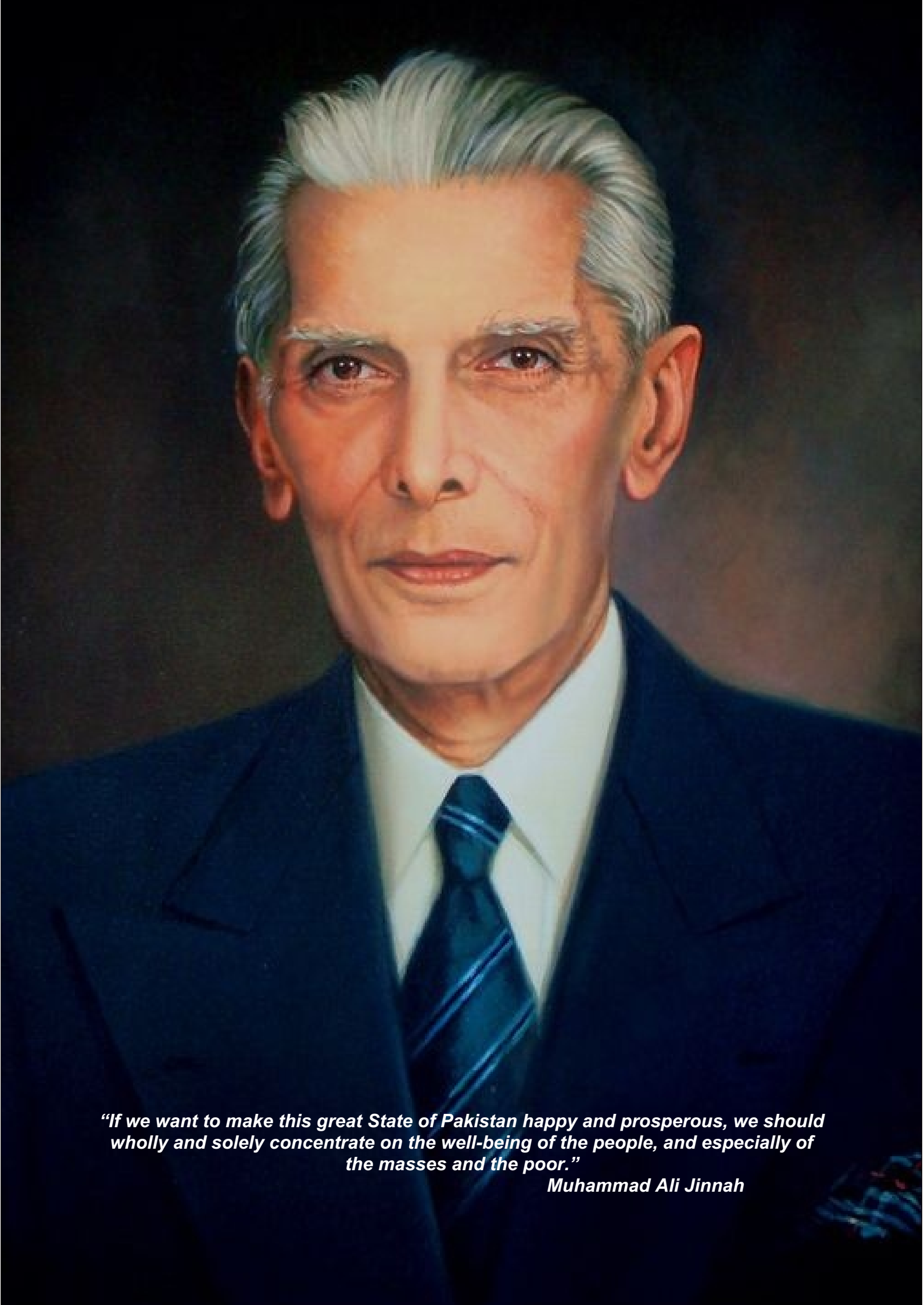




# **ANNUAL REPORTS**

## **2017 & 2018**



*"If we want to make this great State of Pakistan happy and prosperous, we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people, and especially of the masses and the poor."*

*Muhammad Ali Jinnah*



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ADP	Agriculture Development Project
BHU	Basic Health Units
CDP	Community Development Program
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DEO	District Education Officer
DHO	District Health Officer
DHQ	District Head Quarter
EMR	Eastern Mediterranean Region
FCPS	Frontier Constabulary Public School
FSP	Food Security Program
FY	Fiscal Year
GBHS	Government Boys High School
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMC	General Medical Camp
GPS	Government Primary School
HH	House Hold
HJWF	Hasan Jamot Welfare Foundation
KG	Kitchen Garden Project
KMS	Kilometers
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LAP	Livelihood Assistance Program
LDP	Livestock Development Project
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MRGC	Marine Group of Companies
MSA	Muhammad Siddique Arain
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NKB	Nawab Khan Burirro
NOC	Non-Objection Certificate
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTD	Neglected Tropical Disease
OSDI	Organization for Social Development Initiatives
PKR	Pakistani Rupees
RHC	Rural Health Centers
SBDW	School Based De-Worming
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEF	Sindh Education Foundation
SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organization
SREP	Small Rural Enterprise Project

STH	Soil Transmitted Helminths
SWP	Solar Water Project
THQ	Tehsil Head Quarter
TLC	Temporary Learning Center
U.C.	Union Council
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WMC	Water Management Committee
WNH	Water Nearby Homes
WSSC	Water and Sanitation Services Company

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**Aasim Azim Siddiqui**  
**Founder Trustee**

## FOREWORD

Pakistan holds a strong geo-strategic position in South and Central Asia due to multiple reasons. The country has been a key player in the global war against terrorism and has suffered tremendously due to it. The massive sacrifices of the people are truly remarkable.

Regular economic shocks, political instability and natural catastrophes have resulted in nearly 29.5% of the population living below the poverty line.<sup>1</sup> This makes the situation tough for survival as many fall prey to unavailability of basic living facilities. Having no access to primary health-care, education, safe drinking water, infrastructure, sanitation and hygiene provision, numerous people are prone to live miserably under dire circumstances.

I earnestly believe that we as responsible citizens have to play our part to ease the suffering of these susceptible people. Organization for Social Development Initiatives (OSDI) is dedicatedly contributing its share to improve the quality of life for the people living in the rural areas of Pakistan, since 2009.

So far, our journey has been tireless. We have successfully worked in 26 communities across the province of Sindh, KPK and now Baluchistan. Selection of each area was based on the high level of vulnerability as observed during the baseline surveys conducted prior to intervention.

As we were gradually pulling out from the areas of focus from the districts of Shikarpur, Matiari and Jacobabad (Sindh) and targeted communities of Pir Sai, Saeedabad and Badam, in district Mardan (KPK); new areas for intervention were being observed in 2016-17. The dire situation of Baluchistan province captured our attention and motivated us to intervene with our poverty alleviation programs.

Baluchistan had long been a key area of focus and finally upon receiving the NOC (Non-Objection Certificate) from the government; we took no time to intervene and initiate our Health-care and Water Nearby Home (WNH) projects in the selected district of Lasbela. Gradually, OSDI through its hard-work was able to acquire the confidence of the focused communities, district government authorities and our allies. Later on, with the support of the local government OSDI was able to expand its operations in this area and launched several projects in Education, Natural Resource Management (NRM), Kitchen Garden (KG) project, etc.

During FY 2017-18, identification of new villages was completed in district Mardan (KPK) and initiation of projects has begun in those selected communities. In the near future, more new projects shall be initiated and expanded within the chosen district of Lasbela in Baluchistan province as well as in KPK and Sindh regions.

I am confident of our passionate team who works tirelessly to help improve lives of the susceptible people residing in the rural areas of Pakistan. I am proud of their previous successes and wish them the very best for the upcoming year.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://pc.gov.pk/web/economicindicator>



## NEWS UPDATE

### STAFF TRAINING - I (FY 2016-17)



**Picture 1: Founder Trustee of OSDI along with his team**

OSDI not only focuses on capacity building of its beneficiaries but, we are also committed to hire competent people so they may be our flag bearers of positive social change in Pakistan. During this FY 2016-17, bi-annual training of all OSDI staff took place at our Head office in Karachi.

The training was held from 20th - 24th February 2017 in which a leading trainer and consultant - Mr. Saqib Khan Luqmani was appointed to share his knowledge and experiences in this field. The topic of discussion was “M&E Approaches and Proposal Writing”. It was a 5 days training course after which 01 day of field activity also took place on 27th February 2017.

The hard working staff of OSDI was bestowed with certificates by the Founder Trustee of OSDI, Mr. Aasim Siddiqui upon successful completion of the course.

## NEWS UPDATE

### STAFF TRAINING - II (FY 2017-18)



**Picture 2: Certificate Distribution by the Founder Trustee  
to Training Participants**

Capacity building workshop of employees for the year 2018 took place from 29th January to 3rd February 2018 in the Head Office of OSDI in Karachi. The training was entitled “Advance M&E Techniques and Social Accountability Standards”.

Two days field visit activity was also planned from 4th and 5th February 2018; to train and educate the employees about the different methods involved in PRA Tools (Participatory Rural Appraisal) and FGDs (Focused Group Discussions) along with their techniques for implementation. The topic was an extension of the learnings shared during the training held in the previous fiscal.

Since, it was overall an interactive training involving all the participants to mutually learn from each other and stay connected it was a healthy learning process.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report focuses on activities initiated and completed during the two fiscal years between 2016 - 2017 and 2017 - 2018. As compared to the previous year when OSDI was focusing on gradually moving out from the focused communities; the management was also looking for new areas to intervene. New horizons were being explored and surveyed to facilitate the most vulnerable communities.

### ANNUAL REPORT 2017:

Intervention in district Lasbela (Baluchistan) was on our agenda for the year 2016 - 2017. Upon approval of the local government authorities and being awarded with an NoC (Non-Objection Certificate); OSDI launched its health-care activities. The first free General Medical Camp (GMC) was held on 11<sup>th</sup> February 2018 in Peprani in which 331 patients were treated. Later on, 2 more GMC's took place within this tenure. Unlike any other NGO, OSDI was a new name in this province and acquiring the confidence of the local community and authorities was a real challenge for us. Hence, focus was made on participating effectively on the community development projects as there was a dire need for infrastructure and social development of the people. Basic needs of the people had to be addressed first prior to providing them means to earn money or increase their incomes. The situation of Government Boys High School (GBHS) building was quite miserable. Nearly, 376 students along with teaching staff and school officials were at risk of death due to the worn out infrastructure and lack of basic facilities. OSDI was assigned the task by the district government to renovate the building. The challenge was accepted and soon this mega project was completed. Besides this, an academic block was also constructed in Frontier Constabulary Public School in Bela.

Water scarcity is a really big challenge which the rural communities are facing on day-to-day basis. This is the reason why OSDI decided to eradicate water poverty in the focused rural communities of Baluchistan. To serve the purpose, Water Nearby Homes (WNH) project was initiated as a pilot project in the community of Faqeer Goth and GBHS Wayaro. By doing so, OSDI was aiming to fulfill the daily water consumption need of the people and create means to implement Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Kitchen Gardening (KG) projects. Capacity building and regular counseling sessions were imparted under Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) to create hygiene awareness in people. Hassan Jamot Welfare Foundation (HJWF), a local NGO collaborated with OSDI as a 50 % partner to mutually work towards facilitating the rural communities with provision safe drinking water. HJWF has constructed 3 water facilities in the vulnerable areas of Lakhra upon the positive advocacy of OSDI.

In district Mardan (KPK), since the 8<sup>th</sup> phase of Livestock Development Project (LDP) had concluded hence, post project evaluation was conducted. The result of income generation per household/ beneficiary was assessed. The 8<sup>th</sup> phase showed some remarkable results as amongst the 25 beneficiaries supported; 18 beneficiaries earned PKR 9,050 per month whereas; only 7 beneficiaries were able to earn PKR 4,333 per month. Moreover, 4<sup>th</sup> phase of School Based De-Worming project took place in district Mardan (KPK) in which 1,155 students from 7 schools of OSDI focused communities of Saeedabad, Pirsai and Badam were provided with sessions on health & hygiene awareness and were given a dose of de-worming medicine with milk and biscuits. With this, activities in the 3 focused communities of district Mardan (KPK) i.e. Badam, Saeedabad and Pirsai came to a successful conclusion as OSDI moved on towards creating sustainability in other susceptible communities in order to improve lives.

### Annual Report 2018:

During FY 2017 - 2018, surveys were conducted in Union Council of Palo Dehri and Bazar in district Mardan (KPK). Since, the villages were being identified and selected OSDI was approached by the local people to provide

assistance in 5 rural communities of district Mardan by vaccinating their livestock against “Ghunddari” disease. Nearly, 392 animals were vaccinated against this life threatening virus. Phase 9 of Livestock Development Project (LDP) was initiated in district Lasbela (Baluchistan) in November 2017 in which 48 does and bucks were distributed across 20 households of Muhammad Bux Goth, Faqera Goth, Bano Hussain Goth and Miru Suleiman Goth. Livestock was purchased during this first phase. In April 2018, 4 educated and unemployed beneficiaries from the newly selected communities of Shahtori, Arab Seray and Akhundara (district Mardan) were facilitated to initiate their own grocery store business in Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP).

Under Community Development Program (CDP), focus was made on completing the ongoing developmental projects in Education and initiating new Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) where there was no educational facility available. Due to OSDI's, aggressive efforts two mega projects of education came to a successful completion i.e. Renovation of Government Boys High School Wayaro building and Construction of Academic Block in Frontier Constabulary Public School (FCPS). To appreciate and witness our efforts both the schools were visited by the Founder Trustee and other senior officials of MRGC upon special invitation by the Manager Programs of OSDI. Moving forward, TLCs were constructed in the susceptible rural communities of Chib Sheikh (Lasbela) and Arab Seray (Mardan). 120 out-of-school boys and girls have been enrolled in these two newly constructed TLCs. Global Partnership for Education (GPE) has constructed a primary school in the community Joosa Goth upon the positive advocacy of OSDI. 64 students are enrolled in it.

2,979 patients have been facilitated with free treatment, consultation and medication in the 7 GMCs organized in both the districts of Mardan and Lasbela during this current fiscal year. In near future, more such medical camps shall be organized to provide primary health-care facilities to the under-privileged. 1,327 students were given a dose of de-worming medicine during the Phase 5 of School Based De-Worming Project (SBDW) across 8 schools in both the focused districts. Specially designed hygiene kits were also distributed amongst students consisting of soap, shampoo, nail cutter, tooth brush, tooth paste, comb and milk and biscuits. Training sessions on health and hygiene was given to students.

Due to the provision of water in the focused communities of district Lasbela, OSDI was able to begin the plantation activity under the Natural Resource Management (NRM) project. 800 plants were put up in the across the 4 focused communities of the district Lasbela and 1,940 plants were provided in targeted communities of district Mardan. Prior to intervention in each of the focused communities TDS & PH levels of water were checked to ensure that water was safe for drinking and plantation purpose. Under Water Nearby Homes (WNH) Project, OSDI facilitated its focused communities in district Lasbela with Solar Water Pumps (SWP) and water storage tanks; due to the sufficient availability and easy accessibility of water these people are now able to grow vegetables and fruits of their choice. Besides this, these people are also able to grow their livestock feed. Chlorination of water tanks has also been done to remove impurities from water. Recently, the water pump facility in Akhundara community of District Mardan has completed and 10,800 liters of water per day is being expelled. In near future the remaining water projects shall be completed.

Another step towards creating sustainability within the deprived communities of district Lasbela, OSDI launched its Food Security Program (FSP) after overcoming the water issues. Under this program Kitchen Garden (KG) Project three vegetable and three fruit plants were distributed across Faqera Goth, Miru Suleiman Goth and Bano Hussain Goth. A suitable barren land near the OSDI's set up water facility was selected and channels were dug to ensure supply of water to all plants. Furthermore, capacity building of the villagers was also done by OSDI's appointed agro expert which further motivated these people to grow vegetables of their choice. Average Monthly kitchen expense savings per household is between PKR 3,500 - PKR 4,000. Major achievement of OSDI in the focused areas of district Lasbela is that families who had once left their communities due to excessive poverty and vulnerability have now started to return back to their homeland.





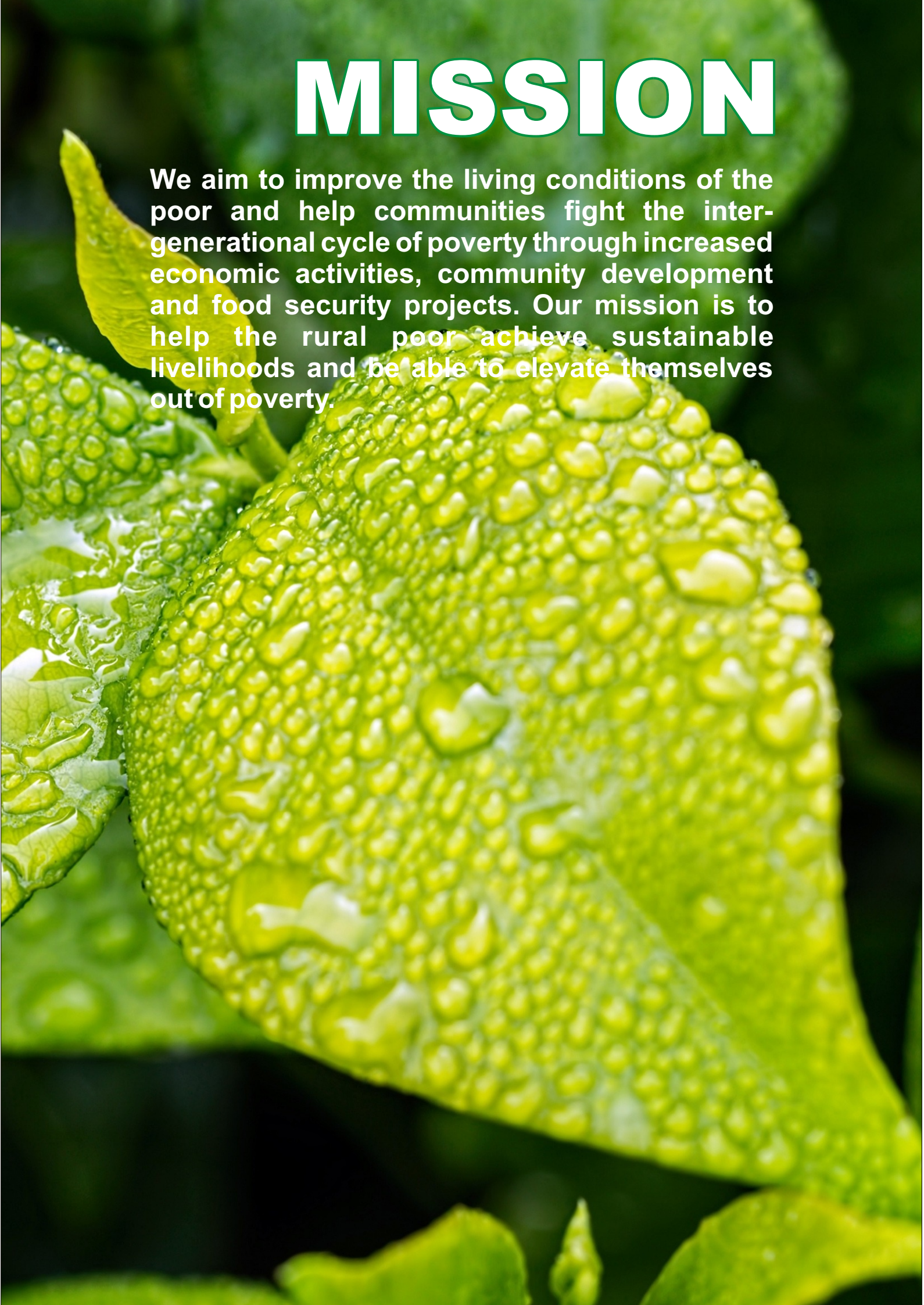
# VISION

To 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 inter-generational 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.



## INTRODUCTION

The journey that began 9 years ago is still moving forward with the same commitment and dedication as it had on the first day of its inception in 2009. Organization for Social Development Initiatives (OSDI) was founded to empower the rural communities of Pakistan by a group of philanthropists who aimed to contribute positively by reverting back to the poor of our society. The aim was to overcome the gaps that lead to poverty and economic instability within the vulnerable households of the country.

In response to the challenging issues of the deprived class; OSDI tailored a three pronged approach focusing on the basic needs and rights of the people to divert them towards the path of sustainability. We religiously believe that with little empowerment and capacity building these communities can overcome their problems and hence, improve their lives. But, all this can only be possible if these rural communities are provided with the appropriate counselling and are engaged in poverty alleviation activities.

Under the umbrella of our three pronged approach beneficiaries are empowered to increase their income generation, create assets, reduce expenditures and be food secure.

## FUNDING

OSDI has been formed as a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative of Marine Group of Companies (MRGC) to help create sustainability and improve lives of vulnerable people living in the rural areas of Pakistan.

OSDI is open to collaborate in its focused villages with international donors and local organizations working on poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Private donors can further the cause by contributing to our efforts:

**Title of Account:** Organization for Social Development Initiatives

**Bank Name:** United Bank Limited

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

**Branch Code No:** 0605

**PLS A/C No:** 0605-1200048-4

**Swift Code No:** UNILP-KKA

**IBAN:** PK38 UNIL 0112 0605 1200 0484



# CORE VALUES



## METHODOLOGY

Life is not easy for the people living in the rural communities of Pakistan. From inaccessibility to unavailability of basic fundamental requirements these people suffer tremendously. Furthermore, to build upon their miseries a strong web of socio-economic shocks, illiteracy, political instability and being exposed to natural catastrophes are other matters of concern for them. Unfortunately, due to negligence of concerned authorities these people are never able to move out from the inter-generational debt traps which carry on for decades.

To improve the living conditions of these vulnerable people; the team of experts at OSDI have crafted a three pronged approach which aims to create a safety net around these people to protect them from the obstacles that result in poverty.

Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP), Community Development Program (CDP) and Food Security Program (FSP) are the three designed strategies of OSDI. Each of these approaches has a separate objective and is further divided to sub-projects to generate optimum results ensuring sustainability at all levels in these rural households.

Under the flagship, Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP) highly vulnerable beneficiaries who neither have land to harvest, livestock for herd increase or any other strong source of income are supported through Agriculture Development Project (ADP), Livestock Development Project (LDP) and Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP). The aim of each of these projects is to enable the beneficiaries towards increasing their income generation, asset creation and capacity building. Along with this, keen emphasis is made on ensuring 100% enrollment rate of the beneficiaries' children.

Community Development Program (CDP) aims to help lower the monthly expense levels and mobilize the susceptible households by providing them with appropriate opportunities through education, primary health-care, provision of safe water, sanitation & hygiene, natural resource management, infrastructure and energy development.

Food Security Program (FSP) aims to overcome the issues pertaining to malnutrition and food insufficiency by training and guiding the beneficiaries to sow vegetable and fruit seeds in their courtyard or backyards to avail fresh, healthy and nutritious eatables which are readily available in excessive quantity from their own homes. The monthly kitchen expense levels also minimize under this project and sometimes, beneficiaries also manage to earn some living by selling these eatables in the market.

Before initiating any program within the targeted community, OSDI consults the local inhabitants of the area to identify the fundamental needs and gaps. Based on this, the OSDI's three faceted programs are initiated to mutually facilitate and work in collaboration with the local community increasing their ownership.

In the past, OSDI has successfully participated in the eradication of poverty by providing inputs and trainings to the beneficiaries lacking expertise on topics ranging from agriculture development to livestock rearing to micro-financing and primary health-care and ensuring food security.

OSDI has re-strategized its' microfinancing policies and will predominantly work in provision of grants for the vulnerable communities to help them out of the vicious circle of poverty. Activists are identified and trained for their capacity-building on various themes to carry out activities and mobilize communities. Our systematic intervention within the marginalized communities along with the support and teamwork of villagers enables us to improve the living conditions of the poor; generating effective outcomes.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEE'S PROFILE



**Aasim A. Siddiqui**  
**Founder Trustee, OSDI**

Mr. Siddiqui has actively developed various transport, logistics and sustainability development 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 development 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.



**Sharique A. Siddiqui**  
**CEO, PIBT**

Mr. Sharique is the CEO of Pakistan International Bulk Terminal Ltd ("PIBT"). PIBT is Pakistan's first bulk terminal for handling cement, clinker and coal. 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 from 2002 till 2012 and was in-charge of the container terminal's project planning, coordination and implementation.

He led the team for the bidding for PIBT terminal and was instrumental in negotiations with PQA (Port Qasim Authority) for the same project. He also served as CEO of Marine International Container Terminal and headed the implementation of the project which comprises of an Inland Container Depot in Lahore with direct Railways connectivity for operating dedicated freight trains between Karachi and Lahore. He did his Bachelors and Masters of Arts in Economics from Tufts University, Boston, USA.

**Brig (Rtd.) Ghulam Muhammad Mohatarem  
Security Analyst and Consultant**

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.

**Lt. Gen. Syed Parwez Shahid (R)  
Ex-Corps Commander**

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. 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**  
**CEO, The Brand Partnership (Pvt.) Ltd.**

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.



**Syed Jawaid Iqbal**  
**President & CEO, CMC (Pvt.) Ltd**

Holding a Law degree from the University of Karachi, Syed Jawaid Iqbal is President & CEO of CMC (Pvt.) Ltd. - an exclusive affiliate of Ketchum, New York, USA. He has hosted and moderated a number of programs on radio and television on business, current affairs and social issues and has also interviewed numerous prominent political, social and business personalities for radio and television. Jawaid Iqbal was the President of South Asian Media

Association (SAMA), based in Colombo, Sri Lanka. He is the Founder/Chairman of South Asia Forum, a body that hosts Seminars and Conferences to discuss regional issues in the global perspective. He was Chairman, Board of Governors of Central Institute of Arts Crafts (CIAC) at Arts Council of Pakistan, Karachi, for three consecutive terms of three years each.

He is Member, Board of Directors of NAPA (National Academy of Performing Arts) and is Founding Member of the Advertising Association of Pakistan (AAP). He founded a private sector think tank - "Society for Global Moderation" (SGM), in 2003, with a view to strengthen tolerance, interfaith harmony and democracy. He received the prestige "Genesis Award" from the Ark Trust Inc. a national non-profit organization based in LA, California, USA.

**Ali Raza Siddiqui**  
**Director, Bank Islami Pakistan Ltd.**

Mr. Ali Raza is the director of Bank Islami Pakistan Limited, UG Foods (Private) Limited, R&R (Private) Limited and Mahvash & Jahangir Siddiqui Foundation. Mr. Ali Raza Siddiqui joined JS-Investments as an Executive Director in 2005. Previously, he was Assistant Vice President at AIM Investments, a wholly-owned subsidiary of AMVESCAP Plc in Houston, U.S.A. At AIM, he was part of a five-person team responsible for the management of USD 60 billion in mutual fund assets.



He did is Bachelor of Arts Degree from Cornell University, USA with double majors in Economics and Government.





# ANNUAL REPORT 2017



# Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP)





## LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LAP)

Beneficiaries are facilitated with micro-financing to overcome the inter-generational debt trap under this program. LAP empowers the vulnerable households by creating a safety net around them so they may stay protected from the economic shocks that weaken their financial situation. Through LAP beneficiaries are facilitated to improve their agriculture and livestock rearing practices and provided with opportunities for small rural enterprise.

LAP strengthens the income generation of these deprived households and helps them create a multiplier effect through asset creation and capacity building.

### 1.1 Livestock Development Project (LDP)

In Pakistan, livestock has contributed 11.4 percent to the overall GDP in 2016 - 17.<sup>2</sup> This sector holds a unique position in the overall economy of the country. For the landless people residing in the rural areas livestock rearing is the next most feasible opportunity to invest in after agriculture harvesting. It is the second largest sector after agriculture as more than 8 million rural families are directly involved in it to earn their living.



Livestock effectively contributes towards poverty alleviation as it enables the

**Picture 3: OSDI's veterinary doctor while checking the health and de-worming in LDP**

beneficiaries to increase their income generation, provides them with food security and herd increase which leads to asset creation.

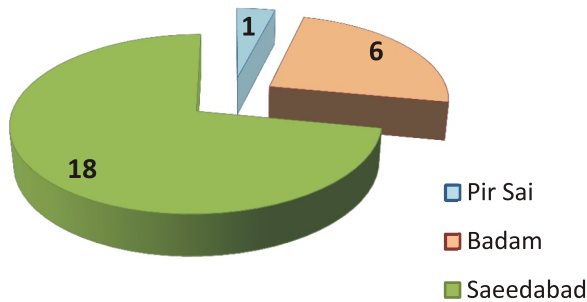
The purpose of OSDI's Livestock Development Project (LDP) is to provide financial security and weave a food safety net around the beneficiary household so they may be empowered to gradually move towards sustainability. Upon selection of the beneficiary to get enrolled in the LDP, OSDI's veterinary doctor provides counselling to build upon the capacity of the beneficiary regarding the most suitable livestock rearing practices.

Due to our timely consultations, monitoring and trainings the beneficiaries are able to do fat-fattening and breeding of their animals in a better way. Besides, selling of livestock beneficiaries are also able to earn income from the selling of milk produced in excessive quantity.

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_17/02-Agriculture.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_17/02-Agriculture.pdf)

## Project Phase VIII

**Village Wise Break-up of LDP Beneficiaries in Phase VIII of District Mardan**



**Figure 1: Village Wise Break-up of LDP Beneficiaries in Phase VIII of District Mardan (FY 2016-17)**

During the FY 2016 - 17, the eighth phase of LDP came to a successful conclusion in which 25 beneficiary households from district Mardan were facilitated with 59 animals worth PKR 1.7m. The average family size per household was 8.

**Livestock Financed in LDP Phase VIII in District Mardan**

Cows	Oxen	Buffaloes	Calves
35	11	4	9

**Table 1: Livestock Financed in LDP Phase VIII in district Mardan (FY 2016-17)**

Each beneficiary was financed with livestock worth PKR 69,000 after thorough selection and evaluation. This LDP phase began in May 2016 and concluded in September 2016 after Eid ulAdha. OSDI financed susceptible beneficiaries from the three focused communities of Pir Sai, Saeedabad and Badam. At the end of the project, it was observed that amongst the 25 vulnerable families financed 18 families were able to generate average PKR 9,050 per month income. Only 7 beneficiaries earned an average monthly income of PKR 4,333 during the entire phase of this project.

As per the below table, beneficiaries of village Saeedabad generated income on the higher side having Average Monthly Income generated from Livestock alone as PKR 8,198 whereas, it remained on the lower side for the beneficiaries of village Badam as PKR 6,389.

Village	Average Monthly Income including all other sources Before Intervention (PKR)	Average Monthly Income Earned from Livestock After Intervention (PKR)
Pir Sai	1,666	7,333
Saeedabad	8,242	8,198
Badam	7,592	6,389

**Table 2: Before and After Intervention Details of LDP Phase VIII (FY 2016-17)**

intervention in this phase which shows a huge difference as compared to his previous monthly income PKR 8,500 before intervention.

Taj Wali, a LDP beneficiary from village Saeedabad earned the highest profit PKR 103,100 after repaying of loan PKR 69,000 on the total selling price of his livestock worth PKR 172,100. He successfully generated PKR 34,367 income per month after our



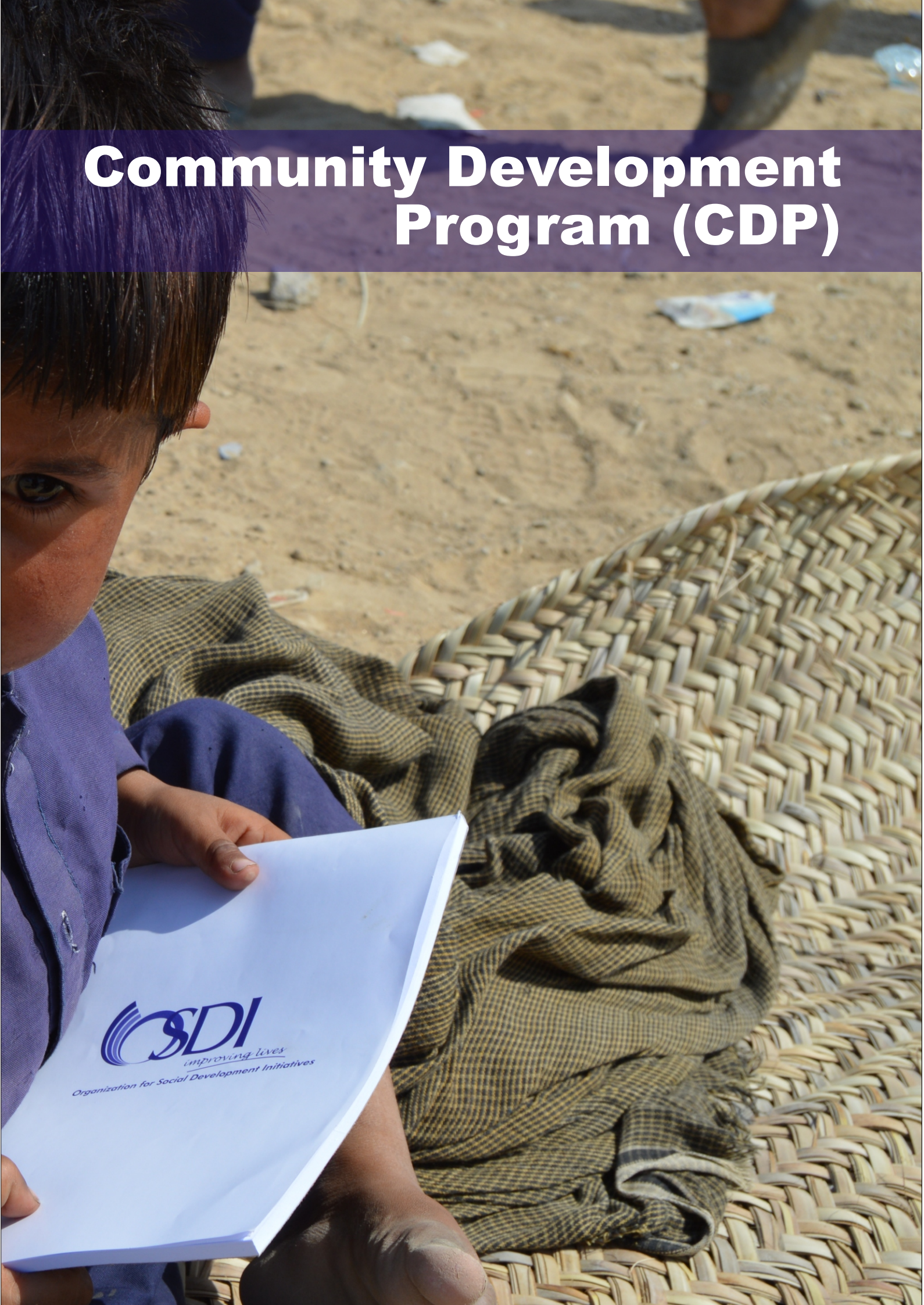
Akmal Said S/o Ahmed Said has a family of 9. He used to earn PKR 11,000 per month. After becoming an LDP beneficiary during this phase, he sold his livestock for PKR 108,000 earning a profit of PKR 39,000 after loan deduction.







# Community Development Program (CDP)



**SDI**  
*improving lives*  
Organization for Social Development Initiatives



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CDP)

To stimulate the participation of rural communities in the focused areas of OSDI; CDP acts as a strong bridge to overcome the gaps that create hurdles for survival for the people living in the deprived societies. Through CDP, OSDI empowers the poor households by promoting their integrity and responding to their basic needs; creating long term partnerships between us and the communities we work in.

OSDI believes in creating awareness and mobilizing the vulnerable people through providing them an easy access to quality education, primary health-care, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, natural resource management (NRM), infrastructure and energy development.

OSDI works in close collaboration with the respective government bodies and partners to train and educate each individual residing in the focused community to realize their responsibility as an active member of the village; they live in and participate whole-heartedly in all the developmental activities that are initiated by OSDI.

### 2.1 Education

Pakistan being a third world country has an atrocious education system which is severely affected by multiple norms such as political instability, weak government policies, low socio-economic prosperity, strong feudal system, terrorism, etc. However, the nation is consecutively combating against the system to provide free and easy to access primary education to every child as highlighted by the Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) of UNDP.<sup>3</sup>

OSDI believes that in order to inculcate positive social change in a society there is no better medium than using education as a tool to empower the people. It is the strongest medium that plays a vital role in the overall economic development and human resource building.

During the FY 2016 - 17, focus was being made on pulling out from the targeted communities we had penetrated in after ensuring their independence and changing the directions of the community moving them away from poverty towards sustainability. As we were gradually exiting from our selected communities we took upon ourselves to ensure 100% functioning of the projects that were initiated by us upon our withdrawal.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

### 2.1.1. Transfer of OSDI Built Schools to SEF

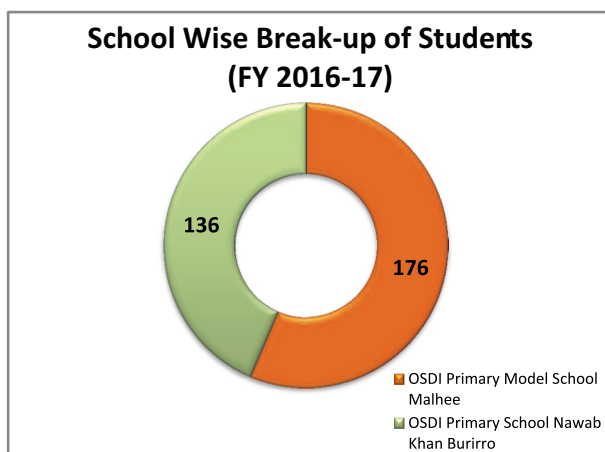
To further our cause of keeping the candle of hope burning to bring a reform through education within the deprived rural societies of Pakistan; OSDI stepped forward to collaborate with Sindh Education Foundation (SEF). The goal was to hand over our developed and constructed schools to SEF upon exit from the focused communities.

SEF holds a strong position in terms of its unshakable mandate to provide quality education to all within this province.

The organization was formed in 1992 as a semi-autonomous organization with an aim to support education in the province through multifarious interventions.<sup>4</sup>



**Picture 4: MoU signing between senior management of OSDI and SEF**



**Figure 2: School Wise Break-up of Students (FY 2016-17)**

On 24<sup>th</sup> October 2016, 02 well-built schools of OSDI from the vulnerable communities of district Shikarpur and Jacobabad were handed over to SEF for smooth functioning. These schools were previously formed as Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) in the under privileged communities of Malhee and village Nawab Khan Burirro.

After close monitoring of these schools for nearly 2 years by OSDI's education team in which raise in student enrollment was closely observed; it was decided to begin the construction process of properly built school buildings. OSDI Primary Model School

Malhee comprises of 5 spacious and airy rooms and OSDI Primary School Nawab Khan Burirro consists of 6 rooms. Rooms in both these schools include classrooms, separate rooms for teachers and administration staff. Along with this, there are separate male and female washrooms in each school.

Proper school gates with boundary walls were constructed to keep the students safe within the school premises facilitating them with some vacant space for playground. The school administration even planted flowers to beautify the exterior of the respective buildings.

<sup>4</sup> <https://sef.org.pk/about-us/>

Class	Students of OSDI Primary School NKB			Students of OSDI Primary School Malhee		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Nursery	43	27	70	36	5	41
Class I	25	2	27	28	3	31
Class II	8	8	16	26	3	29
Class III	6	7	13	22	0	22
Class IV	5	5	10	19	3	22
Class V	0	0	0	16	2	18
Class VI	0	0	0	10	3	13
<b>Total Enrollment</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>176</b>

**Table 3: Gender Wise Break-up of Students in Schools Donated to SEF (FY 2016-17)**

Both the educational infrastructures i.e. OSDI Primary Model School Malhee (Shikarpur) and OSDI Primary School Nawab Khan Burirro (Jacobabad) had 312 students altogether, acquiring quality primary education at the time of OSDI's exit.

It was mutually agreed by the management of OSDI and SEF that SEF would ensure 100% functioning of both these schools and would handle all matters pertaining to the operations and administration. SEF further

outsourced the services of Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO) to closely manage the schools administration and safeguard the smooth running of these institutions. Early Childhood Education classes have also begun at OSDI Primary School Nawab Khan Burirro.

## 2.1.2. Government Primary School Muhammad Siddique Arain

Instead of initiating new schools in all the vicinities of our focus, OSDI in collaboration with the district's government education department intervened to make the non-functional government schools as functional. To serve this purpose, schools which faced high teacher and student absenteeism ratio were adopted to improve their educational system. New teachers were appointed on our payroll and emphasis was made to ensure enrollment of all out of school children from the targeted community.

GPS MSA Student's Enrollment Details			
Class	Boys	Girls	Total
Nursery	26	17	43
One Kacha	7	6	13
<b>Total enrollment</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>56</b>

**Table 4: Details of Student's Enrollment in GPS MSA**

Upon our intervention in Government Primary School in village Muhammad Siddique Arain, district Jacobabad the school was observed as non-functional. In other words, it was a ghost school. Once the school was adopted; OSDI recruited a male teacher in this school.

Student's regular attendance was ensured at all levels; for this an active social mobilization campaign was run from door to door to educate the parents and guardians regarding the importance of education for their children. Female education was highly boosted.

At the time of exit, this school was returned back to the government's education department to manage the school running. Nearly, 70 students were enrolled in this school at the time of withdrawal.

### 2.1.3. Construction of Academic Block in FCPS

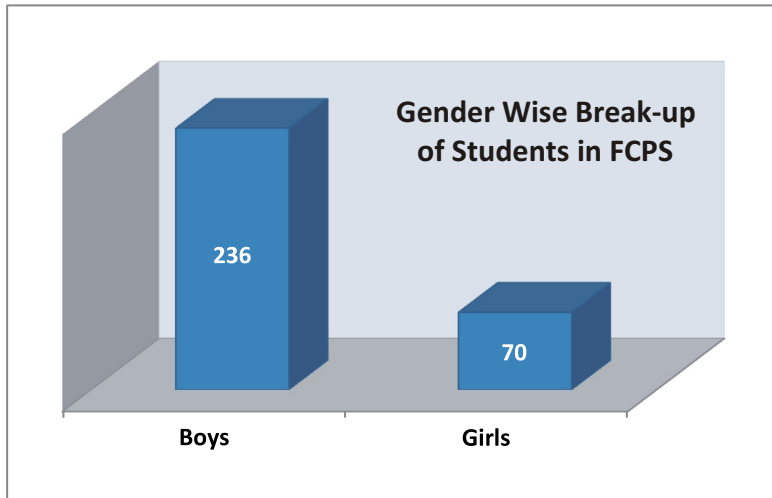


Figure 3: Gender Wise Break-up of Students in FCPS (2017)

During this year, OSDI began its intervention in the most vulnerable province of Pakistan that is Baluchistan. This region has long been neglected due to multiple issues pertaining to the high security risks, strong feudal landlords, illiteracy, low economic conditions, lack of access to basic living requirements, etc.

Since long Baluchistan has witnessed stubborn negligence from authorities. However, the province has successfully achieved major milestones of recovery since the penetration of security agencies within the area.

OSDI has partnered with Frontier Constabulary to work proactively within the selected areas of this province. To enable the local people to stand up against the odds and gradually move out from the isolated mind sets of the community F.C. Baluchistan is eagerly involved in social work. The goal is to gain the confidence and empathy of the people to make them vocal about their fundamental rights as humans.

In the month of April 2017, OSDI was approached by F.C. Baluchistan to mutually collaborate in construction of an academic block building comprising of 06 spacious and airy classrooms as the school is moving towards expansion. The school is located in Tehsil Bela. The request was approved by the senior management and in the month of June 2017 the construction of the academic block began.



Picture 5: Work in Progress for construction of Academic Block Building in FCPS

Currently, the school has 306 students enrolled in it. If we compare the low female enrollment ratio as compared to the high male student's enrollment we can relate to the bleak mind set of the society which refrains from female empowerment due to the strong bondage with the centuries old thinking concepts. The society needs a paradigm shift in order to see and accept things with different perspective in order to bring an overall improvement in the lives of people who reside in it. In the coming days, the infrastructure is expected to complete as per the given deadline and inauguration of the new academic block building would soon take place.



## 2.1.4. Renovation and Reconstruction of GBHS Wayaro



Picture 6: Glimpse of GBHS Wayaro Building before OSDI's intervention

At the time of OSDI's intervention in the deprived communities of district Lasbela (Baluchistan); a request was made by the government's education department to help them rebuilt the Government Boys High School Wayaro's building. The school was in a dire need for reconstruction and refurbishment as the entire infrastructure was on the verge of collapsing. Innocent lives of more than 400 students' and teachers were at stake as the ceiling could fall off any moment.

Even though the government's education department requested for little repairing the senior management of OSDI has initiated to reconstruct and refurbish the entire school infrastructure. To serve the purpose a reliable constructor has been hired to redo the entire building by breaking the old ceiling and building a new ceiling. The cracked and damaged walls have to be plastered and constructed again.

Along with this, loosely hanging electrical wires have to be removed and replaced with secure and covered electrical wiring. Broken doors and windows have to be repaired from scratch. Few doors have to be replaced as they cannot be further repaired. Student's furniture which is broken badly and worn out has to be replaced with new furniture; as only a few chairs and tables can be repaired.

Besides this, washrooms in the school are non-functional which too require repairing. Even though, the school has water facility but it is non-functional since the past ten years which again is a matter of grave concern as most of the students have to travel 2-3 kms on foot daily to reach school.

The government authorities have also requested OSDI for placement of a science teacher, as there was no teacher for this subject and for arranging a science laboratory facility as the matriculation exams are close ahead and the students are not prepared. It is worth mentioning that the school has previously never had any science laboratory. Infrastructure of GBHS Wayaro is aimed to be completed soon as it shall be a mega project of OSDI.



Picture 7: Inside View of Classrooms of GBHS Wayaro OSDI's before intervention

## 2.2 Health-care



**Picture 8: A baby child patient is being treated at OSDI's GMC**

The access to quality primary health-care services is rarely available to the people living in the rural areas of Pakistan. Ironically the country has 5000 basic health units (BHUs), 600 rural health centers (RHCs), 7500 other first-level care facilities and over 100,000 lady health workers providing services across Pakistan. These primary health-care services are supported by a network of 989 secondary care hospitals, at tehsil and district levels, for referrals.<sup>5</sup>

Yet, most of these health-care vicinities are abandoned due to unavailability of qualified medical staff including doctors, nurses, dispensers, etc. or it fails to provide medicines to the ailing people. Poor infrastructure is another matter of grave concern, as most of the health-care buildings are severely deteriorated and seek for urgent repair.

In most of the vulnerable rural areas, villagers are left with no option but to travel to major cities for primary health-care or fall

prey to the village quacks; that do less good. Many a times; the sub-standard treatment provided by these village quacks results in the death of the patient. Illiteracy and false believes also provoke these under privileged people to visit the fake healer's and get deceived by them. These healer's not only take physical, psychological and moral advantages to distort innocent lives but, also charge huge amounts of money in the name of treatment.

Unfortunately, in Pakistan less than 2% of GDP is spent on health-care.<sup>6</sup> This creates a great vacuum between the implementation and commitment to follow the objectives set by SDG whereby good health-care and well-being of citizens has to be ensured.<sup>7</sup> Health-care in Baluchistan province is in a dismal state where 11 million children die before reaching the age of 5 years; due to the inaccessibility and unavailability of quality health-care.<sup>8</sup>



**Primary Medical aid being given during GMC Nani Mandir (Hinglaj Yatra) such a free medical camp had been set-up after 17 years in which more than 900 patients were treated.**

The doctor to patient ratio is roughly 1:1000 or Nurse to Patient ratio is 1:50 which reflects a very grave situation for the ailing people. Poor infrastructure is another matter of concern, as most of the health-care buildings are severely deteriorated and seek for urgent repair.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.emro.who.int/pak/programmes/primary-a-secondary-health-care.html>

<sup>6</sup> <https://pakobserver.net/poor-health-facilities/>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.un.org.pk/pakistans-challenges-sustainable-development-goals-2015-2030/>

<sup>8</sup> <http://thebalochistanpoint.com/exclusive-report-health-sector-in-balochistan-problems-and-solutions/>

## 2.2.1. General Medical Camp (GMC)

To facilitate the deprived communities of our intervened areas OSDI organizes General Medical Camps (GMCs) on need basis along with the support and co-ordination of the concerned government authorities i.e. District Health Department and District Health Management Team (DHMT). Villages which are highly vulnerable in terms of basic health-care facilities and are far from access to main road are mainly selected to hold the GMCs. Once the vicinity is selected, OSDI's social mobilizers make excessive efforts to reach out to every household within the respective community by making announcements on loudspeakers of mosques, meeting people in village autaaqs, visiting door-to-door to communicate with the community and inform them about the GMC. As a positive outcome of this

promotional activity the people get well-informed about any such health-care program that is about to commence in their community and they ensure their visit accordingly. Besides, this other mediums of promotion and awareness raising are used by putting up banners and signboards to educate the people and ensure their presence during the activity day. Due to OSDI's strategic measures taken to provide basic

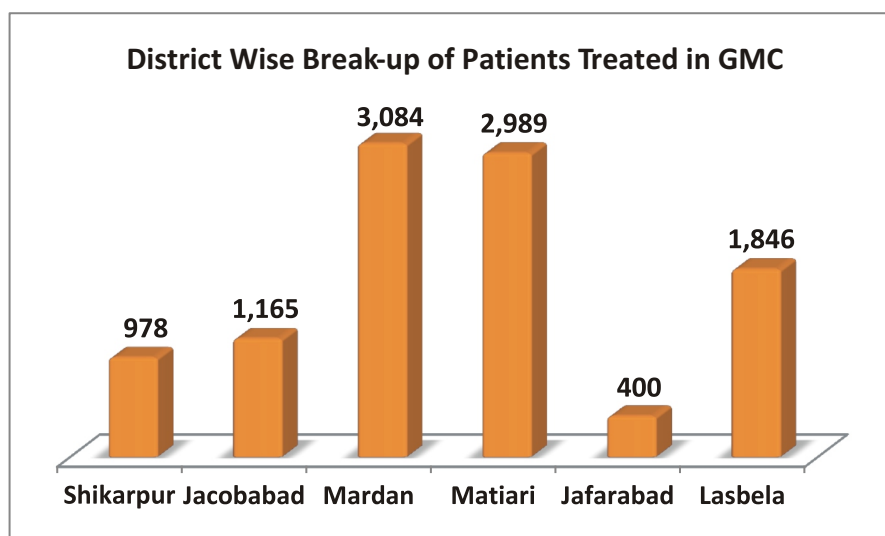


Figure 4: District Wise Break-up of Patients Treated in GMC

medical assistance to the ailing people through our GMCs, nearly 10,462 patients have been treated and consulted in the 349 GMCs held since inception of this project in 2009. 333 referral cases have also been provided with necessary treatment in District Government hospitals over the time period.

GMC's held in	Male	Female
Peprani	155	176
Wayaro	246	368
Nani Mandir	537	364
<b>Total Patients</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>908</b>

Table 5: Patients Treated Gender Wise in OSDI's GMCs in District Lasbela (FY 2016-17)

As compared to the previous fiscal year, our penetration gradually began in the focused district of Lasbela (Baluchistan) through our health-care projects. During this FY 2016 - 17, OSDI has successfully organized 3 GMCs in the hard to reach areas of Baluchistan province along with the earnest support of district government health department and F.C. Awaran Militia. The efforts of Hasan Jamot Welfare Foundation (HJWF)

are also applaud-able in helping us overcome the obstacles which were initially expected from the society as OSDI was an unknown entity within this region.

During the month of February 2017, the first General Medical Camp was held in the Civil Dispensary of Chelewari (Peprani), Union Council Wayaro, District Lasbela (Baluchistan). The diligent doctors appointed by OSDI treated 331 suffering patients within the one day GMC. Free medication was also given to the patients after consultation by the doctor.



The second GMC was held in April 2017, in the Sub-Health center of U.C. Wayaro in which 614 patients had been treated. It was a major achievement as for the first time so many patients were treated during a one day activity. The third mobile medical camp was organized in solidarity with the Hindu brethren during the same month in the Annual Holy Festival (Hinglaj Yatra) held at Nani Mandir upon the request of the District Health Department and Hindu community. OSDI's committed health team checked and facilitated 901 patients during the two days GMC. This was the toughest area ever selected to work upon in; as it was a dusty, mountainous and dry place located near the Makran coast, within the limits of Hingol National Park.

### 2.2.2. School Based De-Worming Project (SBDW)

More than 1.5 billion people, or 24% of the world's population, are infected with soil-transmitted helminth infections worldwide.<sup>9</sup> It is a very common neglected tropical disease (NTD) which is caused mainly due to the unhygienic living conditions in the poor and deprived communities. Children are most likely to get affected by this communicable and abdominal related disease. The common worm infestations are Threadworm, Round Worm and Hook worms.

These worms can infest into a child's body through eating or drinking of contaminated food or water containing worm eggs.

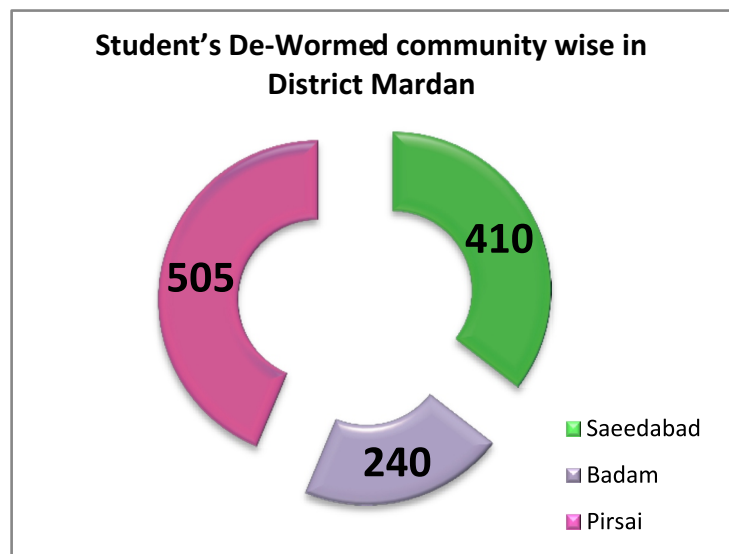


Figure 5: Students De-Wormed community wise in District Mardan

Besides this, children can also infest worms through licking of toys, eating mud, crawling on the floor and walking bare foot on soil.

Pakistan being an EMR (Eastern Mediterranean Region) country having the highest ratio of NTD victims is on the limelight of World Health Organization (WHO).<sup>10</sup> Since, the parasitic bacteria lives in the soil in warm and humid climates the atmospheric conditions of Pakistan are a major cause that multiplies the risks of getting infested to these worms.

To educate the students of our focused schools OSDI organizes School Based De-Worming campaigns in collaboration with the District Health Department, District Education Department and the respective school's administration. During this activity informative sessions on health awareness and safe practices are delivered by OSDI's health team to create awareness in students regarding the causes and side effects of these worms on student's health. Children are taught to wash their hands before and after every meal-consumption; especially after using the toilet and to refrain from consuming unhygienic food.

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs366/en/>

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.who.int/neglected\\_diseases/Pakistan/en/index2.html](http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/Pakistan/en/index2.html)



In December 2016, OSDI implemented the fourth phase of School Based De-Worming campaign in the focused district of Mardan. 1,155 students from various schools were provided with a dose of de-worming medicine along with milk packs and biscuits.

Students from 7 government schools were de-wormed and trained regarding hygiene practices during this activity in Mardan district.



Picture 9: Student from OSDI's Supported School drinking de-worming medicine

Number of Students De-wormed in Mardan			No of Students		Total Students De-wormed in Village
District	Village	Name of the Schools	Boys	Girls	
Mardan	Saeedabad	Govt. Primary School for Boys	240	-	410
		Govt. Primary School for Girls	-	170	
	Badam	Govt. Primary School for Boys	240	-	240
	Pirsai	Govt. Primary School for Girls	-	60	505
		Govt. Primary School for Boys	250	-	
		Vision Public School for Girls	-	55	
		Vision Public School for Boys	140	-	
G. Total:-			870	285	1155

Table 6: Number of Students De-wormed in Mardan

## 2.3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Pakistan was ranked as a country having the sixth biggest population of the world during 2017.<sup>11</sup> Unfortunately, the country suffers tremendously due to multiple issues relating to high illiteracy, unawareness, poor socio-economic conditions, etc. Even though, the country has been proactively working towards achieving the Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) set by the UNDP to provide safe and easy to access clean drinking water along with sanitation and hygiene facilities to all by the year 2030.<sup>12</sup>

Yet still, more than 22 million people have no choice but to consume dirty and contaminated water. To make the matters worse more than 2 people in 5 do not have access to proper sanitation facilities.<sup>13</sup> These depressing stats not only reveal astonishing figures of vulnerability but also shed light to the reasons that cause poor health-care in Pakistan.

OSDI tends to lower the health risks and facilitate the people living in the under privileged communities with easy access to safe drinking water, improved hygiene and sanitation facilities under this project of WASH. Since, females and children are considered to be the change agents of a society hence, keen emphasis is made on training them regarding the safe practices which if taken care of can help in minimization of their health issues.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.geoba.se/population.php?pc=world&page=1&type=28&st=rank&asde=&year=2017>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.un.org.pk/pakistans-challenges-sustainable-development-goals-2015-2030/>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.wateraid.org/where-we-work/pakistan>

## 2.4. Water Nearby Homes Project (WNH)

Life without water is unimaginable. It is the very essence for human survival. It is estimated that 84% people living in Pakistan do not have access to safe drinking water.<sup>14</sup> During our initial intervention in the long neglected province of Baluchistan it was observed that access to clean drinking water was a core issue of its people. The water poverty issues were on high rise.

Daily water Requirements of an Individual as per the International Sphere Standards		
Water intake (drinking and food)	2.5-3 liters per day	Depends on the climate and individual physiology
Basic hygiene practices	2-6 liters per day	Depends on social and cultural norms
Basic cooking practices	3-6 liters per day	Depends on food type and social and cultural norms
Total basic water needs	7.5-15 liters per day	

**Table 7: Daily Water Requirements of an Individual as per the International Sphere Standards**

According to the Baseline Survey conducted in 2016, nearly 77% of the people interviewed have to fetch water on foot from distance of upto 2.5 km on daily basis. It has been observed that atleast 4-5 rounds per household are made daily; by the females to arrange water for their families. The daily water requirement of each household was 381 liters. Based on the levels of high vulnerability OSDI has selected two communities from district Lasbela, Baluchistan to initiate the solar water projects. It is also worth mentioning that due to low water availability these areas lack plantation and greenery.

Focused community of Faqeera Goth has been nominated for penetration as it is intended to be made a Model village to set an example.

Next in line is the Government Boys High School Wayaro, a long neglected educational institution that has been requested and approached by the District government's Education Department to help aid the students as the school's water facility is non-functional since the past 10 years.

### 2.4.1. Solar Water Project - GBHS Wayaro

The susceptible Government Boys High School in Wayaro has long been a victim of negligence by the concerned authorities. Most of the students studying in this school have to travel nearly 2-3 kms daily to reach the school.

Realizing the immense heat caused due to extreme temperature in district Lasbela (Baluchistan) it is a very challenging situation for the little children.

The school had a 90ft deep well and 40ft deep bore but it did not have any pump. The school lacked water facility for the past one decade. The management of this school has failed to provide clean drinking water facility to the students as well as water for sanitation purposes.



**Picture 10: Ghost bore facility at GBHS Wayaro**

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.dawn.com/news/1319157>

Currently, OSDI has initiated to install a 6 inch casing having 172 feet depth to extract water in this school. Furthermore, solar panels are planned to be set up besides, fitting a new AC system. The AC solar pump shall have the capacity to expel 14,000 liters of water per day which is way beyond the required quantity. After completion of this project, not only would the students, teachers and school's management be able to avail clean drinking water but also people from nearby police station, market, mosque and other adjacent areas can have access to water for self-consumption. OSDI has formed a Water Management Committee (WMC) to ensure smooth running of the project even after exit. The under-privileged people of Bhakrani Goth, a small nearby village comprising of 7 households also shall facilitate from this safe water facility.

## 2.4.2. Solar Water Project- Faqeera Goth

The poverty stricken community of Faqeera Goth comprises of 50 vulnerable households. The average family size per household is estimated at 10. Due to strong bondage between the close relatives who prefer to reside within the same household; the community practices joint family system.

Prior to OSDI's intervention, the village had a bore facility installed. However, due to low water table the water extracted was insufficient to meet the daily water requirement of the people. According to the International Sphere Standards, an individual requires at least 15 liters of water per day to fulfill his drinking, personal hygiene and cooking needs.<sup>15</sup>

Upon the request of the community elders, OSDI was approached to facilitate them with clean drinking water facility on immediate basis. As per the analysis generated by the monitoring and evaluation team of OSDI, on the basis of survey results and gaps observed, a solar water pump shall be installed to



Picture 11: Initial shift of machinery to dig bore in Faqeera Goth

meet the daily water needs of the people. However, to further the cause a WMC (Water Management Committee) has been formed by OSDI to look after and handle the matters pertaining to the SWP upon our exit. Due to OSDI's positive advocacy the WMC of Faqeera Goth has managed to collect PKR 50,000 as a community contribution to construct the cemented base.

Soon after, installation of the water facility an aggressive community awareness campaign shall be run to build upon the capacity of the innocent villagers on utilization and saving of water so, they may also plant vegetables and fruits in their village.

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<sup>15</sup> <http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/water-supply-standard-1-access-and-water-quantity/>







# ANNUAL REPORT 2018



# Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP)





## LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LAP)

Amongst the three sustainability creating approaches of OSDI; Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP) is the signature concept initiated to form a web of financial stability within the lives of the vulnerable rural class. The primary aim of this program is to pave the way for income generation, asset creation and capacity building of the people living in our focused communities.

It is quite evident that economic empowerment is a major game changer that can help facilitate these people to uplift from the strong hold of poverty. The program is well designed to function in three different aspects which include Agriculture Development Project (ADP), Livestock Development Project (LDP) and Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP). Previously, each project in LAP was being run as a part of micro-finance, however; as per the change in policies by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) currently, OSDI is leading this program under grants.



Picture 12: OSDI's veterinary doctor inoculating an animal in district Mardan

### 3.1. Livestock Development Project (LDP)

Village	Animal Type			Total No. of Animals Vaccinated
	Cow	Buffalo	Ox	
Surkhahi	71	7	21	99
Surkhaway	72	9	24	105
Saeedabad	66	2	13	81
Gulli Bagh	49	2	17	68
Badar Banda	30	0	9	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>392</b>

Table 8: Village Wise Break-up of Animals Vaccinated in District Mardan (FY 2017-2018)

Pakistan is ranked fourth in milk production globally. The country produces nearly 42 million tons of milk per year.<sup>16</sup> Livestock rearing is the considered as the backbone of Pakistan's agriculture economy.<sup>17</sup> The livestock sector shows a significant growth of 3.76% as compared to the 2.99% growth in the previous fiscal; contributing 11.11% in GDP.<sup>18</sup>

These stats reveal that after crop production, livestock rearing is considered to be the second most in demand field in Pakistan. During FY 2017-18, vulnerable people from the under-privileged rural communities of Surkhaway, Surkhahi, Saeedabad, Gulli Bagh and Badar Banda from district Mardan (KPK) were facilitated with vaccinations for their livestock.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.trendingtopmost.com/worlds-popular-list-top-10/2017-2018-2019-2020-2021/world/largest-milk-producing-countries-world/>

<sup>17</sup> <https://timesofislamabad.com/06-Oct-2016/livestock-the-backbone-of-pakistan-agriculture-economy>

<sup>18</sup> Economic Survey of Pakistan 2017-18 (Page 13)

OSDI's appointed veterinary doctor inoculated the animals against Hemorrhagic Septicemia disease. It is a life threatening respiratory disease which is also known as "Ghunddari" in the local language. Nearly, 392 domestic livestock from 5 deprived communities of district Mardan were injected with medicine.

## Project Phase IX

In FY 2017 - 18, OSDI initiated its ninth phase of Livestock Development Project (LDP) in district Lasbela (Baluchistan). LDP began as a pilot project in this district as it was the first time beneficiaries from the targeted communities of Muhammad Bux Goth, Fageera Goth, Bano Hussain and Miru Suleiman Goth were provided with an opportunity to become independent owners of livestock.

Altogether, 20 beneficiary households were selected and facilitated with 48 healthy bucks and does. The animals distributed were Kamori and Khuzdari breed.

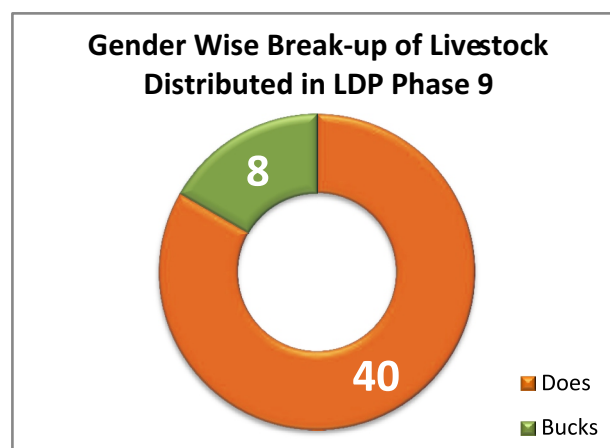
Village	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Animals Given
Muhammad Bux Goth	4	10
Fageera Goth	6	14
Bano Hussain Goth	5	12
Miru Suleiman Goth	5	12

**Table 9: Beneficiary Details of LDP Phase IX in district Lasbela (Baluchistan)**

The increase in herd not only resulted in asset creation but also provided food security to these dilapidated households by giving them sufficient quantity of milk. Due to the ample milk produced these families can avail fresh and nutritious dairy products within their homes on daily basis.

Beneficiaries were also given trainings to adopt the best practices regarding livestock maintenance, animal breeding and fodder preparation. Moreover, in order to control spreading of any kind of livestock diseases; de-worming of animals was also conducted against worm infestation. 180 animals were given a dose of anti-biotic medicine. Later on,

these animals were also vaccinated against Goat Pox disease. **Overall, 308 beneficiary households have been facilitated with 919 animals worth PKR 17.99 million under this project.**



**Figure 6: Gender Wise Break-up of Livestock Distributed in LDP Phase 9**

To create an instant multiplier effect within the households of beneficiaries; it was ensured that each livestock given was healthy and physically well. Besides this, it was kept mandatory that each doe purchased was pregnant.

The outcome of the project instantly occurred and 26 newly born kids added in the total herd.



**Picture 13: Vaccination of livestock in District Lasbela by OSDI's appointed vet**



## 3.2. Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP)

The only solution to overcome poverty is through financial stability and empowerment. For the people living in the rural areas opportunities for progressive growth and development are scarcely available. It is due to these unfortunate living circumstances people fail to either move out from poverty or are bound to live gloomy lives. As a result, neither they are able to change their own nor the lives of their children and from generation to generation concurrent activities and incidents keep on repeating.

Overall District Wise Average Monthly Profit Per Beneficiary in SREP (PKR)	
Mardan	12,200
Matiari	4,053
Shikarpur	4,529
Gilgit	5,200
Khairpur	4,000

**Table 10: Overall District Wise Average Monthly Profit Per Beneficiary in SREP**

from the targeted areas of Matiari, Shikarpur & Khairpur (Sindh) and Mardan & Gilgit (KPK). The average monthly profit generated by each beneficiary in afore mentioned districts are shared above. Since, Khairpur was the only targeted district in which one female was facilitated hence, the average monthly profit generated remains on the lower side (PKR 4,000).

Recently, OSDI selected educated and unemployed beneficiaries from the newly intervened areas of district Mardan (KPK) to begin their own businesses. To serve the purpose 4 beneficiaries comprising of 2 males and 2 females were nominated to begin their grocery shops.

Each participant was asked to submit their business plan along with list of required products that they would want to sell in their respective store/s. Purchasing of the grocery items was made by OSDI's field staff upon approval by

In Pakistan, nearly 67% of the youth population lives in the rural areas.<sup>19</sup> However, lack of means and opportunities leave these youngsters with rarely any prospects for growth. The aim of OSDI's microfinancing project is to provide a platform to the educated and unemployed youth from the focused rural communities to initiate their own business.

Due to OSDI's assistance in empowering the vulnerable youth to begin their business in focused communities nearly 20 beneficiaries were selected



**Picture 14: SREP beneficiary of district Mardan ready to sell his goods in grocery store**

Beneficiary Name	Gender	HH size	Village	Business Type	Grant Given (PKR)
Intikhad Ali Khan	Male	4	Shahtori	Grocery Store	41,200
Naseer Khan	Male	7	Akhundara		41,200
Javedan Bibi	Female	3	Shahtori		41,200
Aziz Jan Bibi	Female	10	Arab Seray		41,200

**Table 11: Details of Beneficiaries Facilitated in SREP (FY 2017-18)**

<sup>19</sup> [http://www.moya.gov.pk/national\\_youth\\_policy.html](http://www.moya.gov.pk/national_youth_policy.html)

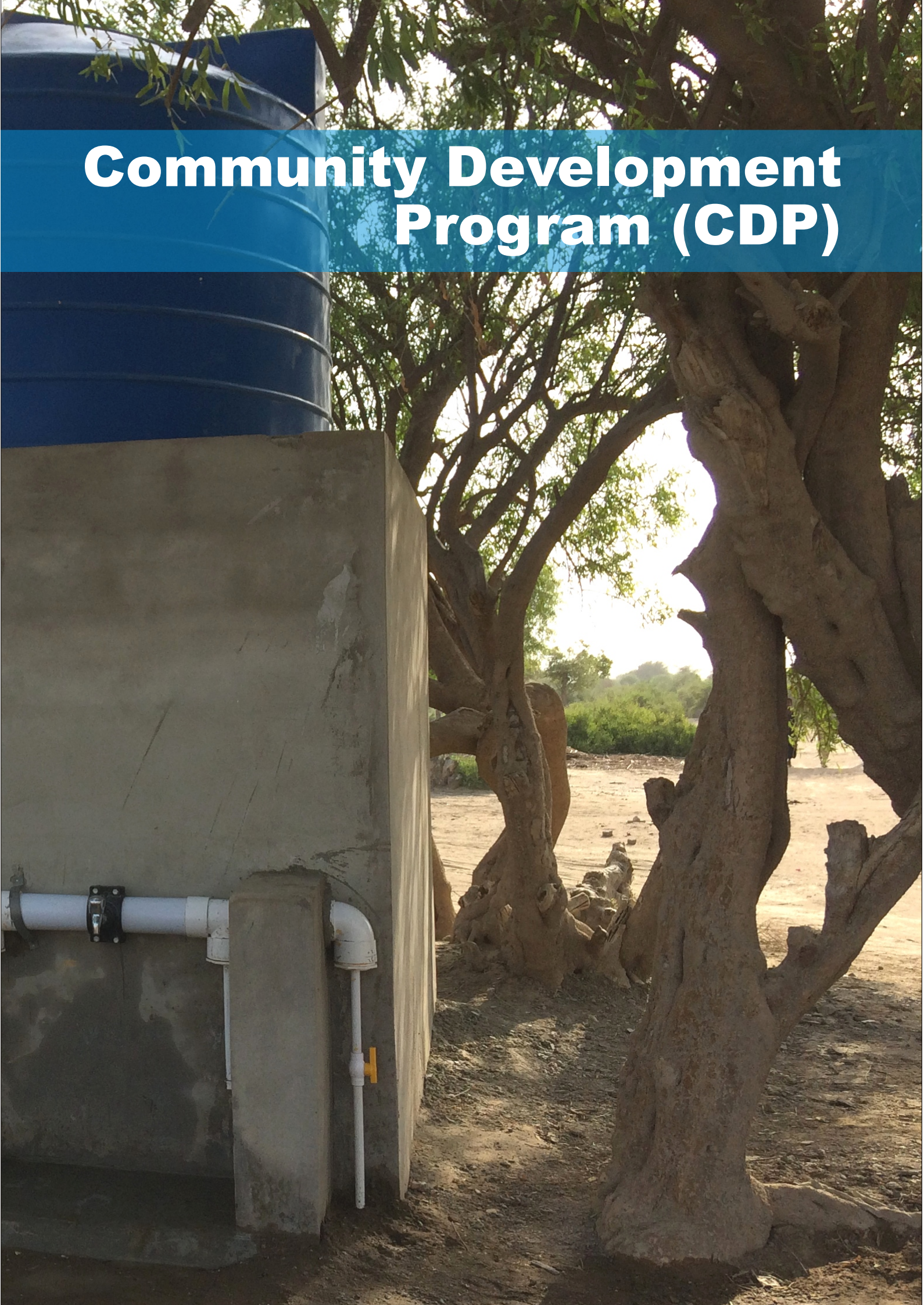
the senior management. Each SREP beneficiary was allotted with a grant of PKR 41,200 for purchase of goods to be sold in their grocery stores. Since, the project was initiated in April 2018 hence; the sustainability created in these households due to the income generated now shall be discussed in the next report.







# Community Development Program (CDP)



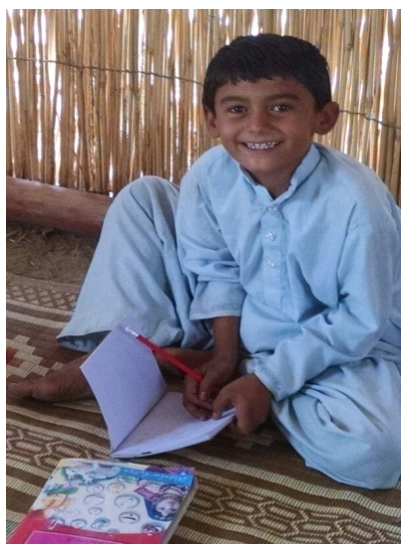


## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CDP)

To ensure the long term sustainability of any project involving the community is mandatory. Motivation of the community to adopt and promote social change creating a multiplier effect in not only their own lives but of their fellow villagers lives along with becoming exemplary for the people living in adjacent communities is the real goal of OSDI's Community Development Program (CDP).

This program focuses on the holistic improvement and development of the entire community in various aspects such as education, health-care, infrastructure, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), solar water projects (SWP) and natural resource management (NRM).

Under CDP, active social mobilization campaigns are run, enabling and empowering the focused communities to realise their responsibilities towards themselves, their households and community in order to move out from poverty and improve their living conditions.



Picture 15: Education is the most powerful tool that can help change the world!

### 4.1. Education

Poverty alleviation can never be made possible without capacity building and channelizing of human capital. Because, in order to overcome the obstacles of poverty and illiteracy; spreading the wings of education is the primary solution. It is through acquiring education that human development takes place thus empowering and protecting the oppressed.

OSDI keenly believes that if we give our children the gift of education today they might raise up to become fresh waves of change for tomorrow. In line with this ideology, several projects have been initiated in rural areas where no prior education facility was available. Due to our endless efforts, OSDI has educated 1,608 students (2009-2017) from our focused communities and the numbers are multiplying with time.

During FY 2017-18, successful completion and inauguration of 2 mega structures constructed in the recently intervened district of Lasbela (Baluchistan) were done. Along with this, to promote the

accessibility of imparting quality primary education to the out-of-school children and raise their enrollment ratio; OSDI built 2 Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) in the newly intervened community of Arab Seray in district Mardan (KPK) and in Chib Sheikh in district Lasbela (Baluchistan).

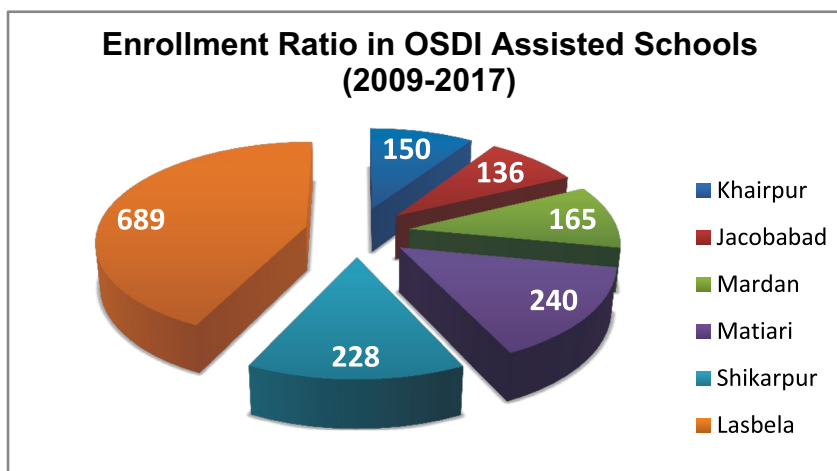


Figure 7: Enrollment Ratio in OSDI Assisted Schools (2009-2017)

### 4.1.1. Inauguration of Government Boys High School, Wayaro

Upon the request of the District Education Officer (DEO) of district Lasbela, OSDI was asked to revamp and refurbish the worn out and damaged infrastructure of this school. The repair and reconstruction work which began in May 2017 came to a final completion in September 2017. Soon after which OSDI organized a formal inauguration ceremony and the school was inaugurated by the senior dignitaries and government officials. OSDI has also formed a School Management Committee (SMC) to ensure smooth functioning of the school along with team spirit and collective involvement of the teachers and school



Newly renovated building of GBHS Wayaro. According to the Government officials it is the best education facility in the entire district. Female students have also enrolled in this school in matric for the first time.

administration upon our exit. Government Boys High School - Wayaro has been acclaimed as the most well-established school in the entire district. The earnest efforts of OSDI have been acknowledged at several government platforms. Besides, the reconstruction of the entire school building; OSDI has also facilitated the students with classroom furniture and solar water facility. Extensive plantation has also been done in the school ground to beautify the school premises and motivate the students to grow plants.

Furthermore, a well-equipped science lab having all necessary apparatus, equipment and chemicals have been generously donated to the school. In the past, the school did not have laboratory facility. OSDI has also appointed a qualified science teacher to impart quality education to the students. So far, it is the most extravagant educational facility built by OSDI.

### 4.1.2. Inauguration of Academic Block in Frontier Constabulary Public School, Bela



Picture 16: Inauguration of New Academic Block Building by Founder Trustee - Mr. Aasim A. Siddiqui

To work in the rough and mountainous region of Baluchistan, OSDI has partnered with Frontier Constabulary for smooth execution of our projects. In the previous fiscal year, OSDI was approached by the managing committee of Frontier Constabulary Public School in Tehsil Bela to facilitate them in the school expansion project by constructing an academic block.

Founder Trustee of OSDI, Mr. Aasim A. Siddiqui inaugurated this new academic block on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2017. This new infrastructure has 6 spacious and airy classrooms along with 2 separate

washroom facilities for both boys and girls. Furthermore, the school was also donated with classroom furniture for the primary and secondary section and staff furniture by OSDI in October 2017.



Picture 17: Student of TLC Arab Seray

To ensure utmost enrollment of the out-of-school and school-age-going children the field team of OSDI made aggressive follow ups with the community elders and active social mobilization campaigns were run. Focus was primarily made on promoting female education. Parents were motivated to make efforts to educate their children so they might avail healthy privileges of having a better tomorrow.

### 4.1.3. Temporary Learning Center (TLC) in Arab Seray

Nearly, 116 school-age-going children reside in the under-privileged rural community of Arab Seray in district Mardan (KPK). The village comprises of 38 poor households. Upon conducting a thorough survey on education the management of OSDI initiated to build two classrooms based Temporary Learning Center (TLC).

Gender Wise Break-up of Students in TLC Arab Seray

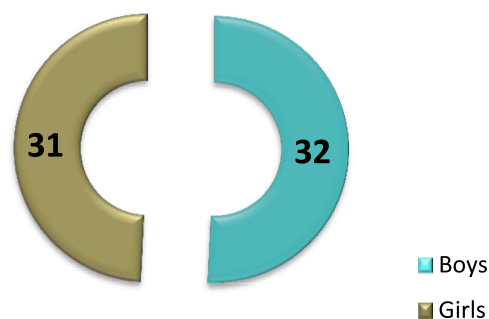


Figure 8: Gender Wise Break-up of Students in TLC Arab Seray

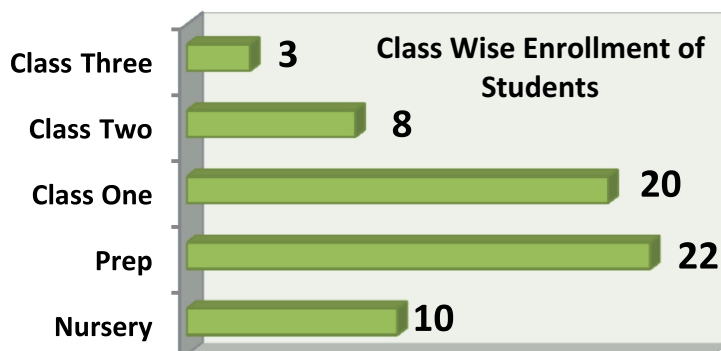


Figure 9: Class Wise Enrollment of Students

The construction work which began in December 2017 was successfully completed and the TLC was inaugurated in January 2018. The inauguration ceremony was graced by Mr. Najeebullah - Assistant Commissioner of Rustam along with other senior government officials and dignitaries. The community elders, parents and teachers were also available to witness the event.

Two qualified and experienced young male teachers have also been appointed by OSDI to begin the

primary classes. Currently, 63 children are enrolled in this school. Due to OSDI's intervention children who once were refrained from being sent to school by their parents and guardians because of the lack of basic facilities (Water, Light or Sanitation), stray dogs roaming around freely in the village, unknown travelers and strangers passing by; are now able to acquire quality primary education.

Previously, the children had to walk more than 3-4 kms one way to reach school in the other village. This was a challenging task for the parents as either they had to accompany their minors to drop them to school else were left with no other choice but to leave the children on their own to manage themselves.



To further facilitate the students, OSDI also constructed 2 separate washrooms for both boys and girls. Moreover, the school has also been donated with classroom and staff furniture. Later on, uniforms and books were also distributed amongst the students by OSDI.

#### 4.1.4. Temporary Learning Center (TLC) in Chib Sheikh

Life of the villagers in Chib Sheikh, district Lasbela (Baluchistan) was extremely tough. Acquiring education was only an unimaginable dream for their children. The community lacked any education facility within miles around its radius. Never for once was anyone fortunate to study in school. Females being considered as the weaker gender were never sent to school. Hence, the female literacy ratio was nil.



Picture 18: Side view of TLC Chib Sheikh

To engage the local community to realize the need and importance of education in their lives; OSDI in collaboration with UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Education Fund) innovatively planned to organize a one day mini cinema activity. The community was overwhelmed by the creative idea and enjoyed every bit of the cinema in which educational cartoons were shown. Eventhough, the community females did not attend the event; the villagers were generous to allow minor girls to witness the event along with their father or brother.

Class Wise Enrollment Break-up			
Class	Boys	Girls	Total
Nursery	22	20	42
One	4	11	15
<b>Total enrollment</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>57</b>

Table 12: Class Wise Enrollment Break-up of TLC Chib Sheikh

This was seen as a first step towards positive social change that minor girls were equally given an opportunity to enjoy like young boys.

The 2 classrooms based Temporary Learning Center in the revenue village of Chib Sheikh was completed and inaugurated in May 2018. The school has 57 out-of-school children who are now finally acquiring quality primary education. This comes as a major achievement of OSDI because due to the constant social

mobilization efforts of our team we have managed to achieve 100% enrollment ratio within a short span of time and still the number of admissions is growing day-by-day. OSDI has appointed 2 educated and young male teachers to impart education to these minors. Two adult learners have also begun to come to attend the classes at this TLC; OSDI intends to give more attention to adult learners in the coming months.

Adding up to our facilitations OSDI has also distributed free course books to each child. Visualizing colorful textbooks and pictorial images in curricula the students are very excited and motivated to enhance their learning process.



## 4.2. Health-care



Picture 19: Patients being treated at GMC Ahora

Many people in Pakistan do not have the access to primary health-care facilities. It is estimated that every minute one minor has to lose his/her life due to negligence and lack of suitable resources such as medical equipment, qualified medical staff and facilities.<sup>20</sup> The rural health-care system is in a dismal state which seeks for urgent attention of the concerned authorities.

Even though the government claims to have increased the GDP ratio from 0.49% during July - February, FY 2017-18 from 0.38% in the previous fiscal year; there still seems to a sufficient gap of inadequacies, unfairness and severe ignorance.<sup>21</sup> The increase in 5,508 basic health units (BHU's), 676 rural health centers (RHU's) and 5,697 dispensaries during this year; does seem to be a positive addition in the primary health-care infrastructure. However, sustainability of the health-care program of Pakistan remains void as there is a severe shortage of health-care staff such as doctors, dispensers, nurses or paramedics.

OSDI's health-care program aims to bridge the void gap between the government and rural communities of Pakistan. The purpose is to facilitate the deprived rural communities by providing easy solutions to their health-care issues. Another objective of OSDI's health-care program is to educate the people to improve their living conditions by taking care of their personal and environmental hygiene in order to stay safe from diseases.

### 4.2.1. General Medical Camps (GMCs)

Extending basic primary health-care facilities to the far-fledged rural communities and settlements which have long been a victim of negligence of concerned government departments and officials is the main objective of this sub-project of OSDI's health-care program. The health team works in close coordination with the respective district government and authorities prior to organizing the GMC in any of our focused rural communities.

Upon acquiring the NoC (Non-Objection Certificate) from the concerned health-care department; OSDI intervenes to organize the GMC on the selected date. The government most generously supports us by facilitating us with their doctors or paramedical staff along with providing us access to utilize the BHU or RHU facility (*if available within the selected community*). Till date, 13,441 ailing people have been treated, consulted and facilitated with medicines by OSDI during the 356 GMC's held within all our focused districts which are Shikarpur, Khairpur, Matiari, Jacobabad (Sindh), Mardan (KPK) and Jaffarabad and Lasbela (Baluchistan) since 2009.



Picture 20: Patient being inoculated by OSDI's appointed health personnel

<sup>20</sup> <https://tribune.com.pk/story/131565/one-child-dies-every-minute-in-pakistan-report/>

<sup>21</sup> Economic Survey of Pakistan (FY 2017-18)

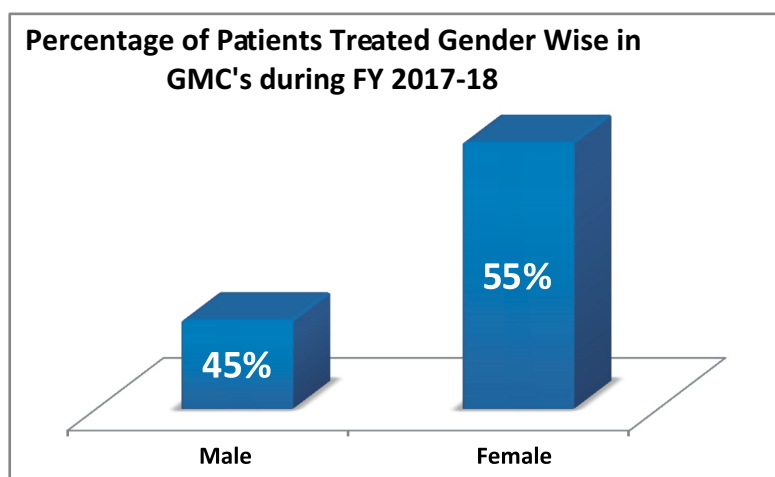


Figure 10: Percentage of Patients Treated Gender Wise in GMC's during FY 2017-18

During the current fiscal (FY 2017-18), OSDI conducted 08 GMC's amongst which 06 medical camps were held in district Lasbela (Baluchistan) and only 02 took place in the newly intervened localities of district Mardan (KPK).

Nearly, 1470 ailing males and 1784 suffering female patients were checked and treated by diligent doctors appointed by OSDI. The check-up of each patient was done free of cost. Patients were also given free medicines after provincial diagnoses.

Since, most of the vicinities in district Lasbela were quite challenging in terms of Rocky Mountains hence, OSDI had to take the assistance of its ally Frontier Constabulary Awaran Militia. It is due to this joint venture that OSDI was able to reach out to such rural communities which had never been previously discovered. People living in these areas are merely struggling for survival due to no gas, water, electricity, education, sanitation or health-care facilities.

The only source of connection between them and the world is when once a month a food truck visits their cluster village. The visit is meant to sale the basic food items if possible to purchase. Livelihood of most of these people depends on either working as laborers on mountains or graze livestock. In district Lasbela alone OSDI managed to facilitate 2,854 patients varying since birth to above 50 age groups. Health-care activities in district Mardan's (KPK) newly selected communities have recently begun.

Patients Treated During GMC's (FY 2017-18)				
District	Title	Male	Female	Total
Lasbela	GMC Ghacharee	103	172	275
	GMC Ahora	245	333	578
	GMC Bhambri	203	208	411
	GMC Peprani 2	196	225	421
	GMC U.C. Hada Sethar & Herradi	184	282	466
	GMC U.C. Hada Sethar 2	316	387	703
Mardan	GMC Surkhabi	107	108	215
	GMC Shahtori	116	69	185
Total		1470	1784	3254

Table 13: Patients Treated During GMC's (FY 2017-18)

During the two medical camps held in the focused communities of Shahtori and Surkhabi, 400 patients were checked, treated and provided with medicines all for free.

## 4.2.2. School Based De-Worming Project (SBDW)

School Based Deworming Program							
Phase	Khairpur	Shikarpur	Jacobabad	Mardan	Matiari	Lasbela	Total
I	679	623	-	-	699	-	2,001
II	790	392	-	595	680	-	2,457
III	-	537	323	156	556	-	1,572
IV	-	-	371	1,155	-	-	1,526
V	-	-	-	646	-	678	1,324
# of beneficiaries	1,469	1,552	694	2,552	1,935	678	8,880

Table 14: Phase wise SBDW Details

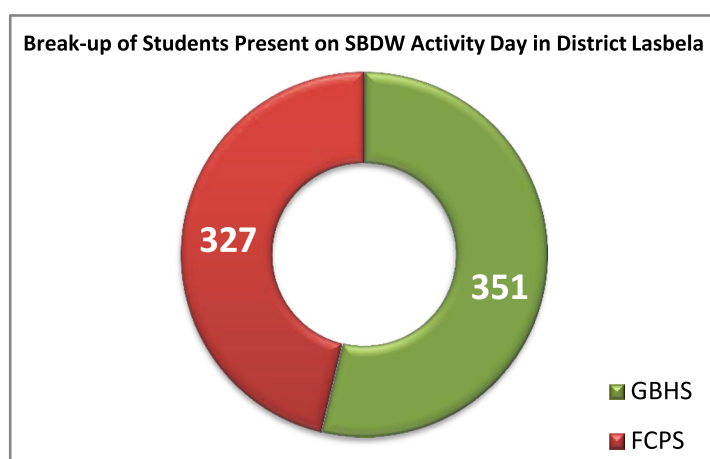
According to a survey, conducted by the Federal Health Department in January 2018, nearly 17 million children in Pakistan are infected by the Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) disease.<sup>22</sup> The age group of these children varies between 5 -15 years.

<sup>22</sup> <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1609771/1-govt-planning-school-based-deworming-programme/>

This abdominal disease is communicable and can be transmitted in children through unhygienic living conditions and consumption of food with unwashed dirty hands. Since, young children rarely take care of little things like washing their hands before food in-take, avoid nail biting, drinking contaminated water, taking daily bathe, etc. Besides this, people living in the rural areas hardly boil the water or filter it prior to consumption. This again results in transferring of bacteria in the child's stomach.

All this negligence not only raises the chances of worm infestation in a child but also results in frequent stomach ache, nausea, vomiting, fever and constipation. The child's nutrient uptake is severely affected which leads to anemia and malnourishment along with impaired mental and physical development; putting the child's health at risk. As it is said, "Health is wealth". Being unfit physically and mentally the child would find it hard in focusing on his studies and other activities.

OSDI initiated the SBDW program in its focused communities along with the support and guidance of the respective district government's across all the three provinces: Sindh, KPK and Baluchistan. Till date, 8,880 students from our focused districts have successfully been de-wormed since 2009. During our SBDW activity not only are the children given a dose of de-worming medicine but distribution of milk and biscuits is also done to ensure the nutritional intake is also taken care of. Furthermore, the children are also given awareness sessions on health and hygiene. Brief trainings on how to maintain the personal hygiene and cleanliness within their surroundings are discussed in detail.



**Figure 11: Break-up of Students Present on SBDW activity day in District Lasbela**

## Project Phase V:

It was for the very first time this activity was initiated in the vulnerable community of district Lasbela (Baluchistan).

Students enrolled in OSDI's adopted / supported educational vicinities such as Government Boys High School in Wayaro (GBHS) and Frontier Constabulary Public School in Bela (FCPS) had never previously witnessed such an activity. OSDI in collaboration with Awaran Militia (Bela) and District Health Department (Lasbela)

conducted the SBDW activity during the month of December 2017 in Baluchistan.

On the other hand, students from 06 schools were facilitated with a dose of de-worming medicine in district Mardan. The SBDW activity for these students took place in January 2018.

To begin with OSDI's appointed doctors gave detailed sessions on health and its maintenance. Later on, students were briefed about how they can contribute towards keeping their personal and environmental hygiene. The positive impact of hygiene on their lives was discussed in detail.



**Picture 21: Students of GBHS Wayaro while consuming the de-worming medicine**



The students thoroughly enjoyed these sessions; after which each child was given a dose of de-worming medicine. It was ensured by OSDI's team that every child consumed his/her medicine rather than taking it home.

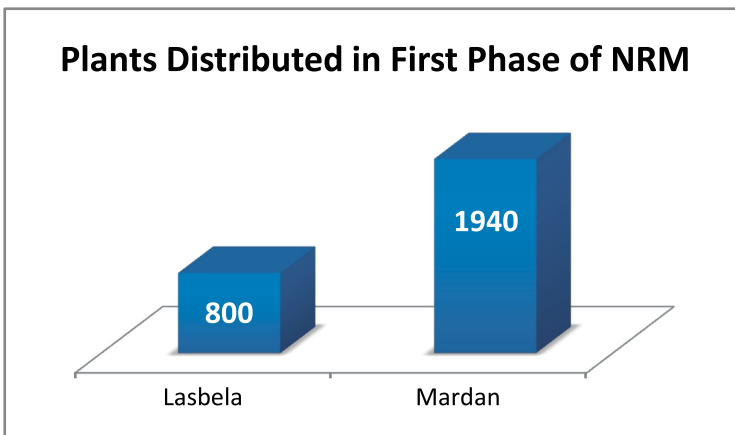
District	School Name	Boys	Girls	Total Students
Surkhahi	Government Primary School	166	20	186
	Government Girls Primary School	13	79	92
Shahtori	Government Primary School	37	12	49
	Government Girls Primary School	18	27	45
Rustam	Faiz ul Islam School	165	36	201
Arab Seray	Temporary Learning Center	41	32	73
Total		440	206	646

**Table 15: Break-up of Students De-wormed in District Mardan**

Prior to conclusion of the SBDW activity each child was bestowed with a gift hamper in which health & hygiene goods were distributed. The kits contained a nail cutter, 2 sachets of shampoo, soap, comb, towel, teeth brush and tooth paste. Students were also provided with milk and biscuits. Soon, the remaining 2 doses of de-worming

medicine shall be given again to these children with a gap of 6 months between each dose.

### 4.3 Natural Resource Management (NRM)



**Figure 12: Plants Distributed in First Phase of NRM**

land use planning; bio-diversity conservation and future sustainability of industries like agriculture, mining, tourism, fisheries and forestry can be a few associated examples.<sup>23</sup>

During this FY 2017-18, OSDI has recently initiated to facilitate beneficiaries under this project. District Lasbela (Baluchistan) was the first place where OSDI initiated this as a pilot project in July 2017. The plants were purchased in accordance with the climatic temperature of Baluchistan from Hingol National Park. The basic purpose of NRM project is to raise public awareness on sustainable use of natural resources and to involve the community in

forestry. Since, the selected communities of district Lasbela were severely dry, barren and were victims of drought hence, there was hardly any greenery available.

OSDI strategically distributed plants in our focused communities to do extensive green carpet coverage everywhere. Besides beautification, the key focus was to lower the temperature levels of our focused communities. Then again these plants upon converting to trees would provide shade to the passerby's and could become resting place for the birds and wild life.

Utilization and managing of natural resources positively such as land, water, plants, soil, animals, etc. is known as Natural Resource Management. Instead of letting these resources go waste proper handling of these natural resources saves a lot from wastage and expenditures.

These resources if multiplied can greatly impact our society. NRM basically binds the humans with the natural amenities around them. Things such as water management,



**Picture 22: First Phase of Plants Distribution in District Mardan**

<sup>23</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural\\_resource\\_management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_resource_management)

Later on, 194 beneficiaries from the newly selected vulnerable communities of district Mardan (KPK) were provided with 5 fruit and 5 non-fruit plants to become a secondary source of income generation for these people. Food security for the people living in these villages would also be ensured upon maturing of the fruit plants.

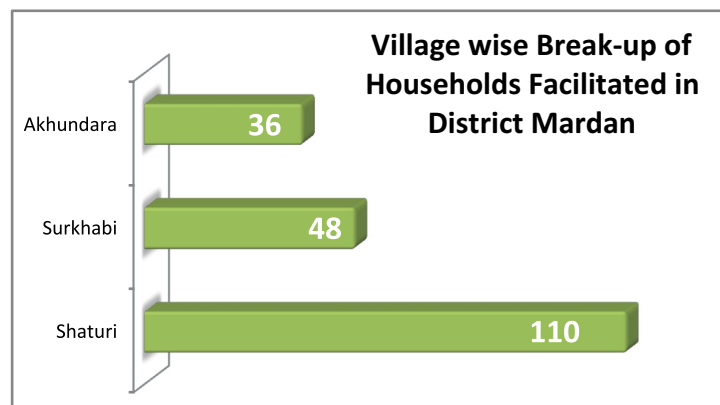


Figure 13: Village wise Break-up of Households Facilitated in District Mardan

OSDI's present communities in both districts reside in barren and mountainous regions having no trees.

Both fruit and non-fruit trees were planted which will have multiple benefits in longer run ranging from water filtration and retention, increasing ground water table, energy conservation, fodder for animals, availability of fresh fruit at home which will increase the caloric intake and decreases the monthly expense.

The distribution of plants was conducted in April 2018. Village plant committees were formed to ensure monitoring of the plants' growth and proper harvesting of the fruits and tree by-products. In the near future, a second phase of the extensive plantation activity would be done within our focused communities to make sustainability possible.

## 4.4. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Rural population of Pakistan is estimated at 61.6% in 2018.<sup>24</sup> The country is facing serious water scarcity challenges as most of the people lack the access to basic clean drinking water facilities. Nearly 42% of the population lacks the access to basic sanitation facilities making the country stand 7<sup>th</sup> in position of worst sanitation accessibility.<sup>25</sup>

Unfortunately, every 2 out of 5 do not have access to a decent toilet. As an outrageous outcome of unavailability of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, nearly 19,500 children under the age of 5 years die every year due to diarrhea in Pakistan.<sup>26</sup>

Keeping in line with the Sustainability Developmental Goals (SDGs), every individual deserves the right to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facility.<sup>27</sup> OSDI working on these set targets focuses on ensuring both the essential facilities ought to be provided to the vulnerable targeted communities. To serve the purpose different capacity building trainings are imparted to the beneficiaries residing in our focused communities primarily aiming to create awareness and motivate the villagers specially females and children to adapt to the sustainable solutions offered by OSDI to ensure healthy and improved lifestyles of these people as, healthy individuals can collectively contribute towards the sustainable development of a progressive society.

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/pakistan-population/>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.dawn.com/news/1372293>

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.wateraid.org/where-we-work/pakistan>

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>



## 4.5. Water Nearby Homes (WNHs)



Picture 23: Construction of cemented water base in Bohaar (Moosa Goth)

Water is the key essence for survival of living things. From drinking, cooking, washing of clothes, utensils, bathing, sanitation, cleaning of house, watering of plants, recreation facilities such as swimming pools, etc. life is solely dependent on water. However, not many people are fortunate to have access to clean or safe water in Pakistan.

Pakistan is considered to be amongst the top 10 countries having lowest access to clean water.<sup>28</sup> Even though the country has been successful to reach out the safe water facilities to 44 million people since 2000 yet, a lot has still to be done. The province of Baluchistan has long been a severe victim of negligence and ignorance by the authorities. Water scarcity is a major crisis caused by droughts in this region. For many poverty struck people the only source of water is through rainfall in this province. However, with the passage of time people have started to dig wells, bore or install solar water pumps to overcome this water crisis. It is estimated that nearly 9,000 settlements live in the rural areas of this Baluchistan province.<sup>29</sup>

Fetching of water is considered to be the responsibility of the females in the households; who travel upto 2 - 5 kilometers daily to bring water. These females are bound to make 4-5 trips per day to fulfill the water requirements of the entire family. In a way this water fetching activity also becomes a socialization platform for the village females who get a chance to interact with each other. OSDI aims to lower the water poverty by facilitating the focused rural communities with provision of water facilities. During this FY 2017-18, OSDI has extended its clean water facilitation program and aided vulnerable communities of district Lasbela (Baluchistan) and Mardan (KPK). Water Management Committees (WMC's) have been formed across all the focused communities by OSDI.



Picture 24: SWP facility installed by OSDI in Miru Suleiman Goth

### 4.5.1. Solar Water Pump-District Lasbela:

The solar water pump (SWP) installation during the previous fiscal in the deprived community of Faqueera Goth, U.C. Wayaro, district Lasbela (Baluchistan) was successfully completed in August 2017. Currently, the daily water being extracted from the SWP is approximately 20,000 liters per day which is way beyond the water requirements of Faqueera Goth community. As a positive outcome of excessive water the villagers along with the guidance and support of OSDI have initiated Kitchen Gardening within the village.

Moving forward, the targeted communities of Miru Suleiman Goth, Bano Hussain Goth and Kareer Goth have simultaneously been facilitated during this fiscal year. The family size of all these three communities remains the same comprising of 20 households each with an estimate of 10 members per home. Water being

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/296137-21m-people-don-t-have-access-to-clean-water-in-pakistan-report>

<sup>29</sup> <http://pdma.gob.pk/?p=39>

the core requirement for these people was primarily looked upon by OSDI. Bore in each community was done after which pump, solar panels and whole systems were installed. To help people store water in sufficient quantity water base was constructed and water storage tanks were provided. The base of water storage tank is cemented having 8 x 8 feetize whereas its height from ground is 5ft. As for the plastic water storage tanks; they have the capacity to store 1,587 gallons or 6,000 liters of water (each).

Nearly, 28,800 liters of water per day is being extracted from these water facilities; which has given the villagers the confidence to grow vegetables and fruits in their respective communities. Families which once had to rely on travelling long distances on foot to fetch water are now able to access sufficient quantities of water at their doorstep. On the other hand, the community of Bohaar near the revenue village of Moosa Goth has requested OSDI to provide them with a water storage tank and a water base. The construction work is currently ongoing and shall soon be completed in a few days.

#### 4.5.2. Solar Water Pump-District Mardan:

The rural population of district Mardan (KPK) is 79.79%.<sup>30</sup> The accessibility of water to these people is mostly through pipelines, groundwater, wells, ponds, streams, handpump, etc. Due to the raise in global climatic temperatures, water scarcity issues are on the high rise. Other major issues are caused by the lack of awareness to water management, conservation and water development.

Even though, perseverance of pure water has come on the limelight for the concerned government authorities still, a lot needs to be



Picture 25: Bore ongoing in Akhundara community

done to overcome this water emergency. According to Mr. Nasir Ghafoor-CEO of Water and Sanitation Services Company (WSSC) Mardan, "Amongst the 36 tube wells in this district only 22 are functional".<sup>31</sup>

To overcome the water deficiency in our focused communities of Arab Seray and Akhundara; OSDI has initiated to do bore. The project is expected to be completed till June 2018.

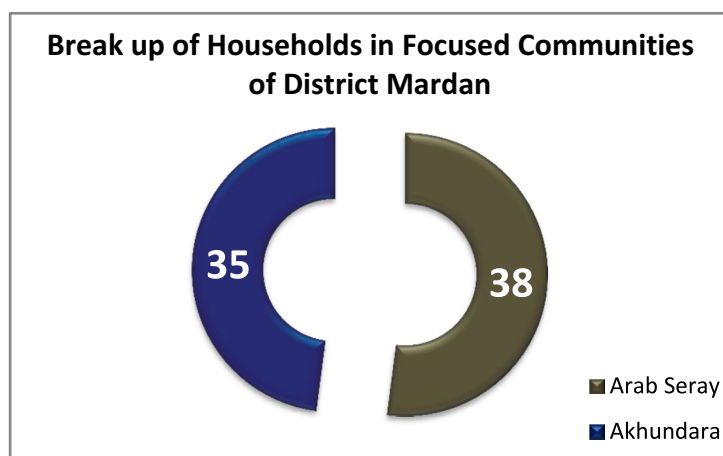


Figure 14: Break up of Households in Focused Communities of District Mardan

The bore in Akhundara has completed and is expelling 10,800 liters of water per day as of now.

Furthermore, in Arab Seray since a water storage tank is available water bore shall be done and installed whereas; in Akhundara; a water tank shall be constructed having the capacity to store 1,000 liters of water. A cemented base shall also be made for the water storage tank.

<sup>30</sup> <http://kp.gov.pk/page/mardandistrictdemographics>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.dawn.com/news/1357821>



Village	District	Water Bore	Solar Panels	Water Base	Water Tank		No. of Househ olds	No. of benefi ciaries	Water extracted per day (liters)
					Yes/No	Yes/No			
Fakeera Goth	Lasbela	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	50	500	20,000
Miro Suleiman Goth		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	20	200	28,800
Bano Hussain Goth		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	20	200	28,800
Kareer Goth		Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	20	200	To be presented till 2018-19
Bohaar, Moosa Goth		N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	20	200	-
Arab Seray Goth	Mardan	Ongoing	N/A	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	38	350	To be presented till 2018-19
Akhundara Goth		Yes	N/A	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	35	350	10,800

Table 16: Overview of SWP projects initiated during FY 2017-18







A close-up photograph of a red radish growing in sandy soil. The radish is partially buried, with its green, leafy top visible. The soil is light brown and textured. A green semi-transparent banner is overlaid on the top portion of the image, containing the text "Food Security Program (FSP)" in white.

# **Food Security Program (FSP)**



## FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM (FSP)

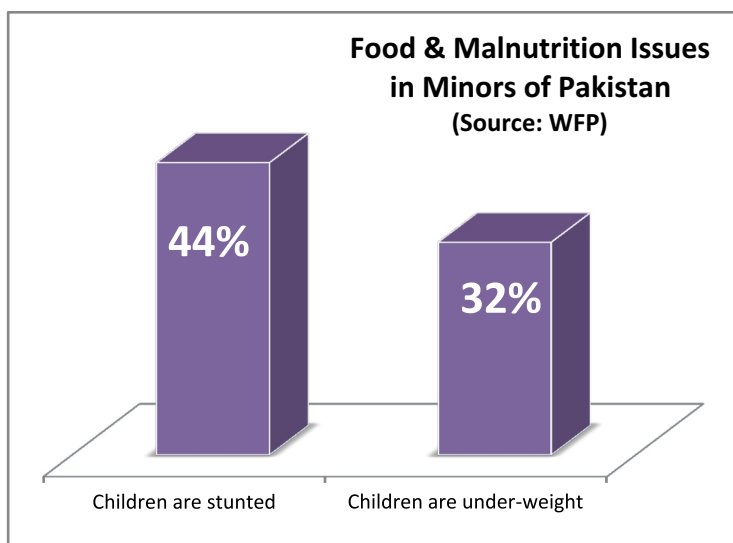


Figure 15: Food & Malnutrition Issues in Minors of Pakistan (Source: WFP)

Pakistan faces severe food security and nutrition issues. 60% of the entire population faces food insecurity according to the World Food Programme. Nearly, 15% of the children below the age group of 5 suffer from acute malnutrition.<sup>32</sup>

It can be summarized that due to the high economic instability and inflation ratio the purchasing power of the poor and medium class is very low. Natural catastrophes and unpredictable income in-fluctuations are also strong influencing factors that cannot be ignored.

Ironically, the country is blessed with all 4 seasons and fertile soil to grow various vegetables and fruits. However, the capacity building of the farmers and people is mandatory. Another aspect to food security besides Kitchen Gardening can be by providing livestock or poultry animals to the beneficiaries.

OSDI developed this Food Security Program (FSP) to provide a food safety net to the vulnerable communities from our focused districts. Apart from ensuring food security, FSP also helps minimize the monthly expense levels and contributes in becoming an income generation program for the beneficiaries who intend to make it a source for their livelihood.

### 5.1 Kitchen Garden Project (KG)

As the name suggests, the primary objective to make a Kitchen garden at home is to have easy to access, fresh and nutritious vegetables and fruits sufficient to fulfill the daily calorie requirements of the entire household. Home cooking becomes an easy and fun filled activity for the females.

Under the Kitchen Garden Project (KG), beneficiaries are facilitated with trainings, skills, assets and tools to grow fresh and nutritious vegetables and fruits within their homes or villages. The selection of beneficiaries is mostly made through focusing on female headed households or homes having elderly people. During FY 2017-18, prior to initiating this project in the focused communities of district Lasbela (Baluchistan), OSDI changed its strategy from facilitating few or selected beneficiaries; considering the high vulnerability levels of the communities we are currently working in. Entire villages were supported to initiate this project. Barren land from each focused



Picture 26: Tomato in the premature stage

<sup>32</sup> <http://www1.wfp.org/countries/pakistan>



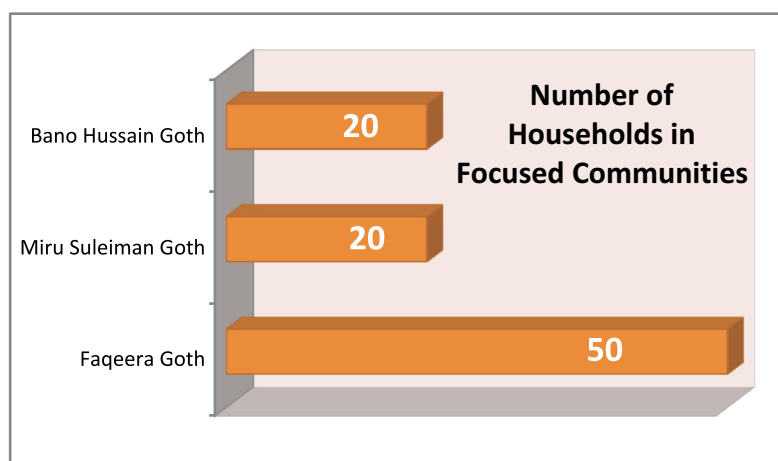


Figure 16: Number of Households in Focused Communities

village was chosen near the SWP water facility installed by OSDI.

Bano Hussain Goth, Faqeera Goth and Miru Suleiman Goths were selected to participate in this pilot project. OSDI's district team facilitated the villagers with seedlings and seeds to sow on the land. Initially, since it was a pilot project OSDI distributed 3 vegetable and 3 fruit plants. These plants were Brinjal, Green Chillies, Corriander, Papaya, Tamarind and Manila Tamarind.

DAP and Urea fertilizers were also distributed in all villages along with the plants. After frequent capacity building sessions by OSDI's appointed agro expert the villagers became so enthusiastic to grow vegetables and fruits on their own that they grew a wide variety of eatables.

On an average the monthly savings per household is estimated at PKR 3500 - PKR 4000 through lowering of kitchen expenses. Apart from self-consumption, the villagers also allow people from Adjacent communities to avail the benefit of fresh eatables from their Kitchen Garden.

S.No.	Village	Vegetables	Total KG Produced	Market Price Per KG (PKR)
1	Miru Suleiman Goth	Mustard Leaf	5	40
2		Millet Seed(animals food)	240	25
3		Brinjal	80	25
4		Radish	40	20
5		Carrot	3	60
6		Bottle Gourd	15	30
7		Sponge gourd	5	40
8		Spinach	25	20
9		Garlic	2	110
10		Onion	30	30
11		Turnip	3	30
12		Tomato	5	30
13		Coriander	10	100
14	Faqeera Goth	Bottle Gourd	10	30
15		Sponge Gourd	20	40
16		Millet Seed (animals food)	10	25
17	Banu Hussain Goth	Brinjal	2	25
18		Onion	5	30
19		Egyptian Clover (animals food)	20	10

Table 17: Detail of Vegetables & Fruits being produced in Focused Communities of District Lasbela (Baluchistan)

This act of generosity by the community is paving the way for inter-harmony amongst communities and is also setting a new trend to create a multiplier effect in the poverty struck communities to progress towards sustainability and take appropriate measures to move from the generation's old poverty. Besides this, families who had once left their villages due to water scarcity and poverty have now started to return back to their abundant homes due to the sustainability caused by OSDI. The table shows a glimpse of the positive difference created by the implementation of this project; within the focused communities and how people are benefitting from it







# Success Stories





## OVER-COMING POVERTY:

For the people living in the rural communities of Pakistan livestock rearing is considered as a very essential asset creating means. By keeping livestock, people are able to avail an extra support to generate income and be food secure. During the first phase of Livestock Development Project (LDP) in district Lasbela (Baluchistan), OSDI selected Mai Noora w/o Abdul Hammed to become an LDP beneficiary from the community of Faqeera Goth.

Noora belongs to a family of 6. Her husband works as a labor earning approximately PKR 10,000 PKR 12,000 per month. Being a devoted mother she took upon herself to educate all her children. Her son, M. Hanif a 12 year old, studies in grade 4, Hafeeza her daughter is in grade 2 and another daughter (Rubina) has studied till primary.

Since managing the monthly living expenses alongside education expenditures was a hurdle hence Noora applied in LDP. Luckily she was selected due to high vulnerability levels and was granted with 2 does and a buck.

As the does purchased were pregnant during selection process by the time they were distributed to the beneficiaries the does had multiplied. As a result, Noora was further facilitated with 4 kids in which 2 were does and the other 2 were bucks.



Picture 27: Female beneficiary of LDP Phase 1 of District Lasbela with her increased livestock

Today, Noora and her family avails fresh and nutritious milk upto half kg on daily basis from the does provided by OSDI. Per kg price of milk is PKR 70 in the market. On an average the monthly savings generated by this family is more than PKR 1000 on dairy which has enabled them to make some savings. From being hardly able to make the ends meet previously; Noora now has assets worth PKR 60,000 approximately in her home and is able to make some additional amounts by saving on monthly milk expense.



## MOVING AHEAD WITH DIGNITY

In the little community of Shahtori, district Mardan (KPK) lives Intikhad Ali a young man under his 30's. Previously, he was earning a handsome amount living in a foreign country. However, things changed overnight when both his legs got paralyzed after a major accident. Upon returning back to his hometown he did not lose his courage rather opened up a small grocery store as sitting on the wheelchair was his only option. Being the bread earner of his family; he thought it was better to open his own grocery store and operate it.

His dire living condition and efforts for survival motivated OSDI to enroll him in the Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP). Under SREP, PKR 41,200 was given as a grant to Mr. Ali. He utilized this amount to purchase goods for his grocery store. Items bought by him were spices, lentils, rice, flour, sugar, oil, vegetables, house-keeping goods, snacks and confectionary, etc.

As compared to his previous income PKR 4,000; today Ali is earning an additional average monthly income of PKR 9,380.

Due to our advocacy and support living condition of Ali has significantly improved. He is now able to take better care of his family. His children, son (8 years) and daughter (6 years) are also acquiring education.



Picture 28: Intikhad Ali - a disabled beneficiary of SREP in his grocery store

He plans to add on new grocery items in his store to increase his sales in the near future.

## LEARNING HAS NO AGE LIMIT

It is said there is no age limit for learning. It is an ongoing process that never stops. Ever since, OSDI has intervened in the community of Chib Sheikh to set-up a Temporary Learning Center (TLC), the people have showed their constant support.

Previously, there was no school nearby or within the radius of 3kms in this area. According to the surveys conducted by OSDI, 144 children within the 4 communities of Chib Sheikh were out-of-school. The management of OSDI took upon itself to initiate a TLC within this area to educate the children. The TLC was inaugurated on 8th May 2018.

Due to the aggressive social mobilization campaigns that were planned and executed by OSDI; 57 boys and girls have been enrolled in this TLC. OSDI has also appointed 2 capable male teachers to educate the students. As a positive outcome of our mobilization campaigns and regular advocacy; not only are the little children and their parents motivated to learn; rather we have young learners who are interested to acquire education.



Picture 29: OSDI's teacher educating the 2 adult learners from the community of Chib Sheikh

Young men from the community of Chib Sheikh approached OSDI's teachers; Mr.

Sheeraz Baloch and Mr. Abdul Hameed to acquaint them with basic literacy skills. This challenge was whole-heartedly accepted by the teachers. Now, these young learners regularly attend classes in the evening as they earn their livelihood during the day time. These learners aim to pursue their education to high level and earn respectably.

Keeping in view, the rising interest of the community's younger population to educate themselves; OSDI intends to have both its TLC teachers trained for "Adult Literacy Training" in collaboration with NCHD in the upcoming days. The aim of this workshop would be to train the teachers regarding the best practices on how to impart education to young adults.



## LADY DOCTOR VISITS AFTER 21 YEARS:

Revenue village of Ghicharee is a deserted area in district Lasbela (Baluchistan). The vicinity has more than 15 highly vulnerable communities associated to it. Due to no rainfall in the past 7 years this region is a victim of severe drought. The situation is so dire that there is barely drinking water available.

Realizing this unfortunate situation, OSDI initiated to set-up a one day General Medical Camp (GMC) within this vicinity. Awareness raising campaign was conducted 2 days ahead of GMC in which nearly 12 villages were covered; comprising of 125 households. The average per family size was 7-8 members. The average travelling distance between each community was approximately 4-5 kms.

Basic Health Unit (BHU) of Moosa Goth, a small village located at a distance of 35kms from main road was selected as GMC venue. Due to OSDI's keen efforts and the support of its allies, a lady doctor was taken to this locality after 21 years.

The attendance of 172 females in this free GMC is a huge success in itself because most of these women had to walk nearly 10kms-15kms on foot to reach the medical camp in the scorching heat of 50 degrees Celsius.

Due to no properly functioning health facility in this area, people had to travel nearly 40kms

on mini-trucks to visit the female doctor in Uthal city. The estimated travelling cost of each visit per patient was PKR 3000 - PKR 3500 then atleast PKR 1000 was spent on doctor fee and medicines.

The susceptible people in Moza Ghicharee were extremely grateful to OSDI and bestowed our team with numerous prayers to have come so far.



Picture 30: Patient treated at GMC Ghicharee



3114

+ 3542.5  
+ 1352.14  
+ 2100.36  
+ 854.94

7761.67

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38992.44

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# Financial Statements




# FINANCIAL STATEMENT (FY 2016-17)

## ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES BALANCE SHEET As at June 30, 2017

	Notes	2017 Rupees	2016 Rupees
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	2,221,028	10,713,773
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Short term loans	5	1,369,648	5,336,442
Advances ,deposits and other receivables	6	4,296,850	3,829,942
Cash and bank balances	7	6,329,465	3,291,936
		11,995,963	12,458,320
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>14,216,991</b>	<b>23,172,093</b>
<b>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>FUNDS</b>			
Accumulated fund		13,431,159	22,836,184
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade & other payables	8	785,833	335,909
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>14,216,991</b>	<b>23,172,093</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
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**ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES**  
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**

*For the year ended June 30, 2017*

		Notes	2017			2016		
			Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
			Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
INCOME								
Donations	9	-	30,620,000	30,620,000	10,272,240	9,613,880	19,886,120	
Project Inome	10	-	665,998	665,998	-	198,536	198,536	
Other Income	11	-	145,098	145,098	-	126,151	126,151	
TOTAL INCOME		-	31,431,096	31,431,096	10,272,240	9,938,567	20,210,807	
EXPENDITURES								
Project expenses	12	-	23,807,727	23,807,727	5,619,434	12,842,271	18,461,705	
Administrative expenses	13	-	12,196,031	12,196,031	-	18,056,747	18,056,747	
Finance cost	14	-	57,932	57,932	-	58,883	58,883	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		-	36,061,690	36,061,690	5,619,434	30,957,901	36,577,335	
EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER INCOME								
		-	(4,630,594)	(4,630,594)	4,652,806	(21,019,334)	(16,366,528)	

*The annexed notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.*

  
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**ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
*For the year ended June 30, 2017*

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2017 Rupees</b>	<b>2016 Rupees</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net Loss for the year		(4,630,594)	(16,366,528)
<b>Adjustment for non cash items</b>			
Finance cost		57,932	58,883
Prior year adjustment		3,610,607	(406,396)
Depreciation		310,059	885,896
		<u>3,978,598</u>	<u>538,383</u>
		(651,996)	(15,828,145)
<b>(Increase) / decrease in current assets/liabilities</b>			
Short term loans		3,966,795	13,749,638
Advances ,deposits and other receivables		(466,908)	4,479,053
Trade and other payables		449,924	(145,658)
		<u>3,949,810</u>	<u>18,083,033</u>
		3,297,813	2,254,888
Finance cost paid		(57,932)	(58,883)
<b>Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities</b>	<b>A</b>	<u>3,239,880</u>	<u>2,196,005</u>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY</b>			
Purchase of fixed assets		(202,351)	(5,616,805)
Sale proceed of fixed assets		-	70,770
Net cash used in investing activities	<b>B</b>	<u>(202,351)</u>	<u>(5,546,035)</u>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>	<b>C</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash &amp; cash equivalent</b>	<b>A+B+C</b>	3,037,529	(3,350,030)
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year</b>		3,291,936	6,641,966
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year</b>		<u>6,329,465</u>	<u>3,291,936</u>

*The annexed notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.*

  
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**TRUSTEE**



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT (FY 2017-18)

## ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES BALANCE SHEET As at June 30, 2018

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2018 Rupees</b>	<b>2017 Rupees</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property and equipment	4	4,147,080	2,221,028
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Short term loans	5	451,795	1,369,648
Advances ,deposits and other receivables	6	4,960,866	4,296,850
Cash and bank balances	7	3,262,817	6,329,465
		8,675,478	11,995,963
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>12,822,558</b>	<b>14,216,991</b>
<b>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>FUNDS</b>			
Accumulated fund		12,149,880	13,431,159
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade & other payables	8	672,678	785,833
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>12,822,558</b>	<b>14,216,991</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.


  
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**ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES**  
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**  
*For the year ended June 30, 2018*

	Notes	2018			2017		
		Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees Restated	Rupees Restated
INCOME							
Donations	9	-	33,079,264	33,079,264	-	30,620,000	30,620,000
Project Income	10	-	34,443	34,443	-	731,372	731,372
Other Income	11	-	20,576	20,576	-	7,609	7,609
TOTAL INCOME		-	33,134,283	33,134,283	-	31,358,981	31,358,981
EXPENDITURES							
Project expenses	12	-	20,770,266	20,770,266		23,735,612	23,735,612
Administrative expenses	13	-	13,603,395	13,603,395	-	12,196,031	12,196,031
Finance cost	14	-	41,901	41,901		57,932	57,932
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		-	34,415,562	34,415,562	-	35,989,575	35,989,575
EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER INCOME							
		-	(1,281,279)	(1,281,279)	-	(4,630,594)	(4,630,594)

*The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.*

  
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**ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**  
*For the year ended June 30, 2018*

		Restated	
	Notes	2018 Rupees	2017 Rupees
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss for the year		(1,281,279)	(4,630,594)
Adjustment for non cash items			
Finance cost	14	41,901	57,932
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	11	148,404	72,114
Assets given as donations	4.1	-	8,312,922
Depreciation	4	845,904	310,059
		1,036,209	8,753,027
		(245,070)	4,122,433
(Increase) / decrease in current assets/liabilities			
Short term loans		917,854	3,966,795
Advances ,deposits and other receivables		(664,016)	(466,908)
Trade and other payables		(113,155)	449,924
		140,683	3,949,811
		(104,387)	8,072,244
Finance cost paid	14	(41,901)	(57,932)
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	A	(146,288)	8,014,311
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Purchase of fixed assets		(2,920,360)	(202,351)
Net cash used in investing activities	B	(2,920,360)	(202,351)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Amount refund to Montiplier	C	-	(4,774,431)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalent	A+B+C	(3,066,648)	3,037,529
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		6,329,465	3,291,936
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		3,262,817	6,329,465

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
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**TRUSTEE**



## **ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES**

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