

Organizational Profile



Marvi Rural Development Organization
<http://marvi.org.pk>



Organizational Information

REGISTRATION

- Currently Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 on 6th July, 2015
- Previously Registered under the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration & Control) Ordinance 1961 (XLVI of 1961) on 28th June, 1994

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Mr. Qurban Ali Shah (Chairman)
- Mr. Zafar Junejo (Treasurer)
- Mr. Suleman G. Abro (General Secretary)
- Mr. Solomon Khuram (Member)
- Ms. Nazeeran Sheikh (Member)
- Ms. Shamshad Soomro (Member)

AUDITORS

- Aslam Malik & Co;
Chartered Accountants, A member Firm of UK200 Group
Suit No 18, 19, 1st Floor, Central Plaza, Civic Center New Garden Town
Lahore, Tel: 042-35856819

WEBSITE & FACEBOOK

- www.marvi.org.pk
www.facebook.com/MRDO1994

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Chief Executive's Message

Since Marvi Rural Development Organization's (MRDO) establishment in 1994, has aimed at innovative ways and methods of bringing rural women in main stream of development. This document attempts to trace two decades of MRDO's contribution to create awareness and educate rural women and children at the grass-roots level. This profile enumerates MRDO's expense of programs and related achievements. It covers all its core activities and provides detailed qualitative and quantitative information along with case studies from the field.



I am humbled at effectively changing perceptions about the traditional role of rural women in the social development sector by engendering their due recognition beyond their routine practices through appreciation of teamwork, dedication and strong leadership as the new face of rural women.

MRDO serves not only as a voice but also a cure for the brutally singed and ashen fabric of the underserved in society. Its track record gives it a singular status of an autonomous entity earning the trust & credibility of national as well as international donors. Together, we have pursued eliminating social suffering. I am encouraged that till 2018, we have made a small dent through directly impacting 304,584 of the most vulnerable people in rural and semi-rural outback regions of Sindh.

I am grateful to many individuals, groups, organizations, & funding agencies for their valuable input, it was impossible to reach the massive population and make a difference in their lives. I am confident of the receiving the same teamwork from all stakeholders & seek even wider expanse to serve the so far unreached needy.

Our success is the community's success

Sughra Solangi

Chief Executive Officer

Marvi Rural Development Organization

CEO Profile

Sughra Solangi is the founder and Chief Executive of Marvi Rural Development Organization (MRDO). She is an exceptional example of what an oppressed woman can achieve through sheer determination and strength.



INTRODUCTION

Relying solely on rural village women themselves, Sughra Solangi works within their traditional village societies to build acceptance for a greater role for women to create a chain reaction which leads to access to education, social services, and greater self-determination for themselves and their daughters.

THE NEW IDEA

Born out of a culture of poverty and repression, Sughra has come to believe that until physical development (e.g. roads, electricity, water supply, and schools) is accompanied by an attitudinal change, the quality of life for women will remain unchanged. In rural Pakistan, women are unable to derive any benefit from most developments in their communities because of customs that discriminate against them. Sughra has turned her energies towards bringing attitudinal change in rural villages. She is enabling young girls to go to school and become educated and empowered by addressing the economic barriers faced most starkly by their mothers to their education.

THE PROBLEM

Initially Sughra tried to bring about attitudinal change in the classroom. As the first female high school graduate in her village, she was appointed the sole teacher at a newly formed Girls Government School. However there were no girl students to teach, as parents were not motivated to send their daughters to school. Sughra diagnosed that the opposition to female education sprang as much from poverty as from current social customs. She has therefore implemented income generating work and secured sources of credit so that women can achieve the role of a "bread earner," can claim a say in the decision to send their girls to school, and can demonstrate to men that they are capable of something more than just housework and child rearing.

Villages in upper Sindh and southern Punjab (large agricultural areas of the two most populous states in Pakistan) are dominated by private and religious landlords, known as "feudals." The populations in these rural areas are grouped into tribes, and many adhere to cultural practices that date back centuries, particularly in regard to the status of women. For a woman to marry without the permission of the men in her family, and the feudal lords who dominate the region, is considered an act of dishonor. Social norms and customs deny women the right to independent identity and decision making. They are often viewed as property, their role is to be subservient to men and to function as an instrument of pleasure and service, with strict codes of behavior. They usually work in houses and under supervision in the fields. A woman is not permitted to see a doctor alone nor go out of the village alone, but must be accompanied by other women, or preferably men of her household. This code is further enforced through interpretations of religious injunctions. Women who do not follow these codes are punished. Even suspicion of violations can be considered a

dishonor, and in this conservative culture, women are mutilated and even killed just on the suspicion of dishonor.

As part of this code, girls are married at an early age. Sughra found that villagers failed to understand the need to invest in education for their daughters, since current experience encouraged them to think that they were not capable of productive action in the future. Even though the government has established schools for girls, families did not allow their girl children to attend but limited the expense of education by only sending their boys to school.

THE STRATEGY

Upon appointment as a teacher in the first school for girls in her village, Sughra was faced with the problem of fellow villagers refusing to enroll their children. Sughra had the insight that the origins of the problem lay in the women in her society being unable to participate in family decision making. Her next insight was that if she could help boost the status of women within the household by having them contribute as key players in their families' economic well-being, women would be able to claim more authority within their homes, including sending their daughters, as well as sons, to school. Sughra knew that to transform attitudes she needed to attract the confidence of her fellow villagers, both men and women. Building it was a slow process that required understanding her village's cultural norms and key decision makers. She addressed the considerable opposition not only to female education but to the fact that she (a divorced woman) was the teacher. The parents were convinced that she would teach the girls to run away from home with a man. Undaunted, she continued the motivational campaign, including in her team other like-minded women. As a result, a few girls did begin to attend school, but not enough to satisfy Sughra, who wanted access to education for all girls in her village.

In 1992, when massive flooding devastated large areas of rural Sindh, including her village, Sugra motivated the better off families to come together and help the flood-stricken. She organized relief camps and rehabilitation works, and her work in these dire circumstances generated more trust in her. During this time she gained the insight that the main problem of village women was of an economic nature, and that until women came together and proved their economic worth to the men, their position in society was unlikely to improve, nor would they be able to send their daughters to school.

Sughra's next step was to address the income generation prospects of her fellow village women. She built up the confidence of the village women to form an association called Marvi Rural Development Organization (MRDO). Members worked actively with her in forming savings groups and increasing the women's awareness about education, health, human rights, and social development. They sought and secured capacity-building training from the Aga Khan Development Network and support from the ILO and OXFAM to establish sources of micro credit. Subsequently they launched a rose cultivating business followed by a credit project that provided employment to twelve of the poorest families in the village; presently this project is benefiting more than 30 households.

In her work to improve the status of women, Sughra has also pursued better provision of health care and other services to their entire communities, through extensive community mobilization, training, and liaising with different government departments. Her strategy for expansion includes identifying villages with several prerequisites: those which have a population of 500 or more people, are the least developed, (i.e devoid of any services,) and already have a local community based organization.

She goes to these remote villages, contacts the local community organization, and assists women to form saving groups and to save regularly. Once a sizeable amount is saved she provides them with credit from a revolving fund supported by the ILO. She also offers training to the women's organizations. In her village she has established a vocational training center where women learn skills so that they can become interdependent rather than remain dependent on their men folk for livelihood. During the process she motivates the villagers to lobby for services with the appropriate government departments and persuades them to send their girls to school.

Sughra has built a team of young women in her village who are working with her to spread her ideas. She intends to take up six new villages every year while following up on the previous six. At present she receives requests from community organizations throughout Sindh and beyond for training, but she has concentrated on first strengthening her base in her own Khairpur District. There are 2615 villages in Khairpur alone with populations below 1,000, most below 500 persons. Most are in remote locations with poor access to roads and services (only 328 are connected by a paved road).

The success story of her village "Arab Solangi" has reached far, and requests for assistance are pouring in. Sughra is now faced with the challenge of solidifying her team of young women activists. She is trying to build personal commitment and volunteerism among the younger generation of women, who would like remuneration for their services. She herself used an award she received from the World. International Summit in Geneva to lay a roof for her training center.

Apart from Sindh, where she has been instrumental in organizing twelve associations, Sughra has helped groups in other areas of Pakistan, four in Punjab and two in Balochistan.

THE PERSON

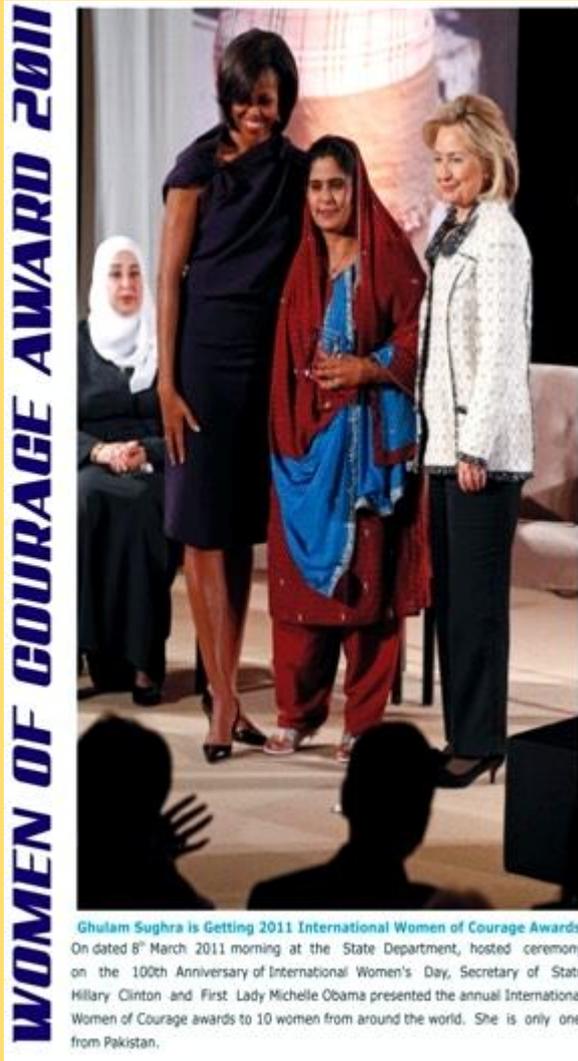
Like most girls in rural Sindh, Sughra was not educated, though her family was relatively well off. She was married when she was twelve and had two children during the six years her marriage survived. Her husband, who had been forced into marriage by his family, deserted Sughra, moved out of the village, and married someone else. This event devastated Sughra's life: she was the first woman in the village who was divorced, and she was undermined socially to the point of becoming an outcast. She was scorned by the villagers and suspicions about her character and virtue surfaced. She started living with her brother, much to his wife's displeasure. Sughra did not like being a burden on her brother, but her early marriage had left her unprepared for the work she would have to take up in order to earn a living.

Sughra had always had an intense desire to study. When she was a child she would take lunch to her school teacher father. She would see the boys studying and wished she could do the same. After her divorce she expressed the desire to study but was beaten up by her brothers, who suspected that she would run away with a man if allowed to go outside to study. After this she asked her nephews who went to school to teach her what they learned at school. One of her brothers found out and felt sorry for her, allowing an elder cousin to coach her on a regular basis at home. In four years's time she appeared for her matriculation exam as a private candidate and then studied for the High School Certificate. She passed the exam at the same time the government opened a girl's school in the village.

Sughra is a woman of great courage, charged with a relentless spirit. She is also a born leader. Armed with common sense and a down-to-earth approach, Sughra feels strongly for the rural women. Her ultimate aim is to make it possible for women to speak to men in the streets without making people

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doubt their virtue. She has been successful in doing so in her village. Once ostracized by society, Sughra today is flooded with marriage proposals. She is the role model for the young girls of her village and beyond.

EXPOSURES

International

Participated in the “NGO Management of Youth Programs” – International Visitor Leadership Program of the United States Department of State

BRAC, Bangladesh
Pro-Shikab Bangladesh
BELA Bangladesh
ADAB Bangladesh
Agriculture Research Centre Bangkok

National

AKRSP Gilgit
Sungi Development Foundation
IUCN Karachi
NGORC Karachi
Aurat Foundation Lahore

RECOGNITIONS

- MRDO CEO participated in a TED TALK organized by Cambridge School of Bucharest, Romania in 2018.
- MRDO CEO was Awarded as an Empowered women by Governor of Sindh on 4th March, 2016.
- Presented” Best Social Personality” award on 8th June, 2012 by Weekly KALYAN Hyderabad.
- Presented “Amun Dost” award on 28th April, 2012 by Bhitai Social Watch and Advocacy Khairpur Mir’s
- Presented “International Woman of Courage” award on 26th April, 2012 by Pak-US Alumni Network Islamabad.
- Awarded “Amtul Raqeeb”by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund on 8th March, 2012.
- Presented ”2011 International Women of Courage” on 8th March, 2011 by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and first Lady Michelle Obama on the 100th Anniversary of International Women’s Day. In 1998 received the award for “Best Creative Work in the Life of Rural Women” from the World Women's Summit Foundation Switzerland.
- In 1998 awarded as “Best food security implementer” by Government of Pakistan.
- In 2001 the pride of performance award as “Best Social worker” from District Government Khairpur Mir’s.

The Beginning

Village Arab Solangi is located at a short distance of 30 kms from district headquarter of Khairpur. This village is about 50 years old with nearly 200 households of Solangis. The population is about 7000 souls and all are related to each other by blood. In the early 90s, economy of village was predominantly agrarian in nature. But during the past few years, people started to diversify their economy. Now people open up small businesses and some opt for government jobs as well.



In 1992, torrential rains totally devastated the village and ruined villagers' means of livelihood. Due to agricultural fields around the village being slightly elevated, the rainwater rushed into the village playing havoc. Most kutcha (mud) houses of poor people were swept away with only a few left standing. Then stagnant water spread water-borne diseases. Women and children suffered the most in this natural and unprecedented acute calamity. The poverty-ridden villagers now in a state of utter shock did not know where to turn to for their relief. A semi-organized group in the village namely Solangi Youth Welfare Association (SYWA) did undertake some relief work – only for men to the total exclusion of women, again due to gender apathy and neglected status of women.

The plight of underserved women was pathetic and downright deplorable and triggered a sense of responsibility in Ghulam Sughra to take charge and ownership of these women's unsavory situation. Sughra had recently passed matriculation exam at that time. She, with support of another woman Diba organized a women's group to pool for a fund with a meager amount of rupees 10 per person. Though difficult to save even this paltry sum, Sughra through sheer commitment and willpower goaded others to take the idea seriously. They collected Rs.500.00 from 25 households in first three months, and they collectively decided to lend that money to a woman for starting a grocery shop. Likewise, they plowed back money recovered from more women to help some others start small

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business. This was the first step in introducing entrepreneurship among rural women at village level. Soon after matriculation, Sughra was recruited as a primary teacher in newly established girls' primary school at village Arab Solangi. After her first employment, she faced another kind of odd situation.

Again, due to prevalent social norms, education for girls was a decided no-no. Their education was deemed a luxury as compared to boys that village folk could ill afford. Sughra's new found employment was now at risk with no girls coming forward to register. She took up this challenge and went from door to door to convince women to send their daughters to primary grades. In the first year and after a lot effort, she succeeded in getting about twenty girls registered in school.

In 1993, NGO Resource Center (NGORC) began work in district Khairpur. During their first village identification visit, they visited Village Arab Solangi and met with SYWA to explore opportunities to work together in future. There, Sughra met Sadiqa Salahudin and invited her to visit her home. Sadiqa did so within a week. Sadiqa impressed with Sughra's women-related initiatives at her village, offered her to work with her own women's group in service delivery type of welfare work. All this was new jargon to both Diba and Sughra or even how a group is formally organized. Nevertheless, once again, both banded together to collectively work for the betterment of the women and development of their village in general.

VISION

Social and economic empowerment of the underprivileged women and communities at the grassroots level

MISSION

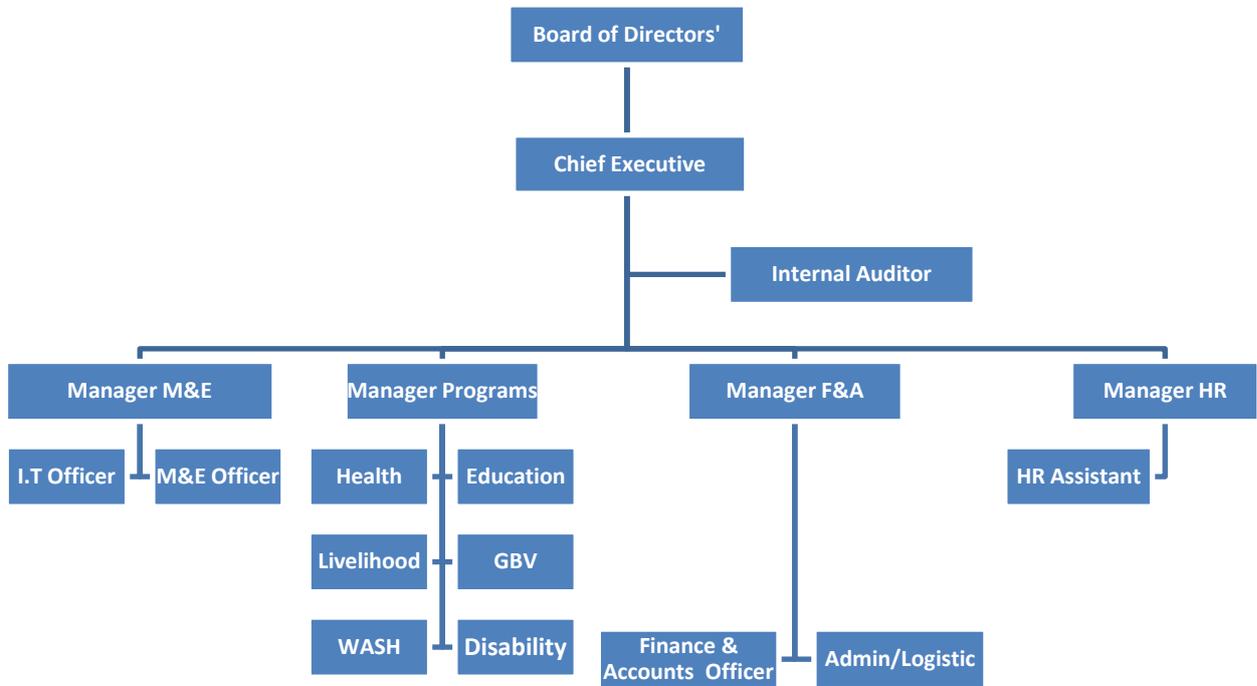
To enhance the role and socio-economic status of people especially women of deprived communities by providing them assistance & sustainable prospects

OBJECTIVES

- To improve the health status of the under-privileged with special focus on rural women and children.
- To increase literacy with special focus on functional literacy and primary girl education.
- To improve the living standard of women and children by sustainable participatory integrated development.
- To motivate and facilitate rural communities through formation of Community Based Organizations.
- To strengthen the organizational capacities and sector skills of rural communities through organizing trainings.
- To improve the socioeconomic status of vulnerable groups through savings and credit for viable income generation activities.
- To eliminate violence against women, honor killing, tradition of dowry and early marriages through social mobilization of rural communities and advocacy lobbying and networking with like-minded organizations women and children by sustainable participatory integrated development.



Organogram



MARVI RURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

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Board of Directors'

S#	Name	Designation	Qualification	Expertise
1	Mr. Qurban Ali Shah	Chairman	Master in Geography	Development Professional
2	Mr. Zafar Ali Junejo	Treasurer	MSc Rural Development	Development Professional
3	Mr. Suleman G. Abro	General Secretary	MSc Rural Development	Development Professional
4	Mr. Solomon Khuram	Member	ICAMP, Master in Computer Science	Development Professional
5	Ms. Shamshad Naz	Member	Master in Sociology	Community Leader
6	Ms. Nazeeran Sheikh	Member	Master in Education	Community Leader
7	Ms. Ghulam Sughra	Honorary General Secretary	Master in Sociology & Education	Development Professional

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MRDO's Coverage

Sindh Province Districts	Punjab Province Districts
Khairpur Mir's	Rahimyar Khan
Ghotki	Multan
Sukkur	Lahore
Jacobabad	Islamabad
Naushehroferoz	
Larkana	
Tharparkar	
Sanghar	
Kashmore@ Kandhkot	
Shikarpur	
10	04



Districts 14	Tehsils 62	UCs 208	Villages 6154	Household 102892	Beneficiaries 602182
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List of Projects Implemented by MRDO

P #	Project Title	Location	Duration	Funding Agency	Amount Million	Status
63	Sughar Women Skill Development	Khairpur Mir's	Jul-2018 to Jun-2021	Sughar Foundation	8.4	Ongoing
62	ILM Possible: Take A Child to School	Naushehro Feroze	Nov-2017 to Sep-2018	Trust for Democratic Education & Accountability	0.44	Ongoing
62	Accelerating SDG-16	Sindh	Mar-2018 to Aug-2018	DAI-Tabeer	7	Completed
61	Citizens' Observation for Transparent & Accountable Elections in Pakistan	Naushehro Feroze	Nov-2017 to Sep-2018	Trust for Democratic Education & Accountability	4.4	Completed
60	Education	Sukkur , Khairpur	Jan-2016 to Mar-2019	Sindh Education Foundation	14.4	Ongoing
59	Access to Justice for Vulnerable Population in Pakistan	Jacobabad	Feb-2014 to Aug-2017	The Asia Foundation	10.85	Completed
58	Benazir Housing Scheme	Larkana	Apr-2014 to Oct-2016	Sindh Government	98.5	Completed
57	Strengthening District Bar Association & Setting Up Facilitation Kiosk	Sukkur	Nov-2016 to Aug-2017	The Aurat Foundation	7.3	Completed
56	Legal Empowerment the Poor	Sukkur, Ghotki, Jacobabad , Kashmore	Aug-2015 to Jun-2016	Insaf Network Pakistan	14.11	Completed
55	Institutional Development	Ghotki	Apr-2015 to Sep-2015	PPAF	5.3	Completed
54	Aim to Work for Achievement of Rights and Empowerment (AWARE)	Ghotki, Sukkur	Jul-2014 to May-2015	DAI-Europe	68.39	Completed
53	Renovation of Govt. Girls Primary School	Sukkur	Feb-2014 to May-2014	Muslim Charity –UK	0.75	Completed
52	Easy Access to Portable Water for Healthy Life	Jacobabad	Jan-2014 to Apr-2014	Muslim Charity -UK	2.48	Completed
51	Relief & Early Recovery	Ghotki	Sep-2013 to Oct-2013	PPAF	24.19	Completed

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50	Workforce Development for Sustainable Livelihood	Jacobabad	Dec-2013 to Jan-2014	USAID	26.06	Completed
49	Disability	Ghotki	Jul-2012 to Jun-2014	PPAF	42.86	Completed
48	Institutional Development	Ghotki	Jul-2012 to Jun-2014	PPAF	12.31	Completed
47	Education	Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2010 to Mar-2014	Sindh Education Foundation	1.09	Completed
46	Community Physical Infrastructure	Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2010 to Sep-2013	PPAF	10.93	Completed
45	Education	Khairpur Mir's	Jul-2012 to Sep-2013	PPAF	9.51	Completed
44	Education	Khairpur Mir's	Oct-2009 to Jun-2011	PPAF	14.87	Completed
43	Education	Khairpur Mir's	Jul-2008 to Jul-2009	PPAF	4.80	Completed
42	Education	Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2008 to Jun-2008	PPAF	2.12	Completed
41	Health	Khairpur Mir's	Jul-2012 to Sep-2013	PPAF	7.22	Completed
40	Health	Khairpur Mir's	Oct-2009 to Jun-2011	PPAF	11.74	Completed
39	Health	Khairpur Mir's	Jul-2008 to Jul-2009	PPAF	1.60	Completed
38	Health	Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2008 to Jun-2008	PPAF	0.85	Completed
37	Electoral Cycle Support	Rahim Yar Khan	Apr-2013 to May-2013	UNDP	4.44	Completed
36	Social Mobilization	Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2010 to Dec-2011	PPAF	21.02	Completed
35	Microfinance Outreach Program	Khairpur Mir's	Apr-2010 to Sep-2011	PPAF	5.81	Completed
34	Disability	Khairpur Mir's	Feb-2010 to Jan-2012	PPAF	31	Completed
33	Legal Empowerment Programme for the Poors	Tharparkar & Sanghar	Jul-2012 to Dec-2012	UNOPS/INP	2.62	Completed
32	Reducing Violence against Women	Khairpur, Sukkur, Naushehrofe roz, Larkana and Ghotki	May-2009 to May-2011	UNDP	7.20	Completed
31	Early Recovery	Khairpur Mir's	Apr-2011 to Oct-2011	UNDP	27.63	Completed
30	Emergency Assistance to Flood Affectees	Khairpur Mir's	Sep-2010 to Sep-2010	Mercy Corps	4.27	Completed

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29	Emergency response to Flood Affectees in District Khairpur Mir's	Khairpur Mir's	Sep-2010 to Nov-2010	Concern Worldwide	19.69	Completed
28	Emergency Assistance to Flood Affectees	Jacobabad	Aug-2010 to Mar-2011	International Relief for Development	11.90	Completed
27	Women Economic Empowerment	Sukkur & Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2008 to Apr-2009	The Asia Foundation	3.67	Completed
26	School Hygiene	Sukkur	Aug-2008 to Feb-2009	The Abt. Associates Incorporation/ USAID	4.45	Completed
25	Community Hygiene & Capacity Building	Khairpur Mir's	Aug-2008 to Feb-2009	The Abt. Associates Incorporation/ USAID	7.42	Completed
24	Productivity Enhancement Programme for Poor	Khairpur Mir's	Jul-2008 to Jun-2009	PPAF	38.43	Completed
23	Social Mobilization	Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2008 to Dec-2011	PPAF	42.78	Completed
22	Micro Credit Enterprises	Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2010 to Dec-2011	PPAF	60	Completed
21	Micro Credit Enterprises	Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2009 to Dec-2009	PPAF	15	Completed
20	Micro Credit Enterprises	Khairpur Mir's	Dec-2006 to Nov-2008	PPAF	25	Completed
19	Micro Credit Enterprises	Khairpur Mir's	Dec-2005 to Nov-2006	PPAF	5	Completed
18	Capacity Building	Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2010 to Dec-2011	PPAF	1.54	Completed
17	Capacity Building	Khairpur Mir's	May-2009 to Jul-2009	PPAF	3.21	Completed
16	Capacity Building	Khairpur Mir's	Dec-2008 to Jun-2009	PPAF	1	Completed
15	Capacity Building	Khairpur Mir's	Dec-2006 to Nov-2008	PPAF	5.65	Completed
14	Capacity Building	Khairpur Mir's	Dec-2005 to Nov-2006	PPAF	2.23	Completed
13	Flood Relief	Khairpur Mir's	Jun-2007 to Dec-2007	The Pluralism Fund	0.61	Completed
12	Preventive & Curative Health Interventions	Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2006 to Dec-2008	The Pluralism Fund	12.51	Completed
11	Honor Killing Campaign in North Sindh	Khairpur Mir's	Jun-2006 to Jun-2006	Oxfam G.B	0.07	Completed

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10	Improve Drainage & Sanitation Facilities through Community Participation	Khairpur Mir's	Aug-2004 to Dec-2005	TVO	3.75	Completed
09	Improved Livelihood through Better Access to Water	Khairpur Mir's	Mar-2005 to Nov-2008	CRS	14.24	Completed
08	Socio Economic Empowerment for Rural Women (WEPP)	Khairpur Mir's	Apr-2002 to Dec-2004	CRS	2.25	Completed
07	Assist Individual Women and Other Women Groups to Fully Participate in their Community.	Khairpur Mir's	May-2002 to Dec-2003	Global Fund for Women	0.60	Completed
06	Establishment of Community Organizations for Women	Khairpur Mir's	Jul-2001 to Dec-2001	Tide Foundation	0.54	Completed
05	Capacity Building	Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2000 to May-2001	NOVIB	0.05	Completed
04	Micro Enterprises Project for Rural Women	Khairpur Mir's	Jan-2000 to Dec-2003	NOVIB	6.81	Completed
03	Food Security Program	Khairpur Mir's	Jul-1997 to Jun-2000	CRS	10.20	Completed
02	Collective Farming for Women	Khairpur Mir's	Nov-1996 to Jun-1998	CIDA	0.36	Completed
01	Employment Promotion Program	Khairpur Mir's	Mar-1995 to Jun-1995	International Labor Organization	0.18	Completed

Our Core Programs



Thematic Areas



Social Mobilization Program (SMP)

Social mobilization is an active part of MRDO's activities, as organization's mission includes developing women and strengthening their empowerment as they become strong and are able to enjoy a better living standard. MRDO goes beyond mobilizing only females but also targets males because in backward service areas of MRDO's strategy, they can develop and enjoy their lives as cultured societies by supplementing and complementing each other's inherent and acquired potential. Rural setup is mostly dominated by males so Social mobilization becomes vital in order to lend space to women to integrate in mutually beneficial activities. Thus, it is the true backbone for implementation of all programs under MRDO.

Since its inception MRDO implemented various projects of Social Mobilization and Institutional Development with an approach of three tiers strategy i.e COs, VOs and LSOs in district Khairpur Mir's, Sukkur and Ghotki with the formation of 1646 COs, 46 VOs and 10 LSOs and their approximately members are 24762 with 58% female and 42% male membership ratio. After formation of these 10 LSOs, MRDO registered them with Social Welfare Department of Ghotki & Khairpur.

S.M. Program Mission

To enhance the institutional capacity of women to implement, manage and organize their own development in a sustainable manner, using participatory approaches.

S.M. Program Objectives

- To mobilize and spread awareness of rights in rural women.
- To strengthen them for development on right track of life.
- To encourage and develop communicating skills in women.
- To empower them to share chores through assisting them economically, morally & ethically.
- To advocate need for attaining social equilibrium through women participation.

Motivation

The term motivation suggests that inner force to propel one to do work or perform duties to attain a pre-determined goal. It is always a challenging task but Marvi's team enthusiastically strives to make women strong and responsible persons of the vibrant rural society. As a first step, Marvi's mobilization rallying staff (MRS) arranges meetings with local communities including both men and women and makes them realize their individual and collective responsibility and importance in the society. They are motivated to improve their living standard and strive to attain their basic needs and demands. Our MRS also shares the Organization's beneficial programs seeking their active participation and support. Once motivated, MRS follows up with counseling sessions to lend them a formal shape as a Marvi Group.

Group Formation

Next, Marvi's staff organizes meetings with the fully motivated groups for separating them into formal and informal groups of Marvi's own Development organization. According to Marvi's well-tested formula, they should be 20 or above in numbers to be able to efficiently undertake assigned tasks. MRDO stresses that they are inconsequential individually but a major force collectively. In these meetings, MRDO's staff shares all policies of the Organization and identifies, reshapes and selects leadership material from among them. It assigns designations such as president, vice president,

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treasurer etc according to their capacity and interest for betterment of both the CBO and MRDO. MRDO then shares and trains these well-structured bodies on different ways and techniques for increasing the group members and making them active and zealous team players for their own mutual benefit and that of society.

Achievements

Type of COs/Groups	No. of COs/Groups	Total Members
Community Organization (Female)	576	10422
Community Organization (Male)	398	7221
Community Organization (Mix)	90	1733
Village Organization (Female)	09	83
Village Organization (Male)	07	63
Village Organization (Mix)	12	116
UC Level Organization	02	24
Village Peace Committees (VPCs)	300	2662
Youth Groups	300	2438
Total	1694	24762

Social Development Program (SDP)

Social Development Program (SDP) of MRDO provides crucial support to the backward areas in humanizing their lives and assisting in emerging the culture of the society through Health, Education, Disability, CPI, Livelihood, Legal Empowerment and Reducing Gender Base Violence.

Under this program MRDO implemented following projects.

Health Project

Initially this project was launched at Union Council Sikanderaabd of tehsil Nara with the establishment of one Community Health Center. Currently 7 –Community Health Centers (CHCs) four in tehsil Nara and three in tehsil Kotdiji are running at community level.

Previously, MRDO has implemented various projects related to providing basic health facilities in collaboration with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund- PPAF and The Pluralism Fund. MRDO have established 7 Community Health Centers-CHCs in Taluka Nara and Kotdiji, These Centers were established in those areas where no availability exists in radius of 1.5 kilometer.

Also a Mother & Child Health Care Center established in Taluka Nara, Choondiko City. This center provides General OPD, Antenatal, Postnatal, Ultrasound and Mobile Services to the local communities, in case of referral this MCH center provides Ambulance services to the community as well. After Project Completion and donor collaboration, MRDO operated these CHCs for two years and then handed over to the communities as per project exit strategy.

During the project tenure MRDO benefitted to 49725 men, women and children of the targeted areas

Achievements

- 07 Community Health Centers established funded by PPAF
- 01 Mother & Child Health Care Center established in Nara funded by the Pluralism Fund USA.

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Type of Service	Beneficiaries	Gender wise Beneficiaries	
General OPD	22748	Gender	Nos.
Antenatal	2447	Male	13289
Postnatal	2202	Female	21710
Ultrasound	3214	Girls	7822
Deliveries	324	Boys	6904
Medical Camps	18790	Total	49725
Total	49725		



Donor Monitoring visit at Community Health Center-CHC Kotdiji



Education Project

Non-Formal Education

- 1. Women Economic and Empowerment Project (WEEP):** MRDO under the project Women Economic and Empowerment Project (WEEP) initiated adult literacy centers in district in year 2001. MRDO has established 13 centers in which 240 women have completed their adult literacy curriculum. Under the WEEP project MRDO has developed curriculum for adult literacy with title of "Soojhroo" means light rays. The completion of curriculum had make women enable to write their name with family and read newspaper of local language. The project sensitized 13 village's women towards their children education and resultantly high increase in enrolment recorded in the targeted villages. CRS funded for WEEP project.



- 2. Improved Livelihood through Better Access to Water:** Improved livelihood through better access to water project initially designed for draught mitigation interventions focused but adult literacy centers intervention incorporated with project. The adult literacy centers established in 28 villages of UC Trimoonh of Tehsil Rohari of District Sukkur in year 2000 to 2008. Under the project MRDO has established 28 centers in which 498 numbers of women have completed their adult literacy curriculum. CRS funded for the project.

Formal Education

1. Education Project

MRDO has implemented a project with the title of "Education" with the financial support of Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) from January 2008 to June 2008. Under the Agreement MRDO has established Marvi Model School at Kandari, UC Sikandarabad, and Tehsil Nara of District Khairpur Mir's. MRDO has provided the facilities in mentioned school such as Furniture and Fixture, School Uniforms and syllabus, Information material and Teaching Aids to improve the school efficiently. The overall objective of the project was to create enabling environment among the school for assure qualitative education by creating Teachers Student friendly environment.

Lateron these Schoolswere handed over to community and currently school has given standard of elementary school.

2. Education Project

MARVI RURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

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MRDO has implemented a project with the title of **“Education”** funded by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). Under the project MRDO has established 15 schools in Tehsil Nara and Kotdiji of District Khairpur Mir's and also adopted 3 Government primary schools which were close due non availability of teachers. The project started from 2008 and completed in 2013. MRDO under this project established Community School Infrastructure (Low cost), Provided teaching staff, Providing Water facilities for drinking and as well as for sanitation purpose, providing furniture, Teaching Aids, Class room informative pamphlets and developed children playing areas. In addition MRDO also enhanced teacher's capabilities through capacity building of teachers and School Management Committees (SMCs) representatives. Following is strength of established schools in district Khairpur Mir's.

#	School Name	Level	Village	Total	Boys	Girls
1	Marvi Model School	primary	Haji Wazir Khan Khaskheli	52	27	25
2	Marvi Model School	primary	Allah BakhshJamro	55	42	13
3	Marvi Model School	primary	Mir Khan Mehrani	57	34	23
4	Marvi Model School	primary	Muhram Khan Bhanbhro	45	33	12
5	Marvi Model School	Middle	Pharhiyaro	90	16	74
6	Marvi Model School	primary	Muhammad BachalBhanbhro	54	36	18
7	Marvi Model School	primary	Najmauddinshar	36	20	16
8	Marvi Model School	primary	Meenhal Khan Banbhro	50	34	16
9	Marvi Model School	primary	Muhammad SalehBhanbhro	42	22	20
10	Marvi Model School	primary	Loung Khan Soomro	82	8	74
11	Marvi Model School	primary	M.BachalBhanbhro 3rd Batch	54	28	26
12	Marvi Model School	primary	Muhammad BakhshBhanbhro	37	11	26
13	Marvi Model School	primary	Muhammad YousafBhanbhro	76	43	33
14	Marvi Model School	primary	Muhammad PinyalBhanbhro	103	58	45
15	Marvi Model School	primary	Ghahnarwari	40	21	19
Total				873	433	440



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project MRDO have provided the missing facilities in the school such construction of Boundary wall of school, Renovate the school building by doing roofing work, flooring work and white wash of the school building. Moreover MRDO provided water facility for drinking and sanitation purpose. MRDO also provided the main gate of the school. During the project MRDO has involved the SMC of the targeted school in construction work. The line department was also remained intact during the implementation of project and MOU was signed with Education department regarding implemented project.

The project was implemented in GGPS: Gullabano in Tehsil New Sukkur of District Sukkur. The project was implemented during February 2014 to May 2014.





4. Integrated Education Learning Program (IELP) (2016 – 2019)

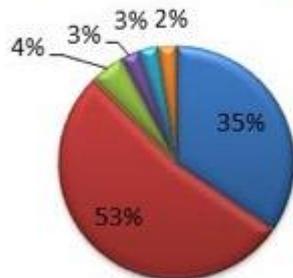
MRDO is implementing an Integrated Education Learning Program (IELP) in collaboration with Sindh Education Foundation, under this program MRDO established five Primary Schools in two districts Sukkur and Khairpur Mir's where no any education facility exist in vicinity of 1.5 kilometer in surrounding of these schools

List of five Primary level Schools established

#	School Name	KG		Class-I		Class-II		Class-III		Class-IV		Class-V		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	PirBuxChachar	34	27	52	28	14	13	5	1	5	4	5	0	115	73
2	Abdul QadirJafari	24	16	32	22	1	1	8	1	3	0	3	2	71	42
3	Nehal Khan Jafari	14	11	41	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	31
4	Ghulam Muhammad Mahar	42	24	57	39	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	109	63
5	Wali Muhammad Khakheli	25	18	39	30	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	72	48
	Total	139	96	221	139	17	14	16	2	14	4	15	2	422	257

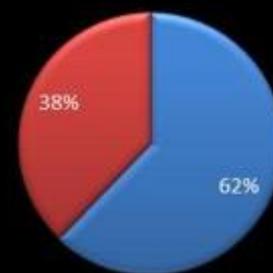
Class wise Students Ratio

■ KG ■ Class-I ■ Class-II ■ Class-III ■ Class-IV ■ Class-V



Gender wise Students Ratio

■ Male ■ Female



MARVI RURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

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Computer Classes



Community Physical Infrastructure-CPI Project

Community Physical Infrastructures are an important step towards self-reliance, economic progress and even good health as in case of projects for clean drinking water. One important feature of these projects is that community is involved to share the cost of the projects, usually about 20%. This gives people an ownership in the project and they are willing to maintain the project in a working condition.

Achievements

- 06 bricks soiling schemes were completed that benefitted dwellers of 485 households from remote areas.
- 01 drainage schemes were constructed that directly benefitted 80 households.
- 01 Drinking water supply scheme was executed that benefitted 40 households.
- 02 irrigation schemes (Tube wells) were bored to uplift the agriculture income of 135 agro-based inhabitants at remote desert locations. 02 projects of solar energy were installed for 135 households in Nara



Disability Project

This project targeted the most deprived & neglected segment of rural society namely persons with disabilities (PWDs) also called Special Persons. This humanitarian initiative is operating in the 3 UCs of District Khairpur and 2 UCs of Ghotki and led MRDO partnering with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF).

Key Achievements

- 1 Assistive devices provided to 2256 PWDs (hearing, visual , orthotic)
- 2 Business incubation provided to 258 PWDs for their income generation
- 3 Organized awareness rising sessions for PWDs
- 4 Attendant ship training provided to PWDs family members
- 5 Disability certificates provided to PWDs by Social welfare Department



S.No	Type of Devices	Mohammad Khan Ghoto	Ruk	Total Devices
1	Orthotic & Prosthetics	141	408	549
2	Hearing Aids	363	309	672
3	Visual devices	583	527	1110
4	Wheel Chair	25	29	54
5	Tri Cycles	3	13	16
6	CP Chairs	22	15	37
7	Toilet Seats	133	87	220
8	Crutches	18	5	23
9	Walkers	19	15	34
10	Sticks	69	57	126
11	White Cane	7	17	24

Early Recovery Project

MRDO-PPAF RESPONSE: On the basis of preliminary needs assessment by PPAF and Marvi Rural Development Organization (MRDO), they intervened in two union councils, Mohammad Khan Ghoto and Qadirpur during heavy rains flood emergency 2013. MRDO carried out the challenging task for one whole month and provided support to 1500 families in both UCs including Early Recovery Packages, Food Items and Hygiene Kits and also free qualitative health services door-to-door. It also provided free health treatment to animals (Livestock Camps) of district Ghotki.

Achievements

- 1 Seed & Fertilizer Distributed to 1500 Beneficiaries
- 2 Food Distributed to 1500 Beneficiaries
- 3 Hygiene Kits Distributed to 1500 Beneficiaries
- 4 Free Medical camp organized in two UCs the total patients diagnosed were 2276; 381 were men, 547 were women and 1348 were children. A total of 11 villages and 532 OPD benefitted in Union Council Mohammad Khan Ghoto



MRDO CEO & PPAF representatives distributing Food kits to beneficiaries

Workforce Development for Sustainable Livelihood Project

A pioneering initiative of USAID under Small Grants Ambassador Fund Program (SGAFP) was granted to National Rural Support Program (NRSP) and Implemented by sub-grantee Marvi Rural Development Organization (MRDO). This project helped provide alternate livelihood arrangements to flood-affected 700 nos. (350 men & 350 women) of district Jacobabad to counter the post-flood situation in the area.

Achievements

- 1 Skill Development Trades Courses conducted for 700 beneficiaries
- 2 Toolkits provided to 700 beneficiaries of relevant trade
- 3 Cash grant of Rs. 4,000 provided to 700 beneficiaries



Easy Access to Potable Water Project

This project initiated in Januar-2014 which continued up to July-2014, in collaboration with Muslim Charity –helping the needy under this project 150 shallow hand pumps were installed in the 30 targeted villages of the 4 targeted UCs of Taluka Jacobabad of district Jacobabad Sindh. In addition to this 30 Hygiene Promotion sessions in which messages regarding purification methods and hand washing with soap also be communicated with male & female in the targeted villages. Biological and chemical tests of all 150 hand pumps sources will also be examined. About 24710 people including Men, Women and children are the direct beneficiaries of this intervention.



Access to Justice –A2-J Projects

Enhancing Access to Justice by strengthening demand for Legal Empowerment of the Poor in Pakistan is a six-month pilot project awarded to Insaf Network Pakistan by UNDP and implemented by sub-grantee Marvi Rural Development Organization in two districts namely Tharparkar and Sanghar. The project strengthens support mechanisms/ initiatives for the poor, vulnerable and minority groups of selected project districts for better access to justice services. This continuing project produces a combination of results including a) Awareness of targeted community groups on necessary laws and enforcement mechanisms increased b) Demand for justice enhanced/ articulated and c) Increased Access of the poor, vulnerable and minority groups to legal aid

Achievements

Established 2 Legal Aid Centers in District Sanghar and Tharparkar

Provided Legal Awareness to 2 hundred thousand people by organizing community events, F.M. Radio Programs, theater performances, and awareness sessions

Provided Counselling to 950 beneficiaries

Registered 40 Cases

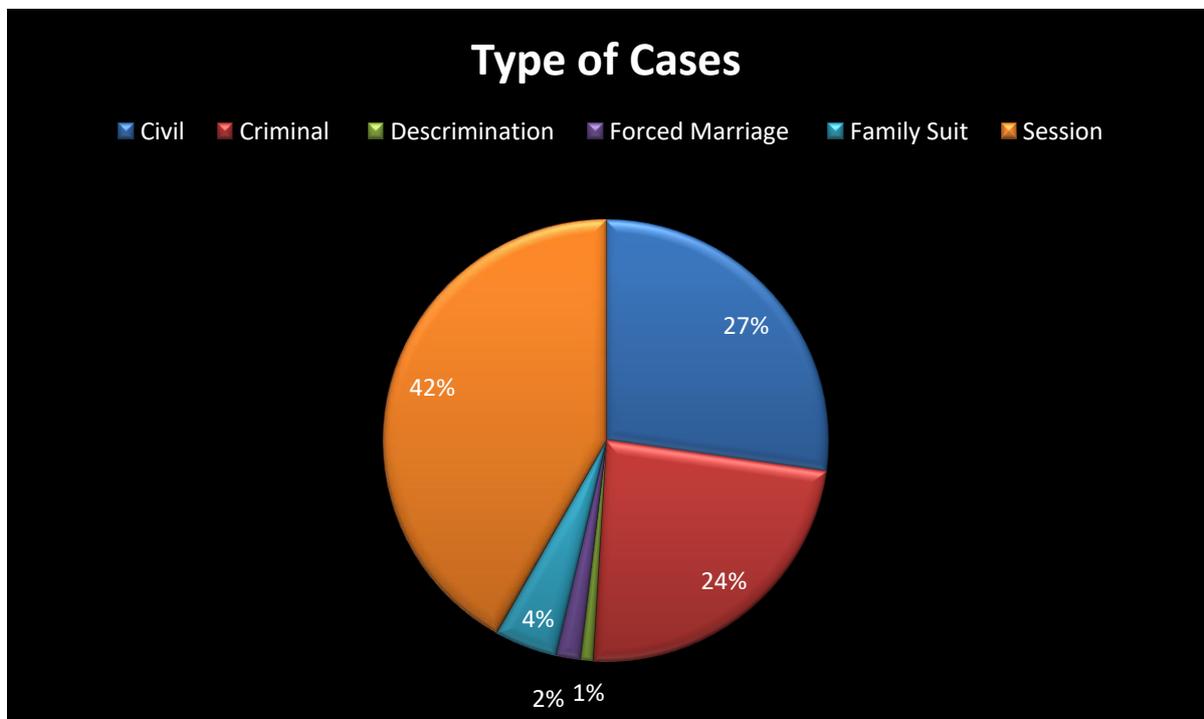
Access to Justice is a three year initiative being implemented by MRDO in collaboration with The Asia Foundation to improve access to justice and human rights through the provision of efficient, cost effective legal assistance and protection for vulnerable populations. The project has been designed to target 10 districts, across all four provinces, where significant rights violations against women and minorities have been reported. Jacobabad in one of them which also represent urban, rural, and ethnically and religiously diverse populations

Achievements

Established 0124/7 Legal Aid Centers in District Jacobabad

MRDO provided free-of-cost legal aid to 102 clients from low-income, vulnerable communities

Legal Counseling to 62 clients



Aim to Work for the Achievements of Rights and Empowerment Project

Aim to Work for achievements of rights and empowerment project is an initiative of DAI (Development Alternate Initiative) under this project MRDO aimed to bring interfaith harmony across religion, society, take youth away from anti-social & anti-state activities and aware women, youth and general public about their fundamental basic human rights in two districts of Northern Sindh Sukkur & Ghotki. MRDO implemented the project with highly participative and bilateral cooperative manner with all direct and indirect stakeholders.

Achievements

MRDO carried out the activities in to achieve project goal such as 900 women group awareness meetings, 300 one day awareness seminars, 190 initial dialogue with religious leaders, 30 sessions with high school students, 3 TV talk shows, 30 UC level seminars, 15 session with college students, 60 public gatherings/khullikatchehries, 6 peace walks at tehsil level, 6 media consultations and 6 festivals at tehsil level.

As a result of activities plenty of impacts extracted can be proudly reported with smooth but challenging implementation of the AWARE project like massive rights awareness campaign started at household, village and most rural areas of two districts, where this project directly reached 150,918 numbers of people in both targeted districts



Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Housing Scheme Project

Background

Construction of 370 Low Cost Housing Units at District Larkana under the Benazir Housing Cell-BHC Project is a countless initiative in collaboration with Govt. of Sindh. Under this Project Marvi Rural Development Organization constructed 151 Low Cost Housing Units at District Larkana as per approved design, training of Masons, Quality Control of the Construction material, management record keeping/ supervision over Government grant to the beneficiary families and other services as per RFP.

Objective

The overall objective of the proposed project is provide the comprehensive accommodation facilities with skill development opportunities to the deprived people of district Larkana by constructing and providing low cost houses to selected beneficiaries with the consultation of elected representatives of targeted district.'



Legal Empowerment of the Poor Project

Background

MRDO launched the Legal Empowerment of the Poor Project in collaboration with Insaf Network Pakistan (INP) in four districts (Sukkur, Ghotki, Jacobabad and Kashmore @Kandhkot) this project will have following components:

Component A; Awareness Raising on Legal Rights

- Working in tandem with EDACE district level partners and other CSOs (where EDACE does not have partners) a targeted legal awareness campaign will be conducted in district Sukkur and Ghotki. This done through mobile legal awareness clinics and legal katcheries (Community gatherings) and other tools of awareness. MRDO used this content in their awareness raising months

Component B; Provision of Legal Aid

- through District and Tehsil Bar Association Legal Aid Committees (Jacobabad & Kashmore): MRDOP established a legal aid centre in District and Tehsil court premises. Signed a MoU with District Bar and provide legal aid through District Bar Legal Aid Committees. A proxy means testing (PMT) Performa used to determine the eligibility of legal aid (this will not be applicable to victims of domestic violence or women victims of violence). This legal aid centre would cater to referrals from EDACE partners as a priority case

Component C; Community Paralegals

- INP in coordination with EDACE and other stakeholders (OSI, EU, UNDP) developed a uniform paralegal module. This module included paralegal performance tracking and case referral tracking system (a Performa). MRDO used this module to train their community paralegals in district Sukkur and Ghotki

Under this Awareness Packages five action months' activities were carried out

Ombudsman	RTI	Legal Rights	Minority Rights	Women Rights
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch Seminar • Radio Programs • SMS Campaign • Hoarding • IEC Material • Theater Performance • Corner Meetings • Door to Door Campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch Seminar • Radio Programs • SMS Campaign • Hoarding • IEC Material • Street Theaters • Corner Meetings • TVCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch Seminar • Radio Programs • SMS Campaign • Hoarding • IEC Material • Street Theaters • Corner Meetings • TVCs • Seminars with local representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch Seminar • Radio Programs • SMS Campaign • Hoarding • IEC Material • Street Theaters • Corner Meetings • Inter-School debating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of 10 stalls • Refresher of 60 Paralegals • Training to Police Officials, • 4 public events • 4 seminars organized • 2 press conferences



MRDO team conducting Community Meeting

Component B-Provision of Legal Aid

To ensure the provision of better free legal services to the disadvantaged, Legal Aid Desks established in 2 targeted districts (Jacobabad and Kashmore) inside court premises.

Achievements

MRDO Legal Aid Desk provided support in 80 Court Cases to vulnerable persons and conducted 100 Legal Aid Clinics which benefited over 3000 community members.



Strengthening District Bar Association & Facilitation Kiosk Desk in Court Project

Marvi Rural Development Organization (MRDO) is working to improve the lives of the women through legal support to reduce the Gender Inequality in the society and provide equal opportunity for the rights and better understanding of the laws for the women specially called Pro Women Laws under the project “Strengthening District Bar Association and Setting Up facilitation KIOSK in courts” within grant of Cycle II by Gender Equity Program (GEP) Aurat Foundation (AF).

Achievements

Established 1 Kiosk Facilitation Desk in Court Premises Sukkur

Provided Legal Awareness to 18 women litigants

Trained 173 Male and female Lawyers regarding Pro-Women Laws

Formed District Women Support Group

Provided 114 Law Books to DBA Sukkur Library

Provided 48 Iron Lockers to Female Bar Sukkur



Group Photo of District Women Support Group (MRDO-GEP-AF-USAID)



Human Institutional Development Program (HID)

Background

Management in perspective of planning, organizing, leading and controlling is a basic prop for uplifting and achieving challenging goals. For this purpose, MRDO arranges various trainings for its staff as well as for Community Boards to improve their skills. It promotes organizational interest among manpower human beneficiaries. All trainings are imparted sector wise and needs of workforce or CBOs.

These capacity building trainings focus on leadership, social organization, financial management, project proposal development, theatre, training, and health, handicrafts, detergent, and vim squashes. These are given sector wise and needs of the workforce or CBOs. Intensification of organization is based on its capability to put together various aspects of rural expansion in the form of capacity building package. They may include integrated external or internal expertise for providing such services of uplifting.

Staff Trainings

- MRDO strongly believes in a trained, motivated staff. For this, it arranges different trainings for its own staff. This effort ensures best possible results.

Community Trainings

- MRDO always seeks cutting edge modes and techniques for Marvi's members and staff in order to develop capacity to reach clearly identified targeted goals. As a continuing exercise, MRDO staff closely monitors during field visits to ascertain areas where CBOs need training including economic betterment skills as embroidery and basket weaving. MRDO arranges such identified programs as those skills can be further honed, and produce sold at better prices. The returns can be maximized if women have communication and negotiation skills and easy access to market to do away with middlemen or philanthropic intermediaries. Even in villages, CBOs members enthusiastically gather and motivate women to participate in collective activities. MRDO sets a right direction while imparting required training to CBO office-bearers to manage, organize and keep record of related finances including revolving fund, monitoring of development activities and reporting in local language as absolutely necessary for women CBO members

Identification project beneficiaries:

To identify the project beneficiaries MRDO conducted carpet survey of PPAF standard format Poverty Score Card (PSC) questionnaire was used to target the most vulnerable class (Poorest of Poor) as per poverty band on the basis of PSC score. Following is the table to show the PSC result.



PSC Status Population & Village Covered

Activity	Targets	Achievements	Remaining
PSC Status	7700	7648	352
PSC Entry	4000	2300	1700
Population	39100	39056	44
H.H Organize	3682	3682	Achieved
Total Covered Village	180	154	26

PSC Results

Total Number of Households in Project Union Councils		7839
No. of Households' Poverty Scorecard Completed and Entered into the Customized Application Software		6970
Categorize of PSC Results into Six Score Ranges	Score Range 0 – 11	720
	Score Range 12 – 18	1060
	Score Range 19 – 23	1266
	Score Range 24 – 100	4793
	TOTAL	7839

Formation of Communities' Institutions

Organization Type	Male	Female	Mix	Total

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COs	No.	Members	No	Members	No	Members	No.	Members
COs	146	2295	166	2536	4	67	316	4898
VOs	9	83	7	63	12	116	28	262
LSOs					02	44	02	44

Capacity Building:

Capacity Building of people was bifurcated into three tiers with respect CO, VO and LSO focusing on managerial and administrative skills as they can work and operate each house with efficiency and effectiveness even after the presence of MRDO-PPAF. Following are the details with respect their stated tire.



Trainings of Community Organization Level

Activity	Total Target	Achievements		Total
		Male	Female	
CMST	25	12	13	25
No of Participants	507	276	270	546
Activist Work Shop on annual Planning	25	12	13	25
No of Participants	507	270	260	530
Voter Registration	25	12	13	25
No of Participants	507	276	270	546
Nakha Registration	25	12	12	25
No of Participants	507	276	270	546
CNIC	25	12	12	25
No of Participants	507	276	270	546

Trainings of Village Organization Level

Activity	Total Target	Achievements		Total
		Male	Female	
Basic Book Keeping & Financial Management	4	3	1	4
No of Participants	77	60	20	80
VO Training on Book Keeping & Annual Planning	4	3	1	4

No of Participants	77	60	20	80
Linkages Development & Resource Mobilization	4	3	1	4
No of Participants	77	60	20	80
Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction	4	3	1	4
No of Participants	77	60	20	80

Trainings of Local Support Organization Level (LSO)

Activity	Total Target	Achievements		Total
		Male	Female	
Basic Book Keeping/Petty Cash/Ledger & Financial	1	1	1	4
No of Participants	4	5	20	80
Institutional Strengthen (LSO as a Institute)	1	3	1	4
No of Participants	4	60	20	80
Proposal writing/Report writing/Case Studies	1	3	1	4
No of Participants	4	60	20	80
Resource Mobilization and Linkages Development	1	3	1	4
No of Participants	4	60	20	80

Achievements

1. 116-Community Management Skill Trainings to 2668 beneficiaries (Male & Female)
2. 64-Record Keeping Trainings to 1536 beneficiaries (Male & Female)
3. 3-Activist /Leaders for Annual Planning to 78 beneficiaries (Male & Female)
4. 2-Skill Development Trainings to 78 beneficiaries (Male & Female)
5. 3-Enterprise Development Training to 110 beneficiaries (Male & Female)
6. 14-Exposure Visits to 308 beneficiaries (Male & Female)
7. 18-Staff Trainings to 24 staff members
8. 6-Staff Exposure Visits to 24 staff members
9. 18-Health Trainings organized for 18 members
10. 22-Education Trainings to 32 teachers

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MRDO Partners



Currently

Sughar Foundation
Sindh Education Foundation

Past

1. Aurat Foundation
2. Government of Sindh
3. Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
4. Insaf Network Pakistan
5. DAI-Europe
6. Muslim Charity-UK
7. USAID Small Grants Ambassador Fund Program
8. Sindh Education Foundation
9. Concern Worl Wide
10. MercyCorps
11. International Relief & Development
12. United Nations Development Program
13. UNOPS
14. Catholic Relief Services
15. The Pluralism Fund
16. Tides Foundation
17. Abt. Associates Incorporation
18. Canadian International Development Agency
19. Trust for Voluntary Organization
20. Oxfam NovibInternational Labour Organization-ILO

Networking Members

National Humanitarian Network -NHN

Human Resource Development Network -HRDN

Free & Fair Election Network -FAFEN

INSAF Network Pakistan -INP

Girls Not Brides

EVAW-G ALLIANCE, Pakistan

ANTI DEATH PENALTY ASIA NETWORK- ADPAN

COALITION ON RIGHT TO
INFORMATION, (CRTI), Pakistan

TAX JUSTICE COALITION

Case Studies

Success story belongs to the Workforce Development for Sustainable Livelihoods Project implemented in District Jacobabad with support of USAID (SGAFP-NRSP)

Instead of Falling into a Rut,
Carving out a New Groove.

The challenge of overwhelming poverty in Jacobabad is rather complex because of its geographic, demographic and social conditions, and gender-based divisions that renders women economically and socially more insecure, meek and vulnerable to poverty. Moreover, training and employment opportunities are beyond their reach and they are badly caught in a vicious circle of on-going poverty and access to schooling is also sex-specific. Thus, it has become inevitable that such courses (accessible to women) be introduced that are socially acceptable and can prove helpful in income generation. Hence, channeling females into home-craft, TBAs, Beautician and sewing courses would prepare females for wages/self-employment. The responsibility has been taken by USAID, NRSP-SGAFP, and MRDO &IRM to impart "hands-on" traditional skills of tailoring, embroidery, and beautician other synonymous crafts to the adolescent girls from district Jacobabad to ensure their income generation. VTEC-Ali Akbar Shah VTEC Gulab Marri and VTEC-Haq Bahoo Muhalla are brilliant examples of NRSP-SGAFP, MRDO &IRM Vocational Training network for women in Sindh.



Girls from impoverished districts would carry skills, to generate income for themselves and for their families with a hope to change the financial conditions of their families, community and consequently of the district. Despite their low academic background (only 50% have passed Grade 8), the participants of tailoring training were very hardworking, and very focused to learn. Every day, they worked for six hours, sometimes for even longer. Most of them have learnt skills of making umbrella frock, bead frock, making traditional bed sheets by needle-work, panties, and embroidery work around the neck of frocks and shirts in short span of time (60 days), which is an amazing progress. This rapid learning progress is largely the result of the dedication and willingness of the girls being trained. During the training, they were taught to carve 7 different patterns, by making photo-frames on paper and finally they were taught to do cutting and sewing of cloths. What has been noticeable is the guidance of instructors for participants about the career path; teaching girls to translate their capabilities into income for their

wellbeing, need-based training, quality and relevancy; female friendly environment (Physical, Teacher, Curriculum); and adherence of NRSP-SGAFP,MRDO&IRM standards.

Ms. Ajna wife of Ali Khan Solangi is 50 years old and lives in a family of 6 people (husband, 2 daughters and 3 sons). She was married at a young age with an aged man., Her father gave her a buffalo in dowry, which became the main source of income for her family. Her husband is a small farmer. He only has one acre land of his own and also takes care of livestock. Ajna helps her husband in farming, as well as being a laborer of cotton picking. She takes care of livestock, collects fodder besides attending to household chores. She is resident of Village Arab Solangi. Ajna is a member of the village Community Based Organization (CBO) since 1994. The CBO was organized with the support of Marvi Rural Development Organization (MRDO) based in the same village.

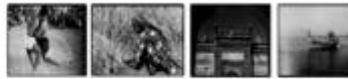


Ajna, poverty-ridden, joined the CBO. Her only non-permanent source of income was working as laborer during harvest season and cotton picking season. She did not have any labor work on daily basis or any savings to cover the slack times. According to Ajna, women of the village had no concept of savings. After CBO formation, members came to know how and why to save. Social mobilization and motivation developed awareness among the members. Later, the CBO received support of agricultural inputs (wheat seed and fertilizers) from MRDO (CRS Food Security Program). This helped the CBO in improving their crops and therefore income. With more income, they eventually purchased 2 buffaloes and now sell milk for additional Ajna says, "Before joining the CBO, women had no awareness about importance of women's role in family structure and men made all decisions. Girls' education was never a consideration due to abject poverty. After the formation of CBO, we discovered much about our surrounding environment. We soon realized the importance of things we earlier thought of as useless. Now we better care for ourselves, our children and family. We care for our health and hygiene as well as our family. More importantly, we now save from whatever limited resources are available.

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THE HEARTLAND



MRDO holds a meeting on formation of National Women Support Group

By Naz Solangi

KUMBI Marvi Rural Development Organization (MRDO) organized a meeting on the theme "Formation of National Women Support Group NSWG". Different government departments, lawyers from DBA, Police Department, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders participated in it. This group aims to support females deprived of justice. NSWG is composed of key women stakeholders who have agreed to provide voluntary social and legal assistance to women victims of violence. It is the first voluntary initiative of its kind in the region, which is focused on providing necessary assistance to poor women, in need of justice. MRDO would also facilitate in establishing two kiosks for legal assistance to women victims of violence in District Sukkur & Khairpur. During the meeting a

mechanism was developed through which this National Support Women Group-NSWG will link women litigants to the notified pool of lawyers from Sukkur & Khairpur, and the Pro-bono lawyers can also refer the litigants to the service providers if the litigant will necessitate medical, shelter or other assistance, to help reduce in delayed justice. This group will meet once in every quarter to discuss the progress of commitments and on managing the challenges. However, this group will serve as a strategic platform to strategize on key reform areas and provide technical input for promoting women's rights, ending violence against women within District Sukkur and Khairpur. MRDO will play a role of bridge. Ghulam Saghra CEO-MRDO said that, "In past MRDO has dealt with ample of Sexual and gender-based violence survivor by providing them shelter but the delay of justice disappoints the women teaching shelter homes to seek justice. This initiative will be a great support to the victim females". Women living in distress, afflicting the violence on daily basis are deprived of their rights, moreover they do not have access to justice and those who manage to reach the district courts are unable financially to afford to precede their litigation. It is a crime against humanity that our women are shut up within the four walls of the houses as prisoners. They are victims and facing domestic violence, sexual assault and have been denied there due social, economic, political, fundamental and financial rights. Salman Ali Program Manager-MRDO said, "This initiative will help in removing the obstacles to justice for gender-based violence in the society. To effectively respond to this situation, we need a long-term, systemic and comprehensive approach that recognizes and protects women's full and equal human rights". Saira Ahmed a women rights activist said, "We anticipate that National Women Support group will bridge the gap between various stakeholders. The quality of services for female victims and the access to justice will increase to meet the needs". At the end participants shared personal stories of the difficulties faced by sexual violence survivors when seeking justice. The absence of clear definitions and laws, particularly in the case of sexual harassment, gaps in policies and law on sexual violence, as well as a lack of knowledge and understanding about gender stereotyping held by justice providers, were highlighted as key concerns by participants. In the meeting, participants also discussed how to improve current policies and laws, and they shared their views about what would constitute the best solutions to this challenge moving forward.

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Uniting People Every Day

Rule of law is the only solution to all obstacles: MRDO

By Naz Solangi

KUMBI Marvi Rural Development Organization (MRDO) organized a consultation session on 19th June, 2019 on "Accelerating the Implementation of SDG 16.3 Rule of Law" in Sukkur. This session brought together a large number of key stakeholders including lawyers, academicians, civil society organizations, media and community representatives. The main objective of this session was to address, highlight the overall issues related to "Accelerating the implementation of SDG 16.3 (Rule of Law) within Sindh. The participants who were attending this session were on the view that initiatives to strengthen rule of law in Sindh include: free legal aid services for the poor and marginalized, including women and youth in prisons, awareness raising and legal empowerment for the poor, attempts to modernize the Sindh police and Citizen Police Liaison Committees to improve relations between the public and the police, trainings to strengthen knowledge of human rights, the rule of law and conflict-sensitivity in Sindh's security and justice sectors, and the introduction of legislation to protect women's rights. Representatives from civil society organizations, were on the view that the crisis of lack of access to justice has worsened to a point where the justice system has failed to reach the droopings of people who live below the poverty line. A large section of the population is unable to access the formal legal system mainly for want of financial resources and general lack of awareness of the law and legal rights. Although the State recognizes the need and importance of legal aid to ensure access to justice for the needy by incorporating provisions of legal assistance in some laws and rules but a lot more needs to be done. Ghulam Saghra, CEO MRDO said that the rule of law requires balance between rights and responsibilities, where no one is above the law. The constitution guarantees fundamental rights and everyone is supposed to have access to justice, including the accused. Yet delay of justice erodes the public's confidence in the system. She further said, rule of law is meaningless unless there is access to justice for the common people. She explained that in democracy the legal system should be fair and accessible to all. But sadly in Pakistan and particularly in Sindh we are lacking to achieve this SDG 16.3 goal, thousands upon thousands of court cases linger on for years, and many prisoners die without seeing justice. Deprived and marginalized, they can hardly afford legal assistance. Salman Ali, Manager Programs MRDO was on view that in 2012 there were 107,888 cases pending in 437 courts of Sindh alone. The rule of law requires a human-friendly correctional system, having the capacity to correct human behavior. Consequently, among other things, the rate of debarment of legal aid under the DLECs is quite disappointing, approximately 91pc budget in Sindh allocated to the respective DLECs between 2012 and 2016 unfortunately remained unspent. The question is why does the available free legal aid go unused? He said: lack of awareness about free legal aid forms and their procedures lead these mechanisms to be non-productive. Saira Ahmed, a power activist, said that this is the first time in Sindh that such initiative has been planned at grass root level. Through which different key stakeholders will brainstorm and analyze the gaps and also give recommendations for uplifting the democratic process in country, which will directly make effective rule of law and will create an environment in which people living in Sindh can promote development, protect its citizens from discrimination, and ensure equitable access to justice for all. This means that all citizens have the opportunity to live in peace without fear, with effective recourse in law when their rights are abrogated, and an equal chance to flourish and build a prosperous life.

Minorities demand parties to guarantee provision of rights

By Abdul Mateen Mahar

KHAIRPUR: The Marvi Rural Development Organization (MRDO) on Sunday conducted an awareness session entitled 'Voters Education and Mobilisation' in Khairpur to raise awareness for protecting rights of minorities and significance of casting votes in the upcoming general election-2018.

Reportedly, the MRDO in collaboration with DAI-Tabeer briefed the participants regarding the current political scenario that prevails in the country and the electoral process with an aim to educate them for exercising their right to vote.

Meanwhile, several members of minority faiths including Christians, Hindus and Sikhs expressed grave

concerns over a long 'legal' tradition of undermining their political and civil rights.

"We want elections, not selections. According to the Constitution of Pakistan, all citizens are equal without any discrimination on religious, colour, caste or creed basis" they asserted adding that minorities are 25% of the total population of Pakistan, but unfortunately only 3% of them were registered.

They said that Pakistan still refuses to integrate minorities in its political structure while minorities rendered sacrifices.

They maintained that minorities were being deprived of their fundamental rights, and suffered discriminatory laws.

Earlier, Altaf Somroo, a MRDO

representative, shared his views by shedding light on the objectives of the seminar, and said that minorities play a very critical role in all spheres of society, and hence they must be allowed to participate in the electoral process.

Rabinder Parkash, a teacher by profession, shared his views and said "According to the Constitution of Pakistan, individuals belonging to minorities can contest elections for the general seats of assembly, and they can also vote Muslim candidates, but they cannot elect parliamentarians belonging to minority faiths, who are supposed to represent them in the assemblies."

The participants urged the government to formulate and establish a joint

electoral system for an equal representation of minorities in the assemblies.

They lamented that under current system, seats reserved for minorities are used as a tool for victorious parties to pick 'yes-men', who in fact are not their true representatives.

"The current system does not allow minorities to contest and elect their representatives," they said.

Salman Ali, the programmes manager asserted that minorities can get rid of religious discrimination and social, economic and political segregation, only if they raise their voices.

"Minorities should use a weapon of vote, sensitise communities regarding importance of vote and then chose a right person," he said.

Picture Gallery



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