Report of
6th National Convention
of LSOs

BY

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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. Naeemuz 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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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 household 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.
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.
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.
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 VO's and CO's, 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.
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.
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.
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.
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 the education sector, they carried out a survey and found that a large number of children were working in workshops or 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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
Mr. Ejaz Rahim then took the podium and reminisced about when he had just joined the Civil Service and his first boss was Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan in Peshawar. He pondered on the reason of the affinity that everyone felt with Mr. Shoaib 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. Shoaib 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.
Mr. Shoaib Sultan and other BoD members distributed shields to the 13 LSOs that had presented during the Convention.
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.
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 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. 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. Shoaib 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

**Why Poverty in South Asia**

1. The public sector makes huge investments but does not create a receiving mechanism for delivery of goods and services at the grassroots.

2. Commonly it does not effectively involve poor communities when planning or delivering ‘development’.

**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

**Development Policy**

- Development policy is almost always about industrialization and rarely about poverty.
- Current trends of globalization creating iniquity and impoverishment.
- 20% of the world population consumes 80% of global resources. The poorest 20% only account for 1.3% of global consumption.

**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.

**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)

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.

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

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

Three-Tiered Social Mobilisation

- Local Support Organisation (LSO):
  - Formation of Village Organisations
  - LSO Leaders, Executive Committees and Management
  - Area Content: All VO Interfaces; General Body: All VO Leaders; All Villages represented in LSO

- Village Organisation (VO):
  - Federation of Community Organisations
  - Leader and General Body: All CO Presidents and Members
  - All villages/settlements represented in VO
  - 100% inclusion of poor households through VO

- Community Organisations (CO):
  - Participating body (Leaders and Members)
  - Separate CCOs for Men and Women
  - Each CO to have 10-15 members
**PRESENTATIONS**

**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.

**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

**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

**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)

**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
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

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.

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/VDGs/Thana and Community Organisation/Committees/Office Bearers

- Ensure transparent use of public funds allocated to Local Councils/VDGs/DDGs/Community Organisation.

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
PRESENTATIONS

Impact of ESPS (Upto June, 2014):

- Total Schools Reach: 91,278
- Total Students Enrolled: 2,158,916

Community Organisations (COs):
- Total: 1,907
- Women only: 1,341

- Community members: 3,118,967
- Total: 1.50 million women

- Credit linkage: 5,000
- Membership: 1.18 million

- Micro Health Insurance: 4.87 million

Key Impacts of Andhra Pradesh (India): Poverty Reduction Programme through Social Mobilisation
As of June 2013:

- Linked with Government Departments
- Commercial Bank Lending
- 43.2% Income Increase
- Food Security
- Social Safety Net

THANK YOU!
PRESENTATIONS

1-AKRSP LSO KADO

Karimabad Area Development Organization Chitral (KADO)

Presentation on Poverty Reduction through Community Finance & Rural Enterprise

Israr-ud-din

KADO Profile

- UC: Karimabad & Shoghoare
- District: Chitral
- Date of Formation: 1997
- Total Revenue Villages: 21
- Total Households: 3,123
- Covered Households: 3,027
- Total VDOs: 161
- Total COs and WCOs: 81 & 81
- No. of General Body members: (81 male/81 female)
- No. of Executive Committee members: 14 (male/7 female)
- Collective savings of COs & WCOs: 301 million
- 69 CSSG & 393 members

Cont.

- Fixed Assets (land, building, machinery) Rs 37 million
- Investments in MPP & Microcredit Rs 5 million

Income Sources:
- Microcredit
- Vehicle Operations
- Community Contributions
- Hydel Operation & Distribution
- Power & Stone Enterprises

Institutional Infrastructure

- WOs
- VOs
- YO/SCOs
- General Body
- Bd
- Management

Resource Mobilization

- From PIDSAR 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
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
  - Alkazar Public School
  - EBS Schools & Colleges
- Primary & Secondary Health Facilities
  - Primary Health Facilities
  - Secondary Health Facilities
- Drinking Water & Sanitation
  - 100% EHI have access to safe drinking water sanitation facilities

Economic Development

- Irrigation Channels
- Energy Development
  - 100% HHI 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 increased from 8 Million to more than 35 Million
- Value Chains & Enterprise Innovations
  - Agriculture Value Chain (peas, tomato, potato)
  - Sheep Craft Value Chain

Thank You!!!
PRESENTATIONS

2-SRSP LSO Hope Haripur

LOSO 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 CIs: 81 (MC: 63, WC: 18)
- GL members: 35 (Male: 23, 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 do 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: 15, F: 3) (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

Results of house hold data
- Total population in UC: 3520
- Number of children (5-16 year): 4,075
- School going children (5-16 year): 4,562
- Out of school children (5-16 year): 363

Result of school level Data
- Total number of schools: 29
- Number of Teachers: 113 (77 male + 36 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

Capacity building of CRPs

Meeting with PTCs and construction of classrooms
PRESENTATIONS

Scholarship for deserving children

Other Activities
Provision of free medical camp for women

Provision of labour room and solar system for BHU Dheenda

Capacity building and provision of Sewing Machines (100)

Future Plans of LSO
- Increase in enrolment
- Control in dropouts
- To ensure provision of quality of education
- Inclusion of 100% poor families in LSO
- Coordination with government departments and donors
PRESENTATIONS

3-NRSP LSO Sichkan UC Awaran

Well Come to LSO Sichkan

Pictures of earthquake affected household
PRESENTATIONS
PRESENTATIONS
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: 1238
- Total VOs: 44
- Total COs and WCOs: 167
- No. of General Body members: 11
- No. of Executive Committee members: 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' enrolment 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 Households
- Scattered and unorganized communities
- Lack of awareness about Hygienic environment
PRESENTATIONS

Activities
- Awareness about girls education have been promoted through sessions with COs, VOIs & LSOs members on this topic, conducted walks and rallies in the villages.
- More than 10 closed schools are reopened on the self help basis.
- 1828 girls and boys are equipped with different skills through trainings from different organizations. Even though from Ripah 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 SRSHO 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Benefit</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets Distributed</td>
<td>441 (Women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanda Bags Distributed</td>
<td>882 (Women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings received</td>
<td>1828 (M/F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Enrolled</td>
<td>386 (Girls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings received</td>
<td>1828 (M/F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan received (# of Women)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages were given to trainees</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 are transparent, accountable and self-directed, and support them to:
- undertake HHI, Village and Union level planning;
- include all groups of HIs in to CDPVH-LSOs framework;
- improve and build community infrastructure;
- access to social services (education, health, sanitation);
- build up own capital base and access to micro loans;
- develop human resources and NRM;
- establish linkages with government line departments;
- creating linkages with other C5Os and private sector agencies.
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)

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.
PRESENTATIONS

6-AKRSP LSO Baltit Rural Support Organisation

Areas of interventions

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

LSO Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UC</th>
<th>Karimabad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dist:</td>
<td>Hunza/Nagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Formation:</td>
<td>May 1, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue Villages:</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Household:</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Covered Households:</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total VOs/VDOs:</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total WOs/WCOs:</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total COs/CSOs:</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of VOs:</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of General Body Members (Male/Female):</td>
<td>104 (Male=60, Female=44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Board of Directors (Male/Female):</td>
<td>15 (Male=08, Female=07)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social Mobilization

Membership

Overall Area of Work

V/WO Savings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount (PKR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOs/WOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOs/WOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the establishment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Internal Resource Mobilization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WOs/WOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOs/WOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOs/WOs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRESENTATIONS

### Agriculture Development (Government)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of Institution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government Agriculture Department</td>
<td>- Farmers Field School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Demo plot of Tomato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Fruit Processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>National Agricultural Research Council (NARC)</td>
<td>- Demo plot of Pulses Cultivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>National Agricultural Research Council (NARC)</td>
<td>- Session on pest disease and preventive measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>National Agricultural Research Council (NARC)</td>
<td>- Sessions to develop Synergies between Govt, Ins Departments and LSOs under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Livestock Department, Nisab-Nagar</td>
<td>- Dialong on Pet Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Husbandry &amp; Poultry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan Nisab-Nagar Branch</td>
<td>- Meeting between Bank Management and Entrepreneurs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agriculture Development (NGOs & INGOs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of Institution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>JICA</td>
<td>- BCOS &amp; Farmers Trainings in Japan and Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>JICA</td>
<td>- The project for the promotion of Value Added final products (Value Chain &amp; App)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>JICA</td>
<td>- Installation of Solar Tunnels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>JICA</td>
<td>- Exhibition of farm products offspring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>JICA</td>
<td>- Meeting on Value chain of Agri Products</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Rights/Human Rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of Institution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Civil Society Human &amp; Institutional Development Program (CHIP)</td>
<td>- Awareness of potential of main stream disability in GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>UBR</td>
<td>- Awareness and registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Training in CHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>- Proposal submitted on Micro Hydel Power Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>UBA – Plan Pakistan</td>
<td>- Adolescent Friendly Centers for Boys and Girls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Activities (NGOs & INGOs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of Institution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sangi Foundation</td>
<td>- LSOs networking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Youth Eye Citizen Journalist</td>
<td>- Training on Youth Journalism, Script Writing, Editing and Film Making etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Greenscare UK</td>
<td>- Training on Institutional Policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health

- One day Medical Camp in collaboration with Shatat Foundation
- Micro Health insurance

### Infrastructure (Activities)

- Completed
  - Four Main Water Channels
  - One Sub Channel
- Under progress
  - Two Main Channels
  - One Sub channel

### Communication

- Completed
  - One foot Bridge

**Total Cost:** 9.7 million PKR
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 Shiath 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/WO’s existed but facing difficulties
- Members started losing interest in V/WO’s
- Chronic defaults in V/WO’s
- Absence of youth in governing bodies
- Lack of common platform for local V/WO’s
- Resistance from other institutions working on different objectives

Strategies
- Meetings with relevant stakeholder WO/VO’s
- Meetings with defaulters
- Develop recovery plans with the Participation of V/WO’s 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/WO’s
- Developed Saving & Micro Credit Policy for V/WO’s,
- Quarterly follow ups of V/WO’s,
- Yearly financial audit of V/WO’s,
- Organised 600 youth (girls/boys) in 6 Youth Orgs.
- Availability of micro loan facility at V/WO’s level, transparency, trust & credibility within V/WO’s and YO’s

Benefits and Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title of Trainings</th>
<th>Training Location</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Duration (Days)</th>
<th>Interventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Veterinary Awareness</td>
<td>AJK/PS</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Capacity Building (in Pakistan)</td>
<td>JCA/PS</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Capacity Building (in Japan)</td>
<td>JCA</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Self-Employment Development</td>
<td>AJK/PS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Leadership Development</td>
<td>AJK/PS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Capacity Building of Capacity</td>
<td>AJK/PS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Institutional Policies</td>
<td>AJK/PS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Enterprise Development</td>
<td>AJK/PS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship Development</td>
<td>AJK/PS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Capacity Building of Business</td>
<td>AJK/PS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Institutional Policies</td>
<td>AJK/PS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Advocacy &amp; Lobbying</td>
<td>AJK/PS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 30 210 850 1900 1950
PRESENTATIONS

Future Plan of LSO

- Fostering democratic values and promoting youth leadership (e.g., youth camps, summer programs, youth parliament, school/college union).
- 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

REPORT OF 6TH NATIONAL LSO CONVENTION
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Division</th>
<th>03</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Districts</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Districts</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Councils</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Villages</td>
<td>1,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>635,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>4.2 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Programme UCs</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCs with LSOs</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of UCs with LSOs</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in the Programme area</td>
<td>230,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized HIF</td>
<td>131,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized HHs</td>
<td>137,876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LSO Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the LSO</th>
<th>Local Support Organisation Degwar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of Formation</td>
<td>13-May-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Registration</td>
<td>27-12-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Authority</td>
<td>Azad Jammu &amp; Kashmir Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Household</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized HIF</td>
<td>1,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total CD's</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men CD's</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women CD's</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed CD's</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCO's</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Body</td>
<td>30 (Men 14 &amp; Women 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Body</td>
<td>07 (10 men &amp; 02 women)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poverty Ranking of CO members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grading</th>
<th>Total Household</th>
<th>Organized</th>
<th>Organized (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deserate</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Poor</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Off</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wait to Do</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>1,688</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LSO Formation Process

Linkages & Networking

LSO
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Intervention</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
<th>Community Share</th>
<th>Beneficiary Households</th>
<th>Total achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microcredit programme through Community Investment Funds</td>
<td>RSPN/ISSP</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>6,636,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matching funds for credit to 400 GOs</td>
<td>AJKDP</td>
<td>975,000</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>80, 1,800,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palliative distribution among poor women of UC</td>
<td>HRSP</td>
<td>292,000</td>
<td>58, 400</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of Children for marriage</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MDG-2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- School Management Committees formed
- Learning Resource centers established

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Intervention</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Beneficiary Households</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campaigns for increasing enrolment in schools through CDF/VO’s</td>
<td>Self Help</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>Goal-time</td>
<td>1. Theatre reduction 221 classes 2. Enrolment of 254 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formation/recruitment of School Management Committees</td>
<td>Self Help</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>1. SMCs playing an active role</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Intervention</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Beneficiary Households</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of women vocational center at Nakka Ramkali Khass</td>
<td>AJKDP</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Economic empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness raising workshops on women rights in property and in general</td>
<td>WWDP/ Aarati Foundation</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Social empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen Gardening Training to 100 Women</td>
<td>HRSP/ AJKDP</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Economic empowerment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MDG-4: Reduce Child Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Intervention</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Beneficiary Households</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disseminate information about vaccination and distributed calendar of vaccine at different stages of child’s age</td>
<td>Health Department</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>100% vaccinations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MDG-5: Improve Maternal Health

- Health Management Committees
- Health Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Intervention</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Beneficiary Households</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide facilitation in identification of pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>AKRSP</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>Improved health services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness raising workshops on Mother &amp; child health care</td>
<td>NRSP/ Health Department</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Improved health services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Presentations

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Intervention</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Beneficiary: Households</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness raising workshops on disease prevention</td>
<td>NRM/Health Department</td>
<td>.45d</td>
<td>Improved: ( 0.45 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MDG-07: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Intervention</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Community (?)/ Houses</th>
<th>Beneficiary: Households</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction of 13 Water Supply Schemes for irrigation</td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>5,702,326</td>
<td>557,037</td>
<td>Improved: ( 557,037 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water supply scheme</td>
<td>Jijie</td>
<td>1,270,000</td>
<td>254,000</td>
<td>Improved: ( 1,270,000 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan of 15,000 beds (vax)</td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>Improved: ( 580 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of 1,500 (vax) plans</td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Improved: ( 80 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Action</th>
<th>Site (treatment)</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Beneficiary: Households</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Treatment of 2 black tidal marshes</td>
<td>410,946</td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Link roads (KATS)</td>
<td>680,000</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Construction of (footpath)</td>
<td>1,416,000</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Construction of foot-paths</td>
<td>418,000</td>
<td>99,120</td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Construction of (foot path)</td>
<td>1,403,719</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Construction of (persons) (population) (2010)</td>
<td>570,874</td>
<td>570,874</td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>NRBFP</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 cresent

Qurbani project through Muslim Hand

Thanks
PRESENTATIONS

9- SRSP LSO RDSO Mansehra

Thematic Area
LSO efforts’ towards Women Empowerment and Primary Education
REPORT OF 6TH NATIONAL LSO CONVENTION

PRESENTATIONS

MARKETING TRAINING & POULTRY DISTRIBUTION

STALL OF HAND MADE PRODUCT BY RDSO AT CBTC

CBCT Trained 43 women by getting Project from SUNGI
PRESENTATIONS
### Presentations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><a href="Title1">Title 1</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><a href="Title2">Title 2</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><a href="Title3">Title 3</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><a href="Title4">Title 4</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><a href="Title5">Title 5</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><a href="Title6">Title 6</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The titles are placeholders and should be replaced with actual presentation titles.
PRESENTATIONS

10-NRSP LSO Mehran Badin
PRESENTATIONS
PRESENTATIONS

REPORT OF 6TH NATIONAL LSO CONVENTION
PRESENTATIONS

11-PRSP LSO Fajar Development Society Layyah

Fajar 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-4 female-1)

Objectives
- Organize 100% households through male and female COs and support them for their own development
- Support the destitute households 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 2800 HH into 110 COs
- Facilitated the issuance of 1930 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 organized for flood affected’s (2010) in collaboration with PRSP, District health Department and the DCO. In 2011-2012, 720 health camps were organized in collaboration of Chenab Foundation as a result, 4000 people were provided 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 check-ups.
- Health walks to raise awareness regarding children’s health related issues.
- Preventive measure for Malaria through cleanliness drive and sprays.
PRESENTATIONS

Analysis of LSO

- **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

- **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

- **Presentations**
  - External actors used to receive conflict
  - No mechanism for collecting existing economic information
  - There was no network of local community organization
  - Inclusions owned by the people were non-existent
  - Very few female organizations
  - No concept of health and hygiene issues
  - Majority of the people of the UC are poor, they cannot afford the medical aliments
  - We resolve conflicts within ourselves
  - LSO has collected all the information regarding various indicators
  - Network of present ancillaries has significantly increased the 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 10 families
- Arranged a walk for Polio awareness and its eradication
- Conducted seminars for awareness raising Bingy vince

Future Plan of LSO

- 100% inclusion of women in GO’s
- 100% school enrolment
- 100% registration of GNC
- 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 VDOs
- Leadership skill from grassroots level
- Better thinking about progress
- Develop linkages with NGOs, Local Govt agencies and other Govt and Non-Govt departments
PRESENTATIONS

12-GBTI LSO Ujala Welfare Fund

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society, Ghouружushti, Attock

Introduction

Ujala welfare society has been helping people in this area for a long period of time now. It was established in June 2006. It started its welfare work in Ghouружushti at the beginning but after that services were spread to surrounding areas as well. Ujala welfare society Ghouружushti is working as an independent, non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organization. It works under its own Memorandum of Articles of Association and is registered as a charitable society. It has no affiliation with any regional, ethnic or political organization of Pakistan or any other in the world.

Its main objective is to help the poor, less fortunate and deserving people and provide them with the facilities of life through social mobilization. Ujala wants to provide those people who are in need with their shelter, clothing, food and medical aid and guide them so that they can contribute in the development of the society.

The aim is to help the poor in their living rooms, wherever they are, so that nobody is deprived of the basic necessities of life. Everybody is provided medical treatment at low cost.

To help the poor in their homes, happiness and comfort, the poor children have access to higher education in their own homes.

Our aim is to fight diseases together so that we have a healthier society.

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society (UWS), Ghouружushti

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society (UWS), Ghouружushti

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society (UWS), Ghouружushti

Profile UC Ghouружushti

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Uchchak</th>
<th>Ghouружushti</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poverty Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty Level</th>
<th>UC Ghouружushti</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below Poverty</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Income Poor</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Poor</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land-UC Ghouружushti

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>Land in Kanal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agri Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Irrigated Land</td>
<td>3.208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rain-Fed Land</td>
<td>8.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Barren Land</td>
<td>3.820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.528</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRESENTATIONS

Status Land Compensation and Resettlement of Ghourghushi

UC-Ghourghushi, District Attock:
- Total land acquired by GRHP: 2488 kanal 7 marla
- Total No. of Affectees: 3,133
- No. of Affectees paid: 2,149
- Remaining No. of Affectees: 968
- Total amount to be paid: Rs.386,215,474
- Amount Paid: Rs.346,017,329
- Remaining amount: Rs.20,198,145

Establishment of Model Village:
- Households resettled: 72
- Boys Primary School: 01
- Girls Primary School: 01
- Dispensary: 01

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society (UWS), Ghourghushi

Sources of Funding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Annual (lacs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership Collection</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Collection from abroad</td>
<td>45-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakat Collection</td>
<td>10-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Collection (Eid-ul-Azha)</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadaqat/Islah Fund</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulance/College Bus Income</td>
<td>7-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70-85</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

LSO-Ujala Welfare Society, Ghourghushi

Date of Formation:
June, 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Attack</th>
<th>Ghourghushi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Organized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in UC</td>
<td>in UC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghorughushi</td>
<td>3,600</td>
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<td>29.67%</td>
<td>40%</td>
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</table>

Main Areas of Working:
1. Health & Medical Fund
   - Medical Fund Programme
   - Free Medical/Clinic Camps
   - Solid Waste Management
   - Ambulance Service
2. Education Fund
   - Providing free education in form of scholarships
3. Disbursement of Admission Fee
4. School Improvement
5. Free Bus Service for poor girls
6. Annual School Awards
7. Funeral Fund
8. Wedding Fund
9. 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 fund is Rs.35,00,00,000 for this FY-2014-15.
- Total no. of Beneficiaries: 8,870
- Amount: Rs.13,700,000

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 grave pollution.
- As a result there was unclean, unhygienic and smelly environment.

Health & Medical Services

Pak-Saaf Ghourghushti (RSPN-GBTI)

Major Activities:
- Cleaning of streets.
- Collection of solid waste.
- Segregation of waste to extract out usefull/recyclable.
- Burning/disposal of remaining waste in far away from population.
- Awareness Campaigns/workshops for keeping environment clean and hygienic.
- Organizing household

Pak-Saaf Ghourghushti (RSPN-GBTI)

Total Budget
- RSPN Rs. 30,000
- GBTI Rs. 207,000
- Community share Rs. 11,33,400

Monthly income & Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>37,500</th>
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<tr>
<td>Collection 350 HH @ Rs. 100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tract Rent</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>36,000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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
- 1,100 students
  - Uniform provided
- 01 College Bus Service: benefiting 19 poor girls
- 1,400 students
  - Reimbursement of admission fees
- 07 Awareness Camps
- 13 Annual School Awards

Education Fund

- 05 Students
  - Hostel Fee
- 01 Photocopy 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 clothes were provided with the amount of Rs. 15,500,000
- Earthquake 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. 2,400,000
- Flood 2014 (1776 HHs benefited)
  - Grocery items, cloth and cash for house building were provided with the amount of Rs. 4,300,000

Activities through Linkages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Sources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CNG Digitization</td>
<td>3250</td>
<td>MAHI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Micro-credit</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>MAHI, HED</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Health Camps</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>HED</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Health Camps (ECL)</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>ECL</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Social Welfare Corps (ECL)</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>UWS</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Survey (HED)</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>MAHI</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>HED</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Permanent/Breastfeeding Residents</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>UWS</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Permanent/Breastfeeding Residents (ECL)</td>
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<td>UWS</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Implementation of 5% FCS in villages</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>MAHI</td>
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</table>

Strength of LSO-UWS

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

Future Plan

- To increase household coverage
- To develop MDP (Multi-Sectoral Plan of UG-Ghoughasthi)
- 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 preschool
- To increase enrolment in school & colleges
- To take measures for improving the quality of education through committees
- Establishment of Free Dispensary, Reactivation of Dispensary (Reza 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), Ghoughasthi

Thanks
PRESENTATIONS

13- BRSP LSO Khadmatgar, Rodh Malazai

REPORT OF 6TH NATIONAL LSO CONVENTION
PRESENTATIONS
PRESENTATIONS

REPORT OF 6TH NATIONAL LSO CONVENTION
PRESENTATIONS
تصویری جهانی جاری...

پرورش و رشد و زندگی

در پیش مسأله مشکلات

1. خواصی کی مویپیا
2. دور افتاده علاقه
3. بیل کی مسأله
4. پرداز اسم و روای
5. رابط کلی مویپیا کی سیویر کی که پوینت

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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."