

"Illiteracy is a disability only for those who lived their lives walking and talking while their minds slept."

Creation Model OSDI's Sustainability

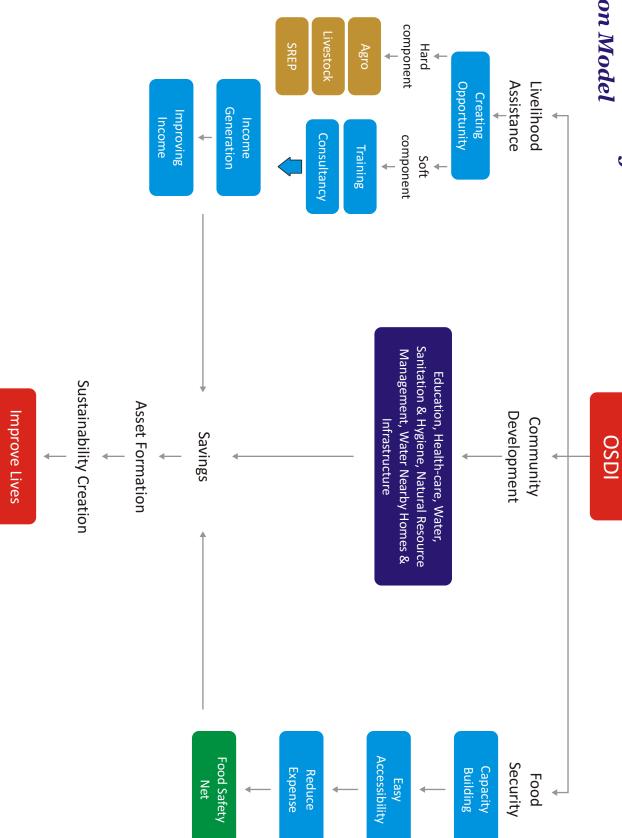


Figure 1: OSDI's Sustainability Creation Model



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List of Abbreviations & Acronyms

ADP	Agriculture Development Project
AMC	Agro Management Committee
BHU	Basic Health Units
CDF	Community Development Fund
CDP	Community Development Program
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAP	Diammonium Phosphate
DHO	District Health Officer
DP	Digestible Protein
DRA	Disaster Relief Assistance
FCPS	Frontier Constabulary Public School
FSP	Food Security Program
FT	Feet
FY	Fiscal Year
GIT	Gastro Intestinal Tract Infection
GMC	General Medical Camp
H&H	Health & Hygiene
НН	House Hold
HNP	Hingol National Park
KG	Kitchen Garden Project
Kms	Kilometers
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LAP	Livelihood Assistance Program
LDP	Livestock Development Project
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MMC	Mobile Medical Camp
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRGC	Marine Group of Companies
NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NIPS	National Institute of Population Studies
NOC	Non-Objection Certificate
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
oosc	Out-of-School Children
OSDI	Organization for Social Development Initiatives
PCP	Pakistan Center for Philanthropy
PKR	Pakistani Rupees
PSLM	Pakistan Social & Learning Standards Measurement
RHU	Rural Health Unit
RTI	Respiratory Tract Infection
SBDW	School Based De-Worming
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMC	School Management Committee
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
Sq. ft	Square Feet
SREP	Small Rural Enterprise Project
STH	Soil Transmitted Helminths
SWP	Solar Water Project
TLC	Temporary Learning Center
U.C.	Union Council
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Education Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WMC	Water Management Committee
WNH	Water Nearby Homes



Foreword

Change is not an over-night process. It comes gradually, with patience and commitment. To nurture people towards the path of progressive growth without compromising on their self-respect and dignity; making them enlightened individuals for a better tomorrow is the vision Organization for Social Development Initiatives carries.

I believe to curtail poverty; we have to uplift the dilapidated communities from the intergenerational poverty cycles. People should be motivated and empowered to become the torchbearers of the positive social change where they are not dependent on any external source rather they willingly come forward to mutually collaborate as active partners to respond to their day-to-day problems.

OSDI creates long-term partnership with the local community members by focusing on their capacity building, providing livelihood opportunities, enabling community development and ensuring food security. Further, highlighting the issues of the local people and bridging the gaps between them and the district government is another trait that we seek into.

In FY 2020-21, OSDI has aggressively focused on the training and development of the villagers by sensitizing them about the pandemic - Covid19. People were educated about this life-threatening disease and how they could lower the risks of being affected by it. Extremely vulnerable households received dry ration bags and other necessary items to minimize the hunger issues created due to sudden lockdowns and increased unemployment. As a progressive outcome of our timely initiatives, we witnessed less health issues and fatalities within our focused communities.

Each project initiated by OSDI aims to create a multiplier effect through either passing on of the necessary resources or empowering the people to witness and adapt to the improved living standards.

I take pride in acknowledging the efforts of my team, due to whom the people living in the adjacent communities of our focused areas are also willingly adapting to the holistic sustainable change strategies of OSDI.

In the near future, we wish to explore new horizons for intervention to actively play our role in poverty alleviation for the vulnerable communities of Pakistan.



VISION

o achieve sustainable development and poverty reduction through the provision of necessary resources and tools that will empower rural communities to bring about positive social change in Pakistan.

MISSION

We aim to improve the living conditions of the poor and help communities fight the intergenerational cycle of poverty through increased economic activities, community development and food security projects. Our mission is to help the rural poor achieve sustainable livelihoods and be able to elevate themselves out of poverty.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The after effects of Covid-19 pandemic has not only drastically harmed the global economy but has also radically damaged the economy of the third world countries in multiple ways. The key challenge for Pakistan government was to save the economy, lives and livelihoods. As the vaccination has been introduced; during this fiscal 2020 2021, the routine life has started to normalize. The purpose of this report is to highlight the achievements of OSDI and will give a brief overview of overall progress to achieve the desired objectives in line with its' vision and mission. OSDI empowers and provides facilitation to the people in acquiring their basic need for instance, income generation, primary education and basic health-care, food security, etc. It also educates people about disaster mitigation and creates a coping environment.

Annual Report 2021

Poverty alleviation in the rural communities is majorly possible through economic empowerment. To provide a variety of income generation opportunities to the vulnerable people living in the focused communities, OSDI under the flagship of its signature Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP) offers three sub-projects for financial sustainability. Agriculture Development Project (ADP) provides increased crop cultivation and land harvesting solutions to the small-holding or shared farmers. Livestock Development Project (LDP) facilitates landless farmers and unemployed people with healthy small ruminants and Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP) provides entrepreneurship opportunities to unemployed individuals to initiate their small businesses.

It was the 3rd Phase of ADP in district Lasbela (Baluchistan), in which farmers chose to grow wheat for the 2nd time. In district Thatta (Sindh), it was the 1st Phase of wheat crop cultivation. A pilot project has been initiated in district Mardan (KPK), where an orange Fruit Orchard has been set-up considering the climatic temperature and environment. Further in LDP, all the 60 beneficiaries from across the three targeted districts of Mardan, Lasbela and Thatta have been provided with pregnant does and bucks to create a multiplier effect with rapid herd increase enabling asset creation. Besides this, excessive milk produced from these does shall provide food security and overcome malnutrition issues. By initiating small businesses not only will opportunities of income flourish for the beneficiary but also the travelling cost of the villagers shall lower by purchasing goods from within their own village shop. Earlier people had to travel to city market for purchasing of goods.

Converting the local people into change agents and making them brand ambassadors of their own community is amongst one of the key goals of Community Development Program (CDP). Under this program, the local community and district government is aligned to work collaboratively towards the progressive growth of the society. OSDI has tremendously contributed in supporting the district education department by enrolling out-of-school children (OOSC) from within its focused communities. OSDI under the flagship of the district education department has initiated aggressive enrollment campaigns. Under these campaigns, awareness raising walks and rallies have been organized to sensitize and mobilize the masses to educate their children.

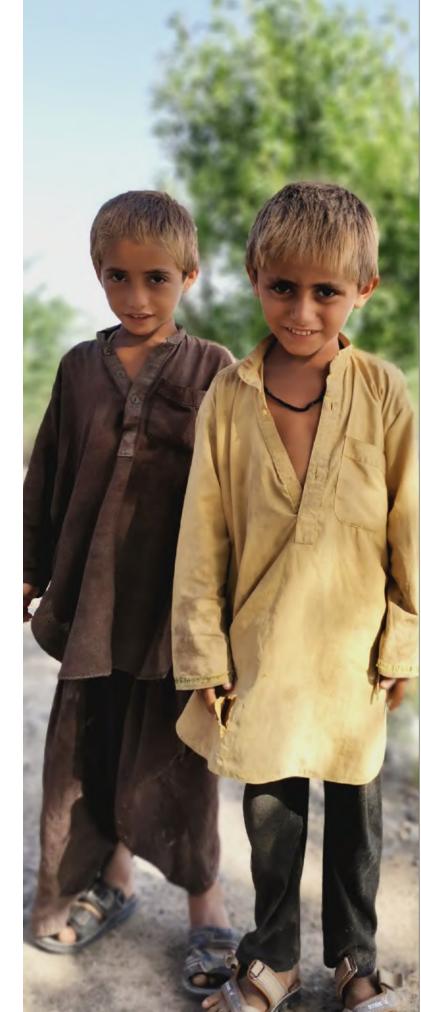
During this FY 2020 - 21, OSDI has constructed 2 Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) in the vulnerable communities of Danok and Qambrani in district Lasbela (Baluchistan). Along with this, Government Primary School located in the susceptible community of Gul Muhammad Samoo in district Thatta (Sindh) has been adapted by OSDI. This ghost school facility was closed for over a decade. But now, with the kind approval of the local district government, OSDI has converted this school into a fully functional educational facility. To extend primary health-care services to the ailing people living in the focused communities of OSDI, 6 General Medical Camps (GMCs) have been organized in this fiscal year. Amongst the three focused districts, maximum number of patients from district Thatta (Sindh) have received treatment, consultation and free medication by the Health-care staff of OSDI. Retrieving the School Based De-Worming Campaign (SBDW) within the OSDI built and supported schools the Health-care team of OSDI has initiated the Phase 8 and 9 of this project. Each student under this project has been bestowed with a single dose of deworming syrup and received a 250ml of milk as a nutritional supplement. For capacity building of the local people, sensitization sessions on the need of practicing and adapting safe health and hygiene (H&H) techniques for improved living were briefed across all the three districts. Easy to access and having it in sufficient quantity, water is the vital need of every individual. OSDI, under its Water Nearby Homes Project (WNH), has initiated and intends to drill bore, place solar panels, provide water pipelines, construct cemented water tanks, etc. within its focused communities of Prrang Dara and Biroch to make availability of water possible in the upcoming days. Approximately, 400 people shall benefit from these water facilities. In the community of Akhundara, a water pipeline has been set-up to make the flow of water easily convenient. To overcome hunger and malnutrition issues, people living in the focused communities are safeguarded with easy to access and readily available nutrition under Food Security Program (FSP). Under this program, community people specially the females are trained and encouraged to grow fresh vegetables within or outside their homes or communities. This helps in improving the food shortage issues and lowers the monthly kitchen expenses from PKR 2500 - PKR 3000 per month. Facilitating the extremely vulnerable families with ration bags containing basic food items having essential nutritional needs, during this fiscal, OSDI has extended its support to 311 families from across the three focused districts. Majority of the people living in these families were daily wage laborers or female-headed households. Besides this, OSDI has also donated anti-bacterial soaps, biscuits and powdered beverage within its focused communities.

Registered under the Trust Act 1882 and certified by Pakistan Center for Philanthropy (PCP), Organization for Social Development Initiatives (OSDI) is a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative of Marine Group of Companies (MRGC). Since 1964, MRGC has been associated to cargo handling, logistics, supply chain and shipping industry. It is one of the largest and well-recognized business conglomerate within the country.

OSDI aims to create financial stability through income generation and asset creation, enabling the under privileged rural households to overcome their generations old debt traps through capacity building and providing optimum opportunities for growth and progress.

OSDI also provides safety measures to overcome food insecurity, malnutrition, illiteracy, poor health-care, water poverty, climate change and unhygienic living. OSDI motivates its beneficiaries to lower their monthly expenditures and increase their monthly income levels to live sustainably.

OSDI's well-designed programs have been crafted in such a manner that, they holistically respond to the basic needs of the beneficiaries; thus helping them move out from poverty.



INTRODUCTION

TO DONATE

Title of Account: Organization for Social Development Initiatives

Bank Name: United Bank Limited

Branch: City Branch, I. I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi, Pakistan

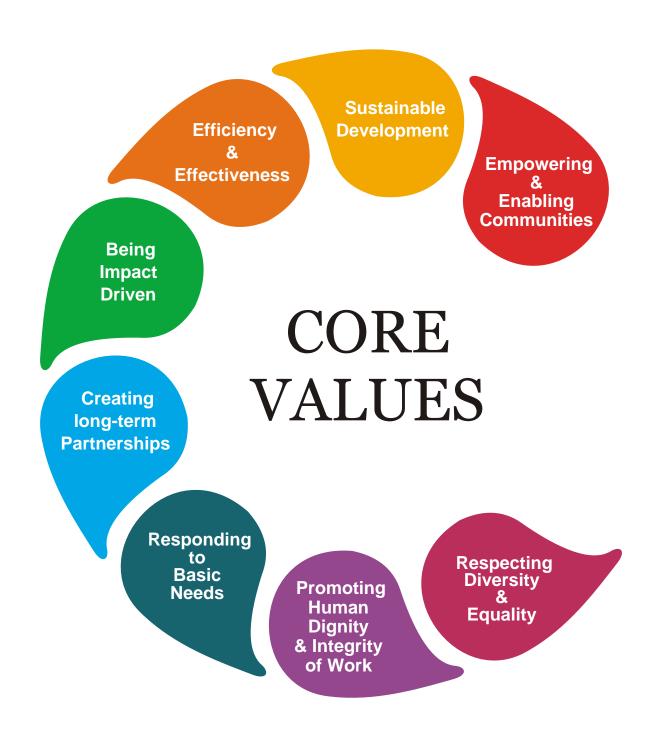
Branch Code No: 0605

PLS A/C No: 0605-1200048 4

Swift Code No: UNILP-KKA

IBAN: PK38 UNIL 0112 0605 1200 0484











SUSTAINABL











































BOARD OF TRUSTEES



Aasim Azim Siddiqui Founder Trustee, OSDI

Mr. Siddiqui has actively developed various transport, logistics and sustainability creation projects in Pakistan during the last 02 decades. He is currently the Group Managing Director of Marine Group of Companies, which is the biggest and most diversified business entity in the shipping, logistics and cargo handling industry of Pakistan. Mr. Siddiqui has played a vital role in the development and financial structuring of the following large infrastructure projects; Pakistan International Container Terminal (PICT), the only public listed container terminal of Pakistan, which is now operating as a part of ICTSI terminals; Pakistan International Bulk Terminal (PIBT), the first modern coal/cement terminal which is also a public listed company on the Pakistan Stock Exchange and Pakistan Intermodal Ltd. (PIL), Pakistan's first private freight train operator connecting the ports with the inland container depots through rail-road linkages.

Besides the expansion of his family business, Mr. Siddiqui has also initiated sustainability creation projects like Organization for Social Development Initiatives (OSDI), an NGO which is focusing on poverty alleviation through sustainable development in the rural areas of Pakistan; since 2009. Manzil Pakistan, a think-tank NGO dedicated to work on developing and advocating Public Policy that contributes to the growth and development of Pakistan (2012). The Rabia Azim Trust, formed as a CSR project in 1995 aiming to promote quality education by adopting running government schools and supporting vulnerable private schools.

Mr. Sharique Azim Siddiqui is the founding CEO of Pakistan International Bulk Terminal Limited (PIBT). PIBT is Pakistan's first bulk terminal for handling cement, clinker and coal set up at a cost of USD 300 million. PIBT is a listed company on the Pakistan Stock Exchange. He led the team for the bidding for PIBT terminal in 2007 and was instrumental in the planning and execution of the project. He joined Marine Group of Companies in 1997 and was involved in various Group Ventures.

He served as Project Director and Chief Operating Officer at Pakistan International Container Terminal Ltd. from 2002 till 2012 and was incharge of container terminal's project planning, coordination and implementation. He Sharique Azim Siddiqui also served CEO of Marine International Container Terminal - an Inland

Trustee

Container Depot project with Railways connectivity in Lahore. He did his Bachelors and Masters of Arts in Economics from Tufts University, Boston, USA.





Brig (Rtd.) **Ghulam Muhammad** Mohatarem

Trustee

Having a distinguished career, spanning 33 years in the Army, Brig (Retd) Mohatarem, has held main stream jobs of commanding Tanks and Mechanized troops, apart from holding senior positions in the Military Intelligence, key operational staff appointments.

He was an Instructor in the Military Academy. He served as the Chief United Nations Military Observer based in Sarajevo during the War in Bosnia Herzegovina. He has diplomatic exposure as Pakistan's Defense Attaché in Bangladesh and Myanmar for four years.

After retirement from the Army, he served as the Home Secretary to the Government of Sindh. Presently, he is working as a Security Analyst and

Consultant. He is an elected President of PECHS and is also on the Governing Body of DHA Residents Society. Brig (Retd) Mohatarem has attended two specialized training courses on Counter Terrorism in the United States and one in 'Negotiations and Conflict Resolution' under UN aegis in Switzerland. He holds a Masters in Defense and Strategic Studies and an MBA.

Commissioned in the Pakistan Army as an Infantry Officer in October 1969, with top honors including the coveted Sword of Honor, President's Gold Medal and Norman Gold Medal; Syed Parwez Shahid has served in various command, staff and instructional appointments. He has served as Director General Joint Staff Headquarters and Commanded a Corps. He is a graduate of Staff College Quetta, National Defense College Islamabad, US Army Infantry School and US Army Staff College. General Shahid has attended Executive Courses at Harvard and Stanford Universities (USA).

He retired as Corps Commander in April 2005. From June 2005 to May 2008 he served as CEO of The Citizens Foundation (TCF), an NGO providing quality education to the less privileged in Pakistan. In 2010, he was appointed as the first M.D. of Zulfikarabad Development Authority in Sindh Government, established to build a new city.



Lt. Gen. **Sved Parwez Shahid (R)**

He was the first CEO of Rotary Literacy Initiative in Pakistan. Currently, he is adviser with a leading Infrastructure and Engineering Consultancy Company, Osmani & Company.





Numan Nabi Ahmed Trustee

Holding a Commerce degree from Karachi and having studied Advertising & Communications Management at USA, Numan Nabi Ahmed, is a well-known name in the advertising and media circles of Pakistan. He today, leads one of the largest Communication's Group in the country; with a proven track record in building strategies for branding, advertising, media planning, sports, marketing, ad sales, events management and television productions.

Mr. Nabi has remarkably turned around businesses and set new trends in the world of Integrated Marketing Communications within the country. He has many firsts to his credit.

Numan N. Ahmed is a familiar face as a speaker and television host. He serves

on the Board of Zindagi Trust and OSDI, as well as being a founding member of the Friends of the Cardiac Surgery.

Mr. Siddiqui is a Partner at JS Private Equity. Previously, he was an Executive Director at JS Investments Limited. Before joining JS Investments Limited, he was Assistant Vice President at AIM Investments in Houston, a wholly-owned subsidiary of INVESCO (formerly known as AMVESCAP Plc). At AIM, Mr. Siddiqui was part of a team responsible for the management of over USD 60 billion in fixed income assets.

Mr. Siddiqui holds a Bachelor's Degree from Cornell University with double majors in Economics and Government. Currently, he holds Directorship at EFU General Insurance Limited, EFU Life Assurance Limited, Jahangir Siddiqui & Co. Limited and Pakistan International Bulk Terminal Limited. He is on the Board of Trustees at Organization for Social Development Initiatives and Manzil Pakistan.



Ali Raza Siddiqui Trustee





Syed Jawaid IqbalTrustee

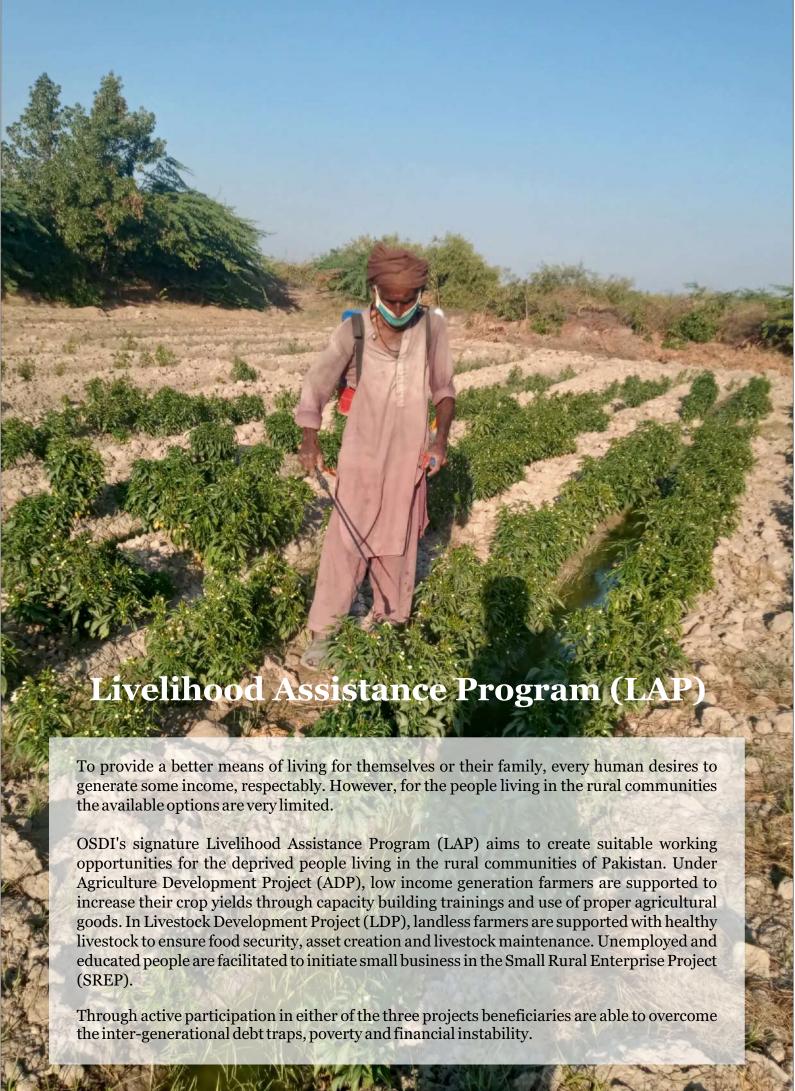
Mr. Iqbal, President and CEO, CMC (Pvt.) Ltd. – the perception management company, began his professional career in 1972 with R:Lintas (now Lowe & Rauf), one of the world's leading advertising agencies. He has over 40 years' experience in the communications, publishing and media industry. Demonstrating exceptional self-confidence, Jawaid resigned from a promising career in advertising to launch his own independent enterprise in corporate communications and public relations in 1980.

He has been Editor and Founder of numerous publications and is currently Editor-in-Chief of SouthAsia. He has hosted and moderated a number of TV programs on business and current affairs. He has interviewed prominent personalities including Indira Gandhi, Benazir Bhutto, General Pervez

Musharraf, Farooq Leghari, Nawaz Sharif, Akbar Bugti and General Mohammad Ershad (former President of Bangladesh).

As the Head of the SouthAsia Forum, he organizes stimulating seminars and conferences on important subjects. He also serves on the Board of Directors of the National Academy of Performing Arts (NAPA), Gillette Pakistan, Professional Education Foundation (PEF) and Pakistan First Initiative (PFI). He is the Founding Chairman of Society for Global Moderation (SGM), a private-sector think tank, dedicated to the promotion of tolerance, interfaith harmony and democracy.

As a marketing, advertising and public relations practitioner, Jawaid has helped raise professional standards, represented Pakistan at overseas conferences with distinction and helped strengthen forums such as the Advertising Practitioners Guild (as a co-founder) and the Pakistan Advertising Association. He has represented Pakistan in many regional and international forums. He is also actively associated with a number of social welfare organizations and contributes to leading newspapers, writing on political, social and professional issues as well as international affairs. Based on his already published articles in national and international media a book entitled "On Record" was launched by Mr. Shaukat Aziz, former Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was invited by the US Government to an orientation program "US Foreign Policy in South Asia" in 1990 under the "International Visitors Program – IVP". As an individual, Syed Jawaid Iqbal has a warm and ebullient personality with an infectious sense of humour, a taste for music and a love for poetry.





Agriculture Development Project (ADP)

Agriculture sector contributes 19.2% to the GDP and provides employment to around 38.5% of the labour force in Pakistan. Majority of the people living in the rural communities of Pakistan are directly or indirectly associated to the agriculture sector. Pakistan ranks amongst the world's top ten producers of wheat, cotton, sugarcane, mango, dates and kinnow (oranges), and is ranked 10th in rice production.¹ As per the Economic Survey report of 2020-21, the agriculture sector's performance broadly stands

encouraging as it grows by 2.77% against the target of 2.8%? As per the shared figure, the decrease in the production of cotton crop suffered mainly due to the decline in area sown, heavy monsoon rains and pest attacks. Agriculture Development Project is the backbone of OSDI's signature Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP) that aims to provide opportunities for income generation to the small-landholders or tenants; to overcome the inter-generational debt traps, poverty,



Pic 1: Distribution of Urea Fertilizer amongst ADP Farmer in District Thatta

illiteracy and malnutrition. By becoming economically empowered, the deprived households are able to generate some savings through asset creation, in the form of cash, motorcycle, Pakka (cemented) house, jewellery, livestock, etc.

Farmers are provided high-yielding seeds, fertilizer (Urea & DAP), pesticides and weedicides by OSDI along with other necessary agricultural inputs to increase their pre-acre crop production. High crop yields would ultimately result in more income generation and creation of a food safety net around the vulnerable farmers. OSDI appoints agricultural experts to train and educate these farmers about

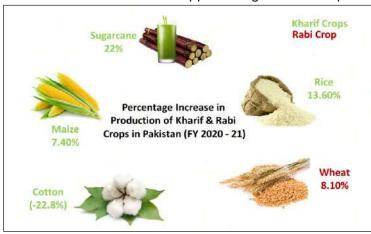


Figure 2: Percentage Increase in Production of Kharif & Rabi Crops in Pakistan (FY 2020-21)

modern agrarian techniques and practices to improve the crop yields. Frequent surprise visits for crop monitoring are made by the field officers and agrarian experts to monitor the crop growth. In case of any issue, the farmer is appropriately guided to further enhance his farming skills.

Knowledge sharing sessions and on field demonstrations are conducted for the capacity building of the farmers in their native language, so they may learn through practical demonstration and presentations about the various types of insects and how

they can destroy the crop. Besides this, many a times the farmers are unaware about proper land preparation techniques, selection of seeds, nutrients, sowing/preparation of seedlings, irrigation patterns, weeding, pest management or harvesting and post harvesting crop handling methods, etc. All these queries are well-addressed during the learning sessions.

Due to OSDI's capacity building sessions, the farmers become well-versed to independently harvest their crops in the next cycle of production and become the change agents for the fellow farmers who have not participated in OSDI's ADP but are willing to learn. This way a multiplier effect is created for other non-participating farmers.



^{1.} https://www.fao.org/pakistan/our-office/pakistan-at-a-glance/en/

^{2.} Economic Survey of Pakistan (Page ix)



OSDI also forms Agriculture Management Committees (AMCs), district wise during each phase. These AMCs aim to better facilitate the farmers by helping them overcome issues pertaining to crop management, development and growth.

Phase XV

District Thatta

It was the first phase of Agriculture Development Project in district Thatta (Sindh); in which 12 vulnerable farmers were selected to participate during the previous fiscal. In this phase, the farmers chose to grow 2 types of chilli crop on 22 acres of farmland. All the farmers chosen in this phase were from the focused community of Yaqoob Jokhio in union council of Chaubandi.

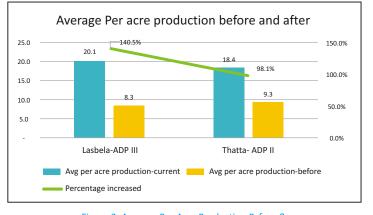
OSDI distributed a grant of PKR 44,600 amongst 2 farmers because they harvested on 1 acre only and the remaining 10 farmers received a grant of PKR 44,6000 altogether. 100% of the farmers harvested chilli crop on their own land. It was observed, that the average monthly income per household was PKR 11,758 at the time of intervention and the average monthly expense was on the higher side as PKR 17,739. On an average, the additional monthly income per household increased to PKR 7,144 after becoming an ADP beneficiary.

Beneficiary Name	Land Harvested	Average Production Per Acre (Maunds)	Total Production (Maunds)	Average Selling Price (PKR)	Total Income (PKR)
Peeru s/o Natho	2	25	50	800	40,000
Ghulam Hyder s/o Peeru	2	15	30	800	24,000
Abdul Rasheed s/o Kandero	2	17.5	35	800	28,000
Qaisar s/o Kandero	1	10	10	800	8,000
Bhai Khan s/o Peeru	2	30	60	800	48,000
Kandero s/o Suleman	2	65	130	800	104,000
Bashir Ahmed s/o Yaqoob	2	30	60	800	48,000
Rasheed s/o Bashir Ahmed	2	22.5	45	800	36,000
Naveed s/o Bashir Ahmed	2	15	30	800	24,000
Ghafoor s/o Adul Sattar	2	35	70	800	56,000
Hussain s/o Adul Sattar	2	46.5	93	800	74,400
Jabbar s/o Adul Sattar	1	30	30	800	24,000
Grand Total	22	28	54	800	42,867

Table 1: Farmer Wise Production & Selling Per Acre Details of District Thatta

Phase XVI

In FY 2020 - 21, OSDI initiated the 16th Phase of Agriculture Development Project (ADP) in the focused districts of Lasbela and Thatta. During this phase, all the 32 farmers from both the districts chose to grow wheat crop on 88 acres of farmland. OSDI distributed grant worth PKR 1,201,320 amongst all the participating farmers.



Annual Report - 2021

Figure 3: Average Per Acre Production Before & After Intervention in District Thatta and Lasbela



As compared to the average pre and post crop production in both the districts, the raise from 8.3 maunds to 20.1 maund per acre was witnessed in Lasbela; whereas, in Thatta the crop production increased from 9.3 maunds per acre to 18.4 maunds per acre. It is also worth mentioning that amongst the 12 farmers who participated in this phase from district Thatta, 6 farmers suffered an immense loss as their crop was completely destroyed due to salinity and water logging. Hence, the crop production details are only of the 6 farmers who survived.

In district Lasbela, the farmers have managed to increase their average per month income to PKR 13,054 after becoming an ADP beneficiary. On the other hand, in district Thatta the farmers have raised their income to PKR 15,111 on average per month. All the farmers from district Thatta have harvested wheat on their own farmland as compared to 4 farmers of district Lasbela who worked on their own land and 16 people worked on shared land. On an average, each farmer from district Lasbela has cultivated 60 maunds per acre.

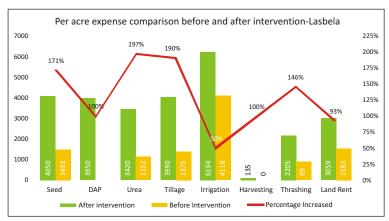


Figure 5: Comparison of Per Acre Expense Before & After Intervention in District Lasbela

As the cost of all living commodities have increased so has the expenses of the farmers on purchase of agricultural inputs. A pre and post intervention comparison of per acre expenses inculcated in both the districts shared as per the figures.

Phase XVII

In the month of May 2021, OSDI initiated the

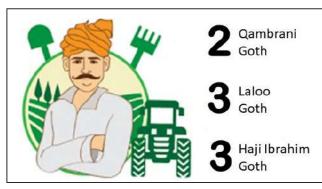


Figure 7: Village Wise Break-up of Farmers in ADP - Phase 17 in District Lasbela



Figure 4: Comparison of Average Wheat Stored & Sold in District Thatta and Lasbela

The farmers from both the districts have kept approximately half the portion of the crop yielded for their self-consumption and sold out the remaining other half. This has enabled food security within the vulnerable farmer households.

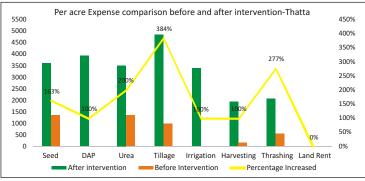


Figure 6: Comparison of Per Acre Expense Before & After Intervention in District Thatta

4th Phase of ADP in district Lasbela (Baluchistan). In this phase, 8 vulnerable farmers have been chosen to grow cotton crop on 24 acres of land. So far, the total grant donated under this phase is PKR 362,880 by OSDI.



Each farmer has chosen to cultivate 3 acreage of farmland. Out of the 8 farmers, only 1 farmer has partially harvested 2 acres of his own land and is using 1 acre of shared land to harvest the cotton crop. OSDI has conducted the initial training session of these farmers and facilitated them with basic agricultural inputs such as seeds, Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) fertilizer, Urea fertilizer, pesticides, weedicides, tillage amount, etc.

Horticulture Project - Phase I

In our continuous efforts to bring economic prosperity for the vulnerable families, OSDI has launched a pilot project in district Mardan (KPK) for the first time. Under this phase, an orange fruit orchard has been set-up in the focused community of Akhundara for 7 farmers to cultivate 5 acres of farmland. This community lies in the union council of Palo Dheri.

OSDI distributed 560 orange fruit plants in the month of February 2021 to the selected farmers. It shall be a time consuming phase as the outcome assessment of this project shall begin once the plants start bearing fruit. The minimum time required would be between 3-4 years.

For capacity building of the farmers, regular training sessions and surprise field visits are done by the OSDI appointed agrarian expert and field team. OSDI has provided all necessary agricultural inputs to the farmers and the farmers shall build a



Pic 2: Monitoring of Orange Fruit Plants by Manager Programs of OSDI

fence around the plants to protect them from wandering animals.



Livestock Development Project (LDP)

The livestock farming sector in Pakistan is the 2nd largest business after agriculture farming. For the people living in Baluchistan it is a centuries old occupation. Nearly, 20% of the national stock comes from this province. Amongst the variety of animals in Pakistan's livestock sector buffaloes, cattle, goats, sheep, poultry, camels, mules and horses are a few.

Livestock rearing is one of the best source of livelihood for the landless people living in the rural communities as it helps in income generation, food security and asset creation. Milk produced out of these animals is the best source of fulfilling the daily nutritional needs and allowing these people to produce a variety of dairy products such as ghee, lassi, yoghurt, cream, butter, cheese, etc. at home. Besides food security, livestock rearing also helps in rapid multiplication of livestock through herd increase and breeding. The manure of these animals is used for soil enrichment and a source of producing biofuel.

In Pakistan, the business of goat farming has raised, as it is considered as both lucrative and a profitable business. The price of a goat varies depending on its health and breed from PKR 25,000 - PKR 45,000 and it can be easily sold in more than PKR 90,000 to above PKR 100,000 if taken care of properly. Kamori breed for instance, ranges from PKR 50,000 to PKR 100,000 even. Similarly, there are other breeds such as Beetal, Barbari, Kaghani, etc. which can be sold at much higher prices. This animal is also known as a "Poor man's cow" because of its small size, milk production and meat.

To provide a decent source of livelihood to the vulnerable landless farmers, OSDI has launched its Livestock Development Project (LDP). Under this project, beneficiaries are selected based on the high dependency and vulnerability levels to participate and generate some income, respectably. Since, majority of the people living in the rural communities are illiterate due to unavailability of schools or education opportunities they have limited choice to earn a living. OSDI provides healthy livestock in the form of mostly goats or cows

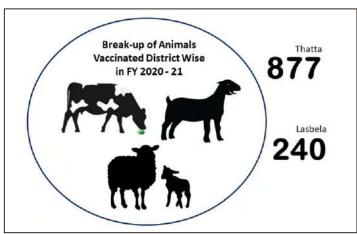


Figure 8: Break-up of Animals Vaccinated District Wise in FY 2020-21

to initiate the livelihood process. The does given are carefully chosen to be pregnant at the time of distribution so the beneficiary is able to benefit from the new born kid. The first kid born out of the given doe is further handed over to a secondary beneficiary after a tenure of 2 months. This way a multiplier effect is created. Mostly the goats distributed by OSDI are from the Khuzdari or Kamori breed, else the local breed is selected based on the climatic temperature and environment of the community.

To safeguard the health of the livestock distributed, OSDI provides capacity building sessions to the beneficiaries by veterinary experts in which they are taught about livestock hygiene, shelter maintenance, fodder preparation, breeding, milking techniques, de-worming, disease prevention, fatfattening and weight & height monitoring. In this fiscal, OSDI has successfully vaccinated 1,117 animals from the focused districts of Thatta (Sindh) and Lasbela (Baluchistan). The animals vaccinated belong to the targeted communities of OSDI.



Phase XII

Initiated in the previous fiscal, this phase enabled 60 susceptible families from the focused districts of Mardan, Thatta and Lasbela to move out from the

Break-up of Goats Distributed in Phase 12					
Bucks Does					
Mardan	4	40			
Thatta	5	40			
Lasbela 10 40					

Table 2: Gender Wise Break-Up of Goats Distributed by OSDI

inter-generational poverty cycle. OSDI distributed 19 bucks and 120 pregnant does amongst 20 families from each district. From the total 139 goats given,

34 goats expired due to various health hazards. However, 105 goats are still alive. The total monetary value of the goats alive is estimated at PKR 1,806,500.

In district Thatta, it was the first phase of LDP unlikely to district Mardan where it was the 7th phase and in Lasbela it was the 3rd phase. As per the baseline survey, the estimated milk production within these focused areas was observed at 0.2 liters



Pic 3: Distribution of Goats in District Lasbela

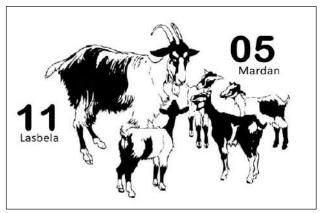


Figure 9: Total Kids Given to Secondary Beneficiaries in FY 2020-21



Figure 10: Milk Production in Liters District Wise

per day. However, this milk production has significantly increased after the distribution of goats by OSDI.

During the 2 kidding cycles of these goats, 164 kids were born. Amongst these kids, 64 kids were born in the vulnerable beneficiary households of district Lasbela, 48 in Thatta and 52 kids in the families of district Mardan. The total estimated value of these kids is accumulated at PKR 1,267,000. Altogether, 16 healthy kids born out of the pregnant does distributed by OSDI were further

passed on to the secondary beneficiaries in district Lasbela and Mardan.

District	Kids Born in 1st Kidding Cycle	Value of 1st Cycle Kids (PKR)	Kids Born in 2nd Kidding Cycle	Value of 2nd Cycle Kids (PKR)
Lasbela	35	270500	29	153500
Thatta	39	351000	9	54000
Mardan	30	300000	22	138000

Table 3: Value and Details of Kids Born in 1st and 2nd Kidding Cycle





An overall increase of 28% is calculated on the herd value from across the three targeted districts of OSDI after participation in this phase of LDP. On an average, each beneficiary has received animals worth PKR 40,010 in this phase and the monetary value of herd has raised

Districts	Total Monetary Value of Herd (PKR)	Value of animals at the time of distribution (PKR)	Percentage Increase in Herd Value
Lasbela	1,150,000	825,000	39%
Thatta	790,000	787,500	0.30%
Mardan	1,133,500	788,100	44%

Table 4: Total Value of Herd and Percentage Increase in Herd Value

upto PKR 51,225 per beneficiary. As it was the first phase of LDP in district Thatta, the beneficiaries could not cope up with the sudden outbreak of a life-threatening disease in which much of the seed animals died hence, the number of herd increase remained on the lower side as compared to other 2 districts.



Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP)

According to the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) estimated population of Pakistan is 215.25 million with a population growth rate of 1.80 percent in 2020 and a population density of 270 per Km. Pakistan has an extraordinary asset in the shape of youth bulge, which means that the largest segment of our population consists of young people. The population falling in the age group of 15-59 years is 59 percent, whereas 27 percent is between 15-29 years. This youth bulge can translate into economic gains only if the



Pic 4: Grocery Store Beneficiary while selling goods in his shop

youth have skills consistent with the requirements of a modern economy.4

For the people living in the rural communities the opportunities for income generation are very limited. Either the people are left to work on fields as farmers, earn from livestock breeding and rearing or work as daily wage laborers. Majority of the rural people become fishermen, work on mountains, or do odd jobs to earn a living.

For the educated yet unemployed people living in the focused communities, OSDI has created the Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP). The aim of this project is to provide opportunities for entrepreneurship and income generation to the capable individuals; so, these beneficiaries can come out from the inter-generational debt traps and proceed towards asset creation. Capacity building of these beneficiaries is done through aggressive training and development workshops in which they are educated about basic financial literacy. During these training sessions, the beneficiaries are trained about book-keeping, stock taking, profit and loss, product costing, etc.

District	Beneficiary	Total Monthly Income Pre and Post Intervention (PKR)		
		Pre Intervention	Post Intervention	
	Azam	4,000	8,696	
Lasbela	Sajan	4,500	10,692	
Lasbeia	Ameena	4,000	6,900	
	Dhani Bux	9,000	12,670	
	Mevo Jokhio	9,000	12,417	
Thatta	Muhammad Jokhio	10,000	14,833	
	Saffar Jokhio	5,000	12,667	
	Gul Sher	12,000	26,367	

Table 5: Pre and Post Total Monthly Income After Intervention of OSDI

During the previous fiscal, the 8 beneficiaries supported to initiate their small businesses from the focused communities of Yaqoob Jokhio in district Thatta (Sindh) and Sajjan Goth, Shero Goth, Pini Ladhoo and Azam Goth of district Lasbela (Baluchistan) have proceeded towards sustainable living. The shared table shows the pre and post income generation details of these beneficiaries.

It was the first phase of SREP in district Thatta, the highest asset increase has been observed with Gul Sher (44%) as compared to the other beneficiaries. In district Lasbela, it was the second phase. The hard work of Ameena paid off with an increase of 9% in her overall assets alongwith managing her day-to-day expenses.



In the current fiscal 2020 - 21, OSDI has facilitated 18 beneficiaries altogether from the focused districts of Lasbela, Mardan and Thatta to set-up their small businesses. Amongst these beneficiaries, Babu - a resident of Pandi Jatt community from district Thatta who was supported to initiate a vegetable and fruit shop could not proceed further with this project hence, quit. He later, returned the grant amount taken. On the other hand, Ghulam Ali a beneficiary from the community of Babu Mallah was facilitated to initiate a Clothes and Handicraft shop. As per the shared table, his average income decreased due to low selling of his product. There is an increase of 80% in the income generation of Muhammad Umer from the Sathi Jatt village; where, he has started a grocery shop.

In district Mardan, the highest income earned is by Sajid, a Flour and Chicken shop owner from the focused community of Biroch. Before OSDI's intervention, he earned an average of PKR 5,500 per month and now he is able to generate PKR 18,750 per month on average. Nazir, a resident from the same village has earned the lowest amount on average from selling of clothes at his cloth shop as PKR 12,940. In district Lasbela, the average grant given by OSDI is PKR 52,786. The lowest income has been earned by Halima, PKR 2,750 on an average from stitching and embroidery of clothes. Her income remains on the lower side as the thread work on each order takes time to prepare and deliver. Even though, her income is low as compared to other candidates of district Lasbela, yet there is an increase of 83% in her income as earlier she only earned PKR 1500, prior to OSDI's intervention.

Ishaq's income has increased by 126% after becoming an SREP beneficiary as he is himself earning PKR 16,985 on average per month and he has kept 2 labors to help him in the store worth PKR 16,000 altogether. Alko on the other hand has witnessed a raise of 330% in his income as earlier he earned PKR 1500 and was totally dependent on his nephew to bare upto 85% of his expenses. Now, due to a high increase in his income he himself affords his monthly expenses, independently.

District	Village	Beneficiaries	Business Initiated	Average Income Before Intervention (PKR)	Average Income Currently (PKR)	% Increase/ Decrease in Income
	Parang Dara	BAKHTAWA R	Grocery shop	6500	1626	38%
Mardan	Biroch	SHAH ZAMAN	Grocery Shop	6000	16006	92%
	Biroch	NAZIR	Cloth Shop	7500	12940	8%
	Biroch	SAJID	Flour & Chicken Shop	5500	18750	4%
	Haji Ibrahim	ISHAQ	Multipurpose General Store	7500	16985	44%
Lasbela	Muhammad Doda Goth	ALKO	Grocery & Confectionary shop	1500	6443	42%
	Laloo Goth	RASHEED	Puncture & Spare parts shop	5500	10345	10%
	Ibu Sheikh Goth	HALIMA	Tailoring and Hand Embroidery	1500	2750	-6%
	Ahmed Mallah	JUMAN	Grocery shop	10000	12250	-26%
Thatta	Babu Mallah	GHULAM ALI	Clothes and Handi craft shop	9000	5500	-9%
	Satti Jatt	MOHD UMER	Grocery shop	10000	18000	80%



In the month of June 2021, OSDI has recently facilitated 6 more individuals under the new phase of SREP, 2 each from the focused communities of all three districts. The average family size of each beneficiary was 6 members per household. On an average, the total grant distributed amongst each of the beneficiary is estimated at PKR 64,049.

As of now, 60 beneficiaries have been supported to initiate their small businesses across all the focused communities of OSDI worth PKR 2,890,236.



Pic 5: M. Aslam SREP beneficiary along with his rickshaw

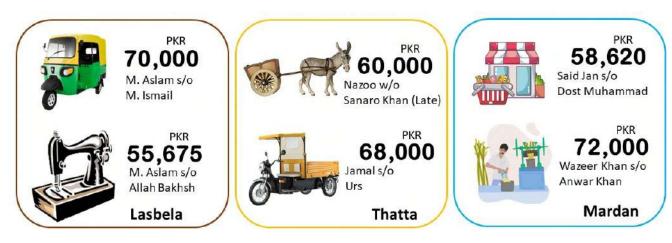
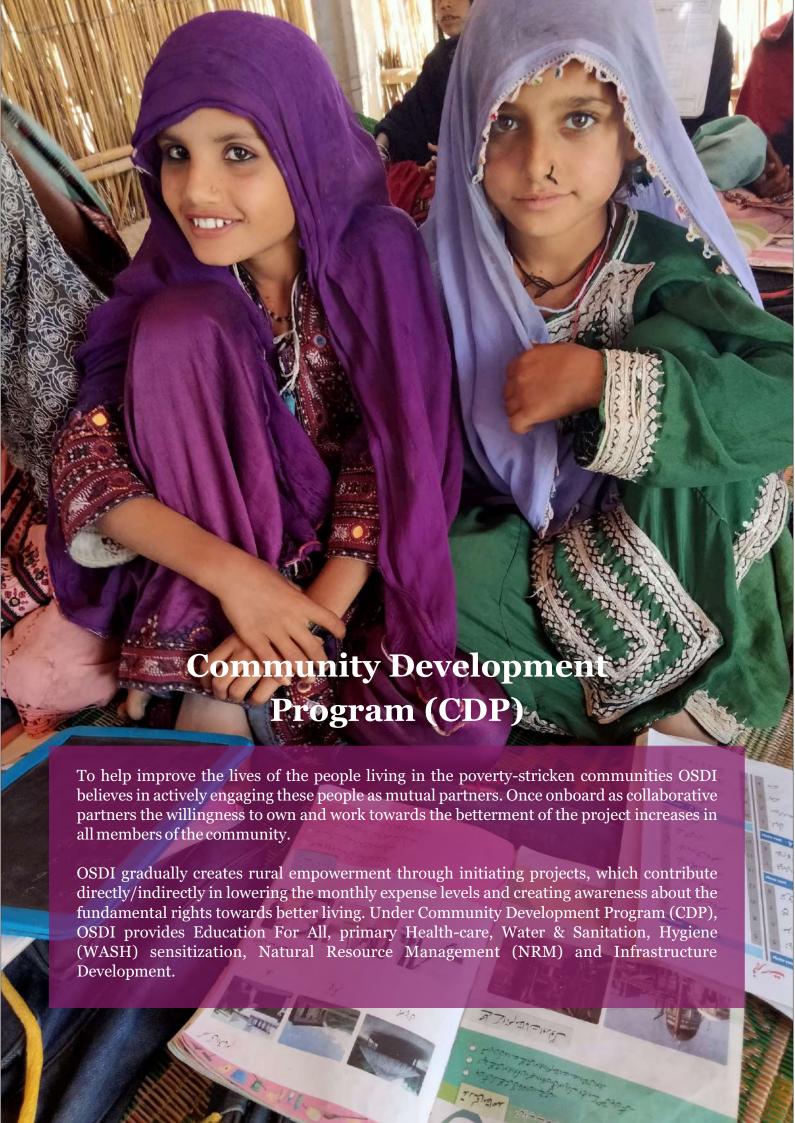


Figure 11: Beneficiary Wise Break-up of Grants Given by OSDI



Figure 12: District Wise Break-up of Total Beneficiaries Supported in SREP (2009 - 21)







Education

The provision of quality primary education is the fundamental right of every child. Pakistan in compliance with the 4th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) has set the target of "Education for All". According to the Article 25-A in the Constitution of Pakistan, it is the responsibility of the State to provide free and compulsory education to all from the age bracket of 5 - 16 years.⁵

Education not only capitalizes the human workforce but also contributes in the overall progress of a nation. The more



Pic 6: Girl Student while delivering a speech in her class

transparent and effective an education system is the less the chances of corruption, injustice, crime, violence and other social evils would be. According to the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) district Level Survey 2019 - 20, the literacy rate is stagnant at 60% in 2019 - 20 since 2014 - 15. As compared to the urban areas where 74% of the population is literate only 52% of the population is literate in the rural communities of the country. There has been an increase of only 1% from 2014 - 15 to 2019 - 20.

In the light of the present pandemic spread of Covid-19, the government has called for the closure of schools in order to protect the lives of children and control the disease from rapid transmittance. To continue with the process of imparting education, schools in the urban areas have been conducting regular classes through online facilities however, in the rural communities the schools open and close as per the instructions of the local district government.

To ensure the safety of all students enrolled in OSDI built Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs), Covid-19 tests of teachers have been done. Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) as defined by the government such as wearing facemasks, hand sanitization, maintaining social distancing and educating the students about this hazardous disease along with necessary steps to avoid becoming victimized are regularly taught to students.

To lead the focused rural communities from darkness to light, OSDI has crafted its Education program. Under this program, out-of-school children (OOSC) living in the susceptible communities are enrolled in OSDI run schools through active social mobilization, advocacy, and counselling.

Focused communities which are deprived of an educational facility within the radius of 4 - 5 kms have a Temporary Learning Center (TLC) constructed by OSDI. In case, the community has an already constructed government school building which is dormant, OSDI repairs and reconstructs the school to make it fully functional. Atteacher is than appointed to initiate regular classes and efforts are made to increase the student enrollment having the primary focus on female education. OSDI ensures all OOSC from its focused communities are enrolled in school.



District Lasbela (Baluchistan)

Temporary Learning Center (TLC) in Danok

In the union council of Retalara, lies the scattered community of Danok. The village comprises of 25 susceptible households. Upon OSDI's intervention in this vicinity the villagers requested for nothing more than having an easy to access provision of education for their children.

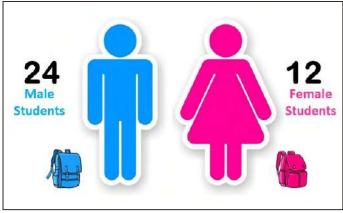


Figure 13: Gender Wise Break-up of Students Enrolled in TLC Danok

After formation of a School Management Committee (SMC) upon the recommendation of the local people, OSDI constructed a one classroom based Temporary Learning Center (TLC) in this village. The project implementation date is October 2020.

OSDI appointed a male teacher to initiate the learning process and actively contribute in the mobilization campaign to motivate the parents/ guardians to educate their out-of-school children (OOSC). OSDI donated a

wooden chair and table for the teacher along with 1 water cooler, 6 floor mats, 1 white board, 40 chalks, 1 duster, 4 board markers, 12 packets of pencils and 12 pieces of erasers for the students. Besides this, sports equipment comprising of a bat and jumping rope was also handed over by OSDI's diligent team. The class teacher was also facilitated with necessary course books and other learning & teaching tools to smoothen up the learning process in class.

Temporary Learning Center (TLC) in Qambrani

Qambrani Goth is an under-privileged village located at a distance of 5 kms from the main road in Municipal Corporation of Utthal in district Lasbela (Baluchistan). The community consists of 28 vulnerable families. In the month of March 2021, a one classroom based Temporary Learning Center

(TLC) was constructed by OSDI for the more than 30 out-of-school children (OOSC) of this village.

Regular classes and enrollment of students began from the month of April 2021. For the first time, OSDI appointed a female teacher in any of our district Lasbela schools' to increase the female enrollment ratio in this TLC. As a positive outcome of this initiative, the female enrollment raised upto 62% as compared to the male students. OSDI has facilitated the school teacher with all necessary pedagogy tools for imparting of quality education.

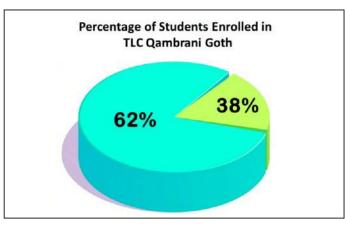


Figure 14: Percentage of Students Enrolled in TLC Qambrani Goth



District Thatta (Sindh)

Government Primary School in Gul Muhammad Samoo

The ghost school in Gul Muhammad Samoo community is a one classroom based educational facility which was constructed by the government over a decade ago. Ever since its construction, the school has faced several highs and lows. Nearly, 7 years ago the school ceased to function due to unavailability of a teacher.

Under the patronage of the current government, the school was once again brought to life by being renovated and



Pic 7: Handing over of Learning Tools & Classroom Equipment for GPS

Gul Muhammad Samoo

reconstructed. However, the primary essence of having a teacher appointed remained void. Upon the request of the local community, OSDI has intervened in this vicinity to initiate the school by appointing a teacher and mobilizing the local community to have their children enrolled.

It is expected that once the Non-Objection Certificate (NoC) is received the school shall be able to cater nearly 250 children from 5 - 6 adjacent communities.



Health-care

The access to quality health-care is not free in Pakistan. 78% of the total population has to afford the health facilities from their own pockets, which definitely is an additional expense on the monthly budget. ⁷ For people living in the rural communities this builds on to the health-cum-economic crisis; resulting in dire poverty. As the higher the monthly expense are; the lower the chances of generating some savings would be.



In the current scenario where Covid-19 pandemic has effected even the most advanced countries of the world, the present government of Pakistan has come up with some timely prudent policies to help lower the risks involved in spreading of this contagious disease.8 Covid-19 pandemic has not only shaken the health infrastructure and economy, but has also brought increased unemployment, closure of educational facilities, high mortality rate, etc.

Pic 8: Female Patients being Treated at OSDI's organized GMC in district Mardan

Turning this disaster into opportunity, the government of Pakistan has taken keen measures to uplift the long neglected health-care system of the country by increasing its budget. Raise in budget would lead to employment of qualified workforce, development of infrastructure, provision of hi-tech medical equipment and machines, investment in research and other essential facilities.

Majority of the people living in the rural communities of Pakistan earn their income through working as daily wage labourers. These people are barely able to afford a day's meal rather than invest on educating their children or provide them with basic health-care. A single visit to the doctor costs these people upto PKR 1000 - PKR 1500 approximately (this includes the travelling expense, doctor's fees and medication if required). Unaffordability of these expenses, unawareness and illiteracy at times also results in making these people fall prey to village quacks, hakeem's or spiritual healers who leave no stone unturned in exploiting these deprived people.

To make quality health-care easily accessible and affordable for these susceptible communities, OSDI organizes regular General Medical Camps (GMCs) within its focused communities. GMCs are also known as Mobile Medical Camps (MMCs) in which doctors and paramedical staff are appointed by OSDI to provide primary health-care through history, examination, provisional diagnosis and treatment. All patients are prescribed with free-of-cost medicines by OSDI in these camps.

These GMCs significantly control seasonal and communicable diseases that in turn not only improve health of the villagers but also their productivity. The GMCs set-up by OSDI also contribute in helping lower the monthly expense levels of the vulnerable people as the patients are saved from the excessive burden of travelling expense, high doctor's consultation fees, medicine expense and other miscellaneous expenses. The expense saved enables the people to generate some savings thus providing a possibility for sustainability creation through controlling of health expenses.

^{7.} https://borgenproject.org/facts-about-healthcare-in-pakistan/

^{8.} Economic Survey of Pakistan (2020 21) Page - xvi

^{9.} https://www.dawn.com/news/1639082/healthcare-and-budget-2021-22



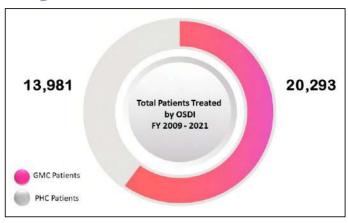


Figure 15: Total Patients Treated by OSDI (2009 - 21)

Incase a patient is diagnosed to be in a chronic state he/she is referred to the nearest district hospital to acquire further advanced treatment and medication. If a patient is critical, immediate transportation of the patient is done through OSDI's referral mechanism. Additional facilitations are granted on case-to-case basis whereby, if a patient is extremely vulnerable, OSDI shall make necessary arrangements to ease the treatment process for the patient. Till date 34,274 patients have received treatment from OSDI since 2009.

General Medical Camp (GMC)

In the FY 2020 - 21, OSDI has conducted 6 General Medical Camps within its focused districts of Mardan (KPK), Lasbela (Baluchistan) and Thatta (Sindh). Altogether, 1087 ailing people have been treated in these medical camps. As compared to the previous fiscal 2019 - 2020, the number of GMCs has lowered due to the crowd gathering restrictions as highlighted by the district governments following the Covid-19 SOPs.

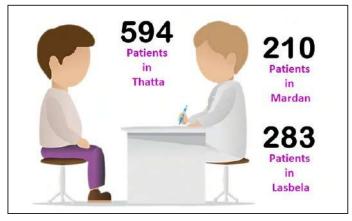


Figure 16: District Wise Break-up of Patients Treated in FY 2020 -21



Figure 17: Gender Wise Break-up of Patients Treated in GMCs (FY 2020-21)

In FY 2020 - 21, OSDI has managed to provide primary health-care to 46% males and 54% females. 35% of the patients were diagnosed with Gastro Intestinal Tract Infection (GIT), 28% patients were treated for Respiratory Tract Infections (RTIs), 12% for Musculoskeletal Pain, 11% for General Weakness, Viral Fever (8%), and 4% for Urinary Tract Infection.





Pic 9: Student being given a dose of deworming syrup in district Mardan

School Based De-worming Campaign (SBDW)

Soil-transmitted helminth (STH) diseases ("helminth" means parasitic worm) are of major importance in developing countries. STH is transferred through the Orofecal route. It is caused by infection with roundworm, hookworm or whipworm, and can include diarrhea, abdominal pain, intestinal obstruction, anemia, and retarded growth and cognitive development. Children become infected by ingesting roundworm and whipworm eggs that have matured in soil; contaminated by human feces, or by walking barefoot in contaminated soil where human hookworm eggs have hatched, producing larvae that penetrate the skin. ¹⁰ Lack of access to clean water and sanitation causes the persistence of these infections.

In the FY 2020 - 21, OSDI has successfully dewormed 233 students from across its 3 focused districts of Mardan (KPK), Thatta (Sindh) and Lasbela (Baluchistan). Since there was an unpredictable situation due to the spread of novel coronavirus during this entire year followed by its uncontrollable outbreak in the previous fiscal; the government took various precautionary measures to keep the schools and other educational facilities mostly closed. It was the 2nd round of SBDW activity in the OSDI's built

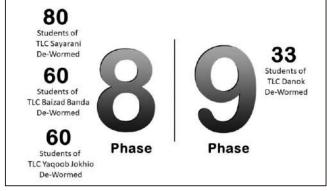


Figure 18: Gender Wise Break-up of Students De-Wormed (FY 2020 - 21)

Temporary Learning Centers of Sayarani and Yaqoob Jokhio whereas, in the TLCs of Baizad Banda and Danok it was the 1st phase. By deworming the students, not only does the number of student absenteeism decreases but also the students become more active and participative in class. The students get more health & hygiene conscious as the Health team of OSDI keeps conducting regular hygiene awareness sessions. This way the chances of falling ill due to chronic illnesses also lowers in young children. OSDI deworms the students as per the approval of the district education and health department within its constructed and supported schools. During the activity, each student receives a single dose of zyntel syrup along with a 250ml milk pack and energy biscuits. Uptil now, OSDI has dewormed nearly, 12,669 students during the 9 phases of SBDW, ever since its intervention within its 7 focused districts.



Figure 19: District Wise Break-up of Students De-wormed (2009-21)



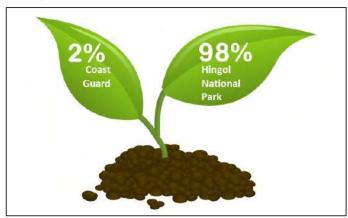


Figure 20: Percentage of Plants Donated by Donors

As compared to the other provinces, the climate situation in Baluchistan is extremely vulnerable, two key reasons for this is high sensitivity and low adaptive capacity. The area has semi-arid climate with mostly barren land having saline water or no water. Due to its water scarcity and climate issues, majority of the people living in the focused communities of OSDI, have been diagnosed as suffering from respiratory tract infections (RTIs). The increase in temperature also poses

Natural Resource Management (NRM)

Pakistan is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its geographic location, high dependence on agriculture and water resources, low adaptive capacity of its people, and weak system of emergency preparedness.¹¹ According to the German Watch, Pakistan is among the top ten countries most affected by climate change in the past 20 years!²



Pic 10: Distribution of Seedlings for Green Carpet Coverage

grave chances to other health problems such as heat stroke, malaria, dengue and cardiovascular issues. To improve the air quality, create environmental protection through clean and fresh atmosphere, OSDI initiated Natural Resource Management Project (NRM) few years ago. Through NRM, OSDI has opened a new door of sustainability creation in line with the Globally set Sustainable Development Goals. Under this project, not only is a green carpet coverage created within the focused rural communities but it also helps in lowering the climatic temperatures, minimizing the chances of natural disasters like floods, drought and cyclones, etc.

Another optimistic impact of this project is the protection of wildlife through creating forests. Plants are

Plant Name	Qty of Plants Received
Conocarpus	50
Neem	25
Paras Pipal	25
Jungal Jalebi	40
Sirya	20
Jamun	90

Table 7: Types of Plants Received and their Quantity

the best source to temperature control as their shade protects against the scorching heat of the sun, give fresh air and beautifies the location. OSDI aggressively engages the youth living in our focused communities to own the plants to sow so; they may take better care of the plants donated by watering them on time and protecting them against animals. During FY 2020 -21, OSDI received a generous donation of 255 plants from its strong allies Hingol National Park (HNP) and Pakistan Coast Guards in district Lasbela (Baluchistan). HNP donated 250 plants altogether for the vulnerable focused communities of OSDI. Majority of plants received were sowed in the community of Sayarani Goth located in the revenue village of Retalara in union council of Wayaro, Laloo Goth and Danok village. Amongst the variety of plants received from Hingol National Park, Jamun and Conocarpus were in massive quantities.

12. Economic Survey of Pakistan (Page xx)

^{11.} https://globalizationandhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1744-8603-8-31



Water & Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)

According to the 6th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), the provision of safe drinking water and accessibility to sanitation facility is the basic right of every individual. Unfortunately, being a 3rd world country, nearly 50 million Pakistanis around one quarter of the total population lack access to basic sanitation facilities.¹³ According to UNICEF's report, upto 2/3rd of the households consume bacterially contaminated water for drinking purposes. Only 50 million Pakistanis have access to piped water; which means that three quarter of the population do not.



Pic 11: Village children having fun in the fresh water facility

Under Water & Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH) project, OSDI offers capacity building training and awareness raising sessions to educate the people living in its focused communities towards improving their living conditions. Focus on behavioural change of the community members is done in the Health & Hygiene (H&H) sessions, which also aims to boost the confidence of the participants so they may willingly adapt to the transformation. Besides this, villages which face water scarcity or water poverty issues are facilitated with provision of clean drinking water facilities. These facilities may include water pipeline, hand-pump, solar water pump, bore, etc. as per the need of the local community.

Water Nearby Homes (WNH)

During FY 2020 - 21, focus on provision of water facilities for the vulnerable communities of district Mardan (KPK) were taken into consideration. Even though the district Mardan team, formed Water Management Committees (WMCs) to keep the project functioning smoothly even upon OSDI's exit and ensure transparency from project initiation to implementation; both the water projects will be completed after 30th June 2021.

The community of Biroch comprises of 16 vulnerable households having a total population size of 120 people. This community lies in the union council of Biroch. The villagers face difficulty in fetching water from the natural spring hence; they've requested OSDI to facilitate them with a water pipeline to make water easily accessible at their doorstep. In near future, a water pipeline shall be installed in this locality.



Figure 21: Total Household and Population of Biroch and Prrang Dara villages

In the union council of Palo Dheri lies the community of Prrang Dara in district Mardan (KPK). The village comprises of 35 vulnerable households having a total population of 280 people. This village also suffers from water inaccessibility issues. Since there is no water facility nearby the people, have to take water from the local head "Khan's" water facility. He has dug a water bore. In return for the water, the people are made to do labor work on his agricultural fields.



By having an easy to access and readily available fresh water within the community's reach the village children would be spared from fetching water every and now then on daily basis. As the water pots are heavy to carry for these minors, they bring water on donkey back. This water is utilized for drinking, sanitation, farming and cooking purposes.

Health & Hygiene (H&H)

Nearly 10% of the total population in Pakistan is deprived of having access to sanitary toilets, enabling diseases like typhoid, diarrhea, polio, jaundice and cholera to flourish. ¹⁴ Exposure to these parasitic diseases is one of the major causes of fatality amongst the vulnerable people living in the rural communities. According to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), an estimated 53,000 children die every year in Pakistan due to diarrhea. ¹⁵



Pic 12: Community members being sensitized against Covid-19 pandemic and health & hygiene in district Thatta

Districts	Beneficiaries Sensitized
Lasbela	953
Mardan	1144
Thatta	1241

Table 8: District Wise Break-up of Beneficiaries Trained in H&H

One of the most important ways to help prevent the spread of parasitic diseases is to teach children the importance of washing hands correctly with soap, particularly after using the toilet and before eating. In many developing countries, it is also important to ensure feces is disposed of properly, to avoid walking barefoot outdoors, to sleep under an insecticide-treated bednet, and to avoid exposure to water that may be infected with *any* parasite.

OSDI believes in engaging the most vital change agents of a focused community i.e.- it's children and females to educate them towards improving and ensuring the overall personal and environmental hygiene of the village. To begin with, these people are sensitized to keep their homes, school, community passages clean and tidy. Since, personal hygiene plays a pivotal role in keeping a person healthy both physically and mentally, the people are trained to wear clean clothes, bathe daily, comb their hair, wash hands frequently, brush their teeth twice a day, trim their nails every week, etc. Community females are mobilized to keep their kitchens clean by washing kitchen utensils properly and washing vegetables before cooking; specially filtration of drinking water through using local methods of water purification. During FY 2020-21, OSDI's Health Team conducted 94 awareness

-raising sessions across all the 3 districts, to brief the community members specially the children about safe health & hygiene practices and how it could help in lowering the risks of falling ill. These sensitization sessions positively contributed in improving the student absenteeism ratio in schools and secondly, after being hygiene cautious the number of people frequently falling ill in these focused communities also lowered which indirectly contributed in allowing these people to generate some savings as the monthly health expenses decreased.

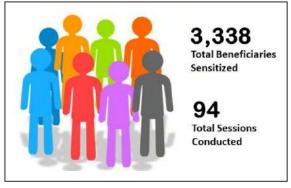


Figure 22: Total Beneficiaries Sensitized and Sessions Taken in FY 2020 -21



^{14.} https://www.eco-business.com/news/open-defecation-how-are-22-million-pakistanis -living-without-basic-sanitation/

^{15.} https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/media/1806/file/Every%20child%20lives%20in%20a%20 safe%20and%20clean%20environment.pdf





Kitchen Garden Project (K.G.)

Inadequate availability of food or lack of access to healthy diet is referred to as malnutrition or under-nutrition. As a negative outcome of Covid-19 pandemic restrictions, not only has the inflation of commodities raised but it has also coupled with high unemployment and reduced income. In Pakistan, the food prices went up by 9.1 percent for rural consumers on a year-over-year basis in February 2021. ¹⁶ The household purchasing power has reduced,



Pic 13: View of Communal Kitchen Garden Plot

particularly for low-income groups e.g., small farmers, wage labors, households relying on petty trades, etc.

According to nation-wide food consumption surveys done by Pakistan's Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department, 40 percent of children in Pakistan are underweight and over half of the children are affected by stunting.¹⁷ From a medical point of view, the vast number of malnourished children will have very low immunity. Their bodies will never receive the proper nutrients, maternal antibodies or vitamins in order to be strong enough to fight diseases in general. The cases of rickets (bowed legs), short stature, asthma, upper respiratory tract illnesses and pneumonia are higher in malnourished children.

To help create a food safety net around the vulnerable families living in the focused communities of OSDI, kitchen gardens are grown in the under-privileged households or they are set as communal plots. The entire community avails the privilege to utilize the fresh and nutritious vegetables and fruits grown under these communal plots. Besides making vegetables and fruits easily accessible, kitchen gardens also contribute in significantly lowering the monthly kitchen expenses spent on the purchase of vegetables or fruits from the market. Each household is able to safe upto PKR 2500 - PKR 3000 at least per month. These savings can further be utilized in asset creation or repaying of debts, which can ultimately result in sustainability creation.

During this FY 2020 - 21, OSDI has initiated Phase XII and XIII in the focused communities of district Thatta (Sindh). These phases were Phase 2 and Phase 3 for district Thatta respectively. In both these phases, 64 beneficiaries were supported altogether. The overall area of land harvested was 10,880 sq. ft.

In the 2nd phase, the beneficiaries voluntarily initiated to grow chilli, tomato and sponge gourd vegetables. Few people also grew melon fruit in their kitchen gardens. Since it was a self-initiative by the beneficiaries of phase 1, hence the contribution of OSDI was very low. However, timely capacity building

Phase	Village/s	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Area Harvested
2	Yaqoob Jokhio	32	7,680
3	Ahmed Mallah, Babu Mallah, Hashim Jatt, Muhammad Khaskeli	32	3,200

Table 9: Village Wise Break-up of Beneficiaries Supported in K.G.

^{16.} https://www.eco-business.com/news/open-defecation-how-are-22-million-pakistanis -living-without-basic-sanitation/

^{17.} https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/media/1806/file/Every%20child%20lives%20in%20a%20safe%20and%20clean%20environment.pdf



trainings were delivered to re-educate these beneficiaries about land preparation and leveling, seed sowing, plot measurement, watering, utilization of fertilizer, weedicide and pesticide control, etc. OSDI's appointed agrarian expert along with the field team representatives randomly visited these kitchen gardens to monitor the plant conditions. On an average, each beneficiary grew vegetables on 240 sq. ft. of land.

In the 3rd Phase, 32 vulnerable beneficiaries were selected from the recently intervened focused communities of Ahmed Mallah, Babu Mallah and Hashim Jatt. These villages lies in the union council of Kaghan in district Thatta (Sindh). The beneficiaries chose to grow sponge gourd, brinjal, chilli and tomato vegetables on communal plots. During this phase, OSDI distributed vegetable seeds and seedlings amongst all the beneficiaries.



Pic 14: Growing Tomatoes in District Thatta





In the previous fiscal, OSDI has distributed 686 dry ration bags amongst vulnerable families across its 3 focused districts along with the support of Robinhood Army. Later on, 12 families of Gul Abaad community received dry ration bags from OSDI in district Mardan (KPK). OSDI also collaborated with a leading cloth brand in Pakistan - Asim Jofa to provide Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) suits to the healthcare staff working in district hospitals in all the three focused districts.



Pic 15: Distribution of dry ration items during Covid-19 lockdown in Mardan district

In FY 2020 - 21, 311 families have been facilitated by OSDI, during the Covid-19 lockdowns. Each ration bag consisted of 20kg flour, 5kg sugar, 5kg rice, 5liters cooking oil, 1kg mung bean, 1kg split lentil, 1kg red lentil, 500gms of tea, 2 packets of salt, 1 packet of red chilli powder, 1 packet of turmeric powder, 1 packet of coriander powder, 400gms of mix masala. The estimated price per ration bag was PKR 5,520.

Robinhood Army donated upto 14,400 pieces of Chocolate cakes and 5,029 sachets of 1 liter Tang juice to be distributed amongst the deserving families in this fiscal. OSDI distributed these eatables during the health & hygiene awareness raising sessions in the focused communities of all the three districts.

Further, OSDI received a generous donation of 7,200 anti-bacterial soaps from Robinhood Army. To educate and sensitize the people living in the focused communities, awareness-raising

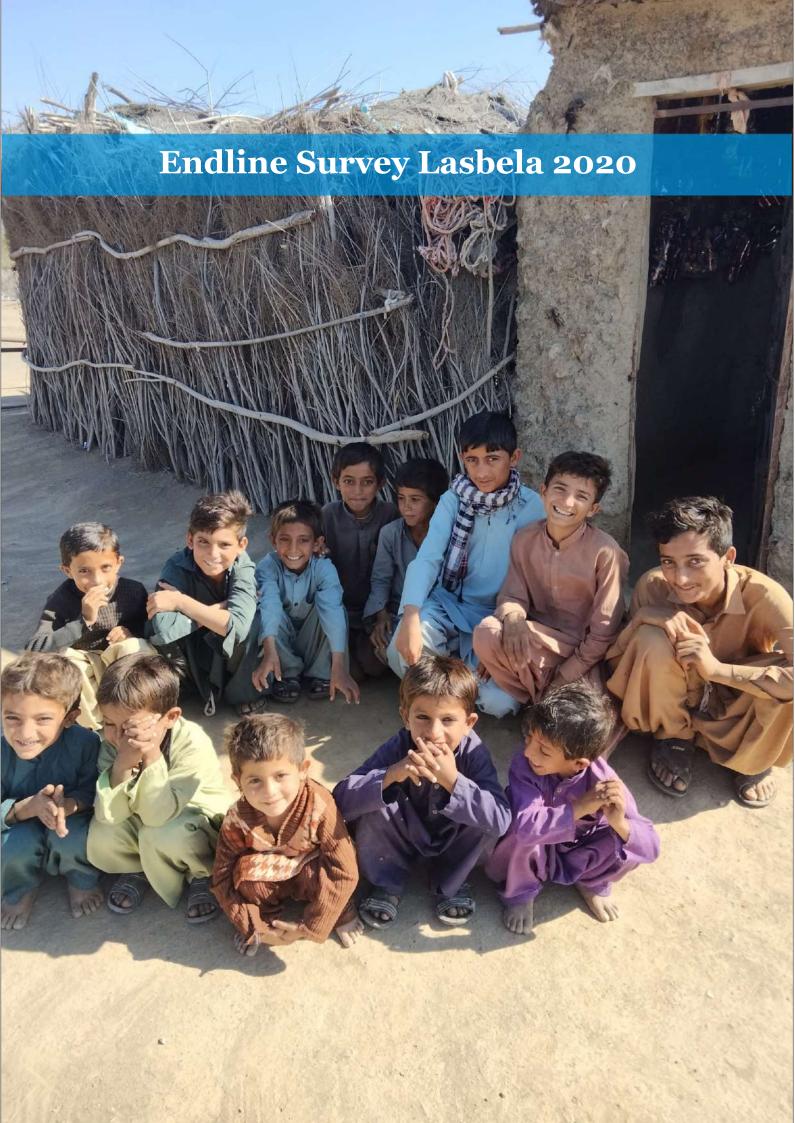
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Figure 23: District Wise Break-up of Families Supported with Ration Bags

ltem	Qty (pieces)	Weight
Dettol Soaps	7,200	360kg
Chocolate		
cakes	14,400	808kg
Tang	5,029	630kg

Table 10: Distribution Details of Donations During Covid-19 Pandemic

sessions on safe health & hygiene practices were aggressively delivered by the OSDI's diligent team. The key focus of these sessions was to train the people to wash their hands frequently; so, they may contribute in lowering the risks of being exposed to contagious parasites. OSDI urged the people to maintain social distancing, wear facemasks and avoid physical contact as much as possible to be safe from falling prey to Covid-19 viral disease.





Introduction

From December 2018 till August 2020, OSDI has launched 49 projects in the focused district of Lasbela (Baluchistan). To analyze the impact created in the lives of the vulnerable people living in the targeted communities of OSDI, an endline survey was conducted in the year 2020. After a series of comparative analysis and assessments, the Monitoring & Evaluation team at OSDI concluded their observations as per the below details:

Agriculture Development Project (ADP)

In ADP, the agro grant was distributed a few months after heavy rains affected these areas, the conditional agro input grant provided a significant support to the farmers and enabled them to recover from the effects of this

			Baseline Survey	Endline Survey
	Wheat	Maund Produced	10 maunds	26 maunds
		Income Generated (PKR)	PKR 11,525	PKR 25,945
		Maund Produced	10 maunds	18 maunds
		Income Generated (PKR)	PKR 11,525	PKR 22,724

Table 11: Pre and Post Survey Details of Wheat and Cotton Crop

weather. To build upon the capacity of these farmers, several trainings were organized by OSDI to impart knowledge about better methods of cropcultivation. In upcoming ADP projects, these farmers will serve as a master trainers under the supervision of OSDI agro expert so that aspect of transferring knowledge is achieved.

Altogether, 40 farmers have been selected in 2 cycles of wheat and cotton crop cultivation. The duration of each cycle was 6 months during which the production of crops has highly increased. The farmers have utilized the profit earned for next crop cultivation, which will further assist in sustaining their incomes from agricultural sources. The farmers have also utilized the crop profit on purchasing of groceries, pending loan repayment, health-care, community development fund, education, home renovation and purchasing of animals, etc. It is remarkable that, the farmers have improved their food security level. There has been an increase of 73% in the cotton crop cultivation and 153% raise in wheat crop. For the first time, the farmers have been able to store the wheat till next crop. The quantity of wheat that has been stored would be enough for the farmers for next 13.7 months.

Livestock Development Project (LDP)

In LDP, the grant was given to support those families who possessed goats on shared basis or having no means of livelihood. After distribution of goats, several training sessions were carried out for the beneficiaries regarding best animal husbandry, fodder management and de-worming of the livestock practices. The overall number of animals has increased from 48 to 88. The average herd has increased from

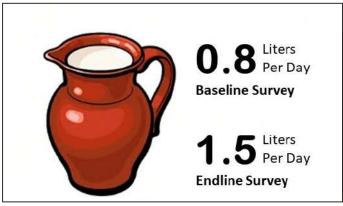


Figure 24: Increase in Milk Production After Intervention

2 animals to 4 animals which is a good increase of 104%. Further, these LDP beneficiaries are able to save upto PKR 2,500 per month from milk production.



Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP)

Under SREP, 6 low income generation families were selected for the grant, amongst them 2 beneficiaries were widows and divorcees. Further, financial literacy trainings were delivered to build upon the capacity of all 6 beneficiaries to facilitate and train them about daily business records. The beneficiaries have expanded their businesses by adding the best running items. The average income



Pic 16: SREP beneficiary receiving goods to initiate his small business

of beneficiaries has raised from PKR 6,500 to PKR 13,667. The average value of their assets has increased by 49%.

Education

In progress of education, the enrollment has raised up to 175 students in 3 OSDI Built Temporary Learning Centers. Another major achievement is that the OSDI has brought an improvement in provision of quality education for 1,136 students studying in Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs), Frontier Constabulary Public School (FCPS) and National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) Feeder Schools. The student's absenteeism ratio is more than 90% now due to regular health & hygiene sensitization sessions and School Based De-worming campaigns.

Health-care

Under Primary Health-care Project, OSDI has initiated General Medical Camps (GMCs) for remote and rural communities where it intervenes to provide free medical services. Altogether, 7 GMCs were organized and a total of 2,613 patients were treated and facilitated with free medicines. The patients treated at GMCs would previously have to travel lengthy distances to reach the health-care facility and this would entail expenses for both travelling, doctor's consultation and medication. Patients had to travel upto 25kms to reach the health-care facility and this would entail expenses for both travelling, doctor's consultation and medication. The average expense has reduced from PKR 1,456 to PKR 95.

Water & Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH) Water Nearby Homes (WNH)

OSDI has overcome the water scarcity issue in the targeted villages. The water consumption has increased in the 28 households from 182 liters to 288 liters per day. The distance being travelled to fetch water and the time consumed in fetching water have both been greatly reduced. The average distance has reduced from 3.9kms to 1.2kms. Previously, the community women and children had to fetch water on daily basis and now all the school age going children are acquiring education in the OSDI built TLCs. The households have adequate water to fulfill their daily drinking and domestic consumption needs. On daily basis 8,054 liters of water is expelled from this facility.



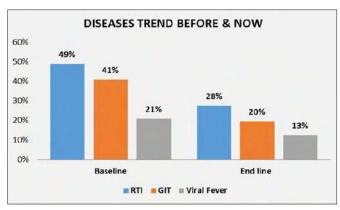


Figure 25: Pre and Post Intervention Trend of Diseases

Health & Hygiene (H&H)

A total number of 18 awareness-raising sessions were conducted at the following locations: 6 in Chamasara, 5 in Pini Ladho and 7 in Sayarani. Topics discussed in these H&H sessions included hand washing, oral & nail hygiene, usage of safe drinking water, regular bathing, wearing clean clothes, healthy eating habits, physical & environmental hygiene and how to avoid substance abuse.

Kitchen Garden Project (K.G.)

Under Kitchen Gardening project, 74 vulnerable households were facilitated with vegetables seeds. Later, the capacity building training of these beneficiaries was done in which they were briefed about site selection, land preparation, sowing of seed and caring of plots. Through K.G., they have improved their nutritional intake. Further, monthly vegetable expenditures of these HHs have also decreased by 80%. On an average, these beneficiaries are able to save PKR 1,550 up to 4 months.





Voices of Vulnerable



Nabi Baksh - Growing Positively



Pic 17: Interview of Nabi Baksh with LAP Manager

Mr. Nabi Baksh is a beneficiary of OSDI's signature Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP) which aims to empower the vulnerable beneficiaries towards uplifting them economically to generate some savings, overcoming their debt traps and proceeding towards asset creation. LAP has a sub-division of Agriculture Development Project (ADP). During the 3rd phase of ADP in district Lasbela (Baluchistan), Baksh joined the project to participate as a farmer in Wheat crop cultivation.

Baksh is a resident of Qambrani Goth; which is located in the Municipal Committee of Utthal. He is the sole bread earner for 8 members of his family. His aged mother, 4 sisters and 2 younger brothers are all dependent on him.

Prior to joining OSDI, he used to work on a shared land as a farmer. His financial condition was very poor due to high dependency and low-income generation. OSDI has facilitated him with agro inputs in the form of high yielding seeds, tillage amount and fertilizers.

To further the capacity building, Baksh received training from OSDI's agro expert on land preparation techniques, advance farming methods and linkages development with agriculture department; which brought substantial improvement in his farming skills. He properly utilized the inputs and training skills while cultivating crops; and with these results the productivity of his land increased. He produced the highest per acre production from wheat crop, which is 27 maunds per acre. Altogether, Baksh yielded 81 maunds of wheat from 3 acres of farmland.

The per capita income of Nabi Baksh has been improved with the grant given by OSDI under the project of ADP Phase-III. Furthermore, he utilized the profit amount received from current wheat crop by cultivating the cotton crop on 3 acres of farmland and cultivated luffa gourd on 1 acre of land by applying the techniques and methods; which he learnt from the basic trainings given by the agro experts of OSDI. According to him, "I have improved my living condition only because of OSDI's interventions. The organization has provided me all the necessary resources utilizing which I have managed to create positive changes in my life."



Hameeda - Empowered Financially



Pic 18: Team Leader of District Lasbela handing over goats to Hameeda

Living in the scattered rural community of Sajan Goth, Hameeda is the wife of Abdul Hameed. Her village is located within the revenue village of Chamasara in union council of Kehnwari in district Lasbela (Baluchistan).

Upon intervention of OSDI within this community, the lady was made a beneficiary of Livestock Development Project (LDP). She participated in the 3rd Phase of this project. Before becoming a part of this project, her husband Mr. Abdul used to work as a daily wage labour. His monthly income was estimated at PKR 5,000. To manage a family of 6 individuals this amount was insufficient. There was barely anything in this family, to make both the ends meet.

OSDI facilitated Hameeda with 2 pregnant Khuzdari breed does along with a buck for herd increase. As the number of goats increased to 8, Hameeda gradually started to become financially empowered. As per the commitment with OSDI, Hameeda gave away her one male kid to a secondary beneficiary from another village to create a multiplier effect.

Currently, she has sold 2 bucks for a handsome value of PKR 33,000. Yet, still she has 5 goats remaining which can be further multiplied. After attending the livestock training sessions facilitated by OSDI she and her husband has learned about animal breeding and maintenance. It is due to this learning that her husband found a job at a local poultry farm and manages to earn PKR 15,000 per month. According to her, she will be spending the amount earned on purchase of 4 new does.



Hussan Zari - Asset Creation through Livestock Multiplication



Pic 19: Increased Herd of Hussan Zari

In Boday Qabar village, there are 30 families comprising of 210 people. The community lies in the union council of Bazaar in district Mardan (KPK).

Hussan Zari is a 60 year old, widow living with her 2 children. She is the wife of late Rawedar Khan who died some years back.

Her financial situation was extremely vulnerable as females in her community have nearly no earning opportunities. Rather they rely on the financial support of the local villagers or family members. Due to financial instability she was unable to educate her children.

In view of her vulnerable situation, OSDI facilitated her with 3 healthy goats in the Livestock Development Project (LDP). From these goats, 4 kids were born. After becoming an LDP beneficiary, she has not only become food secure as there is sufficient availability of milk for her family but she has also become the owner of upto PKR 200,000 worth of livestock. Since, she also has a buck her livestock is rapidly multiplying which is giving raise is her assets.

Zari believes that, "Giving pregnant does is a great idea as the animals multiply rapidly which not only contributes in financial assistance but helps us in keeping assets for future encashment."



Sulaiman - Growing assets through livestock



Pic 20: Multiplication of Suleiman's Herd

Prrang Dara is a mountainous community located in the union council of Palo Dheri in district Mardan (KPK). The village comprises of 35 vulnerable households.

Sulaiman is a 33 year old, daily wage labourer from this village. He is a bread earner for 7 members of his family. In the year 2020, Sulaiman joined OSDI's Livestock Development Project (LDP) as a beneficiary. OSDI facilitated him, with 2 healthy goats upon initiation of the new LDP phase in this community. Since the does given to him were pregnant at the time of handing over, these does multiplied upon giving birth. Today, Mr. Sulaiman is a proud owner of 5 additional kids.

The current worth of these kids is PKR 60,000. In near future, Sulaiman intends to generate some additional income through selling of these kids. When enquired about his comments on this project, Sulaiman says, "LDP is a result oriented project as people are able to acquire quick results through the multiplier effect of the kids being born from the pregnant does. Besides this we are also able to avail the milk produced from the does which has minimized our daily milk expense".



Sajan - Old to New Grocery Store



Pic 21: Sajan outside his grocery store

Sajan Goth is a little community located in the revenue village of Chamasara in the union council of Khenwari in District Lasbela (Baluchistan). This revenue village comprises of various small and scattered settlements.

OSDI intervened in this community in the year 2019; and implemented a variety of fruitful projects such as Education, Water Nearby Homes (WNH), Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP) and Livestock Development Project (LDP).

Before OSDI's intervention the living condition of people was so miserable that women of this village fetched water by covering the distance of upto 4 - 5 kms on donkeys. To help facilitate the people, OSDI initiated with a Solar Water facility in this community under the Water Nearby Homes Project (WNH).

When OSDI initiated SREP in this community, Mr. Sajan from Sajan Goth was selected as a beneficiary in the Phase-III. Prior to becoming an SREP beneficiary, he was running a small hotel and TUC shop in his village and hardly managed to earn PKR 4000 - PKR 5000 per month. Since, he didn't have a variety of grocery and confectionary items in his shop his monthly sales barely increased. It was very difficult for him to bare the expenses of his whole family from this low income.

OSDI facilitated Sajan by facilitating him with confectionary and grocery items. The total grant of these items costed PKR 50,000. Now the people of other adjacent villages who did not visit his store earlier due to shortage of variety purchase all necessary goods from him. Sajan now earns PKR 10,000 PKR 12,000 per month from his store and hotel business.

According to Sajan, "His monthly income has increased with the support of OSDI and now he can fullfill the needs of his family in a better way. He now intends to provide his family with a better lifestyle. He has also constructed a cemented store and shifted his shop as the previous shop was built with hay and straw and was too small to accommodate the goods."



Shah Faisal - Electrical Spare Parts Shop



Pic 22: Busy at work to repair electrical items

The community of Biroch comprises of 120 susceptible people living in 16 families. This village is located in the union council of Bazaar in district Mardan (KPK).

Supporting a family of 10 members, Shah Faisal is a 40 year old married man having 6 children of his own. He is an electrician by profession. In 2019, when OSDI initiated its new phase to support the vulnerable individuals to start their own businesses, Shah Faisal was amongst the selected beneficiaries of Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP).

Prior to becoming an SREP beneficiary he was barely able to earn PKR 6,000 per month. OSDI supported Faisal to open up an electrical spare parts shop along with rendering his services as an electrician in the community. Due to the little assistance and capacity building, today he is able to earn up to PKR 12,000 per month. His children are enrolled in school now.

Faisal is also a beneficiary of OSDI's Livestock Development Project (LDP) in which he has received a cow. According to him, "If more such people who have expertise in technical things are supported, people may witness some financial empowerment, opportunities for income will increase and there might be some ease for the local villagers as they have to travel to Rustam city for all possible requirements. If opportunities are provided in the village then people will avail things from here itself rather than travelling elsewhere."



Muhammad Umer - Community Role Model



Pic 23: Earning with dignity at his grocery store

In the vulnerable focused community of Satti Jatt, located in the union council of Kaghan in district Thatta (Sindh), lives OSDI's Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP) beneficiary - Mr. Muhammad Umer. He is a married man having 6 minor children.

Umer used to make his livelihood as a daily wage fishing labor. He barely earned upto PKR 7000 - 8000 per month by rendering his services. Being the only bread earner in the family his living condition was extremely vulnerable as there were more mouths to feed and hardly any income to support such a huge family.

Upon OSDI's intervention in his community, Umer was selected to participate in the newly initiated SREP phase. Due to high dependency and low-income generation, Umer was supported to open up a small grocery store within his village. Earlier the local people had to travel to another village to purchase goods and necessary items but now they directly come to Umer's shop.

After a series of Basic Financial Literacy Trainings by the field team of OSDI, Umer is now successfully running his business. Today, he earns upto PKR 20,000 - 22,000 per month. Not only this, he also maintains his financial record himself. The community of Sathi Jatt considers Umer as a role model that he never loses hope nor run away from hard work.



Durdana - Visibility Improved



Pic 24: New ray of Hope for a better future

Durdana d/o Mr. Kachkol Ali is a resident of Dannok village. The community is located in the union council of Waryaro in district Lasbela (Baluchistan). Presently, Durdana is studying in the OSDI built Temporary Learning Centre (TLC) of Dannok.

She is a 12 year old and studying in Kindergarten. During the School Based De-worming (SBDW) activity in her school, which was conducted on March 19, 2021; she was referred by OSDI's appointed doctor towards an eye specialist. Dr. Kamran observed that she was suffering from an eye disease known as Nystagmus.

It is a condition in which the patients' eye makes repetitive and uncontrolled movements when being exposed to light. These movements often result in reduced vision and depth perception and can affect balance and coordination. These involuntary eye movements can occur from side to side, up and down, or in a circular pattern.

Earlier, Durdana had issues with visually impaired depth and distance perceptions, mobility problems and often ruled out of ball sports. Reading and writing were obviously a challenge for her. She always socially side lined from other children of her age bracket. She suffered from making eye contact. Even recognizing her own friends and family members in crowded place was the challenge for her.

After acquiring proper treatment, she has been provided with special eye glasses which have been prescribed by the OSDI's referred eye specialist.

Now her eyesight has improved and the uncontrolled movements of eyes have also minimized. She is able to easily walk through light without using any kind of shade in front of eyes. She is also able to recognize her friends and family members even when they are in a crowd. Her ability to read and write has also improved giving her the confidence to attend school regularly and participate in classroom activities.



TLC in Yaqoob Jokhio becomes a Government School



Pic 25: Students of TLC in Yaqoob Jokhio having fun in their school playground

In 2019, OSDI upon the request of the local community members constructed a 2 classrooms based Temporary Learning Center (TLC) for more than 400 out-of-school children (OOSC) living in the adjacent areas of the vulnerable community of Yaqoob Jokhio. The village lies in the union council of Chaubandi in district Thatta (Sindh).

Female literacy in this village was barely visible. After a series of community mobilization sessions and frequent follow-ups the villagers agreed to send their girl children to school to acquire education. OSDI appointed teachers from within the community to gain the faith and trust of the local community. This way monitoring of the teacher was also possible as the School Management Committee (SMC) members and parents easily kept vigilance on their students and teachers as well.

OSDI's partner National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) took keen interest in the training and development of the teachers to ensure quality education was being delivered at the learning facility. To improve the teaching standards teachers training sessions were regularly conducted by teachers training experts at NCHD.

Considering the students as active change agents, OSDI stepped in to conduct regular health and hygiene awareness raising sessions besides motivating the children to engage in formal and informal learning activities. The school now has an enrollment of 275 children.

Due to immense efforts of the teachers, 61 students were promoted to grade 2 and later on these students went one step ahead to grade 3. The remaining 70% students went from KG to grade 1 and 30% passed from 1st grade to 2nd grade.

Due to the commitment and hard work of the teachers, parents and SMC members at the completion of 02 years tenure this learning facility was officially adopted by the Education and Literacy Department of Government of Sindh from NCHD. The teachers are now on the pay role of Education and Literacy Department in District of Thatta. The representatives of Education and Literacy Department regularly visit and monitor the classes being held.



Preservation of Nature by SMC Females



Pic 26: Beautification of TLC in Yagoob Jokhio

OSDI intervened in the vulnerable community of Yaqoob Jokhio, located in the union council of Chaubandi in district Thatta (Sindh) in the year 2019. The village comprises of 4 muhallas/areas having 167 households. Upon OSDI's intervention in this community, the villagers requested nothing more than having an educational facility opened in their community to educate their minors.

The community had more than 400 children, who had no choice but to be illiterate. Out of all these children barely 3 minors went to school. The nearest educational facility was at a distance of 4 - 5 kms. Due to the village stray dogs, hot climatic temperature and long travelling distance the parents refrained from sending their children to school. Another area of concern for the parents was kidnapping or injury of the children as there is no health-care facility nearby.

A Temporary Learning Centre (TLC) was soon constructed by OSDI in this vicinity having 2 classrooms. Later on, a third classroom was added to this educational facility to accommodate the raising number of students. Due to OSDI's active social mobilization campaigns and one to one discussions with parents, the enrollment of students raised to 248. The parents were counselled to educate their daughters for a better tomorrow.

Further, adding on to the beatification of the school in October 2020, OSDI planted more than 180 plants under the Natural Resource Management Project (NRM). The villagers voluntarily prepared land with utilization of clay. Female members of the School Management Committee (SMC) willingly rendered their services to plant trees. Awater management system was set up by OSDI in this school with 30% of the contribution in the expenses by the SMC members.

After a tenure of 16 - 18 months the school now has plants up to 8 - 13 feet high. These plants have not only contributed in lowering the climatic temperatures but have also become a source of shade. They also help in protecting the classrooms from heavy rains, heat of the sun or dry winds.

The common plants available are Conocarpus, Devi, and Zuklas in the internal side of walls surrounding the classrooms.







ORGANISATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at June 30, 2021

	Notes	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
ASSETS	_		
Non-Current Assets			
Property and equipment	4	2,817,103	2,350,678
Current Assets			
Short-term loans	5		-
Advances, deposits and other receivables	6	3,242,745	2,648,227
Cash and bank balances	7	1,215,908	777,370
		4,458,653	3,425,597
TOTAL ASSETS		7,275,756	5,776,275
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Accumulated fund		6,615,731	4,265,960
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	660,025	1,510,315
Contingencies and commitments	9		
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	9	7,275,756	5,776,275

The annexed notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FOUNDER / TRUSTEE





ORGANISATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

For the year ended June 30, 2021

	Notes	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
INCOME			
Donations	10	38,637,000	33,900,862
Project income	11	-	-
Other income	12	269,216	15,965
TOTAL INCOME		38,906,216	33,916,827
EXPENDITURE			
Project expenses	13	31,137,201	32,969,493
Administrative expenses	14	5,396,846	7,779,943
Finance cost	15	22,399	22,359
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		36,556,446	40,771,795
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		2,349,770	(6,854,968)

The annexed notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FOUNDER / TRUSTEE



ORGANISATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended June 30, 2021

	Notes	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		2,349,770	(6,854,968)
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Finance cost	16	22,399	22,359
Other income	12	(184,528)	62,872
Depreciation	4	766,113	642,468
		603,984	727,699
	-	2,953,754	(6,127,270)
Working capital changes			
(Increase) / decrease in advances, deposits			
and other receivables		(594,517)	2,190,657
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables	L	(850,290)	22,915
	*10	(1,444,807)	2,213,572
		1,508,947	(3,913,698)
Finance cost paid	15	(22,399)	(22,359)
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	A	1,486,548	(3,936,057)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	Г	(1,548,010)	(361,730)
Disposal of property and equipment	L	500,000	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	В	(1,048,010)	(361,730)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash generated from financing activities	C	•	
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALE	NTS A+B+C	438,538	(4,297,787)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		777,370	5,075,157
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR		1,215,908	777,370

The annexed notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FOUNDER TRUSTEE





ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

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