

COVER STORY

SUCCESS showcased as a best practice project at the European Development Days 2018 in Brussels

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OVERVIEW, MAP & DATA

Mapping and detailed statistical information on the social mobilisation outreach of the Rural Support Programmes, including cumulative and district-specific data

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HIGHLIGHTS

Important events, developments and successes of the Rural Support Programmes Network and its member organisations

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OUTREACH #37

THE RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES' SOCIAL MOBILISATION NEWSLETTER

April - June 2018

SUCCESS IN PAKISTAN

770,000
SUCCESS

3.98 million people
represented by **770,000**
rural women mobilised into
35,956 Community Institutions
for transformational change and
sustainable development

SINDH UNION COUNCIL
AND COMMUNITY
ECONOMIC
STRENGTHENING
SUPPORT (SUCCESS)
PROGRAMME

SUCCESS empowers rural women in Sindh, Pakistan, through the Rural Support Programmes' (RSPs) approach to social mobilisation.



a publication of the
RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

SUCCESS showcased as a best practice project at the European Development Days 2018 in Brussels



Mr Shoaib Sultan Khan, Chairman RSPN addressing a panel on 'Changing Women's Lives in the Rural World: Strengthening the voice and participation of women and girls in the rural economy'

European Union (EU) funded Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme was showcased as a best practice project at the Global Village of the 12th annual edition of the European Development Days (EDDs), held in Brussels on June 5-6, 2018. With an aim to render the village and the forum more representative of local realities, few stands were assigned to field projects from across the world. These projects were selected by the European Commission (EC) on the basis of three criteria (Content – Interactivity – Communication) against their applications. SUCCESS was selected for one of the 8 project stands funded by the EC, out of a total of 91 stands present at the Global Village.

The EDDs are Europe's leading forum on development since 2006. Organised by the EC, the forum aims to bring the development community together each year to share ideas and experiences in ways that inspire new partnerships and innovative solutions to the world's most pressing challenges. More than 8,700 people participated in the EDDs on June 5-6 in Brussels.

SUCCESS and RSPN's participation at the EDDs was characterized by various activities during the two days. Director for Asia, Central Asia, Middle East / Gulf Countries and Pacific, Mr. Pierre Amilhat especially visited the SUCCESS stand at the Global Village. Chairman RSPN, Mr Shoaib Sultan Khan, participated as a panellist on 'Changing Women's Lives in the Rural World: Strengthening the voice and participation of women and girls in the rural economy'. He spoke about the RSPs approach of social mobilisation and how it works to reinforce gender transformation in SUCCESS. The panel was jointly organised by the EC

Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG-DEVCO), Germany, Finland and the Netherlands. Nadia, a community activist from UC Sujawal, district Qamber Shahdakot was a part of the visiting team representing SUCCESS. She shared her story of overcoming struggles on her way to success, her insights on life in rural Sindh, and also participated in the panel discussion while responding to a question on women empowerment from the audience. In her closing remarks for the session, EC's DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL Marjeta Jager, especially mentioned SUCCESS saying, 'I would like to mention here the proven example of success of the SUCCESS programme in Pakistan, where poor rural women from 770,000 households are supported to form more than 30,000 community organisations, in more than 3000 village organisations, and they are accommodating women's access to key public services in fighting poverty.'

The partnership approach of Government of Sindh, EU, RSPs and local communities to implement a large scale CDD programme was of interest to and appreciated by most of the audience who attended the SUCCESS stall. The Embassy of Pakistan at Brussels extended their full support and actively participated in the SUCCESS stand. The Ambassador of Pakistan to the European Union, Belgium and Luxembourg HE Ms. Naghmana Hashmi hosted a dinner for the SUCCESS visiting team. Among others, Members of European Parliament (MEPs), Ms Baroness Nosheena Mobarik, Mr Sajjad Karim and Mr Wajid Khan also attended the dinner and exchanged ideas about development in Pakistan in general and the work of RSPs supported by EU in particular. Media persons from Pakistani media also visited the event and provided both national and international media coverage.

SUCCESS Sakafat Mela 2018 showcases EU-funded SUCCESS Programme and the culture of Sindh



Group photo (R-L) of Ms. Vivien Rigler, EU Head of Rural Development and Economic Cooperation; Ms. Fouzia Danish, President Local Support Organisation (LSO) Chirah, Ms. Shandana Khan, CEO RSPN, Ms. Rehana Yaqoob, Deputy Director, Ministry of Human Rights, Mr. Ghazan Khan, Head of News One Media Islamabad, Mr Fazal Ali, Programme Manager SUCCESS and others.

Sakafat in collaboration with EU-funded SUCCESS Programme held SUCCESS Sakafat Mela 2018 on Sunday, 24 June 2018 from 10 AM - 11 PM at PNCA, Islamabad. During the day, SUCCESS Sakafat Mela featured a seminar on 'Poverty Reduction through Women Empowerment', where a panel with diverse backgrounds was present to instigate a strong discussion regarding the potential and limitations of the 'social capital' of women to reduce poverty through women empowerment. Among the panelists were Ms. Vivien Rigler, EU Head of Rural Development and Economic Cooperation; Ms. Shandana Khan, CEO RSPN; Ms. Rehana Yaqoob, Deputy Director, Ministry of Human Rights; Mr. Ghazan Khan, Head of News One Media Islamabad; Ms. Fouzia Danish, President Local Support Organisation (LSO) Chirah. Sharing their views on numerous facets of women empowerment, these experts also proffered

their valuable opinions and particularly focused on generating strategies for further improvement.

The one-day event, in collaboration with Sakafat, managed to showcase artefacts, handicrafts and food stalls from all over the nation, which included Sindh Rural Support Organisation's (SRSO) Sartyoon Sang as well. A cultural enterprise - Sartyoon Sang, meaning 'together with friends', was established by the SRSO in 2011 with the aim of providing a market linkage to the artisans of rural areas, especially women, slowly and gradually targeting to work at an international level. The evening concluded with a blend of cultural performances and music followed by Roshni - a theatre play, which depicted how women increasingly face significant challenges for participating in economic activities, and how a systemic change is needed to bring gender equality and empowerment.



OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH*

433,012

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS (50% WOMEN ONLY COs)

7,417,519

ORGANISED HOUSEHOLDS

7,679,676

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS (53% WOMEN MEMBERSHIP)

145

DISTRICTS WITH RSP PRESENCE

4,274

RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSP PRESENCE

23,169

VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS (65% WOMEN ONLY VOs) FEDERATED IN

1,693

LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (543 WOMEN ONLY LSOs)

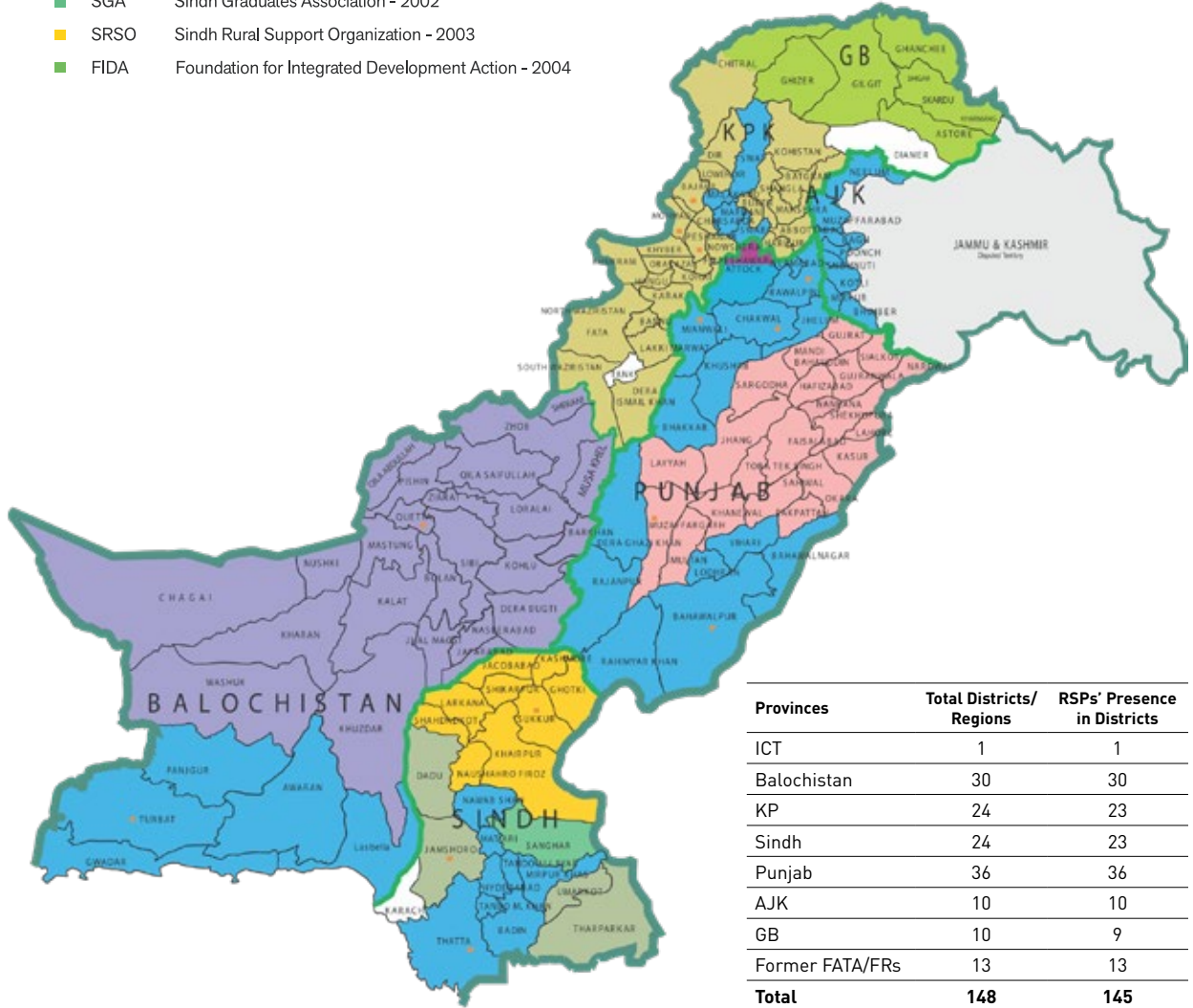
List of Local Support Organisation (LSOs) as of 31 March 2018

		Province/Administrative Units					Total	
		AJ&K	Balochistan	GB	KP incl, FATA/FRs	Punjab (Incl. ICT)		Sindh
1	Aga Khan RSP	-	-	60	19	-	-	79
2	Balochistan RSP	-	81	-	-	-	-	81
7	Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara	-	-	-	6	10	-	16
3	National RSP	127	82	-	49	397	151	806
4	Punjab RSP	-	-	-	-	235	-	235
9	Sindh Graduate Association	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8	Sindh Rural Support Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	187	187
5	Sarhad RSP	-	-	-	185	-	-	185
6	Thardeep Rural Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	103	103
	Total	127	163	60	259	642	442	1,693

*DATA AS OF MARCH 31, 2018

The Outreach of the Rural Support Programmes Across Pakistan

- AKRSP Aga Khan Rural Support Programme - 1982
- SRSP Sarhad Rural Support Programme - 1989
- NRSP National Rural Support Programme - 1992
- IRM Institute of Rural Management - 1993
- GBTI Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara - 1995
- TRDP Thardeep Rural Development Programme - 1997
- PRSP Punjab Rural Support Programme - 1998
- BRSP Balochistan Rural Support Programme - 2001
- SGA Sindh Graduates Association - 2002
- SRSO Sindh Rural Support Organization - 2003
- FIDA Foundation for Integrated Development Action - 2004



RSPs are present in 145 districts.



Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, Cumulative Progress as of March 2018

Indicators	AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total	
# of RSP working districts/areas**	8	10	25	3	60	21	1	14	35	4	145	
# of rural union councils with RSP presence*	136	119	215	22	2,317	790	13	642	669	167	4,274	
# of organised households	102,320	120,829	225,873	38,015	3,209,268	1,487,829	16,500	817,725	1,034,328	364,832	7,417,519	
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)	-	79	81	16	806	235	1	187	185	103	1,693	
# of Village Organisations (VOs)	-	1,961	2,264	81	8,725	3,727	-	8,813	2,554	2,124	30,249	
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed	Women COs	1,577	2,211	4,810	1,890	91,810	39,653	410	45,133	13,952	15,292	216,738
	Men COs	2,138	3,024	9,827	1,436	90,079	52,685	450	4,159	29,327	6,136	199,261
	Mix COs	1,035	-	58	-	13,758	-	-	40	-	2,122	17,013
	Total	4,750	5,235	14,695	3,326	195,647	92,338	860	49,332	43,279	23,550	433,012
# of CO members	Women	44,063	87,174	68,958	31,194	1,845,925	637,082	10,845	779,063	290,583	286,694	4,081,581
	Men	58,257	128,625	158,806	26,508	1,435,830	877,394	11,348	38,662	743,745	118,920	3,598,095
	Total	102,320	215,799	227,764	57,702	3,281,755	1,514,476	22,193	817,725	1,034,328	405,614	7,679,676
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	146	4	6	237	65	-	137	80	86	784
	Men	12	390	13	5	1,308	67	1	7	163	123	2,088
	Total	36	536	18	10	1,544	132	1	144	243	209	2,872
# of community members trained in managerial skills (CMST/LMST/etc.)	Women	10,954	20,322	236,836	3,191	374,621	185,702	4,830	208,514	137,514	171,509	1,353,993
	Men	6,385	16,049	258,513	3,205	268,278	387,006	4,830	11,937	206,353	71,147	1,233,703
	Total	17,339	36,371	495,349	6,396	642,899	572,708	9,660	220,451	343,867	242,656	2,587,696
# of community members trained in vocational and technical skills	Women	-	55,457	823	11,543	543,416	-	-	51,900	56,158	13,995	733,292
	Men	-	27,345	3,413	3,879	588,228	-	-	3,253	79,616	2,222	707,956
	Total	-	82,802	4,236	15,422	1,131,644	-	-	55,153	135,774	16,217	1,441,248
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs managing CIF	6	16	14	7	323	2	-	52	-	22	442
	# of VOs managing CIF	-	-	285	5	114	34	-	4,050	327	738	5,553
	CIF Men Borrowers	547	1,533	797	7	15,079	808	-	-	-	-	18,771
	CIF Women Borrowers	-	2,558	467	484	87,717	4,391	-	109,212	48,054	21,315	274,198
	# of CIF borrowers	547	4,091	1,264	491	102,796	5,199	-	109,212	48,054	21,315	292,969
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million)	16	20	26	6	1,829	88	-	1,165	531	302	3,982
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Women	79	195	88	1,694	100,547	8,122	-	10,386	533	5,417	127,062
	Men	59	834	44	197	69,357	10,268	-	1,260	260	5,494	87,772
	Total	138	1,030	132	1,891	169,904	18,389	-	11,646	793	10,911	214,834
# of micro-credit loans	Women	4,764	74,827	4,638	78,998	4,464,349	473,133	-	530,506	45,684	370,088	6,046,987
	Men	3,217	546,334	2,133	8,848	3,307,738	614,871	-	65,067	23,031	290,896	4,862,135
	Total	7,981	621,161	6,771	87,846	7,772,087	1,088,004	-	595,573	68,715	660,984	10,909,122
# of health micro insurance schemes	Women	-	74,813	-	65,378	1,951,090	-	-	587,971	5,834	195,376	2,880,462
	Men	-	546,311	-	10,065	2,516,610	-	-	42,492	21,566	139,671	3,276,715
	Total	-	621,124	-	75,443	4,467,700	-	-	630,463	27,400	335,047	6,157,177
# of PPI/CPI schemes completed	1,637	4,375	1,802	793	35,815	6,433	16	39,980	10,220	64,053	165,124	
# of beneficiary households of completed CPIs	100,347	404,539	152,355	28,560	1,623,684	674,798	-	242,372	2,116,154	315,678	5,658,487	
Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million)	636	4,419	1,237	428	10,461	1,675	20	2,689	9,669	1,753	32,986	
# of community schools established	355	867	142	4	545	144	25	9	88	114	2,293	
# of students enrolled	Girls	11,370	2,900	4,673	812	9,852	4,023	3,526	1,037	2,182	1,947	42,322
	Boys	9,922	7,375	9,490	634	10,537	3,489	5,110	1,634	3,046	707	51,944
	Total	21,292	10,275	14,163	1,446	20,389	7,512	8,636	2,671	5,228	2,654	94,266
# of adults graduated in adult literacy	Women	-	20,000	994	-	22,888	-	-	-	4,646	228	48,756
	Men	-	-	-	-	2,494	-	-	-	722	198	3,414
	Total	-	20,000	994	-	25,382	-	-	-	5,368	426	52,170
# of traditional birth attendants / health workers trained	Women	31	1,243	2,929	95	3,153	8,442	410	4,777	1,066	982	23,128
	Men	-	-	1,335	-	-	1,770	-	-	467	675	4,247
	Total	31	1,243	4,264	95	3,153	10,212	410	4,777	1,533	1,657	27,375

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of March 2018

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (1998 Census/ SUCCESS Poverty Scorecard Census 2016 in eight programme districts)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of (VOs) as of Mar. 2018	# of LSOs as of Mar. 2018	RSP
			# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% coverage as of Mar. 2018		# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Mar. 2018	# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr			
ISLAMABAD																
1	ICT	13	13	14	108	43,884	30,903	30,903	-	70	1,727	1,727	-	59	5	NRSP
1	Sub Total	13	13	14	108	43,884	30,903	30,903	-	70	1,727	1,727	-	59	5	
BALUCHISTAN																
1	Awaran	12	12	12	100	22,144	11,179	11,179	-	50	671	689	3	72	5	NRSP
2	Barkhan	8	-	-	-	13,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	BRSP
3	Bolan	27	1	1	4	35,003	2,434	2,434	-	7	109	109	-	7	1	BRSP
4	Chaqhi	10	-	-	-	13,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
5	Dera Bugti	12	2	2	17	27,337	1,719	1,719	-	6	128	128	-	35	1	BRSP
6	Gawadar	21	21	22	105	41,000	36,326	36,326	-	89	1,909	1,909	-	143	14	NRSP
7	Harnai	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
8	Jhal Magsi	10	10	10	100	16,184	16,567	16,567	-	102	1,069	1,069	-	310	9	BRSP
9	Jaffarabad	46	29	29	63	52,664	8,739	8,739	-	17	163	163	-	234	3	BRSP
10	Kallat	18	15	15	83	31,396	28,829	28,829	-	92	1,870	1,870	-	36	-	BRSP
11	Kech / Turbat	43	43	43	100	70,164	49,149	49,149	-	70	2,264	2,264	-	176	28	NRSP
12	Kharan	7	7	7	100	14,328	15,739	15,739	-	110	943	943	-	115	7	BRSP
13	Khuzdar	35	28	28	80	60,032	41,119	41,119	-	68	2,564	2,564	-	389	14	BRSP
14	Killa Abdullah	25	2	2	8	44,863	5,644	5,644	-	13	535	535	-	90	2	BRSP
15	Killa Saifullah	15	13	13	87	28,796	19,117	19,117	-	66	1,225	1,225	-	163	-	BRSP
16	Kohlu	8	-	-	-	15,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
17	Lasbella	28	28	28	100	41,000	40,380	43,413	8	106	2,483	2,594	4	325	20	NRSP
18	Loralai	23	23	23	100	39,770	11,404	11,404	-	29	1,014	1,014	-	253	19	BRSP
19	Mastung	13	13	13	100	18,831	18,831	18,831	-	100	1,389	1,389	-	92	4	BRSP
20	Musa Khel	10	-	-	-	19,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
21	Naseerabad	24	-	-	-	34,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
22	Noshki	10	1	1	10	13,570	60	60	-	0	4	4	-	-	-	BRSP
23	Panjgoor	22	22	22	100	35,703	23,844	23,844	-	67	1,369	1,369	-	170	15	NRSP
24	Pishin	38	35	35	92	55,654	24,321	24,321	-	44	1,594	1,594	-	172	10	BRSP
25	Quetta	47	5	5	11	25,232	2,402	2,402	-	10	188	188	-	8	-	BRSP
26	Sherani	7	7	7	100	10,608	2,520	2,520	-	24	118	118	-	-	-	BRSP
27	Sibi	11	-	-	-	19,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
28	Washuk	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
29	Zhob	21	21	21	100	21,118	25,840	25,840	-	122	1,732	1,732	-	291	11	BRSP
30	Ziarat	10	3	3	30	4,609	588	588	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	BRSP
30	Sub Total	580	341	342	59	826,441	386,751	389,784	1	47	23,391	23,520	1	3,150	163	
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)																
1	Abbottabad	54	51	51	94	115,585	61,130	61,212	0	53	2,171	2,175	0	156	16	SRSP
2	Bannu	49	3	3	6	65,010	580	580	-	1	25	25	-	-	-	SRSP
3	Battagram	20	20	20	100	46,053	36,501	36,501	-	79	1,505	1,505	-	118	10	SRSP
4	Buner	27	2	2	7	56,591	534	534	-	1	30	30	-	6	-	NRSP
4	Buner (OL)	27	21	21	78	56,591	31,818	31,818	-	56	1,363	1,363	-	142	9	SRSP
5	Charsadda	49	27	28	57	102,361	13,046	13,046	-	13	804	850	6	6	2	NRSP
5	Charsadda (OL)	49	47	47	96	102,361	39,380	39,380	-	38	1,658	1,658	-	47	7	SRSP
6	Chitral	24	24	24	100	36,879	35,394	36,005	2	98	1,780	1,808	2	986	19	AKRSP
6	Chitral (OL)	24	24	24	100	70,500	71,783	72,240	1	102	2,592	2,614	1	150	14	SRSP
7	Dir Upper	32	32	32	100	93,500	92,883	92,883	-	99	3,377	3,377	-	148	8	SRSP
8	Dir Lower	41	41	41	100	73,626	60,828	60,828	-	83	2,579	2,579	-	50	3	SRSP
9	D.I.Khan	47	4	4	9	99,528	1,125	1,125	-	1	47	47	-	-	-	SRSP
10	Hangu	19	19	19	100	24,536	14,204	14,204	-	58	505	505	-	-	-	SRSP
11	Haripur	45	4	4	9	94,383	7,648	7,648	-	8	780	780	-	14	3	GBTI

Legend: OL (Overlapping)

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of March 2018

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (1998 Census/ SUCCESS Poverty Scorecard Census 2016 in eight programme districts)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of (VOs) as of Mar. 2018	# of LSOs as of Mar. 2018	RSP
			# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% coverage as of Mar. 2018		# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Mar. 2018	# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr			
11	Haripur ((OL))	45	2	2	4	94,383	5,039	5,039	-	5	325	325	-	22	-	NRSP
11	Haripur (OL)	45	45	45	100	94,383	46,556	46,673	0	49	1,590	1,596	0	268	25	SRSP
12	Karak	21	21	21	100	40,734	49,483	49,483	-	121	1,997	1,997	-	62	4	SRSP
13	Kohat	32	32	32	100	55,911	69,973	69,973	-	125	3,147	3,147	-	27	4	SRSP
14	Kohistan	38	38	38	100	74,041	36,610	36,610	-	49	2,564	2,564	-	68	8	SRSP
15	Lakki Marwat	33	22	22	67	48,700	1,535	1,535	-	3	57	57	-	-	-	SRSP
16	Malakand P.A	36	36	36	100	45,731	36,019	36,019	-	79	2,172	2,186	1	67	13	NRSP
16	Malakand P.A (OL)	28	28	28	100	45,731	42,369	42,369	-	93	1,672	1,672	-	148	6	SRSP
17	Mansehra	59	55	55	93	167,833	110,566	110,566	-	66	3,865	3,865	-	283	16	SRSP
18	Mardan	75	54	54	72	141,386	63,450	63,450	-	45	4,318	4,377	1	78	14	NRSP
18	Mardan (OL)	75	20	20	27	141,386	43,493	43,493	-	31	1,838	1,838	-	229	10	SRSP
19	Nowshera (OL)	48	10	18	38	84,851	9,444	9,444	-	11	506	520	3	36	3	NRSP
19	Nowshera	48	10	10	21	84,851	20,349	20,349	-	24	857	857	-	47	7	SRSP
20	Peshawar	67	17	17	25	132,070	17,651	17,651	-	13	961	961	-	45	7	SRSP
21	Shangla	28	28	28	100	53,994	65,561	65,561	-	121	3,241	3,241	-	157	8	SRSP
22	Swabi	55	6	6	11	112,083	9,883	9,883	-	9	854	854	-	31	3	GBTI
22	Swabi (OL)	55	42	42	76	112,083	46,922	46,922	-	42	2,613	2,692	3	72	16	NRSP
23	Swat	65	25	25	38	125,377	8,071	8,071	-	6	436	459	5	6	1	NRSP
23	Swat (OL)	67	67	67	100	125,377	82,941	83,273	0	66	3,975	3,990	0	361	14	SRSP
24	Tank	16	-	-	-	22,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Sub Total	980	729	729	74	1,913,174	1,232,769	1,234,368	0	65	56,204	56,514	1	3,830	250	
SINDH																
1	Badin	79	79	79	100	208,709	196,152	196,152	-	94	7,764	7,805	1	328	22	NRSP
1	Badin (OL)	79	68	68	86	208,709	1,355	15,071	1,012	7	107	936	775	80	-	SRSO
2	Dadu	66	66	66	100	170,339	104,398	111,475	7	65	6,417	6,417	-	543	34	TRDP
3	Ghotki	46	37	37	80	158,489	120,767	120,767	-	76	6,961	6,961	-	1,118	20	SRSO
4	Hyderabad	37	12	12	32	128,856	11,979	11,979	-	9	725	725	-	-	-	NRSP
5	Jacobabad	40	29	29	73	90,682	84,893	84,893	-	94	5,074	5,074	-	1,811	26	SRSO
6	Jamshoro	30	30	30	100	78,177	41,454	44,912	8	57	2,523	2,766	10	281	20	TRDP
7	Karachi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Kashmore	37	37	37	100	110,969	80,345	80,345	-	72	4,710	4,710	-	1,673	29	SRSO
9	Khairpur	76	59	59	78	208,270	68,694	68,694	-	33	4,110	4,110	-	493	18	SRSO
10	Larkana	47	47	47	100	121,019	98,993	101,196	2	84	6,590	6,656	1	441	22	SRSO
11	Matiyari	30	26	30	100	78,032	37,143	43,902	18	56	1,974	2,337	18	208	24	NRSP
12	Mirpur Khas	60	60	60	100	153,016	107,284	107,284	-	70	5,326	5,326	-	252	15	NRSP
12	Mirpur Khas (OL)	60	55	55	92	153,016	3,073	13,014	323	9	196	821	319	52	-	SRSO
13	Naushero Feroz	51	43	43	84	164,715	42,852	42,852	-	26	2,585	2,585	-	214	2	SRSO
14	Nawabshah	51	27	27	53	141,671	3,092	3,092	-	2	564	564	-	-	-	NRSP
15	Shahdad Kot	52	52	52	100	146,804	104,563	109,579	5	75	6,402	6,601	3	547	27	SRSO
16	Sanghar	73	13	13	18	196,788	16,500	16,500	-	8	860	860	-	-	1	SGA
16	Sanghar (OL)	73	71	71	97	196,788	2,229	20,017	798	10	124	1,165	840	96	-	SRSO
17	Shikarpur	51	50	50	98	122,340	102,306	102,306	-	84	5,846	5,846	-	1,813	37	SRSO
18	Sujawal	37	36	37	100	99,860	50,804	55,464	9	56	2,582	2,861	11	330	31	NRSP
19	Sukkur	46	26	26	57	78,458	37,941	37,941	-	48	2,710	2,710	-	400	6	SRSO
20	Tando Allahyar	26	22	25	96	82,586	39,405	46,073	17	56	1,997	2,314	16	200	22	NRSP
21	T.M. Khan	28	27	28	100	72,938	35,796	38,354	7	53	1,965	2,120	8	262	25	NRSP
22	Tharparkar	44	44	44	100	159,486	160,365	160,365	-	101	11,516	11,516	-	1,104	44	TRDP
23	Thattha	42	42	42	100	123,000	63,790	63,790	-	52	3,770	3,770	-	109	12	NRSP

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of March 2018

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			# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% coverage as of Mar. 2018		# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Mar. 2018	# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr			
23	Thatta (OL)	42	33	33	79	123,000	1,711	12,700	642	10	91	697	666	52	-	SRSO
24	Umer Kot (OL)	35	13	13	37	202,554	4,672	4,672	-	2	228	228	-	-	-	NRSP
24	Umer Kot (OL)	35	35	35	100	202,554	994	8,350	740	4	57	460	707	23	-	SRSO
24	Umer Kot	35	27	27	77	202,554	48,080	48,080	-	24	2,851	2,851	-	196	5	TRDP
23	Sub Total Sindh	1,126	990	999	89	3,220,758	1,671,630	1,769,819	6	55	96,625	101,792	5	12,626	442	
PUNJAB																
1	Attock	65	12	12	18	164,849	20,484	20,484	-	12	1,692	1,692	-	36	10	GBTI
1	Attock (OL)	65	62	62	95	164,849	79,943	79,943	-	48	4,848	4,879	1	197	26	NRSP
2	Bahawalnagar	101	95	95	94	275,000	234,524	234,524	-	85	16,713	16,713	-	908	63	NRSP
3	Bahawalpur	97	79	80	82	315,000	292,730	292,730	-	93	19,670	19,670	-	868	63	NRSP
4	Bhakkar	42	38	38	90	195,000	162,572	162,572	-	83	11,315	11,317	0	273	35	NRSP
5	Chakwal	68	68	68	100	88,816	70,915	70,915	-	80	3,935	3,962	1	149	23	NRSP
6	Chiniot (OL)	42	33	33	79	88,816	4,640	4,640	-	5	402	402	-	-	-	NRSP
6	Chiniot*	42	-	-	-	81,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRSP
7	D G Khan	55	51	51	93	315,000	291,182	293,930	1	93	12,875	12,951	1	798	30	NRSP
7	D G Khan (OL)*	55	-	-	-	208,270	20,260	20,260	-	10	1,302	1,302	-	-	-	PRSP
8	Faisalabad	82	82	82	100	121,639	76,975	77,325	0	64	5,296	5,328	1	145	9	PRSP
9	Gujranwala (OL)	97	59	59	61	208,270	3,509	3,509	-	2	325	325	-	-	-	NRSP
9	Gujranwala	97	62	62	64	47,026	64,348	64,348	-	137	3,582	3,582	-	94	-	PRSP
10	Gujrat	87	37	37	43	111,973	63,252	63,651	1	57	4,145	4,183	1	208	13	PRSP
11	Hafiz Abad (OL)*	40	31	31	78	164,715	8,536	8,536	-	5	771	771	-	-	-	NRSP
11	Hafiz Abad	40	21	21	53	164,715	38,537	40,035	4	24	2,441	2,552	5	115	9	PRSP
12	Jhang	79	35	35	44	141,671	36,308	36,683	1	26	2,649	2,683	1	99	8	PRSP
13	Jhelum	50	37	40	80	128,408	52,103	52,103	-	41	2,655	2,703	2	77	4	NRSP
14	Kasur	89	14	14	16	122,340	14,968	15,048	1	12	1,200	1,208	1	50	-	PRSP
15	Khanewal (OL)	98	70	70	71	78,458	17,775	17,775	-	23	1,662	1,662	-	-	-	NRSP
15	Khanewal	98	22	23	23	122,340	37,084	39,268	6	32	2,374	2,517	6	118	11	PRSP
16	Khushab	49	44	44	90	165,000	148,171	148,171	-	90	8,791	8,796	0	165	42	NRSP
17	Lahore	31	31	31	100	39,648	51,950	52,211	1	132	3,788	3,813	1	149	16	PRSP
18	Layyah (OL)	44	16	16	36	159,486	13,927	13,927	-	9	810	810	-	41	1	NRSP
18	Layyah	44	29	29	66	159,486	142,014	143,946	1	90	9,489	9,622	1	193	12	PRSP
19	Lodhran	70	70	70	100	202,554	46,705	46,705	-	23	3,886	3,886	-	-	-	NRSP
19	Lodhran (OL)	70	12	13	19	202,554	15,915	16,661	5	8	1,128	1,178	4	86	9	PRSP
20	M. Bahauddin (OL)	65	46	47	72	106,515	5,733	6,025	5	6	368	393	7	7	-	NRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin	65	56	56	86	106,515	48,584	49,649	2	47	3,273	3,354	2	175	13	PRSP
21	Mianwali	53	48	48	91	120,486	115,471	115,471	-	96	7,079	7,079	-	167	32	NRSP
22	Multan (OL)	69	58	58	84	261,678	17,654	17,654	-	7	1,958	1,958	-	-	-	NRSP
22	Multan	69	22	22	32	261,678	35,212	35,212	-	13	2,382	2,382	-	14	1	PRSP
23	Muzaffargarh (OL)	93	24	24	26	317,647	15,072	15,072	-	5	838	838	-	37	2	NRSP
23	Muzaffargarh	93	24	24	26	317,647	163,079	164,631	1	52	10,120	10,246	1	121	8	PRSP
24	Nanakana Sahib*	65	-	-	-	187,137	695	695	-	0	45	45	-	-	-	PRSP
25	Narowal	74	63	63	85	150,406	145,801	146,522	0	97	7,318	7,378	1	569	24	PRSP
26	Okara	111	33	33	30	270,191	50,726	51,215	1	19	3,418	3,450	1	129	10	PRSP
27	Pakpattan (OL)	63	54	54	86	174,888	12,295	12,295	-	7	1,486	1,486	-	-	-	NRSP
27	Pakpattan	63	24	24	38	174,888	33,533	35,461	6	20	2,301	2,440	6	101	10	PRSP
28	Rahim Yar Khan	103	58	58	56	338,677	97,332	97,332	-	29	8,817	8,817	-	50	3	NRSP
29	Rajanpur	44	42	43	98	133,182	129,558	129,558	-	97	9,600	9,690	1	464	25	NRSP

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			# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% coverage as of Mar. 2018		# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Mar. 2018	# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr			
29	Rajanpur (OL)*	44	-	-	-	133,182	18,650	18,650	-	14	1,218	1,218	-	-	-	PRSP
30	Rawalpindi	62	62	65	105	256,911	120,755	120,755	-	47	6,817	6,847	0	392	38	NRSP
31	Sahiwal (OL)	83	52	52	63	227,413	12,414	12,414	-	5	1,201	1,201	-	-	-	NRSP
31	Sahiwal	83	39	39	47	227,413	60,925	62,761	3	28	3,966	4,091	3	201	18	PRSP
32	Sargodha (OL)	132	123	123	93	303,958	22,913	22,913	-	8	2,065	2,065	-	9	2	NRSP
32	Sargodha	132	57	57	43	303,958	61,198	62,015	1	20	4,003	4,081	2	135	9	PRSP
33	Sheikhupura	91	13	13	14	207,805	33,144	33,432	1	16	2,324	2,352	1	115	7	PRSP
34	Sialkot	94	88	88	94	275,204	205,282	205,924	0	75	9,675	9,730	1	766	37	PRSP
35	Toba Tek Singh (OL)	79	61	61	77	187,555	13,594	13,594	-	7	1,545	1,545	-	-	-	NRSP
35	Toba Tek Singh	79	22	24	30	187,555	51,158	52,226	2	28	3,515	3,603	3	144	11	PRSP
36	Vehari	87	80	80	92	257,583	39,089	39,089	-	15	3,149	3,149	-	49	3	NRSP
36	Sub Total	2,654	1,883	1,891	71	6,900,570	3,519,194	3,540,465	1	51	226,225	227,945	1	8,414	637	
AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR (AJK)																
1	Bagh (OL)	19	10	10	53	46,470	672	672	-	1	32	32	-	-	-	AJKRSP
1	Bagh	19	16	16	84	46,470	34,085	34,085	-	73	1,906	1,908	0	158	16	NRSP
2	Hattian (OL)	13	10	10	77	21,296	16,770	16,770	-	79	827	827	-	-	-	AJKRSP
2	Hattian	13	12	12	92	21,296	18,513	18,513	-	87	829	867	5	136	10	NRSP
3	Kotli (OL)	38	36	36	95	67,483	13,807	13,807	-	20	566	566	-	-	-	AJKRSP
3	Kotli	38	28	28	74	67,483	42,985	42,985	-	64	2,419	2,419	-	152	22	NRSP
4	Muzaffarabad (OL)	32	26	26	81	60,712	45,689	45,689	-	75	2,192	2,192	-	-	-	AJKRSP
4	Muzaffarabad	32	26	26	81	60,712	34,667	34,703	0	57	1,426	1,426	-	314	26	NRSP
5	Neelum (OL)	9	9	9	100	15,649	6,722	6,722	-	43	267	267	-	-	-	AJKRSP
5	Neelum	9	7	7	78	15,649	11,842	11,842	-	76	540	540	-	52	6	NRSP
6	Poonch (RKT) (OL)	26	12	12	46	61,000	4,523	4,523	-	7	260	260	-	-	-	AJKRSP
6	Poonch (RKT)	26	26	26	100	61,000	54,137	54,427	1	89	2,617	2,622	0	190	26	NRSP
7	Bhimber	18	18	18	100	54,333	5,541	5,541	-	10	227	227	-	-	-	AJKRSP
7	Bhimber (OL)	18	8	8	44	54,333	503	503	-	1	34	34	-	-	-	NRSP
8	Sudhnoti	13	13	13	100	26,849	17,585	17,585	-	65	1,019	1,019	-	53	12	NRSP
9	Mirpur	22	15	15	68	40,208	8,596	8,596	-	21	379	379	-	-	-	AJKRSP
9	Mirpur (OL)	18	1	1	6	40,208	14	14	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	NRSP
10	Forward Kahuta	9	9	9	100	18,651	14,358	14,358	-	77	841	855	2	92	9	NRSP
10	Sub Total	199	180	180	90	412,651	331,009	331,335	0	80	16,382	16,441	0	1,147	127	
GILGIT-BALTISTAN (GB)																
1	Astore	8	8	8	100	8,103	7,489	9,036	21	112	333	334	0	190	4	AKRSP
2	Diamir	9	-	-	-	16,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Ghanche	14	14	14	100	13,229	10,850	10,850	-	82	469	469	-	-	7	AKRSP
4	Ghizer	16	16	16	100	13,392	8,387	16,401	96	122	561	565	1	304	14	AKRSP
5	Gilgit	10	10	10	100	17,721	6,200	9,709	57	55	439	443	1	242	6	AKRSP
6	Hunza	8	8	8	100	5,919	6,860	7,351	7	124	261	261	-	115	9	AKRSP
7	Nagar	7	7	7	100	6,860	14,406	14,406	-	210	254	254	-	124	4	AKRSP
8	Skardu	14	14	14	100	16,256	6,036	6,036	-	37	585	585	-	-	10	AKRSP
9	Shigar	10	10	10	100	5,750	5,650	5,650	-	98	276	276	-	-	4	AKRSP
10	Kharmang	8	8	8	100	6,201	5,385	5,385	-	87	240	240	-	-	2	AKRSP
9	Sub Total	104	95	95	91	110,003	71,263	84,824	19	77	3,418	3,427	0	975	60	
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA (FATA)/Frontier Regions (FRs)																
1	Bajaur Agency	37	3	3	8	65,410	10,183	10,183	-	16	398	398	-	24	2	SRSP
2	Khyber Agency	28	3	3	11	55,225	2,143	2,277	6	4	139	144	4	-	-	SRSP
3	Kurram Agency	23	3	3	13	42,293	6,275	6,577	5	16	248	260	5	24	5	SRSP

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			# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% coverage as of Mar. 2018		# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Mar. 2018	# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr			
4	Mohmand Agency	21	3	3	14	37,161	4,345	4,345	-	12	143	143	-	-	-	SRSP
5	N.Waziristan Agency	22	3	3	14	39,697	2,537	2,537	-	6	144	144	-	-	-	SRSP
6	Orakzai Agency	15	3	3	20	25,618	2,455	2,502	2	10	112	114	2	-	-	SRSP
7	S.Waziristan Agency	29	3	3	10	50,570	5,587	5,862	5	12	316	327	3	-	-	SRSP
8	T.A.Adj Lakki Marwat Distt	1	-	-	-	932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
9	T.A.Adj Bannu Distt	1	-	-	-	2,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
10	T.A. Adj D.I.Khan Distt	3	-	-	-	5,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
11	T.A.Adj Kohat Distt	5	-	-	-	9,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
12	T.A.Adj Peshawar Distt	3	3	3	100	6,118	1,738	1,738	-	28	116	116	-	-	2	SRSP
13	T.A.Adj Tank Distt	2	-	-	-	3,581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
13	Sub Total	190	24	24	13	343,650	35,263	36,021	2	10	1,616	1,646	2	48	9	
145	Grand Total	5,846	4,255	4,274	73	13,771,131	7,278,782	7,417,519	2	54	425,588	433,012	2	30,249	1,693	

HIGHLIGHTS

RSPN aims to Provide 5.7 million People with Birth Spacing Services under UKAID/PSI funded DAFPAK Project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Punjab

RSPN and Population Services International partnered up in December 2018 for the Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan (DAFPAK) project, which promotes a 2-year birth spacing period for young women. The project is active in 10 districts (4 in Punjab, 4 in Sindh and 2 in KP), and is targeting a population of 5.7 million people who are not covered by the Government's Lady Health Worker programme due to the lack of resources. Using the RSPs' doorstep service delivery model, 1660 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) have been

recruited and trained by Village Health Committees in each district. They conduct household visits, hold group meetings and refer potential beneficiaries to outreach camps where project Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) provide services.

The total number of families having benefited from DAFPAK have more than doubled since the Inception period, to 63, 295 families. 37, 685 families were provided service in the period from April - June 2018.



EU with BRACE Partners Organised Balochistan Synergies Workshop in Quetta



Group photo of the participants

The European Union Delegation to Pakistan in collaboration with BRACE Programme partners organised a two-day consultative Balochistan Synergies Workshop on April 18-18, 2018 in Quetta.

The key objectives of this Workshop were to: Ensure complementarity and build synergies among EU-funded initiatives in Balochistan, and to improve alignment to the Government of Balochistan (GoB) development priorities; prepare for a comprehensive policy dialogue with Government of Balochistan; and discuss the concept and features of a Balochistan Strategic Development Partners Forum and Framework.

EU invited all its implementing and technical assistance partners to this Synergies Workshop. This workshop was seen as a first step in improving coordination and cooperation by identifying possible synergies and lessons learnt from the completed/ongoing EU funded programmes, and then capitalizing the synergy opportunities between those involved in rural development in Balochistan. The workshop offered the opportunity for the participating Organisations to get first-hand information, and for many for the first time, about other EU initiatives in the Province. Presentations by each organisation and the opportunity for discussion allowed participants to quickly identify similarities in mandates, activities, issues and challenges.

The workshop helped participants to identify many key synergies to be further developed as establishing processes for communication and information exchanges between Implementing Partners and working closer with the relevant Government of Balochistan Departments.

The BRACE Programme Technical Assistant will now facilitate the development of an Implementing Partners Synergies Action Plan (IPSAP). This plan will provide a detailed road map and distinguishes between different types of synergies with each having its own set of measures to increase synergy in that area.

The agenda, findings and recommendations of the workshop were presented to the Government of Balochistan in the final session of the workshop which was attended by Balochistan Planning & Development, Local Government & Rural Development, and other concerned GoB departments.

In the closing of the workshop the Government of Balochistan commended the intention and outcomes of the workshop. EU Implementing Partners attributed to the benefit of a forum to present and discuss progress, issues and areas of cooperation. They also agreed to make it a regular event. The workshop was attended by 55 participants representing following organizations:

- Rural Support Programme Network
- National Rural Support Programme
- Balochistan Rural Support Programme
- Human Dynamics
- Oxford Policy Management
- UNICEF
- World Bank
- GIZ PK
- OXFAM
- Friedrich Naumann Stiftung Foundation (FNF)
- Local Councils Association
- Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
- Small & Medium Enterprises Development Authority

RSPN and BISP Join hands to enroll 1.6 million children in 18 districts of Pakistan/ AJK

The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) partnered with the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) for the implementation of its flagship Waseela e Taleem (WeT) Programme aimed at enrollment of 1.6 million children of BISP beneficiary families in 18 districts of Pakistan and AJK. Under the WeT Programme, the children between age of 4-12 will be registered in 3 districts of Punjab, 4 districts of KP,

Sindh, Balochistan, 1 from Gilgit Baltistan and 2 of AJK. The WeT Programme will benefit BISP families' both enrolled and to be enrolled under this Programme. BISP with the support of RSPN and RSPs will conduct a Micro Supply Capacity Assessment (MSCA) of over 20,000 schools on BISP Android application for enrollment of the targeted children. Each BISP beneficiary family will receive a cash assistance of Rs. 750 per quarter per child upon ensuring 70% attendance of a registered child at school. The payments will be delivered after quarterly verification (through compliance monitoring of each child's minimum attendance. This conditional cash transfer will continue till a child completes his/her primary level education.

Another salient feature of the programme is mobilisation of 742, 174 women to form BISP Beneficiary Committees (BBCs). The key Objective of BBCs formation is to mainstream the deprived and underprivileged women in the current development scenario. This will be done through awareness raising campaigns and regular meetings at community level. Moreover, 37,000 BBCs and 2,400 Clusters of Women Leaders will also be formed and trainings of the Mother Leaders (BBCs Leaders) and Cluster will be conducted to make them enabled taking up charge of their own development.

In first three months of the project, our staff conducted MSCA of over 18,000 Schools in the target districts and enrolled 160,000 children with the programme. Similarly, under the social mobilisation component, our field teams mobilised 166,410 women to form 9,245 BBCs.





RSPN Chairman Shoaib Sultan participates in an international dialogue on human rights in Geneva, Switzerland



An invitation on behalf of Ambassador Zamir Akram, Chair Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development, to make a presentation on the implementation and realization of the Right to Development, at an interactive dialogue of Geneva based UN Human Rights High Commissioner's Office, on April 24, 2018, got coupled with a meeting at Brussels with EU Director Asia and seven of his officials, on April 27 followed by an invitation to participate in a Panel Discussion on empowerment of women on the European Day on June 6 again at Brussels, resulted in the Sojourn Abroad.

At the dialogue, I posed the question when we talk about Right to Development, whose right we are talking about?

20% of the World population consumes 80% of global resources. The poorest 20% only account for 1.3% of global resources. The majority of the deprived live in rural areas of the developing countries. In South Asia the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) set up a Commission for Poverty Alleviation, which made an overarching recommendation that the centerpiece 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 Commission argued that the existing Administrative and Political Pillars of the State have no capacity to engage all or overwhelming majority of the people especially the vulnerable or the poor in planning, implementing and monitoring their own development.

The Commission recommended fostering of a third Pillar to fulfill Lincoln's dream: Democracy OF the people BY the people and FOR the people. The Administrative and Political Pillars are By the people and For the people but the missing link is institutions OF the people. The Commission recommended to Governments of South Asia, which SAARC Summit endorsed, that for building institutions of the poor, governments should support financially and administratively the establishment of independent non-governmental and national level support mechanism to catalyse formation of organisations, as social guidance required to achieve this objective, cannot be undertaken by government departments or traditional NGOs. It requires an institutional mechanism which has the resources of the government and flexibility of an NGO and the examples they gave were of Pakistan's Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) and the Government of Pakistan financed National Rural Support Programme (NRSP).

With the support of UNDP and World Bank between Pakistan and India, there are over 18 million organised households of the rural poor comprising nearly 90 million population. In 2011 India launched National Rural Livelihoods Mission to organise 70 million households reaching 350 million population. The South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme launched by UNDP in 1994, as a sequel to SAARC Commission's report set up demonstrations of Support Organisations besides India in Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka also. The Aga Khan Development Network has introduced the concept of the missing pillar in eight

countries of Africa and Asia.

Social Mobilisation is a holistic approach including human resources development, credit and savings and an interest free community investment fund, technical assistance in natural resource management, development of local level physical infrastructure and linkage of the institutions of the poor with government departments, local councils, NGOs, commercial and development agencies.

Social Mobilisation is a proven approach to the achievement of Right to Development of the rural poor and speediest investment to the achievement of SDGs. The officials of the High

Commissioner's Office commended me on giving a practical example how the concept of Right to Development can be operationalised.

Prior to the dialogue, a luncheon was hosted by Pakistan's Ambassador and Permanent Representative at Geneva UN Mission Farukh Amil, in honour of Ambassador Zamir Akram attended by Ambassadors of China, Cuba, Russia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, European Union, Egypt, Lebanon, Kenya, Nigeria and Sri Lanka. I was asked by Farukh Amil to share my experience in the field of development. It was indeed a singular honour for me to be interacting with so many ambassadors on one table.

My visit to Geneva gave me an opportunity to renew my contact with two of my greatest supporters at AKRSP. Bob Shaw, as Director Special Programmes, Aga Khan Rural Support Programme [AKRSP] at Aga Khan Foundation Geneva, head hunting for General Manager AKRSP, reached me in the elephants and cobra infested jungles of Mahaweli in Sri Lanka and to make sure that I got the job, at the interview for the post at Karachi, a couple of hours before the interview forewarned me what sort of questions were being asked from the other candidates by the interview panel. After the selection when I insisted that I will only join the post if UNICEF, with whom I was working in Sri Lanka, agrees to second my services to Aga Khan Foundation Geneva, Bob got even that done getting a letter sent by His Highness to the Executive Director UNICEF James Grant.

Bill Spoelberch was General Manager, AKF Geneva, when I joined AKRSP in December 1982 and met him when His Highness visited Gilgit in May 1983. Thereafter Bill paid many visits to AKRSP and was the staunchest supporter of AKRSP and even till today he remains so and whenever the occasion arises, he strongly supports what AKRSP has done and is doing.

I lost touch with Bob after a decade when he became General Manager of the Foundation and I joined United Nations in 1994, it was a sentimental meeting with Bob and Diane. They were as profusely affectionate as ever and we spent a lovely evening reliving our yester years at dinner hosted by Bob at an Indian Restaurant.

When I contacted Bill, he was delighted and asked me to come to his house for dinner as he wanted me to meet his

niece Zoe, a university student interested in development and I offered her a carte blanche for an internship with Rural Support Programmes including AKRSP, whenever she has the time and wishes to do so.

Bill and I reminisced and I reminded how he arranged for me to meet His Highness in his Paris home to seek permission from him to accept the UNDP offer and leave AKRSP. I also requested Bill to help AKRSP in getting over its current resource crunch. For me it was a most pleasant and enjoyable evening.

To have met Bill and Bob in Geneva brought back memories of the golden period of my 65 years of working career. Their contribution in making it so immensurable and I shall remain indebted to them and His Highness till my last breath.

CEO NRSP Dr. Rashid Bajwa, who was also invited to Right to Development dialogue and I left for Brussels to join CEOs RSPN, SRSP, BRSP and Chairperson SRSP for a meeting with European Union officials. The meeting had been arranged at the behest of EU Ambassador in Pakistan His Excellency Jean Francois Cautain to explain and apprise the EU Director Asia, the rationale for EU support to RSPN/ RSPs.

Director Asia, Central Asia, Middle East/Gulf and Pacific Pierre Amilhat met us along with Frank Hess, Deputy Head of Unit Devco, Maria Manuela Cabral, Head of Unit Fragility and Resilience Micha Ramakers, Head of Sector South Asia, Barbara Riksen, International Aid/Cooperation Officer, Maurizio Leonardi, Finance & Audit and another official who joined us during the meeting.

I made a PowerPoint presentation about RSPs, how these are distinguished from traditional NGOs, having been mostly sponsored and funded by Federal and Provincial Governments in accordance with the recommendation of the Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation and endorsed by Heads of Government comprising South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

CEO RSPN Shandana Khan described the achievements and progress of RSPs followed by CEO SRSP Masoodul Mulk who gave a pictorial PowerPoint presentation of the achievements of EU supported PEACE project in Malakand Division. Chairperson SRSP Munawar Humayun described the trauma through which PEACE area went through under Taliban occupation especially the women and how critical continuation of PEACE is for them. CEO NRSP Rashid Bajwa described the different dimensions of RSPs benefiting the rural poor. CEO BRSP explained the special nature of problems facing Balochistan in terms of geography, isolation, dispersed population over a large area and lack of public sector services and supplies.

Director Amilhat heard us patiently for over two hours and reacted most positively to whatever we presented to him. Being a great friend of Ambassador Cautain, he appreciated what EU was doing in Pakistan. All other EU officials



seemed equally interested and impressed what they heard from us and positively reacted. We all came out euphoric from the meeting.

For the first time I boarded Eurostar for the day visit to Brussels from London to participate in the Panel Discussion on Gender Transformative Approaches, organised by European Union, on June 6 European Day. EU was showcasing its development work world over and in a huge area nearly hundred stalls including one by RSPN, had been set up manned by a team from Pakistan led by CEO RSPN Shandana Khan comprising RSPN Manager EU Programme in Sindh Fazal Saadi, SRSO EU Programme Manager Jamal Shoro and a woman village leader Nadia Junejo. I was happy to learn that our staff attracted lot of attention from the 8,000 people who participated in the EU day celebrations over two days and even Director Asia Amilhat visited it. Besides the Pakistan Ambassador Ms Naghmana Hashmi, Minister Information Ms Syeda Sultana, Minister Economic Mr. Omar Hameed greatly encouraged RSPN team including hosting a dinner by the Ambassador.

The Panel Discussion was meticulously organised with a rehearsal, which I missed and a pre-meeting before the Discussion which I was able to attend. There were six panelists from Israel, Pakistan, Finland, Kenya, Cameroon and IFPRI Washington DC. The moderator was

Deputy Director General of German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The opening remarks were given by Finland's Ambassador at large for Global Women Issues and Gender Equality with closing remarks being

given by Director General European Union.

In the few minutes allotted to me, I said if the objective of the panel discussion is to expand knowledge base around what works and why, in relation to GTA in rural sector, by demonstrating and analyzing different approaches.

65 years ago, when I joined the civil service of Pakistan, the successor of the Indian Civil Service reputed to be the steel framework of the British Empire, I thought I had achieved the ambition of my life but in 1958 I met a visionary practitioner who introduced me to the theory and principles of subsistence holders development and empowerment. He used to call it the Conceptual Package and claimed it was the distillation of the successful initiatives practiced over eleven decades in the world, bringing countries which were poor out of poverty and quoted the German Raiffeissen as the author of the three development principles which help the impoverished to rise above the level of subsistence. Firstly, individually the poor men and women cannot overcome the handicaps from which they suffer, unless they agree to get organised and identify an honest and competent leader from amongst themselves to take their organisation forward; secondly, capital is power and unless they inculcate, even the poorest, to generate their capital through a discipline of savings, they will never be able to attract capital from outside and finally they have to believe in their individual potential hidden in them to unleash it by getting the obstacles removed hindering them, with the help of their organisation.

This Conceptual Package, my mentor Akhter Hameed

Khan (AHK) taught me and demonstrated himself in the famous Comilla Project in the then East Pakistan now Bangladesh, in the 1960s through Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, Comilla, set up with Ford Foundation and USAID assistance. The American Professors were surprised and sceptical about this old approach but did not stop AHK from implementing it. He would claim this Conceptual Package was as precise as the law of gravity and trying to help the

impoverished by ignoring this approach is like building crooked walls. Only one leaning tower of Pisa is an example against law of gravity in the whole world.

Detractors of the approach claim that every country, every geographical area needs its own approach. What they are confusing is the Conceptual Package from the Programme Package which includes the kind of interventions the organised communities need.

Over the last 45 years, when I left the civil service and implemented AHK Conceptual Package in diverse geographical, cultural, religious and climatic areas, I found the applicability of the Conceptual Package universal for the subsistence holders. Of course, the women of Andhra Pradesh in India who were earning only ten cent a day weeding fields, identified a different Programme Package than the women of mountainous region of Pakistan who pined for exploiting water from glaciers where only one percent of the land could be irrigated. But in both places, it was only when they followed the conceptual package that they could identify the programme package.

If the objective of the Panel is to find out 'what works'. They should also keep in view the challenge of scale.

In the journal published by the German Ministry of Economic Affairs, D+C (Development & Cooperation) I was struck by a quote that 20% of the world population consumes 80% of global resources. The poorest 20% only account for 1.3% and remaining 60% fall somewhere between 7% to 18%. By a conservative estimate, we are talking of a billion people if not more and women are the most deprived and disempowered amongst them, in rural areas.

The challenge for the panel should be to look at an approach which has demonstrated empowering hundreds of millions.

The approach rural support programme (RSPs) initiated based on the conceptual package in 1982, thanks to His Highness Aga Khan's Geneva based Aga Khan Foundation, later supported by many donors including Germany and Netherlands, which has inspired now in different parts of Pakistan over 7 million households, 52% of these women, comprising 48 million population. In India through UNDP, South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme

(SAPAP) in Andhra Pradesh organised 11 million women led households with World Bank support of the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) reaching 45 million population. In 2011 the Andhra Pradesh demonstration resulted in Indian Planning Commission initiating National



Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) aiming to reach 70 million women led households comprising 350 million population. The World Bank acclaimed it currently as the largest rural development programme in the world.

Among donors in Pakistan, European Union (EU) has been RSPs staunch supporter. Since 2015 is helping RSPs to mobilise 3 million women in Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pukhtunkhwa reaching nearly 20 million population by 2021. This has influenced Government of Sindh Province to allocate resources to RSPs to cover the entire province in next five years.

After a brief discussion in which I asked Nadia Junejo to describe her experience of empowerment and improving her household, livelihood, the conclusions of the Panel were as follows:

1. Scaling up gender transformative approaches at the local level.
2. Developing an international initiative to implement gender transformative approaches.
3. Working with partner governments to integrate gender transformative approaches across national and subnational sectoral policies.

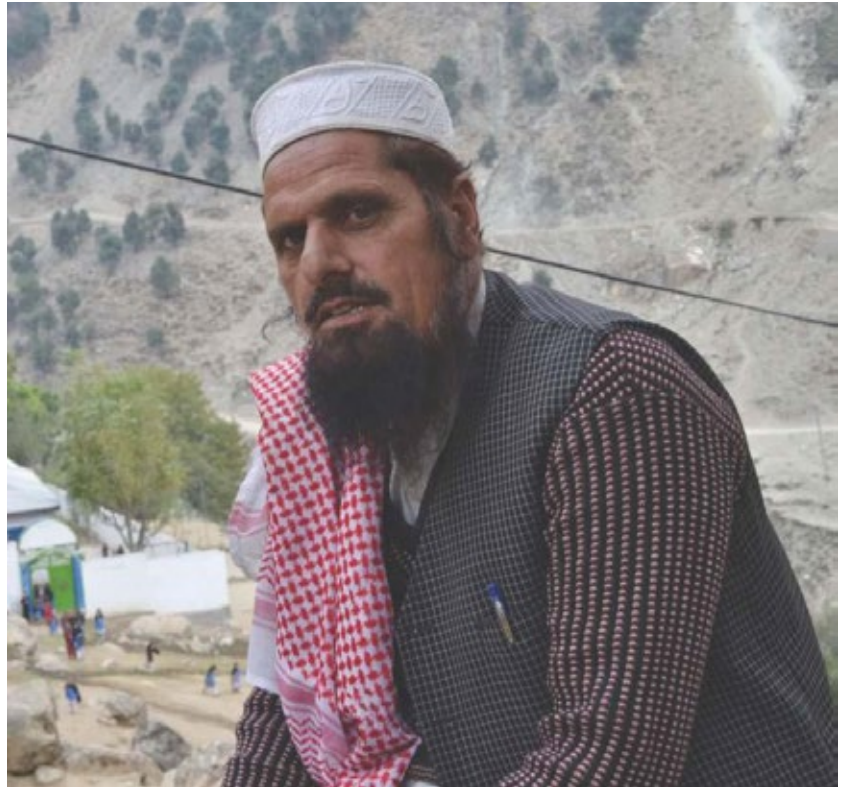
I was happy to see the Embassy officials attending the Panel Discussion along with Dr. Tauqeer Shah, Pakistan's Permanent Representative at WTO.

SUCCESS STORY

Busting myths and breaking taboos

Against the rugged and distant mountainous backdrop of district Kohistan that are home to some of the most deprived communities in Pakistan, the clarion call for female education has been raised by an unexpected champion. In the conservative society of Union Council Bangar of Tehsil Dassu, Molvi Saeed ur Rehman is almost the lone voice amongst the clerics of Dassu who has been bold and visionary enough to advocate the educating of girls. The fact that there is only one high school for girls and educating girls up to matriculation level is still considered a taboo in this society speaks volumes about its orthodox outlook. As a respected cleric and a man of education in a community where few individuals, let alone women, have been schooled or have received tertiary education, Muhammad Saeed performs a vital role not just as a religious scholar but also the arbiter of public opinion. As the father of five daughters who have been enrolled at a private school, Molvi Saeed ur Rehman is keenly aware of the importance of investing in the schooling of girls, and in his Friday sermons, he has made it a practice to lay emphasis on the need to provide modern education to girls and boys alike.

Kohistan has been one of the worst performing districts in terms of facilities and educational standards, and it worries Molvi Saeed that the next generation will be left behind if they are prevented from seeking an education. His journey as the champion of education has been marked by resistance from orthodox members of the community. He reveals how he "faced resistance for talking about educating children, from my community and also those who do not want us to break out of ignorance "and experienced a desperate need for institutional support. Becoming a member of the DPI as part of the SRSP that introduced a RSPN supported education campaign in Dassu district proved to be a turning point for Molvi Saeed to push forward the agenda for education. Participating in the campaign enabled him to raise his voice for the universal right to quality education, whereas preparatory training to act as a CRP helped to explode



myths about such educational initiatives and prepared him to gain the knowledge and confidence to persuade people to send their children to school. With success in improving the enrolment rates for local children, Molvi Saeed has ambitious plans for advancing his agenda for promoting education in Dassu. He is now striving to get supervisory control of a government girls' primary school in Dassu, and he has also acquired a piece of land where he intends to establish a seminary that will be the first in the district to provide modern education to girls in addition to religious education. There is great resolve in Molvi Saeed's voice he talks about breaking the taboos associated with educating girls, and he aims to be at the vanguard of change by ensuring that he helps all his daughters get a university education. Educational reform is an incremental process, and it is clear from this story that RSPN has acted as a catalyzing force in creating a chain reaction, whereby the agenda for educational empowerment, ownership of the campaign and the tools to fulfil the established objectives have been placed firmly in the hands of local change agents and trendsetter.

WHO WE ARE

The Rural Support Programmes Network is the largest development network of Pakistan, with an outreach to over 45 million rural Pakistanis. It consists of 11 member Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) that espouse a common approach to rural development: social mobilisation. Social mobilisation centres around the belief that poor people have an innate potential to help themselves, that they can better manage their limited resources if they organise and are provided technical and financial support. The RSPs provide social guidance, and technical and financial assistance to the rural poor. RSPN is the strategic platform for the RSPs: it provides capacity building support to them, and assists them in policy advocacy and donor linkages.



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Cover Photo: L to R: Omar Hameed, Economic Minister, Emb. Of Pakistan to the EU, Fazal Ali Saadi, Prog. Manager, SUCCESS-RSPN, Nadia Junejo, Community Leader from Kamber Shahdadkot, Sultana Rizvi, Minister Press, Emb. Of Pakistan to the EU, and Shandana Khan, CEO RSPN pose for a group photo in front of the SUCCESS stand at EDD 2018 in Brussels.

