



EUROPEAN UNION



1st Conference on Community Driven Development (CDD)

Serena Hotel, Quetta, Balochistan

Wednesday, August 19, 2015

Objectives:

- Facilitate a dialogue among different stakeholders including policy makers, donors, programme practitioners and researchers working on Community Driven Development (CDD) programmes in Pakistan
- Identify successful approaches and challenges faced to mainstream and scale up CDD in Pakistan and beyond
- Increase the visibility of the RSPs' work on CDD in Pakistan
- Explore lessons/knowledge and exchange with a broader group of stakeholders
- Develop proposals and recommendations on how RSPs could have a better impact through CDD

Executive Summary:

The European Union Delegation (EUD) Pakistan is supporting in holding of a series of Community Driven Development (CDD) conferences across the country with the support of the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN). The major objective of these Conferences is to present and highlight the CDD approach being practiced by Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in the country to a broader group of stakeholders. The first CDD Conference was organised on August 19, 2015, at Quetta, Balochistan hosted by Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP). Key stakeholders including the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary, Provincial Ministers/Advisors, Members of Provincial Assembly, Additional Chief Secretary, Secretaries of various Line Departments, Chairpersons of newly elected District Councils, Chairpersons and leaders of local civil society organisations, media representatives and members and leaders of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) from Balochistan participated in the conference. Chief Executive Officers of RSPs and researchers for other parts of the country also participated in the conference. The theme of the conference was "RSPs' approach of empowering local communities through social mobilisation and capacity development for enhanced social cohesion and improves social and public services delivery".

The Chairman BRSP Board of Directors (BOD) Sardar Naseer Khan Tareen inaugurated the CDD Conference by formally welcoming all the dignitaries and participants of the conference.

Mr. Sanaullah, President of LSO Gawariskh LSO, , Union Council Haner Noghai, District Khuzdar and Mr. Mujeebullah, General Secretary LSO Al-Khidmatgar, Union Council Rod Malazai, District Pishin, made brief presentations about their work and successes. These presentations highlighted the key features of the CDD approach: social organisation of the rural communities, building their confidence and capacities, undertaking planning and devising bottom-up Village Development Plans, supporting self-help initiatives, fostering linkages local government departments and other organisations, initiating small savings programmes at community level, and mentioning of various interventions implemented in their respective communities. LSO leaders also highlighted the challenges that they face and also had various suggestions for further improvements in their communities and Union Councils.

Another presentation was given by Ms Tahira Bilquis, BTK Consultants Islamabad. This presentation shared key results from the baseline survey and Union Council profiling undertaken for the EUD funded 'Balochistan Community Development Programme' (BCDP) of BRSP in 40 Union Councils in four Districts. Presentation clearly highlighted the high poverty levels and very low social indicators.

Mr. Nadir Gul Barech, Chief Executive Officer BRSP, made a presentation on BCDP. Basic objective of BCDP is to contribute to improving local governance and empowering communities for improving the lives of the poor rural people in the project Union Councils. Mr. Nadir Gul Barech's presentation highlighted how BCDP is built on the key principles of RSPs' approach to CDD.

Mr. Sherbaz Ali, Specialist Institutional Development, made a presentation on the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme's (AKRSP) project on 'Public Sector Engagement for Youth Development in Chitral and Gilgit Baltistan'. This project is funded by the Canadian government and the Aga Khan Foundation, Canada. Dr. Ahsan Ahmad, consultant evaluator, made a presentation on RSPN's project 'Research on Improving the Delays in Access to Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care in Non-LHW Covered Areas'. This project was implemented by RSPN in partnership with the Thardeep Rural Development Programme in Dadu district. Dr Ahmad's presentation highlighted that with community mobilization and training and deployment of Community Resource Persons (CRPs), delays facing rural women can be reduced, as well as increasing their awareness about critical pregnancy and delivery related issues.

Mr. Moiz Hussain, Manager Civil Society, Alif Ailaan, made a presentation on RSPN's project 'Improving Access to Education and Voices from Communities' which is being implemented across 88 LSOs in 11 districts from all provinces. Mr. Moiz Hussain said that the networks of organised communities, i.e. LSOs, have played a key role in raising local voices to demand quality education. LSOs' advocacy efforts have led to improvement in school enrolment rates as well as improved school facilities. Parent Ittehad fostered under the project also brought all education-related key stakeholders together to listen to community demands. Communities also used SMS messaging service to reach out to key stakeholders.

Presentations by the LSO representatives and researchers and evaluators generated discussion and dialogue among the conference participants. The evidence shared with the participants reinforced the message that the CDD approach of RSPs is effective and that its scaling up is essential if major dent is to be produced in rural poverty. The Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary lauded the CDD approach and appreciated EUD's initiative for holding the 1st CDD Conference at Quetta. They also ensured their commitment and support to EUD and BRSP where and when required to reduce poverty in Balochistan.

Key Points from the Speeches of the Guests:

1. Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch, Chief Minister Balochistan

- While existence of extreme poverty is an issue for Balochistan and it is also a global issue. A united front has to be formed to tackle the challenging issue of extreme poverty. Suitable strategies and implementation mechanisms have to be devised to tackle this issue on a sustainable basis.
- RSPs' mode of work is nationally recognized which in other words pushes me to accept the package presented by Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan for eliminating poverty and making poor to stand on their own feet.
- Government of Balochistan has nominated Ms. Rahila Durrani Member Provincial Assembly as Focal Person for Support Organisations, NGOs/INGOs and other development agencies.
- Government in Balochistan is a coalition of Pakhtunkhwa, National and other parties so it is difficult for me to alone accept any package/proposal without consultation of the coalition parties.
- Islamabad has devolved some important powers to the provinces. We in Balochistan have further delegated some powers to the district level, particularly in the education and health sectors. Despite this, there are still major challenges that the communities face in health, education and other important sectors, and these also need serious consideration and efforts.
- Balochistan is facing many issues and challenges. The government alone cannot meet these challenges. Other donors and organisations have to also play their due roles. We would much appreciate if donors use the RSP mechanism to support Balochistan.
- Some of the INGOs/development organisations have been stopped from implementation of the development interventions in Balochistan by federal government and the funding was shifted and utilized in other provinces. Since this increased the level of dissatisfaction amongst our people, we have taken up issue with federal government.
- Government of Balochistan is firmly committed to eradicating poverty at the grassroots level, which is also philosophy of the RSPs. We both desire that the rural poor people be organised and have their own platforms from where they can take actions to realise their own potentials.
- Balochistan is the future of Pakistan, hence every organisation and everyone needs to contribute to make Balochistan peaceful, socially inclusive and economically dynamic. Finally, the government of Balochistan desires that EUD as well as other donors make investments in the province through the RSPs and other development agencies for the uplift in the lives of the common man.



2. Sardar Raza Muhammad Barech (CM Advisor for Education)

- In order to initiate development activities at community level, the RSPs' CDD approach will definitely contribute to make an impact at the local and national levels.
- The CDD approach of BRSP is rooted at grassroots level and only BRSP and other similar RSPs can reach to each poor household. They should be supported in their endeavours for poverty reduction and community empowerment.

- Much has changed in the education sector but still major gaps and issues remain. We need to move from the traditional approach to a more people-centric approach based on RSPs' CDD approach. We particularly want to engage all stakeholders to deliver quality education. By adopting CDD approach, we will success.
- The process of reforms in the education sector has begun. For example, we have in place MIS that can provide information about schools, colleges, teachers and students.
- Due to government of Balochistan's efforts, over 1.2 million school age children have been enrolled in schools. However, despite this significant achievement, there are still nearly 1.6 million out of the schools children in the province.
- Balochistan government was the first one to hold the local elections and now the local bodies are in place. These local bodies, RSPs and other organisations can play major role in increasing enrolment in the province.



3. Ms. Rahila Durrani (MPA/Focal Person for RSPs/NGOs in Balochistan)

- This CDD conference provides a strategic platform for experience sharing and is a sort of bridge for linking government departments, communities and RSPs. Lessons drawn from this conference will support and guide further actions to meet the various socio-economic challenges facing the poor rural communities. These lessons should lead to devising of improved strategies and implementation mechanism in which the communities have the central role.
- Government of Balochistan is highly appreciative of the role and functions of RSPs and NGOs in the province since they supplement and complement the government's own efforts to eradicate poverty and to empower the communities. All organisations, from government and non-government have to contribute so that the issues faced by Balochistan today can be fully addressed. In addition, there is a need for continuous innovation so that our support to the poor rural communities become more effective and efficient.
- Rural people have willingness and resources which can be harnessed for better management and utilised to meet people's needs. While government, RSPs and NGOs must support the communities, it is important not to create a dependency syndrome. The presentations today from LSOs clearly showed that once the communities are mobilised and they have their own organisations, then they can take many initiatives on their own. Community mobilisaiton supports self-reliance.
- Generally, government, RSPs and NGOs do not undertake long term planning. It is time for both set of actors to develop long term strategies and that supplement and complement each other in their support to the rural poor. More collaboration and cooperation is needed between government, RSPs, NGOs and communities.
- Finally, it is good that many donor agencies have shown interest in supporting Balochistan. We are particularly thankful to EUD. Joints efforts of government, donors, RSPs, NGOs and communities can make significant contributions to make Balochistan a hub of peace and prosperity. Government of Balochistan will continue to facilitate RSPs and other NGOs to access support from the donor community for the overall benefit of the people of the province.



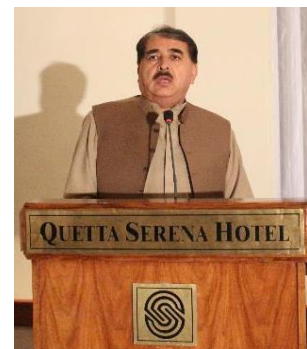
4. Mr. Saifullah Chatha (Chief Secretary, Government of Balochistan)

- It is a great pleasure and honour for me to be present in this CDD conference, particularly with Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan's presence, who is considered a distinguished officer of the Civil Service of Pakistan, including his remarkable services for the benefit of millions of poor households and communities.
- I have had the pleasure of witnessing the AKRSP model that was developed by Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan. As Chief Secretary Gilgit Baltistan, I saw how the remote and poor communities had organised themselves and then undertook activities to improve their own lives and the lives of their children. In many fields including education, these communities are ahead of rest of Pakistan. And surely the credit for this goes to Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan and AKRSP.
- Balochistan has been facing difficult times, with terrorism, sectarian violence and some nationalist insurgency taking place. Despite this, the government of Balochistan is trying to bring more transparency and accountability in government service delivery so that more benefits flow to the rural communities.
- Balochistan is about to attract huge foreign investment in the shape of the development of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor, Iran-Pakistan Gas Pipeline, development of the Gwadar port, and Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Gas Pipeline. Within the mineral sector, the issues facing the Reko Diq Gold Copper project hopefully will be resolved shortly.
- Balochistan government is very much committed to change the wellbeing of rural poor despite budgetary constraints especially for development. The federal and provincial governments also recently announced the *"PUR AMAN BALOCHISTAN PACKAGE"* (peaceful Balochistan) for resolving insurgency.
- Being the largest province of Pakistan with a small and scattered population, Balochistan should be getting extra development resources. We hope the size and due share of resources available to Balochistan will be increased in next National Finance Commission Award.
- Government of Balochistan is appreciative of CDD approach to poverty reduction and community empowerment. Government would like to contribute to the CDD efforts of RSPs, and therefore chalk out modalities on how to allocate funds for the same.
- I can assure you that the government of Balochistan will work to scale up CDD in the province in the coming future.



5. Mr. Naseebullah Bazai (Additional Chief Secretary Development)

- Balochistan is a very poor province with huge amounts of resources available in different sub-regions but still there is deprivation, insecurity and sectoral issues facing the common man.
- Government of Balochistan, RSPs and other NGOs have been working on health, education, poverty reduction, gender inequality, social issues and other important areas from many years but still there exists many challenges and obstacles in each sector and needs immediate improvement.



- Despite facing resources constraints, the government of Balochistan is optimistic to allocate funds in the annual budget for rural development in line with the donor funding, i.e., EUD supported BCDP.
- The government department need reform and at times reform becomes difficult and time taking process, for example, I am witness of the government officials in the Health Department who have been once transferred to Quetta for some time but then it was difficult to send them back to their hometown which resulted in slow progress of overall sector and service delivery in rural communities.
- I will welcome every donor and funding agency to financially contribute to Balochistan and assist Balochistan government in formulating sectoral planning and implementation mechanism.

6. Mr. Abdul Saboor Kakar (Secretary Education)

- We have developed education sector plan in consultation with NGOs and INGOs. In this plan, representatives from communities have been involved in School Management Councils for schools monitoring and supervision.
- BRSP has been working on various sectors with government of Balochistan for many years. The difference between the government and BRSP's mode of working is that BRSP trains a cadre of potential community activists on skills development in order to leverage resources from different sources of support for implementation through the CO, VO and LSO mechanism, as this enhances sustainability.
- The government, the RSPs and communities have to work together so that all actions complement and supplement each other. Also it is very important to ensure that all COs/VOs/LSOs are active. Lessons learnt should lead to improvements.
- The newly elected District Chairmen can play an important role for identifying gaps, particularly in the health and education sectors, in their districts in partnership with communities and other stakeholders. Only a healthy and educated community can move towards self-reliance.



7. Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan (Chairman RSPN)

- Poverty in Balochistan exists at household level. Government does not have a proper mechanism to reach out to each and every poor household and do a need assessment, proper planning on how to improve the lives of the poor people. Government planning and delivery mechanism generally stops at the district level. Government departments are working under certain and defined mechanism for poverty reduction but there are weaknesses in allocation and investment of funds, this is why funds at lower level are not reaching the household level.
- Development policy is almost always about industrialisation and rarely about poverty. Current trends of globalisation are creating inequity and impoverishment -20% of the world population consumes 80% of global resources. The poorest 20% only account for 1.3% of global consumption.



- By quoting the Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation (ISACPA) he said the centre-piece of a policy framework for poverty alleviation has to be the mobilisation of the poor in order to enable them to participate directly in the decisions that affect their lives and prospects.
- The major reason of poverty in South Asia is the public sector makes huge investments but does not create a receiving mechanism for delivery of goods and services at the grassroots. Commonly it does not effectively involve poor communities when planning or delivering 'development'.
- The key essential for good governance and a welfare state includes Administrative Pillar (Central, provincial and local governments, Judiciary, Police and Other institutions -from the PM/President to the Patwari), Political Pillar (National and Provincial Assemblies, District & Union Councils) and Socio Economic Pillar (community institutions). Pakistan has the first two pillars but there is missing link of the third pillar – the social economic pillar. Without establishing and linking the political and administrative pillars with the socio-economic pillar (community institutions) poverty cannot be reduced. As none of the Federal Ministries, Provincial & District Departments or Elected Bodies have the capacity to engage all or overwhelming majority of people especially the vulnerable and the poor in planning, implementing and monitoring their own development agenda and they are not equipped with the tools required to:
 - assess the economic status of each household;
 - prepare a development plan for each household;
 - design products and projects that meet their local requirements; and
 - Assess the needs of each village and prepare a village development plan based on villagers perceptions and aspirations.
- Fostering of Socio-Economic Pillar through social guidance cannot be undertaken by government departments or NGOs. It requires an institutional mechanism which has the resources of the government and flexibility of an NGO, such as Rural Support Programme (RSP).
- Based on the above he presented a five year proposal of Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme to the Chief Minister. The proposal includes key features of CDD – social mobilisation, community investment fund, capacity building, community social infrastructure, micro health insurance, vocational training, income generating grants, etc. The total five-year cost of this plan is PKR 17 billion. The key feature of the proposed plan is linking political and administrative pillars with the socio-economic pillar (community institutions); engaging people for their own development; and building the capacities of people and increasing the outreach of government and other development actors for effective supply and genuine demand.
- The objective of RSPs in Balochistan who implement programmes like BCDP is to foster networks of people's own organisations so that they can meaningfully link up with government departments, other NGOs and private sector. RSPs aim to create the socio-economic pillar to complement the political and administrative pillars.

8. Mr. Amaury HOSTE (Head of the Rural Development – EU)

- This is the 1st CDD Conference among series of four Conferences that EUD will be supporting in Pakistan. EUD aims to support the government of Pakistan to become more effective in meeting the needs of its citizens. EUD can never replace the government; it



can only supplement government's own efforts, particularly for rural poverty reduction.

- Currently, EUD is the largest donor supporting CDD approach for rural development in Pakistan. EUD has committed almost EUR 80 million to on-going CDD programmes and projects in the country. RSPs are major partners of EUD.
- EUD is planning to finalise a Programme for EUR 40-45 million for CDD support to Balochistan. It is expected that internal EU approval will be granted in 2015, and that government of Pakistan will sign the agreement in 2016.
- He further said, on behalf of the EUD I am much pleased to see the commitment of Balochistan government, other stakeholders, BRSP staff, community leaders and members who have actively participated and contributed to this 1st CDD Conference.

9. Mr. Hanif Baloch (DG Rural Development Academy)

- Local government is a base for real democratic government system; almost every member of Provincial Assembly, Minister, elected officials and other key stakeholders have gained experience from being part of the local government.
- BRSP has been working in rural areas for many years in alleviation of poverty and hunger through formation of community institutions, which directly shows positive impacts in the lives of rural poor.
- Besides this, BRSP has been continuously engaged with District and UC Chairmen, Ward members of local government and other stakeholders in development of village planning which has improved the process of needs identification and prioritisation.
- BRSP has strong coordination with key stakeholders like local government, social welfare and other departments since inception of the BCD Programme. New projects and programmes must incorporate significant component of capacity building and training. This is essential to build capacities of staff and community leaders and members, and contributes to longer term sustainability.



10. Mr. Nadir Gul Barech (Chief Executive Officer – BRSP)

- BCDP programme is totally based on the CDD approach of the RSPs. Social mobilisation of individual households into a network of community institutions, and their networks, is the recognised hallmark of RSPs. BCDP focuses on working with all stakeholders, including the Provincial government Local Government and Rural Development Department and elected local bodies to create and strengthen the people's pillar to work more effectively with the political and administrative pillars. At the local level, all three pillars have to complement and supplement each other.
- A key component of the BCDP is to undertake poverty survey of all households by using the Poverty Score Card (PSC) in all project areas. By using PSC, households can be categorised into five categories depending on their poverty status, from extreme poverty category to non-poor category.



- Community institutions are identifying and developing development plans in their respective villages for five years. BRSP then tries to link these organised communities with other stakeholders who have funds to promote CDD, e.g. Members of Provincial Assembly, Ministers and local bodies.
- Government of Balochistan has agreed to allocate funds in the Public Sector Development Plan (PSDP) as given by other provinces to other RSPs for rural development.

11. Mr. Essa Roshan (District Chairman – Pishin)

- We have been regularly invited in COs and VO monthly meetings at district level by BRSP team which shows transparency and accountability in projects implementation and commitment of the community institutions in line with their responsibilities.
- Government of Balochistan's development funds are also invested on the development interventions.
- But given the traditional setup, lack of vision and lack of innovative ideas in government departments, the system is near collapse and hence the common person is suffering.
- Localised bottom-up planning is essential. Preparing Village Development Plans and Union Development Plans by BRSP is a good example of bottom-up and participatory planning and prioritisation.
- BRSP, like other RSPs, is purely developmental organisation and that is why it has high value in the local society. They mobilise poor households and support strong coordination with relevant government Departments. Government officials, local council members and elected bodies representatives must be properly trained to work more closely with the organised communities.



12. Mr. Juma Khan Shakrani (UC Chairman – Khuzdar)

- People of Balochistan are democratic and believe in existence of the democracy. This has been proved by the government of Balochistan for holding a successful local bodies election.
- BRSP is not only serving to improve the living standard of poor and marginalised communities and provide them a platform where they easily manage development activities but have also lost of their devoted staff members lives, which shows the commitment and consistency to uplift rural poor. Balochistan appreciates BRSP.



13. Mr. Mr. Khaleel Tetlay (Acting Chief Executive and Chief of Operations, RSPN)

- Mr. Khaleel Tetlay in his vote of thanks thanked EUD, government of Balochistan, Chief Minister, Chief Secretary, Ministers, Advisors, Members of Provincial Assembly, heads of government line departments, District Chairpersons and members, Chairpersons and CEOs of RSPs, media representatives, civil society representatives, academics and researchers, community leaders, and



Conference organisers for making the event very productive, learning and meaningful.

Annex I: Attendance of Participants

Annex II: Conference Agenda

S. No	Name	Designation	Department/ Organisation	S. No	Name	Designation	Department/ Organisation
1	Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch	Chief Minister	GoB	25	Mr. Muhammad Dittal Kalhoro	Chief Executive Officer	SRSO
2	Sardar Raza Barech	CM Advisor for Education	Education	26	Dr. Salam Memon	Chief Executive Officer	TRDP
3	Ms. Rahila Durrani	MPA	GoB	27	Mr. Malik Fate Khan	Chief Executive Officer	GBTI
4	Mr. Saifullah Chatha	Chief Secretary	GoB	28	Mr. Roomi S Hayat	Chief Executive Officer	IRM
5	Mr. Naseebullah Bazai	ACS (Dev)	P&D	29	Mr. Babar Shah Khan	Chief Executive Officer	PIDS
6	Mr. Abdul Saboor Kakar	Secretary	Education	30	Mr. Syed Qurban Gharsheen	Chief Executive Officer	BEEJ
7	Ms. Roshan Khursheed Barocha	BoD Member	BRSP	31	Mr. Arbab Khalid	Chief Executive Officer	Royal Cruise
8	Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan	Chairman	RSPN	32	Mr. Amjad Khalid	Chief Executive Officer	TF
9	Mr. Arshad Rashid	Adviser EU	EUD	33	Mr. Agha Jalil	Chief Executive Officer	TVO
10	Mr. Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay	Acting Chief Executive Officer/COO	RSPN	34	Mr. Nasrullah	Executive Director	CPD
11	Mr. Munawar Hamyoun Khan	Chairman	SRSP	35	Mr. Pervez Iqbal	Chief Executive Officer	WESS
12	Dr. Rashid Bajwa	Chief Executive Officer	NRSP	36	Mr. Nadia Rasheed	Chief Executive Officer	NRWDS
13	Mr. Nadir Gul Barech	Chief Executive Officer	BRSP	37	Ms. Bilquis Tahira	Chief Executive Officer	BTK
14	Dr. Syed M. Asif	Chief Executive Officer	BRDRS	38	Engr. Muhammad Rafiq	Principal	Govt College
15	Mr. Asfandyar Kakar	Ex. Minister Food	Pishin	39	Engr. Abdul Wahab	Principal	Polytechnic Institute Khanozai Pishin
16	Dr. Kahoor khan	DG Social Welfare	Quetta	40	Mr. Rehan Najam	Town Planner	LGRDD
17	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	Director General	LGRD	41	Dr. Shahnawaz Khan	Sr. Manager Programmes	BRSP
18	Mr. Niamatullah	Director	RDA	42	Mr. Khuram Riaz	Manager Monitoring	Alif Ailan
19	Mr. Sayed Naseem	Deputy Director	LGRD	43	Mr. Aktar Muhammad	Manager ICT	BRSP
20	Mr. Muuhammad Hanif	Director General	BRDRS	44	Mr. Muhammad Anwar	Manager Donor Liaison Coordination	BRSP
21	Mr. Muzaffar Zeeshan	ADC	Pishin	45	Mr. Sherbaz Ali	Specialist	AKRSP
22	Dr. Raheed	Deputy Director	Live Stock	46	Mr. Asif Lehri	Manager SSS	BRSP
23	Mr. Taimoor Kakar	Asst. Director	DGPR	47	Mr. Ibrahim Alvi	Manager PMER	BRSP
S.	Name	Designation	Department/ Organisation	S. No	Name	Designation	Department/ Organisation

No			Organisation				Organisation
24	Mr. Faiz Kakar	Provincial Head	IUCN	48	Mr. Fazal Ali Saadi	Specialist M&E	RSPN
49	Mr. Bashir Khan	Pro to CS	DGPR	73	Mr. Jamal Mustafa Shoro	Regional Manager	SRSO
50	Dr. Anjum Parvez	Registrar	SBKWU	74	Mr. Ikram ul Haq	Chief Finance Officer	BRSP
51	Mr. Zubair Anwar	Regional General Manager	SRSP	75	Dr. Khair Muhammad	NRM	CPD
52	Mr. Muhammad Asim	Manager F&A	BRSP	76	Mr. Nasir Iqbal	National expert CD	FAO
53	Mr. Naimatullah Jan	Manager BIHD	BRSP	77	Syed Fateh Shah	Manager Special Projects	BRSP
54	Mr. Abdul Rehman	Manager Administration	BRSP	78	Mr. Shaikh Yousaf	District Chairman	Local Govt
55	Syed Abdul Ali	Manager IA&C	BRSP	79	Mr. Shams Hamzazai	Chairman District Council	Loralai
56	Ms. Shahana	Focal Person	Save the Children	80	Mr. Muhammad Essa Roshan	District Chairman	Pishin
57	Mr. Bashir Anjum	Specialist Social Sector	RSPN	81	Mr. Muhammad Yousaf	SP	Police Dept.
58	Mr. Ghulam Rasool Samejo	Regional Manager	SRSO	82	Dr. Asif	GH	PPAF
59	Mr. Abdul Qahir	Manager	BRSP	83	Mr. Anwar Saleem	PD	RSPN
60	Mr. Muhammad Mussa	Manager	TRDP	84	Dr. Jamal Zarkoon	DHO	Health
61	Mr. Nizam Jomezai	Consultant	PHED-BRSP	85	Mr. Munir Rana	Coordinator CPIs	BRSP
62	Mr. Muhammad Nadeem	General Manager	PPAF	86	Mr. Rahim Kakar	Deputy Manager	BRSP
63	Ms. Yasmeen	Engineer	BRSP	87	Mr. Inayatullah Kakar	Deputy Manager	BRSP
64	Ms. Caroline Sharon Faria	Deputy Manager	BRSP	88	Mr. Khalid Bangulzai	District Programme Manager-Khuzdar	BRSP
65	Ms. Naseema Salam	Deputy Manager	BRSP	89	Mr. Hafeezullah	Social Welfare Officer	Jhal Magsi
66	Mr. Arif Khan	Coordinator Social Mobilization	BRSP	90	Mr. Zia Ahmed	Asst. Manager ICT	BRSP
67	Mr. Mir Haifz	Coordinator Youth	BRSP	91	Mr. Moladad Gul	Assistant Manager	BRSP
68	Mr. Akbar Khan Achakzai	Deputy Manager-PMER	BRSP	92	Mr. Qadeer Khliji	Assistant Manager	BRSP
69	Haji Adeel	Project Manager	BRSP	93	Mr. Wazir Khilji	Sr. Programme Officer	BRSP
70	Mr. Akbar Tareen	DPM-Pishin	BRSP	94	Mr. Ghaffar Paras	Sr. Programme Officer	NRSP
71	Mr. Abdullah Badeni	DPM Kharan	BRSP	95	Mr. Maqsood Ahmed Bazai	Sr. Programme Officer	BRSP
72	Mr. Lal Dino	District Programme Manager-Jaffarabad	BRSP	96	Ms. Nazia Ramzan	Sr. Programme Officer	BRSP

S. No	Name	Designation	Department/ Organisation	S. No	Name	Designation	Department/ Organisation
97	Mr. Faizullah	DPM	BRSP	121	Mr. Syed Waqas	Sr. Programme Officer	BRSP
98	Mr. Ghulam Muhammad	District Programme Manager	BRSP	122	Ms. Saima Kiran	Sr. Programme Officer-M&E	BRSP
99	Mr. Ismail Mastoi	District Programme Manager-Jhal Magsi	BRSP	123	Ms. Sumera Amir	Sr. Programme Officer	BRSP
100	Mr. Quttab Khan	District Programme Manager	BRSP-Zhob	124	Mr. Arif Rind	PO SM&HID	BRSP
101	Mr. Amin Khilji	Programme Officer - M&E	BRSP	125	Mr. Shaheryar Khan	Internal Auditor	BRSP
102	Mr. Abdul Qahir Kakar	Programme Officer	BRSP	126	Ms. Durdana	Social Organizer	BRSP
103	Mr. Mirwise	CPO	WESS	127	Ms. Madiha Naaz	APO-M&E	BRSP
104	Mr. Shakoor Ahmed	SPO	SMEDA	128	Mr. Kabir Ahmed	MIS Assistant	BRSP
105	Ms. Mehreen Rehman	Programme Officer	BRSP	129	Ms. Syeda Saba	B.O	BRSP
106	Mr. Ibrahim Agha	Chief Social Organizer-Pishin	BRSP	130	Mr. Manzoor Ahmed	Member LSO	Member LSO
107	Mr. Huma Khan	Chief Social Organizer	BRSP	131	Mr. Manzoor Kakar	VO President	Loralai
108	Mr. Habib Malangzai	Chief Social Organizer	BRSP	132	Mr. Jumma Khan	Member LSO	Khuzdar
109	Ms. Khalida	Social Organizer	BRSP	133	Mr. Imam Din	VO President	Jhal Magsi
110	Ms. Noor Begum	Social Organizer	BRSP	134	Mr. Jamal Hussain	Manager LSO Faran	Kharan
111	Ms. Syida	Social Organizer	BRSP	135	Mr. Sabir Ali	Local Support Organisation-Member	Zhob
112	Ms. Bibi Hawa	Asst. Programme Officer	BRSP	136	Mr. Syed Mujeeb	Local Support Organisation-President	Pishin
113	Ms. Rahila Noor	PS to CEO	BRSP	137	Mr. Muhammad Akram	President LSO	BRSP
114	Mr. Muhammad Naseem	Local Support Organisation-President	Zhob	138	Mr. Mir Salam	News Reporter	PTV
115	Mr. Fateh Din	President LSO		139	Mr. Mehboob Ali	Media Consultant	BRSP
116	Mr. Sanaullah	LSO President	Khuzdar	140	Mr. Israr Ahmed	Student	Khalat
117	Mr. Abdul Wahab	VO President	VO	141	Mr. Muhammad Sulaiman Khan	Photographer	SK Digital Studio
118	Mr. Sajad Ali	Community Resource Person	BRSP	142	Mr. Ghazanfar	Cameraman	Dawn TV
119	Mr. Rahimullah	President LSO Sarwan	Kharan	143	Mr. Saleem	Buearu Chief	Dawn TV
120	Mr. Abdul Razaq	Member LSO Raso	Kharan	144	Ms. Sadia	Reporter	92News

1st Conference on Community Driven Development (CDD)- 2015
Quetta, Baluchistan
Conference Programme
Wednesday, 19th August 2015

Time	Activity	Responsibility
0900:0930	Conference Registration	BRSP Admin staff
Inaugural Session		
0930 - 0940	Welcome Note	Sardar Naseer Tareen, Chairman BRSP
0940 - 1000	Key Note by Chairman RSPN	Shoaib Sultan Khan, Chairman RSPN
1015 - 1030	EU- BRSP BCDP – Improving Local Governance and Empowering Communities.	Nadir Gul Barech, CEO BRSP
10:30 - 1040	Comments of Elected Local Bodies Representative and voices from communities	LSO representative
1030 - 1040	Speech by Guest of Honour, Honorable Minister Local Govt. & Rural Development Department, GoB	Sardar Mustafa Khan Tareen
1040 - 1100	Speech by Chief Guest, Honorable Chief Minister Balochistan, GoB	Honorable. Abdul Malik Baloch
1100 - 1130	Tea Break and Conference Photograph	BRSP Staff
Voices of Communities from the Grass Roots		
1130 - 1230	Community members/beneficiaries sharing their own stories on different interventions of BRSP	Community representatives
1230 - 1330	Lunch Break	Serena Hotel Admin
Technical Session		
RSPs' approach of empowering local communities through social mobilisation and capacity development for enhanced social cohesion and improve social and public services delivery		
Panellists: Additional Chief Secretary, GoB, Secretary LG&RD Department , GoB,		
1330 - 1350	Baseline Survey/Development Diagnosis of Union Councils as Area Development Units under BCDP	Ms. Bilquis Tahira R&D Consultant BTK Associates
1350 - 1410	Public Sector Engagement for Youth Development in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral- Experience and Lessons from AKRSP	Sherbaz Ali, Specialist Capacity/Linkage Development
1410-1420	Research Study on Addressing Delays for Improving Access to MNCH Services in non-LHW Covered Areas	Dr. Ahsan, Independent Researcher
1440-1500	Presentation of LSO & Voices from Communities and Local Bodies	
1500-1530	Discussion and Remarks from the panelists	
1530-1540	Closing of session	Naseebullah Khan Bazai ACS (development)
Concluding Session		
1540 - 1600	Role of LSOs in Improving Access to Education and Voices from Communities	Moiz Hussain, Manager Civil Society, Alif Ailaan
1600 - 1615	Presentation of LSO and voices from communities	

1615-1630	Remarks by Panellists	Secretary Education, Secretary Health
1630-1645	Recap of the conference by Chairman RSPN	Shoaib Sultan Khan
1645-1700	Remarks by Representative of EU	Amaury HOSTE, EU representative
1700 - 1715	Guest of Honour, Honourable Advisor to CM for Education Department, GoB	Sardar Raza Muhammad Barech
1715-1730	Closing remarks by Chief Secretary Balochistan	Mr. Saifullah Chatha
1730-1740	Vote of Thanks	Mr. Khaleel Tetlay ACEO/COO RSPN