

6th

Report of National Convention of LSOs



01
ERADICATE
EXTREME
POVERTY
AND
HUNGER



02
ACHIEVE
UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY
EDUCATION



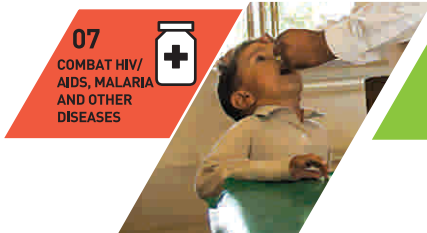
03
PROMOTE
GENDER
EQUALITY AND
EMPOWER
WOMEN



04
REDUCE
CHILD
MORTALITY



05
IMPROVE
MATERNAL
HEALTH



07
COMBAT HIV/
AIDS, MALARIA
AND OTHER
DISEASES



06
ENSURE
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY



08
GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP FOR
DEVELOPMENT

NRSP
National Rural Support Programme

RSPN

Report of Proceedings:

Prepared by: Mohammad Ali Azizi (Specialist Social Mobilization)

Designed by: Abdul Qadir

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Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)

Address: House No. 7, Street 49, F-6/4, Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel: +92-51-2822476, 2821736, **Fax:** +92-51-2829115

Web: www.rspn.org



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Report of
6th National Convention
of LSOs

BY

MOHAMMAD ALI AZIZI
Specialist Social Mobilization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Following on from the success of the first National Convention of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) which was held in December 2008, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) in partnership with the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) held its sixth National Convention of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) on December 4, 2014, at a local hotel in Islamabad. The annual event highlighted the power of participatory development and offered an opportunity to learn from the collective experience of the community organisations.

The convention was attended by over 500 participants representing almost 150 LSOs from across Pakistan. The chief guest of the event was Dr. Naemuz Zafar, Member Planning Commission Pakistan. Other participants included representatives from federal and provincial governments, international donors, NGOs and other civil society organisations.

The convention focused on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in particular and the work that LSOs from across the country had undertaken to achieve them. LSOs shared their exceptional work in poverty alleviation, improving basic needs such as education, health (especially maternal and child health), environment and women empowerment. They demonstrated their proven ability to act as relevant, effective and efficient intermediaries for planning and implementation of all sort of development activities at the grassroots level.

SESSION 1

SESSION 1



The Convention was started with the recitation of the Holy Quran. It was followed by a brief welcome address by Mr. Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay, ACEO/COO RSPN. Mr. Khaleel welcomed everyone on behalf of RSPN and NRSP. He hoped that it would be a fruitful convention. The participants included BoD members of RSPN, Donors, LSO members and representatives, Government officials and community workers. He stated that the Rural Support Programme's movement started in 1982 in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral and had now spread over 125 districts across the country. There are over 0.35 million community organisations, representing 6 million member households and a population of 38 million which is a great achievement.

SESSION 1

Presentation by AKRSP LSO Karakoram Area Development Organisation (KADO), Chitral



Mr. Israrud Din, Chairman of the LSO introduced his LSO and stated that in the eighties an unprecedented awareness raising was carried out by the Agha Khan Rural Support Programme in the people of Chitral for their socio-economic development through self-help measures, organised them in Village Organisations (VOs) and motivated them to do micro savings. These micro level organisations changed the lifestyle of the people. Through an evolutionary process, the VOs were federated into clusters and then in 2007 into LSOs. KADO has been making efforts for strengthening its member VOs and facilitating economic and social development projects for its members. A key success area of the LSO is resource mobilisation as it has so far raised Rs. 250 million from various sources for the development of the area.

Another successful initiative of the LSO is management of a community owned fund for internal lending to deserving members. In 2008 they received Rs. one million from RSPN for this purpose. They developed diversified products of micro credit keeping in view the consumption and investment needs of the members and so far provided soft term loans to 780 members, including 473 men and 310 women. The volume of the fund has increased to Rs. 1.8 million during this period. They want to expand the community fund to serve to 7,000 potential borrowers, including 4,000 men and 3,000 women. As a result of such activities, employment opportunities have increased and the head count poverty has decreased in the LSO area.

SESSION 1

Presentation by NRSP LSO Sichkan, Awaran, Baluchistan



The presentation was jointly made by Mr. Maqbool Wafa and Ms. Nusrat Baludi. The LSO was established in 2010. The presenters highlighted the LSO's efforts during the September 2013 earthquake which killed 572 people, injured 648 and destroyed 16,000 homes. The LSO carried out rescue, relief and rehabilitation activities for the affectees in collaboration with government and other agencies. The security situation of the area has worsened during the recent years. Due to this, the external agencies cannot carry out their development activities in the area. The LSO has been facilitating the external agencies and government departments in implementation of their development activities.

SESSION 1

Presentation by SRSP LSO HOPE Haripur



Ms. Lubna Shafique presented the LSO profiles and major achievements. She said that the concept of social mobilisation was introduced in their area in 2002 and the LSO was established in 2013. The presentation was focused on LSO activities in education, health women's empowerment. The LSO joined hand with Alif Ailaan project and increased enrolment of out of school children in schools, revitalised School Management Committees, surveyed to collect data on missing facilities in schools and are now trying their best in providing them to schools in close collaboration with local political leaders, Education Department and parents. To address the health issues of women, the LSO arranges medical camps, constructed a labour room and installed solar lights in the local BHU. The LSO trains women in tailoring and embroidery so that they can use their skills for income generation. As a result of the LSO efforts, considerable improvement has been achieved in the fields of education, health and women's socio-economic empowerment in the area.

SESSION 1

Presentation by SRSO LSO Sonehri Roshni Bhetoor, Ghotki, Sindh



Ms. Fatima presented the LSO activities and achievements. She said that social mobilisation was started by SRSO in their area in 2007, while the LSO was established in 2011. This is a women's LSO. The focus of her presentation was on improving education and eliminating poverty from the LSO area. She said that 10 government school buildings were used by landlords as grain and livestock warehouses. The LSO with the help of the government raided these schools and managed to restore them to their proper purpose. Over 400 girls are now receiving education in these schools. The LSO has helped around 2,000 poor and extremely poor families by providing them with soft loans and 1,200 girls and boys with employable vocational trainings. Moreover, the LSO arranged 400 high quality cows to as many poor families and gave them management training. As a result of these interventions, the women of the area have become empowered and able to play proactive roles in the public spaces. The women members of the LSO now regularly arrange medical camps and celebrate International Days, like Women's Day, Children Day and Literacy Day etc.

SESSION 1

Screening of documentary “Saving the Lives of Mothers and Newborns”

The documentary was about a research project aimed to test a community based mechanism of referral and support to explore whether the delays that women face in receiving emergency obstetric and neonatal care in areas not covered by the government run Lady Health Worker programme could be removed. The findings of the research showed that RSPN's Community Resource Person model was an effective solution to this issue.

LSO Awaran's documentary on its work during the 2013 earth quake

The representative from the LSO Awaran brought a documentary to screen, which had been produced to highlight the work done after the devastating earthquake of 2013. The documentary highlighted the devastation caused by this natural calamity in the remote region of Baluchistan, and the relief and reconstruction efforts that took place afterwards. Under the umbrella of NRSP the LSO was able to provide shelter, food, medical assistance and help in rehabilitation programmes.

Question and Answer Session

The participants were offered to raise questions about the presentations made so far and seek clarification from the presenters. Below are the questions and answers:

1. Mr. Irfan Yousuf, Community Mobiliser MCHIP, Sindh: was impressed by the women speaking so confidently. He said that the fact that the women of our rural areas are deciding, implementing and managing their own development is indicative of their empowerment. He emphasised upon regular follow ups to the completed projects in order for ensuring their sustainability. He questioned if the equipments provided to the BHU are still in use and the schools re-opened by the communities are still functioning.

The LSO representative responded that all the schools are functional and still exist. Anyone could visit and see for themselves.

2. Mr. Mohammad Wazir, Chairman LSO Network Chitral asked to both Ms Lubna and Mr. Israr about their ideas and experiences about LSO sustainability.

Mr. Israrsaid that they consider sustainability of services to the communities interlinked with the organisational sustainability of the LSO. The mere organisational continuity of the LSO would be meaningless if it is not providing services to the community on sustainable basis. Therefore, there LSOs (KADO) has been providing CIF on sustainable basis. Moreover, the LSO has been working on the idea of Energy Company in which both the LSO and the communities would be shareholders. Ms Lubna said that the inclusion of 100% poor households and maximum women in the LSO would be a strategic measure towards making the LSO sustainable, because only in that way the LSO will be able to take right decisions in all its matters.

Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan spoke at this moment and said that a good question was raised that how to sustain an LSO. The LSOs should not only sustain but also grow over time. The most important question in this connection is who own LSOs? The difference between other NGOs and LSO is that the foundation of the LSO is based in each member household. The COs form the VOs and the VOs form the LSO, therefore, the COs own the LSO. If the members see that the VO and LSO are beneficial bodies for them then each member should take responsibility for their sustainability. The expenses to run an LSO may vary, ten thousand, fifteen thousand or more per year. The community should not look outwards for this fund. They should arrange it from within. If CO members contribute cost of a cup of tea, or 10 rupees on annual basis to the LSO, a large part of the LSO operational expense is met. So instead of looking for sustainability outwards, look within. Adopt this way and take funding from external sources also.

SESSION 2

At the beginning of Session 2 the convention was honoured with the presence of the Chief Guest, Dr. Naeem uz Zafar, Member Planning Commission of Pakistan. He volunteered his time to grace the occasion and be part of the convention. This was due to his personal interest in the cause and his earnest desire to bring about change.

SESSION 2

Welcome Remarks by Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, Chairman RSPN



Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan welcomed the Chief Guest Dr. Naeem uz Zafar and appreciated his time. He talked about why the whole system of Rural Support Programmes existed and why the need arose despite having so many government departments. He said that the political and administrative pillars of the government cannot reach house hold level, where poverty exists, therefore, a third pillar namely the institutions of the people is required to complement and supplement government efforts of establishing a welfare state. He said that people have great potentials but they need social guidance for unleashing their potentials. This requires to seeking willingness of the people, bringing them into organised folds lead by their own elected leaders, generating their own funds through the discipline of savings as capital is power, and building their capacity in managerial, cooperative and vocational skills. This task can be carried out only by RSPs who have the support of the government and the flexibility of the NGOs. He said that today, over 6 million households have been organised by RSPs into 350,000 community organisations. These organisations are lead and managed by around 700,000 community leaders, who are the jewels of the communities. It is these jewels of the communities who are instrumental in bringing positive change in the lives of the hundreds of thousands of poor households across the country. Shoaib Sultan Sahib said that the 300 plus LSO leaders gathered in this convention are the shining stars of the communities.

SESSION 2

Presentation on “LSOs and Their Potentials for Contributing Towards MDGs”

Mr. Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay made the presentation. He started his presentation by referring to the Planning Commission's first plan of 1955-60 in which it was clearly stated that “involvement of common people and their organisations would be critical for achieving sustainable development”. So RSPN and its member RSPs are following the same vision. RSPs are fostering organisations of people i.e. CO, VO and LSO. He said that there are now 1,071 LSOs in Pakistan. Referring to a study carried out by RSPN on LSOs, he said that 80% of them are taking self-help initiatives.

He said that Pakistan had agreed with the world on 8 MDGs with 32 sub-indicators. Unfortunately, Pakistan has achieved only 4 of them. In Gilgit-Baltistan, the districts of Hunza-Nagar and Baltistan are on the top of the list all over Pakistan, while the Diamer district has scored the lowest on enrolment of children in school and middle level education indicators. The reason for this variation is that the former districts have adopted social mobilisation and institutions of the people compared to the later. He said that government support is needed to take the social mobilisation at scale. If government provides support then RSPs can take social mobilisation to scale which will ultimately ensure achievement of the vision 2025 of the government of Pakistan.

SESSION 2

Presentation by AKRSP LSO Baltit Rural Support Organisation (BRSO)



Mr. Noor Khan, Chairman of the LSO made the presentation. He said BRSO was established in 2011 in the district of Hunza-Nagar, Gilgit Baltistan. The LSO is focusing on eight areas namely social mobilisation, savings and credit, indigenous resource mobilisation, agriculture development, enterprise development, skills development and human and child rights. When the LSO was established, majority of member VOs and WOs were dormant and the savings were stuck up in defaulted loans. The LSO reactivated all V/WOs, recovered the stuck up loans and re-started savings. As a result, the cumulative savings jumped to Rs. 131 million from 9 million in three years. Using various indigenous sources, the LSO has accumulated Rs. 760,000 funds during the last one year. Currently 15 people are employed by the LSO. The LSO had carried out several initiatives to develop agriculture in collaboration with Government Agriculture Department, National Agriculture Council Islamabad and Karakoram International University. The LSO is the implementing partner of a joint project of governments of Japan and Pakistan to improve apple and apricot in Gilgit-Baltistan. Some 50 members of the LSO have been trained in Japan on pre-post harvesting and marketing of these fruits in national and international markets. The LSO has completed four main water channels and one sub channel. In addition to that two main channels and one sub channel are under progress of completion. They had built one foot bridge to improve means of communication for the villagers. BRSO helped bringing the youth of the area into organized folds by forming 6 Youth Organisations (YOs) and giving representation to these YOs in its General Body and Board of Directors.

SESSION 2

Presentation by NRSP LSO Hajipur, Rajanpur



Ms. Amrozia Parween and Ms. Samina Kanwal jointly presented the profiles and key achievements of the LSO. The LSO was formed in June 2011 at UC Hajipur of district Rajanpur. It is a women-led LSO as all 29 General Body members are women. The LSO development activities are directly contributing towards MDGs. The main activities of LSO are provision of assets and credit to the poor families and skill development of young boys and girls which increase their income and assets and thus reduce their poverty. The community school run by the LSO and the Alif Ailaan project implemented by the LSO are enhancing enrolment of children in schools. The efforts of the LSO in early warning, flood relief and rehabilitation reduce the vulnerability of the affected families. Preparation of women's CNIC, registration in voter list and registration of Nikah Nama enhance their human rights. Similarly, their support to the Health Department in immunization of mothers and children and polio vaccination campaigns and awareness raising among men about the three delays during pregnancy of their women are contributing towards improved health and hygiene conditions of rural communities. For the improvement of the environment, the LSO is campaigning for tree plantation, collection and safe disposal of solid waste, drainage of waste water and use of cow dung as green fertiliser. Ms. Amrozia said that initially they faced various hurdles from men but now looking at their achievements the same men are now fully supporting them.

SESSION 2

Presentation by NRSP LSO Degwar, AJK



Mr. Shafqat Hussain presented the efforts of their LSO on achievements towards MDGs. He said that the LSO was established in 2007 at UC Degwar of district Haveli, AJK. So far, they had disbursed Rs.9,036,400 to 538 members from CIF. The LSO, in collaboration with its member VOs and COs, campaigns for enrolment of out of school children during the admission season. They had established vocational centre for women, arranged awareness raising workshops on women's property rights, and helped women grow kitchen gardening.

They had disseminated information about vaccination and distributed calendar of vaccine at different stages of child's age, provide facilitation in identification of pregnant and lactating women to AJKRSP under CNP and facilitated a awareness raising workshops on mother & child health care. They had planted 15,000 forest and 1,500 fruit plants in their area. They had supported the AJK government in Rapid Damage Assessment Survey of Flood 2014.

These and other development activities had resulted in:

1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education
3. Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
4. Reduce Child Mortality
5. Improve Maternal Health
6. Combat HIV/Aids, Malaria and other Diseases
7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability.

SESSION 2

Screening of documentary “Alif Ailaan: Demanding Education and Accountability”



A documentary was screened on the methods and achievements of the Alif Ailan project. The project was initiated in April 2013, and its aim was to mobilize rural communities to demand the implementation of Article 25-A from local politicians. The project successfully achieved its objectives.

SESSION 2

Address of Dr. Naeem uz Zafar, the Chief Guest of the Event



Dr. Naeem uz Zafar started his speech by saying that a mountain of a task can be achieved if we identify the root cause. He appealed to the people sitting in the convention that poverty was their problem and they knew its causes, therefore only they could solve it through their collective will. To put emphasis on fair play in collective action, he stated an anecdote that there was a drought period and the children of the kingdom were not getting milk so the king told his minister to put a big cauldron outside in the town square so that everyone could contribute some milk and resolve the issue. One man thought he would be able to get away by putting water as everyone else would put milk. In the morning they found that the cauldron was full of water. He hoped that the community people will not act like that.

Dr. Naeem uz Zafar said that we should encourage people to watch dreams and help them achieve their dreams. He said that it is commendable that RSPN has achieved what the government was set out to do. He was impressed to see that the community leaders are focussing on environment, because without which development would not be sustainable.

SESSION 3

SESSION 3

Presentation by LSO Khidmatgar, Pishin, Baluchistan



Mr. Mujeeb ul Rehman made the presentation. The LSO was established in May 2013 at UC Rhodes Mullazai, district Pishin, Baluchistan. The LSO is trying its best to eradicate poverty and improve the standard of living its members. Health, education and women's rights are at the forefront of the LSO priorities. 135 boys and 130 girls were granted admission to schools in the last year alone. Poor women were given assets and skills to establish permanent source of income. Mother and Child Health awareness programmes were organised by the LSO and with the help of WWF, trained 22 women in midwifery. A forest conservation campaign was launched by the LSO and the precious forest reserve of Sanobar was preserved and looked after by the local community. Through these and similar other efforts, the LSO is contribution to reduce poverty, improve health and hygiene, increase enrolment of children to schools and improve the local environment.

SESSION 3

Presentation by LSO Chirah, Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)



Ms. Fauzia said that NRSP started social mobilisation in their area in the year 1998. Since then, they are serving their communities by implementing various development projects both on self help basis and in collaboration with NRSP, government departments and other donors. In the health sector, they organised medical camps, delivered health education sessions looked after the disabled members of the society in liaison with the NHI in Islamabad. In education sector, they carried out a survey and found that a large number of children were working in workshops or at tailor shops, because their families could not afford to send them to school. The LSO provided loan and skills to such families to establish home based businesses and motivated the parents to send their children to school. A local NGO DIL has constructed 3 community schools in the LSO area for which the land was provided by local people free of cost. Education, books and uniforms are free in these schools. Orphans get scholarships. The LSO has trained hundreds of women in different vocational skills and helped them earn money by working from their homes.

SESSION 3

Presentation by SRSP LSO Rural Development Support Organisation (RDSO), Mansehra



Dr. Muneer Hussain made the presentation. RDSO was established in 2010 at UC Karnol, district Mansehra. The LSO has carried out many development activities, his presentation today would be focused on their contributions towards two MDGs, Women Empowerment and Primary Education.

For the empowerment of women they had organised them in community organisations, gave them managerial and other skills, trained them in various managerial and vocational skills, provided them with CNIC, trained them in political activism and alternative dispute resolution, run awareness raising programmes about gender equality and violence against women. As result of these integrated efforts, women are now active members of the local society.

In the education sector, the LSO had implemented Alif Ailaan Project. Under this project, the LSO collected data about out of school children, missing facilities in schools and other related issues. The CRPs created awareness among children and their parents and out of 137 children who weren't going to school 118 children were admitted to schools. The British Council was contacted for scholarships for 10 deserving students. Information on the condition of the school buildings affected by the earthquake was provided to the relevant authorities so that they reconstruct them as soon as possible.

SESSION 3

Presentation by NRSP LSO Mehran Badin BY MR. ABDUL HAMEED AND MS. SAJIDA



Mr. Abdul Hameed and Ms. Sajida jointly made the presentation of their LSO. LSO Mehran Badin was formed in June 2012 at UC Khairpur Gamboh, district Badin, Sindh. Mr Abdul Hameed described the geographical location of his LSO and said it was located on the coastal belt so prone to natural disasters such as floods and cyclones. The LSO has developed a hazard map to plan and implement disaster mitigation efforts on time. They had established Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMC) at each village and Union Council Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) at UC level. In addition to that, Management Committee, Early Warning Committee, Search and Rescue Committee and First Aid Committee are formed under the UDMC. As many as 296 people have been trained in DRR and emergency tools kits are made available at UC level.

The LSO has implemented school enrolment programmes, revitalised School Management Committees, ensured attendance of teachers and re-opened closed schools. These efforts contributed in increasing enrolment and improving the quality of education at local level.

SESSION 3

Presentation by PRSP LSO Fajer Development Society, Layyah



Mr. Tahir Ayub presented the achievements of the LSO. The LSO was formed in April 2011 at UC Mandi Town, district Layyah, Punjab. The major achievements of this LSO included formation of 7 VOs, issuance of 1,592 computerised ID cards to members with the help of NADRA mobile teams, organising health camps for the flood affectees in 2010, health awareness campaigns against viral diseases, eye test and treatment of school children, walks for awareness raising about polio vaccination and Dingy outbreak.

SESSION 3

Presentation by GBTI LSO Ujala Welfare Fund (UWF)



Mr. Muhammad Shafeeq presented the major activities of the LSO. It is located in UC Ghourghusati, district Attock and was established and registered in 2005. Main areas of work of the LSO are health, education, emergency services and supporting needy families in funeral and wedding ceremonies. There is a bus service for 42 college going girls so that they can leave the village to study after matriculation level. 20 of these girls are being provided with free education. Emergency services have been active and helped every time an emergency occurred, whether it was the Earthquake of 2005, the IDPS of 2009 and the Flood of 2011 and the most recent Flood in 2014. The LSO undertook many activities through linkages.

SESSION 3

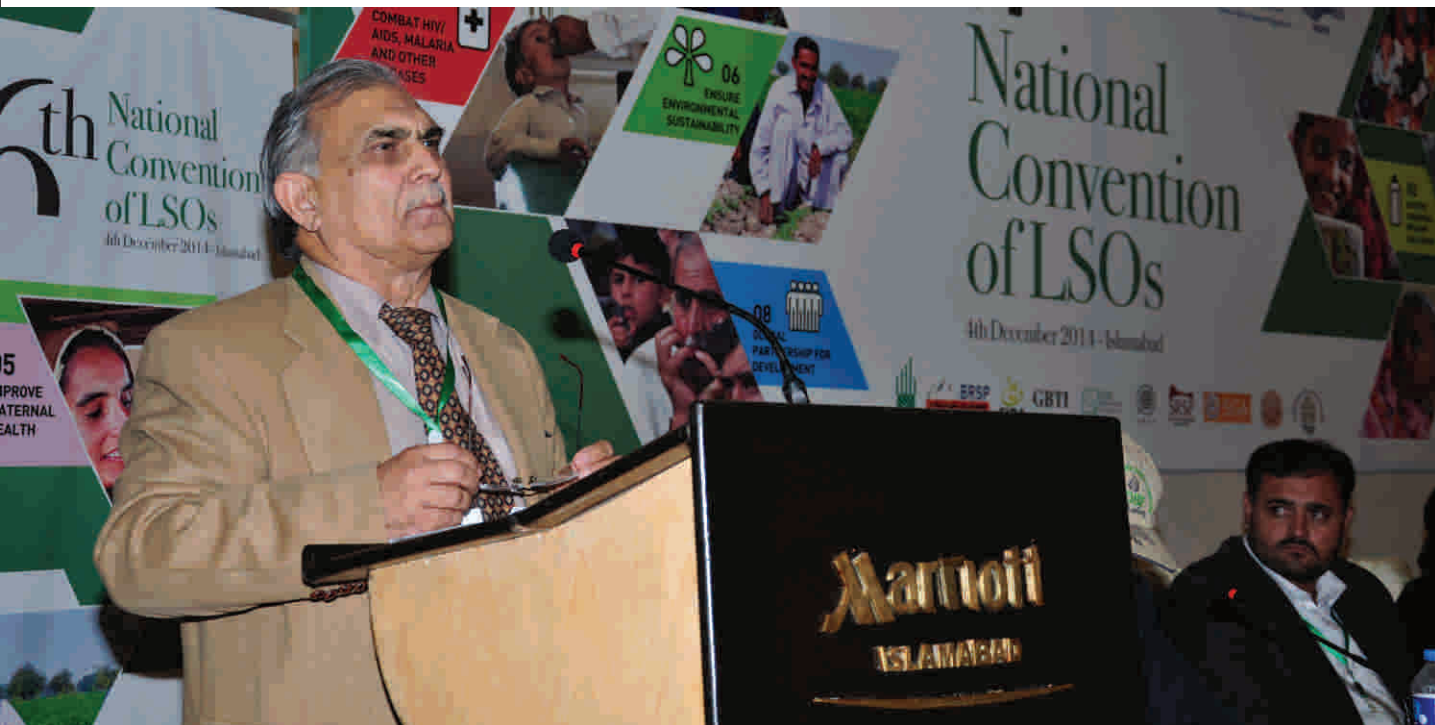
Address of Dr. Humayun Khan, Chairman Institute of Rural Management (IRM)



Dr. Humayun Khan said that though he had come as a guest but was so impressed by what he witnessed that he wanted to congratulate everyone. He stated that the members of all the LSOs had proved that the real wealth of a nation was its people. Pakistan may not have enough leaders but one could see how everyone present was waiting to serve their country. The disciplined manner in which everything was presented had really impressed him and he was proud as he had a personal link to this convention as Mr Shoaib Sultan and he knew each other for over 60 years, his wife is the Chairperson of SRSP BoD and his daughter had spent nearly 15 years with RSPN. Women's representation was visible and pleased him immensely. He wanted to leave a thought with everyone. Security of life was the foremost thought in everyone's mind especially during the current times. Before retirement he was posted in London and worked for an organisation which was involved in organising and promoting cooperation amongst 55 countries. They interviewed many individuals and among the questions asked were "what could improve your life and what your needs are". They expected the typical answers pertaining to education and health, which did come up, but 90% said that foremost was security of life and property. Hence we as a nation should also think about bringing about peace in our society. The LSOs should come up with a strategy for peace, law and order in our country.

SESSION 3

Address of Mr. Ejaz Rahim



Mr. Ejaz Rahim then took the podium and reminisced about when he had just joined the Civil Service and his first boss was Mr. Shoab Sultan Khan in Peshawar. He pondered on the reason of the affinity that everyone felt with Mr. Shoab Sultan, and said it was based on the principles of humanity as expressed by Rumi also. Everyone had learnt to respect mankind and humanity because of Mr. Shoab Sultan's magnificent personality. He taught people that by giving respect and dignity to people one can organise them and get them to work and produce such amazing results. Mr. Ejaz then went on to appeal to the audience that they could bring about change in their lives. He appealed the policy makers of this country to attend such events and hear what the people are saying. He congratulated the LSOs and said that they were the reason that our faith is strengthened. He felt that our country could not fail with people like them. The politicians should meet these heroes and heroines. In the words of Mr Akhtar Hameed Khan they are the "jewels" that shine as they do not just speak but they act and deliver. He realised that compared to the previous conventions, the presentations made during this convention talked more about organisational development and sustainability and this passion was welcomed by him. This meant they were thinking about future and this would lead to success. He praised the LSO from Awaran that they were located so far off from civilization but still managed to organise themselves and become successful. The women of LSO Ghotki had impressed him with their courage and the change they brought about. The members from Rajanpur impressed him with their wit and how they dealt with the situation when they wanted to bring women to Islamabad for training even though the men objected. The Baltit Development Organisation has reached a higher level of awareness and consciousness. The AJK representatives demonstrated a high level with their monitoring, evaluation and planning exercises. If he had to choose a winner amongst today's presenters he would have declared everyone first as they all exceeded any expectations. Everyone had learnt that the major problems faced were poverty, equity and empowerment. They could all be overcome with organisation and collective work if provided with human dignity.

SESSION 3

Distribution of Shields to the Presenting LSOs



Mr. Shoaib Sultan and other BoD members distributed shields to the 13 LSOs that had presented during the Convention.

SESSION 3

Closing Remarks by Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, Chairman RSPN



Mr. Shoaib Sultan started his speech with a personal anecdote. He reminisced about the first time when he went to Gilgit in December 1982 to start AKRSP. He arrived from Colombo to Pakistan and as flights for Gilgit are dependent on the weather and often departure is delayed or cancelled altogether it was not an unusual occurrence when his flight was cancelled. He and his team decided to head to Gilgit via road on the Karakoram Highway. When they reached Batgram around midnight in the rain and extreme cold of December, they saw a new bungalow. However the caretaker informed them that the bungalow was not equipped for guests. As they had no choice they had to spend the night there and he said that he spent the coldest night of his life there and regretted his decision to undertake this journey as he had a respectable job at the UN and there was no apparent need for him to be doing this. They finally reached Gilgit the next day and his question to himself was that “would people welcome the message/ idea that he was going to present to them”? As he knew that without their consent and willingness nothing was possible. Two things were very important; the willingness of the people and their leadership skills as he could not have done anything alone. He needed partners who would work with utmost dedication and not consider work as work but a mission.

SESSION 3

Mr. Shoaib Sultan went on to appreciate all the praise and love that had been showered on him by the participants of the convention. He said that his contribution or role in all this was very insignificant and the actual workers were the people. He felt that he had done nothing unusual. He was fortunate to find such partners who were his CEOs, his management team, the volunteers who joined his board of directors and selfless people whose only aim and objective was to make this programme successful. He recognized that without their contribution such a journey would not have been possible. This convention was the outcome and proof of this, and the entire team of RSPN could take credit for this.

He went on to reminisce when Ms. Shandana came back from Cambridge and went straight to Gilgit and he offered her an internship of Rs. 3,000 per month which she accepted and had now dedicated 15 years to this cause. He felt that his biggest achievement was that that he found a team whose dedication was no short of worship. However, this was just a few people; the actual people that had to be involved were in millions who had to have the same vision and dedication. The biggest problem that Pakistan faced according to Mr. Akhtar Hameed Khan was not only dedication but pure character. Where would they find honest and dedicated people? They were now in front of him at the convention. His only contribution was that he presented an idea but to give it shape was the achievement of the people and the people of the LSOs, the management and the field teams of the RSPN and RSPs. He sometimes felt embarrassed at all the praise that was showered on him as the true recipients were the people. He was indebted to the people and could never repay them for turning his vision into a reality. They gave him recognition on a global basis. He has nothing left to wish for as from Gilgit they took him to the United Nations with their achievements and success stories. If they wouldn't have united and followed the schemes he introduced, there would be nothing he could have achieved. His vision would have remained unfulfilled. This is a reality and Mr. Akhtar Hameed Khan wrote to him from the United States that if in the village organisations you find a dedicated and honest man you will be successful in your mission.

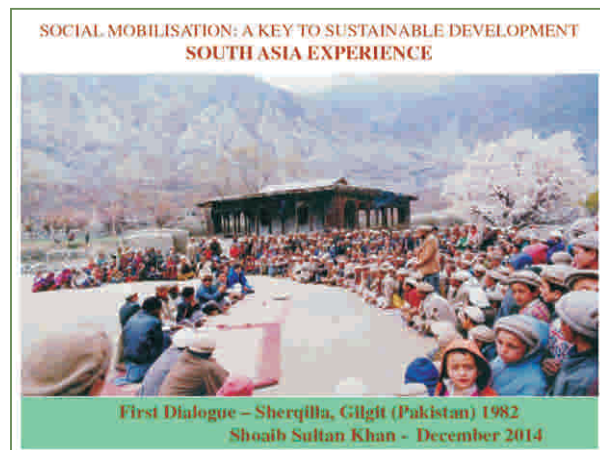
As he reflected on the programmes initiated and running in Pakistan and India, and he was not talking about a few but 2.5 million organisations, one would need at least 4 to 5 million honest and dedicated people to run them. If honest people or activists were not found then such organisations would never be successful. He mentioned another anecdote to elaborate this point about an organisation which was not successful. Mr. Akhtar Hameed Khan and he went to visit to see what had gone wrong. However nothing they did could make any difference. A year later the activist left and another person took over and the organisation was restored to its original success. He referred to Mr. Muhammad Ali Azizi saying the he gave too much importance to the community people but he said that he did this out of selfish reasons. As he knew that human nature functions like this and if praise is not given then people are not motivated and the organisations would suffer and all the efforts would go to waste.

Mr. Shaoib Sultan said that he would just like to add at the end that he was standing there only because of the people in front of him. RSPN has reached this level because of the people and the efforts they made. If they would not have utilised the platform given to them there would have been nothing. Running the organizations and LSOs, and becoming united and organised was all done by the people, their hard work and courage. They were worthy of all the praise and he was thankful and grateful to all of them. To take the programme further they need the support of the people, and after seeing the presentations and fire of the representatives he was very optimistic. As Mr. Akhtar Hammed Khan said, progress in this country will not come from above, it will be the masses below who will contribute and lead the county to success. He told the community representatives present that they would create their own islands which would increase and multiply and should take the island that was formed in December 1982 as an example, which has now affected one lakh villages in India and Pakistan.

PRESENTATIONS

PRESENTATIONS

Presentation of Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan on Social Mobilisation



Development Policy

- Development policy is almost always about industrialization and rarely about poverty.
- Current trends of globalization 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.

Why Poverty in South Asia

- ▶ *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'*

Proposal for reducing poverty and improving quality of life of people

- By linking political and administrative pillars with the socio-economic pillar (community institutions);
- By engaging people for their own development; and
- By building the capacities of people and increasing the outreach of government and other development actors for effective supply and genuine demand.

Three Pillars of State

- Essentials of Good Governance/Welfare State
 - Administrative Pillar:
 - Central, provincial and local governments, Judiciary, Police and Other institutions of (From the PM/President to the Patwari)
 - Political Pillar:
 - National and Provincial Assemblies, District & Union Councils
 - Functions of Local Government:
 - political education;
 - Inter village planning;
 - Coordination with government departments; and
 - Local taxation

The missing link: The Socio-Economic Pillar

- 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

PRESENTATIONS

The approach of Rural Support Programme (RSPs)

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),

Why Poverty in South Asia... (contd)

- ▶ **Creating a receiving mechanism in the community requires "social mobilization" entailing: Harnessing people's potential to help themselves by:**
 - a) helping people to organize themselves
 - b) identifying true and genuine activists
 - c) training and capacity building of village activists on a very large scale to substitute a large army of paid extension workers.
 - d) Identifying and prioritizing what people are willing to undertake in terms of opportunities and not demands.

Why Poverty in South Asia (contd)

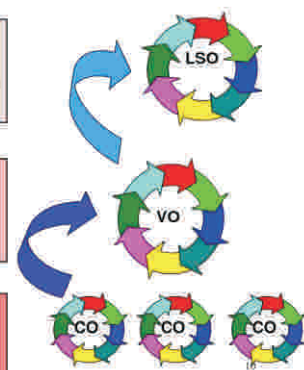
- e) Undertaking feasibility of identified opportunities.
- f) Facilitating, arranging and securing flow of required resources for undertaking identified opportunities.
- g) Monitoring, lobbying on behalf of communities, establishing linkages between communities and government departments and others such as District Councils, Union Councils, NGOs and donors.

Three-Tiered Social Mobilisation

Local Support Organisation (LSO):
 -Federation of Village Organisations
 -LSO Leaders, Executive Committee and General Body
 -Exec Comt: all VO leaders; General Body: All CO leaders
 -All villages represented in LSO

Village Organisation (VO):
 -Federation of Community Organisations
 -Leaders and General Body (all CO Presidents and Managers)
 -All mohallas/settlements represented in VO
 -100% inclusion of poorest households through COs

Community Organisations (CO):
 -Participatory body (Leaders and Members)
 -Separate COs for Men and Women
 -Each CO to have 15-25 members



Main Recommendations of ISACPA* - 1991

- The centre-piece of a policy framework for poverty alleviation has to be the mobilization of the poor in order to enable them to participate directly in the decisions that affect their lives and prospects.

* Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation

An Agenda For Action

- Implementation Strategy and Institution Building by Governments of South Asia:
 - support financially and administratively the establishment of independent, non-governmental and national level support mechanisms to catalyze formation of organisations

An Agenda For Action ... (contd)

organizations of the poor

- commit adequate financial resources on a long term basis to support the mechanism
- orienting state systems and existing support mechanisms with the aim of providing support to pro-poor plans.

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An Agenda For Action ... (contd)

- ensure the direct and full participation of the poor including the women
- provide an enabling policy framework for agriculture and food security at household level, small scale labour intensive industrialization,

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Conceptual Package of Social Mobilization

Social Mobilization is based on the assumption that the poor, landless and asset-less, have the capacity and are willing to undertake development activities to improve their situation. The RSPs as support organisations enable this potential to be harnessed through a process of social guidance. This entails:

- ❖ **SOCIAL ORGANIZATION**
Bringing the poor into an organized fold
- ❖ **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**
Upgrading of human skills of the poor, such as managerial, productive and cooperative skills to enable them to make the best use of available resources
- ❖ **CAPITAL FORMATION**
Generation of capital through the discipline of savings - as capital is power, without which the poor can never hope to be self reliant


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Social Mobilisation Process

- Series of Dialogues to assess people's willingness to form Community Organisations (COs) to undertake development work
- Poverty ranking of all HH in village to ensure inclusion of poor in Cos
- CO forms and selects activists, start regular meetings and savings programme

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The Process..... contd.

- CO prepares Micro-Investment Plan 
- Accordingly the RSP provides technical, financial support and ..
- Facilitates linkages with line agencies & other service providers (eg Banks, NGOs, etc)

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What is the Poverty Scorecard?

- Poverty Scorecard is a simple and practical tool to measure poverty levels at
 - Household level
 - Deh
 - UC
 - Taluka
 - District
- It can also determine how poverty levels can change over time with interventions,
 - Can also be used for implementing poverty reduction programmes/projects and more importantly, **their impact on ground**



PRESENTATIONS

What is the Poverty Scorecard?

- Poverty Scorecard was initially prepared by Grameen Foundation USA and is based on the Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) data 2001 by Statistical Division, Govt. of Pakistan
 - Recently, the World Bank has adopted this with some modifications
 - Results continue to be consistent
- It is blind and neither the observer, nor the respondent can interpret the results
 - E.g. It does not ask direct questions about income and expenditures

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Micro-Investment Plans

Level	Plans/Interventions	Interventions
Household	•Income Generation	•Training •Line of Credit
Group Level	•Land Development •Enterprises •Input Supply & Marketing	•Line of credit •Training •Technical Assistance
Village Level	Social Sector Services such as: •DWSS & Sanitation •Education •Infrastructure needs	•Productive Infrastructure •Linkages with Government Agencies, Donors and NGOs

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Standard Social Mobilisation Module

A holistic model of development for poverty alleviation to be followed which include the following:

- **Social organization;**
- **Human Resource Development;**
- **Credit and savings;**
- **Technical assistance in NRM;**
- **Development of Physical Infrastructure**
- **Linkages with Government Departments, Local Councils, NGOs, Commercial and Development Agencies.**

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SM AS SOCIAL AUDITOR

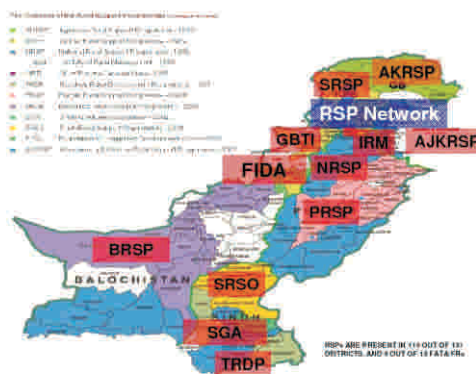
- Act as watchdog to prevent discrimination against the poor
- Act as conduit for complaints of the poor against District/Union Council/VDCs/Thana and Community Organisation/Committees/Office Bearers
- Ensure transparent use of public funds allocated to Local Councils/VDCs/DDCs/Community Organisation.

22

Lessons

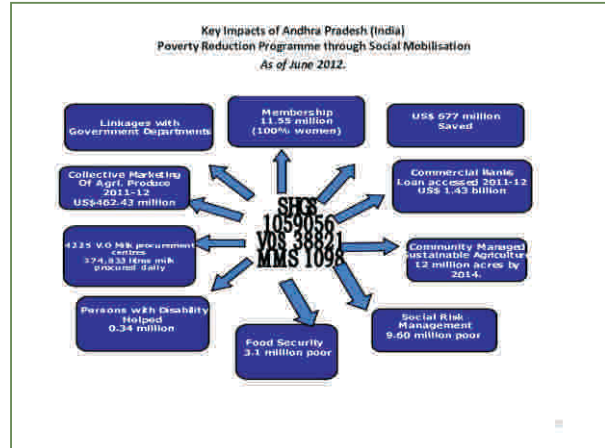
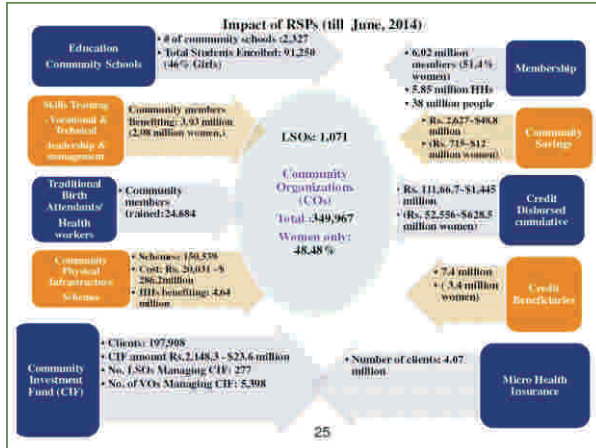
- There is nothing more powerful than the dynamism of communities to drive the development process forward
- Autonomous and sustainable 'support organisations' are needed to undertake social mobilisation at the grassroots to 'harness' people's potential
- RSPs and govt. need to work together to achieve scale and have significant impact. RSPs need to scale up social mobilisation for this purpose

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PRESENTATIONS



PRESENTATIONS

1-AKRSP LSO KADO

**Karimabad Area Development Organization
Chitral (KADO)**

Presentation on
**Poverty Reduction through Community
Finance & Rural Enterprise**

Israr-uddin

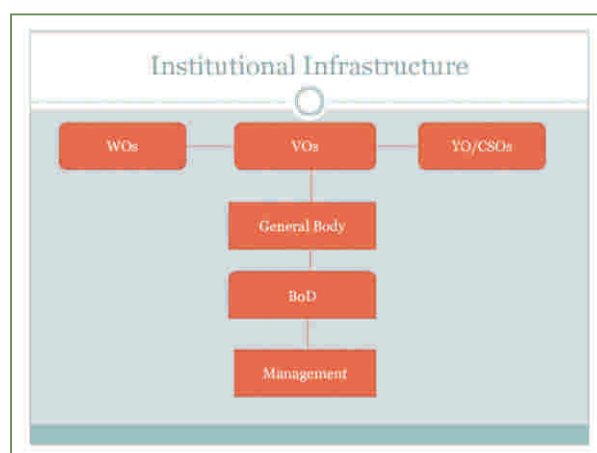
KADO Profile

- UC: Karimabad & Shoghore
- District: Chitral
- Date of Formation: 1997
- Total Revenue villages: 21
- Total Households: 3,023
- Covered Households: 3027
- Total VDCs: 162
- Total COs and WCOs: 81 & 81
- No. of General Body members: (81 male/81 female)
- No. of Executive Committee members: (14 male /5 female)
- Collective savings of Cos & WCOs: 30 million
- 69 CBSGs 1393 members

Karimabad Area Development Organization(KADO)

Cont.

- Fixed Assets (land, building, machinery) Rs. 17 million
- Investments in MPP & Microcredit Rs. 5 million
- **Income Sources**
 - Microcredit
 - Vehicle Operations
 - Community Contributions
 - Hydrel Operation & Distribution
 - Power & Stone Enterprises



Resource Mobilization

- From PIDSA Rs. 50 million
- Through AKRSP Rs. 100 million
- From Acumen Fund Rs. 50 million
- From Community Rs. 20 million
- Conservation Societies Rs. 30 million

Core Values

- Organization Of the community
- Gender Balance
- Equity & Equality
- Inclusive growth
- Collaboration, Collaboration & Collaboration
- Risks & Learning

PRESENTATIONS

Main Areas of intervention

- **Community Mobilization**
- **Resource Mobilization**
- **Social development**
 - Health & Education
 - Water & Sanitation
 - Poverty Reduction
- **Economic Development**
 - Economic infrastructure
 - Energy Development
 - Savings & Micro Credit
 - Value Chain & enterprise Innovation



Community Mobilizations

- Number of Village Based Organizations increased from 140 to 162
- Inclusion of youth and 30 YO registered with LSO along with 15 CSO
- 1373 young men and 1238 young women included in the VBOs
- Participation of women & Youth in the BoD

Social Development

- **Community based infrastructure for education**
 - Alkarim Public School
 - CBS Schools & Colleges - 6
- **Primary & Secondary Health Facilities**
 - Primary Health Facilities 4
 - Secondary Health Facilities 2
- **Drinking Water & Sanitation**
 - 100% HH have access to safe drinking water sanitation facilities

Economic Development

- **Irrigation Channels**
- **Energy Development**
 - 100% HH have access to green electricity
 - Energy Development to meet Next generation demands
- **Savings & Credit**
 - Saving Increased from Rs 19 Million to Rs 30 Million over the years of LSO
 - Micro Credit scheme: 1.8 million to more than 3.5 million
- **Value Chains & Enterprise Innovations**
 - Agriculture Value Chain (peas, tomato, potato)
 - Stone Craft Value Chain

Thank You!!!

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PRESENTATIONS

2-SRSP LSO Hope Haripur

Name: LSO Hope
UC: Dheenda
District: Haripur

LSO Profile

• UC:	Dheenda
• District:	Haripur
• Date of Formation:	7 Dec. 2013
• Total Revenue villages:	8
• Total Households:	2,844
• Covered Households:	1,020
• Total VDOs:	6
• Total COs :	81(MCO:63,WCO:18)
• GB members:	35 (Male23;female:12)
• EB members:	15 (male: 8,female:7)

Specific Working Areas of LSO

LSO Hope is focusing on four sectors as below

- Education
- Health
- Women empowerment
- Infrastructure

Challenges before LSO

- The gender discrimination was on its peak. Women didn't have decision making power. They didn't have easy access even to their basic rights and services.
- Women are considered as marginalized segment of the community
- The Parents does not pay attention towards female education.
- mostly women are restricted because their family do not allow them to go outside the home for getting their basic rights
- Lack of proper communication with the donors agencies.

Alif Ailaan Project

Mobilizing communities to demand education under (Article 25-A) and local accountability.

"According to the Article 25_A, Provision of free Education to the children age of 5-16(Girl & Boy)is responsibility of Government and it is their fundamental right"

Major activities under Alif Ailaan project

• Project Orientation:	1
• TOT of master trainer by SRSP :	2 (M:1,F:1)
• Two days training of GB members:	18 (M: 13 ,F:5)
(By Master Trainer)	
• Selection & capacity building of CRPs:	10 (M:5 ,F:5)
(By Master Trainer)	
• Data Collection at two Level	
HH data at UC Level	
School data at UC level	
• Sensitization Session by CRPs:	200

PRESENTATIONS

Continue.....

Results of house hold data

- Total population in UC: 15290
- Number of children(5-16 year): 4925
- School going children(5-16 year): 4562
- Out of school children(5-16 year): 363

Continue.....

Result of school level Data

- Total number of schools: 29
- Number of Teachers: 153 (77 male+72 female)
- Number of enrolled children: 64 (24 girls+40 boys)
- Missing facilities: Building, Water, Electricity, B. Wall, Toilets
- Parent Teachers Council status: Non active

Achievements of LSO in Education sector


- Enrolled 64 (24 girls +40 boys) students during enrollment campaign
- Improved missing facilities through different Donor's and department.
- Regularized the PTC's Meeting
- Close Coordination with Education Department
- Linkages Development with Elected Representatives and Politicians
- Involved local media in LSOs work
- Awareness Raising on Quality Education in the UC
- Formation of Parent Itihad at UC level

Activities under Education Sectors


Sensitisation sessions for parents



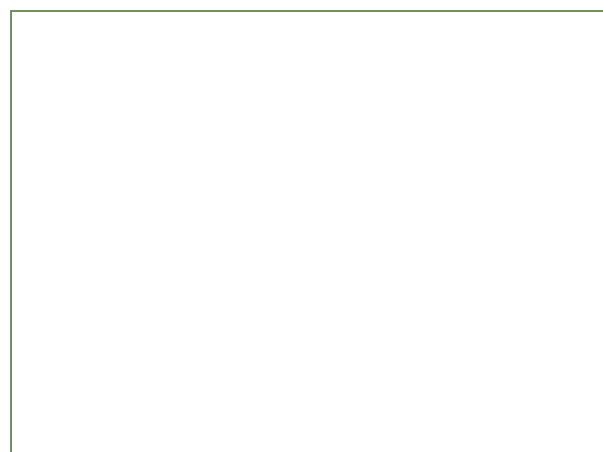
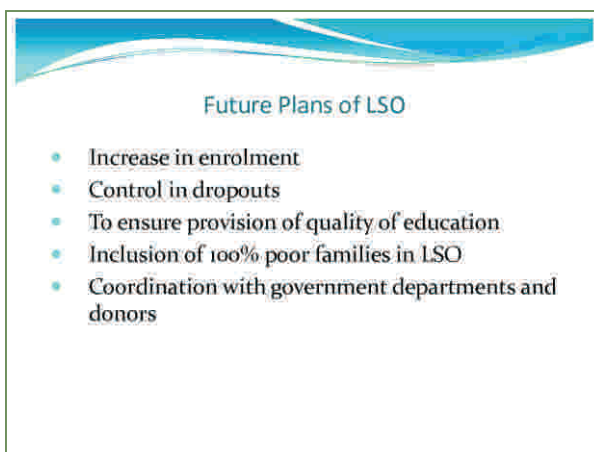
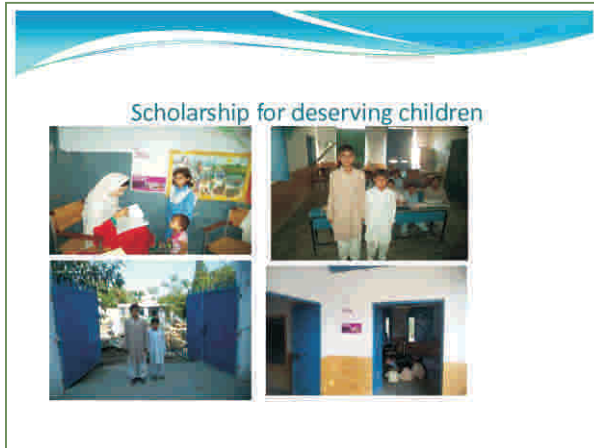
Capacity building of CRPs



Meeting with PTCs and construction of classrooms



PRESENTATIONS



PRESENTATIONS

3-NRSP LSO Sichkan UC Awaran



پروفائل

نام ایف ایس او: سچکان
 تاریخ تشکیل: 25 جون 2010
 رجسٹریشن نمبر: Awaran/NGO/47
 یونین کونسل: آواران
 تحصیل: آواران ضلع: آواران صوبہ: بلوچستان
 جنرل یا ڈی ممبران: مرد۔ 26۔ خواتین۔ 13۔ کل۔ 39۔
 ایگزیکٹو یا ڈی ممبران: مرد۔ 6۔ خواتین۔ 5۔ کل۔ 11۔
 یونین کونسل کی کل آبادی: 18280
 کل گھرانے: 2285۔ منظم گھرانے: 1200۔ کوریج فی صد: 53۔

سوشل موبلائزیشن

سرگرمی	کارکردگی			
	مرد	خواتین	مخلوط	کل
تنظیمات	23	52	4	79
تنظیم ممبران	470	801	0	1271
ممبر گھرانے				1200
بچت	194,900	242,100	0	437,000
VO	0	0	14	14

ضلع آواران میں زلزلہ

ضلع آواران رقبے کے لحاظ سے بہت بڑا ضلع ہے اور بہت زیادہ ہمسامانہ بھی ہے۔ 24 ستمبر 2013 کو آواران میں زلزلہ آیا جس کی شدت ریکٹر اسکیل پر 7.8 تھی، جس میں سے 572 افراد اپنی جان سے ہاتھ دھو بیٹھے اور 648 افراد زخمی ہوئے اس زلزلے کی وجہ سے 16000 مکانات منہدم ہوئے۔



زلزلے کے بعد ایف ایس او کا کردار

- لوگوں کو بحفاظت مٹیوں سے نکلنا اور زخمیوں کو اسپتال پہنچانا
- متاثرین کھانے کے خوراک اور پانی کا بندوبست کرنا
- انتظامیہ سے رابطہ کرنا اور آواران کی زلزلہ سرسیانس فورم میں شامل ہونا
- دیگر علاقوں کے ایف ایس او سے رابطہ کرنا اور ان سے انویسٹ اور دیگر امداد وصول کر کے متاثرین کو فراہم کرنا
- گھر گھر جا کر معلومات اکٹھا کرنا اور متاثر گھرانوں کی رجسٹریشن کرنا
- ایف ایف اور این آر ایس ای کے تعاون سے ایمرجنسی ریلیف پروجیکٹ پر عملدرآمد کرنا اور اپنی یونین کونسل کے 1500 گھرانوں کو NFHI, Hygiene Kit, Food, Shelter اور Latrine فراہم کرنا
- محکمہ صحت سے رابطہ کاری سے FPAF کو ریلیف کیپ کیلیزے LHV کی فراہمی اور دیگر سرگرمیوں کیلیزے تعاون کرنا

Pictures of LSO relief activities



Pictures of LSO relief activities



ضلع آواران میں سیکیورٹی / امن وامان کا مسئلہ

- ❖ سیکیورٹی کے حوالے سے ضلع آواران بنسبت دیگر اضلاع کے بہت حساس علاقہ ہے۔
- ❖ غیر مقامی یا باہر سے آنے والے افراد کے لیے خطرہ ہے
- ❖ آٹے روز بڑتال اور احتجاج
- ❖ سیکیورٹی فورسز اور مسلح افراد کے جھڑپ کے دوران یا بعد میں آمد و رفت میں مشکلات

سیکیورٹی کے مسائل اور بد امنی کے حالات میں ایل ایس او کا کردار

- ❖ 2010 سے یونین کونسل کے ہر گاؤں اور قصبے میں نمائندہ تنظیمات کی موجودگی کی وجہ سے ایل ایس او کی موجودگی اور کام کرنا
- ❖ ایل ایس او کا لینے سے سی اوز اور وی اوز کے ذریعے کمیونٹی کی سطح پر کام کرنا
- ❖ این آر ایس پی اور دیگر اداروں کا ایل ایس او کے پلیٹ فارم اور تعاون سے ترقیاتی اور سماجی کام کرنا خصوصاً زلزلے کے بعد
- ❖ سیکیورٹی کے ان حالات میں این آر ایس پی، پی پی اے ایف اور دیگر اداروں کے نمائندوں کو مٹنی ٹرنگ وزٹ کروانا اور لنکے سلتھ ہونا

سیکیورٹی کے مسائل اور بد امنی کی صورتحال میں ایل ایس او کا کردار

- ❖ سیکیورٹی کے مسائل کے حوالے سے تنظیم کے سکتھ مسئلہ رابطے میں ہونا اور میٹنگ کرنا
- ❖ ریٹیف کے دوران متعلقہ سیکیورٹی کے مسائل حل کرنا
- ❖ زلزلے کے بعد شیلٹر اور لیٹر ٹن کی تعمیر کیلئے مقامی ہنر مند مزدوروں کی عدم دستیابی کی صورت میں ایل ایس او نے اپنی ضمانت پر دیگر اضلاع سے ہنر مند مزدور لائے آئے
- ❖ پی پی اے ایف ایمرجنسی ریٹیف پروجیکٹ کو پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچانا جو کہ ایل ایس او کے بغیر نا ممکن تھا

رابطہ کاری

سرگرمی نام	شروع	مستندہ فراہم کنندہ	مہرہ	تاریخ
NRS/PPAF	1,000-000	مستندہ فراہم کنندہ	مہرہ	تاریخ
PPAF/NRSP	1,000-000	مستندہ فراہم کنندہ	مہرہ	تاریخ
فرصہ جات کے لئے جاری کردہ رقم	1,325-000	1,325-000		
فرصہ جات کے لئے جاری کردہ رقم	46	46		
ٹی ایم ایف کے ذریعے	45	0	45	
ٹی ایم ایف کے ذریعے	15	15	0	
ٹی ایم ایف کے ذریعے	11	11	0	
ٹی ایم ایف کے ذریعے	3	3	2	
ٹی ایم ایف کے ذریعے	300	0		
ٹی ایم ایف کے ذریعے	88	75	20	

PRESENTATIONS

اپنی مدد آپ کے تحت کی گئی سرگرمیاں

سرگرمی کا نام	سرگرمی		
	سکھنے والے بچوں کی تعداد	مرد	عورتیں
شادی کی ڈھنگا	342	0	342
انکڑ بنانے کی کلاس	454	189	265
پولینٹا بنانے کی کلاس	5500		
شادی کی کلاسوں میں شادی کی کلاسوں اور شادی کی کلاسوں	25	25	

آئندہ کی منصوبہ سازی

- ❖ سی۔ ایف۔ ایف کے ذریعے لوگوں کو قرضے کی فراہمی۔
- ❖ اسکول ٹریننگ کے لئے مختلف اداروں سے رابطے۔
- ❖ سولر لائٹ کے لئے سی۔ ایف۔ ایف کو پروپوزل اور روابط۔
- ❖ تنظیمات کی فعالیت اور سی۔ او بچت کے استعمال میں پالیسی اور طریقہ کار۔
- ❖ محکمہ صحت اور محکمہ ایجوکیشن سے تعلیمی بہتری کے لئے رابطے۔



شکریہ

PRESENTATIONS

4-SRSO Ghotki LSO Bhetoor

Sunehri Roshni
Bhetoor
Ghotki

Poverty Elimination from the area

LSO Profile

• UC:	Bhetoor
• District:	Ghotki
• Date of Formation:	12 June-2011
• Total villages:	44
• Total Households:	3,050
• Covered Households:	(0-11= 1,162; 12-18= 1,088)
• Total VOs:	44
• Total COs and WCOs:	167
• No. of General Body members:	(0/44)
• No. of Executive Committee members:	(0/15)

Overall Area of Work

- Livestock Sector:
- Agriculture:
- Education
- Health
- Communication:

Sunehri Roshni(Poverty Elimination from the Area)

Problem

- Absolute Poverty
- Most of the schools were either closed or non-functional
- Rate of girls ennoblement was very low
- There was no trend to educate girls in the area
- Traditional agriculture cropping
- Traditional livestock rearing

Problems

- No trend of Entrepreneurship , particularly women entrepreneurship in the rural area
- High rate of unemployment
- Huge number of low income House Holds
- Scattered and unorganized communities
- Lack of awareness about Hygienic environment

PRESENTATIONS

Activities

- Awareness about girls education have been promoted through sessions with COs , VOs & LSOs members on this topic , conducted walks and rallies in the villages.
- More than 10 Closed schools are reopened on the self hep basis
- 1828 girls and boys are equipped with different skills through trainings from different organizations. Even though from Riphah Veterinary college Lahore and PITHM Karachi

Activities

- Introduced high milking animals (cross breed animals) in the area to increase their animals production , which has contribute in to high monthly income of the poor families
- To eliminate the poverty from the UC with the collaboration of SRSO and PPAF more than 440 poor HHds are supported with assets like Cows, Cross breed Heifers, Karyana Shops, puncture shops etc.

Activities

- About 900 Vanda Bags were distributed among poor asset beneficiaries to combat with drought in the area
- Free Medical Camps are organized to provide health related treatment to the poor families
- International Days like Children Day, Women Day and Literacy days are being celebrated regularly to disseminate the issue based awareness at the gross root level

Activities

- About 2,000 families of UC are benefited with different interventions (mentioned above)
- These families are earning more income putting their skills in to it and from assets they were received. These families are quite well satisfied , the face of absolute poverty is little changed in the area and the social status of poor families is expected more better in future

Benefits and Beneficiaries

Item	# of Beneficiaries
Assets Distributed	441 (Women)
Vanda bags Distributed	882 (Women)
Trainings received	1828 (M/F)
Children Enrolled	386 (girls)
Trainings received	1828 (M/F)
Loan received (# of Women)	59
Wages were given to the trainees	147

Challenges

- Influence of local land lords and political , religious and ethnical groups
- Fight with illiteracy , it was difficult to convince the boys and girls of the poor families for livelihood and vocational trainings
- Deteriorating situation in almost all Government Institutions

PRESENTATIONS

Challenges

- Governmental Institutions are now nonproductive for the community
- Cultural and social barriers to go out side the village , to leave home for the meetings , to conduct activities.
- First male were refereed for trainings from the SRSO on how the role of female in the development is more important

Future Plan of LSO

- LSO's own office
- Establish Vocational Centre in the area
- Promote girls education in the area
- Establishing maximum girls schools in UC (atleast least one girls school in every village)
- Get development projects by our own on the plate farm of LSO

PRESENTATIONS

5-LSOs and their potentials for contributing towards MDGs by Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay, ACEO



**Local Support Organisations
and their Potentials for Contributing
towards MDGs**

6th National Convention of LSOs
Islamabad
December 04, 2014

Pakistan's First 5-Year Plan (1955-60)

Articulated a framework for poverty reduction by highlighting the importance of people's participation through their own institutions:

- "Planning and development work in the villages should be based on the expressed desires of the people themselves..... At the village level, development councils or some other means for expressing the villager's views should decide what they want..... People treat the plan as their own, intended for their benefit..... Without the whole hearted participation of the people, the development programme will not achieve its full proportions".

RSPN/RSPs' Vision

A peaceful, tolerant and prosperous Pakistan where **all** people are able to realise their potential and live fulfilled lives.

RSPN/RSPs' Mission

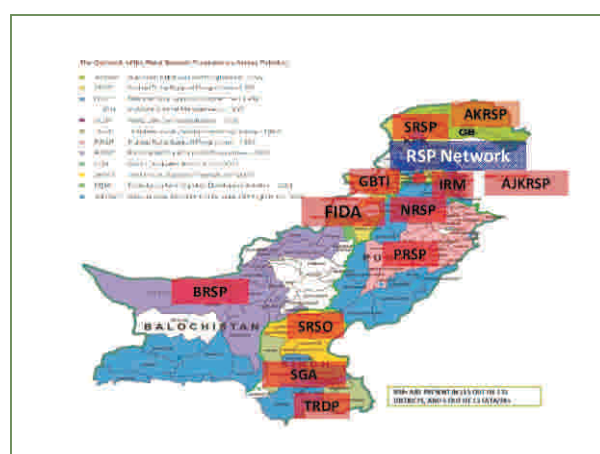
Harnessing people's potential by fostering and strengthening participatory, transparent and accountable organisations of the people for self management, poverty alleviation and improvement in their quality of life

RSPs' Approach

RSPs approach is based on key principles, distilled from long and successful experiences from across the world, of **social mobilisation**, i.e. fostering of people's own organisations through direct participation of households; and acting as catalysts. RSPs' approach essentially is to create the **socio-economic pillar** to complement and supplement government's **administrative and political pillars**.

Catalytic Role of RSPs: Foster a framework of grassroots institutions that is transparent, accountable and self-directed, and support them to:

- undertake HH, Village and Union level planning;
- include **all** groups of HHs in to **CO/VO/LSOs framework**
- improve and build community infrastructure;
- access to social services (education, health, sanitation);
- build up own capital base and access and micro loans;
- develop human resources and NRM;
- establish linkages with government line departments.
- creating linkages with other CSOs and private sector agencies;

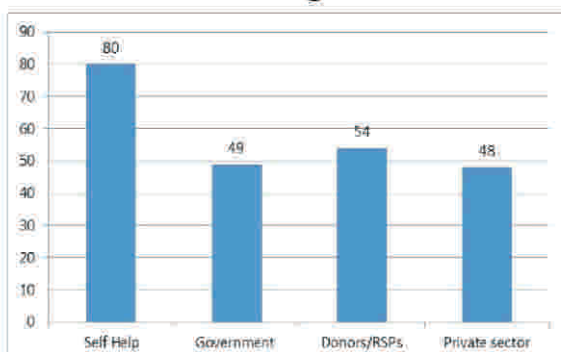


Outreach of RSPs across the Country (June 2014)

S. No	Province/Administrative Area	No. of Districts	No. of Districts with RSPs' presence	No. of Rural & Peri-urban UCs	No. of Rural & Peri-urban UCs with RSPs' presence	No. of LSOs
1	ICT	1	1	12	12	5
2	Punjab	36	36	2,635	1,782	363
3	Sindh	23	22	921	691	269
4	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	24	21	954	559	162
5	Balochistan	30	19	547	284	102
6	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	10	10	196	180	117
7	Gilgit-Baltistan	7	6	103	94	46
8	FATA/Frontier Regions	13	5	190	15	7
Total		144	120	5,568	3,617	1,071
Total Community Organisations 349,967		Total HHs organised 5.8 million		Access to 38 million people		

PRESENTATIONS

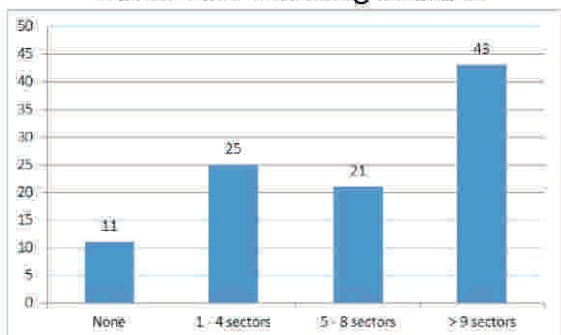
% LSOs Taking Initiatives



% of LSOs undertaken sector wise activities through self-help and linkages with service providers

Sector	Self Help	Govt	Donor/RSP	Private Sector	N
Agriculture	18.4	22.0	27.3	19.1	781.0
Disaster Management	16.9	6.3	15.4	15.0	781.0
Education	27.5	22.5	18.8	14.9	781.0
Energy	4.1	5.6	4.6	5.9	781.0
H/W/C Rights	24.5	4.9	15.5	20.1	781.0
Health	19.5	20.7	22.9	20.7	781.0
Livestock	15.1	17.7	19.2	23.0	781.0
Peace and Dispute Resolution	35.7	2.0	3.2	3.3	781.0
Physical Infrastructure	12.3	20.9	22.5	21.8	781.0
Poverty Targetting	11.5	9.9	20.5	18.6	781.0
Social Mobilisation	63.6	4.6	23.0	22.7	781.0
Training/Vocational	8.3	9.3	27.3	33.3	781.0
Water and sanitation	14.1	20.7	26.1	16.1	781.0

No. of LSO Working Sectors



Millennium Development Goals



Status as per Pakistan's MDGs report 2013

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (3)
2. Achieving universal primary education (3)
3. Promote gender equality & empower women (5)
4. Reduce child mortality (6)
5. Improve maternal health (6)
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria & other Diseases (5)
7. Ensure environmental sustainability (4)
8. Partnership for development (only four sub-indicators out of 32 achieved)

Source: Pakistan MDG Report 2013 and PDHS Report 2011-12

Education Score Primary Level

S. No	Administrative Unit	Education Score	Enrolment Score - P	Attainment Score	Gender Parity Score
1	Pakistan	60.70	92.00	54.00	80.08
2	Punjab	79.21	98.00	56.50	92.88
3	Gilgit Baltistan	72.62	65.67	95.00	79.69
4	Hunza Nagar District	82.67	75.61	100.00	91.69
5	Diamer District	44.31	29.67	40.46	23.00

Source: AIF Alliance Pakistan District Education Ranking 2014

PRESENTATIONS

Education Score for Middle Level

S. No	National Ranking	Education Score	Enrolment Score - P	Attainment Score	Gender Parity Score
1	Skardu District	92.97	95.00	100.00	86.02
2	Hunza Nagar District	92.45	100.00	95.34	83.70
3	Gilgit District	90.80	97.00	100.00	88.79

Source: AIF Alliance Pakistan District Education Ranking 2014

Girls Enrolment and Survival to Grade 5

S. No.	Province/Area	Female to male Enrolment ratio (P)	Girls Survival rate to Grade 5 (National =67%)
1	Gilgit Baltistan	1.24	88%
2	Islamabad Capital Territory	1.03	84%
3	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	0.95	70%
4	Punjab	0.88	72%
5	Sindh	0.73	51%
6	Balochistan	0.68	47%
7	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.67	67%
8	FATA	0.47	29%

Source: Pakistan Education Atlas 2013 - NEMIS-AEPAM

Potential and Power of the Organised People

RSPs have demonstrated the potential and power of the organised rural people for contributing to improve their own lives as well as contributing to meet development goals. Now this can only be scaled up to the national level and contribute to meeting existing MDGs as well as to the post MDG goals with full government ownership and support. Organised communities also have a tremendous potential to contribute to the realisation of Vision Pakistan 2025.



The RSPs' Three Tiered Model of Social Mobilisation



Local Support Organisation - LSO

- Federation of all Village Organisations in the union council.
- All villages represented in LSO.
- Decisions taken by executive committee and general body.
- Implementation of union council level activities.
- Linkages development with govt. Advisors/CSOs and non-ke.
- Guidance and support to VOs and COs.



Village Organisation - VO

- Federation of all COs in the village.
- All households / settlements represented in VO.
- 100% inclusion of poorest households through COs.
- Decisions taken jointly by office holders and general body.
- Implementation of village level development activities.



Community Organisation - CO

- Each CO to consist of 15-25 members from as many households.
- Participatory body decisions taken jointly by all members.
- Separate COs for men and women.
- Implementation of household/individual level activities.

PRESENTATIONS

6-AKRSP LSO Baltit Rural Support Organisation

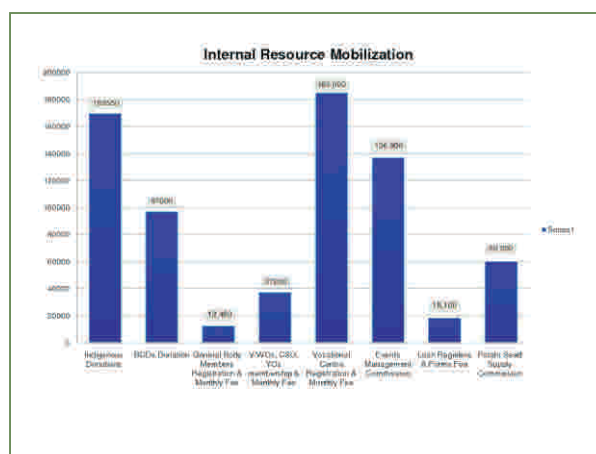
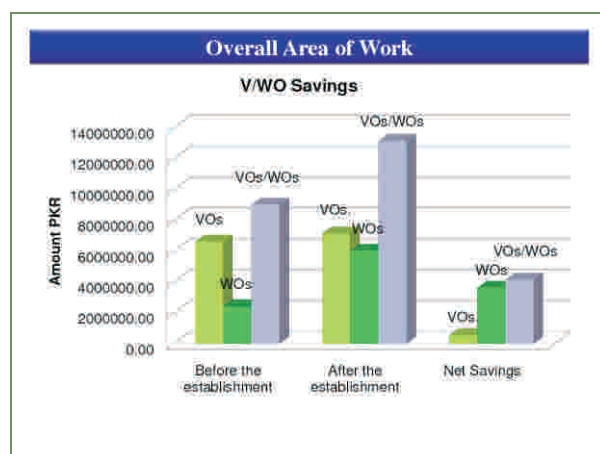
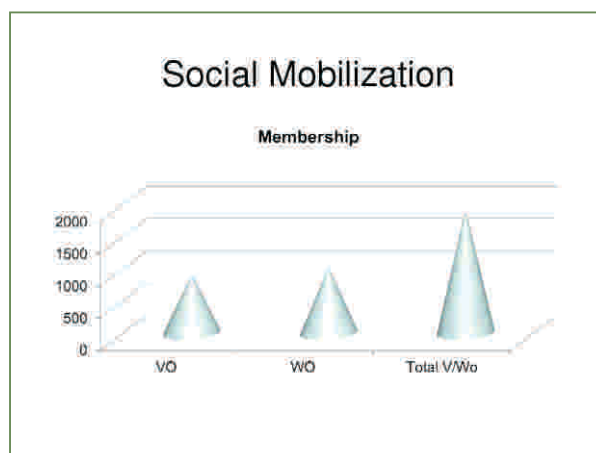


Baltit Rural Support Organisation (BRSO)

Presentation on Organizational Governance and Management

LSO Profile	
UC:	Karimabad
District:	Hunza-Nagar
Date of Formation:	May 1, 2011
Total Revenue Villages:	14
Total Household:	1185
Total Covered Households:	1125
Total VOs/VDOs:	12
Total WOs/WCOs:	12
Total COs/CSOs:	01
No of YOs:	06
No of General Body Members (Male/Female):	104 (Male=60, Female=44)
NO. of Board of Directors : (Male/Female):	15 (Male=08, Female=07)

- ### Areas of interventions
- Social mobilization
 - Savings and credit
 - Agriculture development
 - Enterprise development
 - Skill development
 - Internal resource mobilization
 - Child rights
 - Health
 - Infrastructure development



PRESENTATIONS

Agriculture Development (Government)		
S.No	Name of Institution	Description
1	Government Agriculture Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers Field School Demo plot of Tomato Fruit Processing
2	National Agricultural Research Council ISB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demo plot of Pulses Cultivation
3	Karakoram International University Gilgit-Baltistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session on pest disease and preventive measures.
4	District Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sessions to develop Synergies between Govt. line Departments and LSOs under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner
5	Live Stock Department Hunza-Nagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialoged on Pet Animals Husbandry & Poultry
6	Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan Hunza-Nagar Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Between Bank Management and Entrepreneurs

Agriculture Development (NGOs & INGOs)		
S.No	Name of Institution	Description
7	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BODs & Farmers Trainings in Japan and Pakistan The project for the promotion of Value Added Fruit products (Value Chain of Apple)
8	Star Farm Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Days training on Capacity Building of Entrepreneurs
9	Agri Business Support Fund (ASF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of Solar Tunnels
10	Metro Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhibition of fruit products of Hunza
11	IFAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting on Value chain of Agri Products

Child Rights/Human Rights		
S.No	Name of Institution	Description
12	Civil Society Human & Institutional Development Program (CHIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of potential of main streaming disability in GB
13	UBR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and registration Training in CHR
14	USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal submitted on Micro Hydel Power Project
15	RHIA – Plan Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent Friendly Centers for Boys and Girls

Activities (NGOs & INGOs)		
S.No	Name of Institution	Description
16	Sangi Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LSOs networking
17	Youth Eye Citizen Journalist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Youth Journalism, Script Writing, Editing and Film Making etc.
18	Greenacre UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Institutional Policies

Health	
One day Medical Camp in collaboration with Sihat Foundation	
Micro Health insurance	

Infrastructure Development (Activities)	
<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four Main Water Channels One Sub Channel <p>Under progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Main Channels One Sub channel <p>Communication</p> <p>Completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Foot Bridge <p>Total Cost 9.7 million PKR</p>	

PRESENTATIONS

Events and Seminars

- One day seminar on Disaster Risk Reeducation with collaboration of UN-Habitat
- Hosted "Shoaib Sultan Khan Khidmat Award Distribution Ceremony"
- One day Free Medical Camp was organized in collaboration with Sehat Foundation
- One Day Seminar was arranged for native farmers of KBD with Dr. Khalique Ahmed Agriculture Dep't KIU on Pest disease aftermath

Baltit Rural Support Organization

Organizational Governance and Management

Problems & Challenges

- V/WOs existed but facing difficulties
- Members started losing interest in V/WOs
- Chronic defaults in V/WOs
- Absence of youth in governing bodies
- Lack of common platform for local V/WOs
- Resistance from other institutions working on different objectives

Strategies

- Meetings with relevant stakeholder WO/VOs
- Meetings with defaulters
- Develop recovery plans with the Participation of V/WOs and Defaulters.
- Provided support in auditing.

Activities

- Pro-active social mobilisation
- Dialogue with loanees and communities
- Inclusion of youth in decision making
- Reactivation of dormant V/WOs
- Developed Saving & Micro Credit Policy for V/WOs,
- Quarterly follow ups of V/WOs,
- Yearly financial audit of V/WOs,
- Organised 600 youth (girls/boys) in 6 Youth Orgs.
- Availability of micro loan facility at V/WOs level, transparency, trust & credibility within V/WOs and YO's

Benefits and Beneficiaries

S.#	Title of Trainings	Training Institute	No of Trainings	Duration (days)	Participants		
					Males	Females	Total
1	Community Mobilization	AKRSP	1	7	1	1	2
2	Capacity Building: (in Pakistan)	JICA/BRSO	38	38	888	950	1788
3	Capacity Building: (in Japan)	JICA	7	193	6	1	7
4	Institutional Development	BRSO	46	5	11	28	40
5	Resource Mobilization	KADD	1	7	1	1	2
6	Gender and Development	AKRSP	1	3	1	1	2
7	Financial Management	AKRSP/BRSO	2	6	3	6	9
8	Record Keeping	AKRSP	2	6	23	41	64
9	Entrepreneurship Development	AKRSP	1	10	02	23	25
10	Capacity Building of Entrepreneurs in Gilgit-Baltistan	AKRSP	1	10	10	15	25
11	Institutional Policies	Greenacre UK	1	7	1	-	1
12	Advocacy & Lobbying	Plan Pak	1	4	1	-	1
Total			96	298	896	1062	1958

PRESENTATIONS

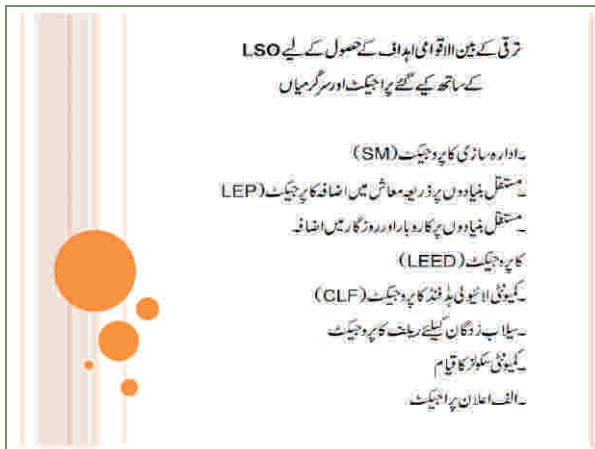
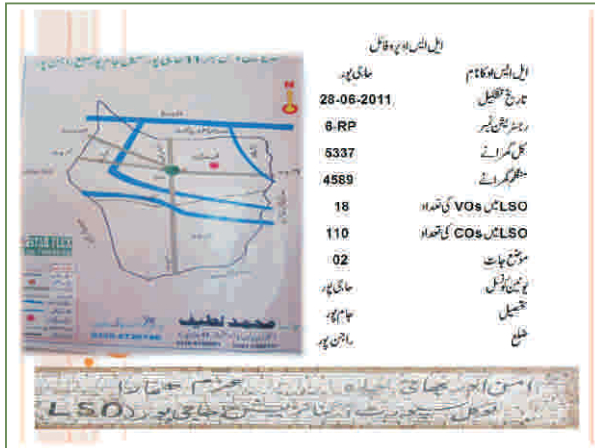
Future Plan of LSO

- Fostering democratic values and promoting youth leadership (e.g. youth camps, summer programs, youth parliament, School/college unions).
- Increasing the role of youth in decision making.
- Making them responsible members of civil society.
- Tilting towards civic responsibilities.
- Political activism and participation.
- Establishment of indigenous financial institution.
- Enhancing trade opportunities.
- Resource mobilization .
- Power generation.
- Programs & events for the senior citizens.
- Formation of farmers cooperatives.
- Formation of business associations.
- Natural Resource Management

THANK YOU

PRESENTATIONS

7-NRSP LSO Hajipur



PRESENTATIONS

تصاویر اثبات حیات

ISO کی طرف سے دئے گئے قرضہ جات کی تفصیل

شعبہ جات	قرضہ جات	مال موٹی	کاروبار	انوں
گہران	147	294	57	498
رقم	21,55000	3755000	9,55000	6865000

قرضہ کی تفصیل برائے BISP سکول

انوں	0-11	12-18	19-23	24-30
498	64	103	133	178

CIF/CLF میں شامل cos, vos کی تفصیل

تعداد	cos	vos	تعداد	انوں
60	13	498	6865000	

LSO (2) کی بنیادی تعلیم کے لیے کی گئی سرگرمیاں

1. کیٹیگوری کولم قائم
2. ذرا بچہ کھانہ سے بچہ پر سکول
3. سکول کی جگہ پر ایسی
4. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کی سرگرمیاں
5. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے MPA سے ایسا
6. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
7. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے MPA کو ذرا بچہ
8. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
9. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
10. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے

(3) خواتین کے برابری کی سطح پر حقوق و اختیارات کے لیے LSO کی خدمات

1. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
2. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
3. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
4. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
5. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
6. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
7. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
8. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
9. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
10. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے

مال موٹی کی قیمت میں بہتری کے لیے LSO کے اقدامات

1. LPP کے ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
2. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
3. BHU کے ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
4. LPP کے ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
5. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
6. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
7. MNSH work
8. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
9. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے
10. ایسا ایسا ہر اسکول کے لیے

PRESENTATIONS

(5) ماحولیاتی تحفظ کیلئے کی گئی سرگرمیاں

- ۱۔ درخت لگانے اور اعلیٰ حفاظت کی طرف زیادہ رجحان۔
- ۲۔ گھروں کے ساتھ سینے جو پر ختم کرنے کا رجحان۔
- ۳۔ پیلرین کے استعمال میں اضافہ۔
- ۴۔ کوڑا کرکٹ ایک جگہ اکٹھا کر کے لگانے میں اضافہ۔
- ۵۔ گلیوں اور درالیوں کی صفائی میں اضافہ۔
- ۶۔ سبز یوں کی کاشت میں اضافہ۔
- ۷۔ گوہر گوہر بنی کھاد کے طور پر استعمال کرنے میں اضافہ۔



(6) ترقی کے لیے ہمہ گیر شراکت داری کا نظام

- 1۔ LSO کی سرکاری اور غیر سرکاری ادارہ بہت سے ایس ایس او
- بہتر طریقہ LSO کی رہنمائی
- پیشنہ عملی ۲۰۱۸
- محکمہ تعلیم
- محکمہ ذراستہ ایس ایس او



- غیر سرکاری ادارہ بہت
- ایس ایس او کے بلڈنگ
- ۲۰۱۸
- LPP
- رہنمائی
- تعمیراتی



ایل ایس او کی دی گئی سرگرمیاں



ایل ایس او کی دی گئی سرگرمیاں



ایل ایس او کی دی گئی سرگرمیاں



ایل ایس او کی دی گئی سرگرمیاں



PRESENTATIONS



PRESENTATIONS

8-NRSP LSO Degwar

**Presentation
on
Networking with Government and
other agencies for achieving MDGs
by
Local Support Organization Degwar
Azad Jammu & Kashmir**

Overall Profile of AJK

Total Division	03
Districts	10
Sub-Divisions (Tehsil)	32
Union Councils	189
Revenue Villages	1,771
Household	635,373
Population	4.2 Million
Total Programme UCs	119
UCs with LSOs	117
% of UCs with LSOs	98%
Total HH in the Programme area	230,051
Organized HH	131,889
Organized HH%	57%

LSO Profile

Name of the LSO	Local Support Organization Degwar
Date of Formation	13-May-2007
Date of Registration	27-12-2011
Registration Authority	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Council
Total Household	1,980
Organized H/H	1,688
Total COs	97
Men COs	30
Women COs	44
Mixed COs	23
VOs	14
General Body	20 (Men 14 & Women 6)
Executive Body	07 (05 men & 02 women)

LSO Formation Process



Poverty Ranking of CO members

Grading	Total Household	Organized	Organized (%)
Destitute	117	117	100%
Very Poor	319	319	100%
Poor	910	910	100%
Better Off	634	342	54%
Well to Do	-	-	0%
Total	1,980	1,688	85%

Linkages & Networking



PRESENTATIONS

Key features of LSOs Linkages & Networking

- Close & strong coordination with Government departments
- Participation of Government Line Departments representatives in LSOs meeting
- LSOs are a part of DPMs (district planning meetings) headed by Government departments
- Linkages development with NGOs and local philanthropist

MDG-1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Description of Intervention	Donor	Total Amount	Community Share	Beneficiary Households	Total Disbursement
Micro credit programme through Community Investment Funds	RSPN /NRSP	2,000,000	-	518	8,636,600
Matching funds for credit to 08 COs	AJKCDP	975,000	325,000	80	1,800,000
Pillets distribution among-poor women of UC	HRSP	292,000	58,400	73	
Identification of Children for nutrition	WFP				Continued

MDG-2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- School Managements Committees formed
- Learning Resource centers established

Description of Intervention	Donor	Beneficiary Households	Status	Result
Campaign for increasing enrollment in schools through CO's/VO's	Self Help	1,400	Continue	1. Drop out reduction 221 children 2. Enrollment of 234 children.
Formation/ revitalization of School Management Committees	Self Help	255	Continue	1. SMCS playing an active role

Developed close linkages with Education Department to control teachers absenteeism and improved of quality education

MDG-3: Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

- LSOs Gender Committees formed by 8 members of LSO Network

Description of Intervention	Donor	Beneficiary Households	Results
1. Establishment of women vocational center at Nakka Rankari Khass	AJKCDP	45	Economic empowerment
2. Awareness raising workshop on women rights in property and in general	WWGP/ Aurat Foundation	40	Social empowerment
3. Kitchen Gardening Training to 100 Women	HRSP/ AJKCDP	100	Economic empowerment

MDG-4: Reduce Child Mortality

Description of Intervention	Donor	Beneficiary Households	Results
Disseminate information about vaccination and distributed calendar of vaccine at different stages of child's age	Health Department	1,980	100% vaccination

MDG-5: Improve Maternal Health

- Health Management Committees
- Health Department

Description of Intervention	Donor	Beneficiary Households	Results
Provide facilitation in identification of Pregnant and Lactating women to AJKRSP Under CNP	AJKRSP	1,980	Improved health services
Awareness raising workshops on Mother & child health care	NRSP/Health Department	250	Improved health services

PRESENTATIONS

MDG-6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Description of Intervention	Donor	Beneficiary Households	Results
Awareness raising workshops on diseases prevention	NRSP/Health Department	450	Improved vaccination ratio

MDG-07: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Description of Intervention	Donor	Total Cost	Community's Share	Beneficiary Households	Status
Construction of 13 Water Supply Schemes for Irrigation	NRSP	3,742,286	957,047	453	Improved green areas
Drinking Water supply schemes	AJKCDP	1,270,000	254,000	94	Safe drinking water
Plantation of 15,000 fuel wood	HRSP	-	-	980	Improved environment
Plantation of 1,500 fruit plants	HRSP	-	-	180	Improved environment

Other Achievements

S/ N	Type of Intervention	Total cost	Community share	Name of Donor	Beneficiary household	Status
01	Construction of 5 Km Link Roads	27,769,521	461,666	NRSP	456	Completed
02	Link roads (06 KM)	660,000	60,000	LGED	984	Completed
03	Construction of Foot tracks	11,196,000	166,000	AJKCDP	943	Completed
04	Construction of Foot paths	429,520	99,120	AJKCDP	368	Completed
05	Link roads (KM)	1,463,710	-	ERU	156	Completed
06	Construction of Madrasa	870,450	870,450	Self help	554	Completed
07	Sacrificial (Jehannam) Project (2013)	160,000	-	HDF	160	Completed
08	Rapid Damage assessment survey of Flood 2014	50,000	30,000	ESR	2400	Completed

Way Forward

- Strengthening linkages with government departments for achieving MDGs
- MDGs plan formulation for all LSOs
- Regular review of progress on MDGs



Community Meeting



Free medical camp in the LSO by HCRSP

PRESENTATIONS



Global hand washing day celebration with Red crescent



Qurbani project through Muslim Hand

Thanks

PRESENTATIONS

9- SRSP LSO RDSO Mansehra

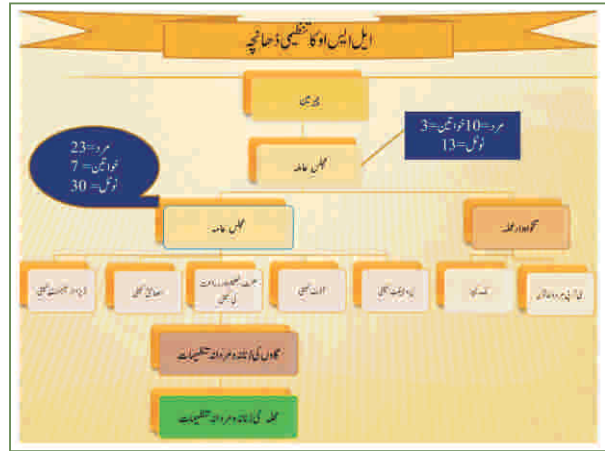


آرڈی ایس او کا پس منظر

یہ سفر ۱۹۹۷ء میں آر ایس بی کے تعاون سے بننے والی محلی تنظیمات سے شروع ہوا جو مختلف اداروں کے تعاون سے جاری ہے اور انشاء اللہ جاری رہے گا۔ ۲۰۰۰ء میں ادارہ ہماری یونین کوئٹل سے چلا گیا۔ اس کے بعد ۲۰۰۸ء میں آر ایس بی نے دو پارہ آر ایس بی این اور آئی سی ایم سی کے تعاون سے ہماری یو سی میں انتہائی منظم طریقے سے سوشل مو بلارڈیشن کے تین سطحی ڈھانچے کو متعارف کروایا۔ جس سے یو سی کے ۸۸ فی صد گھرانے منظم ہو گئے۔ تنظیم سازی کے اس عمل کی خاص بات یہ تھی کہ اس میں خواتین اور انتہائی غریب لوگوں کی شمولیت کو یقینی بنایا گیا۔ بلکہ ان کی مالی معاونت بھی کی گئی۔ اسی عمل کے نتیجے میں پوری یونین کوئٹل میں سی او ز اور وی او ز بنیں اور یو سی ۲۰۱۰ میں آر ایس بی نے آر ایس بی این کے تعاون سے ایل ایس او کا قیام عمل میں لایا۔

ایل ایس او پر وفا کیل

رورل	یونین کوئٹل
مانسہرہ	انٹرنل
۲۰۱۰	جنرل اکاؤنٹ
۸ (۱۱۱ گھرانے - ۷۴)	سوشل بہت
4300	کل گرانے
3800 (88%)	منظم گرانے
1860	رہنما گرانے
گھرانے - 17 (6 گھرانے - 114 مرد)	گھرانے کی تنظیمات (VDOs)
گھرانے - 140 (54 + 86 مرد)	مرد کی تنظیمات (COs)
گھرانے - 30 (7 گھرانے + 23 مرد)	گھرانے بنانے (GB)
گھرانے - 13 (3 گھرانے + 10 مرد)	گھرانے بنانے (EB)
LSO - 1 (بڈا ڈاٹا لارڈی کی عملی کرپٹ)	LSO کی قیام



- آرڈی ایس او کے مقاصد اور مجموعی دائرہ کار**
- 1 سوشل مو بلارڈیشن کے عمل کو ترقی دینا
 - 2 خواتین و مرد تنظیمات کی دیکھ بھال کرنا اور فعال کرنا اور ان کی صلاحیتوں کو بڑھانے کے لیے منصوبہ بندی کرنا تاکہ وہ ترقی کے عمل میں شامل رہیں۔
 - 3 کمیونٹی کی ترقی کے لیے سرکاری و غیر سرکاری اداروں سے رابطہ کاری کرنا
 - 4 علاقے میں موجود غریب ترین خواتین و مردوں کو تربیت دے کر ان کے لیے مالی وسائل تلاش کرنا
 - 5 خواتین کو ترقی کے عمل میں شمولیت لانے کے لیے انہیں ہر سطح پر نمائندگی دینا
 - 6 انسانی بنیادی حقوق کی پاسداری کے لیے جدوجہد کرنا اور لوگوں کو اس کے بارے میں آگاہی فراہم کرنا
 - 7 اجتماعی اور انفرادی سطح پر ترقی کے مواقعوں کا حصول

رورل ڈویلپمنٹ سپورٹ آرگنائزیشن کرنول

Thematic Area
LSO efforts' towards Women Empowerment and Primary Education

PRESENTATIONS

یونین کونسل میں خواتین اور صنفی مساوات کے حوالے سے مسائل

- ✗ خواتین کی ترقی کے حوالے سے ہمیشہ کم شمولیت۔
- ✗ خواتین کے حقوق، تعلیم اور صحت کے حوالے سے عدم توجہ۔
- ✗ خواتین کی وراثتی حقوق سے مناسب / مکمل آگاہی کا نہ ہونا۔
- ✗ ہنری تربیت کے لیے وسائل اور مواقعوں کا کم ہونا۔
- ✗ لائوساک کی انتظام کاری کے حوالے سے جدید طریقہ کار سے آگاہی کا فقدان
- ✗ چھوٹے قرضہ جات تک رسائی کا نہ ہونا۔
- ✗ گھریلو سطح پر بننے والی اشیاء کی مارکیٹنگ کا نہ ہونا۔

پا اختیار خواتین اور صنفی مساوات کے فروغ کے لیے اہل ایس او کے اقدامات

نمبر	سرگرمی	کارکردگی
1	عوامی سہولتوں کی فراہمی کے لیے نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی سہولتوں کا قیام	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی کے لیے 25 سہولتوں کا قیام
2	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی کے لیے نوجوانوں کو سہولتوں کے لیے طلبہ کی سرگرمیوں میں شمولیت	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی کے لیے 210 نوجوانوں کی سرگرمیوں میں شمولیت
3	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ	12 نوجوانوں کو آگاہی اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت
4	صنفی مساوات کے ماحول میں صنفی نوجوانوں کی سرگرمیوں کا قیام	42 (4 نوجوانوں)
5	نوجوانوں کو صنفی نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں شمولیت	12 نوجوانوں میں 59 نوجوانوں کو آگاہی اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت
6	600 نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ	کل 650000 روپے کی امداد سے 600 نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت
7	نوجوانوں کو صنفی نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں شمولیت کے لیے صنفی نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں شمولیت	2012-2013 میں 20 نوجوانوں کو آگاہی اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 2013-2014 میں 20 نوجوانوں کو آگاہی اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 2014-2015 میں 20 نوجوانوں کو آگاہی اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت
8	نوجوانوں کے لیے صنفی نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں شمولیت	440 نوجوانوں کو

پا اختیار خواتین اور صنفی مساوات کا فروغ

نمبر	سرگرمی	کارکردگی
9	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ	300 نوجوانوں کو آگاہی اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت
10	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت
11	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت
12	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت
13	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت
14	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت

یونین کونسل میں تعلیم کے حوالے سے مسائل

- ✗ سکول نہ جانے والے بچیوں کی معلومات کا نہ ہونا۔
- ✗ PTCs کی غیر فعالیت۔
- ✗ سکولوں میں بنیادی سہولیات کے فقدان سے متعلق معلومات کا نہ ہونا۔
- ✗ اساتذہ کی کمی و غیر حاضری۔
- ✗ دوران زبردستی تاجا سکولوں کی تعمیر نو کا مکمل نہ ہونا۔
- ✗ والدین میں تعلیم کی اہمیت اور بچیوں کی تعلیم میں عدم دلچسپی۔
- ✗ بچیوں کی مدد اور رہائی سطح پر تعلیم کے لیے سکولوں کی کمی اور گاؤں سے دوری۔
- ✗ نامساعد معاشی حالات۔
- ✗ سیاسی بد معاشرت۔

تعلیمی مسائل کے حل کے حوالے سے LSO کے اقدامات

- ✗ سی آر جی کے ذریعے کمرے کی تعمیر سکول تیار کرنے والے نوجوانوں اور سکولوں میں بنیادی سہولیات کے فقدان کی معلومات کا ملنا کرنا۔
- ✗ حاصل معلومات کے تحت کل 137 سکول نہ جانے والے نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 118 بچیوں کو سکول میں داخل کرنا۔
- ✗ یو۔ سی۔ سی میں بنیادی سہولیات اور CPRs اور ایس۔ ایس میں تعلیم کی اہمیت اور معلومات کی کمیوں کی تعلیم سے متعلق ایس او کے اقدامات کے لیے آگاہی مہم کے 198 اسکولوں کے تحت میں 3125 نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 118 بچیوں کو سکول میں داخل کرنا۔
- ✗ ذریعہ ایس او کے سکولوں میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 118 بچیوں کو سکول میں داخل کرنا۔
- ✗ تعلیمی مسائل کے حل اور تعلیمی اداروں کی بہتری اور سہولیات کی فراہمی کے لیے نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 118 بچیوں کو سکول میں داخل کرنا۔
- ✗ سکولوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 118 بچیوں کو سکول میں داخل کرنا۔
- ✗ 10 اسکولوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 118 بچیوں کو سکول میں داخل کرنا۔
- ✗ Oct, 2014 میں یونین کونسل کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 118 بچیوں کو سکول میں داخل کرنا۔
- ✗ مہاراشٹر میں سکولوں کے فقدان سے متعلق نوجوانوں کے لیے سکولوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 118 بچیوں کو سکول میں داخل کرنا۔
- ✗ سکولوں کے فقدان سے متعلق نوجوانوں کے لیے سکولوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 118 بچیوں کو سکول میں داخل کرنا۔
- ✗ سکولوں کے فقدان سے متعلق نوجوانوں کے لیے سکولوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 118 بچیوں کو سکول میں داخل کرنا۔
- ✗ سکولوں کے فقدان سے متعلق نوجوانوں کے لیے سکولوں کی کمیونٹی میں صنفی تربیت اور توجہ دہانہ کے لیے تربیت اور 118 بچیوں کو سکول میں داخل کرنا۔

جنگ کے ذریعے تنازعات کے پُر امن حل

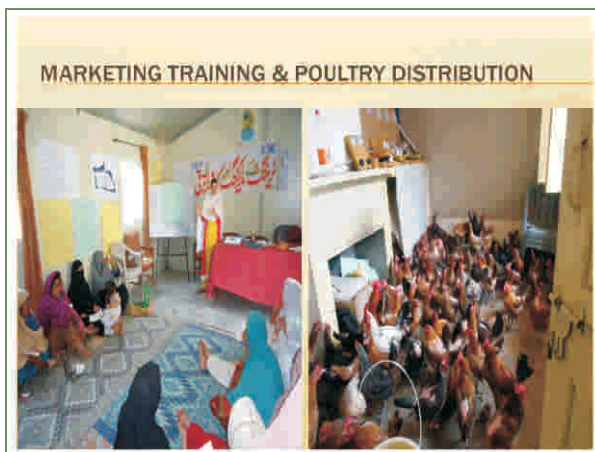
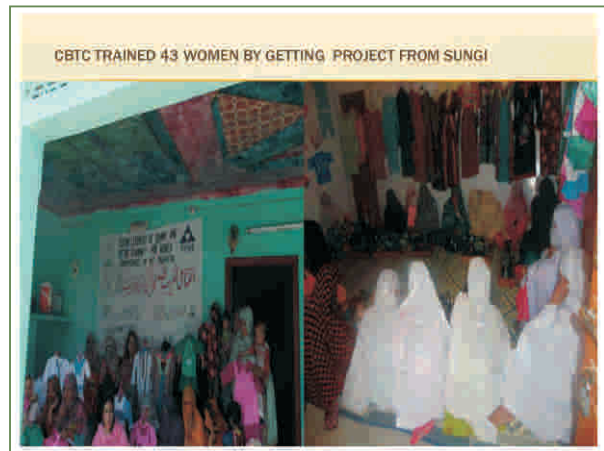
نمبر	تعمیراتی کام	تعمیراتی کام
1	گھریلو تنازعات	08
2	تعمیراتی کام	12
3	نوجوانوں کی کمیونٹی	10
4	یونین کونسل میں مسائل	02
	کل	32

PRESENTATIONS

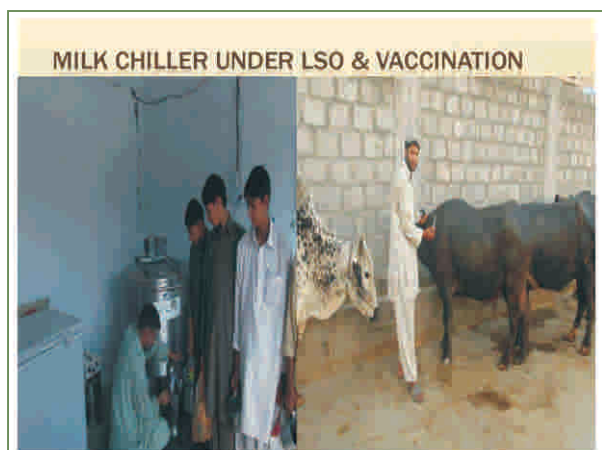
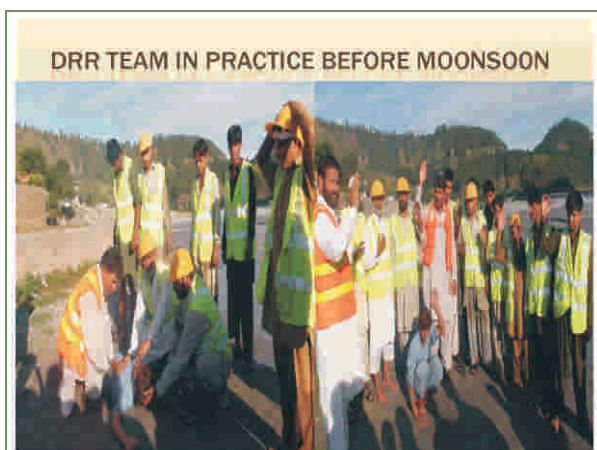
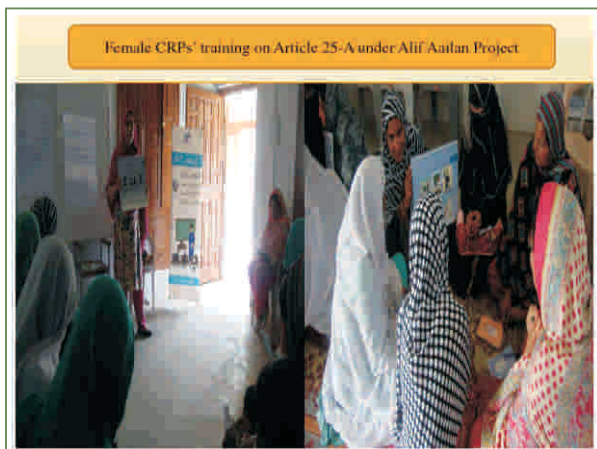
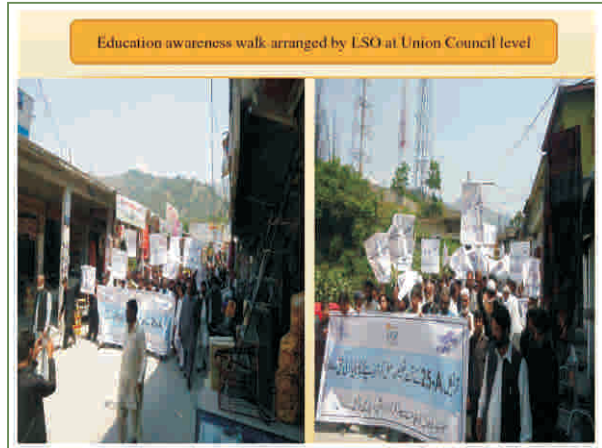
ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں	
1	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
2	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
3	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
4	Vaccination
5	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
6	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
7	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
8	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں

ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں	
9	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
10	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
11	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
12	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
13	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
14	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
15	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
16	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
17	SRSF-ICMC

ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں	
18	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
19	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
20	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
21	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
22	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
23	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
24	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں
25	ایل ایس او کی دیگر کاوشیں



PRESENTATIONS



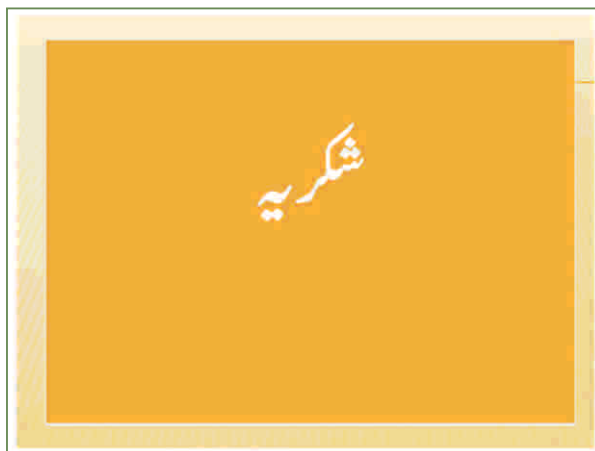
PRESENTATIONS

مستقبل کے لیے ایل ایس او کی منصوبہ سازی (2014-2015)

نمبر	ترقی کے نتائج	ترقی کے کام
1	کیوں کی پالیسی کی	ایک ہی جگہ سے ایسا ہی ای ای او کو ملنے سے ایک نیا کام
2	پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔ ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔ ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔
3	مستقبل کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا	مستقبل کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔
4	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔
5	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔
6	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔

مستقبل کے لیے ایل ایس او کی منصوبہ سازی (2014-2015)

نمبر	ترقی کے نتائج	ترقی کے کام
7	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔
8	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔
9	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔
10	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔
11	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔
12	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا	ایس او کی پالیسی کی ترقی کے لیے ایس او کے اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنا۔



PRESENTATIONS

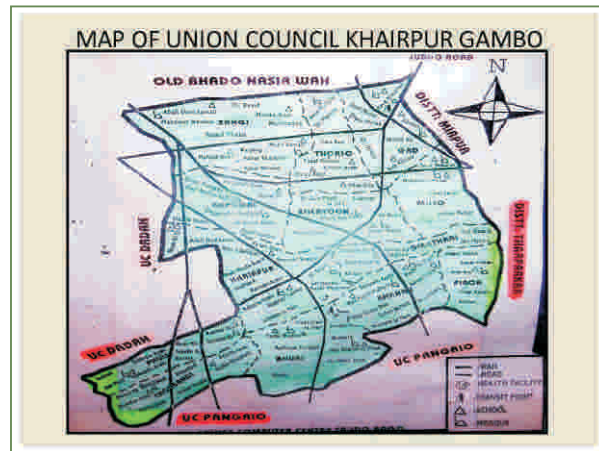
10-NRSP LSO Mehran Badin

MEHRAN
LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION
KHAIRPUR GAMBOH

UNION COUNCIL KHAIRPUR GAMBOH
Tehsil Tando Bago
District Badin

یونین کاؤنسل کا پروفائل

13	موشخ جات
226	کل دیہات
6524	کل گھرانے
34157	کل آدم شماری
31335	کل ایرانی (ایگز)
72	بوائز پرائمری اسکول
06	گولڈ پرائمری اسکول
02	بوائز نڈل اسکول
01	ہائی اسکول
01	پبلک ہیلتھ یونٹ
02	ڈسپینسری



یونین کاؤنسل کا ذریعہ معاش

55%	1. زراعت
21%	2. مال مویشی
04%	3. کاروبار
06%	4. ملازمت پیشہ
03%	5. ہجر مند

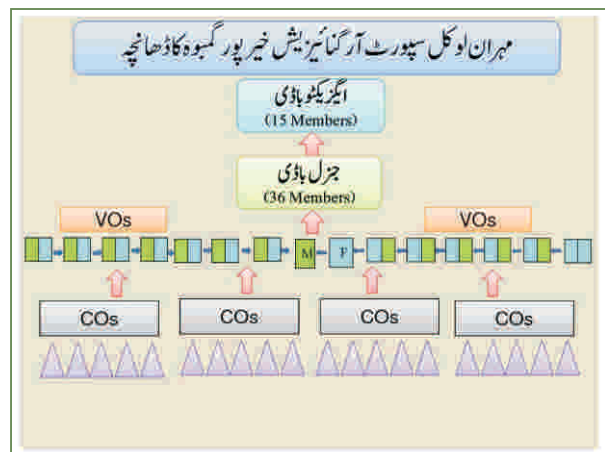
یونین کاؤنسل کی غربت کی درجہ بندی

لاچار 11-0	غرب ترین 18-12	غرب 23-19	خوشحال 100-24	کل
1138 (17%)	351 (5%)	211 (3%)	227 (3%)	6,524
	(35%)	(38%)	(10%)	

ایل ایس او کا پروفائل

30-06-2012	تنظیم بننے کی تاریخ:
302	کل تنظیمات
81	مرد تنظیمات
155	خواتین تنظیمات
66	کس تنظیمات
4,973	کل ممبران
1,962	مرد ممبران
3,011	خواتین ممبران
(69%) 4,475	منظم گھرانے

لاچار 11-0	غرب ترین 12-18	غرب 19-23	خوشحال 24-100	کل
447 (10%)	18 (42%)	23 (45%)	100 (03%)	4,475



PRESENTATIONS

مہران ایل ایس او کا خواب (ویژن)

برابری کی بنیاد پر صحت مند، تعلیم یافتہ اور ترقی یافتہ معاشرے کا قیام

Core Values اقدار

- شمولیت
- جمہوری انتظام کاری
- پائیداریت
- شفافیت

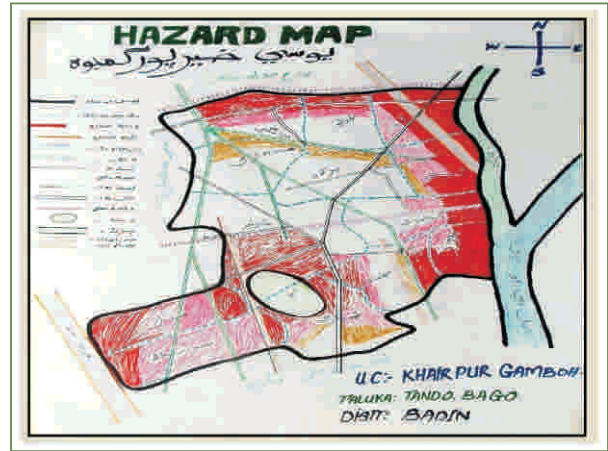
لیل ایس او کی سب کمیٹیاں

- تعلیم کمیٹی
- صحت کمیٹی
- شہلکے سے بچاؤ کی کمیٹی
- اینٹی ٹی بی کمیٹی
- یونین کونسل ڈزاسٹر مینجمنٹ کمیٹی
- قرضہ جات کمیٹی
- رابطہ کاری کمیٹی
- زراعت کمیٹی
- آڈٹ کمیٹی
- خریداری کمیٹی

گاؤں کی سطح پر آفات سے نمٹنے کی انتظام کاری

یونین کونسل میں موجودہ خطرات

- ایل بی او ڈی
- پرائیڈی
- سم نالے
- بھری چیل
- نہری نظام کی آخری یو سی



آفات سے نمٹنے کے لیے کئے گئے اقدام

1. یونین کونسل سطح پر آفات کے خطرات کی انتظام کاری اور بچاؤ کے حوالے سے UCDMC کی تشکیل۔
2. موضع کی سطح پر VDMC کی تشکیل۔
3. UCDMC کے اندر مندرجہ ذیل UCERT کی تشکیل۔
 - انتظامیہ کمیٹی
 - اعلیٰ اور نکل کمیٹی
 - سرچ اور ریسکیو کمیٹی
 - فرسٹ ایڈ کمیٹی
4. یونین کونسل سطح پر (Hazards Map) کہ ذریعے خطرات کی انہادی۔
5. 296 افراد کی DRR پر تربیت۔
6. یونین کونسل سطح پر دیگر جسمی ٹولز آف کی دستیابی۔
7. آفات سے بچاؤ کی انتظام کاری اور نقصان کو کم کرنے کے سلسلے میں یونین کونسل سطح پر DRMP کی تیاری۔

8. 42 گاؤں میں اوپن سطح پر 347 لیٹر اور 264 ہینڈ پمپ لگوائے گئے۔
9. 6 گاؤں میں 8 اور سید پمپ لگوائے گئے۔
10. یونین کونسل کی سطح پر 5 کمیٹی شیڈولس سینٹر بنوائے گئے۔
11. سم نالے پرائیڈی کے لیے کورمنٹ سے بیل لی گئی، جو کہ ڈزاسٹر ہنس راستہ کے طور پر استعمال کی جائے گی۔
12. ایک گاؤں میں آگ لگی جو پھر جیسی ٹولز استعمال کر کے بجھا دی گئی۔ اور اس میں مال مویشی اور انسانی جانیں بچائی گئیں۔
13. ایک ایڈمنسٹریٹو ہاؤس میں 65 افراد کو فوری طور پر فرسٹ ایڈ دی گئی۔
14. گاؤں کی سطح پر آگ بجھانے کی کمیٹی بنوائے گئے۔
15. خشک سالی اور پانی کی کمی کے مسئلے کے حل کے لیے بھرپور کوشش کی گئی جن میں کامیابی ہوئی۔
16. بلوچستان کے زلزلہ متاثرین کو گھسے دینے لگے۔
17. تھر کے خشک سالی سے متاثر 1742 افراد کو جو یونین کونسل میں نقل مکانی کر کے آئے ہیں ان کے لیے رہائش خوراک اور مال مویشی کے لیے چارہ کار بندوبست کیا گیا ہے۔

□ اہدی کی سرگرمیوں سے یونین کونسل سطح پر 15 MDCs کا مدد نامہ نمبر 7 حاصل کر کے میں مدد ملے گی۔

PRESENTATIONS

تعلیمی سرگرمیاں

1. یونین کونسل سطح پر ایجوکیشن کمیٹی کا قیام۔
2. تعلیم کی بہتری کے لیے اسکول میں جھونپ کا بنیوں کو فعال کیا گیا۔
3. شیلڈنگ ایس اسکولوں کی سرورس کے تعلیم کھاتے کو دئے گئے۔
4. یونین کونسل میں موجود اسکولوں میں اساتذہ کی حاضری کو یقینی بنایا گیا۔
5. داخلا تم چائی گئی، جس میں 468 بچوں کی اسکول میں داخل ہوئے۔
6. 3 اسکولوں میں بیچے پوسٹ لکوائے گئے۔
7. ایک بند اسکول کو تعلیم کھاتے کے تعاون سے کھلوا دیا گیا۔
8. 12 اسکولوں میں پھر کاری کی گئی۔
9. بنیادی تعلیم، تعلیم سب کے لئے عنوان سے آگامی سیشن دیئے گئے۔

□ اوپری ڈی گئی سرگرمیوں سے یونین کونسل سطح پر MDGs کا نصف نمبر 2 حاصل کرنے میں مدد ملے گی۔

صحت کی سرگرمیاں

1. 6 سال سے بند MCH سینٹر کو فعال کر دیا گیا۔
 2. یونین کونسل میں 26 سال سے قائم وائبر BHU کو لیے ایڈری ڈاکن کی تقرری کر دئی گئی۔
 3. یونین کونسل کی سطح پر موجود صحت مراکز کی بہتر خدمات کے لیے طبی سہولت کراپ بنائے گئے۔
 4. خسرہ کوہ چائی گئی، حفاظتی نیٹے لکوائے گئے۔ جس میں 8-345 بچوں کو حفاظتی نیٹے لکوائے گئے۔
 5. پولیو میمورنڈم کے ساتھ چائی جاتی ہے، جس میں یو سی کی 7-600 بچوں کو پولیو کے خطر سے بچائے جاتے ہیں۔
 6. 2200 اسکول کے بچوں کو سہ ماہی ویکسین کی روٹی کی۔
 7. BHU کے ایڈر ARV کی دستیابی کر دئی گئی ہے۔
 8. ماں اور بچوں کی صحت کے مطلق ورک اپ کرائے۔
 9. معیاری صحت پر سینیٹر کرائے گئے ہیں۔
 10. میڈیکل نیٹے لکوائے جس میں 450 مریضوں کا علاج ہوا۔
 11. ایک میمر کو خصوصی ٹانگ لکوائی گئی۔
 12. یونین کونسل کی سطح پر 120 خون کا عطیہ دینے والے افراد کی لسٹ بنوائی گئی ہے جو وقت بوقت تمہریا کٹر سینٹر اور باقی ضروری کمپنوں کو خون کا عطیہ دیتے رہتے ہیں۔
 13. ایشیائی لیڈر کمیٹی بنائے گئی ہے۔
- اوپری ڈی گئی سرگرمیوں سے یونین کونسل سطح پر MDGs کا نصف نمبر 4، 5، 6 اور 7 کو حاصل کرنے میں مدد ملے گی۔

ایل ایس او کی سطح پر قرضہ مرکز کا قیام وزیر اعظم پاکستان کی بلاہ سود قرض اسکیم

- ایل ایس او کے قرضہ مرکز کی طرف سے سفارش کئے گئے 32 خواتین کو 676000 روپیہ بذریعہ این آر ایس پی لائیو انساک پہ قرضہ دیا ہے۔

کیونٹی انویسٹمنٹ فنڈ

- ایل ایس او کی طرف سے 17 خواتین کو 200,000 روپیہ قرضہ دیا گیا

□ اوپری ڈی گئی سرگرمیوں سے یونین کونسل سطح پر MDGs کا نصف نمبر 1 حاصل کرنے میں مدد ملے گی

تصویری جھلکیاں



PRESENTATIONS



PRESENTATIONS

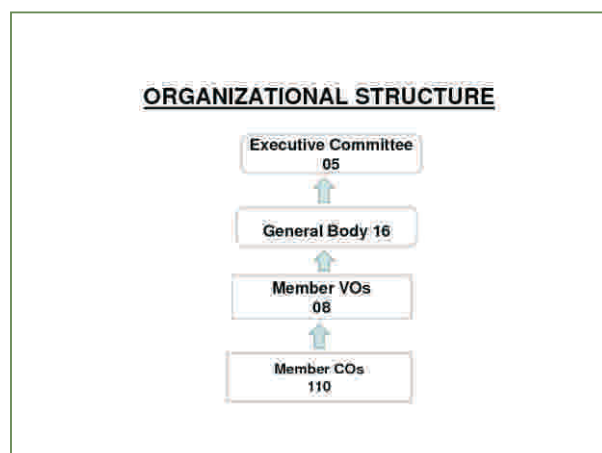
11-PRSP LSO Fajar Development Society Layyah

Fajer Development Society
Mandi Town Layyah

 Theme
 Routine Immunization

LSO Profile

- UC: Mandi Town
- District: Layyah
- Date of Formation: 15-04-2011
- Total Revenue villages:09
- Total Households:3975
- Covered Households:2500
- Total VDOs: 08 (male 6- female 2)
- Total COs and WCOs:110 (male-74 female-36)
- No. of General Body members: 16 (male-12 female-4)
- No. of Executive Committee members: 5 (male-04 female-01)



Objectives

- Organise 100% households through male and female COs and support them for their own development
- Support the destitute members through technical skills, financial and other resources so that they can also live a normal life
- Ensure enrolment of 100% school aged girls into schools and arrange school building and other educational facilities for them
- Establish dispensaries along with mother and child care centres in each village of the UC
- Arrange health camps in each village of the UC with the collaboration of different NGOs
- Support women to become equal partners with men for their development
- Protect the young generation from harmful environment and guide them to become responsible citizens

Major Achievements

- Organized 2500 HH into 110 COs.
- Facilitated the issuance of 1592 Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs) by coordinating with NADRA's mobile teams. A majority of the beneficiaries were women and the poorest members.
- Before LSO, Social Mobilization was in only in 2 Villages. The remaining 7 Villages had been covered by LSO.
- Health camps were organised for flood effective's (2010) in collaboration with PRSP, District health Department and the DCO. In 2011-2012 720 health camps were organised in collaboration of Chenab Foundation as a result , 4800 people were provide free medical treatment and medicine in those camps.
- Provision of health services to children such as de-worming, eyesight testing and provision of spectacles to the needy children and regular health checkups.
- Health walks to raise awareness regarding children's health related issues.
- Preventive measure for Malaria through cleanliness drive and sprays.



Analysis of LSO

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before formation of LSO • Others used to organize us • Others motivate us to save • Others used to build our capacity • External organizations used to look up to the local COs • Local people tend to avoid making donations • Activities were planned by external organizations • There was a lack of trust between external organizations and locals • Many community organizations were dormant • Projects were monitored by external organizations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After formation of LSO • We organize ourselves • We motivate others to save • We impart training to others • We link local organizations with external organizations • Now they happily make donations • LSO makes arrangements for them • Now the deficit has been significantly reduced • Now dormant organizations have been transformed into active organizations • Now the LSO itself does the monitoring of projects |
|---|--|

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External actors used to resolve conflict • No mechanism for collecting socio economic information. • There was no network of local community organisation. • Institutions owned by the people were non-existent • Very few female organisations • No concept of health and hygiene issues • Majority of the people of this UC are poor , they can not afford the medical expenses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We resolve conflicts within ourselves • LSO has collected all the information regarding various indicators • Network is present and this has significantly increased their bargaining power • LSO has brought unity in the society and institutions of the people for the people have been established • Now 33 % of the member organizations are female • Conducted for awareness health and hygiene and arrange health camps were provided free medical treatments • Through health camps provided free medical treatment and medical in those needy people |
|---|---|

Health Activities

- First-Aid course
- Arranged eye-test and provided free spectacles for children
- Arranged for annual de-worming medicine for children
- Arranged health camps and vaccination camps
- Raised awareness regarding health through wall-chalking
- Weekly cleaning-drive of the village
- Informed community members about benefits of mosquito and fly-repelling sprays
- Ensure the provision of clean drinking water in the village
- Organized monthly sessions on importance of nutrition
- Arranged hepatitis camps
- Informed communities about diseases such as malaria
- Provide the mother and child health care to 60 families
- Arranged a walk for Polio awareness and its eradication
- Conducted seminars for awareness raising Dengue virus




Future Plan of LSO

- 100% inclusion of women in CO's
- 100% school enrolment
- 100% registration of CNIC
- 100% registration of Birth and Death
- 100% of free medical treatment and medicine in all villages of this UC
- Increase adult literacy rate up to 70 %
- 100% awareness about Human Rights
- Introduction of local handicraft at national level
- Promotion of women rights
- Establishment of community training resource centre
- Marketing of local products on regular basis
- Formation of women's VOs
- Leadership skill from grassroots level
- Better thinking about progress
- Develop linkages (NGOs, Local Govt agencies and other Govt and Non Govt departments

PRESENTATIONS

12-GBTI LSO Ujala Welfare Fund



LSO-Ujala Welfare Society, Ghourghushti, Attock **GBTI**

www.ujalawelfare.org

Introduction

Ujala welfare society has been helping people in this area for a long period of time now. It was established in June 2004. It started its welfare work in Ghourghushti at beginning but after that services were spread to surrounding areas as well. Ujala welfare society Ghourghushti is working as an independent, non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organization. It works under its own Memorandum of Association and leadership. It has no affiliation with any regional ethnic or political organization of Pakistan or any where in the world.

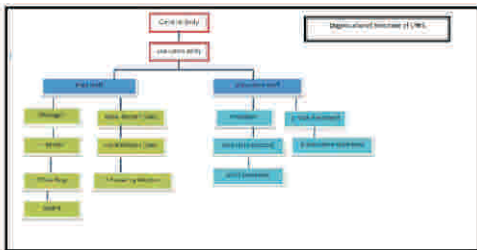
Objectives

Its main objective is to help the poor, less fortunate and deserving people and provide them with the facilities of life through social mobilisation. Ujala wants to Guide those people who use their charity, donations and aims on pomp and show and guide them to use this amount in a more effective way by helping the poor in organised manner. To help the needy is their way of life so that nobody is deprived of the basic necessities of life. That everybody is provided medical treatment assistance. To help the poor in their sorrows, happiness and weddings, that the poor children have access to higher education is their desire. Our aim is to fight diseases together so that we have a healthier society.

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society (UWS), Ghourghushti

Ujala Welfare Society is registered under the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (registration and control) Ordinance, 1961 (XLVI of 1961) with Directorate of Social Welfare, Government of Punjab

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society (UWS), Ghourghushti



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    graph TD
      Root[General Body] --> Executive[Executive Body]
      Root --> Administrative[Administrative Body]
      Executive --> President
      Executive --> Vice President
      Executive --> Secretary
      Executive --> Treasurer
      Executive --> Member at Large
      Administrative --> General Manager
      Administrative --> Accounts Officer
      Administrative --> HR Officer
      Administrative --> Welfare Officer
      Administrative --> Health Officer
      Administrative --> Education Officer
      Administrative --> Social Welfare Officer
      Administrative --> Other Officers
  
```

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society (UWS), Ghourghushti

Profile UC-Ghourghushti	
District	Attock
Tehsil	Hazro
Households	3,600
Population	25,200
Male	12,960
Female	12,240

Poverty Profile UC-Ghourghushti		
HHs	3,600	%age
Extremely poor	255	7.08%
Poor	1,795	49.86%
Non poor	1,550	42.96%

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society (UWS), Ghourghushti

Land-UC Ghourghushti		
Sr. No	Particular	Land in Kanal
1	Agri Land	
	Irrigated Land	3,208
	Rain-fed Land	3,500
2	Barren Land	3,820
Total		10,528

Status Land Compensation and Resettlement of Ghourghushti

UC-Ghourghushti, District Attock	
Total land acquired by GBHP	2488 kanal 7 marla
Total No. of Affectees	3,133
No. of Affectees paid	2,145
Remaining No. of Affectees	988
Total amount to be paid	Rs.386,215,474
Amount Paid	Rs.366,017,329
Remaining amount	Rs.20,198,145
Establishment of Model Village	
Households resettled	72
Boys Primary School	01
Girl's Primary School	01
DWSS	01
Dispensary	01

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society, Ghourghushti

Date of Formation June, 2004			
District Attock		Union Council Ghourghushti	
Total Households in UC	Organized Households	Coverage	
3,600	1,531	42.53%	
No. of Community Organizations (COs)	No. of Village Organizations (VOs)	No. of Female Body Members	No. of Executive Body Members
91	10	64	22
15	2	4	2
Women's Floor %	Women's Floor %	Women's Floor %	Women's Floor %
29.67%	40%	23%	13%

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society (UWS), Ghourghushti

Sources of Funding	
	Annual
Membership Collection	4-5 lacs
Fund Collection from abroad	45-50 lacs
Zakat Collection	10-11 lacs
Skin Collection (Eid-ul-Azha)	5-6 lacs
Sadqat/Ullah Fund	4-5 lacs
Ambulance/College Bus Income	7-8 lacs
Total	70-85 lacs

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society (UWS), Ghourghushti

Main Areas of Working:

- Health & Medical Fund**
 - Medical Fund Programme
 - Free Medical/Eye Camps
 - Solid Waste Management
 - Ambulance Service
- Education Fund**
 - Providing note books/uniform
 - Disbursement of Admission Fee
 - School Improvement
 - Free Bus Service for poor girls
 - Annual School Awards
- Funeral Fund**
- Wedding Fund**
- Emergency Services**

Health & Medical Services

Medical Fund Programme:

• Since 2007 providing health/medical fund up to Rs.5000 per poor person and the annual budget for this medical fund is Rs.35,00,000 for this FY-2014-15.

Total no. of Beneficiaries: 8,870
Amount: Rs.13,700,000

Health & Medical Services

Health/Medical Camps:

• Organized 11 health/eye camps for providing free health facilities and medicines.



PRESENTATIONS

Health & Medical Services

Solid Waste Management

Condition Before Project;

- There was no system for collecting and disposal of solid waste.
- People were throwing waste outside their homes.
- There were piles of solid waste seen everywhere in the streets and these piles were the place of germination of flies and mosquitoes causing great pollution.
- In a result there was unclean, unhygienic and smelly/stinky environment.




Health & Medical Services

Pak-Saaf Ghourghushti (RSPN-GBTI)

Major Activities;

- Cleaning of streets.
- Collection of Solid waste.
- Segregation of waste to extract out useful/recyclable.
- Dumping/disposal of remaining waste in far away from population.
- Awareness Campaigns/workshops for keeping environment clean and hygiene.
- Organizing household.




Pak-Saaf Ghourghushti (RSPN-GBTI)

Total Budget		Rs.19,30,400
•RSPN		Rs.500,000
•GBTI		Rs.297,000
•Community share		Rs.11,33,400



Monthly Income & Expenditure	
Income	37,500
Collection from 350 HHs @ Rs.100	35,000
Trolley Rent	2,500
Expenditures	36,000
Salaries	25,000
Fuel	5,000
Maintenance	5,000


Solid Waste Management






Solid Waste Management



Solid Waste Management






PRESENTATIONS

Health & Medical Services

Ambulance Service:

• There are 04 Vehicles providing services for picking patients and accidental persons to nearby hospitals and free of cost for poor/deserving people.



Education Fund

2,214 students
note books provided.

1,520 students
Uniform provided.

01 College Bus Service
benefiting 19 poor girls

1,050 students
Disbursement of admission fee

07 Awareness Campaigns
13 Annual School Awards



Education Fund

05 students
Hostel Fee.

1 Photocopier machine
Govt. Higher Secondary School.

02 Govt. Girls School
Furniture.

02 Govt. Girls/Boys School
Repair & Maintenance.



Women Specific Activities

Bus Service for college
girls
1 Bus

Wedding Fund
527 beneficiaries

Sewing Machine
6 beneficiaries

Health/Medical Camps
11 Camps.



Funeral Fund

116 persons were provided Funeral Fund
with the amount of Rs.926,800

Wedding Fund

527 persons were provided
Dowry/wedding arrangement with the
amount of Rs.63,20,000

PRESENTATIONS

Emergency Fund

Earthquake 2005
Shelters, water pipelines, Grocery items and cloths were provided with the amount of Rs.15,200,000

IDPs 2009
Grocery items were provided with the amount of Rs.2,500,000

Flood 2010
Grocery items and cash for house building were provided with the amount of Rs.19,400,000

Flood 2014 (770 HHs benefited)
Grocery items, cloths and cash for house building were provided with the amount of Rs.4,300,000



Emergency Fund



Activities through Linkages

Linkage Development			
Sl. No.	Activities	No. of Beneficiaries	Sources
1	CHCs Registration	1243	NADRA
2	Micro Credit	270	GBI
3	Weathering Training		GBI
	Male	34	
	Female	87	
4	Health Camps (9)		
	Tehsil	680	GBI
5	Annual Vaccination Camps (13)	1183	GBI
6	Solid Waste Management	2475	WSP & GBPI
7	Plantation	2500	PTC
8	Renovation of Dispensary Feroz Banda	120	GBI
9	Furniture Pre-Nursery School Feroz Banda	41	GBI
10	Upgradation of Girls high school college		MRA
11	CHCs		
	Sanitation (15)	1750	MRA & Nazim
	Link Road (02)		MRA & Nazim
	UPPS (07)	380	MRA & Nazim
	Basmati Approved		
	New project of Sanitation		MRA

Strength of LSO-UWS

- UWS is registered Organisation
- It has independent governing structure
- It has paid and volunteer staff
- It has MIS (Management Information System) for financials and programme activities
- It has external as well as internal auditors
- It has independent committees such education, health and audit etc;
- UWS publish its monthly and annual progress reports
- It has its own website and facebook; www.ujalawelfare.org
- UWS has regular income from assets



Future Plan

- To increase household coverage.
- To develop MSP (Multi-Sectoral Plan of UC-Ghourghushti).
- To establish a mechanism for savings.
- Improving sanitation system from uncovered to covered.
- To scale up solid waste management programme covering at least 70% households.
- To purchase land for graveyard.
- To increase enrollment in school & colleges.
- To take measures for improving the quality of education through committees.
- Establishment of Free Dispensary, Reactivation of Dispensary (Feroz Banda Model Village).
- Establishment of Blood Bank.
- To expand environmental programme such as through plantation and awareness campaigns.
- Community Investment Fund for income generation activities;
- Small grant for Livelihood enhancement.
- Establishment Technical/Vocational Centre for Men/Women.
- Establishment of office for UWS.

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society (UWS), Ghourghushti

Thanks

PRESENTATIONS

13- BRSP LSO Khadmatgar, Rodh Malazai



**مقامی معاون تنظیم
خدمت گار
یونین کونسل رود ملازئی ضلع پشین**

انتہائی غربت و افلاس کا خاتمہ

2388 گھرانوں کا یہ اراہی ہے کے ساتھ مل کر پانچویں سکول کارڈ کیا۔ جس میں 771 گھرانے ایسے 605 گھرانے غربت 540 گھرانے غربت ترین اور 472 گھرانے لاجار۔ محکمہ لائیو سٹاک کے تعاون سے 280 مالداروں کی لائیو سٹاک کو ویکسین فراہم کیا ہے۔ MPA سے یونین کونسل کے 67 غربت طلباء کیلئے وظائف حاصل کیے۔ 1012 غربت ترین اور لاجار گھرانوں میں سے 429 کو اللہ جات فراہم کیے۔ جس میں لائیو سٹاک، پوٹری، سیرکے مشین، پرجون سپور، موٹر سائیکل سپارٹس، بیڈ کارٹ، ایوبار، سلاخی مشین اور ڈزل مشین کی اللہ جات شامل ہیں۔ 429 غربت ترین اور لاجار گھرانوں کو مطلوبہ ہتھیار اور انٹریز کی تربیت دی گئی۔ -- نوکری یا کاروبار سیکھنا کیا گیا ہے اور اب تک یونین 395 رجسٹریشن کی اور 22 غربتوں کو روزگار۔ اہل ایس او نے۔ 117200 بجٹ کی رقم سے 9 مستحق گھرانوں کو قرضے فراہم کیے ہیں۔ 3 غربت نوجوانوں کو CLEW کی تربیت دی گئی ہے۔ 12 غربت گھرانوں کو نل فارمیگ کی تربیت دی گئی ہے۔ 3 غربت نوجوانوں کو CAEW کی تربیت دی گئی ہے۔ یونین کونسل میں ایوباشی اور ذراعت کے 18 مضمموں پر کام مکمل کیا۔

مقامی معاون تنظیم پروفائل

یونین کونسل	رود ملازئی
ضلع	پشین
تاریخ قیام	25 مارچ 2013
رجسٹریشن نمبر	1539 سوشل ویلفیئر ڈیپارٹمنٹ
منظم گھرانے	2256
تعداد دیہی تنظیمات	50
تعداد محلہ تنظیمات	168
نرد	140
خواتین	28
جنرل باڈی ممبران	100 نوجوانوں کی تعداد (48)
ایگزیکٹیو باڈی ممبران	11 نوجوانوں کی تعداد (05)
محلہ تنظیمات میں شامل معذور افراد	135

یونین کونسل پروفائل

یونین کونسل	رود ملازئی
ضلع	پشین
کل گائوں	54
کل آبادی	16954
کل گھرانے	2388
جغرافیائی حدود	شمال میں مسلم باغ، جنوب میں ضلع زیارت، مشرق میں لورالائی، مغرب میں خاٹوزئی
آباد قبائل	تارن، شموڑی، یارئی، دھڑ، غرشین، پانڈی، ملازئی، مہترئی، سارنگڑی

یونین کونسل پروفائل جاری۔۔

زیاتیں	پشتو
نوجوانوں کے مشاغل	والی بال، کرکٹ، فٹبال
ذریعہ معاشی	ذراعت، مال مویشی، ماننگ، ملازمت
دستیاب سہولیات صحت	رولر ہیلتھ سنٹر، بنیادی مرکز صحت 3
دستیاب سہولیات تعلیم	گرلز پرائمری سکول 25، بوائز پرائمری سکول 53، گرلز ماڈل سکول 5، بوائز ماڈل سکول 4، گرلز بائی سکول 2، بوائز بائی سکول 4

مقامی معاون تنظیم کا خواب

یونین کونسل رود ملازئی کے مرد و خواتین کو شہری، معاشی، معاشرتی اور سیاسی حقوق حاصل ہوں اور ہر شخص مطمئن زندگی بسر کر رہا ہو۔

مقامی معاون تنظیم کا مشن

غربت میں کمی اور لوگوں کی معیار زندگی میں مستقل بنیادوں پر بہتری لانا۔

PRESENTATIONS

مقامی معاون تنظیم کا مقصد

- 1- سماجی شعور کے عمل کو مضبوط بنیادوں پر چلائنا۔
- 2- یونین کونسل کے بنیادی مسائل کے نشاندہی کرنا۔
- 3- علاقے کی ترقی کے لیے اجتماعی طور پر کوشش کرنا۔
- 4- یونین کونسل میں ماہر اور بچے کی صحت اور بچوں کی تعلیم کو عام کرنا۔
- 5- تکثیف غربت کے لیے بے روزگار نوجوانوں کے ہنر میں اضافہ کرنا۔
- 6- ترقیاتی کاموں میں خواتین کی کردار کو یقینی بنانا۔
- 7- قدرتی وسائل کو اجتماعی طور پر بہتر استعمال میں لانا۔
- 8- خواتین کو اپنی ہی گھروں یا گاؤں کے اندر ان کے ہنر میں اضافہ کرنا۔

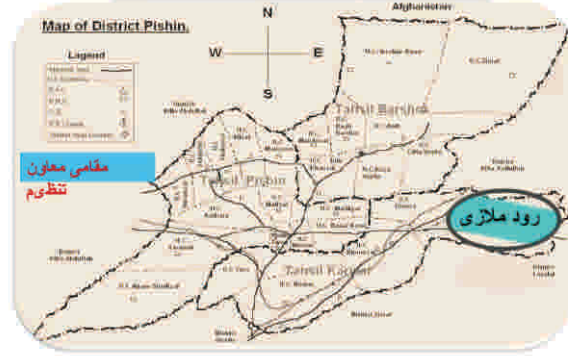
ترقی کے بین الاقوامی اہدائیہ کے حصول کے
حوالے سے مقامی معاون تنظیم کی سرگرمیاں
!

بتعاون:

BRSP-PP و دیگر ادا



ضلع پشین کا نقشہ



بنیادی تعلیم کا حصول

- داخلہ مہم چلانے اور 135 لڑکے اور 103 لڑکیوں کو سکول میں داخل کرایا ہے۔
- سپورٹ فنڈ قائم کیا ہے جس سے اب تک 297 تقریباً طلباء مستفید ہوئے ہیں۔
- UNICEF کے تعاون سے 2 سکولوں کی عمارتیں تعمیر اور تدریس مواد حاصل کیا۔
- BRSP کے ساتھ الف اعلان پراجیکٹ پر کام کر رہے ہیں اور سکول کے عمر کے بچوں کو سکول میں داخلہ کرنا۔
- ممکنہ تعلیم سے دو گراؤ پرانسی سکول منظور کرانے
- GRAHA کے تعاون سے ایک مانی سکول کی بلڈنگ کی تعمیر جس میں اب 134 لڑکیاں پڑھتی ہے۔

خواتین کے برابری کی سطح پر حقوق اور اختیارات

- خواتین کی ووٹر لسٹ میں اندراج کرایا ہے۔
- خواتین کو ووٹ کی استعمال کرنے کا حق حاصل ہے۔
- خواتین کو اثاثہ جات فراہم کیے۔ 178
- 40 خواتین کو مختلف بیٹری تربیت دی۔
- خواتین کو یہ حق حاصل ہے کہ وہ اپنی فیصلہ خود کر سکیں۔
- غیر منظم خواتین گھرانوں کو منظم کیا گیا 120
- نادرا سے 138 خواتین کے شناختی کارڈ بنوائے میں مدد کی ہے۔

بچوں کی اموات میں کمی

- پولیو مہم میں حصہ لیتے ہیں اور یونین کونسل سے ریسیوزل کیسز ختم کی۔
- WWF کے تعاون سے 22 خواتین کو TBA کی تربیت دی۔
- ڈانریاں اور بلتھ اینڈ ایجن کے حوالے سے آگاہی سیشن کیے گئے۔
- حقاً ظنی ٹیکے لگانے کے حوالے سے بھراگاہوں کی سطح پر آگاہی دینا۔

ماون کی صحت میں بہتری

WWF کے تعاون سے 22 خواتین کو TBA کی تربیت۔
 - ماں اور بچے کی صحت کے حوالے سے۔ او۔ ایس۔ پی کی تعاون سے اگالی سیشن کیے۔
 - پی۔ آر۔ ایس۔ پی کی تعاون سے تحصیل بلتھ کوارٹر میں لیڈی میڈیکل افسیس اور ایل۔ ایچ۔ وی۔
 - زچگی کے دوران خواتین کی ایک مستند ڈاکٹریا ٹریس سے کم از کم چار دفعہ معائنہ کرنے کے
 - حوالے سے اگالی سیشن کیے۔
 - زچگی کے دوران خطرناک نشا نہیں معلوم ہونے پر لہدی ڈاکٹر سے رابطہ کے لیے پیغامات دیے۔
 - تولیدی صحت کے حوالے سے تمام تنظیموں میں اور فی میل کو پیغامات دیے۔
 - پی۔ آر۔ ایس۔ پی کی تعاون دوست سے دوست اور سہیلی سے سہیلی تک تولیدی صحت کے
 - پیغامات کی رسائی پر اگالی سیشن کیے۔
 - لڑکوں اور لڑکیوں کی کم عمری شادی کی نقصانات پر پی۔ آر۔ ایس۔ پی کی تعاون سے اگالی
 - سیشن کیے

ایچ آئی وی اور ملیریا جیسی بیماریوں کا خاتمہ

محکمہ صحت کی تعاون سے یونین کونسل میں فری طبی میڈیکل کلیمپ لگایا جس
 میں 2808 مریضوں کا معائنہ اور مفت علاج کروایا۔
 ایچ آئی وی، ایڈز اور ملیریا کے حوالے سے یونین کونسل کے ہر گاؤں میں اگالی
 سیشن کیے۔
 حفاظتی ٹیکے لگانے کے لیے ہر گاؤں میں اگالی میٹنگز ہوئے۔
 ایچ آئی وی، ایڈز کے حوالے سے یونین کونسل کی سطح پر ایڈز کا دن کا سمینار کیا۔

ماحولیاتی تحفظ کو یقینی بنانا

- یونین کونسل کی سطح پر جنگلات کی حفاظت کیلئے کمیٹی قائم کی ہے۔
 - WWF- IDO کے تعاون سے مختلف گائوں میں 265 لیٹریں تعمیر کرائے ہیں۔
 - جنگلات کی فروغ کے لیے ٹرسری لگایا۔
 - ممبران نے اپنی مدد آپ جنگلات کے درخت لگائے۔
 - جنگلات میں چکورو دیگر قسم کی شکار پر پابندی لگائی۔

سرگرمیوں کی تصویری جھلکیاں!

تصویری جھلکیاں



ایسی قریب پتھان اسلام آباد روڈیہ



WWF کے تعاون سے ہونڈ پھپ

تصویری جھلکیاں جاری۔۔۔



LSO کے تعاون سے ہونڈ پتھان کے لیے نصابی



ٹرسری کے لیے جنگلات

PRESENTATIONS

تصویری جھلکیاں جاری۔۔۔



یوتھ سن سٹار کے ذریعے والی بال ٹورنامنٹ کا انعقاد

تصویری جھلکیاں جاری۔۔۔



اندرونی قرضہ جات برائے سی ڈیکل سٹور

تصویری جھلکیاں جاری۔۔۔



آزراعت کی نئی ٹیکنیک صفاہی اپنی مدد ہے

آزراعت کے نئے ٹیکنیک اپنی مدد ہے

تصویری جھلکیاں جاری۔۔۔



WWF کی تعاون سے لیسٹریٹ

گاڑی کی صفاہی

تصویری جھلکیاں جاری۔۔۔



جنگلات کی تحفظ کے لیے کسی ٹی کا قیام

تصویری جھلکیاں جاری۔۔۔



سابقہ وزیر مولوی عبدالواحد صدیقی اور موجودہ ایم۔ پی۔ اے۔ حاجی عبدالملک کلکز ہیں۔ آر۔ ایس۔ پی کی تعاون سے فروغ کاروبار پراجیکٹ کے تحت مالدار کی تقسیم کر رہے ہیں

PRESENTATIONS

تصویری جھلکیاں جاری۔۔۔



یورپین یوڈین وژٹ

تصویری جھلکیاں جاری۔۔۔



پولیو مہم میں بچوں کو نظرے

اوتھ ان کا سموننگ

مستقبل کا لائحہ عمل

دریغہ	مستفید گھرانے	ذکار وسائل	موجودہ وسائل	تعداد	ضروریات	نمبر شمار
حکومتی ادارے / NGO	930	تربیت، کارخیز	انسانی وسائل، فوڈ	35	کریچ	1
NGO	1500	فیلڈ	زمین	02	کولڈ سٹوریج	2
NGO	1130	فیلڈ	زمین	1	FFC	3
MPA/MNA/NGO	1500	فیلڈ	زمین	14	چیک اپ	4
MPA/NGO	1200	فیلڈ	پانی، زمین، باغات، ریت	30	نالی اور ڈالہوں کی بھنگی	5
MPA/NGO	1794	فیلڈ	انسانی وسائل، پانی	15	کارپوز کی بنانی	6
MPA/NGO	1200	فیلڈ	زمین، ریت، پتھر، پانی	10	DWS	7
NGO	1200	برسری	انسانی وسائل، جنگلی درخت	حسب ضرورت	جنگلات	8

در پیش مسائل و مشکلات

- 1- خواتین کی موبیلیٹی
- 2- دور افتادہ علاقہ
- 3- بجلی کا مسئلہ
- 4- ہرگز رسم و رواج
- 5- رابطے گیلے موبائل کی سہولت کا نہ ہونا۔



RSPN Mission Statement

" Harnessing people's potential by fostering and strengthening participatory, transparent and accountable organisations of the people for poverty reduction and improvement in their quality of life. "



RSPN

Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)

Address: House No. 7, Street 49, F-6/4, Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel: +92-51-2822476, 2821736, Fax: +92-51-2829115

www.rspn.org

