

COVER STORY

Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan addresses India Conference at Harvard University USA

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#28

THE RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES' SOCIAL MOBILISATION NEWSLETTER

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RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

'ORGANISED COMMUNITIES MUST FOR POVERTY REDUCTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT'

Mr. Shoab Sultan Khan addresses India Conference at Harvard University USA



Chairman RSPN Mr. Shoab Sultan Khan was invited to participate as the keynote speaker at the panel discussion on 'Empowering Women at the Bottom of the Pyramid: To Overcome Gender Inequality and Poverty in India' in the India Conference 2016 "India in Transition – Opportunities and Challenges" organised by Harvard Kennedy School on February 6 and 7, 2016 in USA. The co-panelists included Professor Dr. Martha Chen, Renana Jhabvala and Vijaya Bharati.

The panel discussed the specific challenges and opportunities for working poor women at the bottom of the economic pyramid and the challenges faced by the vulnerable households of underprivileged groups.

Dr. Martha Chen, who is a Lecturer in Public Policy at the Harvard Kennedy School, an Affiliated Professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, and International Coordinator of the global research-policy-action network Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), also moderated the session and paid rich tribute to the revolutionary work of Dr. Akhtar Hameed Khan and Mr. Shoab Sultan Khan.

She said India is one of the biggest and most important economies in the world, yet India faces major challenges, not least persistent poverty and growing inequality. A

key defining feature of the Indian economy is the fact that over ninety percent of the workforce is informally employed, without legal or social protection; and a large share of economic units in the country are also informal, unincorporated and small. Recent estimates suggest that 75 percent of all manufacturing units in India are informal, small and unincorporated. In other words the informal economy represents the very broad base of the Indian workforce, and the Indian business profile and the economy.

We also know that most of the informal workers are poor and also from disadvantaged communities. The working poor in Indian formal economy have to be recognized for their contribution, they need to be provided with legal and social protection and they need to be empowered to demand economic justice and secure their livelihood. This will help not only to reduce poverty and inequality but also to increase growth in India. This panel will focus on women in the informal economy who really are at the bottom of the economic pyramid. This is because women are more likely than men to be informally employed. So empowering women at the bottom of the pyramid is really a key pathway to overcoming both poverty and gender inequality.

Dr. Chen said, "We are indeed fortunate that our panellists today are such distinguished leaders of such well-known, well-recognized organizational efforts to empower working women in India and South Asia, the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) of Pakistan, and the Self Help Group Movement of India.

Introducing Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, she said, "He is a pioneer of rural development programmes in Pakistan but his influence is felt everywhere including, of course, India. He established the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme in 1982 and it morphed and transformed and expanded into the National Rural Support Programme around a decade later. And the programme, the RSP targets poverty stricken villages and engages local communities in development programmes with the focus really on community organisation and mobilisation. Shoaib Sultan Khan has won several prestigious awards including the Magsaysay Award, and the Hilal-i-Imtiaz from the President of Pakistan. In 1995, as an Advisor to UNDP under its South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme, he brought his concepts and methods from Pakistan to India, to Andhra Pradesh in particular."

On a personal note again my son, Greg Chen, an HKS graduate, alumnus, used to work with AKRSP in Northern Pakistan and knows Shoaib Sahib quite well, so it is a great personal pleasure to welcome Shoaib Sultan Khan to Harvard, and to this conference; please.

Transcription of the speech of Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan:

Hello everyone.

Thank you very much Professor Chen for the nice introduction. I am really grateful to the organizers of the conference for giving me this honour and inviting me to speak to you today, and I know this is especially my friend Rajsekhar who must have engineered it, am grateful to him. I am little nervous because my granddaughter has come all the way from New York to listen to me. And I know that my speech will be put under a microscope and the postmortem will be after I have spoken. Actually when I look back on 63 years of my working life, 25 years at Pakistan Administrative Service Officer, 14 years with UNICEF and UNDP, 12 years with Geneva based Aga Khan Foundation, and for the last 11 years associated with Rural Support Programmes of Pakistan in an honorary capacity, I am reminded of 57 years ago when I met a visionary.

This morning somebody was asking me, one of the students, that how do you get a vision; and I had no vision, my vision was to join the Administrative Service and I had got it and I thought that well that was the end of my ambition. And he was also in the Indian Civil Service. ICS, which was supposed to be the steel framework of the British Empire, but he resigned! And he resigned not because he was against the colonial administration; he resigned, he told me, because he found that they had no answer to rural poverty. And this was when he was serving in Bengal and famine happened there. And in fact he wrote at one place that "what my sneering friends dismissed as my charisma was an acquired skill, a skill acquired after a long period of apprenticeship under British, Gandhian and American masters, a skill further

sharpened by the study of many successful models in other countries – Germany, Japan, Yugoslavia, China, India and Israel. I never felt ashamed of long and multiple discipleship. I never pretended to be an original thinker."

And, what great man he was that when he died, I received a letter from Nobel Laureate Professor Yunus; and I quote, "It is not enough to say that he was a great man. He was one of the great human beings of the past century. He was so much ahead of everybody else that he was considered a misfit and not appreciated for his greatness. Why? But, we have a lot to discover and a whole lot to learn from him."

Akhtar Hameed Khan taught me the theory of how to help the subsistence holders. Comprising principles, which he said he had learnt from what happened in the world over centuries and how they came out of poverty. And he particularly used to mention Raiffeisen, who in 1849, used to, although he himself was a mayor of his small principality in Germany, but he would collect the subsistence holders, the poor and would say that you are being crushed by three giants. And who were those three giants in 1849 in Germany: The landlord, the money lender, and the shopkeeper. So these three principles he said which means that the poor have to fulfil certain obligations before anything can be done for them, because individually they can't do much. They have to get organised. And not only get organised, but they have to find a competent and honest leader amongst themselves to run the organisation. Secondly, capital is power. And unless they generate their own capital through discipline of savings, they will never be financially viable. And thirdly, he would say that you have this innate potential in you to do things better, to get out of the situation that you are in. Like what Michelangelo used to say when his David was praised. "I have done nothing. David was already in the marble, I simply removed the superfluous material." And that's what his belief was, Akhtar Hameed Khan's; that every poor woman, every poor man has that potential.

Fortunately for me in 1991, the SAARC Heads of States setup a commission, an Independent Commission on Poverty Alleviation. And I had by then completed about ten years of implementing the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme. The AKRSP had only two objectives, that the income of the million people who lived there should be doubled and there should be also a replicable model developed. And they asked the World Bank that every five years they should come and assess the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme. In the first assessment after five years, the World Bank said that the first four years of this programme are the missed four years of all World Bank funded programmes because the World Bank adopted a blueprint approach, whereas this programme had a process approach. So I was very happy that whatever I had learnt from Akhtar Hameed Khan was really being endorsed by the Bank. And after ten years when they came and assessed and they said that in real terms the income of the million people had more than doubled. Now having this being done by the World Bank, I was then on the global scene and the commission, the Independent South Asia Commission, of which Abed was also a member; Martha, they made an overarching recommendation that these three principles

which they dubbed as social mobilisation should be the centrepiece for all poverty reduction strategies of South Asian countries. And this recommendation was presented in 1993 at Dhaka to the SAARC Summit, and I don't know whether the Heads of States understood what it was but they fully endorsed it; and obviously did nothing. But World Bank convened a workshop on that report, and in that workshop there was a representative from UNDP New York, and he approached me and asked me that would I be willing to be a Senior Advisor to South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme. And I said that there are six countries besides Pakistan but I can try because I knew that I had this theory of development which had already proved to be effective. And this is why, I mean why I am obsessed with social mobilisation because I have seen this happening wherever it has been implemented. And the results have been the same, and obviously for twelve years I had experienced and witnessed the miracles of social mobilisation in Northern Areas of Pakistan. I remember when I used to go to the villagers and asked them that look nothing can be done unless and until you meet these obligations. And they would say we are so poor, how are we going to save money? How are we going to do this? But we said if you want a collaboration with the programme you have to fulfil these three conditions. And I tell you these micro investment plans which the people made, the organised communities, it was their plan, no one had imposed it on them. This was grassroots planning; grassroots planning is not telling the people what outside planners feel is good for the rural poor, but what the poor feel that they can do and it is good for them.

In 1994, UNDP New York asked me to take the lessons from Northern Areas to South Asia. I knew that the problems of the poor are the same wherever they may be. Their handicaps and deprivations are the same. Similarly the theory of development is equally applicable irrespective of country, religion, caste or politics. In eight years of my sojourn, with the SAPAP – South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme – through Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, I did not come across a single community which was unwilling. I also found no dearth of honest and competent local leaders which I have felt was the real social capital of the community.

SAPAP undertook demonstration pilots, because that's all that we could do; UNDP didn't have very deep pockets. In Maldives an Atoll with a population of 12,000 was considered a demonstration area, whereas in India I was advised to take a demonstration comprising ten million people. I argued, "It does not matter how big an area is selected because like the Chinese proverb, a journey of thousand miles begins with the first step." We wasted one year of experimentation and adopted a campaign mode without much success. Then I went to my friend, Venugopal, who was Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister and said that I don't think we will get year far with this approach. And then he found an IAS Officer called K. Raju. I brought him to AKRSP Gilgit to see what communities can do. For the main thing was to see how we convince the people that they have potential, the people can do so many things. After that I didn't have to argue with anyone, they were totally convinced that what

communities can do and what they had achieved even in the Northern Areas there they had tunnelled mountains.

In 1995, in India when I met with the groups of women they were earning no more than five rupees a day weeding the farmers' fields. And last time when I was invited by Rajsekhar to go there, I found that they can access as much money as required.

The Vice President of the World Bank once asked me, "Is there any country where what you have done in Pakistan can be done?" I said, "Why don't you come with me to Andhra Pradesh?" So she came and spent five days with me, going to villages. And then she wrote to me; and I quote, "I have just returned to Washington and did not want my time to pass on by before sending you a note of deep appreciation for making my dream visit to Andhra Pradesh possible. Every time I visit South Asia, I learn and grow as a professional. But the visit to India with you was extraordinary in many ways. I gained invaluable insights into foundations of poverty alleviation as an economist, and a development banker. I feel I also grew a little wiser perhaps as a human being. That fire in my belly is definitely back again and so are the stars in my eyes. It was one of those trips, I wished never to end and felt as if I lived a thousand lives now that it has ended. I do not know how to thank you enough. Thank you all the same from the bottom of my heart and soul."

And I had taken her to an area, where, and I am so happy that Vijaya Bharati is here for she is the one who had brought about this miracle. But ultimate appreciation that I got was really when the Indian Minister for Rural Development Mr. Jairam Ramesh in a preface which was of a biography written by an Australian on me. Mr. Jairam Ramesh said, "Shoaib Sultan Khan pioneered the concept through his landmark Aga Khan Rural Support Programme in Pakistan. With the support of UNDP, he introduced the concept of poverty reduction through community organisations through South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme (SAPAP) in India. The pilot initiative of SAPAP led to a full-fledged programme based on the principles of development through community organisation under the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) in Andhra Pradesh. And with support of World Bank, the project has seen the journey of over ten million organised households from despair to hope, from diffidence to confidence, from subjugation to empowerment in last decade. The spirit of community empowerment has continued to thrive in India since then and has much to benefit from Shoaib Khan's vision and efforts."

I know it's too exaggerated but getting this from the Minister, it was something which really was most inspiring for me. Thank you very much!

Concluding remarks by Dr. Martha Chen:

In her concluding remarks, Dr. Martha Chen thanked Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan and said, "I know that there is much more to tell from the 63 years, and I just want to underscore the name of Akhtar Hameed Khan. If anyone wants to read about rural development in a most beautiful prose, I would highly recommend reading Akhtar Hameed Khan who is also a guru for me and Bangladesh."

OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH*

379,285

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

6,327,042

ORGANISED HOUSEHOLDS

6,514,812

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS

1,235

LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS

125

DISTRICTS WITH RSP PRESENCE

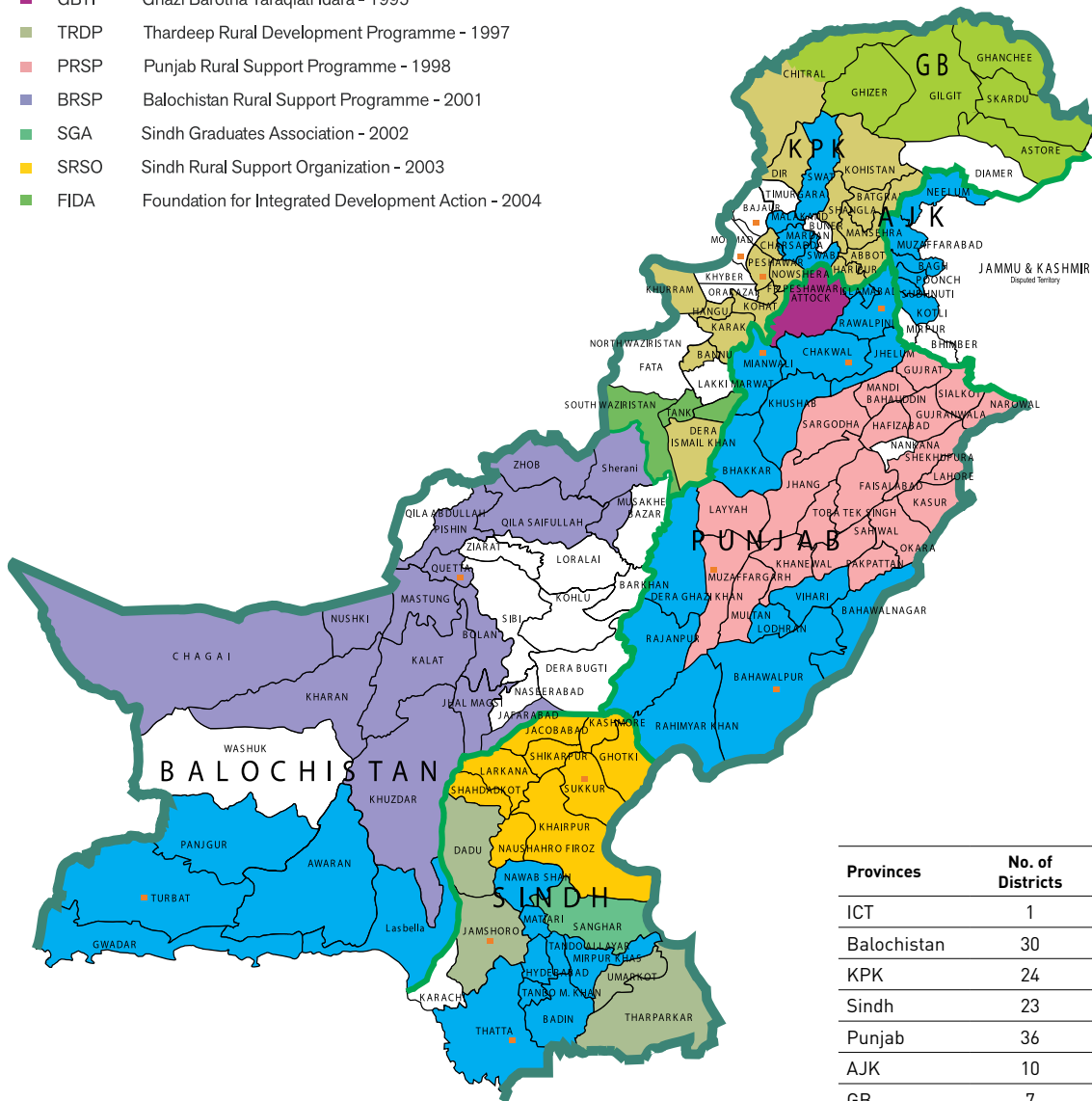
3,710

UNION COUNCILS WITH RSP PRESENCE

*Data as of December 31, 2015

The Outreach of the Rural Support Programmes Across Pakistan

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



Provinces	No. of Districts	RSP's presence in Districts
ICT	1	1
Balochistan	30	22
KPK	24	23
Sindh	23	22
Punjab	36	36
AJK	10	10
GB	7	6
FATA/FRs	13	5
Total	144	125

RSPs are present in 125 districts including 5 FATA/FR Agencies.



Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, Cumulative Progress as of December 31, 2015

INDICATORS		AJKRSP	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total
# of RSP working districts/areas**		8	7	17	3	57	21	1	9	27	4	125
# of rural union councils with RSP presence*		136	118	210	22	2,063	723	13	344	612	113	3,710
# of organised households		102,320	113,737	219,177	36,457	2,724,691	1,363,523	16,500	599,670	876,088	274,879	6,327,042
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)		-	75	60	16	657	107	1	128	132	59	1,235
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed	Women COs	1,577	2,171	4,162	1,826	83,448	35,147	410	33,271	11,821	8,671	182,504
	Men COs	2,138	2,893	9,726	1,434	81,876	47,823	450	4,159	24,699	5,956	181,154
	Mix COs	1,035	-	54	-	12,504	-	-	40	-	1,994	15,627
	Total	4,750	5,064	13,942	3,260	177,828	82,970	860	37,470	36,520	16,621	379,285
# of CO members	Women	44,063	84,455	67,994	30,200	1,505,553	570,511	10,845	561,008	232,069	179,291	3,285,989
	Men	58,257	121,509	159,580	26,473	1,219,138	806,610	11,348	38,662	642,752	144,494	3,228,823
	Total	102,320	205,964	227,574	56,673	2,724,691	1,377,121	22,193	599,670	874,821	323,785	6,514,812
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	129	5	5	237	87	-	110	74	85	757
	Men	12	371	9	4	1,308	88	1	7	106	123	2,029
	Total	36	501	14	9	1,544	176	1	117	180	208	2,786
# of community members trained	Women	10,954	58,754	55,938	13,265	1,725,460	163,591	4,830	235,936	128,749	114,800	2,512,277
	Men	6,385	27,804	130,036	5,029	1,447,856	355,007	4,830	13,866	184,906	102,105	2,277,824
	Total	17,339	86,558	185,974	18,294	3,173,316	518,598	9,660	249,802	313,655	216,905	4,790,101
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs Managing CIF	6	12	2	3	254	2	-	45	-	8	332
	# of VOs Managing CIF	-	-	-	10	93	34	-	3,765	320	1,307	5,529
	# of CIF Borrowers	1,094	2,055	20	63	63,669	4,086	-	101,702	40,290	17,239	230,218
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million)	16	16	1	1	984	59	-	1,064	427	230	2,798
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Women	79	195	9	648	56,294	6,074	-	6,643	386	5,016	75,344
	Men	59	833	16	104	53,506	8,118	-	925	288	5,225	69,073
	Total	138	1,028	25	752	109,800	14,192	-	7,568	674	10,241	144,417
# of loans	Women	4,764	74,813	1,156	39,447	3,095,597	388,848	-	376,720	33,876	347,493	4,362,714
	Men	3,217	546,311	1,600	6,826	2,888,428	526,371	-	54,321	25,567	279,346	4,331,987
	Total	7,981	621,124	2,756	46,273	5,984,025	915,219	-	431,041	59,443	626,839	8,694,701
# of health micro insurance schemes	Women	-	74,813	-	34,742	1,188,584	-	-	362,106	5,834	86,533	1,752,612
	Men	-	546,311	-	7,988	2,266,109	-	-	41,940	21,566	72,815	2,956,729
	Total	-	621,124	-	42,730	3,454,693	-	-	404,046	27,400	159,348	4,709,341
# of PPI/CPI schemes completed		1,637	3,576	1,457	689	32,427	6,433	16	39,948	8,978	60,955	156,116
# of beneficiary households of completed CPIs		100,347	284,440	110,397	24,465	1,390,275	674,798	-	235,639	1,836,359	411,252	5,067,972
Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million)		636	1,825	871	295	8,580	1,675	20	2,676	6,334	1,040	23,952
# of community schools established		355	867	141	3	545	159	25	9	88	113	2,305
# of students enrolled	Girls	11,370	2,900	4,453	780	9,852	4,839	3,526	873	2,182	1,947	42,722
	Boys	9,922	7,375	5,543	608	10,537	4,015	5,110	848	3,046	707	47,711
	Total	21,292	10,275	9,996	1,388	20,389	8,854	8,636	1,721	5,228	2,654	90,433
# of adults literated or graduated	Women	-	-	-	-	22,888	-	-	-	4,646	-	27,534
	Men	-	-	-	-	2,494	-	-	-	722	-	3,216
	Total	-	-	-	-	25,382	-	-	-	5,368	-	30,750
# of traditional birth attendants / health workers trained	Women	31	1,243	1,688	95	3,153	8,442	410	4,777	1,066	867	21,772
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	1,770	-	-	467	675	2,912
	Total	31	1,243	1,688	95	3,153	10,212	410	4,777	1,533	1,542	24,684

Note: ** 125 include 120 districts and 5 Federally Administered Tribal Areas. Punjab RSP after restructuring in mid 2011, closed its operation in four districts, Chiniot, Nankana Sahib, DG Khan and Rajanpur.

* The total figure for districts/areas and union councils excludes 29 overlapping districts (presence of multiple RSPs) and 644 overlapping union councils.

+ Data pertaining to AJKRSP is as of March 2013.

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of December 31, 2015

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Total rural HHs in the District (1998 Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			RSP
			# as of September 2015	# as of December 2015	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of December 2015		# as of September 2015	# as of December 2015	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of December 2015	# as of September 2015	# as of December 2015	% increase during Qtr	
ISLAMABAD															
1	ICT	12	12	12	-	100.0	43,884	26,391	26,391	-	60.1	1,605	1,605	-	NRSP
1	Sub Total	12	12	12	-	100.0	43,884	26,391	26,391	-	60.1	1,605	1,605	-	
BALUCHISTAN															
1	Awaran	8	8	8	-	100.0	22,144	10,079	10,079	-	45.5	611	611	-	NRSP
2	Barkhan	8	-	-	-	-	13,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Bolan	27	1	1	-	3.7	35,003	2,434	2,434	-	7.0	109	109	-	BRSP
4	Chaqhi	10	-	-	-	-	13,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Dera Bugti	12	1	1	-	8.3	27,337	232	602	-	-	15	40	-	BRSP
6	Gawadar	13	13	13	-	100.0	16,691	36,326	36,326	-	217.6	1,909	1,909	-	NRSP
7	Harnai	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Jhal Magsi	9	9	9	-	100.0	16,184	15,951	16,012	0.4	98.9	1,011	1,021	1.0	BRSP
9	Jaffarabad	46	29	29	-	63.0	52,664	8,739	8,739	-	16.6	163	163	-	BRSP
10	Kallat	18	15	15	-	83.3	31,396	28,829	28,829	-	91.8	1,870	1,870	-	BRSP
11	Kech / Turbat	38	38	38	-	100.0	70,164	49,149	49,149	-	70.0	2,246	2,246	-	NRSP
12	Kharan	7	7	7	-	100.0	14,328	15,739	15,739	-	109.8	942	942	-	BRSP
13	Khuzdar	35	28	28	-	80.0	60,032	40,602	40,602	-	67.6	2,530	2,530	-	BRSP
14	Killa Abdullah	25	2	2	-	8.0	44,863	4,133	4,175	-	-	254	260	2.4	BRSP
15	Killa Saifullah	15	13	13	-	86.7	28,796	19,117	19,117	-	66.4	1,220	1,220	-	BRSP
16	Kohlu	8	-	-	-	-	15,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Lasbella	22	5	5	-	22.7	34,637	20,538	21,226	3.3	61.3	1,230	1,272	3.4	NRSP
18	Loralai	20	20	20	-	100.0	39,770	7,828	9,802	25.2	24.6	635	821	29.3	BRSP
19	Mastung	13	13	13	-	100.0	18,831	18,831	18,831	-	100.0	1,389	1,389	-	BRSP
20	Musa Khel	10	-	-	-	-	19,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Naseerabad	24	-	-	-	-	34,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Noshki	10	1	1	-	10.0	13,570	60	60	-	-	4	4	-	BRSP
23	Panjgoor	16	16	16	-	100.0	35,703	21,030	21,583	2.6	60.5	1,301	1,329	2.2	NRSP
24	Pishin	38	35	35	-	92.1	55,654	24,320	24,320	-	43.7	1,591	1,591	-	BRSP
25	Quetta	47	5	5	-	10.6	25,232	1,674	1,674	-	6.6	137	137	-	BRSP
26	Sherani	7	7	7	-	100.0	10,608	2,520	2,520	-	23.8	118	118	-	BRSP
27	Sibi	11	-	-	-	-	19,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Washuk	9	-	-	-	-	18,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Zhob	21	21	21	-	100.0	21,118	24,917	25,133	0.9	119.0	1,661	1,677	1.0	BRSP
30	Ziarat	10	3	3	-	30.0	4,609	135	588	-	-	10	50	-	BRSP
22	Sub Total	547	290	290	-	53.0	814,191	353,183	357,540	1.2	43.9	20,956	21,309	1.7	
KHYBER PUKHTUNKHWA (KPK)															
1	Abbottabad	54	54	54	-	100.0	115,585	57,939	57,939	-	50.1	2,032	2,032	-	SRSP
2	Bannu	49	-	-	-	-	65,010	580	580	-	-	25	25	-	SRSP
3	Battagram	20	18	18	-	90.0	46,053	36,501	36,501	-	79.3	1,502	1,502	-	SRSP
4	Buner	27	5	5	-	18.5	56,591	269	269	-	0.5	19	19	-	NRSP
4	Buner (overlapping)	27	21	21	-	77.8	56,591	21,688	24,042	10.9	42.5	946	1,071	13.2	SRSP
5	Charsadda	49	28	28	-	57.1	102,361	13,046	13,046	-	12.7	746	764	2.4	NRSP
5	Charsadda (overlapping)	49	37	37	-	75.5	102,361	37,963	37,963	-	37.1	1,652	1,652	-	SRSP
6	Chitral	24	24	24	-	100.0	36,879	34,914	34,914	-	94.7	1,680	1,680	-	AKRSP
6	Chitral (overlapping)	24	24	24	-	100.0	36,879	52,000	57,755	11.1	156.6	1,797	2,001	11.4	SRSP
7	Dir Upper	28	28	28	-	100.0	70,230	73,769	76,203	3.3	108.5	2,558	2,675	4.6	SRSP

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of December 31, 2015

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Total rural HHs in the District (1998 Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			RSP
			# as of September 2015	# as of December 2015	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of December 2015		# as of September 2015	# as of December 2015	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of December 2015	# as of September 2015	# as of December 2015	% increase during Qtr	
8	Dir Lower	37	37	37	-	100.0	73,626	35,795	36,173	-	-	1,549	1,562	0.8	SRSP
9	D.I.Khan	47	-	-	-	-	99,528	1,125	1,125	-	-	47	47	-	SRSP
10	Hangu	19	17	17	-	89.5	24,536	14,204	14,204	-	57.9	505	505	-	SRSP
11	Haripur	45	4	4	-	8.9	94,383	7,530	7,530	-	8.0	773	773	-	GBTI
11	Haripur (overlapping)	45	45	45	-	100.0	94,383	44,474	44,474	-	47.1	1,475	1,475	-	SRSP
11	Haripur (overlapping)	45	2	2	-	4.4	94,383	4,806	4,806	-	5.1	325	325	-	NRSP
12	Karak	21	21	21	-	100.0	40,734	49,483	49,483	-	121.5	1,997	1,997	-	SRSP
13	Kohat	32	32	32	-	100.0	55,911	69,685	69,685	-	124.6	3,129	3,129	-	SRSP
14	Kohistan	38	38	38	-	100.0	74,041	36,549	36,549	-	49.4	2,372	2,372	-	SRSP
15	Lakki Marwat	33	-	-	-	-	48,700	1,535	1,535	-	-	57	57	-	SRSP
16	Malakand P.A	28	25	25	-	89.3	45,731	30,762	30,762	-	67.3	1,971	1,971	-	NRSP
16	Malakand P.A (overlapping)	28	28	28	-	100.0	45,731	20,494	23,920	16.7	52.3	808	993	22.9	SRSP
17	Mansehra	59	55	55	-	93.2	167,833	110,566	110,566	-	65.9	3,865	3,865	-	SRSP
18	Mardan	75	63	63	-	84.0	141,386	53,799	57,088	6.1	40.4	3,794	4,283	12.9	NRSP
18	Mardan (overlapping)	75	20	20	-	26.7	141,386	42,732	42,732	-	30.2	1,838	1,838	-	SRSP
19	Nowshera	48	10	10	-	20.8	84,851	19,570	19,570	-	23.1	846	846	-	SRSP
19	Nowshera (overlapping)	48	13	13	-	27.1	84,851	5,964	5,964	-	7.0	308	308	-	NRSP
20	Peshawar	67	17	17	-	25.4	132,070	17,418	17,418	-	13.2	852	852	-	SRSP
21	Shangla	28	28	28	-	100.0	53,994	45,436	47,043	3.5	87.1	2,498	2,592	3.8	SRSP
22	Swabi	55	6	6	-	10.9	112,083	9,793	9,823	0.3	8.8	848	850	0.2	GBTI
22	Swabi (overlapping)	55	38	38	-	69.1	112,083	29,670	34,459	16.1	30.7	1,924	1,931	0.4	NRSP
23	Swat	65	19	19	-	29.2	125,377	8,071	8,071	-	6.4	403	404	0.2	NRSP
23	Swat (overlapping)	65	67	67	-	103.1	125,377	42,930	46,320	7.9	36.9	2,337	2,514	7.6	SRSP
24	Tank	16	-	-	-	-	22,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Sub Total	964	614	614	-	63.7	1,889,904	1,031,060	1,058,512	2.7	56.0	47,478	48,910	3.0	
SINDH															
1	Badin	46	46	46	-	100.0	185,266	116,912	124,262	6.3	67.1	6,625	7,115	7.4	NRSP
2	Dadu	52	30	30	-	57.7	164,849	39,196	39,196	-	23.8	1,666	1,666	-	TRDP
3	Ghotki	46	37	37	-	80.4	158,489	120,767	120,767	-	76.2	6,961	6,961	-	SRSO
4	Hyderabad	37	20	20	-	54.1	128,856	11,979	11,979	-	9.3	725	725	-	NRSP
5	Jacobabad	40	29	29	-	72.5	90,682	84,893	84,893	-	93.6	5,074	5,074	-	SRSO
6	Jamshoro	28	12	12	-	42.9	88,816	28,615	28,719	0.4	32.3	644	650	0.9	TRDP
7	Karachi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Kashmore	37	37	37	-	100.0	110,969	80,345	80,345	-	72.4	4,710	4,710	-	SRSO
9	Khairpur	76	50	50	-	65.8	208,270	68,694	68,694	-	33.0	4,110	4,110	-	SRSO
10	Larkana	44	38	38	-	86.4	121,639	37,589	37,589	-	30.9	3,605	3,605	-	SRSO
11	Matlari	19	15	15	-	78.9	47,026	23,129	23,129	-	49.2	1,770	1,770	-	NRSP
12	Mirpur Khas	41	41	41	-	100.0	111,973	78,571	82,381	4.8	73.6	4,844	5,098	5.2	NRSP
13	Naushero Feroz	51	43	43	-	84.3	164,715	36,860	37,844	2.7	23.0	2,245	2,245	-	SRSO
14	Nawabshah	51	27	27	-	52.9	141,671	3,092	3,092	-	2.2	564	564	-	NRSP
15	Shahdad Kot	40	34	34	-	85.0	128,408	29,475	29,475	-	23.0	2,221	2,221	-	SRSO
16	Sanghar	55	13	13	-	23.6	209,191	16,500	16,500	-	7.9	860	860	-	SGA
17	Shikarpur	51	50	50	-	98.0	122,340	102,306	102,306	-	83.6	5,846	5,846	-	SRSO
18	Sukkur	46	26	26	-	56.5	78,458	37,757	37,757	-	48.1	2,698	2,698	-	SRSO
19	Tando Allahyar	19	12	12	-	63.2	47,082	21,838	21,838	-	46.4	1,673	1,673	-	NRSP
20	Tando Muhammad Khan	16	13	13	-	81.3	39,648	19,210	32,134	67.3	81.0	1,170	1,190	1.7	NRSP
21	Tharparkar	44	44	44	-	100.0	159,486	159,939	160,011	0.0	100.3	11,495	11,497	0.0	TRDP

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of December 31, 2015

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			# as of September 2015	# as of December 2015	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of December 2015		# as of September 2015	# as of December 2015	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of December 2015	# as of September 2015	# as of December 2015	% increase during Qtr	
22	Thatta	55	52	52	-	94.5	202,554	49,919	49,919	-	24.6	3,062	3,695	20.7	NRSP
23	Umer Kot (Overlapping)	27	1	1	-	3.7	202,554	3,648	3,648	-	1.8	228	228	-	NRSP
23	Umer Kot	27	27	27	-	100.0	106,515	45,648	46,953	2.9	44.1	2,801	2,808	0.2	TRDP
22	Sub Total	921	696	696	-	75.6	2,816,903	1,216,882	1,243,431	2.2	44.1	75,597	77,009	1.9	
PUNJAB															
1	Attock	65	12	12	-	18.5	164,849	19,104	19,104	-	11.6	1,637	1,637	-	GBTI
1	Attock (overlapping)	65	64	64	-	98.5	164,849	71,353	71,353	-	43.3	4,318	4,318	-	NRSP
2	Bahawalnagar	101	101	101	-	100.0	158,489	234,524	234,524	-	148.0	16,713	16,713	-	NRSP
3	Bahawalpur	97	97	97	-	100.0	128,856	292,730	292,730	-	227.2	19,670	19,670	-	NRSP
4	Bhakkar	42	42	42	-	100.0	90,682	159,387	159,387	-	175.8	10,036	10,541	5.0	NRSP
5	Chakwal	65	60	60	-	92.3	88,816	70,915	70,915	-	79.8	3,875	3,875	-	NRSP
6	Chiniot*	42	-	-	-	-	81,625	1,069	1,069	-	1.3	60	60	-	PRSP
6	Chiniot (Overlapping)	42	1	1	-	2.4	81,625	2,685	3,595	33.9	4.4	236	312	32.2	NRSP
7	D G Khan	55	50	50	-	90.9	208,270	156,503	183,117	17.0	87.9	11,046	11,868	7.4	NRSP
7	D G Khan (overlapping)*	55	-	-	-	-	208,270	20,260	20,260	-	9.7	1,302	1,302	-	PRSP
8	Faisalabad	71	71	71	-	100.0	121,639	69,635	70,421	1.1	57.9	4,662	4,727	1.4	PRSP
9	Gujranwala	97	62	62	-	63.9	47,026	63,752	64,208	0.7	136.5	3,547	3,575	0.8	PRSP
9	Gujranwala (overlapping)	97	-	-	-	-	47,026	1,325	2,348	77.2	5.0	123	219	78.0	NRSP
10	Gujrat	87	35	35	-	40.2	111,973	56,328	57,199	1.5	51.1	3,608	3,673	1.8	PRSP
11	Hafiz Abad	40	16	16	-	40.0	164,715	33,993	34,606	1.8	21.0	2,136	2,177	1.9	PRSP
11	Hafiz Abad (overlapping)*	40	48	48	-	120.0	164,715	6,049	7,055	16.6	4.3	520	643	23.7	NRSP
12	Jhang	79	21	21	-	26.6	141,671	32,002	32,518	1.6	23.0	2,268	2,313	2.0	PRSP
13	Jhelum	50	52	52	-	104.0	128,408	42,843	42,843	-	33.4	2,446	2,446	-	NRSP
14	Kasur	89	7	7	-	7.9	122,340	13,071	13,300	1.8	10.9	1,032	1,050	1.7	PRSP
15	Khanewal	98	21	21	-	21.4	122,340	32,393	33,236	2.6	27.2	2,069	2,124	2.7	PRSP
15	Khanewal (overlapping)	98	70	70	-	71.4	78,458	17,775	17,775	-	22.7	1,662	1,662	-	NRSP
16	Khushab	49	50	50	-	102.0	47,082	148,171	148,171	-	314.7	8,497	8,497	-	NRSP
17	Lahore	30	27	27	-	90.0	39,648	46,627	47,300	1.4	119.3	3,289	3,350	1.9	PRSP
18	Layyah	44	28	28	-	63.6	159,486	133,348	134,591	0.9	84.4	8,917	9,001	0.9	PRSP
18	Layyah (Overlapping)	44	-	-	-	-	159,486	9,641	9,641	-	6.0	572	572	-	NRSP
19	Lodhran	70	70	70	-	100.0	202,554	46,705	46,705	-	23.1	3,886	3,886	-	NRSP
19	Lodhran (overlapping)	70	9	9	-	12.9	202,554	10,250	10,949	6.8	5.4	749	796	6.3	PRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin	65	53	53	-	81.5	106,515	42,103	43,088	2.3	40.5	2,830	2,893	2.2	PRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin (Overlapping)	65	9	9	-	13.8	106,515	1,524	1,555	2.0	1.5	92	94	2.2	NRSP
21	Mianwali	53	56	56	-	105.7	120,486	100,247	104,804	4.5	87.0	6,111	6,338	3.7	NRSP
22	Multan	69	22	22	-	31.9	261,678	35,212	35,212	-	13.5	2,382	2,382	-	PRSP
22	Multan (overlapping)	69	58	58	-	84.1	261,678	17,654	17,654	-	6.7	1,958	1,958	-	NRSP
23	Muzaffargarh	93	24	24	-	25.8	317,647	157,753	158,570	0.5	49.9	9,680	9,741	0.6	PRSP
23	Muzaffargarh (overlapping)	93	24	24	-	25.8	317,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP
24	Nanakana Sahib*	65	-	-	-	-	187,137	695	695	-	0.4	45	45	-	PRSP
25	Narowal	74	61	61	-	82.4	150,406	132,879	134,729	1.4	89.6	6,441	6,547	1.6	PRSP
26	Okara	111	27	27	-	24.3	270,191	42,633	43,674	2.4	16.2	2,889	2,958	2.4	PRSP
27	Pakpattan	63	24	24	-	38.1	174,888	29,047	29,704	2.3	17.0	1,989	2,036	2.4	PRSP
27	Pakpattan (overlapping)	63	54	54	-	85.7	174,888	12,295	12,295	-	7.0	1,486	1,486	-	NRSP
28	Rahim Yar Khan	103	103	103	-	100.0	338,677	97,332	97,332	-	28.7	8,817	8,817	-	NRSP
29	Rajanpur	44	43	43	-	97.7	133,182	105,662	117,537	11.2	88.3	6,977	7,630	9.4	NRSP
29	Rajanpur (overlapping)*	44	-	-	-	-	133,182	18,650	18,650	-	14.0	1,218	1,218	-	PRSP
30	Rawalpindi	58	58	58	-	100.0	256,911	99,728	116,666	17.0	45.4	6,473	6,536	1.0	NRSP
31	Sahiwal	83	39	39	-	47.0	227,413	53,811	54,861	2.0	24.1	3,503	3,573	2.0	PRSP
31	Sahiwal (overlapping)	83	52	52	-	62.7	227,413	12,414	12,414	-	5.5	1,201	1,201	-	NRSP

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of December 31, 2015

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			# as of September 2015	# as of December 2015	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of December 2015		# as of September 2015	# as of December 2015	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of December 2015	# as of September 2015	# as of December 2015	% increase during Qtr	
32	Sargodha	132	57	57	-	43.2	303,958	55,924	56,674	1.3	18.6	3,559	3,621	1.7	PRSP
32	Sargodha (overlapping)	132	116	116	-	87.9	303,958	18,657	20,366	9.2	6.7	1,702	1,827	7.3	NRSP
33	Sheikhupura	91	10	10	-	11.0	207,805	29,380	29,736	1.2	14.3	1,973	2,007	1.7	PRSP
34	Sialkot	94	87	87	-	92.6	275,204	188,580	191,399	1.5	69.5	8,514	8,665	1.8	PRSP
35	Toba Tek Singh	79	22	22	-	27.8	187,555	46,182	46,874	1.5	25.0	3,081	3,136	1.8	PRSP
35	Toba Tek Singh (overlapping)	79	61	61	-	77.2	187,555	13,594	13,594	-	7.2	1,545	1,545	-	NRSP
36	Vehari	87	80	80	-	92.0	257,583	39,089	39,089	-	15.2	3,149	3,149	-	NRSP
36	Sub Total	2,635	1,808	1,808	-	68.6	6,063,823	3,143,483	3,226,092	2.6	53.2	206,491	210,410	1.9	
AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR (AJK)															
1	Bagh	19	19	19	-	100.0	46,470	34,085	34,085	-	73.3	1,864	1,864	-	NRSP
1	Bagh (overlapping)	19	10	10	-	52.6	46,470	672	672	-	1.4	32	32	-	AJKRSP
2	Hattian	13	5	5	-	38.5	21,296	13,094	13,094	-	61.5	686	687	0.1	NRSP
2	Hattian (overlapping)	13	10	10	-	76.9	21,296	16,770	16,770	-	78.7	827	827	-	AJKRSP
3	Kotli	38	33	33	-	86.8	67,483	42,985	42,985	-	63.7	2,419	2,419	-	NRSP
3	Kotli (overlapping)	38	36	36	-	94.7	67,483	13,807	13,807	-	20.5	566	566	-	AJKRSP
4	Muzaffarabad	32	18	18	-	56.3	60,712	27,889	27,889	-	45.9	1,120	1,120	-	NRSP
4	Muzaffarabad (overlapping)	32	26	26	-	81.3	60,712	45,689	45,689	-	75.3	2,192	2,192	-	AJKRSP
5	Neelum	9	9	9	-	100.0	15,649	11,619	11,619	-	74.2	535	535	-	NRSP
5	Neelum (overlapping)	9	9	9	-	100.0	15,649	6,722	6,722	-	43.0	267	267	-	AJKRSP
6	Poonch (Rawalakot)	25	26	26	-	104.0	47,319	49,041	49,041	-	103.6	2,553	2,553	-	NRSP
6	Poonch (Rawalakot) (overlapping)	25	12	12	-	48.0	47,319	4,523	4,523	-	9.6	260	260	-	AJKRSP
7	Bhimber	18	18	18	-	100.0	54,333	5,541	5,541	-	10.2	227	227	-	AJKRSP
8	Sudhnoti	12	14	14	-	116.7	26,849	17,055	17,585	3.1	65.5	941	971	3.2	NRSP
9	Mirpur	22	15	15	-	68.2	40,208	8,596	8,596	-	21.4	379	379	-	AJKRSP
10	Forward Kahuta	8	8	8	-	100.0	18,651	13,327	13,327	-	71.5	841	841	-	NRSP
10	Sub Total	196	181	181	-	92.3	398,970	311,415	311,945	0.2	78.2	15,709	15,740	0.2	
GILGIT-BALTISTAN (GB)															
1	Astore	8	8	8	-	100.0	11,000	7,618	7,618	-	69.3	333	333	-	AKRSP
2	Diamir	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Ghanche	14	14	14	-	100.0	18,452	10,634	10,634	-	57.6	469	469	-	AKRSP
4	Ghizer	16	16	16	-	100.0	13,563	11,624	11,624	-	85.7	548	548	-	AKRSP
5	Gilgit	10	10	10	-	100.0	17,721	10,639	10,639	-	60.0	434	434	-	AKRSP
6	Hunza-Nagar	15	15	15	-	100.0	12,779	12,966	12,966	-	101.5	507	507	-	AKRSP
7	Skardu	31	31	31	-	100.0	35,134	25,342	25,342	-	72.1	1,093	1,093	-	AKRSP
6	Sub Total	103	94	94	-	91.3	108,650	78,823	78,823	-	72.5	3,384	3,384	-	
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA (FATA)/Frontier Regions (FRs)															
1	Bajaur Agency	37	3	3	-	8.1	65,410	9,366	9,366	-	14.3	346	346	-	SRSP
2	Khyber Agency	28	-	-	-	-	55,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kurram Agency	23	3	3	-	13.0	42,293	4,714	4,714	-	11.1	145	145	-	SRSP
4	Mohmand Agency	21	3	3	-	14.3	37,161	4,345	4,345	-	11.7	143	143	-	SRSP
5	North Waziristan Agency	22	-	-	-	-	39,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Orakzai Agency	15	-	-	-	-	25,618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	South Waziristan Agency	29	3	3	-	10.3	50,570	4,145	4,145	-	8.2	168	168	-	SRSP
8	T.A.Adj Lakki Marwat Distt	1	-	-	-	-	932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	T.A.Adj Bannu Distt	1	-	-	-	-	2,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	T.A..Adj D.I.Khan Distt	3	-	-	-	-	5,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	T.A.Adj Kohat Distt	5	-	-	-	-	9,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	T.A.Adj Peshawar Distt	3	3	3	-	100.0	6,118	1,738	1,738	-	28.4	116	116	-	SRSP
13	T.A.Adj Tank Distt	2	-	-	-	-	3,581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Sub Total	190	15	15	-	7.9	343,650	24,308	24,308	-	7.1	918	918	-	
125	Grand Total	5,568	3,710	3,710	-	66.6	12,479,975	6,185,545	6,327,042	2.3	50.7	372,138	379,285	1.9	

HIGHLIGHTS

SUCCESS INCEPTION WORKSHOP

'SUCCESS WILL TRANSFORM LIVES OF RURAL POOR'



RSPN organized an Inception Workshop to brief all the key stakeholders about the SUCCESS programme implementation process and progress. The Workshop was conducted in Karachi on March 31.

The Chief Economist Government of Sindh, Mr. Mansoor Abbas Rizvi, Chairman RSPN Mr. Shoab Sultan Khan, members of SRSO Board, Chief Executive Officers of the SUCCESS Implementing Partners including RSPN, NRSP, SRSO and TRDP, representatives of Finance Department, Union Council Base Poverty Reduction (UCBPRP), Planning Department, Labour Department, Programme Department of Government of Sindh and representatives of civil society attended the workshop.

Mr. Shoab Sultan, giving his opening remarks, said that to practice good governance, three pillars are extremely important, namely, i) Administrative Pillar (Central, provincial and local governments, Judiciary, Police and other institutions – from the PM/President to Patwari); ii) Political Pillar (National and Provincial Assemblies, District & Union Councils), and iii) Socio-Economic Pillar (community institutions). Pakistan possesses the first two pillars but the link with socio-economic pillar is missing, and without linking

the political and administrative pillars with the socio-economic pillar poverty cannot be reduced, he remarked. It requires an institutional mechanism which has the resources of the government and flexibility of an NGO, such as Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) to establish that link. The RSPs, through social mobilisation and organisation of the poor into their own institutions, reaches rural poor households. Without economic empowerment of households poverty could not be eliminated. The RSPs, thus complement and supplement the work of the government, Mr. Shoab Sultan Khan stated.

Mr. Mansoor speaking as the chief guest at the event gave brief remarks and guaranteed Sindh government's full support and commitment to the programme and said that the government will soon extend it to six additional district of Sindh through the UCBPRP. For this purpose the government has allocated Rs. 5 billion in its current budget. Referring to the speech of Mr. Shoab Sultan Khan and success story of a poor woman from the UCBPRP presented earlier in the event, he said, he is fully convinced that SUCCESS programme would change the dynamics of the lives of rural poor in Sindh and transform them into productive citizens. He thanked the EU for their support, which will have sustainable impact on rural poverty in Sindh.

GERMAN ACADEMICIAN VISITS SUCCESS PROJECT DISTRICTS



In January 2016, Dr. Andreas Landmann from University of Mannheim, Germany visited RSPN to offer technical assistance on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and research components of the Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme, a six-year European Union (EU) funded programme that was launched jointly by the EU, RSPN and Sindh government in November 2015.

As part of the research component of the programme, two union councils were to be selected from districts Tando Allah Yar, and Tando Muhammad Khan, which are shortlisted objectively through research framework. Using quantitative and qualitative methodology, the research study will track randomly selected households over five years to explore the household poverty dynamics. It will include an annual socio-economic panel survey as well as an ethnographic and life history study.

To finalize the union councils, Dr. Andreas Landmann, Dr. Abdul Rehman Cheema, Team Lead Research SUCCESS-RSPN, and Mr. Khurram Shahzad, Specialist M&E RSPN, held a two-day visit to two districts of Tando Allah Yar, and Tando Muhammad Khan on January 26, 2016. The visit was productive in finalizing the two UCs Dad Khan Jarwar and Massoo Bozdar. However, both UCs were selected from Tando Allah Yar as they had similar conditions, so it was decided by the experts that studying similar districts would be more effective in order to increase the interpretative power of data analysis.

RSPN ARRANGES REVIEW WORKSHOP ON SUCCESS MANUALS

As part of the SUCCESS Programme activity, RSPN organized a four-day SUCCESS Review Workshop on Programme Implementation Manuals (PIM), Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT), and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework in Karachi from February 1 to 4, 2016. The purpose of the workshop was to review the draft documents with partner organizations including National Rural Support Program (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO), and



Thardeep Rural Development Program (TRDP), and get their feedback. The workshop was based on participatory process and approach.

Specialists at RSPN, as part of SUCCESS-RSPN component, prepared Programme Implementation Manuals for Community Investment Fund (CIF), Income Generating Grants (IGG), Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI), Micro Health Insurance (MHI), and Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST). In addition to these manuals, CAT and M&E Framework were also prepared. These manuals were prepared after reviewing the European Union's (EU) decision document, existing manuals of the RSPs, RSPs proposal to EU and consultation with RSPs resource groups. For the baseline methodologies the input from the University of Mannheim, Germany, was also considered.

SUCCESS ORIENTATION TRAINING



RSPN conducted a nine-day Orientation Training of RSPs SUCCESS programme staff on PIM and CAT in Karachi, from March 15 to 24, 2016. The training was facilitated by Mr. Israr Hussain Tunio, Regional Manager IRM, Mr. Mohammad Ali Azizi, Specialist Social Mobilisation RSPN, Mr. Fazal Ali Saadi, Programme Manager SUCCESS RSPN, Mr. Khurram Shahzad, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist RSPN, Mr. Bashir Anjum, Specialist Social Sector RSPN, and Ms. Nabeela Shahid, Deputy Programme Manager Social Sector NRSP.

The First Secretary, Development Advisor for Rural Development and Nutrition, EU Delegation to Pakistan, Georges Dehoux, Chairman TRDP Nazir Nizamani, Chief Executive Officer TRDP Dr. Salam Memon, Noshab Baloch, Director Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP), and staff of partner organisations, attended the opening session of the workshop on the March 15.

Mr. Georges Dehoux, on behalf of EU, gave brief remarks on the programme and stressed the importance of Monitoring

and Evaluation and how it is important for communicating the results. He encouraged the partner organizations to not only promote the results of the programme, but to capitalize on them, and share and learn from them.

Thirty five participants dedicated for SUCCESS from each RSP participated in the training. The participants included the SUCCESS Programme Managers, thematic Heads/In-charge of Social Mobilisation, CPIs, Monitoring and Evaluation, Social Sector, and Human Resource Development departments, District Managers and Training Officers of the RSPs for the SUCCESS Programme. The participants of this training, in turn, will train their programme staff and community leaders using PIM and IEC material developed by RSPN.

WORKSHOPS ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION



Three regional training workshops have been held under the Climate Change Adaptation – HIMALICA programme with collaboration of RSPN-ICIMOD Rural Livelihood Programme. So far the workshops have been held in Sukkur, Quetta and Peshawar, which included the participants from the local NGO's, government organizations and representatives of community institutions. An average of twenty five participants attended these events. The feedback from these trainings was exceptional in terms of the dissemination of knowledge and effectiveness at the community level. In addition, three regional workshops will be arranged in Gilgit, Bahawalpur and Sihala in April 2016.

Along with these trainings, a set of posters have been produced to highlight the causes of climate change and its impact along with what efforts individuals can do to slow down the process of climate change. These posters have been distributed amongst the RSPs. Their staff members have further distributed them at the community level during their field visits.

LEGAL EMPOWERMENT PROJECT: ANOTHER INITIATIVE OF RSPN

RSPN and National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) have started a legal empowerment project titled "Strengthening Legal Empowerment at RSPs: Capacity Building of Paralegals" with technical and financial support of Open Society



Foundations. This is a pilot project with two districts and eight union councils of Bahawalpur and Rajanpur, with NRSP as an implementing partner.

The purpose of the project is to build the capacity of RSPs' staff and community women and men to work as paralegals in the rural communities. The project has three components: to build RSPs capacity of staff and communities on legal empowerment and on paralegal model, to support training for a cadre of lead trainers to be used across the country by a number of programmes, and to conduct research to have an understanding of how basic legal services infrastructure should look like for Pakistan.

The project is in its inception phase and started with first capacity building training followed by a study visit of the project staff. The district teams are conducting project orientation meetings with grassroots community organizations called "Local Support Organizations". The objective of these meetings is to introduce legal empowerment work and paralegal model in communities and taking LSOs on board as partners to work on paralegal models. NRSP also organized district stakeholders' meeting with the Bar Associations, government representatives, and NGOs working on legal issues to orient different stakeholders on the project and seek their role and support for implementation.

TAHAFUZ: MAKING COMMUNITIES RESILIENT

USAID funded Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Tahafuz project saw many important developments during January to March 2016. RSPN's Tahafuz project facilitated the formation and strengthening of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) forums in all four project districts. These forums provide common ground for coordination, knowledge sharing and DRR advocacy to district level stakeholders.

The coordination meetings were attended by government officials, NGO/INGOs and LSO representatives. The participants suggested involving community institutions in district contingency planning. District Disaster Management Authority's (DDMA) officials present in these meetings expressed full support for building resilience of vulnerable communities. Under capacity building component, RSPN achieved the target of training 2,162 VDMC members, half



of them women members, on Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) and Disaster Risk Management & Planning (DRM&P).

The training helped VDMCs to develop 216 Disaster Risk Management Plans for respective revenue villages. This makes them more resilient after having greater awareness and better preparedness to respond emergencies. For raising DRR awareness at the household level, selected Community

Resource Persons (CRP) delivered 6,219 sessions. Apart from this, 61 government officials and LSOs' representatives were also provided training on DRR with an objective to enable them to better understand the concepts of DRR. Under small scale mitigation measures component of the project, partners have completed social, technical and financial feasibilities for 284 schemes. So far work on 214 Community Critical Infrastructures is underway while 79 of them have been completed.

PSI-PRHSSM Project

AGE IS NO BARRIER FOR ALLAH WASAI...!



Seventy years old Allah Wasai is a resident of Basti Goth Raza in Union Council Tibi Izzat of District Bahawalpur. Life has never been easy for her. Not having a baby made her husband to marry again and live with his second wife. Distressed Allah Wasai adopted her niece to live her life with.

As soon as she heard about RSPN's PSI funded Provision of Reproductive Health Services through Social Marketing (PRHSSM) project and opening up of recruitment for Community Resource Persons (CRPs), she approached the project selection team to join the project as CRP. But the team was skeptical to recruit Allah Wasai sighting her old age. She however expressed her strong willingness and commitment to work for her area through the project activities. After holding

community dialogue, she was selected as CRP. With her continued dedication, honesty and hard work, she was given Business in a Box (BiB) kit in the second phase of the project. Allah Wasai received training and started selling BiB items during household visits. She used to hire a motorcyclist of her area for Rs. 50 to 100 to conduct household visits as she could not commute on foot all day long. Allah Wasai reinvested her monthly income into BiB and expanded her business. On community's demand she also managed to open a small shop in her home. One of her customers says, "We previously had no such shop in our Basti to buy the products Allah Wasai now provides us. Now we conveniently purchase women specific products and household items from Allah Wasai."

BiB is her only source of income. She now makes Rs. 1000 – 2000 per month out of BiB that helps her bear her living cost. Allah Wasai also used her BiB savings for the treatment of her niece who contracted a disease and got sick. Allah Wasai recalls, "Only because of BiB intervention, I could manage to spend Rs. 5000 on my niece. I am thankful to NRSP and RSPN who trained me and enabled me to work and earn even in this age."

Allah Wasai is passionate to continue expanding her small business to a larger scale. Her niece, now cured of her disease, also supports her in her business. Allah Wasai believes that this work should pass on from generation to generation so that this area could benefit from the reproductive health services introduced in the project. "Allah Wasai is a respectable member of our catchment area. Due to her old age, people do not only respect her but also listen to the message she spreads in the community," says the President of VHC.

SRSO LAUNCHES SUCCESS PROGRAMME IN LARKANA AND QAMBAR-SHAHDADKOT



Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), a member of RSPN and partner for European Union funded 6-year Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) programme, has formally launched the SUCCESS programme in Larkana and Qambar-Shahdadkot districts of Sindh Province in a ceremony arranged in Larkana on March 29, 2016.

The program is launched by the European Union (EU) delegation to Pakistan, the Government of Sindh and the SRSO. The objective of the SUCCESS programme is to reduce poverty through undertaking Community Driven Development (CDD) based on the proven social mobilisation approach of Rural Support Programmes (RSPs).

The launching ceremony was attended by Chairman RSPN and SRSO Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, Commissioner of Larkana Division Mr. Akbar Laghari, MPA Mr. Muhammad Ali Bhutto, SRSO board member Mr. Fazalullah Qureshi, Mr. Nazar Memon, CEO SRSO Mr. Muhammad Dittal Kalhoro, local notables, political leaders, representatives of various organisations and a large number of local women from rural areas of Larkana.

Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan said that SUCCESS project will also open doors to new opportunities for rural youth who would be able to work in their home districts. He said that the philosophy of the Rural Support Programmes, with their 30 years long experience widely documented in its successes across Pakistan, convinced the EU to recognise the multiple opportunities offered by the three-tiered social mobilisation approach in fields as different as promotion of a culture of participation, exclusivity and solidarity, direct provision of front-line services, planning and development, business

creation, savings, conflict resolution, dialogue and interaction with local authorities.

Mr. Muhammad Dittal Kalhoro said that SRSO is looking forward to implementing the SUCCESS programme in Larkana and Qambar-Shahdadkot, the districts of the northern Sindh.

WHO WE ARE

The Rural Support Programmes Network is the largest development network of Pakistan, with an outreach to over 40 million rural Pakistanis. It consists of 11 member Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) that espouse a common approach to rural development: social mobilisation. Social mobilisation centres around the belief that poor people have an innate potential to help themselves, that they can better manage their limited resources if they organise and are provided technical and financial support.

The RSPs provide social guidance, and technical and financial assistance to the rural poor. RSPN is the strategic platform for the RSPs: it provides capacity building support to them, and assists them in policy advocacy and donor linkages.

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Cover Photo: Chairman RSPN Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan addressing as the keynote speaker at the panel discussion on 'Empowering Women at the Bottom of the Pyramid: To Overcome Gender Inequality and Poverty in India' in the India Conference 2016 'India in Transition - Opportunities and Challenges' organised by Harvard Kennedy School



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