	14	775,005	321,911
		<i>71,178,129</i>	<i>71,034,955</i>
Long term deposits	15	3,039,575	921,000
Long term investments	16	1,421,301	1,421,301
<i>Total non-current assets</i>		<i>75,639,005</i>	<i>73,377,256</i>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	17	8,027,718	9,595,108
Short term investment	18	50,000,000	226,500,000
Advances - net of provisions	19	770,959,712	533,566,593
Accrued interest	20	25,098,024	16,786,712
Donations receivable	21	67,031,850	74,531,110
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	22	48,253,939	39,873,932
Cash and bank balances	23	890,194,164	357,373,691
<i>Total current assets</i>		<i>1,859,565,407</i>	<i>1,258,227,146</i>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,935,204,412</b>	<b>1,331,604,402</b>

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

  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

  
**TREASURER**

**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013**

	Note	2013 Rupees	2012 Rupees
<b>Income</b>			
Donations and grants	24	533,707,805	998,799,761
Income from other activities	25	351,720,198	275,664,276
<i>Total income</i>		885,428,003	1,274,464,037
<b>Programme expenses</b>	26	675,268,621	1,087,063,192
<b>Operating expenses</b>	27	127,686,639	92,236,674
<i>Total expenses</i>		802,955,260	1,179,299,866
Impairment on investment		-	3,018,728
Surplus for the year before income tax expense		82,472,743	92,145,443
Income tax expense	3.17	-	-
Surplus for the year transferred to statement of changes in funds		82,472,743	92,145,443

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

  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

  
TREASURER



**THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013**

	Note	2013 Rupees	2012 Rupees
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Surplus for the year before income tax expense		82,472,743	92,145,443
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property and equipment	12	15,935,322	16,132,570
Amortization of intangibles	14	546,906	596,112
Impairment on investment	16	-	3,058,728
Amortization of deferred income	25	(12,425,245)	(13,843,804)
Provision for compensated absences	28	4,140,641	4,341,414
Provision for gratuity	28	19,954,547	19,725,051
Reversal for TRDP micro credit advances	19.5	(2,100)	(463,879)
Reversal for PPAF micro credit advances	19.6	(1,847,200)	(9,120,143)
Reversal for PWEP fund advances	19.7	(19,290)	-
Provision against advances	28	6,844,174	10,003,415
Financial charges	27.3	85,679,279	50,131,987
Interest income	25	(269,484,748)	(167,678,912)
<b>(Deficit) / Surplus before working capital changes</b>		<b>(68,204,971)</b>	<b>4,987,982</b>
<b>(Increase) / Decrease in current assets</b>			
Stocks	17	1,567,390	(3,525,633)
Donations receivable	21	7,499,260	45,768,402
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	22	(8,380,007)	(10,748,073)
<b>Increase / (Decrease) in current liabilities</b>			
Accrued and other liabilities	10	7,347,711	(84,028,313)
Short term running finance - secured	8	58,010,411	-
<b>Deficit after working capital changes</b>		<b>(2,160,206)</b>	<b>(47,545,635)</b>
Fund transferred from micro credit risk pool	4.6	(1,401,299)	(968,946)
Long term deposits	15	(2,118,575)	(220,000)
Advances against PPAF loans - disbursed	19.2	(1,050,893,000)	(726,199,000)
Advances against PPAF loans - recovered	19.2	863,634,661	668,616,225
Advances against micro credit pool - disbursed	19.1	(162,744,000)	(104,348,000)
Advances against micro credit pool - recovered	19.1	106,880,373	10,022,539
Advances against PWEP fund - disbursed	19.3	-	(1,195,000)
Advances against PWEP fund - recovered	19.3	546,931	1,457,123
Advances against LSO - disbursed	19.4	(7,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Advances against LSO fund - recovered	19.4	7,206,332	5,247,000
Advances against Jannum - disbursed		2,500,000	-
Advances against Jannum - recovered	4.7.1	(1,337,910)	-
Leaves encashment paid	6.1	(961,442)	(737,399)
Gratuity paid	6.1	(3,805,124)	(6,887,721)
Interest received	25	261,173,437	165,563,555
<b>Net cash from / (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>9,520,178</b>	<b>(47,195,459)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Fixed capital expenditure	12	(13,486,566)	(11,766,398)
Increase in deferred income	5	(23,005,319)	(46,267,194)
Capital work in progress	13	(3,138,836)	(7,845,490)
Short term investment	18	176,500,000	(95,000,000)
<b>Net cash from / (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>136,869,279</b>	<b>(160,879,082)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Loans from PPAF	7	1,172,700,000	585,000,000
Loans repayment to PPAF	7	(694,416,666)	(580,094,958)
Financial charges paid	27.3	(91,852,318)	(44,606,882)
<b>Net cash from / (used in) financing activities</b>		<b>386,431,016</b>	<b>(39,701,841)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>532,820,473</b>	<b>(247,776,382)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		357,373,691	605,150,073
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>890,194,164</b>	<b>357,373,691</b>

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

  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

  
**TREASURER**

# Annexures

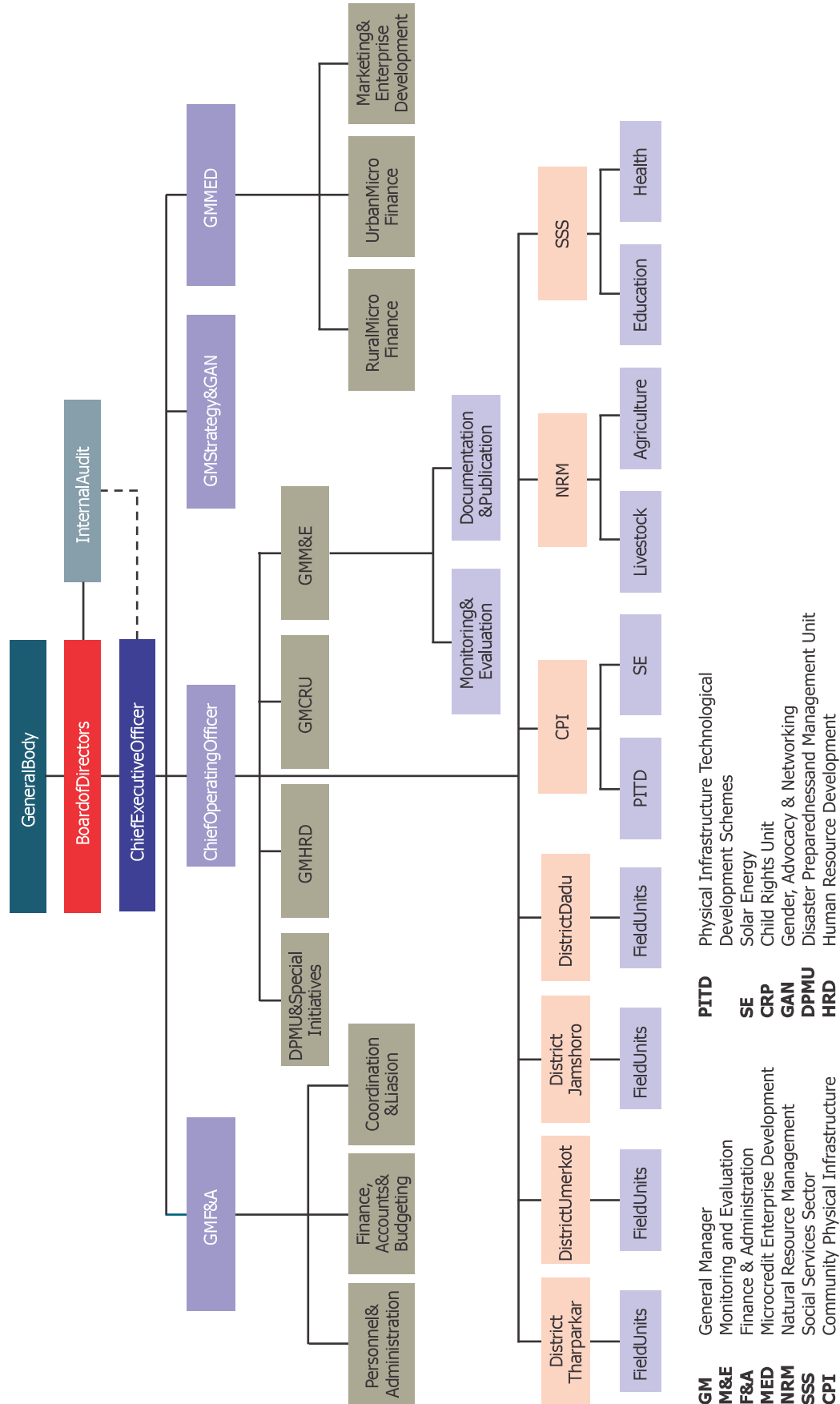
## ANNEXURE 1: LIST OF PROJECTS, DONORS AND AREAS

**Table 8: List of Projects implemented by TRDP in financial year 2012-2013 (1st June 2012 to 31st July 2013)**

S. No	Donor	Project	Area	Start Date - End Date
1	WHH	Integrated Humanitarian Support-IHS (ECHO-IV)	Umerkot	July/2012 to April/2013
2	Govt. of Sindh	Union Council Based Poverty Reduction-UCBPRP	Tharparkar	April, 2010 to June, 2014
3	Oxfam Novib	Community Led Total Sanitation-CLTS	Dadu	August, 2011 to July, 2012
4	RSPN	Emergency Obstetric Neonatal Care-EmONC	Dadu	January, 2012 to May, 2013
5	PPAF	Livelihood Enhancement and Protection-LEP Phase -1	Tharparkar	August/2010 to Sept. 2012
6	PPAF	Livelihood Enhancement and Protection-LEP Deepening	Tharparkar	July, 2012 to June, 2014
7	PPAF	Relief Rehabilitation and Reconstruction-3R+P	Tharparkar	July, 2012 to June, 2014
8	PPAF	Community Livestock Fund-CLF	Tharparkar	July, 2012 to June, 2014
9	UNICEF	Protective Learning Community Services-Places	Tharparkar	January, 2012 to October, 2013
10	SCI	Child Survival Project-CSP	Umerkot	August, 2011 to July, 2013
11	NPPI	Potential Partnership for Advocacy, Behavior Change-PPABC	Umerkot	July, 2011 to March, 2014
12	PPAF	Infrastructure Projects under Integrated Water Efficient Irrigation-IWEI	Umerkot	October, 2010 to September, 2012
13	PPAF	PPAF-X	Tharparkar	October, 2010 Sept. 2012
14	PPAF	DMPP	Tharparkar	July, 2010 to June, 2014
15	PPAF	PPAF HID and SCAD	Tharparkar	July, 2011 to June, 2013
16	Janam Network	Janum Project	Umerkot	March, 2012 to February, 2015
16	USAID	Revival of Traditional Crafts in Tharparkar	Tharparkar	December, 2012 to June, 2014
17	UN-Women	Economic Empowerment of Home Based Women Artisans (EEHBWA)	Tharparkar	January, 2013 to December, 2014



# Organogram









## Thardeep Rural Development Programme

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