

“You cannot afford to let them die, just because they cannot afford to live.”

Dr. Adeeb ul Hasan Rizvi

OSDI's Sustainability Creation Model

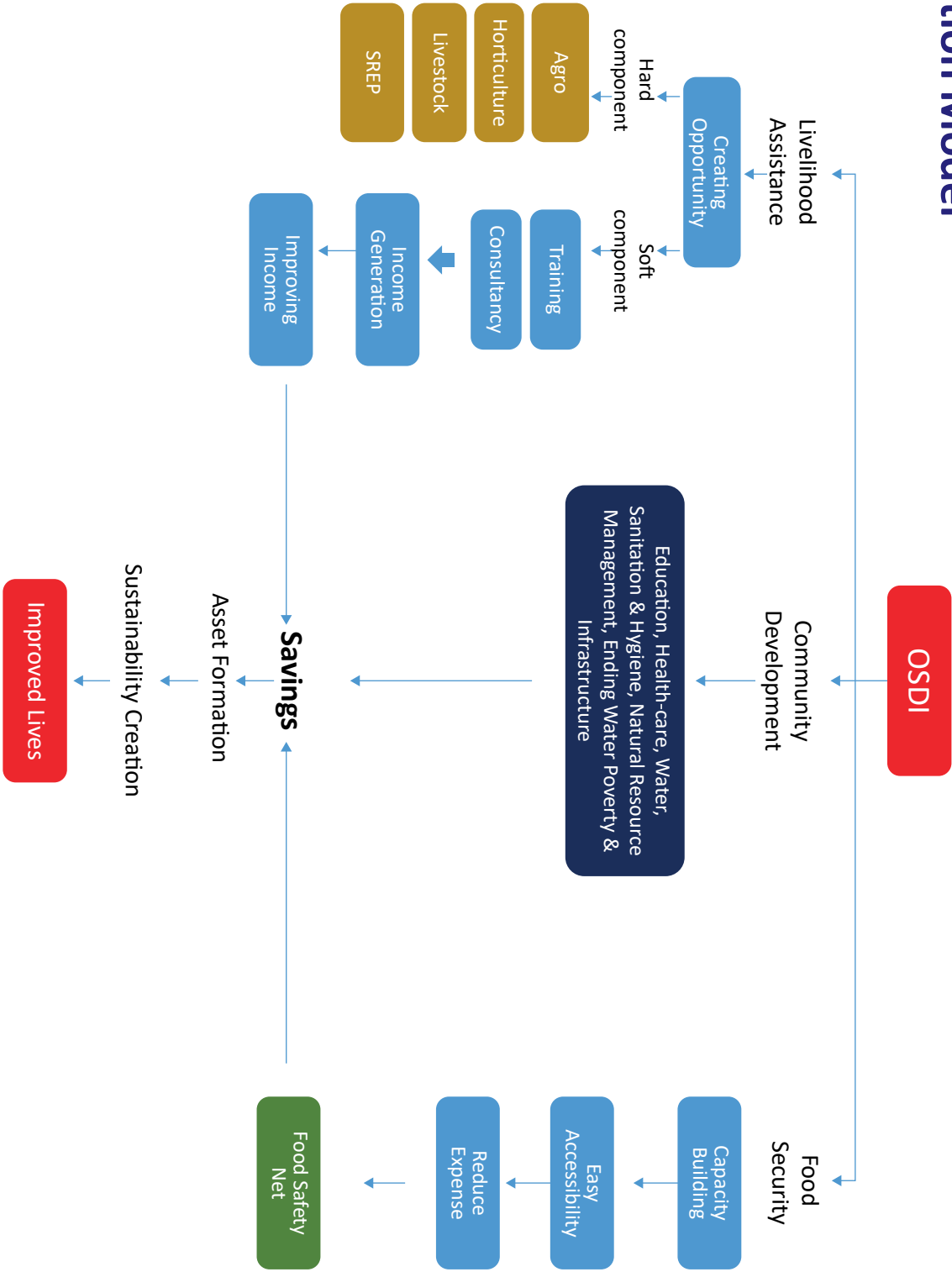


Fig 1: OSDI's Sustainability Creation Model

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List of Abbreviations & Acronyms

ADP	Agriculture Development Project
AMC	Agro Management Committee
AVG	Average
BHU	Basic Health Units
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BBCM	Broad Based Committee Meeting
CDP	Community Development Program
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAP	Di-ammonium Phosphate
DRA	Disaster Relief Assistance
DHO	District Health Officer
EFA	Education for All
FY	Fiscal Year
FNK	Food & Nutrition Kit
FSP	Food Security Program
GIT	Gastro Intestinal Tract Infection
GMC	General Medical Camp
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
H&H	Health & Hygiene
HH	House Hold
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Kms	Kilometers
KG	Kitchen Garden Project



LTR	Liters
LAP	Livelihood Assistance Program
LDP	Livestock Development Project
MMC	Mobile Medical Camp
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MOP	Muriate of Potash
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OSDI	Organization for Social Development Initiatives
OOSC	Out-of-School Children
PCP	Pakistan Center for Philanthropy
PKR	Pakistani Rupees
RTI	Respiratory Tract Infection
SBDW	School Based De-Worming
SMC	School Management Committee
SREP	Small Rural Enterprise Project
STH	Soil Transmitted Helminths
Sq. ft.	Square Feet
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TLC	Temporary Learning Center
U.C.	Union Council
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Foreword

The political instability in Pakistan has further devalued the rupee value during FY 2022-23. The unfortunate fluctuation in the prices of basic commodities raised immensely after the price hike caused due to high dollar value in the global market. This uncontrolled dilemma has further increased the poverty levels in the country. For the daily wage laborers living in the rural communities, life has become even more challenging.

Adding on to the miseries of the rural households, the heavy monsoon rains resulted in massive floods in the same year. Nearly, half of the rural land area was severely affected which further increased to the miseries of the local people. The unimaginable loss of agricultural land, animals, human lives and infrastructure was a hard blow to the country's economy.

During these dire times, the primary objective of me and my team was to move the families from within our focused communities of district Lasbela (Baluchistan) towards safe locations, extend our moral support, provide mobile healthcare facilities on urgent basis and ensure food safety. To serve the purpose, 200 disaster struck families were given dry ration items, basic medicines, blankets, etc. Besides this, mobile medical camps were set-up in 6 catastrophe hit villages.

In the year that presented unprecedented challenges, our organization adapted and thrived. We responded to natural disasters and continued our long-standing commitment to sustainable development through economic uplift, education, primary healthcare and community empowerment. Suitable interventions in the newly explored vulnerable communities of district Lasbela have gradually begun whereby, the focused communities are being engaged to improve their living conditions through aggressive capacity building, social mobilization and awareness raising sessions. In district Mardan (KPK), baseline survey is being conducted to identify susceptible villages with high dependency ratio and low economic prosperity.

Since its inception, OSDI has been dedicated to addressing some of the most pressing challenges being faced by the rural peripheries of Pakistan. Our mission, which is rooted in compassion and a belief in the power of collective action, has guided us on a remarkable journey of service delivery and advocacy. OSDI involves all the local stakeholders as active participants in supporting each other to create a progressive society. This unique approach has been acknowledged at governmental level and state institutions across the country and abroad. I am grateful to my diligent team in achieving the set targets for the current year.

May Allah bestow his blessings on all of Us!

Aasim Azim Siddiqui
Founder Trustee



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.





Executive Summary

Executive Summary

The raise in prices of the basic commodities in the international market has not only increased the economic turbulence but has also created a vacuum of sustainability within the rural communities. To make the matters worse, this year Pakistan has been severely affected by the massive monsoon floods. This natural catastrophe has not only destroyed the infrastructure, but has also destabilized the rural families economically to an extent that many are left with no choice but to shift towards secure places for survival. Many have died being prone to contagious water borne diseases and lack of food security.

To minimize the economic burden and help enable these communities too proactively work towards creating a progressive environment, along with the district government OSDI has been playing its role with dedication and commitment since 2009. This report shares the details of the yearly progress from FY 2022-2023:

Financial stability and empowerment of the local people is very crucial in uplifting the vulnerable communities from poverty. The susceptible living conditions of people living in rural villages is mainly due to the unawareness, low income, high expenses, illiteracy and malnutrition. To overcome these factors, OSDI has carefully formed a variety of projects under its Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP). Agriculture Development Project (ADP), Horticulture Project, Livestock Development Project (LDP) and Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP) offer a mix blend of diverse income generating options for the potential beneficiaries to earn their living, respectably.

During FY 2022-2023, OSDI has facilitated 36 farmers to cultivate wheat and cotton crop on 99.25 acres of land in district Lasbela (Baluchistan) in the 6th and 7th Phase of Agriculture Development Project (ADP). Moving on towards the Horticulture Project, 1559 orange fruit plants distributed in both the communities of Akhundara and Biroch in district Mardan (KPK), during the 2 phases are frequently visited by the Horticulturist appointed by OSDI. Altogether, the orange fruit orchard has successfully been set-up on 10.5 acres of barren mountainous land. During the 5th Phase of Livestock Development Project (LDP) in district Lasbela (Baluchistan), OSDI has facilitated 44 beneficiaries with 132 goats. The multiplier effect in herd creation, milk intake is remarkable. The beneficiaries have been trained on modern animal rearing and domestication methods. The three beneficiaries supported to initiate their small businesses from district Mardan (KPK), under Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP), during the previous fiscal have started to generate profitable incomes.

Under Community Development Program (CDP), OSDI offers multiple projects to help lower the monthly expense levels and enable the people to generate some savings. Education for All, Health-care, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Infrastructure Development and Natural Resource Management (NRM) are a few sustainability creation projects offered by OSDI.

571 students acquiring primary education in the OSDI's built Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) and adopted schools from across the three districts of Thatta (Sindh), Lasbela (Baluchistan) and Mardan (KPK) have been handed over to the relevant government's education departments. To extend primary healthcare facilities, to the ailing people living in the vulnerable rural communities, OSDI has organized 20 General Medical Camps (GMCs) in this fiscal in which a total number of 3819 patients have been treated. To protect the students from worm infestations the 12th Phase of School Based De-Worming Campaign (SBDW) was initiated, this year. OSDI's team conducted, 58 awareness-raising sessions on safe health & hygiene practices to educate the people on the importance of healthy living. To promote food security and enable the under-privileged families to grow their own green eatables within or outside their homes, OSDI supported 24 households from district Lasbela (Baluchistan) to vegetables on 6000 sq. ft. of land.

In Disaster Relief Assistance Program (DRA), OSDI provided dry ration items, blankets, basic medicines and few medical supplies amongst 200 extremely exposed families affected by the monsoon floods. 6 Mobile Medical Camps (MMCs), were organized within 2 days in which the Healthcare team visited the severely hit focused communities in district Lasbela (Baluchistan).

Introduction

Transforming humans into valuable human assets without compromising on their integrity and self-respect is the primary goal of Organization for Social Development Initiatives (OSDI). This CSR project is endorsed by Pakistan Center for Philanthropy (PCP) and registered under the Trust Act 1882.

OSDI is a firm believer of bridging the gaps between rural communities and local district governments. Over the time-period, lives of more than 70,000 individuals have been empowered and improved by the sustainable and poverty reduction strategies offered by OSDI.

OSDI considers responding to the basic needs of every individual to provide them better living conditions. Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP), Community Development Program (CDP) and Food Security Program (FSP) are the core elements which help in uplifting the vulnerable communities from generations old poverty, instability, illiteracy and food insecurity. Besides this, emergency relief is imparted under the Disaster Relief Assistance Program (DRA) during times of natural catastrophes.

Each program being offered by OSDI has multiple projects included for sustainability creation through provision of income generation opportunities, asset creation, capacity building, education, primary healthcare, infrastructure development, safe drinking water, hygiene awareness, plantation and food security.



Core Values

- ✓ Responding to Basic Needs
- ✓ Enabling & Empowering Communities
- ✓ Promoting Human Dignity & Integrity of Work
- ✓ Respecting Diversity & Equality
- ✓ Creating Long Term Partnerships
- ✓ Efficiency & Effectiveness
- ✓ Being Impact Driven
- ✓ Sustainable Development



OSDI's Focused Goals

Sustainable Development Goals

DONATE

for Poverty Alleviation

Title of Account: Organization for Social Development Initiatives

Bank Name: United Bank Limited

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

Branch Code No: 0605

PLS A/C No: 0605-1200048 – 4

Swift Code No: UNILP-KKA

IBAN: PK38 UNIL 0112 0605 1200 0484



**Journey Towards
Sustainability
(2009-2023)**



- 2067 Farmers Facilitated to Harvest 6929.15 Acres of land
- 10 Farmers Facilitated to Grow 10.50 Acres of Orchard
- 512 Beneficiaries Facilitated with 1400 Animals
- 63 Small Businesses Initiated
- 4418 Plants Distributed in NRM
- 2400 Poultry Birds Distributed
- 13,392 Deworming Doses Given to Students
- 1793 Beneficiaries Facilitated to cultivate 432,815 sq. ft. of land
- 3801 Beneficiaries Facilitated to extract 381,180 liters of water per day
- 3789 students enrolled in 38 educational facilities
- 55,825 beneficiaries trained for H&H
- 41,809 patients treated in 420 GMCs & 2 PHCs



Board of Trustees

Aasim A. Siddiqui

Mr. Siddiqui has actively developed various transport, logistics and sustainability development projects in Pakistan during the last 02 decades. Mr. Siddiqui has formed Pakistan Intermodal Ltd. (PIL), Pakistan's first private freight train operator connecting the ports with the inland container depots through rail-road linkages. Besides this, Mr. Siddiqui has created Pakistan's first B2B trade exhibition & conferences services provider – Pegasus Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. in 1997.



Mr. Siddiqui has also initiated sustainability development projects like Organization for Social Development Initiatives (OSDI), a CSR focusing on poverty alleviation and community development through sustainable livelihood approaches 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).

Lt. Gen. Syed Parwez Shahid (R) Trustee

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.



Ali Raza Siddiqui Trustee

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

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



Syed Jawaid Iqbal Trustee

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

hosted and moderated a number of TV programs on business and current affairs. He has interviewed prominent personalities including Indira Gandhi, Benazir Bhutto, General Pervez Musharraf, Farooq Leghari, Nawaz Sharif, Akbar Bugti and General Mohammad Ershad (former President of Bangladesh). As the Head of the South Asia Forum, he organizes stimulating seminars and conferences on important subjects. He also serves on the Board of Directors of the National Academy of Performing Arts (NAPA), Gillette Pakistan, Professional Education Foundation (PEF) and Pakistan First Initiative (PFI). He is the Founding Chairman of Society for Global Moderation (SGM), a private-sector think tank, dedicated to the promotion of tolerance, inter-faith harmony and democracy. As a marketing, advertising and public relations practitioner, Jawaid has helped raise professional standards, represented Pakistan at overseas conferences with distinction and helped strengthen forums such as the Advertising Practitioners Guild (as a co-founder) and the Pakistan Advertising Association. He has represented Pakistan in many regional and international forums. He is also actively associated with a number of social welfare organizations and contributes to leading newspapers, writing on political, social and professional issues as well as international affairs. Based on his already published articles in national and international media a book entitled "On Record" was launched by Mr. Shaukat Aziz, former Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was invited by the US Government to an orientation program "US Foreign Policy in South Asia" in 1990 under the "International Visitors Program – IVP". As an individual, Syed Jawaid Iqbal has a warm and ebullient personality with an infectious sense of humour, a taste for music and a love for poetry.



Brig (Rtd.) Ghulam Muhammad Mohatarem Trustee

Having a distinguished career, spanning 33 years in the Army, Brig (Retd) Mohatarem, has held main stream jobs of commanding Tanks and Mechanized troops, apart from holding senior positions in the Military Intelligence, key operational staff appointments. He was an Instructor in the Military Academy. He served as the Chief United Nations Military Observer based in Sarajevo during the War in Bosnia Herzegovina. He has diplomatic exposure as Pakistan's Defense Attaché in Bangladesh and Myanmar for four years.

After retirement from the Army, he served as the Home Secretary to the Government of Sindh. Presently, he is working as a Security Analyst and Consultant. He is an elected President of PECHS and is also on the Governing Body of DHA Residents Society. Brig (Retd) Mohatarem has attended two specialized training courses on Counter Terrorism in the United States and one in 'Negotiations and Conflict Resolution' under UN aegis in Switzerland. He holds a Masters in Defense and Strategic Studies and an MBA.



Numan Nabi Ahmed Trustee

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

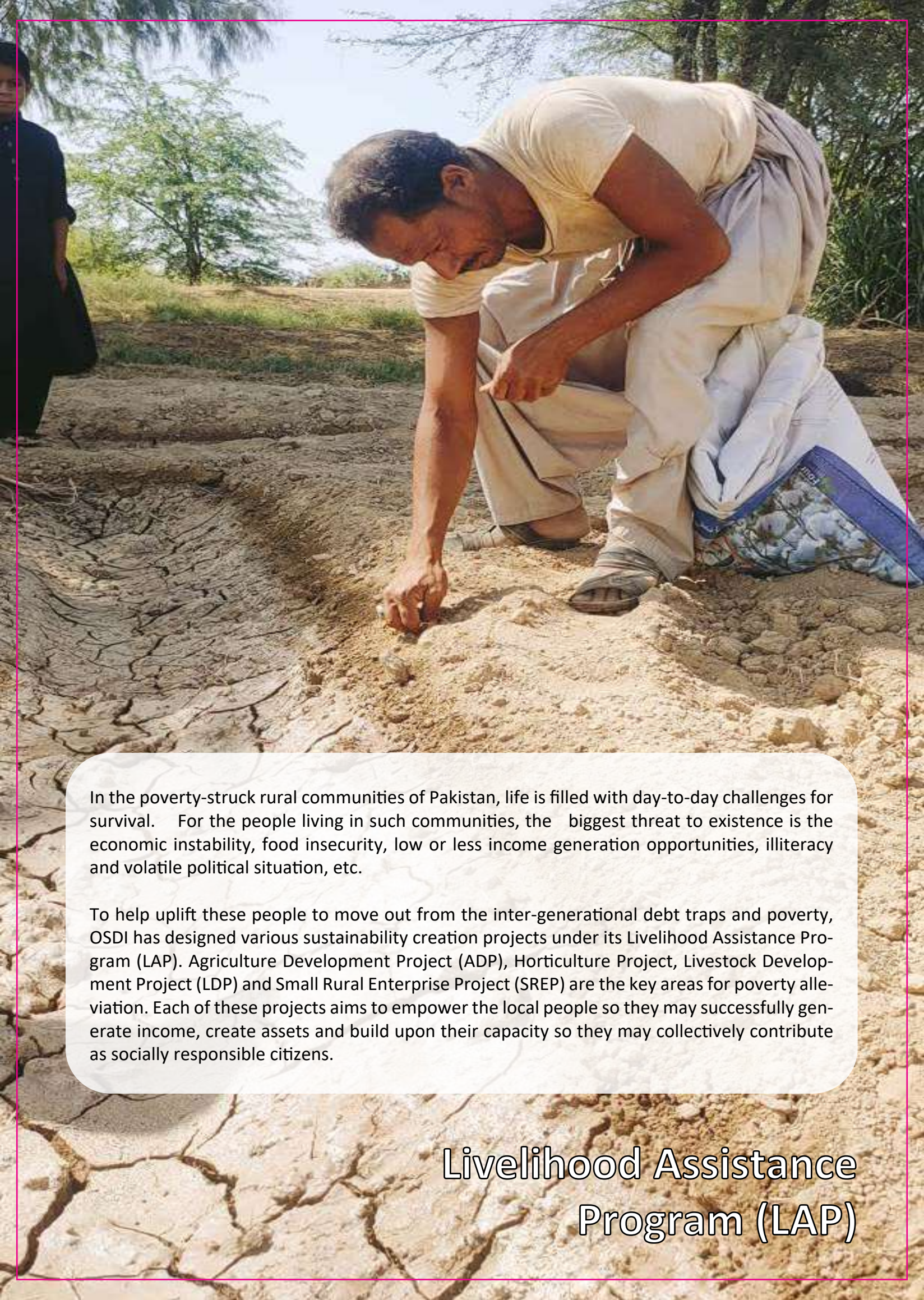
Mr. Nabi has remarkably turned around businesses and set new trends in the world of Integrated Marketing Communications within the country. He has many firsts to his credit. Numan N. Ahmed is a familiar face as a speaker and television host. He serves on the Board of Zindagi Trust and OSDI, as well as being a founding member of the Friends of the Cardiac Surgery.



Sharique A. Siddiqui Trustee

Mr. Sharique Azim Siddiqui is the founding CEO of Pakistan International Bulk Terminal Limited (PIBT). PIBT is Pakistan's first bulk terminal for handling cement, clinker and coal set up at a cost of USD 305 million. PIBT is a listed company on the Pakistan Stock Exchange. He led the team for the bidding of the PIBT terminal in 2007 and was instrumental in the planning and execution of the project. He joined Marine Group of Companies in 1997 and was involved in various Group Ventures. He served as Project Director and Chief

Operating Officer at Pakistan International Container Terminal Ltd. from 2002 till 2012 and was in-charge of container terminal's project planning, coordination and implementation. He also served as CEO of Marine International Container Terminal - an inland Container Depot project with Railways connectivity in Lahore. He did his Bachelors and Masters of Arts in Economics from Tufts University, Boston, USA



In the poverty-struck rural communities of Pakistan, life is filled with day-to-day challenges for survival. For the people living in such communities, the biggest threat to existence is the economic instability, food insecurity, low or less income generation opportunities, illiteracy and volatile political situation, etc.

To help uplift these people to move out from the inter-generational debt traps and poverty, OSDI has designed various sustainability creation projects under its Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP). Agriculture Development Project (ADP), Horticulture Project, Livestock Development Project (LDP) and Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP) are the key areas for poverty alleviation. Each of these projects aims to empower the local people so they may successfully generate income, create assets and build upon their capacity so they may collectively contribute as socially responsible citizens.

Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP)

Agriculture Development Project (ADP)

The rural population of Pakistan stands at 144.53million as compared to the urban population size of 84.69 million.¹ For majority of the people residing in the rural communities, agricultural farming is a major source of livelihood. Agriculture sector contributes 22.9 percent in the overall GDP of the country.² Cotton, Sugarcane, Rice, Maize and Wheat are the major profitable crops

Types of Cash Crops of Pakistan							
Season	Rabi	Global Ranking	Production Increase/Decrease in Pakistan	Season	Kharif	Global Ranking	Production Increase/Decrease in Pakistan
			in Production				in Production
Winter	Wheat	8	5.40%	Autumn	Rice	4	-21.50%
					Cotton	7	-41%
					Maize	15	6.90%
					Sugarcane	9	2.80%

Table 1: Types of Cash Crops in Pakistan

produced in Pakistan. However, due to insufficient knowledge about good agricultural practises, a lack of access to agricultural inputs and tools on affordable terms, constant price hikes of fuel, agri inputs,

electricity and inaccessibility of water, this sector underperforms.

Under the umbrella of Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP), OSDI has crafted Agriculture Development Project (ADP). During both the Rabi and Kharif crop seasons farmers highlighted as extremely vulnerable and having a high dependency ratio are selected to participate in this project to grow wheat or cotton crop as per the harvesting season. Besides this, other crops are also cultivated as per the mutual interest of the farmers. Since, the farmers chosen are mostly below the poverty line hence, it is very rare that they possess land of their own. To further support, such farmer’s facilitations are also made for them, to work on shared piece of land.



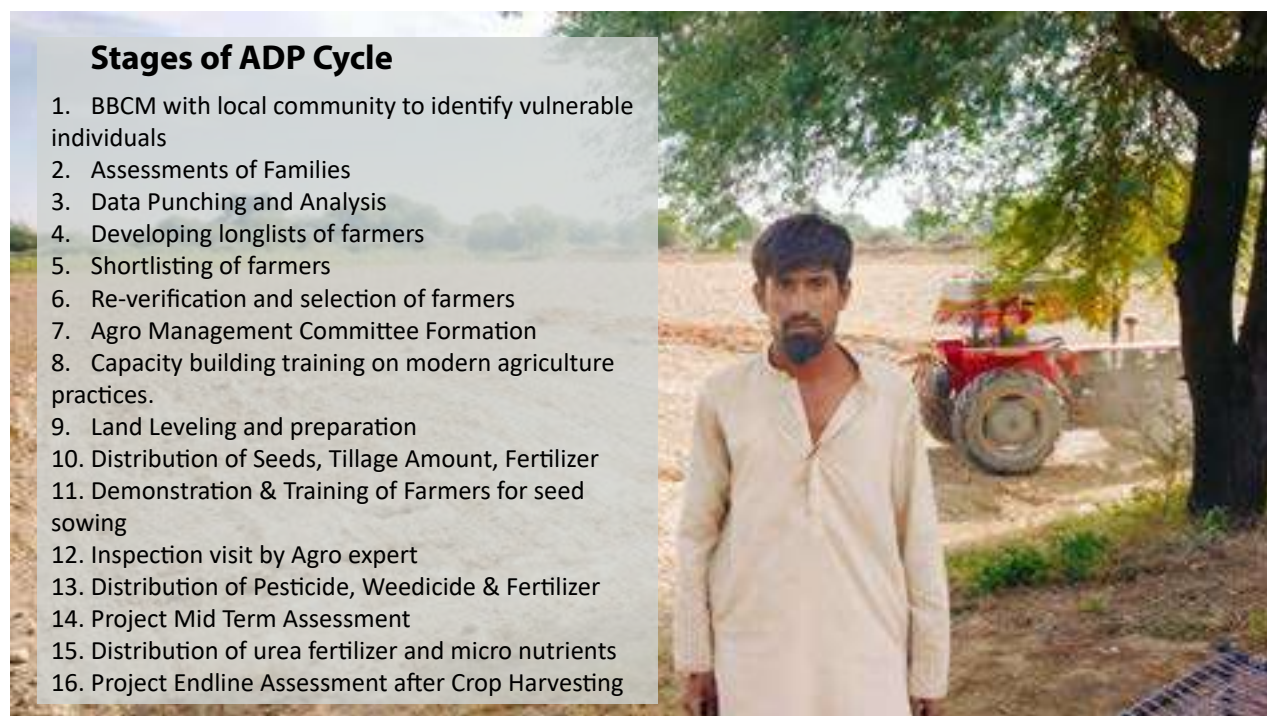
Pic 1: ADP Farmer standing on his farmland

OSDI values each of its farmers by actively engaging them in capacity building workshops in which qualified trainers are appointed to educate the farmers on modern agrarian practices. During these trainings, farmers are taught through audio-visual displays, given demonstrations, involved in group discussions, etc. Regular field visits by the agro expert and OSDI’s field staff further guides these farmers on various crop management techniques. For the farmers living in the rural communities, the equation for sustainable development is only through increase in high yields, as it will result in high income. The better the financial stability the more the chances are of overcoming the generations old debt traps and poverty. As better income will lead to the creation of assets and food security. Mostly the people living in rural communities convert their assets in the form of livestock, purchase of motorbike, mobile phone, tv, jewelry, etc. or they transform their homes from Kacha to Pakka (cemented infrastructure).

¹ Economic Survey of Pakistan (2022-23) Page viii

² Economic Survey of Pakistan (2022-23) Page 19

OSDI firmly believes that in order to uplift the living standards of all farmers participating under ADP, enrollment of all their out-of-school children (OOSC) who belong to the school-age going group should acquire primary education in the nearest government school or OSDI's constructed Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) located within or nearby their local communities. The access to primary education enables a wave of positive social change within the poor households and help these susceptible individuals to move from darkness to light. Once a farmer becomes OSDI's nominated beneficiary, the cycle of change starts spinning.



Pic 2: Stages of ADP Cycle exercised by OSDI

The rural population of Pakistan stands at 144.53million as compared to the urban population size of 84.69million. For majority of the people residing in the rural communities, agricultural farming is a major source of livelihood. Agriculture sector contributes 22.9 percent in the overall GDP of the country. Cotton, Sugarcane, Rice, Maize and Wheat are the major profitable crops produced in Pakistan.

Under the umbrella of Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP), OSDI has crafted Agriculture Development Project (ADP). During both the Rabi and Kharif crop seasons farmers highlighted as extremely vulnerable and having a high dependency ratio are selected to participate in this project to grow wheat or cotton crop as per the harvesting season. Besides this, other crops are also cultivated as per the mutual interest of the farmers. Since, the farmers chosen are mostly below the poverty line hence, it is very rare that they possess land of their own. To further support, such farmer's facilitations are also made for them, to work on shared piece of land.



Pic 3: Monitoring of Crops by Agro expert in ADP wheat fields

In FY 2022-23, OSDI launched the 6th Phase of Agriculture Development Project (ADP) in district Lasbela (Baluchistan). 19 farmers chose to grow wheat crop during this phase. Amongst the farmers chosen 11 worked on shared land and the remaining 8 were land owners themselves.

The average land size taken in this phase was calculated at 2.6 acres. 13 farmers worked on 3 acres of land as compared to the other farmers who worked on the acreage size less than 3. In this phase, farmers were chosen to participate from 7 newly intervened vulnerable focused communities located in the union council of Wayaro.

The majority of the wheat grain produced was kept for self-consumption and less crop was sold. The beneficiaries used the income from selling wheat

grain to pay off the thrashing cost, CDF, grocery, and other expenses. Some beneficiaries also paid for land rent and irrigation water costs. Each farmer has managed to earn an average income of PKR 3,266 per month. Food security of the farmers was ensured through the average wheat grain kept for self-consumption as 24.78 maunds per household whereas; the selling of wheat grains earned them an estimated amount of PKR 81,011. The selling price per maund was estimated at PKR 4,600 which has enabled an average profit income of PKR 39,187 per farmer.

Village Wise Break-up of Farmers Facilitated under Phase 6 of ADP in Lasbela

Fig 2: Village Wise Break up of Farmers Facilitated under Phase 6 of ADP in Lasbela

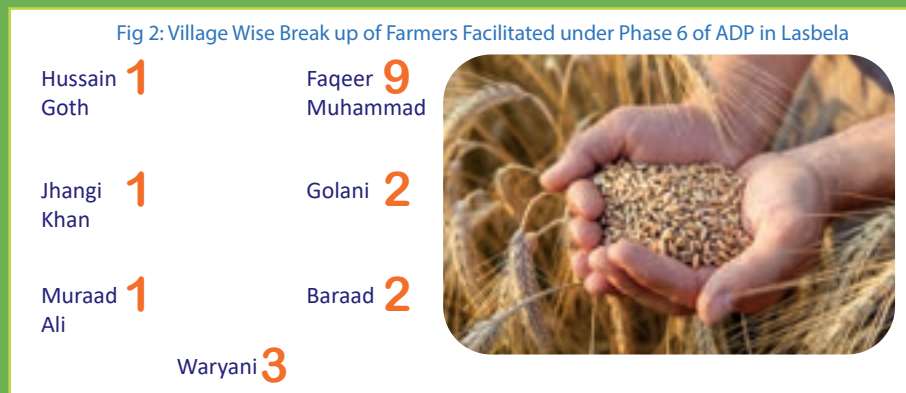


Table 2: Break-up of Wheat Grain Kept for Self-Consumption & Sold in PKR

Break-up of Wheat Grain Kept for Self-Consumption & Sold in PKR				
District	Avg. wheat grain kept for self consumption (maunds)	Avg. value of kept wheat grain (PKR)	Avg. wheat grain sold (maunds)	Avg. value of sold wheat grain (PKR)
Lasbela-ADP VI	24.78	113,993	17.61	81,011

In comparison to the 7.8 maunds produced before OSDI’s intervention, each beneficiary farmer managed to grow 17.1 maunds of wheat crop per acre after intervention. The massive difference between the crop produced earlier and now is due to the high quality hybrid seeds, rich urea fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides distributed by OSDI. Altogether, the total crop produced on farmlands of all 19 farmers is calculated at 854 maunds on the total land size of 51.25 acres.

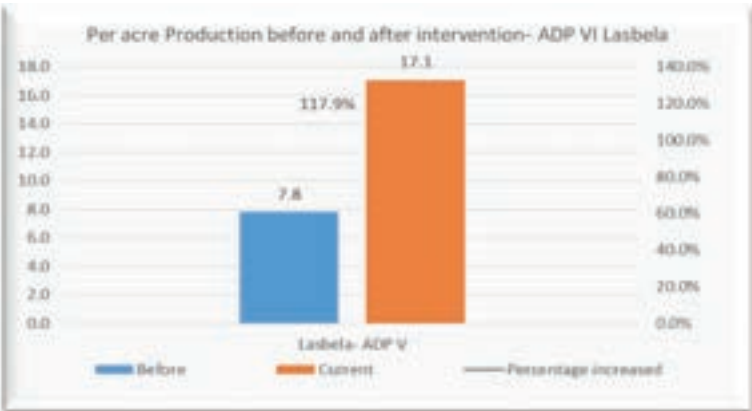


Fig 3: Per Acre Wheat Production Before & After Intervention - ADP Phase 6 Lasbela

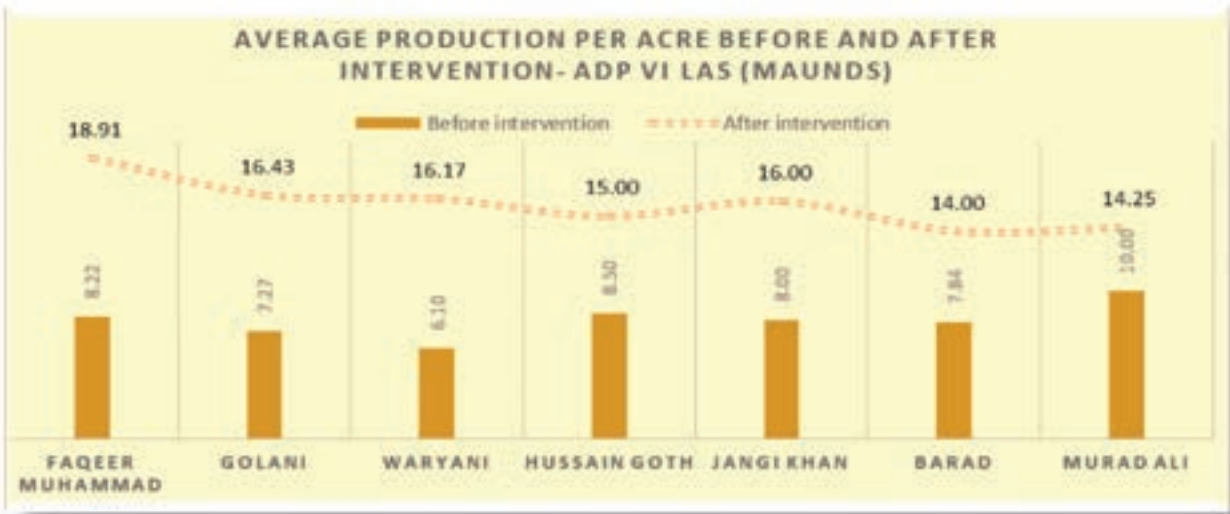
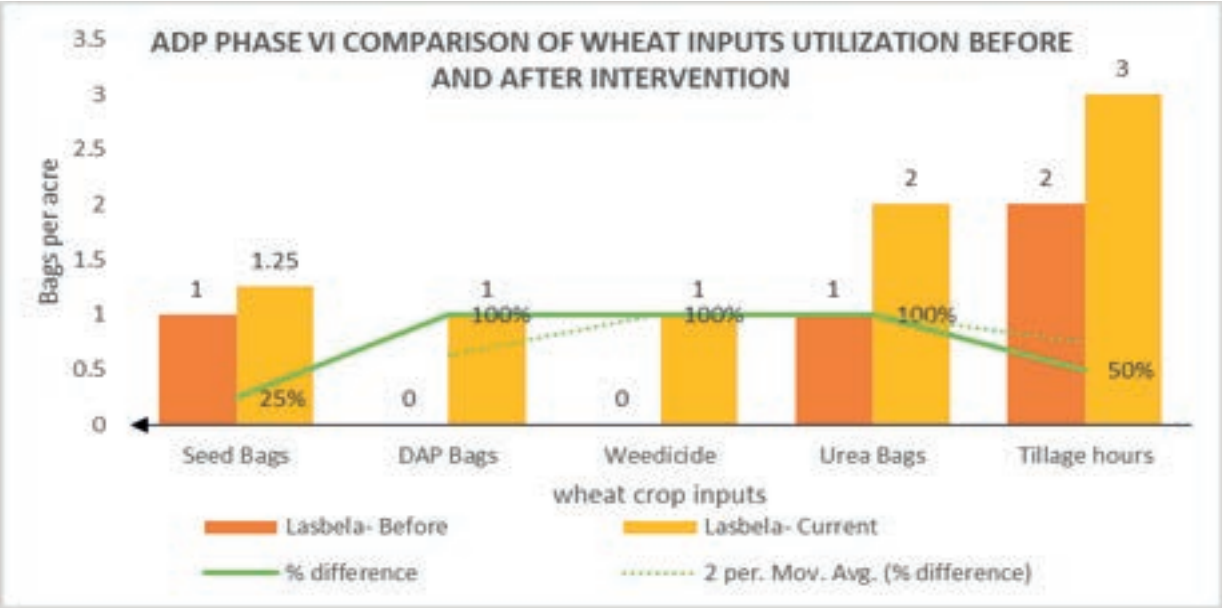


Fig 4: Average Production Per Acre Before & After Intervention - ADP Phase 6 in Lasbela

As shown in the shared figure, the crop produced in the focused community of Faqeer Muhammad has increased from 8.22 per acre per maunds to 18.91 per acre per maunds now. The crop production in the communities of Golani and Waryani were nearly similar as the second highest as compared to the production in other villages.

Fig 5: ADP Phase 6 Comparison of Wheat Inputs Utilization Before & After Intervention



As compared to the agro inputs utilized by the farmers before OSDI’s intervention in the communities, it is for the first time the farmers have applied DAP bags and weedicides on their crop. As a positive outcome of the high-class agro goods distributed by OSDI the farmers have yielded well. Increase in crop yield has paved the way for financial sustainability to help them progress towards prosperity.



Pic 4: Cotton Crop Initiated in District Lasbela

Together, OSDI has facilitated the farmers with agro goods worth PKR 1,624,500.

In the Kharif season, OSDI has initiated the 7th Phase of Agriculture Development Project (ADP) in district Lasbela (Baluchistan). During this phase, 17 farmers have been supported to cultivate cotton crop on 48 acres of farmland. OSDI has selected farmers from 6 susceptible rural communities in this tenure. Majority of the farmers belong to Jangi Khan and Golani villages.

To empower the farmers to be able to grow high crop yields during this phase, OSDI has facilitated the farmers with hybrid seeds, DAP/MOP fertilizer, urea bags, nitrophos spray, weedicides and tillage amount. Alto-

Village	Farmer	Acre
Faqeer Muhammad	3	8.5
Hamarkani	3	8.5
Hashim Burfat	2	6
Jangi Khan	4	12
Golani	4	10
Baraad	1	3
G. Total	17	48

Table 3: Village Wise Break-up of Farmers Facilitated in Phase 7 of ADP



Grant was provided to 17 farmers to grow cotton over 48 acres. During baseline 9.73 maunds per acre was calculated which has increased by 125% to 22 maunds. All outcome indicators were successfully achieved. On average, the beneficiaries were able to earn an average profit of PKR. 251,845. Based on the project end data, the average monthly income of beneficiaries before intervention was PKR 6,222. However, after ADP phase VII, the average monthly income of the farmers increased by 574.6% to PKR 41,974.

Horticulture Project

Pic 5: Monitoring of Orange Fruit Plants by OSDI's Field Assistant in District Mardan

HORTICULTURE PROJECT



The pilot project which began in FY 2021-2022 to cultivate an orange fruit orchard under the Horticulture project in district Mardan (KPK) has successfully entered the 3rd year of its inception. During these years, OSDI has initiated 2 phases of this project in the focused vulnerable communities of Akhundara and Biroch. In the first phase, OSDI facilitated 7 farmers whereas, in the 2nd Phase 3 farmers were supported; however, the acreage remains the same in both the villages as 5.25 acres.

OSDI distributed 1190 orange fruit plants during the 1st cycle of distribution however; in the second phase, 369 plants were distributed to overcome the loss of dead plants.

Factors affecting the plants expiry is due to the hot weather conditions, waterlogged soil, pests infestations, etc. To lower the frequency of losses, monitor the plants condition and empower the farmers for capacity building & skill development OSDI's field team accompanied with a horticulturist regularly visits the orange fruit farms. These field-monitoring visits are done twice every month to guide the farmers about various techniques involved for better crop management. As a positive outcome of these recurring monthly knowledge sharing sessions, the farmers are able to be more vigilant about their crop health. Time to time gushing of pesticide and weedicide sprays and utilization of micro nutrient fertilizers further adds a protective layer on the fruit plant. Since, the average time duration for orange fruit plants to produce fruits is 5 years, 3 successful years have passed as of now.

Break-up of Orange Fruit Orchard Project in District Mardan						
Village	Phase	Farmers	Acre	Trees planted (1st cycle)	Trees planted (2nd cycle)	Total Plants Given
Akhundara	Phase 1	7	5.25	560	324	884
Biroch	Phase 2	3	5.25	630	45	675
Total		10	10.5	1190	369	1559

Table 5: Break-up of Orange Fruit Orchard Project in District Mardan

Livestock Development Project (LDP)

Livestock rearing is the second most profitable business after agricultural farming in Pakistan. Not only does it create a food safety net around the vulnerable households but it also is a means of rapid asset creation and income generation. Livestock has a share of 62.68% in the total agriculture sector of Pakistan and possesses 14.36% growth in the GDP.³ In the rural communities, people who do not have agricultural land either are dependent to work on shared land or keep livestock for food security and income generation purposes. Since the options of livelihood are very limited for these people, they scarcely have chances to explore other opportunities. To add on to the misery, illiteracy is another major factor that limits the horizons for growth.



Pic 6: Deworming of Livestock by OSDI's appointed vet

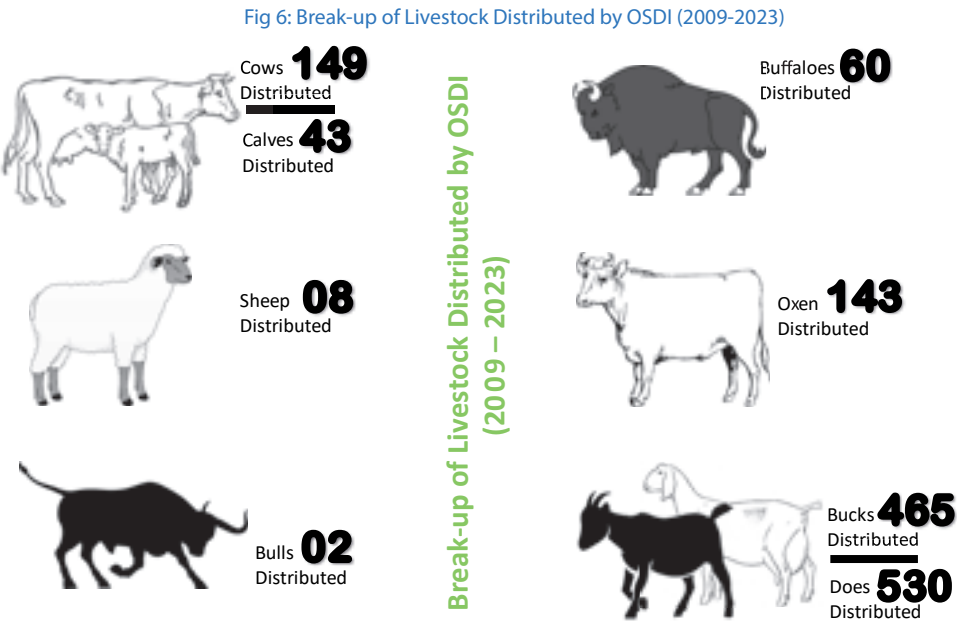
As the second most important domain, OSDI facilitates its beneficiaries under the Livestock Development Project (LDP). By becoming a beneficiary, candidates are able to progress towards financial stability more rapidly as compared to the other projects thus resulting in sustainable development. As soon as the areas for intervention are selected; OSDI conducts Broad Based Community Meetings (BBCMs) within its focused areas in which the community members highlight the extremely vulnerable families to help them earn a respectable living. Upon finalization of the beneficiaries, OSDI's team conducts an initial training and capacity-building sessions for these chosen beneficiaries also known as farmers. Since, the female livestock distributed at the time of project initiation is ensured that it is pregnant; it further enhances the support of the vulnerable households by not only making them food secure through provision of milk production but also provides them kids in the form of assets. Thus, animals distributed by OSDI are multiplied in a profitable manner.

For the people living in the rural communities, milk is considered as a key source of complete nutrition because these people are capable to produce cheese, yoghurt, lassi, ghee, cream, butter, etc. from the excessive milk produced. Besides this, milk is essentially used to make tea. Another useful source for food security is the consumption of livestock in the form of meat. Bi-products produced from animal skin or bones are further used in making shawls, lamps, shoes, leather goods, etc.

To uplift the standards of all beneficiaries participating in any of the Livelihood Assistance Programs (LAPs), it is mandatory for the individuals to ensure the access to primary education for their children specially the girls. This strict condition has not only motivated the parents to have their children acquire education but also has enlightened them to learn themselves.

³ Economic Survey 2022 – 2023 (Page 4)

Furthermore, regular visits are made by the veterinary expert to train and guide the beneficiaries on monthly basis about safe health & hygiene practices to keep the animal healthy. As a result of these capacity building sessions, the beneficiaries are able to take better care of their



livestock by keeping their sheds clean, preparing fodder properly, timely deworming & vaccinating against hazardous diseases.

Another important aspect is guiding the

beneficiaries on breeding, herd increase and milking techniques which may lower the chances of comprising on animal health. OSDI has facilitated 512 families under LDP ever since the project inception in 2009.

Under this project, a variety of 1400 animals have been distributed so far. Majority of the animals distributed have been given in the focused communities of Mardan (KPK) as 364 amongst 152 families whereas, only 30 households from Shikarpur were

District	Total Phases	HH	Animals
Khairpur	5	65	263
Shikarpur	2	30	54
Matlari	3	62	243
Jacobabad	1	39	56
Mardan	8	152	364
Lasbela	5	124	326
Thatta	2	40	94
Total		512	1400

Table 6: District Wise Break-up of Total Animals Distributed by OSDI

given 54 animals under this project. By the end of the 13th Phase, 40x beneficiaries from district Lasebla and Mardan were provided with 94 animals and by the end of this phase these animals had an increase of 77%. (90% in Lasbela and 63% in Mardan). The total herd count is 166 now. Project Seed animal mortalities are 09 and the existing animals are in good health. The total Budget of this project phase was PKR 2m and by Project End, value of current Livestock asset was calculated at PKR 3.2m depicting a raise of 57%.

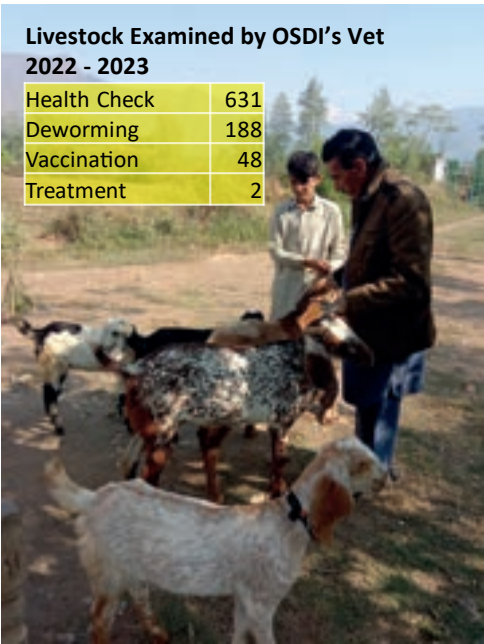
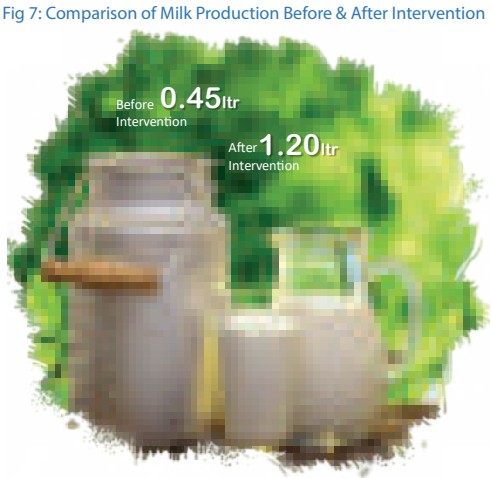
Table 7: Details of Goats Distributed in LDP (FY 2022-23)

Details of Goats Distributed in LDP (FY 2022-23)							
Districts	# of Families	Bucks	Does	Total No. of Animals Distributed	Died	Still Alive	Monitory value of Alive Seed Animals (PKR)
Lasbela	44	44	88	132	6	126	3,232,000

Phase XIV
District Lasbela (Baluchistan)

It was the 5th Phase of Livestock Development Project (LDP) in district Lasbela (Baluchistan). OSDI facilitated 44 deprived households from the focused communities of Hussain Goth, Moosa Goth, Barad Murad, Hashim Goth, Golani, Burfat Goth and Hamarkani Goth, Bolani, Jangi Khan, Faqeer Muhammad and Baraad.

During this phase, OSDI distributed 132 goats amongst which 44 were bucks and 88 were pregnant Does. Each family received a buck for herd increase and breeding purpose whereas, the pregnant Does distributed soon delivered kids which further added value in the form of asset. Amongst the livestock given 6 animals died due to unavoidable reasons however, 126 livestock is still alive having a monetary value of PKR 3,232,000. During the first kidding cycle, 35 kids were born from which 3 kids couldn't survive. This figure shall raise soon as only 1st kidding cycle has completed as of now. The figures shall change after the second kidding phase. The total value of 1st cycle of kidding is PKR 233,500. If we compare the overall percentage increase it is estimate at 7% from the 1st cycle.



Pic 7: Livestock Examined by OSDI's Vet in district Mardan

As the animals given reproduced soon after distribution or at the time of distribution hence, the quantity of milk production increased from 0.45 liters per day to 1.20 liters per day. More milk increased the chances of enhanced food security into the vulnerable households.

In this fiscal, OSDI's field team and appointed veteriary expert has checked the health of 631 animals during its regular monthly visits and dewormed 188 animals against worm infestations which can result in loss of animal lives if left untreated. Vaccinations as per need of 48 animals was done and 2 critically ill livestock was treated by the vet.

Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP)

Pakistan stands among the top 10 countries in the world with a large labour workforce⁴. As majority of the population is of youth in the country providing suitable employment opportunities is a challenge for the government. To serve the purpose, the government has launched several schemes and funds to extend the facilitations to the unemployed vulnerable youth of the country.

For the people living in the rural communities, economic opportunities are very limited as compared to the urban population. As majority of the people living in the rural areas are engaged in agricultural farming, livestock rearing or labor work they rarely have any other option to earn their living. Incomes are mostly unstable with



Pic 8: Monitoring of SREP beneficiary's Grocery Shop

Table 8: Break-up of Businesses Initiated by OSDI (2009-2023)

Break-up of Businesses Initiated by OSDI (2009 – 2023)	21	Grocery & Confectionary Shop
	8	Tailoring and Hand Embroidery Store
	7	Chingchi Rickshaw
	5	Vegetable & Fruit Shop
	4	Handpump Installation
	3	Ganna Juice Stall
	2	Electric & Repairing Shop
	2	Multipurpose General Store
	2	Puncture & Spare Parts Shop
	1	Block and Brick Business
	1	Cloth Shop
	1	Donkey cart+Donkey
	1	Flour & Chicken Shop
	1	Handi Crafts Shop
	1	Jaggery Shop
	1	Ladies Convenience Store
	1	Snacks and Confectionery Shop on Push cart
	1	Woolen & Fleece Shop

long working hours and low wages. The educated individuals are not left with much options to make their living so either they migrate to cities or engage in the same livelihood opportunities like their elders. This further adds to the frustration and misery of these individuals that education has done them no good. To boost the morale of these individuals living, OSDI has extended an option in Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP).

Under the Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP), OSDI facilitates the educated and unemployed youth living within the focused rural communities to initiate their small businesses with suitable opportunities to earn their living. These beneficiaries are selected based on the high dependency and high vulnerability ratio, as per the beneficiaries selection criteria defined to participate in the Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP). However, emphasis is also made on the candidates' communication skills, willingness to start a business, proposed business understanding, learning abilities, understanding of small business management, profit & investment comprehension, demand & supply needs and ability to increase the asset or worth of a small business. Candidates having availed atleast primary education, possessing no land or livestock, facing limited opportunities where they live or lacking skills are appreciated to participate in this project. Mostly the beneficiaries prefer to open up their grocery stores, vegetable shops, tailoring and embroidery shops, etc.

⁴ Economic Survey of Pakistan 2023 (Page 29)

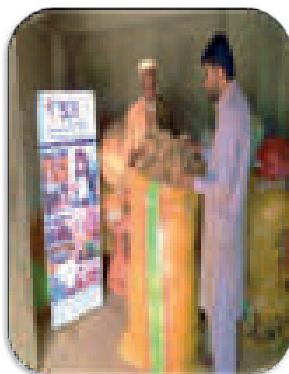
After formal documentation of signing an MoU with the beneficiary, OSDI's team not only facilitates with the necessary equipment to open up the small business but also emphasizes educating every out-of-school child living in the beneficiary's home in the nearest available educational facility. This way the beneficiary along with his household starts progressing towards sustainability.

To build upon the capacity and educate these beneficiaries about book-keeping practices, profit and loss calculations and financial management OSDI organizes regular training and development sessions.

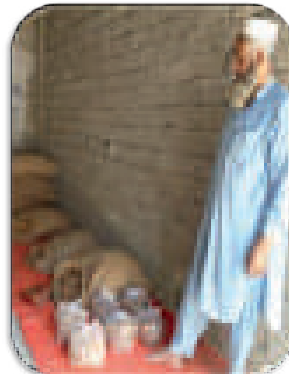
During these advocacy sessions, the beneficiaries are taught about purchasing of goods and raw material as per their need, selling tactics, basic marketing practices,



Bakhti Jan
7%



Hasta Zar
61%




Abdullah Jan
103%

Increase in Percentage of Monthly Income

customer handling, managing savings and daily income. Frequent surprise monitoring visits are made by the OSDI's team to ensure that the beneficiaries practice and apply the learnings. Since the initiation of this project, 63 individuals have been facilitated by OSDI in SREP to earn their livelihood.

In the previous fiscal 2022-2023, OSDI facilitated 3 beneficiaries from the focused communities of Akhundara and Prang Dara in district Mardan (KPK). The business of Abdullah Jan has massively reflected a growth of 103% in his monthly income from the selling of jaggery (Gur Shakkar). OSDI facilitated Mr. Jan with PKR 66,400 to open up the jaggery shop. The contribution made by Mr. Jan was PKR 23,540 as a result the initial business value was PKR 89,940. Currently, the business value is worth PKR 182,250. Moving on towards, Hasta Zar – a beneficiary who opened up a woolen shawls and fleece shop was supported with PKR 72,000 as OSDI's share. His personal contribution was PKR 21,638. Today this business has a worth of PKR 150,800. Mr. Bakhti Jan – a vegetable cart vendor was given PKR 56,119 by OSDI. His self-contribution was PKR 13,700 in his business. The business amount has grown to PKR 74,750 now.

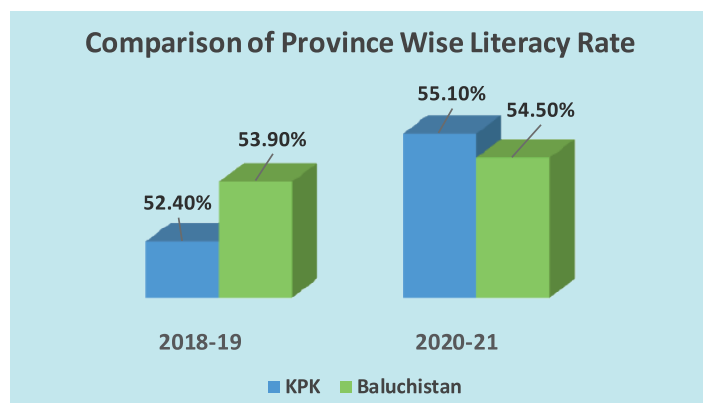


To create impact driven and effective solutions for the overall community development, OSDI believes in engaging the community members as socially active participants at all levels.

Under Community Development Program (CDP), OSDI integrates the local district departments and all the stakeholders to mutually support each other in proposing and collaboratively work towards obtaining progressive social development goals that address the basic fundamental needs of the entire society. Education, Primary Healthcare, Water & Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH), Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Infrastructure Development are a few components of CDP.

Community Development Program (CDP)

Education



level. **Fig 9: Comparison of Province Wise Literacy Rate**

The literacy ratio in Pakistan is 62.3%.⁵ This means that more than 60 million of the population is illiterate in the country. Since OSDI is currently working in the provinces of Baluchistan in district Lasbela and KPK in district Mardan, a comparison of the province wise literacy ratio is shown in the shared figure. The district education departments in both the provinces are committed to raise the literacy ratio and focus on increasing the number of female enrollments.

The access to quality education is a dream for many people living in the rural communities of Pakistan. Only a few families are fortunate enough to educate their children in schools that too mostly till primary level. There are substantial reasons involved in the lack of access to education such as low economic situation, political involvement, no educational facilities within the village or its surrounding areas, locomotion issues, poor implementation of policies, lack of resources, etc.

To improve the living conditions of the people living in the focused rural communities of OSDI, aggressive efforts are made to uplift the people by empowering them at all levels. OSDI firmly believes in bridging the gaps prevalent between the local communities and the local district government departments. To serve the purpose, close coordination with all the relevant stakeholders is ensured by OSDI.

OSDI staunchly believes that education is one of the most essential medium to secure the future of the upcoming generation. Prior to intervention in any community, OSDI conducts initial assessments followed up by a thorough baseline survey to select the highly vulnerable communities. Once the community is finalized, Broad Based Community Meetings (BBCMs) are organized to discuss with the local community members about their dire needs and requirements.

Percentage of Out of School Children in Focused Provinces

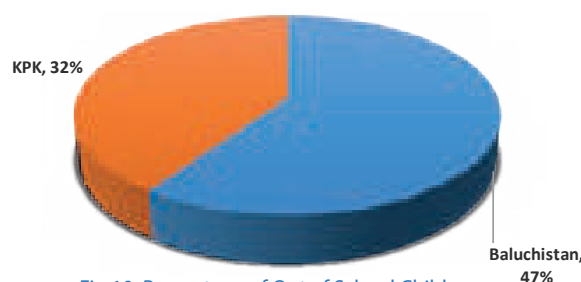


Fig 10: Percentage of Out of School Children in Focused Provinces

⁵ <http://mofept.gov.pk/ProjectDetail/NjQ4ZTg2NjltOWM2NC00Y2IxLTkzMDgtMjU2OTFhMjA4NzNh>

In a situation, the community is deprived of government school or lacks the access to any primary school facility within the radius of 5kms OSDI intervenes to construct a Temporary Learning Center (TLC) within the village. On the other hand, if a community has non-functional government school it is reopened to initiate the learning process. OSDI appoints qualified teachers from within or adjacent communities to begin the regular class sessions. To safeguard the societal concerns of the parents and community stakeholders, OSDI prefers to appoint female teaching staff. Field teams conduct social mobilization and capacity building sessions to have one to one discussion with the parents to have all their out-of-school children (OOSC) enrolled in OSDI built or supported schools.

For smooth functioning of OSDI’s built educational facility, School Management Committees (SMCs) are formed along with the mutual collaboration of the local community members. The role of SMC is to ensure the proper functioning of school, ensuring regular classes, increase in student enrollment specially focusing on female literacy and keeping a check on the teacher’s

punctuality and overall progress. Once the educational facility is established and made fully functional the school is transferred to a responsible organization, upon OSDI’s exit from the focused community. To check the efficiency and effectiveness of the teacher and lessons being taught in class, OSDI along with its partner organizations conducts

Table 9: District Wise Break-up of Students Enrolled in OSDI built and Supported Schools

Sr. No.	District	Name of School/TLC	Total Students
1	Mardan	TLC Baizad Banda	48
2		TLC Akhundara	52
3		GPS Arab Seray	103
4	Thatta	GPS-GMS	62
5	Lasbela	TLC Pini Ladhoo	38
6		TLC Chamasara	40
7		TLC Qambrani	79
8		TLC Chib Sheikh	67
9		TLC Sayarani	82

surprise monitoring visits on regular basis.

During this fiscal, OSDI has successfully transferred its 9 fully-functional educational facilities to the relevant government departments from across the 3 focused districts of Thatta (Sindh), Mardan (KPK) and Lasbela (Baluchistan). The highest number of students transferred are from district Lasbela as 306, as compared to 203 students of district Mardan and 62 enrollments are from district Thatta.



Pic 9: Students Acquiring Primary Education in TLC Qambrani

District Thatta

OSDI's adopted Government Primary School located in the vulnerable community of Gul Muhammad Samoo in district Thatta was transferred to the District Education Department upon OSDI's exit from this district. Prior to OSDI's intervention, this school had been closed for more than a decade. OSDI appointed a schoolteacher, distributed stationary items, course books, learning and classroom material to ensure regular classes were held on day-to-day basis. On behalf of the district education department – Mr. Muhammad Ayub Kathyar (Focal Person) formally received the educational facility from OSDI's Manager Programs – Mr. Sheheryar Khan in the month of November 2022.

District Mardan

OSDI's built 2 Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) from within the focused communities of Baizad Banda and Arab Seray located in the union council of Bazaar and one TLC in the targeted village of Akhundara in the union council of Palo Dheri in district Mardan (KPK) were transferred to the Elementary & Secondary Education Foundation (ESEF) in this year. The TLC of Arab Seray was formally converted to Government Primary School along with all its enrolled students and teachers whereas, the remaining 2 TLCs are being successfully run under the umbrella of ESEF. An initial meeting has been held in this fiscal, to reopen the closed Government Girls Primary School situated in the newly intervened focused community of Shanzay Zangal. This village also lies in the union council of Bazaar.

District Lasbela

During the massive floods caused due to excessive rains this year, the OSDI's built Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) of Pini Ladhoo and Chamasara washed away. OSDI's Field Team of district Lasbela (Baluchistan) held emergency meetings with the School Management Committee (SMC) members to provide advocacy and facilitate in initiation of regular classes to avoid any delay in school commencement. For the time being, the SMC members arranged a tent to begin the regular classes for the students of Chamasara community whereas, in Pini Ladhoo a temporary infrastructure was built to expedite the learning process. Later on, OSDI rebuilt the TLC structures for smooth execution of the learning process. Besides this, the OSDI's field team of district Lasbela also visited the functional TLCs located in the focused communities of Qamb-rani, Chib Sheikh and Sayarani to check the infrastructure damages caused due to rains. As new vulnerable communities were being explored for intervention in this fiscal, OSDI conducted Broad Based Community Meetings (BBCMs) in the villages of Jhangji Khan, Mutkani and Faqeer Muhammad prior to initiation of an educational facility.

Health-care

According to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) prepared by the United Nations, having the access to primary healthcare is the right of every human being from across the globe. The privilege of having good health and well-being is the 3rd most crucial indicator for poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Every individual living in any part of the world has the right to be able to avail this facility. Unfortunately, for the people living in the remote rural areas of Pakistan only a few individuals have access to quality health-care.

Rural communities are mostly deprived of primary health-care facilities. Lack of trained paramedical staff, qualified doctors, limited or unavailability of medicines, infrastructure or medical equipment results in high mortality rates. In many cases, the patients are left vulnerable with untreated diseases. Else, the other option is to travel to the nearest city, by taking loans to fulfill the health expenses inculcated. This adds on to the misery of the under-privileged families as the source of income is saturated based on the high dependency and high vulnerability levels. Male members of the family are the bread earners whereas the females are bound to stay at home and engage in household chores.



Pic 10: OSDI's appointed doctor while checking the patients during GMC

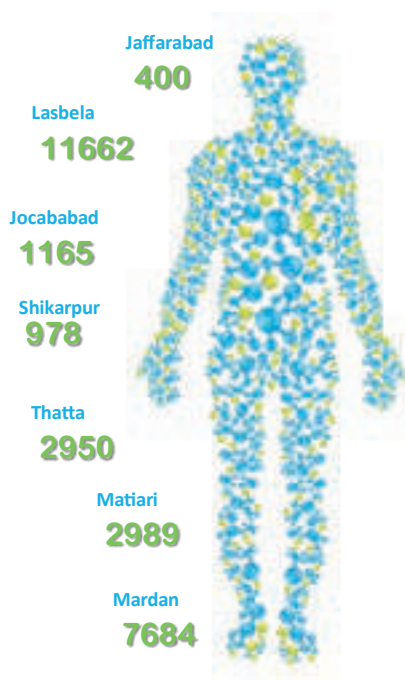


Fig 11: District Wise Break-up of Patients Checked in OSDI's GMC over the years

On an average, the doctor's visit per patient is estimated to cost around PKR 1000 – PKR 2000 minimum. This includes the travelling expense, doctor's fees and medicine. To facilitate the ailing people living within the focused communities of OSDI, General Medical Camps (GMCs) are organized on monthly basis to help the people by lowering their monthly expense levels. These GMCs are also called Mobile Medical Camps (MMCs) in which the health-care team of OSDI travels to the focused communities to set-up a makeshift temporary health facility along with qualified doctors and trained paramedical staff. Free medicines are also prescribed and provided by OSDI, as per the to the doctor's prescription. These medical camps are set-up in collaboration with the District Health Department to bridge the gap between all the local stakeholders. Till date, OSDI has organized 420 GMCs in which a total number of 27,828 patients from the focused communities of Shikarpur, Khairpur, Matiari, Jacobabad and Thatta (Sindh), Mardan (KPK) & Jaffarabad and Lasbela (Baluchistan) have been treated.

Besides this, School Based De-Worming Campaigns (SBDWs) are held across all the focused educational facilities of OSDI on bi-annually basis. Under SBDW, every minor from the age bracket of 5-14 years is de-wormed by administering them with a dose of de-worming syrup along with 250ml milkpack and a packet of energy biscuits. OSDI's health-care team, field officers and schoolteachers aggressively conduct sensitization sessions to educate the students on the significance of adaptation to safe health & hygiene practices to live a healthy life. Under these awareness-raising sessions, the students are guided about personal, oral, and environmental hygiene. Up till now, 13,392 deworming doses have been administered on students during the 12 phases of SBDW from the focused communities of OSDI.

General Medical Camp (GMC)

During the fiscal year 2022-2023, OSDI's health-care team has successfully conducted 20 General Medical Camps (GMCs) in the focused districts of Lasbela (Baluchistan) and Mardan (KPK) in which, a total number of 3819 patients have been treated by OSDI's appointed doctors and paramedical staff. Amongst the patients checked 2289 are from the focused district of Lasbela whereas the remaining 1530 patients are from Mardan district. Each patient was also facilitated with free medicines by the OSDI's team. Besides, working with the local district health department, OSDI has also collaborated with Hilton Pharma, for the donation of primary health-care medicines in its GMCs.

Break-up of GMCs Organized in FY 2022-23

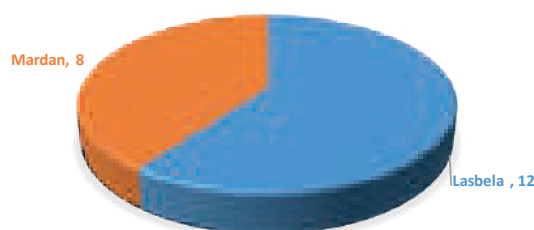


Fig 12: District Wise Break-up of Patients Treated in FY 2022-2023

Out of the total 1609 male patients checked and treated in this fiscal year from both the districts, 988 belong to district Lasbela. On the other hand, 2210 female patients have received primary health facilitation by OSDI's team, from which 1301 are from Lasbela and the remaining 909 are from the focused communities of Mardan region.



Pic 11: Primary Healthcare Treatment Being Done by OSDI's Doctor in Mardan

In district Mardan, the number of patients identified suffering from various diseases during the first GMC held in their focused community lowered over the time-period after the series of medical camps. Primarily, 3 focused communities had recurring GMCs held in their vicinities i.e. Akhundara, Prrang Dara and Biroch. OSDI held 6 GMCs in the community of Biroch and 5 each in Akhundara and Prrang Dara villages.



If we compare the results of the initial GMC and the last ones there is a significant difference in the number of patients. The lowering in diseases means improvement in the health expenses of the vulnerable households thus leading to generate a few savings each month paving the way for sustainability creation. It was observed that majority of the patients suffered from 10 major health issues. This can be a result of practicing low hygiene, intake of improper food like (gutka, tobacco, etc.), unawareness, malnutrition or consumption of insufficient quantity of food.

Table 10: Comparison of Percentage Wise Diseases Treated in OSDI GMCs

S.No.	Diseases	GMC Akhundara 1		GMC Akhundara 5		GMC Biroch 1		GMC Biroch 6		GMC Prrang Dara 1		GMC Prrang Dara 5	
		Total Patients	Percentages	Total Patients	Percentages	Total Patients	Percentages	Total Patients	Percentages	Total Patients	Percentages	Total Patients	Percentages
1	GIT	46	29.00%	45	17%	86	40%	27	19%	44	21%	37	21%
2	RTI	23	14%	20	7%	29	13%	25	17%	52	25%	30	17%
3	Skin	5	3%	14	5%	13	6%	0	0%	7	4%	9	5%
4	Musculoskeletal	46	29.00%	66	25%	42	19%	26	18%	55	26%	35	20%
5	Gynea	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%
6	ENT	2	1%	52	20%	3	1%	13	9%	0	0%	1	1%
7	Anemia	7	4%	20	7%	11	5%	7	6%	10	5%	9	5%
8	Eye Infection	1	1%	4	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
9	UTI	21	13%	4	2%	22	11%	0	0%	36	17%	19	11%
10	Other	9	6%	36	14%	10	5%	40	29%	2	1%	36	20%
	Total	160	100%	262	100%	216	100%	141	100%	207	100%	176	100%

School Based De-Worming (SBDW)

Pic 12: Student Being Administered with Deworming Medicine in Mardan



In FY 2022-2023, OSDI has conducted the 12th Phase of School Based De-Worming Campaign (SBDW). During this phase, 219 students from OSDI’s 3 educational facilities were de-wormed. Amongst the students dewormed the highest number of pupils, 144 students belong to the OSDI’s built Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) of Arab Seray and Akhundara in district Mardan (KPK). In district Lasbela

(Baluchistan), 75 students from the TLC of Qambrani in union council of Wayaro were facilitated with the de-worming syrup. Each student received a packet of energy biscuits and 250ml of milk-pack from OSDI’s team after the de-worming session.



OSDI's health-care team conducted a detailed session on the benefits of health & hygiene in which the students were engaged in various informal activities like story-telling and demonstrations to brief them about the negative effects of unhygienic living on their overall health. The students were asked to share their learnings with their siblings, parents, peers and fellow family members on how to take care of their health and hygiene on day-to-day basis.

OSDI is a firm believer that children are the positive change agents in a family. They are the major influencers in a household thus; any positive social change can be penetrated more easily by them as compared to any other being. OSDI trains these young minds to frequently wash their hands and keep them clean. As the children are mostly vulnerable to germs and diseases through unclean hands. The exposure to germs mostly results in respiratory diseases, skin infections and gastro-tract infections (GITs).

Moreover, to lower the chances of student absenteeism and minimize irregularity due to poor health these awareness raising sessions by the OSDI's team enables the students to be healthy and happy. This way they are better able to attend school and focus more on their studies. The students thoroughly enjoy these knowledge sharing sessions.

Water & Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)

Lack of availability and access to safe drinking water, sanitation and awareness about safe health & hygiene practices is one of the most crucial challenges being faced by most of the people living in the rural communities of Pakistan. Illiteracy, poverty and exposure to health vulnerability cannot be ignored by any means as these factors are major contributors to the unhygienic living conditions. Every year, nearly 53,000 children from below the age bracket of 5 years die due to diarrhea within the country.⁶ Unawareness due to lack of information and guidance on water purifying techniques, nearly 70% of the households still consume bacterially contaminated water. To add on to the misery, Pakistan stands on 10th position globally in terms of worst sanitation facilities.⁷

For capacity building of the vulnerable households to help them improve their living conditions by daily practicing safe health & hygiene tips to safeguard the lives of not only themselves but also their loved ones is the prime focus of OSDI. Field teams along with Social Mobilizers conduct behavior change communication (BCC) sessions on regular basis within the focused local communities and OSDI's adopted or built educational facilities to train the villagers and

school going children on various methods to maintain hygiene within their personal life and environment. Better hygiene will result in better health and improved living conditions as it will help in lowering of diseases, which will also result in low health expenditures.

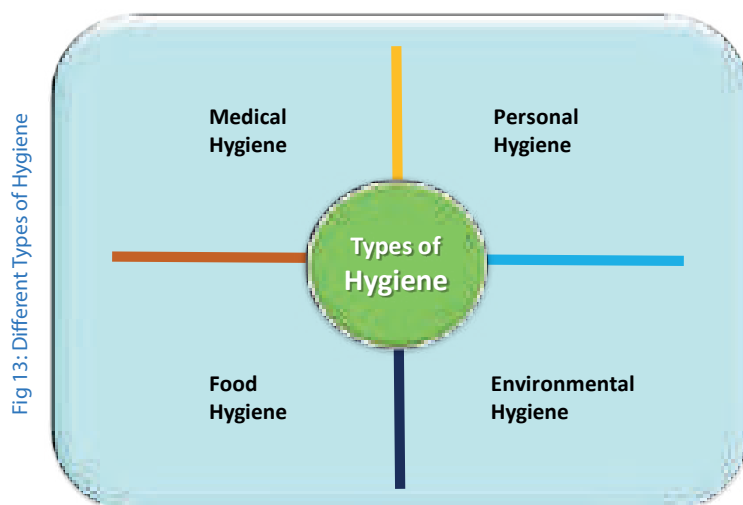


Fig 13: Different Types of Hygiene

Health & Hygiene (H&H)

Unhygienic living leads to massive exposure to contagious and non-contagious diseases. OSDI believes in empowering and encouraging the local community stakeholders to be a part of the behavior change communication (B.C.C.) in order to improve general health & productivity and move out from poverty to proceed towards sustainable development.



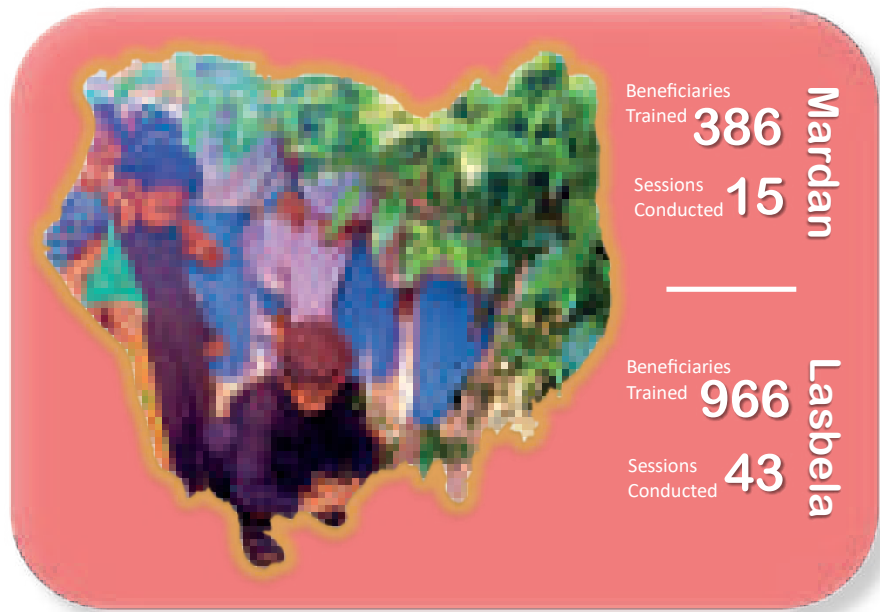
Pic 13: Health & Hygiene Session Being Delivered in OSDI's GMC

⁶ <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/wash-water-sanitation-and-hygiene-0>

⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/world-toilet-day-19-november-2022>



Pic 14: Students of OSDI's School Engaged in Handwash Activity



Under the health & hygiene awareness raising sessions, OSDI’s team sensitizes the training participants about the importance of frequent hand washing, especially before and after every meal. The participants are also informed about the benefits of ensuring hygiene after sanitation, brushing teeth twice a day, combing hair daily, wearing clean clothes, bathing daily, trimming

of nails every week, discarding litter properly, utilizing properly washed utensils and green eatables prior to cooking food, filtering and purification of water before consumption, etc.

In this FY 2022-2023, OSDI has conducted 58 sensitization sessions across both the districts of Lasbela (Baluchistan) and Mardan (KPK). Altogether, 1,352 people were trained and educated by OSDI’s team during these knowledge-sharing and insightful sessions. Since children are majorly considered as the key change agents in a family, OSDI engaged the students enrolled in all its schools to brief them about factors involved in safe health & hygiene practices. Hand-wash demonstrations and role play were also given during these sessions. Few sessions were also delivered during the General Medical Camps (GMCs) and School Based De-worming activities (SBDW) organized by OSDI’s Health-care team.

Under this capacity building project, OSDI has successfully trained and counselled a total number of 55,825 individuals to help them improve their living conditions from inception till date. It is observed, that more than 12,000 individuals have been sensitized from the focused districts of Shikarpur (Sindh), Mardan (KPK) and Lasbela (Baluchistan), as compared to the other regions of OSDI’s intervention.

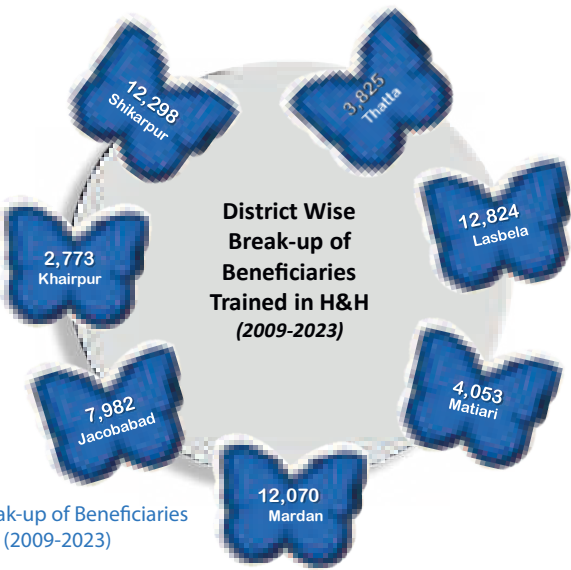



Fig 14: District Wise Break-up of Beneficiaries Trained in H&H (2009-2023)



Unavailability of necessary resources, lack of awareness and vulnerability to natural catastrophes make affordability of even a simple meal, twice a day barely possible for the people living in the rural communities of Pakistan. As a result, majority of the people living in these communities suffer from malnutrition and hunger.

OSDI empowers these people through regular capacity building sessions to grow their own food through provision of basic agricultural inputs likes, vegetable seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, etc. under its Kitchen Garden Project (K.G). This way not only are the monthly kitchen expenses lowered but these people are able to generate some savings which lead to asset creation. Distribution of Live-stock is another element of FSP, in which animals are distributed to extremely vulnerable families.

**Food Security
Program (FSP)**

Kitchen Garden Project (K.G.)

For the people living in the vulnerable communities, food scarcity is one of the most crucial issues. Lack of available resources, financial stability, water poverty, illiteracy and awareness acts as a major cause in spread of malnutrition and food insecurity within the poverty struck households of the country. To make the matters worse Pakistan has suffered a loss of PKR 30bn in the agricultural sector due to the massive floods in the current FY 2022 - 2023.⁸

To overcome the food shortage issue and empower the vulnerable households to become food secure, OSDI has initiated the Kitchen Garden Project (K.G.), since 2011. Under K.G., extremely dilapidated households are facilitated with vegetable seeds and fertilizers to grow their own food. In this project, beneficiaries grow organic food within their homes or outside their court-yards or backyards to become food secure. Few communities also prefer to grow vegetables on communal plots so a large number of people are able to access the eatables as per their need.

On an average, the monthly kitchen expenses on purchase of vegetables are tentatively estimat-ed to variate between PKR 2500 – PKR 3000 per month. Each beneficiary household is able to save some money by growing their own vegetables at home. This monthly increase in savings results in multiplication of assets, thus resulting in sustainability due to financial empowerment.

Many a times, beneficiaries also enjoy a healthy exchange of eatables with their neighbours and relatives to enjoy a variety of healthy and home-grown nutritious green vegetables. Excessive vegetables produced are also sold in the market by a few benefi-ciaries, which further enhances their chanc-es of income generation.



Pic 15: Home Grown Green Vegetable in K.G.

District	Phase	Total HH	Total Area
Shikarpur	7	329	78960
Khairpur	6	308	73920
Jacobabad	3	168	40320
Matari	8	548	131520
Thatta	4	144	37480
Lasbela	4	146	35660
Mardan	6	125	34955

Table 11: District Wise Break-up of Beneficiary Details Facilitated in K.G.

Under K.G., OSDI has supported 1,793 suscep-tible families to grow vegetables on 432,815 sq. ft. of land. The estimated family size per household has been calculated at 7 members. OSDI initiated home grown food project in the year 2011, as a pilot scheme by the name of Food & Nutrition Kits (FNKs) from district Mat-iari in which 25 families were initially support-ed. Later on, name of this project was entitled as Kitchen Garden (K.G.).

⁸ <https://www.dawn.com/news/1756769>

Phase XV

In FY 2022-23, OSDI has launched the 4th Phase of its Kitchen Garden Project (K.G.) in the newly intervened focused communities of district Lasbela (Baluchistan). During this phase, a total number of 24 susceptible families have been supported to grow vegetables on 6,000 sq. ft. of land. The estimated plot size taken in this phase is 250 sq. ft. per beneficiary household.

Regular monitoring visits by the field staff and agro expert has motivated the beneficiaries to take better care of their vegetable plants. Besides this, capacity building trainings are frequently organized by OSDI to educate the beneficiaries on land levelling, preparation of seedbeds, seed sowing, irrigation management, and utilization of fertilizer and pesticides. Beneficiaries in this phase have chosen to grow apple gourd, ridge gourd and ladyfinger.

Village Name	Total Beneficiaries
Faqeer Muhammad	5
Baraad	5
Jangi Khan	4
Waryani	3
Muraad	5
Golani	2

Table 12: K.G. - Phase 15 Beneficiary Details



The devastating floods caused due to aggressive rainfall in the month of July 2022 led to a massive disaster in Baluchistan and Sindh. Nearly, 1700 people lost their lives including 639 children and 12,867 individuals were injured in the torrential rains. Upto 2.1 million people lost their homes and were left to live in the open sky.



Livestock and agricultural lands were completely destroyed causing immense financial disruption. During these dire times, the core objective of the district government was to ensure safety of the local people by shifting them to safe locations. Exposure to water borne diseases was another major challenge besides the financial damage. Under, Disaster Relief Assistance Program (DRA), OSDI initiated an emergency relief mobile medical camp and arranged for distribution of food supplies, blankets and basic medicines through affective collaborations to facilitate people living in its focused communities.



Disaster Relief Assistance Program (DRA)

Monsoon Floods 2022

The raise in natural calamities happening globally is an after effect of the climate change. Drought, floods, earthquakes, storms, forest fires, hurricanes and heat waves are a few aftershocks of nature's retaliation against humans. During FY 2022-23, Pakistan was once again hit hard by the massive rainfalls caused due to extremely warm temperatures in the country.

The disaster that struck was a devastating event that left many families displaced and struggling to meet their basic needs. Sindh and Baluchistan were the worst affected areas. Nearly, 1700 people lost their lives including 639 children and 12,867 individuals were injured due to the torrential rains. Upto 2.1 million people lost their homes and were left to live in the open sky.⁹ Pakistan suffered a huge financial loss of more than \$10 billion on the minimum side to \$40billion approximately.¹⁰

Fig 15: Details of Ration Distributed Under DRA in Lasbela



To extend urgent facilitations to the flood affected focused communities of OSDI in district Lasbela (Baluchistan), the senior management travelled to focused communities of Lasbela to analyze the situation and further plan the required assistance. OSDI's team gathered firsthand information by contacting each of its beneficiaries to have an update on the losses encountered.

On urgent basis, OSDI collaborated with its strong ally The Robinhood Army to facilitate the flood affectees with basic food items, medical supplies and other necessities for survival. Altogether, 200 extremely vulnerable households were supported with 30kg ration bags. Each bag consisted of 10 kg flour, 5 kg rice, 3 types of lentils weighing 2 kg each variety, 3 kg sugar, 1/2kg tea, 1 kg dry milk, 800 gms salt and 3 ltrs cooking oil as ration items. Altogether, 9 tonnes of ration was distributed along with, basic medical supplies such as 3 sachets of ORS, 1 box of mosquito coil, 2 strips of Panadol, 1 bottle of Mospel and 2 blankets per household. Distribution of food packages played a vital role in preventing hunger among the communities. This immediate relief was a lifeline for many.

⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-monsoon-floods-2022-islamic-relief-pakistan-12-october-2022>

¹⁰ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/10/7/pakistan-flood-losses-estimated-at-40bn-ex-finance-minister>

OSDI’s field team prepared list of individuals who suffered from damaged or collapsed homes caused due to the floods and shared the list with the relevant department for claim of payments as announced by the local government.

Moving on, OSDI’s Healthcare team organized 6 Mobile Medical Camps (MMCs) on emergency basis to provide primary healthcare services within the flood affected communities. During the 2 days activity, 718 patients were given provisional diagnosis, checked and treated by the team of OSDI’s doctors and paramedical staff. Free medicines were also distributed amongst the ailing people as per the doctor’s prescription. It was observed that majority of the people suffered from Respiratory Tract Infection (RTI) amongst which 43% were males and the remaining 57% were female patients. 167 people complained about Gastro Intestinal Tract Infection (GIT) due to the impure water consumption and unhygienic living circumstances, nearly 18% people were diagnosed with severe skin infections besides other minor diseases. To sensitize the people about the importance of safe health & hygiene (H&H) practices 3 awareness raising sessions were conducted by OSDI’s field team and social mobilizers in which 40 people were trained.

Date	Villages	Patients Checked & Treated		
		Total Patients	Male Patients	Female Patients
2-Sep-23	Haji Ibrahim, Chib Sheikh and Ibu Shaikh	718	335	383
3-Sep-23	Sayarani, Qambrani and Essa Goth			

Table 13: Break-up Patients Checked during Floods 2022



Future Interventions

OSDI creates opportunities for monthly income generation in the focused vulnerable communities, which helps to improve the financial situation of the susceptible rural households along with providing suitable need based platforms, which can help lower the monthly expense levels. The access to quality primary health care facilitation, education, safe drinking water, infrastructure development and homegrown vegetables encourages the people to self-contribute towards betterment thus creating a multiplier effect. Self-motivation opens new doors of improvement in the thinking process and helps the people to see things with a different perspective. The quest for reaching out to a Massiha to address the day-to-day issues; is resolved by the people on their own through OSDI's capacity building initiatives.

In the upcoming year, new opportunities for mutual collaborations will be explored further, to overcome the gaps that act as hurdles in bridging the differences between the local communities and district governments. OSDI empowers the vulnerable communities by enabling them to build upon their capacity and mobilize them to create the positive social change on their own. Sustainability creation projects in the new communities of district Lasbela (Baluchistan) and Mardan (KPK) shall keep ongoing. OSDI shall continue with its integrated and participatory approach to engage every individual as a responsible partner from within its community. In the upcoming months, OSDI also plans to intervene in district Lodhran, located in Southern Punjab. A detailed area need assessment has been completed and regular programs will be designed to uplift the vulnerable communities.



Voices of
Vulnerable

Bilal – A Harvest of Change with OSDI



In Waryani, Bilal Hassan, a determined farmer with dreams as vast as his fields, faced an uphill battle. Struggling against financial constraints compelled him to sell his hard-earned crops at rates dictated by creditors, and the relentless cycle of borrowing money made Bilal's dreams seem overshadowed by the challenges of his 3-acre farm. His modest harvests of 5.3 maunds per acre mirrored the difficulties he encountered in making ends meet.

Enter OSDI, a beacon of hope. OSDI empowered Bilal with smart farming techniques, providing him with top-quality yielding seeds, cash support, and fertilizers to improve fertility. The result was nothing short of a revolution in Bilal's fields, with yields soaring to an impressive 24.5 maunds per acre. Bilal emphasizes that learning new methods, coupled with utilizing appropriate fertilizers, played a crucial role in the substantial increase in his produce.

Breaking free from financial dependency, Bilal transformed into a self-reliant farmer, and the impact vibrated through the community.



Meherullah – Becoming Food Secure



To provide economic sustainability in the lives of the vulnerable households OSDI initiated the Livelihood Assistance Program (LAP). Under LAP, 3 sub-projects were launched, Agriculture Development Project (ADP), Livestock Development Project (LDP) and Small Rural Enterprise Project (SREP).

During the 6th Phase of OSDI’s signature Agriculture Development Project (ADP) in district Lasbela (Baluchistan), OSDI’s farmers chose to grow wheat crop on their farmlands. Meherullah son of Muhammad Ramazan, a resident of Faqeer Muhammad community located in the union council of Wayaro also participated in this phase.

Meherullah’s family comprised of 8 members. He owned 3 acreage of land. Prior to OSDI’s intervention the average production per acre on Meher’s land was 11 maunds later on, due to OSDI’s distribution of quality agro inputs and frequent capacity building trainings the per acre average production raised to 24.5 maunds. This means that the average price per maunds (PKR 2100) increased to PKR 4600 per maunds.

Food Security for No. of Months	
(Before)	(After)
8.9 Months	18.8 Months

Table 14: Food Security Created for Number of Months

From the farmer’s share of 73.5 maunds, he kept an average wheat grain of 46 maunds and sold 27.5 maunds. The average value of wheat sold was PKR 126,500. His family’s total monthly consumption was 2.45 maunds.

Shareef –Living Prosperously



Being the bread earner for a family of 8 individuals, Shareef was struggling hard to make the ends meet for his family. He is a resident of Faqeer Muhammad community in district Lasbela (Baluchistan).

Living in a nuclear family, Shareef owns a land size of approximately 2.50 acres. Due to the regular follow-ups and monitoring of OSDI's agrarian expert, frequent capacity building trainings and disbursement of high quality agro inputs the overall crop produce increased from 7.5 maunds per acre on average to 20.4 maunds per acre on his wheat fields.

From the overall 51 maunds of wheat grain generated during the 6th Phase of Agriculture Development Project (ADP), Muhammad Shareef kept 30.5 maunds for his

self-consumption and sold 20.5 maunds. The wheat grain sold was worth PKR 94,300 as compared to the wheat grain kept for consumption as PKR 140,300. Besides this, the value of wheat straw stored for grazing of livestock was worth PKR 14,025.

Shareef is now able to secure food for his family from 5 months previously to 12.5 months now. Along with the food security he is now able to educate his children as well.

Faqeer Muhammad – Increase in Assets



From the focused community of Hamarkani, in district Lasbela (Baluchistan) is an old man named Faqeer Muhammad. He was selected to participate in the 5th Phase of Livestock Development Project (LDP).

OSDI facilitated Faqeer Muhammad with a buck and 2 pregnant does at the time of distribution. Amongst the does given, one was a mix Kamori breed and the other was Khuzdari. One of the pregnant does gave birth soon after being handed over to the beneficiary.

Today, the total count of goats available with Faqeer Muhammad is 5. The total value of assets owned in the form of goats is worth PKR 98,500.

Besides increase in assets, Faqeer's family is able to avail fresh milk from the goats which is sufficient enough to fulfil their daily dairy requirements.

Sajan – Increasing Herd



Living in the focused community of Hussain Goth in Chib Sheikh is Sajan s/o Wali Muhammad. He was chosen to participate in the 5th Phase of OSDI's Livestock Development Project (LDP) during the beginning of 2023.

OSDI facilitated Sajan with 3 goats at the time of initiation of this phase. After kidding, Sajan has a total

number of 7 herd which is approximately worth PKR 101,500.

The increase in herd has not only made him financially secure through asset creation but has also made his family food secure due to availability of milk produced from the goats.

Khan Sher – Asset Creation



Meet Khan Sher, a 45-year-old resident in the village of Parrang Dara, within the Union Council Palo Dheri, supporting a family of ten. In the face of illiteracy, Khan Sher, a laborer and the sole provider with an irregular income of PKR 9,000 per month, struggled to meet his family's needs.

Highlighting his identification and recognition, OSDI played a pivotal role. His pres-

ence came to light through a thorough assessment and an illuminating interview. OSDI's involvement in locating this deserving individual was instrumental in the process. Khan Sher was bestowed with two pregnant goats and a buck, signaling the commencement of a profound and transformative journey.

Remarkably, one of the goats OSDI provided gave birth – first to a single baby and then proceeded to deliver twins twice. Equally impressive, another goat delivered thrice – starting with a single birth followed by three consecutive instances of giving birth to twins. This extraordinary feat showcases the substantial growth in Khan Sher's livestock.

Dedicating himself to his new livelihood, Khan Sher seized opportunities and sold two bucks for PKR 45,000 and PKR 53,000, using the funds for his daughter's marriage. In 2023, he sold another buck for PKR 30,000. Despite unexpected challenges, like the sudden loss of his brother, Khan Sher faced adversity by selling two more bucks for PKR 35,000 each.

Through all these endeavors, significant asset creation occurred. Despite setbacks, Khan Sher's family now has 10 goats and 1 buck. His elder son, responsible for grazing the goats, contributes to the family's income, enabling Khan Sher to continue his labor work with renewed vigor.

Khan Sher's financial stability has significantly improved, covering monthly expenses and providing a safety net for unforeseen challenges. This success story illustrates how targeted support and opportunity can transform lives.

Abdullah Jan – – Jaggery shop



Abdullah Jan s/o Gul Sher, is a 50-year-old resident of Parrang Dara, supporting a family of six members, including three sons and one daughter. Despite facing the challenges of illiteracy and having a differently abled leg. Abdullah Jan worked tirelessly as a laborer, the sole breadwinner of the family. His monthly income of PKR 8000, though not regular, was insufficient to meet their basic needs.

Recognizing the potential for positive change, OSDI stepped in to harness

Abdullah Jan's potential and enable him to earn living for his family with dignity and less efforts.

In response to the call for entrepreneurial ideas, Abdullah Jan proposed the concept of starting a small Jaggery business. Impressed by his initiative, OSDI provided an initial investment of PKR 80,000 to open the Jaggery shop. After some time, Abdullah Jan expanded his business by incorporating other grocery items into his store. This intervention proved transformative, as Abdullah Jan's shop, which initially started with Jaggery, now offers a variety of grocery items. The venture has become a game-changer, with the shop's current valuation soaring to an impressive PKR 360,000.

The success of the jaggery shop has not only elevated Abdullah Jan's financial standing but has also become a cornerstone in fulfilling his family's needs. Beyond jaggery, Abdullah Jan diversified his offerings to include cooking oil, black tea, soaps, soap powder, snacks, and more.

Abdullah Jan's journey, from a laborer struggling with irregular income to a proud shop owner contributing to his family's well-being, showcases the transformative impact of OSDI's initiatives.

Upgraded to Government Primary School



OSDI initiated the construction of its Temporary Learning Center (TLC) in the focused community of Arab Seray during the month of December 2017. This village is located in the union council of Bazaar in district Mardan (KPK). Approximately, 38 households reside in this village.

In the month of January 2018, this TLC was officially inaugurated by the then Assistant

Commissioner of Rustam – Mr. Najeebullah. OSDI appointed 2 teachers to begin the education process. To maintain the standards of quality primary education being imparted in this TLC, OSDI's team kept frequent surprise monitoring visits during which students and teachers were interviewed. Subject related questions were asked from the students to check their understanding about the lessons being taught in class. Feedback from the School Management Committee (SMC) members, community elders and parents was taken on monthly basis.

Earlier this year, a team of senior government officials and representatives visited the TLC to witness the ongoing education process and decided to adopt this TLC. Upon exit, OSDI successfully handed over this TLC to the Elementary & Secondary Education Foundation (ESEF) in February 2023 along with all its learning and teaching tools.

Today, this TLC along with its students has been upgraded to Government Primary School (GPS) in Arab Seray. The total strength of its students has raised to 110.

Attaullah Ameen – Independent Farmer



Attaullah is a 25 year old young man from the focused community of Jhangi Khan. This village lies in the union council of Wayaro in district Lasbela (Baluchistan). He is the income provider for a family of 4. Before OSDI's intervention, Attaullah used to work as a shared labour earning up to PKR 12000 per month on average.

Due to OSDI's high quality agro inputs, monthly monitoring of crops by agro expert and regular capacity building sessions Attaullah became a dedicated farmer. He excelled in the farming practices. From growing 11.50 maunds per acre before OSDI's intervention, his crop cultivation raised to 23.23 maunds per acre after becoming a Phase 7 farmer of Agriculture Development Project (ADP). His average monthly income increased to PKR 22000.

Today, he has become an independent farmer. He has purchased wheat seeds from his own money is cultivated his farmland on self-financing. He has managed to repay his loan worth PKR 80,000 taken against purchase of basic ration for himself and his parents. As both his parents live high on the mountains, he has to afford their monthly kitchen expenses also. Besides this, Attaullah has purchased 3 goats from his savings.

Dost Muhammad – Prospering Economically



From the focused community of Jhangi Khan in district Lasbela (Baluchistan), is a young Agriculture Development Project (ADP) farmer of Phase 7. Dost Muhammad is a young man of 27 years living with his family of 12 individuals. He along with his brother is the bread earner for his household.

Prior to OSDI's intervention in this community, Dost Muhammad used to work as a labor-

er on shared land. He hardly used to earn PKR 12000 – PKR 13000 per month. To make the ends meet, Dost Muhammad took a loan of PKR 35,000 but his low income was insufficient to make him repay the amount.

He barely managed to grow 11.50 maunds of cotton per acre however, after becoming an OSDI's farmer, Dost Muhammad's per acre production raised to 21.86 maunds. This reveals a raise of 90% in the overall crop produce. His month income increased to PKR 23000 on average. Due to the economic prosperity, Dost Muhammad purchased a cow worth PKR 65000, repaid his complete loan and purchased wheat seeds for the recent phase on his own.

Today, his son is acquiring primary education in the OSDI's built Temporary Learning Center of Jhangi Khan/Mutkani.

Noor Muhammad – Near to Sustainability



Being the only bread earner for the family of 7 members, Noor Muhammad lives in the focused community of Golani. Noor used to work as a waiter in a nearby hotel before OSDI's intervention in his village. His average monthly income was nearly PKR 13,000 – PKR 14,000. In order to full fill the daily household expenses, Noor took loan of up to PKR 8,000 to PKR 10,000 every month.

Upon initiation of the 7th Phase of Agriculture Development Project (ADP), Noor nominated to participate as a famer to cultivate cotton crop for the first time. Due to OSDI's, capacity building and regular trainings Noor excelled in agricultural practices. His crop yielded to 25.61 maunds per acre at the end of the project. Noor is a full time farmer now.

At the end of the project, he has successfully repaid the loan of PKR 30,000 from his cotton crop earnings. He has cultivated wheat crop seeds on his farmland, on his own. Noor has purchased a motorbike of PKR 50,000 and besides this, he has purchased 2 does worth PKR 16,000 each. He is also able to educate his 3 children in school.

Raheem Bux – Progressive Farmer



Born in 1995, Raheem Bux belongs to the focused community of Faqueer Muhammad in district Lasbela (Baluchistan). He lives with his family of 12 members. His brother and he, both worked as shared labourers before OSDI's intervention.

Due to low financial stability, his family was under the loan debts of PKR 40,000. Repayment of the loan was merely impossible because of

poor economical situation. After becoming an Agriculture Development Project (ADP) farmer of Phase 7, Raheem managed to increase his cotton crop produce from 13 maunds per acre to 21.26 maunds per acre. 64% raise in the overall crop produce helped him generate better income.

As a positive outcome of this financial stability, Raheem managed to repay PKR 10,000 of his loan. By adding little from the savings generated by both the brothers and availing some more loan both the brothers purchased a tractor of PKR 20 lac value. They managed to get it from down payment of PKR 5 lac. Raheem and his brother intend to work hard to repay this debt through cultivating crop on their own land working as independent farmers.



Financial
Statements
2022-2023

ORGANISATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 ----- (Rupees) -----	2022 -----
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipments	3	1,457,444	1,595,922
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advance, desposit and other receivables	4	3,267,563	2,674,503
Cash and bank balances	5	1,137,107	2,237,514
		<u>5,862,114</u>	<u>6,507,939</u>
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
General fund		3,841,058	5,755,508
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued and other liabilities	6	2,021,056	752,431
Contingencies and commitments	7	-	-
		<u>5,862,114</u>	<u>6,507,939</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements


 Founder/ Trustee


 Trustee

ORGANISATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES
Income and Expenditure Statement
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 ————— (Rupees) —————	2022 ————— (Rupees) —————
INCOME			
Donations	8	42,387,105	41,344,065
Other income	9	534,083	1,564,743
		42,921,188	42,908,808
EXPENDITURE			
Project expenses	10	39,063,799	36,781,124
Administrative expenses	11	5,862,822	6,987,907
		44,926,621	43,769,031
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		(2,005,433)	(860,223)

The annexed notes from 1 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Founder/ Trustee



Trustee

ORGANISATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES
Statement of Cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2023

		2023	2022
		(Rupees)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<i>Notes</i>		
Deficit for the year		(2,005,433)	(860,223)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property and equipment	3	221,399	442,267
Gain or loss on disposal of property and equipment		(150,872)	(1,123,477)
		(1,934,906)	(1,541,433)
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in current assets			
Advance, deposit and other receivables		(593,060)	571,182
Accrued and other liabilities		1,268,625	92,406
		675,565	663,588
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,259,341)	(877,845)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions in property and equipments		(165,867)	(270,699)
Disposal of property and equipment		324,801	2,170,150
Net cash used in investing activities		158,934	1,899,451
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,100,407)	1,021,606
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,237,514	1,215,908
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>1,137,107</u>	<u>2,237,514</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements



 Founder/ Trustee



 Trustee



ANNUAL REPORT 2023





ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

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