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OUTREACH #39

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK | OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2018



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RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

COVER STORY

Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan

Business-in-Box Trainings held for CRPs in districts

RSPN and Unilever launched their Business-in-Box (BiB) pilot campaign last quarter and began implementation in October, 2018. Specialised trainings were organised for rural women in all ten districts where the DFID-funded DAFPAK Programme is working. By the end of the quarter, districts Mardan, Swabi, Kamber Shahdadkot, Jamshoro, Rahim Yar Khan and Bahawalpur had successfully completed the process of training 'Guddi Bajis' in their respective districts. BiB will empower rural women with financial and educational resources - namely, business starter packs and critical social marketing skills, that will help these women to successfully work as door-to-door saleswomen in their own respective communities. The benefit here is mutual - earning for the saleswomen and increased access as well as convenience for their customers.

'Guddi Baji' is an affectionate term from the Punjabi language, referring to younger sisters in a household. The moniker was given to the women taking part in the BiB venture to highlight their inclusivity within the community, so they would be more readily accepted by all.

Through the RSPN-Unilever partnership, all 180 CRPs in each of the ten active project districts will receive



a BiB starter pack. They will work under the label 'Guddi Bajis', selling goods door-to-door and using the profits to expand their inventory and financially empower their homes. The BiB starter pack comes with a bag, as well as high-demand everyday goods, birth control pills and other contraceptives. Bundling contraceptives into the starter pack will work to ensure sustainability

of contraceptive supply beyond DAFPAK's project life within the community.

Under this partnership, Unilever devised the contents of each province's starter packs using extensive local market research. The seed money for the initial consignment for the Guddi Bajis will be sourced from the DAFPAK Programme. For future orders,

senior Guddi Bajis will coordinate with Unilever's distributors to place orders for themselves and the dozen Guddi Bajis under their charge respectively, using profits earned from the first batch.

As social marketing is a critical element of the BiB venture, RSPN organised three trainings on entrepreneurship, stock management & social marketing for its Project partners SRSO, NRSP, PRSP and TRDP. These were successfully conducted by RSPN

Project staff during this quarter's Progress Review Meetings held in Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore between 22-November and 6-December, 2018.

The RSPs then began conducting BiB trainings for Project CRPs – 32 trainings were conducted in six districts between 17 and 31 December, 2018. RSPN had prepared and distributed training manuals for the Guddi Bajis to use as a resource, which included a comprehensive product and SKU

portfolio. These manuals were given to each Guddi Baji during the social marketing sessions to help them familiarize themselves with the Unilever products they would sell.

The remaining BiB Trainings are planned for the next quarter, alongside a rollout of the first consignment, marking the beginning of an opportunity for young rural women to financially empower themselves.



RSPN News

Shoaib Sultan Khan Honoured with the Pakistan Society Award 2018



RSPN Chairperson, Shoaib Sultan Khan has been the driving force behind RSPs development and success. His method for Community Driven Development and Social Mobilisation was perfected under the leadership of Dr Akhter Hameed Khan, and it has shaped RSPs way of working. RSPN and RSP social mobilisation techniques have been adopted beyond borders and is continuing to shape rural development in South Asia. In recognition of Shoaib Sultan Khan's contribution to this process, he was selected to receive the Pakistan Society Award 2018 on 25-October, 2018. The dinner was organised at the Dorchester Hotel in London, United Kingdom (UK) with over one thousand participants, including His Highness The Aga Khan.

The Pakistan Society is an international organisation, founded in 1951, based out of London. They aim to enhance public knowledge of Pakistani art, geography and society in UK. The Pakistan Society Award is meant to recognise those who have contributed significantly to improve public knowledge and understand of Pakistan, particularly in UK.

Shoaib Sultan Khan gave a moving acceptance speech – excerpts from the speech are given below:

“
...I wish my wife was alive today, she would have been over the moon to see me receiving an Award from His Highness, the Aga Khan here. She suffered all the hardships and with the help of my eldest daughter Roohi, took care of the family. I am glad my two daughters Afshan and Shelley are here this evening along with their cousins Leena and Nida. When in 1988, our world came crashing down with the death of my third daughter Falaknaz with her two children in a tragic accident, His Highness flew us from Islamabad to Aiglemont to condole with us. His comforting words that the one hundred thousand families of Northern Areas are also your family and if your daughter was alive, she would have never liked you abandoning them. His kind words of compassion and empathy were the greatest source of solace to us...”

“
...In Pakistan, AKRSP has been replicated through eight similar not for profit joint stock companies although due to resource constraint, these Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) have been able to reach 7 million households only. However, in India with full Government of India and State Government's support, over 30 million households have been covered and in 2011 adopting the conceptual package of AKRSP, according to World Bank, the largest rural development project has been launched through National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to reach 70 million households comprising 350 million people. I am overwhelmed with humility and words fail me to express my thanks and gratitude to Chairman Sir William, Secretary Shama Husain, Executive Member Saamir, for honouring me this evening and that too in the august presence of my patron His Highness The Aga Khan.”

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS)

Gearing up for Wheat Sowing Season



The European Union funded Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS-ER3) has a strong focus on adoption of better food production technologies to enable more sustainable food production systems; therefore, information sessions were organised before sowing season with small farmers to help ensure better yields.

Over 11,700 small farmers participated in sessions on crop production technology and food safety practices where they were briefed on important aspects such as ideal time for sowing, methods of sowing such as drill sowing, seed selection, optimal land preparation, irrigation methods and using appropriate fertilizers to ensure better results in the upcoming yield. Similarly, 67 demonstration plots on a Union Council-level have also been established to showcase flood and drought resistant

varieties and crop production technology to encourage a wider adoption by target communities.

4185 small farmers (with holdings up to 5 acres) were provided financial support and technical assistance to implement climate resilient crop production. This too is aimed at increasing adoption of climate-resilient varieties where these farmers will serve as role models to others within their community.



Celebrating Global Handwashing Day



Given the importance of handwashing to reduce the incidence of diarrhea that is associated with higher rates of stunting, Global Handwashing Day (GHD) was celebrated across target communities under the PINS Programme's Clean Hands – A Recipe for Health theme.

PINS Programme implementing RSPs, i.e. NRSP, SRSO and TRDP, organised Global Handwashing Day events across 7 districts at District and Union Council-levels. Over 2,300 attendees comprising of members of the local government, civil society organisations,

and community members including children took part in the celebrations that included activities and community-wide discussions aimed at mobilising communities to play their role in promotion of handwashing in the journey to become healthier.

The celebrations were covered widely by the district-level media and also recognised by the Global Handwashing Alliance who appreciated the efforts of the PINS Programme to highlight the importance of handwashing.

Laying the Groundwork for Social and Behaviour Change Sessions

The PINS Programme organised and conducted a series of 5-day Training of Trainers (ToT) for programme staff including 60 (CNOs), 9 WASH Officers through October 2018. These were aimed at improving the technical knowledge of participants about delivering targeted behaviour change sessions using the Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Toolkit which encompasses vital messages to be adopted into positive and sustainable practices by target communities. The ToT particularly focused on building training skills of CNOs and WASH Officers who will further train the Community Resource Persons (CRPs) at the community level. 986 Community Resource Persons were trained on delivering SBCC sessions in target

communities where they will conduct a monthly session in a pair (one male and one female) around a different theme, for example latrine construction and improved hygiene practices. The SBCC toolkit was developed by RSPN, in consultation with stakeholders including line departments of the Government of Sindh's Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition (AAP), UNICEF, FAO, ACF, NARC and partner RSPs. Over 4000 copies, in Sindhi and Urdu, have been printed and distributed to CRPs to be used during sessions, which include comprehensive illustrations as well as directions and content to be relayed during the sessions, which will be carried throughout the Programme's lifespan.

European Union funded program of Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme (BRACE)

Commemorating Anti-Corruption Day

Pakistan's poorest population in rural areas has borne the brunt of adversities such as redirected funds and other crimes. It has only increased deprivation in these areas, including basic services like education and health. According to UN reports, "every year \$1 trillion is paid in bribes while an estimated \$2.6 trillion are stolen annually through corruption – a sum equivalent to more than 5

per cent of the global GDP." To counter this, BRSP organised different events around the International Anti-Corruption Day in several European Union funded Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme districts. The theme followed was "Say No to Corruption" and participants were encouraged to put a halt to

corrupt activities within their own capacities. Key government officials including Deputy Commissioners, representatives of Health and Education Departments, members of civil society organisations, community elders, women and local journalists were all present. In their speeches, the speakers vowed to play their role against corruption at personal, professional and collective levels.

Training on Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT) for Field Staff

BRSP organised a three-day training session on the Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT) for the BRACE Programme staff of Loralai, Khuzdar, Washuk, Jhal Magsi, Zhob, Killa Abdullah and Pishin districts. The main objective of this comprehensive training was; to educate district & field staff in how to lead participatory discussions and group work on critical cross-

cutting themes and issues. These issues include: Nutrition, Health, Family Planning, HIV-AIDS, Gender, Human (particularly Women's) Rights, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change & Environment and Natural Resource Management. The Programme staff will roll out trainings for Community Resource Persons

(CRPs) to further disseminate the information and messages at the community level. The training concluded with a certificates distribution ceremony attended by the Deputy Director Social Welfare Department, who vowed his personal and departmental support whenever required for the implementation of the BRACE Programme in targeted districts.



Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme

19-Year-Old Sajida Dreams of Serving her District Jamshoro through Medicine and Politics



Sajida, from UC Jhangra in Jamshoro, works as a Community Resource Person for her Community Organisation (CO). Under the European Union supported SUCCESS Programme being led by TRDP in Jamshoro, she participated in trainings on the Community Awareness Toolkit and underwent Community Management Skills Training (CMST). She regularly delivers sessions to members of the CO on education, health, sanitation, family planning and many more themes affecting the lives of rural women, and is dedicated to helping women mobilise themselves.

Her father, Liaqat Ali, is her most enthusiastic supporter. Since 1980, he has been working tirelessly for his village through various development organisations.

Throughout the years, he navigated a frustrating bureaucratic system to get a school approved for his village. In 2004, he had to convince parents to enrol their daughters in the aforementioned school. Now he has an advocate in his daughter to shoulder his responsibility and share his vision to help change the lives of rural women and families in Jamshoro. Sajida began to teach students voluntarily in the same school and delivers CAT sessions to mothers there as well in the evening.

At a young age, Sajida has taken up a huge responsibility of mobilising women to drive social change and development in her community. And she does not want to stop here. In 2018 General Elections, she casted her first vote at a polling station where she also worked as

a polling agent, and now wants to enter politics to work for her village through a bigger platform and increase political empowerment of women. Her father was initially reluctant to allow her to participate in the electoral process, but now he believes she should start working for her party of choice from the ground-up. Sajida is hardworking and ambitious and plans to pursue a political career. For higher education, she wants to pursue medicine while continuing activities in politics and community mobilisation for maximum impact. Sindh, that still has a long way to go in terms of ensuring all children go to school and girls are given an opportunity to participate in non-traditional professions, Sajida and her father are a role model for all of us.

EU delegation visits Sujawal



A delegation from the European Union (EU) comprising of the EU Head of Cooperation, Milko van Gool and the Project Manager Nutrition and Rural Development, Ms Shohreh Naghchbandi, visited project sites including SUCCESS, PINS and ILTS in Sujawal on 29th September 2018. The delegation met with Deputy

Commissioner Sujawal Mr. Riaz Ali Abbasi where a brief presentation was given regarding the progress of SUCCESS and role of government departments in supporting the Local Support Organisations (LSOs). EU delegation, then visited the beneficiaries of SUCCESS, and beneficiaries of PINS and ILTS at

various hamlets and villages in the area. The delegation also met with Community Investment Fund (CIF), Income Generating Grant (IGG) and Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST) beneficiaries and praised their initiatives to provide economic support at household level.

RSPN partners with PODA and EU for 11th Annual Conference on International Day of Rural Women 2018



On October 15, 2018, RSPN, under the EU-funded SUCCESS Programme, partnered with Potohar Organisation for Development Advocacy (PODA) for the 11th Annual Conference on International Day of Rural Women at Lok Virsa, Islamabad. This conference is the largest networking event for rural women of Pakistan where over 2000 women from

more than one hundred districts interact with policymakers, donors and stakeholders from government, businesses, civil society, media and academia. This unique gathering provides rural women leaders a platform to talk about and highlight women's economic, social and civil rights.

For 2018, the conference was based on the theme of 'Making Democracy

Real for Rural Women and Girls' and aimed towards shedding light on Pakistan's progress and commitment on SDG 5 Gender Equality, and 'Planet 50:50 by 2030 - Step It Up for Gender Equality' that asks governments to make national commitments to address the challenges that are holding women and girls back from reaching their full potential.

A policy dialogue on 'Gender-Based Violence: Engaging Women Parliamentarians for Enhancing Access to Justice for Rural Women', that was dedicated to Pakistan's champion of human rights Asma



Jahangir, featured NRSP's Manager for Gender and Development, Salma Khalid. The dialogue focused on ways to secure justice for women in courtrooms, police and other actors in the justice system. Salma Khalid talked about NRSP's role in uplifting the status of 67 districts through socially mobilising men and women into three-tiered community institutions

(Community Organisations, Village Organisations and Local Support Organisations – CO/VO/LSO). Some of the recommendations that came forward included improving the condition of shelter homes for women in real terms, providing rural women legal facilitation in matters of crime, and ensuring presence of female police officers in police stations across Pakistan to assist female complainants or victims.

At the event, RSPN also sponsored two policy dialogues with PODA, FAO, ADB and Sangtani. One of these titled 'Rural Women, Water and Climate Change: Moving Towards Poverty Reduction' was dedicated to Tahira Ali Shah (1964-2015), a lifelong water rights and gender equality activist and founder of Noori Foundation, that works for collective rights of women fisher folk in Sindh. The session covered chronic as well as emerging issues, challenges and the impacts of climate change on their health, economy and empowerment, and access to water. The panelists agreed that representation of female politicians and policymakers on water and climate change committees need to be increased to 40% to help rural women mitigate the impact of climate change as they are most affected.

Another dialogue on 'Economic Empowerment of Rural Women and Girls in Pakistan: Challenges and Opportunities' covered crucial aspects of rural women's role in the national economy. Two of the most important recommendations to come out of this session were to revise Pakistani labour laws to include the rights of agriculture

workers and introduce fixed wages for them, and undertake measures to reduce 'time poverty' for rural women.

At one of the sessions on political empowerment of rural women, LSO leader Farhana Shaikh from the SUCCESS Programme based in Kamber Shahdadkot shared her experience on the community's effort in bringing rural women to the fore of political participation in rural areas. She also expressed her commitment to increase women's percentage of votes in the next elections.

The conference ended with all participants signing off on a Charter of Demands, urging federal, provincial and local governments to:

- Frame a national policy on rural women aimed at addressing the challenges faced by rural women and ensure their social and political empowerment
- Include rural women in the development of the next Five Year Plan
- Ensure rural women are not left behind in the development agenda
- Enhance the public visibility of women with disabilities by removing societal and structural barriers
- Discourage attitudes and mind sets that harm the progress made on gender equality at all levels of governments
- Demonstrate political will clearly to end domestic violence and ensure that it is no longer treated or perceived as a 'personal family matter'

Strengthening Legal Empowerment through Community Based Paralegals

Capacity Building Training for Team Leaders



A four-day long training was conducted from 10-13 December, 2018, aiming largely at enhancing the capacity of project team leaders. The training focused on conflict resolution, administrative justice and gender issues. The training was designed to equip project team leaders with knowledge of issues such as gender-based violence, power dynamics within households and interpersonal skills required to carry out project activities. Practical examples such as dealing with cases of domestic violence

were part of this. This training gave district project teams an opportunity to create plans for the sustainability of project activities (mainly through LSO).

The training team comprised of both internal and external resource persons for delivery of training sessions. Mr. Dilawar Khan, Project Manager, Legal Empowerment Punjab (LEP), delivered a session on conflict resolution, Mr. Rao Akram, Legal Expert-Advocate (Independent Consultant) hosted sessions around administrative justice, and Mr. Zaheer Abbas (Independent Consultant)

equipped participants with self-awareness and gender roles. Mr. Khaleel Tetlay and Mr. Bashir Anjum from RSPN along with Mr. Rashid Bajwa from NRSP also joined the training to interact with participants.

The workshop made efficient use of group works, brainstorming, interactive sessions, role plays, plenary sessions, experience sharing as well as individual exercises to make the training interactive and informative for the staff. Additionally, refresher sessions were hosted for new and old staff both.

Capacity Building Training for Team Leaders



An additional capacity-building training was organised for community-based paralegals from districts Bahawalpur and Rajanpur, Punjab. This two-day training was facilitated by NRSP and RSPN and conducted in Rajanpur on 19th & 20th December and in Bahawalpur on 20th & 21st December 2018. Points of discussion included communication, record-keeping, conflict resolution and administrative justice. Paralegals were encouraged to create

and maintain linkages with government departments and local organisations to identify criminal cases and refer them to lawyers.

At the Rajanpur training, 18 community based paralegal were capacitated on legal empowerment, building understanding on fundamental rights, role, responsibilities, strength and limitation of paralegals, civil documentation, and access to services, referral mechanism, understanding the nature of cases/

issues/grievances and dealing mechanism.

At the Bahawalpur training, all paralegals from four LSOs that participated. Major points discussed were 16 Days Campaign, project sustainability options, conflict, conflict Management, anger and its link with conflict, self-awareness, Family Law (Focusing on Counselling Card Year-2), follow up status of pending cases and further linkages, effective communication and record maintenance.

Community Activism for Improved Access to Quality Education and Local Accountability (Article 25-A)

Creating New Horizons



The piercing sunrays reflected back from the pages into the eyes of a young boy as he struggled to read the text that was barely visible under the scorching light from his book during an ongoing class in his school. He, along with his class fellows, were seen sitting on the rugged ground with a half-built boundary wall around it. The government primary school in Basti Bait Malana of UC Haji Ghazi is located 15 kilometers away from district Dera Ghazi Khan. Here children were finding it difficult to properly learn in the available environment. Catering to almost 200 students, the building structure was merely a vast land enclosed by a few bricks without any furniture or rooms.

The situation would have remained unchanged had it not been for the school survey conducted under the RSPN and NRSP partnered campaign on quality education. The survey team led by the local Community Resource Person (CRP) reported its findings to the field teams and LSO members. It was noted that an immediate

action was needed to improve the school's condition – not only was the environment unfavourable to the children being able to learn properly, there were many dangers to their health and wellbeing as well.

When this matter was brought up in the local District Parent Ittehad meetings, members made efforts to contact the government Education Department and the local politicians to take the necessary steps to renovate the school. However, this route

did not work. The members collectively decided to highlight this experience and the state of the government school on local media as well as on the "The Citizen's Portal". It is an app launched by the government that promises to solve problems that the citizens face. Through this portal people can submit complaints which the app automatically links to the concerned officer and department. These steps proved efficient – the Education Department was prompted to act and subsequently approved PKR 2.5 million to build two new classrooms along with two washrooms and a veranda. With the tireless dedication of the local community members, a new hope was born among the children of the school as well as their parents.

Students and teachers beam with happiness as they overlook the construction currently underway. "We are deeply thankful to the team of NRSP and RSPN for bringing hope in my students" says the teacher of the school with a contented smile on his face.



Lessons Learned – the Way Forward



Lahore: RSPN organised an event on 25-October, 2018 to share best practices implemented and lessons learned in the campaign 'Community Activism for Improved Access to Quality Education and Local Accountability (Article 25-A)'. This campaign was implemented in six districts of three provinces, namely, Bahawalpur, Rajanpur, Battagram, Kohistan, Kashmir and Jacobabad. A panel of our implementing partners from NRSP, SRSO and SRSP shared various ways to improve education at the grassroots level. They relayed their field and campaigning experience and discussed project aims and objectives in the context of what actually happened. It

gave an opportunity for project team members to reflect on their successes, failures and activities and discuss implications for future versions of the campaign. All panelists and the audience were in agreement that the link between out of school children and the quality of education available in government schools is indisputable. Furthermore, the only sustainable way to improve education and reduce the number of children out of school for the long run is to empower local communities and link them to relevant government departments.

Panelists included Zubair Anwar (SRSP), Hasina Baloch (NRSP),

Naimatullah Shaikh (SRSO) and Navid Golo (District Chairman Kashmir). The session was co-moderated by Abbas Rashid, Executive Director Society for the Advancement of Education (SAHE) and Baela Jamil, CEO Idara-e-Taleem-o-Aagahi (ITA). They emphasised on the need to adequately collect data so that the decision making process is factual and evidence-based. The consensus was that the District Parent Ittehad platform was an excellent platform and will help sustain project activities beyond the life of the programme. The role of media in holding officials accountable was also recognised and appreciated.

Other speakers included representatives from organisations such as ILM DOST Education, Jazz and Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). They spoke about their respective experiences in the education, corporate and non-profit sectors.

The best practices derived through this event were later consolidated in a document which was distributed within the development sector.



Waseela-e-Taleem

Empowering Mothers



Located in district Jacobabad, is a poverty stricken village named Mevo Khan. Residing in this area is Nababi, a 34-year-old mother of seven who suffers from a limb disability since birth. Additionally, financial deprivation and increasingly poverty were major hurdles to providing a healthy and stable home for her children.

Nababi belonged to an extremely poor household with a ranking below 16.2 on the poverty score card survey conducted by the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). Being under the poverty band she received a BISP beneficiary card to receive unconditional cash transfer (Rs. 5,000 per quarter) to meet her basic dietary needs.

Being a victim of poverty herself, she knew the importance of education for her children and was willing to do whatever it took to enrol her children in school. Four of her seven children were of the school going age, but were confined within the walls of the house due to a lack of funds. Furthermore, she was having trouble obtaining birth certificates for two of her children from NADRA.

Waseela-e-Taleem (WeT) team of SRSO were determined to help Nababi and others like her under their partnership with BISP and RSPN. SRSO team helped Nababi enroll her children in schools and also helped with the NADRA registration of her children. She was motivated to become a part

of the BISP Beneficiary Committee (BBC), under which she was part of a programme orientation session along with nineteen other women on the issues like birth registration, importance of education, purpose of WeT Programme, etc. She learned that WeT helps women to enrol their children in school. At 70% attendance of each child in the school, she would receive the cash grant of PKR 750 per quarter, per child. It was a delight for Nababi to not only see her own children getting education but also of the fellow beneficiaries from her area. She could see the obstacles gradually diminish and her dreams being fulfilled. Together with the other BBC members, she managed to enrol 38 children back to school.

SDPI's Twenty-first Sustainable Development Conference (SDC)

Poverty Reduction through Social Mobilisation in South Asia



The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) held its Twenty-first Sustainable Development Conference (SDC) in Islamabad from 4 – 7 December 2018. The overarching theme of the 2018 Conference was 'Corridors of Knowledge for Peace and Development'.

The Twenty-first SDC not only discussed the economic corridor, but also other corridors of connectivity and knowledge that can steer us towards peace and development. From poverty, hunger, health and education to climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, environment and social justice - the Conference had dedicated sessions on key issues such as these which also form part of the SDGs; and, many more overlapping sub-themes relevant to Pakistan and

other countries.

A panel at the conference also shared lessons and challenges of the social mobilisation approach of Pakistan's Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) and its adaptations in India and Tajikistan. They discussed country commitments to social mobilisation, as per SAARC's Dhaka Declaration of 1993. The Tajikistan experience brought relevant learning from Central Asia to the forum.

They addressed themes such as the need for 'social mobilisation' and the creation of people's organisations in-line with Pakistan experience of the RSPs. Further, they discussed the lessons learnt in the scale-up of the Pakistan mobilisation approach regionally, and in India and Tajikistan along

with the challenges. The panel iterated in detail the role of the governments of South Asia in encouraging social mobilisation by making it a center-piece for poverty reduction strategies as endorsed by the 1993 Dhaka SAARC Summit.

The session was chaired by Dr. Tariq Banuri, Chairman Higher Education Commission Pakistan, with Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan (Chairman RSPN). Mr Khan spoke of Pakistan RSPs, their genesis, scale-up experience and the 'connectivity' experience under the South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme (SAPAP). The second panelist was from Tajikistan, Mr. Koshif Rijabekov – Aga Khan Foundation/ Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (AKF/ MSDSP). He spoke about adapting social mobilisation to promote community-driven development

for sustainable development in Tajikistan.

The panel, in their concept note addressed social mobilisation and the importance of poor people in development process through the creation of their development institutions at the grassroots. People's institutions have demonstrated improved access to public service and accountability of government, to the people, once people are organised. The key ingredient of this approach is for governments to set up 'support organisations' (eg RSPs) that mobilise communities to create their own institutions. This approach was first piloted in Pakistan in the early '80s, by the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme. AKRSP's success in doubling people's real incomes in less than a decade resulted in Pakistan government's support to

set up more RSPs. Today, Pakistan's RSP Network consists of ten RSPs, working with over 7.2 million households. Increasingly, people's institutions are formally linked to government departments, for improved services.

In seven SAARC countries, social mobilisation was adopted by governments as the key strategy to alleviate poverty, in 1993, following the recommendations of SAARC's Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation (ISACPA) which recommended it as the centre-piece of poverty alleviation strategies and the 'establishment of independent, non-governmental and national level support mechanisms to catalyse formation of (people's) organisations.' This recommendation was adopted at the Seventh SAARC Summit, in Dhaka, 1993. Following this, the

UNDP financed pilot projects in six of these countries, through the South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme (SAPAP). Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, Chairman RSP Network, was appointed Senior Advisor, Rural Development, to SAPAP. In Tajikistan, the lessons of AKRSP were adapted by AKF through its MSDSP.

The panel discussants included Mrs. Munawar Humayun Khan, Chairperson, Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP), Mr. Ejaz Rahim, (ex-Secretary Cabinet Division) and Dr Tariq Husain, Senior Development Consultant & Evaluation Expert.

The RSP approach has been able to contribute to poverty reduction strategies in the South and Central Asia regions. The challenge remains to implement the SAARC Charter in full, and to encourage South-South learning, for the benefit of the poor people of the region.



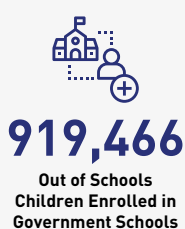
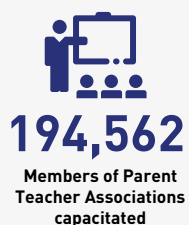


OUR IMPACT

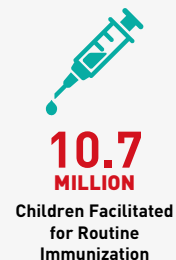
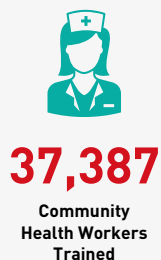
RSP Progress on
Cross-cutting Social
Sector Indicators

* as at December 2018

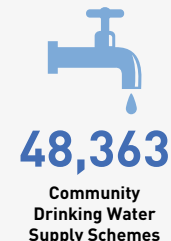
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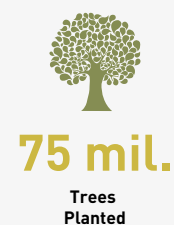
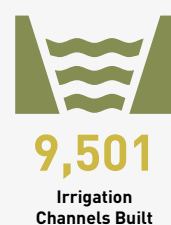
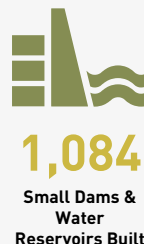
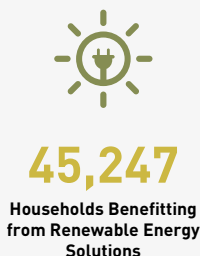
HEALTH



WASH



AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE



OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH*

448,898

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS (51% WOMEN ONLY COs)

7,640,692

ORGANISED HOUSEHOLDS

7,824,788

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS (53% WOMEN MEMBERSHIP)

145

DISTRICTS WITH RSP PRESENCE

4,329

RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSP PRESENCE

24,517

VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS (65% WOMEN ONLY VOs) FEDERATED IN

1,815

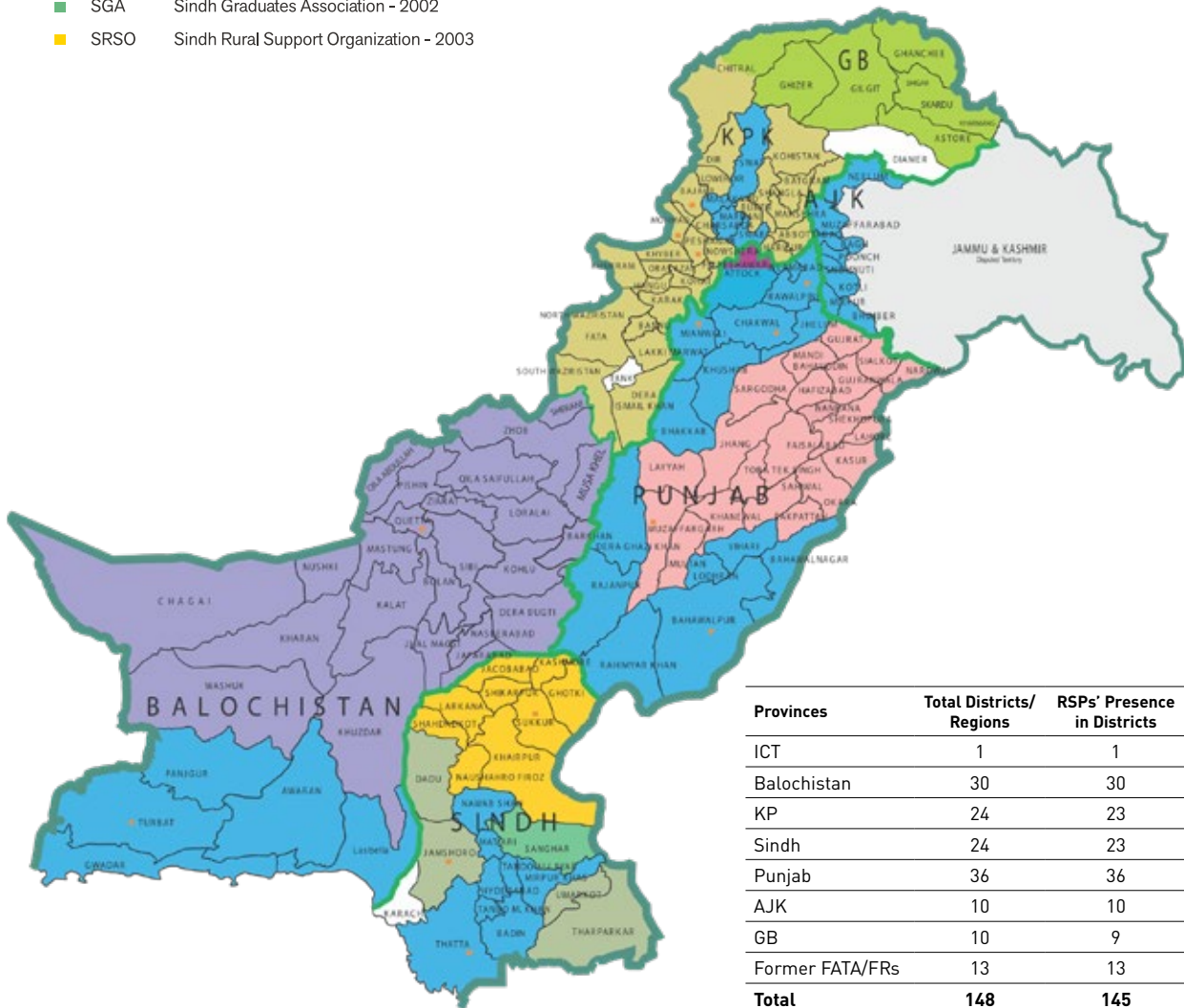
LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (543 WOMEN ONLY LSOs)

Summary of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) as of 30 September 2018

	Province/Administrative Units						Total
	AJ&K	Balochistan	GB	KP incl, FATA/FRs	Punjab (Incl. ICT)	Sindh	
1 Aga Khan RSP	-	-	60	19	-	-	79
2 Balochistan RSP	-	81	-	-	-	-	81
7 Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara	-	-	-	6	10	-	16
3 National RSP	127	82	-	49	404	170	832
4 Punjab RSP	-	-	-	-	259	-	259
9 Sindh Graduate Association	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8 Sindh Rural Support Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	232	232
5 Sarhad RSP	-	-	-	182	-	-	182
6 Thardeep Rural Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	133	133
Total	127	163	60	256	673	536	1,815

The Outreach of the Rural Support Programmes Across Pakistan

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



RSPs are present in 145 districts.



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

Indicators	AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total	
# of RSP working districts/areas**	8	10	25	3	60	21	1	14	35	4	145	
# of rural union councils with RSP presence*	136	119	235	22	2,339	796	13	664	669	167	4,329	
# of organised households	102,320	120,829	248,704	38,015	3,282,088	1,506,822	16,500	908,619	1,035,666	381,129	7,640,692	
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)	-	79	81	16	832	259	1	232	182	133	1,815	
# of Village Organisations (VOs)	-	1,961	2,540	81	9,097	3,882	-	9,581	2,556	2,285	31,983	
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed	Women COs	1,577	2,211	5,502	1,890	94,536	40,315	410	52,529	13,953	16,652	229,575
	Men COs	2,138	3,024	10,778	1,436	92,754	53,400	450	3,120	29,383	5,775	202,258
	Mix COs	1,035	-	61	-	14,166	-	-	40	-	1,763	17,065
	Total	4,750	5,235	16,341	3,326	201,456	93,715	860	55,689	43,336	24,190	448,898
# of CO members	Women	44,063	87,174	79,249	31,194	1,902,372	645,955	10,845	782,102	290,603	302,991	4,176,548
	Men	58,257	128,625	173,817	26,508	1,479,737	886,445	11,348	19,520	745,063	118,920	3,648,240
	Total	102,320	215,799	253,066	57,702	3,382,109	1,532,400	22,193	801,622	1,035,666	421,911	7,824,788
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	146	6	5	237	65	-	142	80	86	790
	Men	12	390	16	6	1,308	66	1	7	164	123	2,092
	Total	36	536	23	10	1,544	132	1	149	243	209	2,883
# of community members trained in managerial skills (CMST/LMST/etc.)	Women	10,954	20,322	236,836	3,343	1,899,482	220,441	4,830	216,669	138,400	173,666	2,924,943
	Men	6,385	16,049	258,671	3,341	1,218,866	260,419	4,830	11,937	207,704	71,147	2,059,349
	Total	17,339	36,371	495,507	6,684	3,118,348	480,860	9,660	228,606	346,104	244,813	4,984,292
# of community members trained in vocational and technical skills	Women	-	55,457	823	11,938	571,737	43,747	-	53,283	56,297	14,834	808,116
	Men	-	27,345	3,443	3,930	601,793	55,875	-	3,841	80,266	2,347	778,840
	Total	-	82,802	4,266	15,868	1,173,530	99,622	-	57,124	136,563	17,181	1,586,956
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs managing CIF	6	16	14	8	381	2	-	85	-	47	559
	# of VOs managing CIF	-	-	285	7	115	32	-	4,201	327	738	5,705
	CIF Men Borrowers	547	1,533	797	7	16,593	833	-	-	-	-	20,310
	CIF Women Borrowers	-	2,558	467	636	97,170	4,667	-	128,023	49,340	24,108	306,969
	# of CIF borrowers	547	4,091	1,264	643	113,763	5,500	-	128,023	49,340	24,108	327,279
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million)	16	20	26	7	2,041	68	-	1,400	549	360	4,486
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Women	79	195	91	1,886	115,138	8,685	-	11,230	551	5,417	143,273
	Men	59	834	51	263	73,875	10,865	-	1,339	260	5,494	93,040
	Total	138	1,030	142	2,149	189,013	19,550	-	12,569	811	10,911	236,313
# of micro-credit loans	Women	4,764	74,827	4,764	84,791	4,802,334	494,134	-	559,949	47,051	370,088	6,442,702
	Men	3,217	546,334	2,449	10,132	3,433,817	636,750	-	67,465	22,995	290,896	5,014,055
	Total	7,981	621,161	7,213	94,923	8,236,151	1,130,884	-	627,414	70,046	660,984	11,456,757
# of health micro insurance schemes	Women	-	74,813	-	69,336	2,214,649	-	622,731	5,834	251,205	3,238,568	
	Men	-	546,311	-	10,959	2,578,563	-	43,792	21,566	139,671	3,340,862	
	Total	-	621,124	-	80,295	4,793,212	-	666,523	27,400	390,876	6,579,430	
# of PPI/CPI schemes completed	1,637	4,375	2,340	793	36,503	6,360	16	40,001	10,462	64,060	166,547	
# of beneficiary households of completed CPIs	100,347	404,539	227,509	28,560	1,561,409	674,798	-	245,525	2,211,154	316,919	5,770,760	
Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million)	636	4,419	1,843	428	10,757	1,639	20	2,699	10,099	1,756	34,295	
# of community schools established	355	867	142	4	545	107	25	9	88	114	2,256	
# of students enrolled	Girls	11,370	2,900	4,673	1,032	9,852	2,584	3,526	1,050	2,182	1,947	41,116
	Boys	9,922	7,375	9,490	955	10,537	2,192	5,110	1,634	3,046	707	50,968
	Total	21,292	10,275	14,163	1,987	20,389	4,776	8,636	2,684	5,228	2,654	92,084
# of adults graduated in adult literacy	Women	-	20,000	994	-	22,888	-	-	-	4,646	228	48,756
	Men	-	-	-	-	2,494	-	-	-	722	198	3,414
	Total	-	20,000	994	-	25,382	-	-	-	5,368	426	52,170
# of traditional birth attendants / health workers trained	Women	31	1,243	2,929	95	3,153	8,442	410	4,777	1,066	982	23,128
	Men	-	-	1,335	-	-	1,770	-	-	467	675	4,247
	Total	31	1,243	4,264	95	3,153	10,212	410	4,777	1,533	1,657	27,375

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

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (1998 Census/ SUCCESS Poverty Scorecard Census 2016 in eight programme districts)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of (VOs) as of Mar. 2018	# of LSOs as of Mar. 2018	RSP
			# as of Jun 2018	# as of Sep 2018	% coverage as of Sep 2018		# as of Jun 2018	# as of Sep 2018	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sep 2018	# as of Jun 2018	# as of Sep 2018	% increase during Qtr			
ISLAMABAD																
1	ICT	13	15	15	115	43,884	31,488	31,894	1	73	1,715	1,740	1	60	5	NRSP
1	Sub Total ICT	13	15	15	115	43,884	31,488	31,894	1	73	1,715	1,740	1	60	5	
BALUCHISTAN																
1	Awaran	12	12	12	100	22,144	11,472	11,472	-	52	690	690	-	72	5	NRSP
2	Barkhan	8	-	-	-	13,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	BRSP
3	Bolan	27	1	1	4	35,003	2,434	2,434	-	7	109	109	-	7	1	BRSP
4	Chaqhi	10	-	-	-	13,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
5	Dera Bugti	12	2	2	17	27,337	1,719	2,042	19	7	128	152	19	35	1	BRSP
6	Gawadar	21	22	22	105	41,000	36,326	36,326	-	89	1,909	1,909	-	146	14	NRSP
7	Harnai	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
8	Jhal Magsi	10	10	10	100	16,184	16,607	16,705	1	103	1,072	1,079	1	311	9	BRSP
9	Jaffarabad	46	29	29	63	52,664	8,739	8,739	-	17	163	163	-	234	3	BRSP
10	Kallat	18	15	15	83	31,396	28,829	28,829	-	92	1,870	1,870	-	36	-	BRSP
11	Kech / Turbat	43	43	43	100	70,164	49,149	49,149	-	70	2,268	2,305	2	176	28	NRSP
12	Kharan	7	7	7	100	14,328	15,739	15,739	-	110	943	943	-	115	7	BRSP
13	Khuzdar	35	28	28	80	60,032	41,393	42,840	3	71	2,580	2,687	4	411	14	BRSP
14	Killa Abdullah	25	2	13	52	44,863	6,743	9,998	48	22	616	820	33	131	2	BRSP
15	Killa Saifullah	15	13	13	87	28,796	19,117	19,117	-	66	1,225	1,225	-	163	-	BRSP
16	Kohlu	8	-	-	-	15,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
17	Lasbella	28	28	28	100	41,000	43,413	43,413	-	106	2,620	2,671	2	328	20	NRSP
18	Loralai	23	23	23	100	39,770	11,657	14,491	24	36	1,062	1,250	18	343	19	BRSP
19	Mastung	13	13	13	100	18,831	18,831	18,831	-	100	1,389	1,389	-	92	4	BRSP
20	Musa Khel	10	-	-	-	19,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
21	Naseerabad	24	-	-	-	34,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
22	Noshki	10	1	1	10	13,570	60	60	-	0	4	4	-	-	-	BRSP
23	Panjgoor	22	22	22	100	35,703	23,844	23,844	-	67	1,373	1,373	-	175	15	NRSP
24	Pishin	38	35	35	92	55,654	26,207	31,095	19	56	1,786	2,104	18	251	10	BRSP
25	Quetta	47	5	5	11	25,232	2,402	2,402	-	10	188	188	-	8	-	BRSP
26	Sherani	7	7	7	100	10,608	2,520	2,520	-	24	118	118	-	-	-	BRSP
27	Sibi	11	-	-	-	19,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
28	Washuk	9	9	9	100	-	1,584	3,952	-	-	125	272	-	25	-	BRSP
29	Zhob	21	21	21	100	21,118	26,370	28,322	7	134	1,785	1,918	7	309	11	BRSP
30	Ziarat	10	3	3	30	4,609	588	588	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	BRSP
30	Sub Total	580	351	362	62	826,441	395,743	412,908	4	50	24,073	25,289	5	3,437	163	
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)																
1	Abbottabad	54	51	51	94	115,585	61,272	61,272	-	53	2,178	2,178	-	156	16	SRSP
2	Bannu	49	3	3	6	65,010	580	580	-	1	25	25	-	-	-	SRSP
3	Battagram	20	20	20	100	46,053	36,501	36,501	-	79	1,505	1,505	-	118	10	SRSP
4	Buner	27	2	5	19	56,591	534	4,154	678	7	30	233	677	17	-	NRSP
4	Buner (OL)	27	21	21	78	56,591	31,818	31,818	-	56	1,363	1,363	-	142	9	SRSP
5	Charsadda	49	28	28	57	102,361	13,046	13,046	-	13	867	867	-	6	2	NRSP
5	Charsadda (OL)	49	47	47	96	102,361	39,380	39,380	-	38	1,658	1,658	-	47	7	SRSP
6	Chitral	24	24	24	100	36,879	36,005	36,005	-	98	1,808	1,808	-	986	19	AKRSP
6	Chitral (OL)	24	24	24	100	70,500	72,240	72,240	-	102	2,614	2,614	-	150	14	SRSP
7	Dir Upper	32	32	32	100	93,500	92,883	92,883	-	99	3,377	3,377	-	148	8	SRSP
8	Dir Lower	41	41	41	100	73,626	60,828	60,828	-	83	2,579	2,579	-	50	3	SRSP
9	D.I.Khan	47	4	4	9	99,528	1,125	1,125	-	1	47	47	-	-	-	SRSP
10	Hangu	19	19	19	100	24,536	14,204	14,204	-	58	505	505	-	-	-	SRSP
11	Haripur	45	4	4	9	94,383	7,648	7,648	-	8	780	780	-	14	3	GBTI

Legend: OL (Overlapping)

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

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (1998 Census/ SUCESS Poverty Scorecard Census 2016 in eight programme districts)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of (VOs) as of Mar. 2018	# of LSOs as of Mar. 2018	RSP
			# as of Jun 2018	# as of Sep 2018	% coverage as of Sep 2018		# as of Jun 2018	# as of Sep 2018	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sep 2018	# as of Jun 2018	# as of Sep 2018	% increase during Qtr			
11	Haripur (OL)	45	2	2	4	94,383	5,039	5,039	-	5	325	325	-	22	-	NRSP
11	Haripur (OL)	45	45	45	100	94,383	46,715	46,715	-	49	1,598	1,598	-	268	25	SRSP
12	Karak	21	21	21	100	40,734	49,483	49,483	-	121	1,997	1,997	-	62	4	SRSP
13	Kohat	32	32	32	100	55,911	70,209	70,209	-	126	3,157	3,157	-	27	4	SRSP
14	Kohistan	38	38	38	100	74,041	36,610	36,610	-	49	2,564	2,564	-	68	6	SRSP
15	Lakki Marwat	33	22	22	67	48,700	1,535	1,535	-	3	57	57	-	-	-	SRSP
16	Malakand P.A	36	36	36	100	45,731	36,019	36,506	1	80	2,239	2,302	3	71	13	NRSP
16	Malakand P.A (OL)	28	28	28	100	45,731	42,369	42,369	-	93	1,672	1,672	-	148	6	SRSP
17	Mansehra	59	55	55	93	167,833	110,566	110,566	-	66	3,865	3,865	-	283	16	SRSP
18	Mardan	75	54	54	72	141,386	63,450	64,048	1	45	4,434	4,542	2	83	14	NRSP
18	Mardan (OL)	75	20	20	27	141,386	43,493	43,493	-	31	1,838	1,838	-	229	10	SRSP
19	Nowshera (OL)	48	18	18	38	84,851	9,658	9,787	1	12	520	526	1	36	3	NRSP
19	Nowshera	48	10	10	21	84,851	20,349	20,349	-	24	857	857	-	47	7	SRSP
20	Peshawar	67	17	17	25	132,070	17,651	17,651	-	13	961	961	-	45	7	SRSP
21	Shangla	28	28	28	100	53,994	65,561	65,561	-	121	3,241	3,241	-	157	8	SRSP
22	Swabi	55	6	6	11	112,083	9,883	9,883	-	9	854	854	-	31	3	GBTI
22	Swabi (OL)	55	42	42	76	112,083	49,718	52,290	5	47	2,791	2,956	6	95	16	NRSP
23	Swat	65	25	25	38	125,377	8,071	8,071	-	6	469	489	4	7	1	NRSP
23	Swat (OL)	67	67	67	100	125,377	83,273	83,273	-	66	3,990	3,990	-	363	13	SRSP
24	Tank	16	-	-	-	22,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Sub Total	980	729	729	74	1,913,174	1,237,716	1,245,122	1	65	56,765	57,330	1	3,876	247	
SINDH																
1	Badin	79	79	79	100	208,709	197,028	197,028	-	94	7,861	7,861	-	329	22	NRSP
1	Badin (OL)	79	68	68	86	208,709	25,577	39,550	55	19	1,602	2,386	49	257	6	SRSO
2	Dadu	66	66	66	100	170,339	119,411	124,007	4	73	6,813	6,813	-	656	56	TRDP
3	Ghotki	46	37	37	80	158,489	120,767	120,767	-	76	6,961	6,961	-	1,118	20	SRSO
4	Hyderabad	37	12	12	32	128,856	11,979	11,979	-	9	725	725	-	-	-	NRSP
5	Jacobabad	40	29	29	73	90,682	84,893	84,893	-	94	5,074	5,074	-	1,811	26	SRSO
6	Jamshoro	30	30	30	100	78,177	47,578	48,677	2	62	2,959	3,010	2	329	28	TRDP
7	Karachi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Kashmore	37	59	59	159	110,969	80,345	80,345	-	72	4,710	4,710	-	1,673	29	SRSO
9	Khairpur	76	59	59	78	208,270	68,694	68,694	-	33	4,110	4,110	-	493	18	SRSO
10	Larkana	47	47	47	100	121,019	101,196	101,196	-	84	6,656	6,656	-	500	33	SRSO
11	Matiari	30	30	30	100	78,032	45,466	45,591	0	58	2,420	2,426	0	241	30	NRSP
12	Mirpur Khas	60	60	60	100	153,016	107,284	107,764	0	70	5,326	5,326	-	252	15	NRSP
12	Mirpur Khas (OL)	60	55	55	92	153,016	26,567	35,097	32	23	1,665	2,278	37	156	6	SRSO
13	Naushero Feroz	51	43	43	84	164,715	42,852	42,852	-	26	2,585	2,585	-	214	2	SRSO
14	Nawabshah	51	27	27	53	141,671	3,092	3,092	-	2	564	564	-	-	-	NRSP
15	Shahdad Kot	52	52	52	100	146,804	109,579	109,579	-	75	6,601	6,601	-	598	39	SRSO
16	Sanghar	73	13	13	18	196,788	16,500	16,500	-	8	860	860	-	-	1	SGA
16	Sanghar (OL)	73	71	71	97	196,788	37,191	48,916	32	25	2,112	2,788	32	328	8	SRSO
17	Shikarpur	51	50	50	98	122,340	102,306	102,306	-	84	5,846	5,846	-	1,813	37	SRSO
18	Sujawal	37	37	37	100	99,860	58,118	62,501	8	63	3,014	3,313	10	351	37	NRSP
19	Sukkur	46	26	26	57	78,458	37,941	37,941	-	48	2,710	2,710	-	400	6	SRSO
20	Tando Allahyar	26	26	26	100	82,586	48,475	49,052	1	59	2,426	2,461	1	240	26	NRSP
21	T. Muhammad Khan	28	28	28	100	72,938	40,297	41,097	2	56	2,220	2,268	2	285	28	NRSP
22	Tharparkar	44	44	44	100	159,486	160,365	160,365	-	101	11,516	11,516	-	1,104	44	TRDP
23	Thattha	42	42	42	100	123,000	64,550	64,550	-	52	3,770	3,770	-	110	12	NRSP

Legend: OL (Overlapping)

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

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			# as of Jun 2018	# as of Sep 2018	% coverage as of Sep 2018		# as of Jun 2018	# as of Sep 2018	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sep 2018	# as of Jun 2018	# as of Sep 2018	% increase during Qtr			
23	Thattha (OL)	42	33	33	79	123,000	17,144	18,813	10	15	959	1,640	71	111	2	SRSO
24	Umer Kot (OL)	35	13	13	37	202,554	4,672	4,672	-	2	228	228	-	-	-	NRSP
24	Umer Kot (OL)	35	35	35	100	202,554	16,943	17,670	4	9	993	1,344	35	109	-	SRSO
24	Umer Kot	35	27	27	77	202,554	48,080	48,080	-	24	2,851	2,851	-	196	5	TRDP
23	Sub Total	1,126	1,022	1,022	91	3,220,758	1,844,890	1,893,574	3	59	106,137	109,681	3	13,674	536	
PUNJAB																
1	Attock	65	12	12	18	164,849	20,484	20,484	-	12	1,692	1,692	-	36	10	GBTI
1	Attock (OL)	65	62	62	95	164,849	80,392	80,713	0	49	4,879	4,899	0	197	26	NRSP
2	Bahawalnagar	101	95	95	94	275,000	234,524	234,524	-	85	16,713	16,713	-	917	65	NRSP
3	Bahawalpur	97	80	80	82	315,000	292,730	292,730	-	93	19,670	19,670	-	950	64	NRSP
4	Bhakkar	42	38	38	90	195,000	165,411	174,662	6	90	11,773	12,435	6	273	35	NRSP
5	Chakwal	68	68	68	100	88,816	70,915	70,937	0	80	3,963	3,981	0	153	24	NRSP
6	Chiniot (OL)	42	33	33	79	88,816	4,640	4,640	-	5	402	402	-	-	-	NRSP
6	Chiniot*	42	-	-	-	81,625	1,069	1,069	-	1	60	60	-	-	-	PRSP
7	D G Khan	55	51	51	93	315,000	293,930	293,930	-	93	12,953	12,953	-	798	31	NRSP
7	D G Khan (OL)*	55	-	-	-	208,270	20,260	20,260	-	10	1,302	1,302	-	-	-	PRSP
8	Faisalabad	82	82	82	100	121,639	77,633	78,577	1	65	5,357	5,404	1	155	11	PRSP
9	Gujranwala (OL)	97	59	59	61	208,270	3,509	3,509	-	2	325	325	-	-	-	NRSP
9	Gujranwala	97	62	62	64	47,026	64,348	64,348	-	137	3,582	3,582	-	94	-	PRSP
10	Gujrat	87	37	37	43	111,973	64,267	64,991	1	58	4,243	4,290	1	216	15	PRSP
11	Hafiz Abad (OL)*	40	31	31	78	164,715	8,536	8,536	-	5	771	771	-	-	-	NRSP
11	Hafiz Abad	40	21	22	55	164,715	40,622	41,147	1	25	2,596	2,637	2	125	10	PRSP
12	Jhang	79	35	35	44	141,671	37,207	37,656	1	27	2,728	2,758	1	105	9	PRSP
13	Jhelum	50	40	40	80	128,408	52,882	53,108	0	41	2,710	2,725	1	77	4	NRSP
14	Kasur	89	14	14	16	122,340	15,131	15,323	1	13	1,216	1,225	1	51	-	PRSP
15	Khanewal (OL)	98	70	70	71	78,458	17,775	17,775	-	23	1,662	1,662	-	-	-	NRSP
15	Khanewal	98	23	24	24	122,340	39,653	40,331	2	33	2,542	2,585	2	130	11	PRSP
16	Khushab	49	44	45	92	165,000	148,171	152,667	3	93	9,352	10,009	7	166	42	NRSP
17	Lahore	31	31	31	100	39,648	52,467	52,845	1	133	3,842	3,868	1	150	16	PRSP
18	Layyah (OL)	44	16	16	36	159,486	13,927	13,927	-	9	810	810	-	41	1	NRSP
18	Layyah	44	29	29	66	159,486	144,204	144,829	0	91	9,640	9,686	0	195	12	PRSP
19	Lodhran	70	70	70	100	202,554	46,705	46,705	-	23	3,886	3,886	-	-	-	NRSP
19	Lodhran (OL)	70	13	13	19	202,554	16,857	17,533	4	9	1,191	1,236	4	92	9	PRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin (OL)	65	50	51	78	106,515	6,573	6,933	5	7	425	450	6	7	-	NRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin	65	56	56	86	106,515	49,956	50,431	1	47	3,382	3,410	1	188	14	PRSP
21	Mianwali	53	48	48	91	120,486	122,962	123,176	0	102	7,563	7,575	0	191	32	NRSP
22	Multan (OL)	69	58	58	84	261,678	17,654	17,654	-	7	1,958	1,958	-	-	-	NRSP
22	Multan	69	22	22	32	261,678	35,212	35,212	-	13	2,382	2,382	-	14	1	PRSP
23	Muzaffargarh (OL)	93	24	24	26	317,647	15,072	15,072	-	5	838	838	-	37	2	NRSP
23	Muzaffargarh	93	24	24	26	317,647	164,740	165,273	0	52	10,256	10,301	0	125	8	PRSP
24	Nanakana Sahib*	65	-	-	-	187,137	695	695	-	0	45	45	-	9	-	PRSP
25	Narowal	74	63	64	86	150,406	147,193	148,136	1	98	7,440	7,505	1	585	27	PRSP
26	Okara	111	33	34	31	270,191	51,380	51,905	1	19	3,462	3,498	1	137	11	PRSP
27	Pakpattan (OL)	63	54	54	86	174,888	12,295	12,295	-	7	1,486	1,486	-	-	-	NRSP
27	Pakpattan	63	24	26	41	174,888	35,756	36,413	2	21	2,462	2,513	2	109	10	PRSP
28	Rahim Yar Khan	103	58	58	56	338,677	97,332	97,332	-	29	8,817	8,817	-	63	4	NRSP
29	Rajapur	44	43	43	98	133,182	133,933	135,180	1	102	9,921	10,045	1	464	25	NRSP

Legend: OL (Overlapping)

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

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (1998 Census/ SUCCESS Poverty Scorecard Census 2016 in eight programme districts)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of (VOs) as of Mar. 2018	# of LSOs as of Mar. 2018	RSP
			# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% coverage as of Mar. 2018		# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Mar. 2018	# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr			
29	Rajanpur (OL)*	44	-	-	-	133,182	18,650	18,650	-	14	1,218	1,218	-	-	-	PRSP
30	Rawalpindi	62	67	70	113	256,911	122,606	124,083	1	48	6,953	6,995	1	394	39	NRSP
31	Sahiwal (OL)	83	52	52	63	227,413	12,414	12,414	-	5	1,201	1,201	-	-	-	NRSP
31	Sahiwal	83	39	39	47	227,413	63,076	63,614	1	28	4,112	4,149	1	201	21	PRSP
32	Sargodha (OL)	132	123	123	93	303,958	22,943	22,943	-	8	2,066	2,066	-	9	2	NRSP
32	Sargodha	132	57	57	43	303,958	62,275	62,688	1	21	4,112	4,136	1	141	12	PRSP
33	Sheikhupura	91	13	13	14	207,805	33,853	34,285	1	16	2,389	2,418	1	119	8	PRSP
34	Sialkot	94	88	88	94	275,204	206,698	207,766	1	75	9,798	9,863	1	790	42	PRSP
35	Toba Tek Singh (OL)	79	61	61	77	187,555	13,594	13,594	-	7	1,545	1,545	-	-	-	NRSP
35	Toba Tek Singh	79	24	24	30	187,555	52,386	52,845	1	28	3,618	3,644	1	151	12	PRSP
36	Vehari	87	80	80	92	257,583	39,089	39,089	-	15	3,149	3,149	-	49	3	NRSP
36	Sub Total	2,654	1,893	1,899	72	6,900,570	3,566,586	3,595,434	1	52	230,458	232,773	1	8,704	668	
AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR (AJK)																
1	Bagh (OL)	19	10	10	53	46,470	672	672	-	1	32	32	-	-	-	AJKRSP
1	Bagh	19	16	19	100	46,470	34,085	34,085	-	73	1,923	1,923	-	167	16	NRSP
2	Hattian (OL)	13	10	10	77	21,296	16,770	16,770	-	79	827	827	-	-	-	AJKRSP
2	Hattian	13	12	12	92	21,296	19,148	19,229	0	90	867	874	1	136	10	NRSP
3	Kotli (OL)	38	36	36	95	67,483	13,807	13,807	-	20	566	566	-	-	-	AJKRSP
3	Kotli	38	28	30	79	67,483	42,985	42,985	-	64	2,419	2,419	-	170	22	NRSP
4	Muzaffarabad (OL)	32	26	26	81	60,712	45,689	45,689	-	75	2,192	2,192	-	-	-	AJKRSP
4	Muzaffarabad	32	26	26	81	60,712	34,703	34,852	0	57	1,426	1,434	1	315	26	NRSP
5	Neelum (OL)	9	9	9	100	15,649	6,722	6,722	-	43	267	267	-	-	-	AJKRSP
5	Neelum	9	7	9	100	15,649	11,842	13,097	11	84	540	631	17	74	6	NRSP
6	Poonch (Rawalakot) (OL)	26	12	12	46	61,000	4,523	4,523	-	7	260	260	-	-	-	AJKRSP
6	Poonch (Rawalakot)	26	26	26	100	61,000	54,427	54,427	-	89	2,622	2,645	1	192	26	NRSP
7	Bhimber	18	18	18	100	54,333	5,541	5,541	-	10	227	227	-	-	-	AJKRSP
7	Bhimber (OL)	18	8	8	44	54,333	503	503	-	1	34	34	-	-	-	NRSP
8	Sudhnoti	13	13	13	100	26,849	17,585	18,900	7	70	1,020	1,117	10	60	12	NRSP
9	Mirpur	22	15	15	68	40,208	8,596	8,596	-	21	379	379	-	-	-	AJKRSP
9	Mirpur (OL)	18	1	1	6	40,208	14	14	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	NRSP
10	Forward Kahuta	9	9	9	100	18,651	14,731	19,503	32	105	855	1,142	34	95	9	NRSP
10	Sub Total	199	180	183	92	412,651	332,343	339,915	2	82	16,457	16,970	3	1,209	127	
GILGIT-BALTISTAN (GB)																
1	Astore	8	8	8	100	8,103	7,489	9,036	21	112	333	334	0	190	4	AKRSP
2	Diamir	9	-	-	-	16,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Ghanche	14	14	14	100	13,229	10,850	10,850	-	82	469	469	-	-	7	AKRSP
4	Ghizer	16	16	16	100	13,392	8,387	16,401	96	122	561	565	1	304	14	AKRSP
5	Gilgit	10	10	10	100	17,721	6,200	9,709	57	55	439	443	1	242	6	AKRSP
6	Hunza	8	8	8	100	5,919	6,860	7,351	7	124	261	261	-	115	9	AKRSP
7	Nagar	7	7	7	100	6,860	14,406	14,406	-	210	254	254	-	124	4	AKRSP
8	Skardu	14	14	14	100	16,256	6,036	6,036	-	37	585	585	-	-	10	AKRSP
9	Shigar	10	10	10	100	5,750	5,650	5,650	-	98	276	276	-	-	4	AKRSP
10	Kharmang	8	8	8	100	6,201	5,385	5,385	-	87	240	240	-	-	2	AKRSP
9	Sub Total	104	95	95	91	110,003	71,263	84,824	19	77	3,418	3,427	0	975	60	
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA (FATA)/Frontier Regions (FRs)																
1	Bajaur Agency	37	3	3	8	65,410	10,183	10,183	-	16	398	398	-	24	2	SRSP
2	Khyber Agency	28	3	3	11	55,225	2,277	2,277	-	4	144	144	-	-	-	SRSP
3	Kurram Agency	23	3	3	13	42,293	6,952	6,952	-	16	275	275	-	24	5	SRSP

Legend: OL (Overlapping)

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

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (1998 Census/SUCCESS Poverty Scorecard Census 2016 in eight programme districts)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of (VOs) as of Mar. 2018	# of LSOs as of Mar. 2018	RSP
			# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% coverage as of Mar. 2018		# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Mar. 2018	# as of Dec. 2017	# as of Mar. 2018	% increase during Qtr			
4	Mohmand Agency	21	3	3	14	37,161	4,345	4,345	-	12	143	143	-	-	-	SRSP
5	North Waziristan Agency	22	3	3	14	39,697	2,886	2,886	-	7	158	158	-	-	-	SRSP
6	Orakzai Agency	15	3	3	20	25,618	2,738	2,738	-	11	126	126	-	-	-	SRSP
7	South Waziristan Agency	29	3	3	10	50,570	5,902	5,902	-	12	328	328	-	-	-	SRSP
8	T.A.Adj Lakki Marwat Distt	1	-	-	-	932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
9	T.A.Adj Bannu Distt	1	-	-	-	2,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
10	T.A.Adj D.I.Khan Distt	3	-	-	-	5,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
11	T.A.Adj Kohat Distt	5	-	-	-	9,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
12	T.A.Adj Peshawar Distt	3	3	3	100	6,118	1,738	1,738	-	28	116	116	-	-	2	SRSP
13	T.A.Adj Tank Distt	2	-	-	-	3,581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
13	Sub Total	190	24	24	13	343,650	37,021	37,021	-	11	1,688	1,688	-	48	9	
145	Grand Total	5,846	4,309	4,329	74	13,771,131	7,530,611	7,640,692	1	55	440,720	448,898	2	31,983	1,815	



WHO WE ARE

The Rural Support Programmes Network is the largest development network of Pakistan, with an outreach to over 48.9 million rural Pakistanis. It consists of 10 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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