



**Participatory Village
Development Programme [PVDP]
Annual Report
2009-10**



ANNUAL REPORT

2009-10

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Participatory Village Development Programme [PVDP]

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Message of President

The direction of PVDP work is dictated by its vision and mission to improve the life of the poor and vulnerable communities through programmes focusing on primary health care, primary education, responding to disasters and building strong livelihood base of the target communities. However, strong emphasis is always laid on empowering the people for their own development and reducing dependency on local exploitative powers. In this process of empowering people, PVDP also helps to build the peoples institutions in the form of Khushal Goth Markaz (KGM) which literally means prosperous village centers. From the very beginning the concept of prosperity is inculcated among poor people involving them in building their capacities for social and economic change.

PVDP has always advocated and supported Natural Resource Based Poverty Reduction Model (NRBPRM) which aims to reduce the poverty of the poor masses and at the same time aims to improve the natural resources which are fast degrading. The model also aims to create food security through regular incomes and enhancement in real assets. This model mostly focuses on women who are socioeconomically uplifted.

In the year 2009-10, PVDP health program in collaboration with district health department provided polio vaccines to 53,164 children. Additionally, 75 deliveries referred by practicing TBAs in rural areas were successfully conducted. Through its OPD 381 women and children were examined and provided treatment.

On Education side, 779 primary level children enrolled in 10 PVDP schools. Of this about 26% were girls' enrollment. The education section of PVDP maintained regular collaboration with the EDO Education which also conducted annual exams of the students and promoted the children to next grade.

The most important progress was of developing Khushhal Goth Markaz Committees (KGMCs) of people in villages and building their capacities for project management with PVDP. Additionally these village level institutions are powerfully used for doing advocacy with government for attainment of people's rights. The organized KGMCs effectively promote Interfaith harmony for establishment of peace and harmony.

PVDP and KGMC jointly approached NADRA for provision of CNIC (computerized national Identity cards) of those who did not have it for some reason. Also rallies were held to press government for taking local labour in Thar Coal Project and prevent spreading of pollution in the process of extracting coal in Thar.

PVDP made constant efforts to develop its staff capacity. In house and outstation trainings of staff was conducted to improve social mobilization and empowering of community through KGMCs.

Regular publications of Thardost Newsletter, Coal Alerts and Posters were published and disseminated to inform stakeholders of PVDP' s progress and achievements during the year 2009-10.

PVDP Board and Core Management Team regularly met to review progress and policies of the organization.

Dr. Philomena Drago Johnson

Chairman

PVDP Board of Directors.

Background of Tharparkar

Tharparkar (popularly called Thar Desert) lies in the south-eastern part of Sindh Province of Pakistan. It is bordering with Rajasthan India on the eastern side of the Sindh side Thar Desert. The land area of Tharparkar district is about 19,000 square km with population of around 1.2 million. It is one of the most densely populated deserts in the world with density of population of about 63 persons per km.

The district is semi arid depending on seasonal monsoon rainfall which occurs during July and September. The rainfall provides fodder for its 3.5 million cattle and livestock. The agriculture provides subsistence living to about 80% farmers who also depend on livestock as a main source of livelihood. Since last 30 years, there has been frequently occurring of droughts which has destroyed the pattern of livelihood of the people forcing them to migrate out of Thar in search of food, fodder and wages. The migrated people return to their homeland in Thar Desert during monsoon season in the hope of rainfall and agro-pastoral activities.

The district has one of the worse social indicators in the province of Sindh. According to UN World Food survey, Tharparkar is the poorest and most socio economically vulnerable districts of Sindh province.

Whereas male literacy is about 38% the female literacy has not crossed beyond 6%. In PVDP area of operation, the female literacy is as low as 2%. The Government runs schools lack teachers, relevant curriculum, lack school facilities and monitoring for provision of quality education. The health services are poor as government established Basic Health Units and Rural Health Centers lack medical and Para medical staff and medical supplies. 95% of all births are conducted by untrained traditional birth attendance with high degree of risk to infants and mothers. Clean drinking water is rare commodity with 80% of the people are forced to drink brackish water from their deep dug wells with consequence of high degree of health hazards particularly to women and children.



Background of Sangher

Sanghar District is one of the largest districts of Sindh province, Pakistan. It is located in the centre of Sindh and is bounded to the east by India. The district capital, Sanghar, is itself a small city roughly 35 miles (56 km) east-south-east of the city of Nawabshah and the same distance north of Mirpur Khas. Its primary industry is agriculture.

The following cities are located in Sanghar District: Sanghar, Tando Adam, Jam Nawaz Ali, Shahdadpur, Shahpur Chakar, Sinjhor, Jhol, and Deh 25 A Jamrao among others.

Demographics

Following are the demographic indicators of the district as per the 1998 census of Pakistan:

Religion:

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Islam: | 79.15% |
| Hinduism: | 20.15% |
| Christianity: | 0.49% |
| Ahmaddiya: | 0.10% |
| Others: | 0.13% |

Christians are mainly concentrated in the urban areas while Hindus in the rural areas

Languages:

| | |
|----------|--|
| Sindhi: | 77.09% |
| Urdu: | 10.08% (mainly concentrated in the urban areas where they form 36.74%) |
| Punjabi: | 7.80% |
| Baluchi: | 1.73% |
| Pashto: | 0.99% |
| Seraiki: | 0.46% |
| Others: | 1.85% |

Literacy Rate

| | |
|-------|-----|
| Urban | 70% |
| Rural | 30% |

Population

| |
|----------------------|
| 1.90 million |
| Population Density |
| 135 person per sq km |

Employment

Mainly agriculture and industry

Utilities

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Water | 89.65% |
| Electricity | 51.95% |

Housing

| |
|---------------------|
| Kaccha & semi Pucca |
| 71.24% |

Introduction of PVDP

Participatory Village Development Programme (PVD) Sindh is a local organization established in 1997 by Mr. Dominic Stephen and some development professionals with a view to improve life of the most poor and marginalized people of Thar Desert Sindh, Pakistan. The vision of the organization is to support the target communities to be literate, healthy, environment conscious, politically aware and socio economically self reliant through right based approaches and processes of community empowerment.

PVDP was started in 1997 with no capital, infrastructure and no staff, but a strong will and commitment of its pioneers to change the life of the poor giving them the voice, the power, the

PVDP VISION

The vision of PVDP is to contribute towards Government and civil society's efforts in enabling the poor and disadvantaged communities to be healthy (MGD 4,5,6), literate (MGD 2), environment conscious (MGD 7) politically aware and socio-economically self reliant (MGD 1) over a period of time.

PVDP MISSION

The Mission of PVDP is to empower the local poor and marginalized communities for reduction of poverty, social wellbeing and establishment of peace.

encouragement and support to re-establish their dignity and respect as human being. PVDP over the years (1997-2009) has worked hard with clear vision and mission and has been able to grow in terms of geographical coverage, capital and infrastructure building, staffing, volunteers, governance and programme delivery.

The organization is governed by a competent board of directors who formulate and approve policies and procedures which in turn are implemented by a professional team of staff who collectively form a PVDP Core Management Team (PCMT) headed by the Executive Director.

PVDP is a learning organization which prefers to keep evaluating and assessing its work with communities on regular basis. PVDP has had three external evaluations in 13 years of its existence. The first one was conducted in 2005 (by Mr. Jami Chandio), the next was in 2008 (by Mr. Ehsan Laghari and DevCon) and

recent was in February 2009 (by PCP: Pakistan Center for

Philanthropy). The three external evaluations have been most useful in identification of PVDP's strengths, weaknesses and opportunities in the community development sphere. PVDP has seriously followed the recommendations of the three external evaluations and has been able to improve its governance, financial management and programme delivery systems. PVDP has been awarded NPO (None Profit Organization) status by PCP after thorough evaluation of PVDP's governance, finance and programme delivery systems. Up to May 2009 only 170 CSOs were certified NPOs in Pakistan which included PVDP.

The thematic areas of intervention include the following:

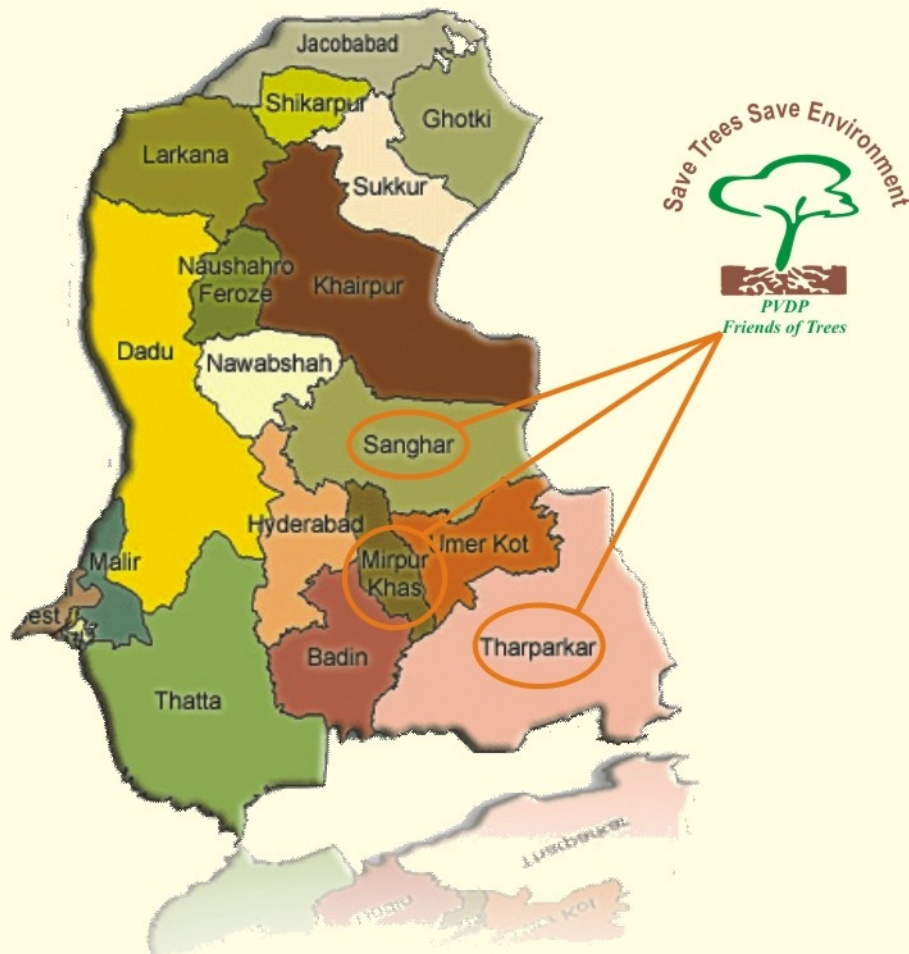
- Poverty Reduction (through improving natural resources).
- Community based primary health care system
- Community based primary education for tribal boys and girls

- Natural Resource Management/Wild Life Protection/Preservation of biodiversity.
- Disaster Response and Risk Management/Mitigation
- Community Empowerment for socio economic and political self reliance
- Institutionalization of Khushhal Goth Markaz Committees/CCBs.

Geographical locations:

PVDP is at present working in two districts of Tharparkar (Thar Desert) and Sanghar in the south-eastern part of Sindh. In future PVDP would branch out to Mirpurkhas and Tando Allahyar districts in Sindh province if need be and resources allowed it do so.

PVDP Strength includes 40 full time staff, 250 volunteers (male, female, children), 03 fully equipped offices (Nagarparkar, Islamkot, Ratanabad/Mirpurkhas), 05 project vehicles, 150 KGMCs & 120 registered CCBs/KGMCs & 5 CCBs Cluster Level Organizations. PVDP is also member of two well established CSO networks (Indus Institute for Research and Education and Marooara Coordination Council Tharparkar).



5. Poverty Reduction & Food Security.

5.1 Poverty

PVDP helps the poorest peoples of District Tharparkar, especially women, Children & people with disabilities improve their lives and escape poverty through generating productive community assets through Natural Resource Based Poverty Reduction Model. Global poverty is a daunting challenge, but by implementing Natural Resource Based Poverty Reduction Model by very determined people, we can see many of the Thari's poor pull themselves out of poverty. With a footprint in Tharparkar District, PVDP is able to identify local needs and share best practices and lessons learned to enhance and expand local programs that move Poor people from poverty to financial self-sufficiency.



5.2 Water

Water is the main problem of Thar Desert, the main source of agriculture water is only the monsoon rainfall and the major source of water in Thar is dug wells. Dug wells are available in village or within 1 km distance from homes. Trais and rain water harvesting tanks are used as water sources in monsoon season. Water Harvesting Tanks and trais hardly provide 2-3 month water after monsoon season. In few places Hand pumps are the source of water. But the quality of drinking water is very poor on 70 to 90% of the geographical area. During drought, the water table decreases rapidly and underground water sources get depleted leading to further change in water quality. All talukas reported that water quality was affected, and the water was more brackish than in normal times. The availability of water becomes particularly difficult from April to July. In some areas, water is found as deep as 300 feet from the surface. PVDP is working with Thari community on rehabilitating the available water sources and providing the financial support for new water sources.



5.3 Food Security

Food security is defined as an access to sufficient and affordable food; it can relate to a single household or to the global population. In PVDP working area due to the improper rains and continuous drought situations and surging food prices the food security situation is worsening day by day. PVDP as a member organization of Food & Water Security Coalition of Pakistan, contributing to the efforts of government and civil society to improve the situation of food and water in Tharparkar & Sangher Districts of Sindh, Pakistan.

Achievements:

| S.No | Activities | Achievements | Achievements |
|------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | of 2009-10 | so far |
| 1 | Rainwater Harvesting Tanks | 60 | 6418 |
| 2 | New Dug Wells | 4 | 78 |
| 3 | Tree Plantation | 1200 | 204,000 |

Immediate Impacts

- Sweet and clean water available at door step.
- Increased the income through use of saved time from water fetching activities in handicrafts.
- Improvement on environment through tree planting

6. Primary Health Care

6.1 Mother & Child Health Care

In response to the lack of Reproductive Health Facilities facing women and children, PVDP is working to provide access to healthcare and educate people on proper hygiene and basic health practices to reduce the risks of contracting illness. PVDP is working to select and train Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) from the project villages so that pregnant women will have access to immediate basic care and antenatal and post natal care. Recognizing that the participation of women is critical to development, PVDP is working to ensure that women are healthy and strong so that they can contribute toward a better quality of life for themselves and their children and families.



6.2 Outreach Programme

The focus of the Outreach Programme is to offer health services to pregnant women, old peoples, children and people with disabilities and poorest families in rural communities in Tharparkar & Sangher Districts. To achieve this health awareness is created and women in pregnancies are examined by qualified health staff of PVDP.



6.3 Capacity Building of VHCs

Action-oriented Village Health Committee (VHC) is the sub-committee of each KGMC, these committees have been formed to work together in a coordinated fashion and making collective efforts toward a common goal of strengthening immunization and healthcare delivery system. PVDP conducts regular meetings, Trainings, workshops and exposure visits for VHCs for build their capacity in Reproductive health and vaccination issues.

Social mobilization offers the possibility for effective transformation of people's values, attitudes, and behaviors, sometimes at a very personal level.

Achievements

| S.No | Activities | Achievements of 2009-10 | Achievements so far |
|------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | OPD Patient | 381 | 4697 |
| 2 | Deliveries | 75 | 456 |
| 3 | D&C | 8 | 76 |
| 4 | No of Patient attended (Male) | 19 | 3781 |
| 5 | No of Patient attended (Female) | 96 | 5362 |
| 6 | No of Patient attended (Children) | 43 | 1285 |
| 7 | ScorPion bite treated | 2 | 19 |
| 8 | Health Meetings Conducted | 432 | 1587 |
| 9 | Health & Hygiene Trainings | 40 | 652 |
| 10 | No of Polio Drops | 53164 | 212700 |
| 11 | TBA Refresher Course | 1 | 8 |
| 12 | TBAs Identified | 285 | 285 |
| 13 | LHWs Identified | 45 | 45 |
| 14 | Other Health Workers Identified | 117 | 117 |
| 15 | Diseases & Available Vaccines | 34 | 34 |
| 16 | Safe Vaccination Practices & Cold Chain Maintenance trainings | 5 | 5 |
| 17 | Reproductive Health Trainings | 2 | 2 |
| 18 | Workshop to formulate School Health Policy. | 1 | 1 |

Immediate Impacts

- People are aware of disease and vaccination programme.
- Women are able to get safe treatment through Maria MCH Center.
- The infant & Maternal Mortality rates decreased through improving knowledge, skill practices and attitude of TBAs and giving them back up support.
- People are well aware of common diseases and vaccination.
- Members of VHCs and Local Health Workers are aware of safe vaccination and cold chain maintenance.

7. Community based Primary Education

7.1 PVDP Primary Schools

Pakistan is committed to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to achieve by 2015, 100% universal primary education for all boys and girls of primary school age children in its area of operation. This target is far from getting achieved due to the slow pace of increase in the literacy rate of Pakistan. There are still wide gulf in the achievement of education targets set by Pakistan. There is still wide variance between different education ratios of different districts. Comparatively



Karachi (capital of Sindh) has the highest literacy rate (68.2%) compared to the other districts of the province. Tharparkar where PVDP works is the most backward district of Sindh, Pakistan and the Taluka Nagarparkar is the most backward area of district Tharparkar. Its' literacy rate is very low. So PVDP gives top priority to this area. At present there are 10 PVDP Primary Schools which are working and all of these schools are registered with District Government. There are about 779 (203 girls and 576 boys) students who are receiving primary education.

Achievements

| S.No | Activities | Achievements of 2009-10 | Achievements so far |
|------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Enrollment | 779 | 2284 |
| 2 | Boys | 576 | 1705 |
| 3 | Girls | 203 | 824 |
| 4 | No of Students appeared in Exam | 529 | 2111 |
| 5 | No of Students Passed | 529 | 1958 |
| 6 | No of Trees Planted by Students | 200 | 5600 |
| 7 | Health & Hygiene session for students | 120 | 294 |
| 8 | Teachers Meetings | 12 | 74 |
| 9 | Teacher s Trainings | 2 | 25 |
| 10 | SMC Meetings | 108 | 378 |
| 11 | Summer Camp @ Muree | 1 | 4 |

Immediate Impacts

- Marginalized children are getting quality education.
- Build performance capacity of Teachers to teach the students through modern teaching methods.
- Involved children in improving the environment and livelihood resources.
- Students improved their confidence and performance capacities through attending the trainings, workshops, exposure visits and summer camps.

8. Community Empowerment for socio economic development and inter-faith harmony.

8.1 Institutional Development of KGMCs & Cluster of KGMCs

a. *Concept of KGMCs*

The “Kushhal” is the concept which comes from “prosperity”. The idea is that people must have feelings of making their life better or prosperous by mainstreaming themselves into social, economic and political life of the country. They should feel that they are now working towards their prosperity through their KGMCs.

Objective of KGMCs:

KGMC contributes to the efforts of PVDP in improving the quality of education, health, livelihood and political awareness in the Village. For achieving these objectives, responsibilities have been divided and assigned to the sub-committees:

Sub committees:

1. School Management Committee (SMC)
2. Village Health Committee (VHC)
3. Livestock Management Committee (LMC)
4. Natural Resources Management Committee (NRMC)
5. Advocacy Committee (Adv C)
6. Interfaith Harmony Committee (IHC)
7. Monitoring Committee (MC)

b. *Concept of Cluster of KGMCs (Networking)*

Cluster of KGMCs is a concept of networking, for making the communities aware of their Human Rights, Civil and Political Rights leading to election of people centered political leadership and also for the purpose of socio political and economic advocacy with government and other actors who can make a difference in the life the poor and under privileged people. In this regard PVDP has organized 5 clusters of 50 KGMCs.

8.2 Promote Peace through Interfaith Harmony

a. *Advocacy*

Raising awareness on socio-economical, cultural, civil & political issue in PVDP's working area is our main objective. We undertake advocacy, networking, and awareness raising on issues of public interest. PVDP engages advocacy in two steps. The first is by mobilizing the community under KGMCs platform, build their capacity through right based approaches. Secondly PVDP gathers them under the cluster umbrella and build their capacity in advocacy and lobbying for Human Rights, Civil & Political Rights, Child Rights, Socio-economical & cultural rights and also the around other issues of their clusters such land encroachment, displacement etc. The

Purpose of PVDP's efforts is both to support specific causes and be a role model to set a precedence in an attempt to make up for the lack of active advocacy in Tharparkar.

b. Interfaith Harmony

The world is under social, religious and civilization's wars that ultimately take world away from human values and weakening the social bindings among the all human beings. It has become a huge threat for all human beings lest, these racism, religious; civilizations' wars devastate the world. Therefore, it is a big need to bridge the social, religious and civil gaps among the human beings so that they come closer to each other and understand the other creeds and religions. The time also urges that all superpowers and neighbor countries respect the line of boundaries of the other countries so that general public could be safe from bloodsheds and wars. If we want real peace in this world then we have to support each other for basic human rights and reconciliation from grass roots to top level.

PVDP is trying to do that at local level in Pakistan contributing to global efforts through building liaison with international and national organizations, so that real peace can take place in this world.

Create an environment among the people from the different religions for acceptance, tolerance, respecting others creeds and faiths.

Create a space for dialogue, initiatives for peace, communal and social dignity involving policy makers, leaders and change makers.

Build capacity of the potential leaders on dialogue for life, practice peace, and brotherhood by accepting and respecting each other, Instigate civil society groups and CBOs struggling together for better environment where peace and brotherhood prevails

Establish peaceful and dignified society.

a. Human Rights

Human rights are "rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled". Human rights are thus conceived in a Universalist and egalitarian fashion. But the situation of Human Rights practice is not good in PVDP's working areas; actually peoples have not made aware about their rights. In this regard PVDP is working for make the community aware of their rights as citizens of Pakistan also in-depth awareness about such topics as UDHR specifically relating to rights of women, men and children and in details about what entails rights of freedom of speech, freedom of conducting business, right of vote to persons of their choice, right of practicing their faith, right to performing social functions, cultural rights, women right to work, right to make decision, right to be treated as equal human being, right to be respected without discrimination, right of marriage with her own free will and right to health (reproductive right).

b. Democracy

Democracy is a way of life. It's not just about documents or governments; it's about the things we do every day that contribute to society and make it a better place to live. But here out of 62 years of history of Pakistan as an independent country, there have been three martial laws and the country had been under military rule for about 31 years. The democracy was never allowed to take root in this country and therefore its democratic institutions are weak and unstable. PVDP and Community believe that the socio political situation is bad because people are not organized; therefore people have no voice and no power. There is a gap of right type of community leadership. Due to people's disunity and leadership gap they have no access to the corridors of powers at district, provincial and national levels. In this regards PVDP has been

working on CNICs, registration of Votes, awareness about democracy, political history of Pakistan, leadership role, electoral process and monitoring and evaluation of electoral process.

Achievements

| S. # | Activities | Achievements of 2009-10 |
|------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Baseline of 50 Villages | 1 |
| 2 | Repair/ Maintenance of 50 KGMCs | 50 |
| 3 | Training on CCB by Laws & TOP Agreement | 10 |
| 4 | Training on Record Keeping of CCBs | 10 |
| 5 | Training on Advocacy Role of 5 CCB Clusters | 5 |
| 6 | KGMC Clusters to Advocacy on Human Rights | 1 |
| 7 | KGMC Clusters with District Government Officials | 1 |
| 8 | KGMC Clusters with IIRE & Maroo'ara Council | 1 |
| 9 | Right based Rally | 1 |
| 10 | Thar Coal Rallies | 2 |
| 11 | Right based Conference | 1 |
| 12 | Thar Coal Conference | 1 |
| 13 | Drought Conference | 1 |
| 14 | Meeting with NADRA for setting Camps | 2 |
| 15 | Training on Political History and Democracy in Pakistan | 3 |
| 16 | Training on Democratization of Nation | 3 |
| 17 | Training on Electoral Process | 3 |
| 18 | Training on M&E of Democratic Process | 3 |
| 19 | Training on Human Rights | 3 |
| 20 | Training on TOT on Human Rights at Cluster level | 2 |
| 21 | Workshop on Minority Rights and Laws in Pakistan | 3 |
| 22 | Seminar on Interfaith Harmony | 1 |
| 23 | Meeting with Media to Promote Interfaith Harmony | 2 |

Immediate Impacts

- ◆ Enhanced skills of KGMCs/CCBs and Clusters to address the current issues of their villages and clusters.
- ◆ They also understand how to establish root causes of problems and how to handle it.
- ◆ Sense of real development based on equal participation of men and women was enhanced.
- ◆ Women got opportunity to share their role in the development by getting involved in the dialogues for change.
- ◆ Sense of ownership has increased among Clusters.
- ◆ They are fully involved in their Right based issues.
- ◆ They are fully involved in Electoral Process of coming Local Government Elections.
- ◆ They have selected names of Nazim and Councilors for local government election.

9. Disaster Risk Reduction

a Drought Mitigation



Mitigating drought is taking action in advance of drought to reduce its long-term risks for example policies, activities, plans, and programs. From last 13 years PVDP has been working on Drought Mitigation in Tharparkar, under this subject PVDP had worked on all Natural and Human Resources. PVDP has rehabilitated Wells, Ponds and water Tanks also worked on new schemes of rainwater harvesting tanks & pond, new dug wells, Plantation of Fodder & Bair Trees, Kitchen Gardening and build the capacity of community through conducting the trainings & workshops on drought mitigation, wild food preservation, livestock development and Natural Resource Management.



capacity of community through conducting the trainings & workshops on drought mitigation, wild food preservation, livestock development and Natural Resource Management.



b Drought Relief

Regular drought conditions have a major impact on farmers, socio-economic conditions of rural communities and School going children in Tharparkar District. In this regards PVDP providing drought relief to school going children as well as poor families. The drought relief provided enabled school going children to continue their schooling and appear in the annual exams.

10. Advocacy & Networking

PVDP engages the community in advocacy and networking activities in order to raise awareness about UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW & CRC issues and on other key problems of Thar Desert such as Drought, Migration, Lack of quality Education, Health, water situation and political awareness. For this purpose PVDP has joined hands with two big networks one is Maroo'ara Tharparkar Arid Region Coordination Council Mithi and second is Indus Institute for Research & Education and on community level PVDP has formed 5 cluster level organizations of 50 villages. Each cluster has 6-12 members (KGMs).

Achievements

| S. # | Activities | Achievements of 2009-10 |
|------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Transformation of GSMCs to KGMs | 50 |
| 2 | Formation of Cluster of KGMs | 5 |
| 3 | NADRA Meetings | 2 |
| 4 | Meetings of KGMs Clusters | 2 |
| 5 | Meetings with Maroo'asa Coordination Council | 1 |
| 6 | Meetings with IIRE | 1 |
| 7 | Thar Coal Rallies | 2 |
| 8 | Right Based Rallies | 1 |
| 9 | Right Based Seminar | 1 |
| 10 | Seminar on Interfaith Harmony | 1 |
| 11 | Thar Coal Conference | 1 |
| 12 | Right Based Conference | 1 |
| 13 | Drought Conference | 1 |
| 14 | Published Thardost Newsletter | 4 |
| 15 | Published Thar Coal Alert | 4 |
| 16 | Published Health Poster | 3 |
| 17 | Human Rights Trainings | 3 |
| 18 | Meetings with media to promote Interfaith Harmony | 2 |
| 19 | Trainings on TOT on Human Rights at Cluster level | 2 |
| 10 | Workshop on Minority Rights and Laws in Pakistan | 3 |

Immediate Impacts

- People get together under one umbrella i.e. Cluster of KGMs.
- People know the art of advocacy.
- People are fully aware about their key problems.
- People are fully involved for resolving their issues.

- People acquired knowledge through PVDP Publications about current issues of Thar & Sangher.
- Sense of ownership has increased.
- People of different casts, religions become the member of interfaith harmony and they are working for peace under one umbrella.

11 Staff Development

PVDP believes that the goal of staff development is to bring positive change in individuals' knowledge, understanding, behaviors, and skills. For this purpose PVDP build the capacity of its staff in order to effectively contribute to its vision, mission and goal.

a. In-house Training Programme

PVDP conducts staff's training for better performance and all the MPR, QPR & APR meetings are like trainings, because in every meeting Executive Director or Programme Manager conduct sessions aiming to improve the performance of staff. These trainings are very useful in building capacity for better decision making, working together as a team, learn to use procedures sensibly and intelligently, understanding principles for community consultation and tools for building consensus and relationships with stakeholders, minute taking of meetings, maintaining standards and related issues, including how to work effectively with board and committee members, conducting community meeting and trainings.



I have attended first time Training on Social Mobilization in my job period, I had acquired knowledge about basic concepts, strategy and steps of Mobilization. I think systematic ways of working and awareness-building and training is needed for enhancing rural women's capacity to take up their new responsibilities as local legislators and decision-makers under KGMCs & Cluster level organizations.

Jamiat Photo Social Organizer, PVDP

b. Out of the station Trainings, Workshops & Exposure Visits



National Human Rights Training was conducted by SAP-Pak @ O'State Muree. This training made me able to conduct Community level Trainings. I am working to implement the right based project with community so this training was my essential need. After attending this training I feel much more confident in involving the community in solving their issues"

Teerath Kumar, Coordinator HID, PVDP

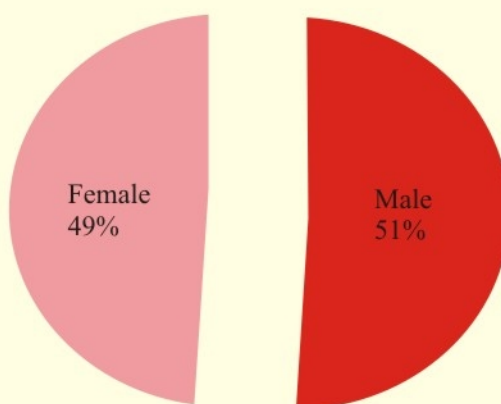
Achievements

| S. No | Activities | Participants | Training Station |
|-------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Training on Social Mobilization | Staff | By: PVDP |
| 2 | Course on Human Rights | Teerath Kumar | By: SSEWA-PAK @ O' Spring |
| 3 | Training on Democracy & Political Environment of Pakistan | Staff | Murree By: PVDP |
| 4 | Training on Result Based Management | Staff | By: PVDP |
| 5 | Training on Advocacy & Lobbying | Foziaa Kashif Dr. Ramesh Kumar | By: ICCO @ Nepal By: MDI @ Karachi |
| 6 | Project Implementation & Monitoring Workshop | Kulsoon Rattar Dr. Ramesh Kumar | By: Doer Trust @ |
| 7 | Training on Team Building | Asghar Ali | Ratanabad, Mirpurkhas |
| 8 | Training on Safety & Security | Sawai Rathi | By: ICCO @ Islamabad |

Immediate Impacts:

- Staff trainings helped to raise awareness and built capacity of staff in their areas of responsibilities.
- Staff is more capable to work in tough and challenging circumstances.
- Staff is more capable to organize the events and conduct the trainings.
- Trainings built the organizational and management capacities in staff.
- Leadership qualities were enhanced.

Male/ Female Participation



12. PVDP Publication

PVDP brings out issue based quarterly Thardost Newsletter, Quarterly Thar Coal Alert, Quarterly Thar Update and Posters for highlighting the issues particularly of PVDP's working area. All these publications highlight the problems and current issues of the community of Thar and Sanghar Districts. Especially Thardost Newsletter carries the information on quarterly progress of PVDP towards the vision, mission and goals. Thar Coal Alert carries the information about development towards Thar Coal projects and its impact on the local communities, Thar update carries the quarterly information about Drought, Migration, Education, Rainfall, livestock market etc and Posters are issue based. Also PVDP uploads all information on PVDP's website to facilitate web visitors to read and comment.



13. Collaboration with Government

PVDP is working in collaboration with the district government in the national level EPI programme. Vehicular support is provided to the district EPI team as well as PVDP staff mobilize the community towards the vaccination for safe health. Additionally, capacity of Government vaccinators built in Tharparkar and Sanghar Districts.

Achievements

| S. No | Activities | Achievements of 2009-10 | Achievements so far |
|-------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Meetings with EDO Health | 18 | 18 |
| 2 | Meetings with RHCs & BHUs Staff | 58 | 58 |
| 3 | Trainings of Vaccinators/ LHWs | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | Polio Drops | 53164 | 212700 |
| 5 | Celebration of MCH week | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | MCH walk | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | Vaccination Cards Provided to District Health Department | 25000 | 25000 |



14. Governance of PVDP

Governance: PVDP is working under the vibrant board of governance constituted of seven professionals in the field of health, education and different development sectors. The PVDP board is actively involved in the governing of the organization particularly in developing and approving the development policies and procedures, reviewing the progress and achievement in accordance with plans and budgets and following up on strategic matters affecting PVDP. Board meetings are normally held twice in a year.

Governing Board of Directors

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  | |
| Dr. Philomena Drago Johnson (President) | Mrs. Najma Caleb (General Secretary) | Dr. Jacob Zahir-ud-din (Treasurer) | |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mrs. Pauline Jetha John (Member) | Mrs. Veronica Gladwin (Member) | Ms Rakhel Ashraf (Member) | Mr. Zafar Junejo (Member) |

PVDP Core Management Team (PCMT)

PCMT is endowed with responsibilities to implement the policies and decisions of the Governing Board. The PCMT is headed by Executive Director who operates together with all the sector heads of the organization. PCMT meets every month to review the progress and plans of the organization.

PVDP Core Management Team

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. Dominic Stephen Executive Director | Mrs. Fozia Kashif Programme Manager | Ms Saira Marshal Finance Manager | Mr. Mathew Walji Regional Manager | Mr. Zahid Panhwer Regional Manager | Dr. Ramesh Kumar Health Coordinator | Mr. Teerath Kumar Project Coordinator |

15. Conclusion

PVDP work is well recognized by community and its other stakeholders including the support organizations and the Government departments. However, PVDP feels that there is much room for improvement in its Governance, Management, Programme delivery, networking and capacity to do deliver the best of what it is doing. PVDP is also planning on reviewing its various policies which guide its work in the context of its vision, mission, values and goals.

In this regard, Governance, Management and Programme delivery policies will be reviewed and updated in the context of the present realities of PVDP work with community. Additionally, Safety and Security policy, Disaster Response Policy, Humanitarian Accountability Policy, Networking Policy, Health, Education and Poverty Reduction Policy will be reviewed/developed in the coming year 2010-11 and will be vigorously implemented by PVDP Team. PVDP also plans to conduct External Evaluation of its work in the year 2011-12. The recommendations and lessons learnt will be seriously used to improve the overall functioning of PVDP and making this organization one of the leading development organization of Sindh, Pakistan.

PVDP Board of Directors, the Management Team and the Community would like to express its gratitude and appreciation to all its partners and supporters. It is true that without their support PVDP would not have been able to achieve its goals and contribute effectively towards its vision and mission.

Dominic Stephen
Executive Director
PVDP, Sindh, Pakistan.

16. Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| • MPR | Monthly Progress Review |
| • QPR | Quarterly Progress Review |
| • CCB | Citizen Community Board |
| • GSMC | Goth Sujag Markaz Committee |
| • KGMC | Khushal Goth Markaz Committee |
| • PVDP | Participatory Village Development Programme |
| • PCMT | PVDP Core Management Team |
| • VHC | Village Health Committee |
| • SMC | School Management Committee |
| • LMC | Livestock Management Committee |
| • NRMC | Natural Resource Management Committee |
| • IHC | Interfaith Harmony Committee |
| • MC | Monitoring Committee |

PVDP believes that, the right based approach to social, economic and political empowerment of marginalized communities can help to reduce their poverty, improve their health and enable them to attain quality education for their children.



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