

GBTI

GHAZI BAROTHA TARAQIATI IDARA

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Dec, 2025



Harnessing People's Potential

www.gbti.org.pk

Quarterly Programme Update

As of Dec, 2025

Harnessing People's Potential

Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara
Monitoring, Evaluation & Research Section

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INTRODUCTION

- Ghazi Barotha Taraqati Idara (GBTI) was established as a Project Non-Government Organisation (PNGO), in 1995 with the financial support of WAPDA in the Ghazi Hydropower Project (GBHP) area.
- GBTI is a Non-Government Organisation registered as a company limited by guarantee under section 42 of the companies ordinance (1984).
- It is an approved Not for Profit Organisation under clause 2 (36) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.
- It is certified as an NPO by the Pakistan Centre of Philanthropy, the certification agency of the Government of Pakistan.
- It is licensed to carry out Investment Finance Services as a Non-Banking Microfinance Company.
- It is a member organisation of the Rural Support Programme Network.
- It is a member organisation of the Pakistan Microfinance Network.
- It is a member organisation of the Human Resource Development Network.
- It is a member organisation of the International Union for Conservation of Nature.
- GBTI core operations are managed from the income of an endowment fund provided by WAPDA.
- It is an autonomous and independent organisation.
- It has no pre-conceived package for delivery of services or supplies.
- It is a gender-sensitive development organisation.
- It has no political agenda.

Vision

Directly & indirectly GBHP Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be organised in the form of their own organisations. The community institutions and their activists are recognized by the Government and private development agencies as vehicles for sustainable development and poverty reduction

Mission

To ensure fair and just implementation and compensation packages announced for affected communities of Ghazi Barotha Hydro Project (GBHP) through the involvement of all stakeholders and promote area development programme with a special focus on the poor and deprived communities

Objective

To foster the institutions of the people in all villages and settlements in GBHP affected area through a committed cadre of community activists and community extension workers/specialists. GBTI works to harness people's potential for poverty reduction and improve their quality of life.

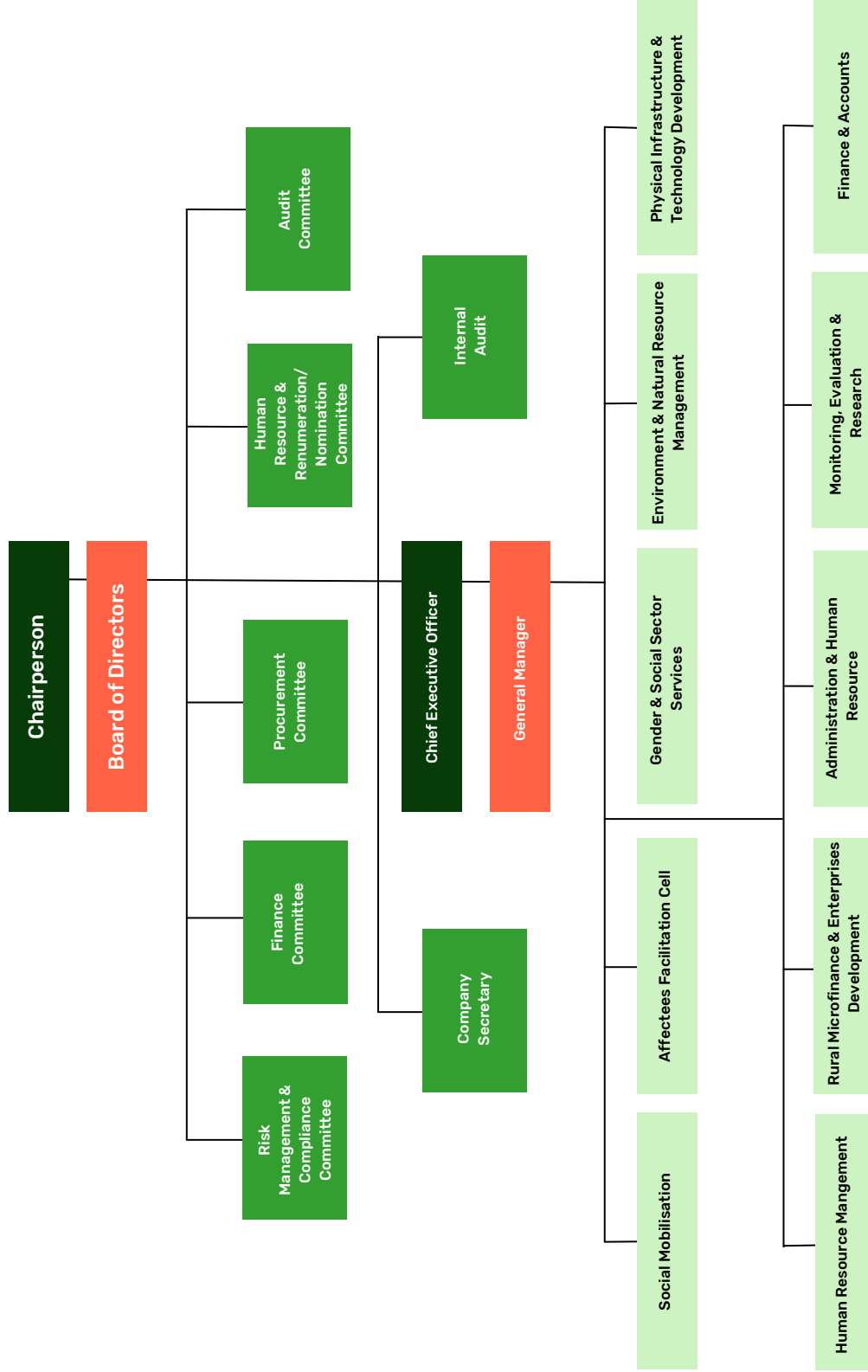
Key Assumptions

- People have tremendous potential and willingness to identify and prioritize development activities.
- There is at least one Activist in each community who is willing to mobilize the community.

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asia Development Bank
AFC	Affecteds Facilitation Cell
BRDCC	Building Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CMST	Community Management Skills Training
CI	Community Institutions
CO	Community Organisations
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CRP	Community Resource Person
ENRM	Environment and Natural Resource Management
FLF	Female Livestock Farmers
GAD	Gender and Development
GBHP	Ghazi Barotha Hydro Power Project
GBTI	Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara
HRD	Human Resource Department
HRDN	Human Resource Department Network
IRD	Integrated Regional Development Plan
IRM	Institute of Rural Management
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LBoD	Local Board of Directors
LEP	Livelihood Enhancement Programme
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LSO	Local Support Organization
LSO	Local Support Organizations Network
MER	Monitoring, Evaluation and Research
MIS	Management Information System
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
NBMFC	Non-Banking Microfinance Company
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
NPO	Non-Profit Organization
PCP	Pakistan Centre of Philanthropy
PITD	Physical Infrastructure and Technology Development
PLS	Profit & Loss Sharing
PO	Partner Organization
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
RSPN	Rural Support Programme Network
RSP	Rural Support Programme
SM	Social Mobilization
SSK	Shoab Sultan Khan (The Patron of GBTI)
SO	Social Organiser
SSI	Small Scale Infrastructural Scheme
VDO	Village Development Organisation
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WB	World Bank

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



PROGRAMME AREA

Programme Area including Microfinance Operations			GBHP Affected Area		Field Staff				
District	No. of Tehsil	No. of Union Councils	No. of Tehsil	No. of Union Councils	No. of Branches	No. of Offices	Men	Women	Total
Attock	6	72	2	12	1	8	18	13	31
Swabi	4	53	1	6	1	2	2	10	12
Haripur	3	45	1	4	1	6	10	6	16
Abbottabad	2	51	0	0	1	2	5	9	14
Rawalpindi/ICT	7	46	0	0	1	3	4	3	7
Total	22	263	4	22	6	19	39	41	80
Gender wise percentage of staff							49%	51%	100%

CORPORATE OFFICE

IRM Complex, Office # 7, Park Road, Sunrise Avenue, Chak Shahzad, Islamabad

Management/Professional Staff	Support Staff	Total
05	12	17

SSK RESOURCE CENTRE

Major Tahir Road, Darus Salam Colony, Attock

Professional Staff	Support Staff	Total
04	08	12

GBTI IN A GLANCE

As of Dec, 2025

3,664

Community Organisations

49,015 (33.3%)

Organised Households

122

Village Development Organisation

63,470

Members Community Organisations

16

Local Support Organisations

30,681

Affectees have been paid

38,269

Persons received trainings including managerial and skill development

4,411.55 (97%)

Million Rupees have been paid to Affectees

6.367

Billion Rupees loan disbursement to 216,597 persons

27.771

Million Rupees disbursed to 1,312 poor under the CIF

309.075

Million Rupees is an Outstanding Portfolio

298,206

Persons benefited under the Gender & Social Sector Services

313,229

Community members benefited under Agriculture, Livestock and Poultry

818

Physical Infrastructure Projects completed benefiting more than 31,967 families

183,067

Persons benefited under the Community Health Support Fund

BACKGROUND

Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara (GBTI) a Development Organization was registered as a project non-profit organization in October 1995 under the Companies Ordinance of 1984.

The background to its establishment and the experiences since then are quite different from the other rural support programmes. In the late 1980s the required additional generating capacity was estimated at 7,000 to 9,000 MW by 2005. Although significant private sector thermal generating capacity was anticipated between 1995 and 2000. Additional hydropower capacity was also required. It is in this context that the Ghazi Barotha Hydropower Project (GBHP) was identified. Intended to support the country's least-cost development programme for expanding electricity generation, enhancing the reliability of power supply, and improving the power system control. GBHP was set up in the public sector by WAPDA a government-owned utility. The project was designed to divert water from the Indus at Ghazi in Haripur district, about 7 km downstream from the Tarbela dam to a 52 km long concrete-lined channel. The channel was then to transport the water to a power plant at Barotha in Attock district.

The objective of the project was to meet the demand for electricity in Pakistan by generating hydropower with minimal environmental and resettlement impacts. GBHP was completed in ten years (1994-2003) at a cost of about \$2bn. It has three main components: a barrage at Ghazi, about seven kilometre downstream from Tarbela, with a 71mm² storage capacity; a 52 km long lined channel from Ghazi to Barotha; and a power complex at Barotha with 1,450 MW generating capacity. The power transmission lines to the national grid system have also been installed. GBHP is a run-of-the-river project with far less environmental and social impact than is often associated with large dams and reservoirs. The project experienced unexpected delays in its construction because of several factors including shortfalls in counterpart funds and disputes with labour, contractors, and the

project-affected population (PAP) concerned with land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement. The implementation plan for the project included mitigation measures for the protection of the environment and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to address the issues of land acquisition, payment of compensation for land, income, and assets, relocation of houses, and resettlement of people affected by the project.

WAPDA and co-financers, led by the World Bank, decided that a Project Non-Governmental Organisation (PNGO) should be established to (i) assist the 55 villages in Attock, Haripur, and Swabi districts affected by the project to find appropriate and fair solutions to compensate the households for the appropriation of their land and to agree acceptable resettlement plans: and (ii) provide support through participatory organisations to enable the affected communities to raise their living standards.

In 1994. WAPDA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with NRSP to support the affected communities and help establish the proposed PNGO. According to the agreement. NRSP together with community participation, a survey of 48 villages conducted in the project area prepared village profiles put in place" a team of social organisers and other specialists, and familiarised them with the project and its location, land records, and rules governing the ownership and transfer of land, and prepared an integrated regional development plan (IRDP) for the PNGO to carry on the development work through participatory organisations to be formed by affected communities in the project area. Consequently, In October 1995, NRSP registered the PNGO as Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara under the Companies Ordinance of 1984 and GBHP WAPDA provided Rs.100m to PNGO as an endowment fund and Rs.99.376m to implement IRDP.

In view of socio-political challenges, WAPDA recognized that to implement an effective and

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in the GBHP Project area, WAPDA would require the assistance of a specialized organization in interfacing with affected communities to resolve the most intricate issues of land compensation and other resettlement matters.

WAPDA also envisage and opportunity to ensure that the local communities benefit from the construction of GBHP Project in a long-term and all-round way and not by way of piecemeal compensation. These tasks could best be carried out only with the active participation of the communities. The communities can also ensure sustainability of project gains, overtime. Clearly, in carrying out these specialized tasks, the communities need a long-term partnership with a body that can provide the required organizational support.

Major Objectives

GBTI pursues its objectives in the following two major categories:

Advocacy and Conflict Resolution:

To facilitate a multi stakeholder consultation and interaction mechanism in achieving the desired GBHP project objectives.

Poverty Alleviation:

To work as a catalyst, promoting participatory development of the affected communities to bring about lasting improvements in the quality of lives of the people of the Project area.

A Unique Governing Structure:

GBTI is governed by an independent Board of Directors (BoD). The governing Board is unique in many respects and distinguishes GBTI from other similar development and advocacy based organisations and exclusively portrays "Good Governance," deep rooted in the organisational structure, right from top to bottom. The Board consists of "Technical Directors" and those directly elected by the community organisations in their capacity as members of the "Local Board of Directors (LBOD)", who act in harmony with the local development needs. The LBOD effectively voice the concerns of GBHPP affectees, for a fair and timely resolution of their concerns.

GBHP Affected Area

GBTI primarily works in the GBHP Project area, which consists of 55 affected villages located in three districts; Attock in Punjab province, Haripur and Swabi in KPK province and now it has expanded its programme in 142 villages with the total population consisting of about 553,718 persons living in the 22 affected Union councils (UCs), whereas two UCs (Zarobi and Maini) were included in 2013. Moreover, the microcredit programme has also been expanded to Haripur, Rawalpindi, Islamabad. GBTI has successfully dealt with most of the issues, faced by directly affected persons, while social mobilization intervention remained functional to bring the 73,829 households in 22 UCs under organised folds for promotion of a participatory socio-uplift work in the Project area.

The Project area lies within the borderlands of Punjab and KPK. The affected area is further divided in four regions i.e. Sarwala and Chachh regions in district Attock, Ghazi region located in tehsil Ghazi of district Haripur and the Right Bank Side region in district Swabi. At present, GBTI works in the field through the lesion offices, located in Sarwala, Chachh, and Ghazi regions. The majority of inhabits are Pakhtun in origin. There is a mixture of other groups of whom "Awans" are the largest. Linguistically the majority speaks variants of Punjabi, and Seraiki with Hindko predominant in the Ghazi and Chach regions and the distinctive Attock dialect in Sarwala region. The whole Project area is "Barani" / rain-fed, with a slight difference in terrain, rainfall, groundwater resources, and agricultural productivity.

GBTI implemented the Integrated Regional Development Programme (IRDP) of Rs.99.76 million in its programme area smoothly and successfully through WAPDA funding. The funds for IRDP were fully utilized by the end of the financial year 2006-2007 since inception and an amount of Rs.19.762 million as a credit pool is being maintained by GBTI out of a total of 99.76 million rupees. WAPDA Audit Department also conducted an audit of IRDP funds provided to GBTI and issued an audit certificate. In addition to the above, WAPDA provided Rs.100 million as an endowment fund to GBTI for its sustainability. This experience enabled GBTI to access more donors.

SOCIAL MOBILISATION

GBTI works to release the potential abilities, skills and knowledge of rural men and women, to enable them to articulate their aspirations and to effectively organise the resources they need to meet their identified needs. The purpose is poverty alleviation – enabling people to break the cycle of poverty, which begins with the lack of opportunity, extends to the well-known miseries of economic and nutritional poverty and leads new generations to endure the same conditions. The process is social mobilisation – bringing people together on new terms for a common purpose. The conceptual tools are ‘social guidance’ (recruiting local men and women who will take on a leadership role), advocacy, capacity building and awareness raising. The programmatic tools are training, support to institutions, micro-credit, infrastructure development, environmental & natural resource management and ‘productive linkages’.

Social Mobilisation, the core of GBTI’s philosophy is based on acknowledging that the community is the center of all development activities. Social mobilisation is the process that leads to fostering of Community Institutions (CIs). This is a dynamic and participatory process of empowering people, especially the poor and socially excluded, for their socio- economic and political upliftment in a sustained manner. Once CIs have been fostered, then the poor households are enabled to begin to identify, prioritise, plan and think about their developmental needs jointly. Community Institutions are formed on the following three-tiered structure:

- Organising 15-20 households into Community Organisations (COs) at neighbourhood or muhalla level;
- Federating COs into Village Organisations (VOs) at village level, and;
- Federating VOs into Local Support Organisations (LSOs) at Union Council (UC) level.

This “three tier model” (COs/VOs/LSOs) ensures



Meeting with the members of community organisations, Surg Salar, Attock

community participation, ownership, capacity building, accessibility to services, accountability, and transparency and links the communities with government and non-government organizations and with the local markets.

Progress During the Period Jul to Dec, 2025

During the period 20 COs were formed with the membership of 320 and 5 VOs have been formed with the membership of 73. Through these CIs, poor households are being identified for livelihood and vocational/skill training to improve their livelihood through linkage development.

Over the year, the cumulative number of COs are 3,664 having 1,436 male COs and 2,228 women COs. These COs federated into 122 VOs at the village level and then federated in 16 LSOs the apex organisations at the union council level. The total number of organised households has become 49,025 with the membership of 63,437 encompassing 26,560 men and 36,877 women members. The average number of members per CO is 18. The programme coverage of GBTI has reached 61% per cent. The Total savings of COs organised through GBTI has now become Rs.16,642,035/- consisting of Rs.5,585,562/- savings of men and Rs.11,198,473/- savings of women. The average saving per member is Rs.268/-.

AFFECTEES FACILITATION CELL

GBTI Board of Directors approved the establishment of a separate cell on the 8th of December, 2003 to facilitate GBHP affectees and to solve problems including land compensation payments, enhanced land compensation, legal matters, and resettlement issues, etc. The cell comprises of experienced staff to perform as a task force in coordination with the local representatives of the community. The objective is to facilitate the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) more efficiently.

AFC Resource Centre

Affectees Facilitation Cell (AFC) Resource Centre was established in 2003 on the advice of GBTI's Patron Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, the purpose and objective of the Resource Centre is to share GBTI's experiences and lessons learnt with any future mega projects for smooth implementation. In this regard, all previous record was streamlined in a systematic & presentable manner with the support of RSPN.

Up to the end of Dec, 2025 out of a total of 36,958 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), 30,681 have been paid their land compensations with an amount of Rs.4,411.55 million.

On the 13th of Aug, 2015 WAPDA constituted a "Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee" (LARC) to scrutinize applications



GBTI is not only facilitating but also organising meetings of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC) with the community and affectees of GBHP to settle their cases out of the court.

of TDP/GBHP affectees and prepared a list of eligible claimants whose cases were pending with courts before 2010 to settle in the "Resettlement Claim Commission" (RCC).

In the first round GBTI was not a member, however, in the second round, GBTI organised number of consultation meetings with concerned PAPs individually and collected their willingness to settle their cases out of the court. As a result of these meetings, 127 applications were received. Out of 123 hearings, 84 cases have been settled and 39 withdrawn by the affectees. While payments of Rs.279.93 million were made to 79 cases.

Tube-Well User Associations (TUAs) persuaded the installation of 11 tube wells on the sold spoil banks in KPK under the "Spoil Bank Disposal Policy". So far out of 11 tube wells, 07 are fully functional, and the remaining 04 could not be functional due to different reasons.

GBTI has shared the categorization of pending land compensation payments with WAPDA for taking appropriate steps for 79% of total PAPs whose payments are below Rs.10,000/. GBHP-WAPDA developed three orchards of oranges on spoil banks, every year the auctions of these orchards take place to sell oranges to local community farmers. GBTI as a member not only participates in auctions but also disseminates information through activists and community organisations.



AFC Resource Centre, Attock

LINKAGE DEVELOPMENT

Villages and local authorities are catalysts for change and drivers of development. A multilevel governance approach is needed to deliver development to citizens/villagers and make sure that poor and marginalized groups are included in economic growth policies. But how can governments at all levels cooperate effectively and how can capacities at the national and local level be strengthened? The concept of Linkage Development is further elaborated as the 17th goal under the “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”.

Despite some positive developments, a stronger commitment to partnership and cooperation is needed to achieve the SDGs. That effort will require coherent policies, an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and a reinvigorated Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector, and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and

shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level. For this reason the concept of social mobilisation is being adopted by Rural Support Organisations, GBTI is one of them who is not only constituting three tiered organisations COs/VOs/LSOs in its programme area but also building the capacity of the community with the help of different donor organisations.

In GBTI programme are the process of social mobilisation was carried out in 1995 while implementing the Integrated Regional Development Plan and for the land compensation payments to affectees. Local Support Organisations fostered by GBTI at union council level are continuously developing linkages with government and non-government departments for developmental activities and poverty alleviation achieving the seventeenth SDG “The partnerships for the goals” and on self-help basis;

Meeting with the office holders of Local Support Organisations



SELF-HELP INITIATIVE PROGRAM

The Program's aim is to provide financial and technical support to poor families by organizing people in community institutions as well as developing their skills so that they can stand on their own feet and lead a dignified and prosperous life.

Introduction;

The main objective of the program is to organize people into their community institutions (COs, VO and LSOs) through social mobilization. And to make people aware of how they can reap individual and collective benefits from the following activities through savings, mutual agreement and consultation. And can lead a prosperous life as a respectable citizen while contributing to the journey of development

- To Establish early childhood education and care centers for children between three to five years of age
- Conducting vocational and technical training courses for youth (women and men) to promote skills
- Organizing free medical check-up camps and awareness campaign focusing mother and child health care
- Providing fruitful and forest plants to make the environment clean and pleasant
- To provide micro health insurance to get free treatment facility up to Rs.20,000/-
- Providing vegetable seeds at household level as well as imparting training in kitchen gardening
- Conducting small training courses at home level to reduce costs of household significantly
- Provision of interest-free loans to increase household income



Medical/eye/ anti-natal/vaccination camp



Sessions on Career Counseling and Guidance



Distribution of Fruit Plants



HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Human Resource Development (HRD) plays a significant role in development. Acting as a catalyst, it makes ongoing and multi-faceted contributions to increase the overall wealth of the nation. We believe that “skill enhancement is one of the major factors in achieving optimal rural development”.

Since the establishment of HRD component, this sector has been meeting the need for capacity building by teaching new skills or by enhancing existing skills and capacities. With the steady growth in its area of operations.

HRD Objectives

- To enhance people’s productivity and to consolidate the human capital base to optimize the utilization of labour.
- To upgrade the technical and managerial skills of rural men and women to increase production and minimize losses.
- To improve the utilization of local resources and reduce dependency on external resources
- To build self-confidence.
- To strengthen village-based skills to enhance productivity and increase returns.

The Staff training portfolio ensures capacity building through three programmes:



Female livestock farmers training is being organized under the Subject Specific Training programme



Detergent making training is being conducted under the Subject Specific Training programme

Management development training, Microfinance training, and Intern training programme.

The **managerial training** programme ensures the level of management skills required for the proper functioning of community organisations. These programmes are led by professionals who have knowledge of the fields, community issues, and training along with their respective qualifications.

The **Vocational Training** Programme, enhances the technical skills of community members and contributes to self-employment. The

Environment & Natural Resource Management Training Programme strives for optimal

utilization of available resources at the local level and provision of assistance to reduce dependency on external resources. The section

provides support to members engaged in agriculture, livestock, poultry, water resource development and management, and forestry and rangeland management. **Gender & Social**

Sector Training Programme plays a pivotal role by providing training and assistance in health and education. These training programmes are provided in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental institutes and organizations.



Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Response Training Workshop

A two-day Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Training was successfully organized in Attock from 12th to 13th November 2025 by Ghazi Barotha Taraqqiati Idara (GBTI) in collaboration with the District Education Department, Attock. The workshop aimed to equip teachers with vital knowledge and practical skills to respond effectively during emergencies and natural disasters in school settings. A total of 40 teachers participated in this valuable capacity-building event.

Expert trainer Mr. Abdul Qayyum Khan led the sessions, sharing practical strategies on risk reduction, emergency response planning, and developing safer school environments. The event concluded with a certificate distribution ceremony, graced by Malik Fateh Khan (CEO, GBTI) and Shahwar Gul (DEO, Attock), who appreciated the participants' enthusiasm and commitment to school safety.



Synopsis as of 2025

By the end of Jun 2025, there have been 37,412 community members (men/women) and staff trained, including 27,697 (74%) women. 9,715 Office-bearers have been given training under the "Community Management Skill Training" (CMST) component.

4,311 (women) community members have been given training under the technical and vocational training programme such as tailoring machine/hand embroidery, cushion and bed sheet making, etc. 2,418 (men) community members have been given training under the technical and vocational training in several different trades' i.e. heavy machinery, building electrician, civil surveyor, driving and plumbing, etc. Under the "subject-specific training" component 20,040 community members have been given training on subject-specific such as candle making, pickle making, detergent making, and tie & dye, etc.

Progress During the Period Jul to Dec, 2025

- An annual conference of "Office Bearers" of Community Institutions was organized to share the annual plans of government departments and GBTI. (48 Beneficiaries)
- A CMST was organized to train 17 women Office Bearers of CIs.
- 10 events of SST (Soap making, dish washing liquid and Oil making) were conducted to benefit 355 women
- 39 women teachers were trained in Disaster preparedness and mitigation.
- 11 Lady health workers were given sessions on telemedicine.
- 02 events were organized to train 40 Female Livestock farmers.
- 45 male teachers were given training session on "Career Counseling and Guidance"
- 03 departmental workshops were organized in three districts; Abbottabad, Swabi and Attock to strengthen linkage development of government departments with community institutions.
- 03 training camps were organized to train 51 women on tailoring and dress designing.
- 12 women were given technical training on Adda Work/hand embriodary.
- 04 women were given technical training on Computer under the technical/vocational training component.

- RMED staff receives refresher training on various topics such as CART "Credit Appraisal and Recovery Techniques" and Risk Management. During the period 12 workshops were organised. (196 Beneficiaries F:75, M:121)



GBTI successfully concluded its two-month Vocational Training Camp at Village Borha, District Attock. A total of 12 dedicated female trainees completed hands-on training in aari work, fabric designing, silma work, and sitara decoration. During the closing visit, trainees proudly showcased beautifully stitched garments and decorative samples prepared during the training. Instructor Ms. Anum highlighted the trainees' consistent participation and impressive progress throughout the course.

Ms. Farzana Tahir graced the closing day, appreciated the trainees' hard work, and encouraged them to continue practicing these income-generating skills at home. Community members also acknowledged GBTI's efforts, recognizing the centre's valuable role in empowering local women and promoting skill development in Village Borha. A successful initiative contributing to women's empowerment and community development!



Training Workshop on Career Counseling & Guidance
Date: 21 November 2025

A one-day Career Counseling and Guidance training workshop was successfully conducted at Mehtab Khursheed Memorial School & College, Kotha, District Swabi, led by Master Trainer Mr. Khizar Abbas. A total of 30 teachers actively participated in the highly engaging sessions, which focused on enhancing their understanding of diverse career opportunities and strengthening their capacity to guide students toward informed career decisions. The workshop played a key role in building a strong foundation for teachers' professional growth and development. In the next phase, similar sessions will be delivered to students of various Government High Schools and Colleges, ensuring wider impact and better career awareness among youth.



GENDER & SOCIAL SECTOR SERVICES

GBTI has identified gender as a cross-cutting theme. This requires that gender be integrated into policy planning, programming, implementation, and evaluation of activities. GBTI believes that its efforts to reduce poverty cannot achieve its full potential unless the organization addresses the constraints that limit the capabilities of men and women to improve their standard of living and quality of life. Key aspects of this are:

1. Recognizing and harnessing the full potential of rural men and women
2. Increasing their productive capacity
3. Reducing barriers, which limit men's and women's participation in society.

GBTI acknowledges Gender Mainstreaming as a means of consciously raising the visibility and support of women's contributions to poverty alleviation. The Guiding Principles of GBTI's Gender Policy are as follows:

Gender Integration: GBTI realizes that addressing gender inequality as a crosscutting theme requires that women's views, perceptions, needs and aspirations shape the development agenda as much as those of men

Diversity and Intersection: Gender equality requires recognition that every policy, program, and project affects women and men differently.

The partnership between men and women: It involves working with men and women to bring about changes in attitudes, behaviour, roles, and responsibilities at home, in the workplace, in communities, and the society at large.



Vocational Training Camp – Village Sarai Salah, District Haripur
Date: 27 December 2025

GBTI successfully concluded its two-month Vocational Training Camp at Village Sarai Salah, District Haripur. A total of 15 dedicated female trainees completed hands-on training in dress designing, cutting and stitching. During the closing visit, trainees proudly showcased beautifully stitched garments and decorative samples prepared during the training. Instructor Ms. Yasmeen Akhtar highlighted the trainees' consistent participation and impressive progress throughout the course and encouraged them to continue practicing these income-generating skills at home. Community members also acknowledged GBTI's efforts, recognizing the centre's valuable role in empowering local women and promoting skill development in Village Borha. A successful initiative contributing to women's empowerment and community development!



Free medical facility is being provided in GBTI programme area focusing on mother & child health

Empowerment enables women and men to identify unequal power relations and unequal access to and control over resources and the implications of unequal power relations for a prosperous society. Empowerment begins with consciousness-raising and leads to self-realization.

Gender Equality/Equity: It is a conscious effort to ensure that one's rights or opportunities do not depend on being male or female. GBTI is aware that its efforts and contributions to poverty reduction must be coupled with actions to eliminate gender inequalities to promote sustainable human development.

Progress During the Period Jul to Dec, 2025

- During the period 1,653 women participated in 27 "Health Awareness Workshops" organised by GBTI.
- 1,653 persons have been given free medical facilities with basic medicines in 27 medical/health camps organized.
- GBTI established 07 new Early Childhood Education Centres with the support of concerned VDOs. Now a total of 47 ECE centers are being managed with the support of GBTI.
- 4,671 persons registered under Health/Bereavement support fund; however the fund of Rs.125,000/- provided to 17 persons against their health claims.



Early Childhood Education Centre, Kamra, District Attock



Early Childhood Education Centre, Nortopa, District Attock

Early Childhood Care and Education

GBTI planned to expand comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children. Early Childhood Development emphasizes a holistic approach focusing on the child's physical, emotional, social, and cognitive development. So far, GBTI has established 66 **(1,275 Strength of children)** Early Childhood Care and Education Centres with the support of concerned VDOs and the Government provided space and teachers. The identified teachers received 5 days of training on manuals developed by Quaid-e-Azam Academy for Educational Development, Punjab.

GBTI provides furniture, game gear, educational toys, stationery, and some essential accessories required for each centre. Now teachers are not only preparing children for conventional schooling but also nurturing health, hygiene, etiquette, and manners.

Community-based ECE Centres;

- 1.VDO Nortopa (24)
- 2.VDO Pindwal (24)
- 3.VDO Barotha (09)
- 4.VDO Shamsabad (13)
- 5.VDO Dhok Haji Ahmed (13)
- 6.VDO Kamra (21)
- 7.VDO Kottah (16)
- 8.VDO Jalo (14)
- 9.VDO Galla (18)
- 10.VDO Attock Khurd (15)
- 11.VDO Phulanwali (15)
- 12.VDO Chuna kari (18)
- 13.VDO Manser (16)
- 14.VDO Mulah Mansoor (18)
- 15.VDO Jityal (18)
- 16.VDO Mosa (20)
- 17.VDO Dhok Gama (24)
- 18.VDO Pandak Village (28)

19. VDO Dhaknair (25)
20. VDO Ferozbanda (21)
21. VDO Swabi Boba Khail (15)
22. VDO Marghuz One (25)
23. VDO Havellian (25)
24. VDO Zaida (25)
25. VDO Gohrabad (15)
26. VDO Roomian (13)
27. VDO Jaba (15)
28. ECE Kisran GGPS (15)
29. ECE Sirikot (15)
- 30.ECE Sojhanda GGPS (17)
31. ECE Baghnilab GGPS (15)
32. ECE Dehdan (18)
33. ECE Sultan Pur (17)
34. ECE Ghazi GGPS (15)
35. VDO Dher (15)
36. ECE Boba Khail (15)
37. VDO Pontian (14)
38. VDO Mian Dheri (26)
39. VDO Mora Khalifa (30)
40. VDO Mirpur Hussain (25)
41. VDO Qazipur (22)
42. GGPS Dhokgama (29)
43. VDO Hassanpur (23)

ECE Centres handed over to the Government Programme

44. VDO Surg (23)
45. VDO Chechi Village (28)
46. VDO Bahadur Khan (11)
47. VDO Madhrota (11)



Successful Completion of 5-Day ECCE Teachers Training

10–14 November 2025

SSK Resource Centre, Attock

GBTI successfully concluded a comprehensive 5-day training program for ECCE teachers, aimed at strengthening early childhood teaching practices through hands-on learning and practical demonstrations. Throughout the training, participants explored a wide range of essential themes, including:

- Recognition of colors and shapes in early learning
- Developing an effective learning environment & establishing learning corners
- Health and hygiene practices in early childhood care
- Importance of proper nutrition for children's growth and development
- Cognitive development in early childhood
- Understanding Intelligence Quotient (IQ)
- Understanding Emotional Quotient (EQ)

- Social Quotient (SQ) and its significance in child development

Trainer: Mr. Safeer Ahmad delivered insightful sessions on early learning concepts, classroom setup, cognitive development, and child-centered practices. Trainer: Mr. Bilal guided participants in creatively designing thematic learning corners and teaching body parts using interactive and engaging activities. We were honored by the visit of CEO GBTI, Mr. Malik Fateh Ali Khan, and GM, Mr. Agha Zafar Ali Khan, who appreciated the teachers' active participation and acknowledged the trainers' valuable contributions. They emphasized the importance of Early Childhood Education and encouraged teachers to implement the learned techniques to ensure holistic child development. The training remained highly interactive, focusing on practical demonstrations, creative activities, and activity-based learning, empowering teachers with enhanced skills to nurture young learners.



COMMUNITY HEALTH/ BEREAVEMENT SUPPORT FUND

Increasing access to health services by supplementing the government efforts; Immunization and Polio Initiatives. Participation in projects for mother and child health care, reproductive health and family planning, medical camps, eye care initiatives etc are the main activities under the given below objectives;

- **Medical Assistance:** Provide financial support to community members facing unexpected medical expenses, including hospitalizations, treatments, medications, and rehabilitation.
- **Bereavement Support:** Offer financial assistance to families to cover funeral expenses, including funeral home costs, cemetery fees, and related services.
- **Health Awareness Campaigns:** Provide health awareness through campaigns/workshops and free medical camps.
- **Sanitation and hygiene:** Awareness to community members and individuals about hygiene practices and providing access to essential hygiene facilities and products.

All claims are processed and managed by GBTI, at present, the coverage is for both the client and his/her spouse. Product options include:

- Hospitalization cover: inpatient hospitalization/daycare expenses due to childbirth, illness, or accidental injury.
- Maternal cover: Pregnancy/ childbirth
- Life and credit cover: funeral expenses are paid, compensation is provided on accidental death or for permanent injury and the outstanding loan amount is paid.

Progress During the Period Jul to Dec, 2025

GBTI has provided health/Bereavement facility to 4,671 persons. The total amount of Rs.934,200/- has been collected during the period. While an amount of Rs.125,000/- has been given against health/bereavement support to 17 persons as per the given detail;

Health Support: 06

Bereavement Support: 11





Free Medical Camp

Date: 19 November 2025, Venue: Village Bagh-e-Neelab

GBTI, in collaboration with Rawal Foundation and Mercy Corps, successfully conducted a Free Medical Camp at Village Bagh-e-Neelab to provide essential healthcare services to underserved communities. Through the Telemedicine Cart, patients received ECG, ultrasound, X-rays, blood sugar and BP tests, along with free medicines and treatment. An informative counter was also set up by the Social Mobilizers of the Health & Population Department, offering advocacy and information about the Measles/Rubella campaign and the availability of family planning services at all SDOs of the Health & Population Department. Over 250 patients from Bagh-e-Neelab and nearby areas benefitted from the camp. Specialists from Rawal Foundation provided consultations for women, children, and general patients, and conducted a TB awareness session. Dr. Shahid from Mercy Corps also supported the activities. The community greatly appreciated the joint efforts, which strengthened access to quality, affordable healthcare.



ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The quality of community life and the ability of communities depends on the relationship of ecological and social systems. The links between poverty and the environment are bidirectional: environmental degradation, whether occurring naturally or as a result of human interventions threatens the livelihoods of the rural poor and most of them depend directly on agriculture, livestock, poultry, horticulture, and orchard management to earn their living. Basic nutritional needs cannot be met when crop yields are reduced because of poor soil quality. Home-based enterprises requiring natural resources are abandoned due to the non-availability and unaffordability of these resources. Similarly, poverty has negative environmental effects when the poor choose unsustainable practices i.e. cutting down trees and polluting water supplies. Whatever the cause of poverty is, environmental degradation affects the poor and vulnerable first due to a lack of adequate socioeconomic resources. This environmental degradation has resulted in the emergence of a new class of poor whose livelihood solely depends on natural resources.

ENRM sector continues to foster productive linkages of COs with the line departments for the purpose of taking benefits from their services. It has established linkages of COs with the agriculture extension department, soil



Awareness raising camp was arranged on precautionary measures against seasonal diseases with the collaboration of District Livestock Department, Attock

conservation, livestock and poultry, and forest and farm management developments.

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

To counter the environmental and social consequences “The environment & Social Management Framework” (ESMF) has been prepared to set out the environmental assessment procedures required by PPAF and its Partners Organisations to assess the environmental consequences of PPAF interventions. The following are the objectives of ESMF:

- Prevent execution of interventions with significant individual or cumulative negative environmental and social impacts;
- Minimize potential individual and cumulative negative impacts by incorporating mitigations at the design stage and implementing mitigations at the implementation stage of the interventions;
- Enhance the positive impacts of interventions;
- Protect environmentally sensitive areas
- Enable PPAF and POs to monitor the implementation of ESMF on the basis of intervention-specific structured environmental assessment formats.



Vaccination camps for animals arranged by GBTI



Vaccination and de-worming of animals



Awareness raising workshop was arranged on precautionary measures for controlling diseases in animals with the collaboration of District Livestock Department, Attock

Disaster Preparedness & Mitigation (DPM)

In case of a natural disaster, GBTI always acts promptly to respond to the needs of the affected people in its programme area. GBTI has vast experience in the resettlement of GBHP-affected people. GBTI not only organized Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) but also trained them under the "Community Based Disaster Risk & Mitigation (CBDRM)" Programme. Under the Disaster Preparedness & Mitigation (DPM) component CBDRM is a collective term encompassing all aspects of planning for preparing and responding to disasters. It refers to the management of the consequences of disasters. The focus is on reducing the impact of the disaster. The systematic approach and practice of managing disaster risk minimizing potential harm and loss. A broad range of activities designed to:

- Prevent the loss of lives
- Minimize human suffering
- Inform the public and authorities of the risk
- Minimize property damage and economic loss
- Speed up the recovery process

Progress During the Period Jul to Dec, 2025

During the period, the following were the main activities conducted under the ENRM sector;

- GBTI assisted community organisations to raise 33,300 plants including 15,000 forest and 18,300 fruit plants. (8,638 Beneficiaries)
- 6,361 vegetable seed packets distributed to promote kitchen gardening.
- 9,067 animals/poultry were given free medical treatment facilities. (2,780 Beneficiaries)
- 161,200 animals/poultry were given vaccination/treatment facility by linking up community with District livestock department. (8,540 Beneficiaries)
- 65 Female Livestock Farmers were given training on better care for their animals.
- 25 awareness sessions/field days/ programme introductions on agriculture and livestock have been conducted. (570 Participants)





Plantation Drive – Aik Beti Aik Shajar

Continuing our efforts for a greener Pakistan, GBTI organized a chain plantation drive today in Havelian, Abbottabad and Village Deedhan, Haripur, with the support of the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, National Commission on the Status of Women, and the Forest Department Haripur. Under the vision of "Aik Beti Aik Shajar", communities actively participated in planting and distributing hundreds of trees, symbolizing hope, growth, and collective responsibility towards climate resilience.

Alongside the plantation activity: A session on seasonal plantation was conducted to create awareness about the importance of tree plantation for climate change and biodiversity. An introduction to GBTI's Microcredit Program was also shared, highlighting opportunities for community empowerment and sustainable livelihoods.

Together, we are sowing the seeds of a prosperous and green Pakistan





Awareness Seminar on Wheat Productivity Enhancement

Date: 20 October 2025, Venue: Village Mongiwali, Surg Salar

A one-day awareness seminar was successfully organized on Wheat Productivity Enhancement, Judicious Use of Fertilizer, and Varietal Development, led by officers from the Ministry of National Food Security and Research, Islamabad (Sub-department: Pakistan Agricultural Research Council - PARC). Syed Haider Abbas, Senior Scientific Officer, and Mrs. Sundas Waqar delivered insightful lectures highlighting the importance of adopting latest high-yield wheat varieties and the balanced use of fertilizers for sustainable agricultural growth. The event was funded by CIMMYT International, with financial and technical support provided by the PARC Wheat Program. This joint activity was organized with the full collaboration and on-ground support of GBTI, which is actively working with the Wheat Program in its operational areas to improve farmers' knowledge and productivity. Together, we are working towards a prosperous and food-secure Pakistan!



RURAL MICROFINANCE & ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

The Community Organisations (COs) fostered by GBTI prepare Micro Investment Plans. Members prepare household-level MIPs and the CO prepares MIPs at group level. Individual members are most interested in carrying out income-enhancing/generating activities. This usually requires training or financial capital, sometimes both, to begin or expand an income-generating activity. GBTI has created a programme of skills enhancement and a credit line to meet these household-level needs. RMED primary role is to ensure that microfinance funds are available to poor households through COs and groups. The section's other major responsibilities include developing information systems that help assess the efficiency, outreach capability, repayment behaviours, and financial viability of the programme.

GBTI does not have a preconceived package, although the microfinance facility is provided only for productive activities. This encourages the COs to utilize natural resources and human capital. These productive activities typically include:

- Agricultural inputs; seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, etc.
- Livestock
- Small business/enterprise development
- Lift irrigation, land-leveling, and other productive infrastructure

Based on its extensive experience GBTI regulates the ceiling for different activities to a maximum of Rs.150,000/-, however, currently average loan size is only Rs.29,685/-



Monthly meeting of RMED staff is being conducted

Interest-Free Loan Programme

GBTI is implementing an interest-free loan scheme under the Government's poverty reduction programme in three Districts Swabi, Haripur, and Abbottabad with an amount of Rs.345 million. The following are the main objectives of the programme;

- To eradicate extreme poverty in the country, and to directly address the issue of rising unemployment.
- To give productive micro-loans to the doorsteps of the poor and facilitate them in economic and social empowerment.
- To enhance poor households' income and improve their quality of life.
- To improve livelihoods and enterprise development through linkages.

So far GBTI has disbursed 50,030 interest-free loans with an amount of Rs.1,630,625,000.

TURNING SKILLS INTO OPPORTUNITY

IFFAT NAZ RECIPIENT OF INTEREST-FREE LOAN WAS RECOGNISED FOR HER INSPIRING SUCCESS IN RAISING HER HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY ESTABLISHING A BEAUTY PARLOUR IN HER VILLAGE, KAYAL, DISTRICT ABBOTTABAD

Ms. Iffat Naz, a 38-year-old resident of Village Kotera, Kayal, District Abbottabad, is married to Mr. Muhammad Fayaz, who works at a marriage hall with limited income that scarcely meets the household's basic needs. The couple has a 10-year-old daughter. Despite her strong motivation to contribute financially and improve her family's living standards, Ms. Iffat lacked the resources to initiate any income-generating activity.

During a community outreach visit, staff from Ghazi Barotha Taraqiyati Idara (GBTI) introduced Ms. Iffat to the Interest-Free Loan Scheme and provided guidance in developing a Micro Investment Plan (MIP). Based on her existing skills, she applied for financial assistance to establish a small home-based beauty parlor. Following comprehensive social and technical appraisals conducted by GBTI, her application was approved, and she received an initial interest-free loan of Rs. 60,000. With this support, Ms. Iffat successfully set up her beauty parlor and procured essential equipment and supplies. The parlor soon gained popularity within the local community, offering a range of services including makeup, facials, eyebrow plucking, manicures, and pedicures. In addition to beauty services, Ms. Iffat also expanded her work to include dress designing



-and stitching, further diversifying her income sources.

As demand for her services increased, she hired and trained two female assistants, creating employment opportunities for other women in the village. Her business continued to grow steadily, enabling her to save between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000 per month, which she reinvested to further expand her enterprise. She also actively contributes to the Self-Help Initiative program, supporting broader community development efforts. Reflecting on her journey, Ms. Iffat expressed her appreciation, stating: "It was the strong support of GBTI and PPAF through timely provision of capital that enabled me to improve my family's financial condition and move towards a better future."



TIJARAH

SHARIA COMPLIANT ISLAMIC MODE OF FINANCING

Tijarah is a financing facility to meet customers' needs involved in the manufacturing/trading of goods at competitive pricing. This Islamic mode of financing "selling a commodity as per the purchasing price with a defined and agreed profit markup. This markup may be a percentage of the selling price or a lump sum. This transaction may be concluded either without a prior promise to buy, in which case it is called an ordinary Tijarat/trade, or with a prior promise to buy goods through the institution, in which case it is called a "banking Tijarah" i.e. Tijarah to the purchase order. This transaction is one of the trust-based contracts that depend on transparency as to the actual purchasing price or cost price in addition to common expenses" The salient features are given below.

- The borrower must have at least three years of experience in the related field for which he/she wants to take financing
- The ceiling of financing is up to Rs.100,000 only.
- The borrower must be a resident.
- The duration of the agreement will be six months to one year. In case of death, GBTI will not charge its due amount disbursed.

During the period (FY 2024-25) GBTI has provided Tijarah financing to 8,481 persons with an amount Rs.396,916,000/- covering livestock & enterprise development. So far GBTI has disbursed 70,170 loans with an amount of Rs.2,515,841,950/-under the "Tijarah financing".

Progress Jul to Dec 2025

During the period, GBTI has provided the micro-financing facility to 3,207 (90% women) persons with an amount Rs.169,790,000/- covering livestock & enterprise development through different fund sources including "Interest free loan" and "Tijarah" microfinancing scheme. While the outstanding portfolio has reached to Rs.217,033,507/-.



enterprise development through different fund sources. While the outstanding portfolio has reached Rs.342,187,025/-.

Community Livelihood/ Investment Fund (CLF/CIF)

The Community Investment Fund (CIF) is a community-managed model in which small microloans are provided to poor women. However, what is unique in CIF is the fact that not only does it provides access to much-needed, but also loan for income-generating activities; it also builds the confidence and capabilities of poor rural women. The reason for this is that in CIF it is women who make the decisions and not external agencies. Therefore decisions such as whom to provide loans to, and what type of plan are all decided by these organised women themselves. The model has only two conditions that cannot be waived by the community; firstly that the fund should be used by poor women (using a poverty-identification tool, called the poverty scorecard) only for income-generating activities, and secondly that the fund should be used as a revolving fund.

To date, 1,312 poor families have been given loans through these community institutions with an amount of Rs.27,771,000/-.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of this sector is to offer guidance to Community Organisations in technical and of infrastructure-related activities and construction-related initiatives. GBTI also acts as an intermediary support and facilitates linkages of the COs with donor agencies, including Government Departments, involved in the provision of infrastructure services in rural areas.

The Objectives of this sector are to;

- Involve local community members in the identification, planning, execution, and monitoring of physical infrastructure schemes.
- Enhancing the capacity of the local community.
- Make efficient and productive use of local resources.
- Demonstrate the acquired skills and capacities of the community to other agencies.
- Create a sense of ownership and responsibility.
- Facilitate the process of community needs assessment and prioritization.
- Develop a transparent system during the execution of infrastructure schemes.
- Create effective linkages between communities and other agencies.
- Introduce low-cost technologies

By the end of FY 2024-25, under the community physical infrastructure (CPI) programme (funded through IRDP WAPDA, PPAF Phase I, II, III, IV, Irrigation Projects –WMCs, LACIP-KfW-I, II, Extension-III and PCERT) 817 schemes/projects



have been completed, benefiting 31,858 households. Beneficiaries of these schemes are being proactively persuaded to be informed about the source, type and conditions of financial and technical assistance. The amount of contribution and commitment from GBTI, donors and the COs are equally important and are therefore carefully discussed during the meetings. The total cost of the completed schemes is Rs.454.031 million. GBTI contributed around 80% cost of a scheme; while the COs contributed 20% of the total cost.

Progress During the Period Jul 2024 to Dec 2025

During the period the renovation/ rehabilitation work has been initiated in 03 dispensaries and a project of boundary wall at GGPS Bagh nilab completed. The school is one of adopted government schools of District Attock.

Projects	Total Cost	GBTI Share	Communit y Share	Education Share	Ben HH	Status
Renovation & Rehabilitation of Bahadur Khan Dispensary	375,689	375,689	-	-	284	40%
Renovation & Rehabilitation of Barotha Dispensary	836,834	836,834	-	-	256	50%
Renovation of Nortopa Dispensary	248,172	248,172	-	-	166	30%
Boundary Wall of GGPS Bagh Nilab	137,341	90,645	10,988	35,708	109	100%

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT



Before
GBHS, Sojenda, District Attock



After
GBHS, Sojenda, District Attock



Before
GGHS, Salar, District Attock



After
GGHS, Salar, District Attock



Before
GGPS, BaghNilab, District Attock



During
GGPS, BaghNilab, District Attock



After
GGPS, BaghNilab, District Attock

ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2025

The Annual Conference 2025 organized by the Ghazi Barotha Taraqati Idara (GBTI) was successfully held at the SSK Resource Centre, Attock. The event brought together office bearers of community institutions established under GBTI's three-tier social mobilization approach.

The primary objective of the conference was to strengthen coordination and collaboration among stakeholders by sharing the annual plans of government line departments and GBTI. The discussions focused on several key sectors critical to community development, including:

- Health
- Education
- Agriculture and Poultry
- Livestock and Dairy Farming
- Microfinance

A total of 48 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) actively participated in the conference. Their active engagement demonstrated a strong commitment to promoting grassroots development and enhancing partnerships between community institutions and relevant departments.



The conference concluded with a reaffirmation of GBTI's continued dedication to building informed, empowered, and resilient communities through collective efforts and participatory development approaches.



10TH ANNUAL NATIONAL PEANUT FESTIVAL

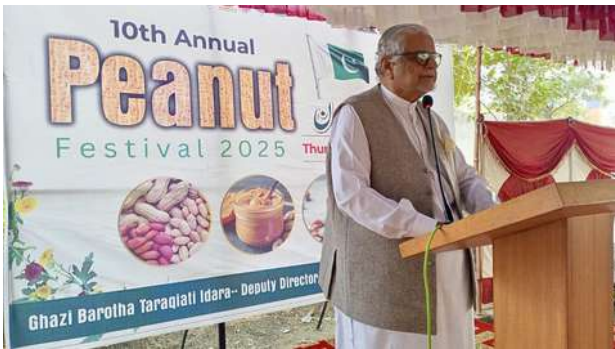
Festivals influence individual and social identity of people involved and places from where they belong. Agri tourism has a tremendous potential to contribute to the economy of Pakistan. On November 27th 2025 10th Annual "National Peanut Festival" was organized in collaboration with District Agriculture Extension Attock, Agri Tourism Development Corporation of Pakistan, Groundnuts Research Station Attock, BARI and NRSP. The festival was organized to effectively manage the knowledge, practices and successful experiences of farmers, agricultural department, researchers, scientists, marketers and all other stakeholders involved in production of ground nuts.

Special thanks to all distinguished speakers—Muhammad Ijaz Khan (Progressive Farmer), Dr. Abdul Ahad, Zafar Iqbal (Assistant Director), Ahsan Khan (Director GBTI), Dr. Yasir (District Livestock Department) and Mr. Irfan (Director PMU-Agriculture, Rawalpindi)—for sharing their insights and showcasing their innovative, value-added products, including agricultural implements, olive jam, olive pickles, olive oil, mushrooms, sunchok, peanut oil, peanut butter, peanut sweets, peanut milk, and more. A warm

welcome note was delivered by Dr. Muhammad Javaid (Deputy Director, Agriculture Extension, Attock).

Malik Fateh Khan (CEO, GBTI) presented the vote of thanks and highlighted GBTI's longstanding commitment to empowering poor communities through social mobilization and organized development efforts. GBTI, along with all stakeholders, expresses sincere gratitude to AC Ms. Anza Abbasi, representing the Chief Guest DC-Attock, for gracing the festival. She assured her support by committing to an action plan addressing farmers' marketing challenges and pledged to promote local products through women entrepreneurs.

A special appreciation goes to women entrepreneurs for showcasing their beautifully crafted handmade products, including hair oils, organic cosmetics, and handicrafts, adding immense value and diversity to the festival. The event concluded with the distribution of participation certificates to active participants and stall holders by Malik Fateh Khan. Special thanks to the students of PMAS-ARID University and COMSATS for their active participation.



10TH ANNUAL NATIONAL PEANUT FESTIVAL



10TH ANNUAL NATIONAL PEANUT FESTIVAL



Sector	Program/component	Particulars	During the Period (Jul-Dec 2025-26)		As of Dec 2025		
			Activities/Events	Beneficiaries	Activities/Events	Beneficiaries	
Gender & Social Sector Services	Gender Responsive Awareness	Gender Sensitivity Workshops (staff)	-	-	8	145	
		Gender related awareness in community	-	-	47	949	
		Arrangement of NADRA Camps	-	-	137	15,922	
	Women Empowerment	Destitute linkages	-	-	55	80	
		Presentation skills training	-	-	55	2,312	
		Establishment of vocational centres	-	-	8	625	
		Women's business promotion	-	-	95	2,399	
		Women's legal issues addressed	-	-	13	13	
		Facilitation in establishing/reactivation of COs, CCBs	-	-	7	1,300	
		Livelihood Enhancement Protection Fund (LEP)	-	-	568	3,931	
		Community Investment Fund (CIF)	-	-	1,312	9,140	
		Educational Promotion	School endowment	-	-	2	275
			Schools improvement	50	50	1,085	4,262
	Community teachers training		1	24	16	1,393	
	Literacy programme (office bearers)		-	-	2	40	
	CO based Early Childhood Education Centres/Adult literacy centres		7	170	69	1,349	
	Adult/Child literacy programme events/campaigns		-	-	28	937	
	No of out of school children enrolled in schools		-	-	81	2,534	
	Health Promotion	Health awareness workshops	27	1,653	807	25,979	
		Health awareness seminars	-	-	26	3,772	
		Traditional birth training	-	-	85	85	
		Medical/eye/ anti-natal/vaccination camps	27	1,653	800	27,056	
		TBA kits provided to trained TBAs	-	-	109	1,093	
		Dialysis kits provided to DHQ for poor patients	-	-	180	12	
		Local NGOs reactivation/capacity building	-	-	5	5,060	
		Dispensary Improvement/Reactivation	-	-	6	1,603	
		Solid Waste Management	-	-	12	3,370	
		Hygiene Kits	-	-	99	99	
	Health/ Bereavement Support	6	4,671	47	180,701		

Sector	Program/component	Particulars	During the Period (Jul-Dec 2025-26)		As of Dec 2025		
			Activities/Events	Beneficiaries	Activities/Events	Beneficiaries	
Human Resource Development	Community Training	Community Management Skill Training	2	65	292	8,272	
		Subject Specific Trainings	18	530	1,447	20,570	
		Technical & Vocational Trainings	5	67	593	6,796	
	Staff Training	Staff Management Trainings	12	196	277	5,305	
Environment & Natural Resource Management	Agriculture	Plants raised (Forest and Fruit)	33,300	8,638	677,022	48,144	
		Improved seeds (kg)	1,000	20	292,164	3,679	
		Fertilizer provided (01bag=50kg)	-	-	5,271	1,395	
		Potato seeds provided through CAVC (01bag=50kgs)	-	-	1,096	92	
		Guidance & Demonstration Plots	-	-	422	422	
		Sprayed Area (Acers)	-	-	606	195	
		Tunnel Vegetable (R&D)	-	-	5	5	
		Land Levelling	-	-	109	15	
		Grapes Orchard established	-	-	11	1,590	
		Nurseries established	-	-	10	6,350	
		Agri-Machinery (spray machines)	-	-	25	350	
		Kitchen Gardening (Packets Seed)	6,361	6,361	22,080	20,436	
		No. of Soil Tests	-	-	3,019	995	
		Livestock, Poultry & Dairy Farming	Animals Vaccination and De-worming	-	-	93,552	8,327
	Animals treated		9,067	2,780	80,133	27,653	
	Animal/Poultry Vaccination through linkages		161,200	8,540	1,061,367	162,085	
	Poultry units provided (01 units= 06 birds)		-	-	26,081	4,346	
	Honey Production (kg)		-	-	1,209	8	
	Quail Farms established		-	-	10	46	
	Dairy Farms established		-	-	2	2	
	No. of Clinics established (PMILS)		-	-	2	2	
	No. of CLEWS trained (PMILS)		-	-	2	26	
	Feed blocks provided for animals (kg)- Linkage		-	-	600	25	
	FLF Training		3	65	106	1,918	
	Other Activities		ENRM Awareness workshops, Camps, Field days	25	570	1,062	11,607
			Pamphlets/Brochures/Calendars Distribution	-	-	10,099	13,356
		Linkage with line Agencies	-	-	83	2,005	

Sector	Program/component	Particulars	During the Period (Jul-Dec 2025-26)		As of Dec 2025	
			Activities/Events	Beneficiaries	Activities/Events	Beneficiaries
Physical Infrastructure & Technology Development	Community Physical Schemes	Communication	-	-	218	8,899
		DWSS	-	-	78	2,060
		Education	1	109	51	5,995
		Health	-	-	7	990
		Irrigation/Check dam	-	-	51	1,436
		Sanitation & Street Pavements	-	-	356	7,840
		Protection Work (DPM)	-	-	46	4,849
		Bio-Gas Plants	-	-	9	9
Rural Microfinance & Enterprises Development	Microfinancing	Interest Free Loans	-	-	1	1
		Profit & Loss Sharing	79,322,000	1,488	1,630,625,000	48,162
		Community Investment Fund (CIF)	169,790,000	3,207	2,685,631,950	73,377
		Micro loans	-	-	27,771,000	1,312
Community Health/ Bereavement Support Fund	Health/ Bereavement Support	No. of persons facilitated	-	-	2,051,061,000	95,058
		Total no. of cases reimbursed	937,000	4,685	34,568,390	183,067
		No. of Health Cases	125,000	17	10,972,225	765
		No. of Death Cases	70,000	6	5,339,985	385
Social Mobilisation	Community Organisations	Men	55,000	11	5,632,240	380
		Women	-	-	1,436	26,560
	Village Organisations	VO	20	320	2,228	36,877
	Local Support Organisation	LSO	5	73	122	2,143
Affectees Facilitation Centre	Affectees /amount	Total no. of affectees (amt/affectee)	-	-	16	302
		Affectees paid	-	-	4,561	36,958
		Remaining affectees	-	-	4,412	30,681



SSK RESOURCE CENTRE

Shoaib Sultan Khan "The Patron of GBTI"

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