



“FROM AASIM SIDDIQUI’S DESK”

Dear Reader,
It gives me great pleasure to finally bring out the achievements of OSDI in the form of a newsletter. I must say that OSDI has come a long way from the inception of an NGO to assess and evaluate a poverty alleviation strategy through sustainable development in Pakistan. We changed our initial strategy of assessment through research and applied practices in testing the theories of sustainable development to suit the local rural environment. With over 40 projects undertaken and completed, this newsletter gives a brief outline of the efforts involved in planning, execution, adjustments, evaluation and assessments. What we have with us is real time empirical data on a variety of projects, not to mention the invaluable experience of planning, developing and evaluating community need based solutions for sustainable development. My sincere gratitude goes to my team which has worked with sincere dedication to make the philosophy of OSDI come alive and worked relentlessly to meet the needs of our focus communities. I would also like to acknowledge the guidance and support of our Board of Trustees and for their confidence in me and my team to effectively address the issues of poverty alleviation in Pakistan.

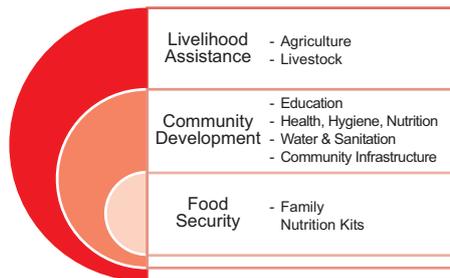


CONTENTS

LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	02-05
Livestock Development & Management	02
Agriculture Development	03
Enterprise Development	05
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	06-10
Water	06
Health, Hygiene, Nutrition	08
Education	09
Community Infrastructure Development	10
FOOD SECURITY	11
OTHERS	12
FUTURE PLANS	12

The **Organization for Social Development Initiatives (OSDI)** is a think tank based NGO working to improve the lives of the poor and raise their standards of living through a sustainable development process.

Our vision is to alleviate poverty in the rural areas of Pakistan by providing the necessary resources and empowering the poor to help them fight the inter-generational cycle of poverty. We do this by increasing economic activity and implementing community development projects that provide basic amenities in targeted poor communities.



OSDI works on three distinct approaches for poverty alleviation:

- Enhancing household incomes by providing **Livelihood Assistance** for agriculture and livestock;
- Reducing expenditures on education, health, water & sanitation, civic infrastructure by investing in **Community Development**;
- Ensuring **Food Security** by providing food and nutritional aid.

Our efforts have been concentrated in 16 different villages across Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KPK), Gilgit Baltistan and Sindh. Now in various phases of implementation, a general overview of these projects will provide insight on the progress, consolidate the results and demonstrate the effectiveness of OSDI’s holistic development strategy.

OSDI currently has the potential to impact 3,437 households covering a total of

20,696 people in Sindh and KPK. Out of these, OSDI has already impacted 1,996 households covering a total number of 12,261 people.

To promote a sense of ownership, OSDI encourages participatory development and insight from local residents. Working alongside the locals also fosters support and trust in the organization’s work.

Livelihood Assistance: Achievements

- Total Acres Financed - 205 acres
- Total Animals Financed -121 animals
- Total Acres in Phase III - 136 acres
- Total Livestock in Phase III - 81 animals
- Total Loan Amount by Phase III - Rs 3,207,098
- Firewood Project in Gilgit
- Greenhouse Project in Gilgit

Community Development: Achievements

- 2 Temporary Learning Centers
- 1 Primary Healthcare Center covering 2000 HHs
- 2650 People Screened for Hepatitis
- 206 Hepatitis B&C +ve People Under Treatment
- 1800 Households Provided Access to Filtered Water
- 319,000 Aqua Tabs Distributed
- Water Boring Project with 2 Water Tanks
- 1500 meter Link Road Built in Mardan
- Construction of 2500 meter Sewage Line
- Construction and Renovation of 10 Washrooms
- Baseline Survey on 10 Focused Villages

The **International Organization for Migration** has partnered with OSDI for the construction of 591 One-Room Shelters in flood affected areas in 12 villages of District Shikarpur.

The **United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)** has also partnered with OSDI for the construction of 182 shelters in a flood affected village in District Matiari.

The details of each project are provided in the following pages.



LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Livestock Development Project-Phase I

OSDI initiated the Livestock Development Project in



selected villages of District Khairpur by providing them the appropriate means and tools to escape the vicious poverty trap. Three families from Shambani

Balouch community of village Jan Mohd Vandiar and Banbharo community of village Pir Bux Banbharo were selected.

The project began in September 2009 with the purchase of livestock from the capital provided through micro-financing from OSDI. The selected families raised and fed the livestock until their weight increased significantly and it was time to sell them. OSDI conducted workshops in collaboration with the local veterinarians to teach the project committee about livestock development and good husbandry practices.

As a result, people began to take better care of their animals in terms of health and nutrition, witnessing remarkable results. The project completed its tenure in November, i.e. around Eid Ul Azha, in order to maximize sales revenue for the animals. After all the deductions including the repayment of the interest free loan, the targeted families were left with a significant profit.

Livestock Development Project – Phase II

OSDI initiated the second phase of the program in the Shambani Balouch community of village Jan Mohd Vandiar and Banbharo community of village Pir Bux Banbharo.

Over the course of six months, workshops on the health of the livestock from the previous project were repeated. A series of new workshops on the nutritional aspects and shed construction for the livestock to produce healthier animals were also conducted in collaboration with Livestock and Dairy Development Board (LDDDB) and the local veterinarian.

The mutual understanding and trust developed between OSDI and the communities in Phase I made Phase II a success as well.

Gul Hasan earned a profit of Rs. 28,600 and utilized it for constructing an animal shed and to pay for groceries. Abdul Hadi earned a profit of Rs. 19,535 that enabled him to purchase an ox and pay for several household expenses. Abdul Ghani earned a profit of Rs 9,850 out of which he purchased two goats and bought groceries. Lastly, Shahmeer Baloch made a profit of Rs 6,850 and utilized it on groceries and household expenditure.

Livestock Development Project – Phase III

The third phase of the program has been launched in early March 2011 in villages Jan Mohammad Vandiar, Goth Pir Bux Banbharo, Kamal Khan Lashari and Mulko Wahan of District Khairpur and villages Nawa Kally and Saeedabad in District Mardan. A total number of 21 families have been selected for this project.



OSDI has financed loans for these families to purchase livestock. A total number of 81 animals have been purchased. These identified families are expected to raise and feed their livestock until it is time to sell them i.e. before Eid ul Azha. This strategy is expected to work through a three-pronged approach: an increase



in the monthly income of targeted families; contribution towards asset creation by these focused households; and an attempt on part of the project beneficiaries to come out of the debt cycle through economic empowerment. A participatory approach similar to the previous phases has also been adopted in this one whereby OSDI will work in close collaboration with the focused families, providing livelihood and food security on a sustainable basis.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Agriculture forms the backbone of the economy and yet outdated methods are used to cultivate crops. Improper management, less knowledge and a dearth of capital prevent many farmers from increasing their productivity year after year.

Agriculture Development Wheat Project I – District Khairpur

OSDI initiated an Agriculture Development Program with the objective of helping families break free from the poverty trap so that they could have a more stable



source of income and savings. A total number of four families were selected to cultivate wheat from Shambani, Sahito and Banbharo

community from villages Jan Mohd Vandiar, Pir Bux Banbharo and Mulko Wahan in District Khairpur. The project was launched in November 2009.

Through informal meetings, farmers were provided guidance about the significance of appropriate methods and techniques for using the correct amount of fertilizers, right kind of seeds, advantages of using tractors etc. which resulted in higher yields of crops. The obvious increase in returns was also attributed

to the farmers being able to use the necessary quantity of fertilizers and new seeds in contrast to earlier processes when they were unable to use the required amount due to the exorbitantly high interest rates of informal credit (between 30% and 75%). The profit was used to pay off the loan, threshing the wheat crop and paying for groceries. Even after these expenses, the focused families retained significant profits.

Agriculture Development Cotton Project II – District Khairpur

The Agricultural Development Project II was initiated in May 2010 with cotton as one of the major crop of Rabi Season (May – October). The project ran till early August. Unfortunately, over the course of the 2010 monsoon season i.e. by mid August, Pakistan



experienced the worst floods and rains affecting 84 out of 121 districts in Sindh. District Khairpur was one of the affected areas, where most of the villages were severely affected and several thousand acres of cotton and sugar cane fields were submerged, including OSDI focused areas selected under Agriculture Development Cotton Project II.

The flood and rainwater destroyed the majority of standing crops, resulting in a shortage of supply and substantial increase in demand. Cotton was sold at almost thrice that of the expected price. Benefiting from this scenario, three out of eight targeted families paid off their OSDI interest free loan while the remaining five could only return 50% of the loans.

Since these targeted families could not benefit as expected these eight including seven new have again been selected for Agro Project III.



Agriculture Development Wheat Project III– District Khairpur (on-going)

Spanning over a period of about five and a half months, the Agriculture Development Wheat Project-III was initiated in November 2010 targeting the communities of Sahito, Shambani, Bhanbharo, Sheikh and Malacha based in village Jan Mohammad Vandiar, Pir Bux Banbharo, Mulko Wahan and Amin Sheikh of District Khairpur.

The land has been ploughed and cultivated, and it is expected to yield positive results by May 2011.

Agriculture Development Wheat Project I – District Shikarpur

The Agriculture Development Wheat Project I was initiated in November 2009 while targeting three families from the Shar community in village Malhee, District Shikarpur.

Informal meetings were held to guide the farmers about better cultivation methods and the changes that mechanization could bring. The obvious increase in returns was attributed to the farmers being able to use the necessary quantity of fertilizers and new seeds. Additionally, the boost in the yield allowed them to understand the importance of better seeds, fertilizers, other agricultural techniques and mechanization processes. The provision of appropriate means and resources not only helped the focused families to improve their livelihoods but also enabled them to generate a sustainable source of income.

Agriculture Development Rice Project II – District Shikarpur

OSDI initiated the Agriculture Development Rice Project-II in June 2010 while targeting the Shar community based in village Malhee of District Shikarpur.

UC Zarkhel in District Shikarpur was also declared as an affected UC for Relief and Rehabilitation purpose

by government authorities. Floods and rainwater destroyed the majority of standing crops, including those in the OSDI focused village selected for Rice Project-II. About 70 to 80 mounds (2800 to 3200kg) of yield per acre was expected but due to heavy destruction caused by floods, 18 mounds (720kg) per acre on average was produced. This resulted in shortages. Per mound rice was sold for Rs. 720 instead of the expected estimated price of Rs. 500. The targeted families only managed to return 50% of their interest free loans to OSDI due to partial loss of crops.



These families, excluding one that has relocated since, have again been selected for OSDI Agriculture Development Wheat Project-III.

Agriculture Development Wheat Project III – District Shikarpur (on-going)

Focusing on a total number of 13 families, including five previous ones, the Agriculture Development Project-III has been initiated by OSDI in village Malhee and Old Zarkhel of District Shikarpur.



The project commenced in December 2010 and results are expected by May 2011.

Agriculture Development Wheat Project I – District Matiari (on-going)

OSDI has initiated an Agriculture Development Wheat Project I in December 2010 in village Mari Mohd Khan



of District Matiari. A total of 12 families have been selected as project beneficiaries. Results are expected by May 2011.

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (EDP)

Firewood Project

OSDI launched the Firewood Project in village Nomal, Gilgit Baltistan in December 2009. Unlike many villages in Gilgit, Nomal has access to electricity but still does not have access to gas, which is among the basic necessities in our life today. The project was initiated with the goal of enabling a household to improve their income generating ability by providing them the appropriate means and tools to help them raise their income and standard of living.

One family was selected for this particular initiative, with the project being divided into six cycles and each cycle lasting over a period of 14 days. An initial interest free loan was provided to buy a portable wood cutting machine to chop the large logs into smaller chunks throughout the day so they could easily be used as firewood. The profit from the first cycle was then reinvested into buying wood for the second cycle, continuing until the fifth cycle. Due to the increased demand for firewood, this family had to hire a local part time worker on daily wages to assist in the firewood business.

As a result, this initiative not only helped the family to improve their own living conditions but also provided local employment opportunities, stimulating economic activity there. Such income generating techniques not only add to household income levels but also help ensure sustainable livelihoods of families, and thus lead to sustainable development in the long term.

Greenhouse Project

The Greenhouse Project was initiated in village Nomal, Gilgit Baltistan in November 2009. The project goal was firstly to provide an opportunity to the focused

household to generate an additional source of income by utilizing previously learned skills and techniques. Secondly, capacity development would enable access to fresh produce. Thirdly, to enable the targeted farmer and also the other locals to grow three crops per year was another motivating factor for initiating this project.

Bad weather conditions and formation of a natural lake not only affected the drying process of fruits like apricots and mulberries but also affected the production and sale of the seedlings of vegetables grown by Malik Shah in his greenhouse. Only 25% of the seedlings were sold because the villagers preferred to buy wheat seeds instead of catering to the anticipated shortfall in supply. Also a few families left the village to shift to relief camps for safety. Malik Shah, the focused head of household, was earning Rs. 15,500 per month before the intervention of the program. As per estimates if he would have continued with the project, his total income over the period of 10 months would have been Rs. 1,97,250 i.e. 19,925 with an increase of Rs. 4,425 per month.



Despite all the obstacles, Malik Shah generated an income of Rs. 9,100 from the greenhouse during the course of five months. This source of regenerative income will improve his living conditions for years into the future. The project serves as a model for the villagers to learn from Malik and use the same technique to boost their own productivity.

Vegetable Project

A vegetable project spanning over a period of three months was launched in Oct 2009 in village Nomal, Gilgit Baltistan.



Karim Khan received an interest free loan of Rs. 4,375 to plant potherbs and spinach on approximately half kanal of land. Luckily for him, a small investment gave him twice the profit in three months. Karim Khan earned a total of Rs. 13,725 after selling those vegetables in the local market. After payment of the interest free loan, Karim Khan's skill enabled him to have an additional income of Rs. 9,350, giving an amount of Rs. 3,116 per month. The rise in income empowered him by enabling him to increase his savings and deploy his skills for productive use. Previously he was saving approximately Rs. 200 a month, forcing him to reduce his expenses on buying nutritional and healthy food for the family. This is a practical example for the villagers to learn from Karim and use the same technique to generate additional income, lifting themselves out of extreme poverty.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

WATER

Water is essential for life and yet, access to clean drinking water is not present in many villages to this day. Moreover, water borne diseases are one of the major health issues in the rural areas of Pakistan.

Lifestraw Water Filters Distribution-Phase I



A Lifestraw water filter distribution project has been developed by OSDI in order to provide clean and safe drinking water to the villagers. LifeStraw filters are designed to

remove 99.99% of waterborne bacteria, viruses and parasites.

Based on the level of microbiological, physical (turbidity, hardness, colour) and chemical analysis of water

testing reports of village water sources, a total number of 14 villages across district Khairpur, Shikarpur and Matiari were selected from Sindh for the implementation of the water project. To stress the significance of safe drinking water, OSDI also carried out an illustrative awareness campaign.

1000 Lifestraw filters were distributed in villages from District Shikarpur, Khairpur and Matiari amongst all the families and one school.

The World Health Organization donates aqua tabs- providing safe drinking water

The World Health Organization (WHO) donated 19,000 aqua tabs to support OSDI's ongoing initiative on the awareness and provision of safe drinking water. OSDI field staff were trained by WHO's technical team, focusing on the proper usage of aqua tabs along with a one-day training session at WHO's regional office in Hyderabad. The project began with a safe drinking water awareness campaign which was successfully carried out in mid December 2010.

These tablets were used along with the LifeStraw filters distributed earlier by OSDI in October 2010.



The objective of the program was to provide access to safe drinking water and decrease the risk of water borne diseases for the flood affected population.

18,930 aqua tabs were distributed amongst 631 targeted households, impacting 4,333 local residents of the villages of Mari Mohd Khan, Sukio Mir Jat and Jamal Hajano in District Matiari. Each tablet cleans 10 liters of water per day which is more than sufficient for household consumption.



Islamic Relief donates Aqua Tabs – ensuring access to Safe Drinking Water

The Islamic Relief UK donated 30,000 Aqua tab strips (300,000 tabs).

These tabs were distributed in 11 villages across District Shikarpur, Khairpur and Matiari during February 2011 by OSDI field staff based in respective areas.

Lifesaver Jerrycan Distribution– ensuring safe drinking water facility

Mahvash and Jahangir Siddiqui Foundation donated 50 Lifesaver Jerrycans. This is a portable filtering device that rids water of its impurities and reduces the onset of diseases.



OSDI has distributed these Jerrycans to benefit 870 households in six villages in District Shikarpur, Khairpur and Matiari in January 2011.

order to maximize the benefits and to cover a large population, these Jerrycans have been distributed at the community level. About 17 households will be sharing one Lifesaver Jerrycan. Having the capacity of cleaning 15,000 liters of water, 50 Jerrycans will be cleaning 750,000 liters of water, providing access to safe drinking water to 870 households for a period of three to four months.

Water Boring Project, Sukio Mir Jat, District Matiari

The objective was to provide a safe drinking water source at the village level for drinking and cooking to reduce the occurrence of water borne diseases, thereby minimizing health expenditures and raising the standard of living. The project was also aimed at decreasing

local women’s hardships in fetching water from faraway places to lessen their household workload. Benefiting a population of about 1,334, this project ensures access to drinking water for 198 households.



Considering the fact that more than 75% of the water consumed in village Sukhio Mir Jat, District Matiari is brackish (as per PCRW & PCSIR water testing reports), OSDI has completed a water boring project in the village in January 2011.

Excavations were made in two targeted settlements: Paricho and Sunani. To extract the ground water with an electric motor, two water tanks (8x8 ft each) were constructed. With two taps attached, each water tank can store more than 7,000 liters of water and provide storage facility for water to the local populace in the area.

Supplementing OSDI’s initiative, the people of Sukhio Mir Jat actively participated and shared 15% of the project cost. The completion of the project provided 198 households easy access to safe drinking water.

HEALTH, HYGIENE & NUTRITION

Hepatitis B&C Prevention and Control Program

Village Sukhio Mir Jat-District Matiari, February 2010

In an attempt to combat the rising number of Hepatitis cases in Sindh, OSDI initiated a Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program with the collaboration of Government of Sindh in District Matiari and Khairpur for Hepatitis screening, vaccination and eradication.

The campaign started in village Sukhio Mir Jat in the last week of February 2010, and was spread over a



series of six camps during which screening and vaccination was carried out. The camp was visited by residents from six neighboring villages as well as residents of Sukhio Mir Jat.

Prior to the program, a large scale awareness seminar was run by means of flyers, posters and banners



through which the masses were informed about the causes and treatment of Hepatitis. As a motivation tool and to mobilize the villagers, flour bags

(weighing 2kgs each) were distributed to the participants at the end of every camp.

The camps screened a total of 826 individuals out of which 211 were children under the age of 15. 11 people were found to be potentially Hepatitis B positive and the remaining 815 individuals received vaccination for Hepatitis B. After all relevant tests were carried out, a total of 103 patients were found to be Hepatitis C positive and no one was found Hepatitis B positive. The infected individuals were referred to the government treatment program at Hala for further treatment. The treatment continues to be monitored by OSDI field staff.

Village Mari Mohd Khan, District Matiari, January 2011

After the successful completion of the Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program in Sukio Mir Jat, it was also initiated in village Mari Mohammad Khan, District Matiari. The campaign began in the first week of January 2011.

A total number of 873 individuals (439 males and 434 females) were screened. Of these people, 277 were

children: 132 boys and 145 girls. 11 (four females and seven males) and 32 (16 male and 16 females) individuals were found Hepatitis B & C positive, respectively. One female was found co-infected. The ICT test confirmed these 43 individuals were indeed Hepatitis B & C positive, and were therefore referred for the ELIZA test. The ELIZA test confirmed 12 (eight Hepatitis B positive, three Hepatitis C positive and one co-infected) individuals as positive who then went through the PCR test. Four individuals have been finally confirmed as positive, out of which one is Hepatitis B positive and three are Hepatitis C positive. These four infected ones are currently under treatment.

Village Kamal Khan Lashari, District Khairpur, February to March 2011

After the successful implementation of OSDI's Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program in District Matiari, the program has now been launched in village Kamal Khan Lashari, District Khairpur, under the Chief Minister's Program, 'Hepatitis-Free Sindh,' in collaboration with the District Government's Health Department.

Prior to the launch of the program, the beneficiaries were informed about the causes and treatment of Hepatitis by means of flyers, posters and banners. Conducted



by the respective field staff, these awareness seminars were held from 27th February to 2nd March 2011. The three day campaign was started on 3rd March 2011. A total number of 920 individuals were screened and vaccinated, respectively. Out of these 920 individuals, 90 (63 Male & 27 Female) and nine (five male and four female) have been confirmed as Hepatitis B and C positive.



Phase I of the program has been completed during which mass ICT screening of both Hepatitis B and C, vaccination of all Hepatitis B and C negative have been carried out. The individuals who have been

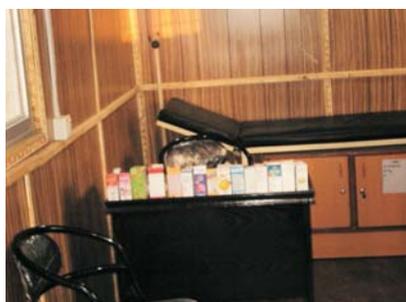


found ICT positive will go through the ELIZA test for further confirmation. The remaining two doses of Hepatitis B vaccine will be given respectively to all the Hepatitis B negative

individuals of Phase I with the gap of one month between doses.

Primary Health Care (PHC), District Shikarpur

The health infrastructure in villages insufficiently caters



to the needs of its population. Often a hospital, clinic or facility is not present within close proximity and/or the care provided is subpar. OSDI has stepped in

to bridge the gap between the needs and availability of quality healthcare.

To minimize the regular health expenditures and hence improve the living standard of poor people in rural areas, a Primary Health Care unit (PHC) has been setup by OSDI in village Old Zarkhel, UC Zarkhel, District Shikarpur. With the objective of providing primary health care facilities to the local people, a PHC equipped with basic medicines is functional from 28th Feb 2011. Along with supporting staff, a doctor, a dispenser and a Lady Health Visitor (LHV) have been appointed by OSDI.

With about 25 villages located in and around the area, the PHC is expected to benefit around 16,000 people

covering approximately 2,000 households. The PHC is also expected to decrease major diseases such as diarrhea, typhoid, skin infections and malaria, therefore minimizing the regular health expenditures of local people and also contributing towards a healthier life.

Three Day Polio Campaign

To strengthen and ensure maximum polio coverage of children less than five years in remote areas of Sindh, OSDI has joined hands with the district government of Shikarpur, Khairpur and Matiari. In Shikarpur, the activity was organized at OSDI's Primary Health Center (PHC), Old Zarkhel.

The targeted villages include Old Zarkhel, Godho Shar, Malhee, Gull Burriro, Mulko Wahan, Jan Mohd Vandiar, Pir Bux Banbhro, Kamal Khan Lashari, Jamal Hajano, Sukio Mir Jat and Mari Mohd Khan.

The three days campaign was initiated on 9th May 2011.

EDUCATION

Temporary Learning Center (TLC), District Shikarpur

Access to education is the right of every citizen of the world. OSDI has created two Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs), which will be converted into formal schools eventually. The objective of the program is to provide basic literacy skills to children aged five to fifteen years, who have never been enrolled in any formal or informal institution. Education enhances incomes through higher skill sets.



Considering the absence of any schooling facility around the area, Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs)



have been established in village Malhee, Tehsil Khanpur, District Shikarpur in February 2011.

Since the targeted communities had existing cultural constraints they did not send their children, especially girls, to schools located far away from their village. Autaqs (common sitting area of local families) were selected for the project. The Soomro and Burriro community voluntarily provided their Autaqs to set up the TLCs during the day. With the help of active community members, these Autaqs were renovated by OSDI to cater to requisite needs. The teachers within the community have also been provided training.

Using the Sindh Textbook curriculum, 86 students are now enrolled in the basic literacy program (40 children in TLC I and 46 children in TLC II). They attend 4-hour classes, 6 days a week. Both boys and girls are now enrolled in these TLCs.

Extending cooperation to the program, the local Executive District Officer (Education) has also donated some textbooks to these TLCs.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Sewage & Lavatory Program in Pirsai, District Mardan, KPK

OSDI initiated a Sewage & Lavatory Program in village Pirsai, District Mardan, KPK in June 2010.



The sewage line project, while providing a proper water drainage channel to the villagers, contributed in making health and hygienic conditions better.

For the first time there was no stagnant water left by the monsoon rains in the area last year.

A 2,500 ft sewerage line was constructed. The 1x1 ft line runs from the centre of the village to a 12 ft deep septic tank. The community contributed roughly 59% of the cost through material and labor, while the rest of the expenses were borne by OSDI.



10 communal wash rooms in different village localities were also constructed and renovated in the second part of the project. OSDI renovated eight lavatories in the Government Primary School for Boys, the Government Primary School for Girls, Madrassah for girls and the village mosque. Moreover, two new restrooms were constructed near the village Awami Hujra.

Link Road Project, village Badam, District Mardan, KPK

In the northern areas, access to local markets and travel is made difficult by the mountainous terrain. The residents of village Badam in District Mardan had long commutes to the nearby Rustam Market as no proper road connected their village.

OSDI has completed a link road of over 1500m long, providing easier access to the local market and enabling



motorized transportation services to reach Badam. The road has been built to benefit not only the people of Badam, but also to provide access for the rest of the nearby population to this remote area. In addition, tractor trolley, pick-ups and motor rickshaws will be able to come into the village for transporting goods and passengers accordingly. The road is also a way



of providing faster and cheaper access to schools, markets and healthcare facilities for the villagers.

Over and above OSDI's implementing role, the people of Badam actively participated and shared 49% of the cost of the project.

Life-saving Emergency Shelter Solution Program, District Shikarpur Funded by IOM Funded



To provide security, safety and physical protection to the flood affected population, OSDI has initiated a "Life-saving Emergency Shelter Solution Program"

in nine villages located in UC Zarkhel, District Shikarpur. The major focus will be on assisting those whose houses have been completely destroyed or heavily damaged with a special emphasis on shelter needs of vulnerable groups i.e. female headed households, elderly people, households with heavy dependency and people with disabilities.

Spanning over six months, the program funded by IOM will assist in the construction of 591 one room shelters.

As project methodology, the design principles defined by IASC (Inter Agency Standing Committee), and the Shelter Cluster will be followed as standard criteria. Indicators such as appropriate location, risk mitigation, resource effectiveness, climate, socio-economic and culture suitability have been prioritised.

Life-saving Emergency Shelter Solution Program, District Matiari Funded by UNOCHA

UC Bhanot has been declared as one of the priority UCs for Relief and Rehabilitation purpose by

government authorities. The Life-saving Emergency Shelter Solution Program will ensure one room shelter assistance (16x14 ft) to selected vulnerable households in village Jamal Hajano. With the help of the Community Representative Group (CRGs) and OSDI field staff, 1,350 people from 182 households have been identified for shelter assistance. Out of these, 22 households are widows/female headed households covering 145-150 beneficiaries.

FOOD SECURITY PROJECT

The Food Security Project has been launched in village Mari Mohd. Khan, District Matiari with the objective of guaranteeing a balanced nutritional meal to a family during a specified period of time. This program provides food security within six to eight weeks, ensuring healthy meals for a family of seven for approximately 60 days.



A total number of 25 households have been selected who fall in the category of vulnerable households i.e. female-headed households, widows, and disabled women. The selected houses are required to have at least an area of 400 sq. ft. near their homes. These selected households have been provided training about the proper use and installation of nutrition kits for plantation of more than 100 raw vegetable plants by the team of Micro Drip (Pvt.) Ltd. Followed by a one day training session facilitated by OSDI held on 21st January 2011, these nutrition kits were distributed among the targeted beneficiaries on 25th January 2011.

Through food resource management, we have trained the targeted beneficiaries on planning and planting vegetables with the available resources- to ensure a balanced diet for these families.



OTHERS

Rural House Hold & Community Assessment Survey

To analyze the livelihoods and living conditions of the rural people of Sindh, KPK and Gilgit-Baltistan and to implement programs ensuring sustainable development, OSDI conducted a base line survey from February to August 2010. An aggregate number of 846 households were included in the survey conducted across 16 villages.

OSDI Flood Relief Operation – A Brief



Due to the massive destruction caused by the monsoon floods in 2010, OSDI undertook flood relief operations in mid-August 2010 in

Charsadda, KPK and Khairpur, Shikarpur, Matiari and Thatta, Sindh. The relief activities lasted until 30th November 2010 with OSDI's field staff supervising and ensuring a regular supply of food and non-food items, shelter, health, clean water clothes, sanitation facilities and medical assistance to flood affectees. We reached about 3,555 beneficiaries from 300 households under the organization's Flood Relief Operations in Sindh alone.

As part of the relief operation, damage and health assessment surveys were also conducted in order to evaluate damages to infrastructure, livestock, and crops as well as to evaluate affectees' health conditions

to ensure that they receive proper care. Based on the health survey findings, a total number of 1,197 people were screened and vaccinated against preventable diseases such as Hepatitis B and Tetanus. 1,275 people were physically examined by doctors who visited OSDI camps from time to time. More than 500 people were treated by OSDI doctors in these camps. 13 cases were referred to different hospital as critical cases.

FUTURE PLANS

OSDI is also going to be working on the following aspects during the next few months:

- Strengthening the in-house Monitoring & Evaluation function
- Increasing in-house research & grants capacity
- Setting targets & milestones for all projects
- Establishing policies for all programs & an integrated development policy for OSDI
- Tracking progress through annual surveys.
- Promotion & awareness campaign for OSDI through quarterly newsletters & annual report.
- Potential expansion of focus villages into Balochistan.

Organization for Social Development Initiatives

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Fighting Poverty Through Sustainable Development in Pakistan

