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OUTREACH #41

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COVER STORY

The 11th Annual National Convention of LSOs 2019

The 11th Annual National Convention of Local Support Organisations (LSOs), organised by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) and its partner Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) was held on June 29, 2019, at Islamabad. The convention is held each year to

promote the work of RSP fostered Community Institutions (CIs) and to advocate their achievements to a broader set of stakeholders including policy makers, government authorities, donor agencies and civil society development organisations

from across the country. The convention provides an opportunity for community representatives in the field to share their experiences, challenges faced and lessons learnt.

This year, the event also served as a farewell meet for the outgoing Ambassador of the European Union (EU) to Pakistan, Mr. Jean-François Cautain accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Sonia Cautain. While addressing the LSO Convention, he said

“

There is no hidden agenda for EU to implement programmes in Pakistan and support the different provinces of the country. The main aim of EU in this region is to fight poverty and reduce inequalities, because if one side of the world has poverty it impacts the whole world”. He further added that RSPs work has given voice to the voiceless and developed capacities and skills. Through these initiatives people and communities can get out of poverty. An essential component of development is that 50% of the population which comprises of women are also a part of it. He ended his speech in these words, “I congratulate you as I have heard you and seen that you are participating. Without it, progress would not be possible.





A short video documenting the Ambassador's stay in Pakistan was played during the event, followed by a presentation of souvenirs to the Ambassador by the Chairman RSPN Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, as a token of appreciation for his services to community-driven development in Pakistan. Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan thanked the

European Union for its continued support and expressed gratitude to Ambassador Jean-François Cautain for being the only Ambassador to have conducted visits extensive field visits in three provinces to directly interact with community members supported by EU funded projects.

Other notable participation in the event included Mr. Sartaj Aziz (Former Finance Minister of Pakistan), Dr. Sardar ul Mulk (Assistant Director Local Government, District Swat), Mr. Azam Brohi (Deputy Director Livestock, District Kambar Shahdadkot), Ms. Fatima Qamar (Research Assistant, from Lahore School of Economics) and Chairpersons and Chief Executive Officers of RSPN and RSPs.

The convention was divided into two sessions. The first

session highlighted the role of RSPs in supporting CIs for poverty graduation of poor households. The second session highlighted the role of CIs fostering linkages with government line departments for improving access to public sector services. Several LSOs were selected from all across the country to present their achievements relating to issues such as poverty graduation, livelihoods enhancement, economic development, land development and water

conservation, malnutrition, education, women empowerment and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in challenging environments. Subsequently, panel discussions were also carried out to supplement the presentations on topics such as Community Driven Local Development (CDLD), Joint Development Committee (JDC) and the role of LSOs in social accountability of local authorities for improvements in education.

Ms. Shandana Humayun Khan, CEO RSPN commenced the event with her opening note in which she applauded the representatives from CIs from across Pakistan and acknowledged the stakeholders attending the convention. She emphasised that CIs have a vital role to play in ensuring sustainability after the end of projects. For sustainability, CIs have to continue to mobilise their internal resources as well as to continue to link up with local, provincial and federal

government departments and organisations. EU is supporting Sindh and Balochistan governments in the development and implementation of policy frameworks to further strengthen CDLD.

Ms. Shandana Khan's note was followed by the first session of the convention consisting of presentations and experience-sharing speeches by LSOs leaders hailing from various districts in Pakistan, explaining the role of

LSOs in poverty graduation through social mobilisation. The entire session primarily highlighted the work and progression of CIs, in promoting socio-economic development and empowering people (especially women) in Pakistan. The story of each speaker highlighted the crucial role that the RSPs have played in reaching out to poor households and supporting them in empowering themselves through social mobilisation and through their own CIs.



One such example was Ms. Shahjahan, Member LSO Iqra from District Shikarpur, who shared that in her area Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) undertook the poverty scorecard survey and this supported the fostering of COs, VO and LSO. She said, "I belong to Jatoi clan. I could not imagine coming this far to attend this convention on an airplane. Mostly girls get married in my clan at a very young age. I got married at a young age too. My husband's house was simple and made of mud. After two years of

marriage the roof of my house fell. Around the same time, I gave birth to my first child. I was very worried and did not know how I would survive. Thankfully, SRSO team came to my village, held a dialogue, fostered COs and VO. We prepared household level micro investment plans (MIP), and based on my low poverty score and in order to implement my MIP, I received PKR 10,000 as Income Generating Grant (IGG). Since then, my household's livelihood has continued to improve".



Subsequently, the floor was given to the Guest of Honour, Mr. Sartaj Aziz, Former Finance Minister of Pakistan), who praised the efforts of the representatives of the LSOs participating in the convention. He stated, "80 lakh households are now impacted by RSPs which

is roughly one-fourth of the population of Pakistan. Clearly, this is a great achievement. Community Institutions are not only growing in number but also increasingly involving women, which is the secret to the programme's success".

The second session of the convention highlighted the contribution of CIs towards increasing access to public services such as health and education. LSO members shared their stories on achieving access to public sector goods and services in their respective Union Councils.



As such, speaking on development initiatives created through linkages with government departments, Ms. Norowz Bibi, Manager LSO Chatorkhand, District Ghizer from Gilgit-Baltistan, presented her LSO profile to the audience, which included undertaking solid

waste management (benefitting 1,974 households), rehabilitation of people with disabilities (253 people), establishment of fruit orchards (175 households) and appointing a solid waste collector for the entire Union Council.



To complement the presentations of the the LSO representatives, panel discussions on Community Driven Local Development, Joint Development Committee members and role of LSOs in social accountability of local authorities for improvements in education followed, moderated by Mr. Ali Azizi, Specialist Social Mobilisation RSPN and Ms. Humera Hussain, Team Leader Waseela-e-Taleem Programme (WET) RSPN.



Dr. Sardar Ul Mulk, one of the members for the CDLD panel discussion, shared his opinion on the importance of public-private partnership for achieving wholesome development. He said, *"I am glad that representatives of rural and community development programmes have started a partnership to achieve sustainability. I hope that mutual collaboration of LSOs and government becomes a success story."*

Shortly after the last panel discussion, shields were distributed among the LSO members partaking in the convention by Chairman RSPN, Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan.



To conclude the LSO Convention, Mr. Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay, Chief Operating Officer (COO), RSPN, offered a vote of thanks to all the participants, including provincial and federal government as well as donors for their continued support. He particularly thanked the European Union for their support for scaling up social mobilisation in three provinces.

SUCCESS

Exposure and Learning Visit to AKRSP, Gilgit-Baltistan

As part of the European Union funded Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme's mandate, representatives of the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Thardeep Rural Support Programme (TRDP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN), and Government of Sindh officials from districts Sujawal, Khambher Shahdadkot and Dadu undertook an exposure and learning visit to Skardu and Gilgit from 22-30 April, 2019 to meet with CIs fostered by the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP).

The objective of the exposure and learning visit was to observe and understand the ways in which AKRSP, the first RSP set up in Pakistan, is contributing towards improving



the lives of rural communities in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral through a well-planned out Community Driven Development (CDD) approach. The delegation interacted with the beneficiaries of the AKRSP at the grassroot level and gained insights into how CIs work synergistically to trigger change at various levels.

The visit began with a trip to the AKRSP's regional office at

Skardu, Baltistan for a briefing about various interventions and the successes of AKRSP. Subsequently, various Local Support Organisations (LSOs) were visited, as well as the Women Village Organisation managed Community Based Saving Group at Astana, LSO Markunja and SADA LSO. The delegation interacted with community members and inquired about their methods of community mobilisation, savings and its use for the development of community members. Given AKRSP's decades long involvement in women's economic empowerment, the delegation also conducted visits to multiple women-owned and women-led markets including the Hawa Market and Kehkashan Market for females and the Sawera Training Centre.





Agriculture being the mainstay of rural economy, AKRSP's strategic focus is to invest in and support the development of this sector. As such visits were conducted to Zaiban's Green House promoting climate resilient vegetables in the region, Akbar's Food Shop giving local farmers' products access to national and international markets, and

Shazday Fruit and Farmers' Cooperative Society. Other stops for the visit included the Satpara Lake Dam, the Demo Site of Water Users' Association (WUA) Kashora at Hussainabad and the Water Supply Scheme at Sarfranga; initiatives set up to provide proper irrigation channels to the agricultural sector of the region. Following the successful completion of

two days' field visit to Skardu, the delegation traveled to Gilgit and attended the 02-day AKRSP Local Support Organisation Convention 2019, where members of various LSOs shared their achievements and challenges with the intent to foster the development dialogue among major development stakeholders of the region.

Lessons learnt from the exposure visit to Gilgit-Baltistan included:

- 1 Mobilisation of poor households into community institutions has led to poverty reduction and increase in household incomes,
- 2 Community Driven Development (CDD) is the best approach to poverty graduation and socio-economic development,
- 3 Household members of the community institutions in Gilgit-Baltistan have accumulated millions of rupees as savings starting from a single penny in 1982,
- 4 Development of human capital is the biggest success of AKRSP in the region,
- 5 Women Organisations (WOs) have provided a collective platform for women to prioritise, plan, and undertake self-managed development initiatives
- 6 Development of social, human and financial capitals through community institutions has led to peace and increased tourism, creating greater economic opportunities in the region.

BRACE PROGRAMME

BRACE Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills Building Centres Help Women Learn in Balochistan



High literacy rate is essential for sustainable growth and socio-economic development of any country. However, these numbers in Pakistan, especially Balochistan, are particularly grim. Adult literacy rate is 27%, 38% for men and meagrely 13% for women. In order to increase the literacy rate among the rural women at the household level, Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) under the

EU funded BRACE Programme has established 55 Adult Literacy and Numeracy (ALN) Skills Building Centres.

At these centres, the Community Resource Persons (CRPs) are coaching local women on basic reading, writing and counting skills to address their daily numeracy matters. A total of 1,340 learners have so far been

enrolled in the districts of Pishin, Loralai, Khuzdar, Zhob, Washuk, Jhal Magsi and Killa Abdullah. After attending this 6-month course, these women learners will have the literacy and numeracy level of a third grader. The learners have been selected based on their poverty score card rating and their willingness to acquire basic level literacy skills.

Sharing her experience at one of the ALN centres in Zhob, Jamal Bibi aged 35 years old and mother of three children said;

"I am ecstatic to get enrolled at the ALN centre. I am learning so many new things here! The most amazing thing which I have learnt so far is to write my own name in Urdu. Holding a pen and writing on paper for the first time was a life time experience. I cannot describe those feelings in words. My family, my husband and children were laughing with joy when I showed them, I could write. I am thankful to the BRACE Programme for giving us this opportunity and am grateful to

our Baji (CRP) who is teaching us so well. We hope that after completing the 6-month course, we will be able to read and write better and will not be dependent on others. This will help us understand the use of medicines and to maintain the record of daily household expenditures."

After completing this course, the learners will be assessed by Balochistan Assessment and Examination Commission (BAEC). Upon graduation, the women learners will qualify to be part of income generating activities and will influence gender roles positively. BRACE Programme has initiated this remarkable initiative in

collaboration with Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA) and Directorate of Non-Formal Education.

Additionally, to graduate the targeted communities from household poverty, BRACE Programme has designed provision of Income Generating Grants (IGGs), small loans from CIs managed Community Investment Fund (CIF), Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) through accredited institutions and the construction of Community Physical Infrastructures (CPI) at the village level.

PINS-ER3

Improving Access to Safe Drinking Water in Sindh

While access to safe drinking water is a right for every citizen, it has unfortunately become a privilege for most people in rural Sindh. Water sources are found with a high concentration of physical, chemical and biological contaminants, restricting access to potable water and also spreading diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera among others.

Given the implications of the above on the health and safety of the communities living in the vicinity of such water sources, the European Union-funded Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS ER3) is actively working to improve access to safe drinking water across the ten target districts in Sindh.

Under the nutrition-sensitive component of PINS ER3, led by the Rural Support



Programmes Network (RSPN), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Field Engineers are trained. These WASH Field Engineers then collaborate with Local Support Organisations (LSO) leaders to map out communal water sources in the target villages. These sources are further classified according to type of water supply (motorised, hand-pump, ponds, etc.).

These sources are then tested using water quality test kits. Once testing concludes, sources are divided on the basis of levels of contamination, which

will be used to determine the next course of action. This would include chlorination, installation and rehabilitation of hand pumps for biological decontamination and developing alternate water supply schemes for chemically contaminated areas. These results also help with marking the water sources to make the communities aware. Red indicates unfit for drinking (but usable for washing clothes and sanitation) while green indicates potable water.

To date, 636 communal water sources have been tested for

water quality across 581 Village Organisations under PINS ER3. The results revealed (based on the selected parameters tested) that while 31% of the water sources are fit for drinking and 40% are treatable, the remaining are not fit sources for drinking water. The results also show the extent of contamination. 4% of water sources tested were found to have a high arsenic concentration while 1% were contaminated with nitrate among other physical, biological and chemical contaminants.

Moving Towards Open Defecation Free Status

Achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status across target villages is a crucial part of the European Union-funded PINS ER3 Programme.

Community members first take stock of the issues standing in their way of achieving ODF status by triggering and developing a village action plan to map out the steps needed. This is reinforced through targeted behaviour change sessions and household visits by Community Resource Persons (CRPs). The community is also guided extensively during the construction, from an approved design to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Field Engineers inspecting the process. There is also a network

of trained 965 WASH entrepreneurs and 1,930 masons and plumbers to supply materials and their services at reduced rates to make latrine construction more accessible to the rural communities that PINS ER3 works with.

So far, 5,019 latrines have been built across programme areas. For many community members, this has been quite an investment but sessions with the CRPs have convinced them to set out savings over some time to construct one for their family. For many, their neighbours constructing a latrine has been a major source of encouragement.

Fakeer from Village Organisation (VO) Veerijo Kot, in Tando Mohammed Khan, Sindh was largely influenced by his neighbour who had a latrine for his family. *"The latrine cost me Rs. 20,000 but I have come to understand the importance of it ever since PINS Programme started in my village. I hope that I inspire other members in my community to do the same so that open defecation becomes a thing of the past for us"*, he said.

PINS – ER2

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh – ER2 Initiates Project Interventions

The Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS ER2) Nutrition Specific component is funded by the European Union and led by Action Against Hunger (ACF). Under a partnership with ACF, RSPN and its implementing partner Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), organised district project staff orientation workshops in Shikarpur, Larkana and Kambar Shahdadkot. The purpose of the orientation workshop was to familiarise the project staff with key project interventions and also to brief them about their role and responsibilities.



Another key activity, “Training of Trainers (ToT) on Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) / Infant-Young Child Feeding (IYCF)” was held in district Shikarpur and Larkana in Sindh. The aim of the ToT was to understand the elements, identification, treatment and care of malnourished children along with data collection and reporting tools.

Furthermore, RSPN's mandate is to work in Lady Health Worker (LHW) uncovered areas by engaging Community Health

Workers (CHWs). For this purpose, SRSO's Shikarpur district team identified uncovered areas through a mapping exercise. This exercise resulted in identification of 757,972 uncovered populations in 44 union councils. Districts Larkana and Kambar Shahdadkot teams have initiated mapping of LHW uncovered areas as well as identification of CHWs.

In district Shikarpur project staff identified and finalised 324 community CHWs in LHWs' uncovered areas following the

set criteria. In order to train CHW, SRSO organised 11 trickle-down training events to train 268 CHWs on Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Infant-Young Child Feeding (IYCF). These trained CHWs have started registration and screening of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) and children under the age of five years in their respective clusters/villages.

WASEELA-E-TALEEM PROGRAMME

Marking a Million Enrolments Under BISP Waseela-e-Taleem Programme

On June 24, 2019, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) in partnership with Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) under the Waseela-e-Taleem Programme (WET) hosted an event 'Marking A Million Enrolments'. The event took place in District Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The project made history by enrolling one million children between the ages of 4-12 years in schools in an impressive time period of merely 13 months with the support the National Rural Support



Programme (NRSP), Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) and Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP). The event was held with the support of NRSP.

Under WET, each BISP beneficiary family with enrolled primary school children receives Rs. 750 per quarter per child subject to minimum of 70% school attendance.

SAAF SEHATMAND SERVICES

Rural Support Programmes Network Partners With Saaf Sehatmand Services

Learning from the sustainable Business in Box (BiB) module, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) recently partnered with Saaf Sehatmand Services (SSS) Pvt. Ltd Company, as an equity partner and facilitator of community outreach organisation, with five other product partners who are also equity holders.

The main objectives of SSS include:

- i) Analyse, map and harness demand for hygiene products in rural areas to

- improve health and hygiene conditions;
- ii) Extend FMCGs supply chain to rural areas by training and deploying village level women entrepreneurs (known as Bari Aapas (BA) and Sehat Aapas (SA)); and
- iii) Contribute to women's empowerment through sustainable livelihood and income generating opportunities.

Recognising rural issues of health, hygiene and nutrition, the SSS plans to reach more

than 1 million households in 10 districts of rural Punjab and Sindh over the next 5 years by deploying approximately 800 Bari Aapas and 4,800 Sehat Aapas. In this entity, corporate partners are promoting rural women's entrepreneurship for socio-economic benefits and sustainability of their businesses. The Reckitt Benckiser, Shan Foods, Shield, Santex and EBM, with support from the UK Department for International Development (DFID) funded Business Innovation Facility (BIF) began

exploring the health and hygiene market in selected rural areas, and created a basket of products focusing on health, hygiene and nutrition. The basket of quality products will be sold door-to-door through a network of local women entrepreneurs (Bari Aapas overseeing Sehat Aapas), who will earn profit on all sales.

Ultimately, the products will contribute to the improved health and hygiene of the Sehat Aapas' household customers, giving rural people access to quality products at the same rates as in urban markets. Another key role of SSS is to promote and contribute to women empowerment, especially that of Bari Aapas

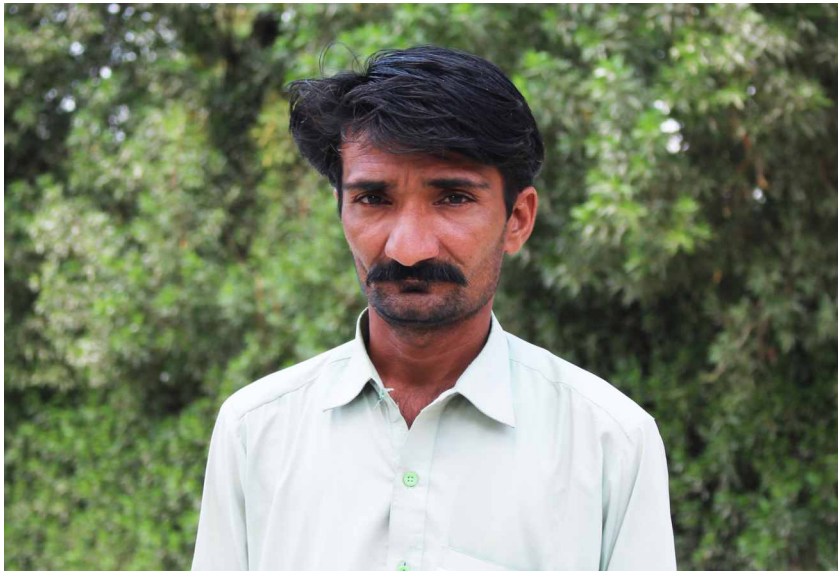
and Sehat Aapas. As their socio-economic status improves, they will become local role models by demonstrating that women can run micro-businesses with double bottom line; profit and social good. Income in the hands of women is usually spent on the wellbeing of family members, particularly children.

DEMANDING ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION

An Awakened Hope

Union Council Laal Mehmoodani, District Tando Mohammad Khan in Sindh used to be home to numerous children roaming idly in the streets and fields during school hours. Some of these children could be seen playing different games while others assisted their parents in farming and other income generating work. The schools in this area had been closed due to the absence of teachers forcing these children to spend their study time elsewhere. In a recent visit to the area, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) team under the project Demanding Access to Quality Education was pleased to see the situation take a swift turn with children now enrolled in nearby schools. There was one person responsible for this change; Sabu Khaskeli.

Sabu, a young and driven individual from UC Laal Mehmoodani was aching to be



of service to his community. Therefore, when he found out about the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) and Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) partnered education campaign on Article 25-A, he immediately got involved. He became a member of the District Parent Ittehad (DPI) through the support of the Local Support Organisation (LSO). From there, he started to

prioritise his work according to the issues he heard in the DPI meetings. With the help of his wife he carried out dialogue and awareness sessions within his community highlighting the importance of education. However, he knew that these efforts would be in vain if there was no operational school available for the children to attend.

He identified a few government school buildings that could be used for reopening schools in the area. However, he knew that schools cannot run without teachers. With the assistance of NRSP, Sabu got in touch with the District Education Officer (DEO). After a few persuasive meetings, he was able to have the DEO visit the closed schools and see the buildings. Sabu's efforts bore fruit when some of the educated members of the community started to come forward as volunteer teachers. He acquired approval from the relevant authorities and was

able to get three Government Boys Primary Schools reopened in three different villages; M. Musa Maghsi, Abdul Razzaq Darz and Bakhshaan Khaskeli. With continued dialogue with the community, Sabu increased enrolment in these schools. Over the next few months, he was able to enrol 250 children in these schools out of which at least 70 were girls.

"My work here isn't done! With the help of NRSP, I will continue to strive for the betterment of my community," he says enthusiastically.

NRSP's forte is to identify community members like Sabu Khaskeli who take initiative and are the most valuable players in the progress of rural communities. When such members of the community are empowered, they ignite a positive societal change within their social circles. RSPN strives to enable the local change agents and trendsetters with tools that would help fulfil the objectives of educational empowerment.

DAFPAK

Strategic Progress Review Meeting on DAFPAK Expansion

The Population Services International (PSI)/ UK Department for International Development supported Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan (DAFPAK), upon the completion of its second year, is on course to expand operation within all 10 of its target districts. With its service delivery net increasing from 203 Union Councils to 308 Union Councils, the project's demographic coverage will increase from a population of 2.9 million to 5.7 million.

Consequently, the total number of DAFPAK Community Resource Persons (CRPs) will double from 1680 to 3360. In light of this, the DAFPAK-RSPN team and the DAFPAK-RSP teams from Punjab Rural



Support Programmes (PRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) & National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) convened in Lahore on the 13th of April 2019 for a Strategic Progress Review Meeting. The

meeting's agenda was to prepare for the next phase with the pre-emptive implementation of Population Services International's (PSI) Routine Data Quality Assessment (RDQA) tool, in addition to reviewing KPI achievement & trajectory.

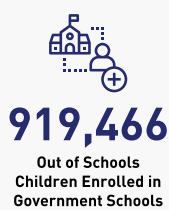


OUR IMPACT

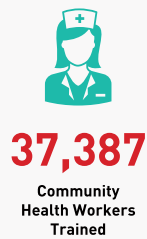
RSP Progress on
Cross-cutting Social
Sector Indicators

* as at December 2018

EDUCATION



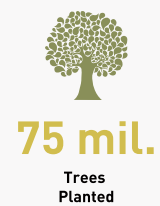
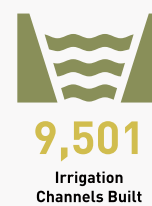
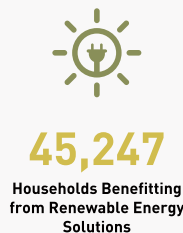
HEALTH



WASH



AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE



OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH*

472,343

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS (52% WOMEN ONLY COs)

8,047,099

ORGANISED HOUSEHOLDS

8,262,193

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS (55% WOMEN MEMBERSHIP)

149

DISTRICTS INCLUDING ALL NEWLY MERGED DISTRICTS (EX-FATA/FRS) WITH RSP PRESENCE

4,313

RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSP PRESENCE

25,583

VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS (66% WOMEN ONLY VOs) FEDERATED IN

2,015

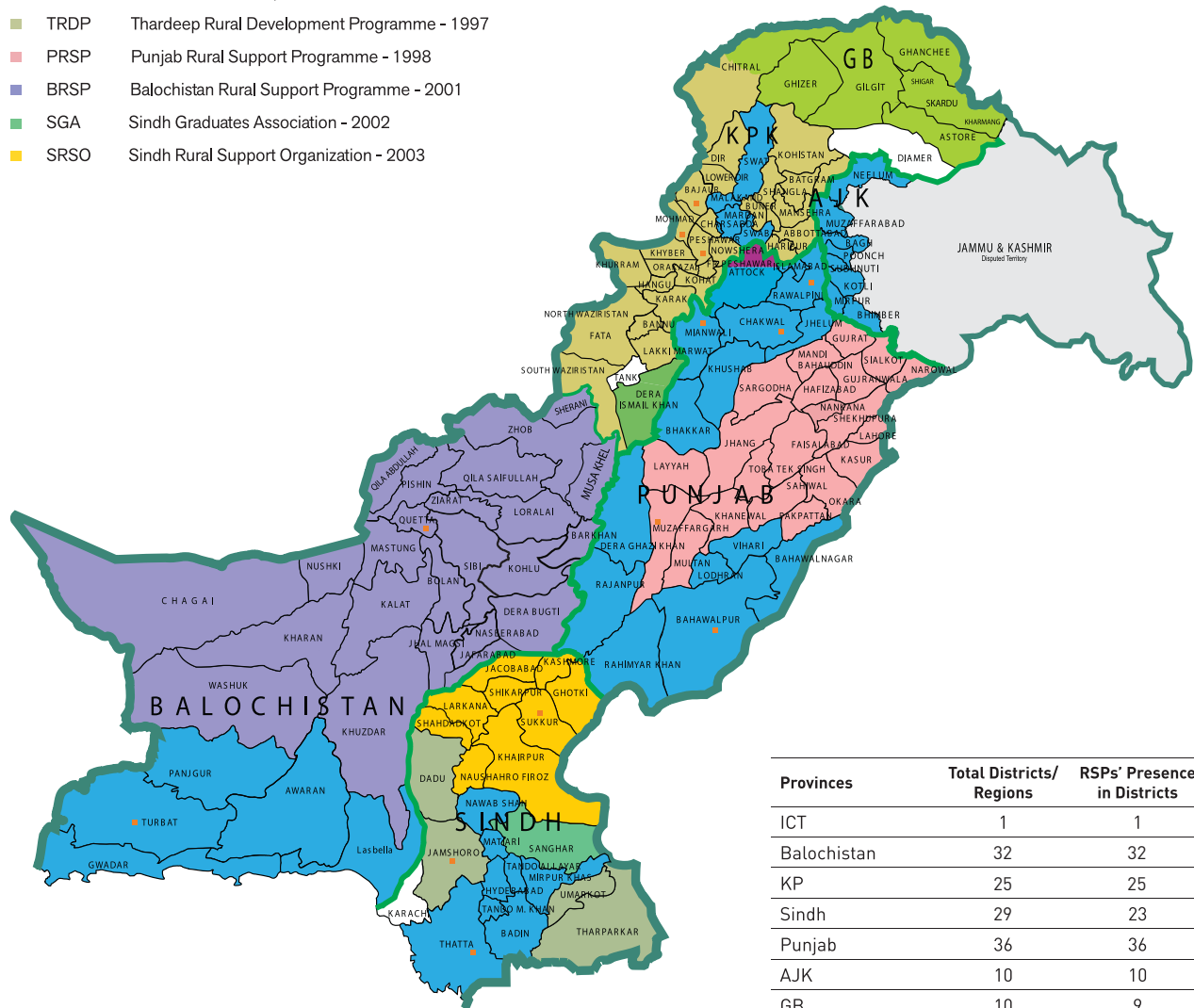
LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (857 WOMEN ONLY LSOs)

Summary of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) as of 31 March 2019

		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	-	97	-	-	-	-	97
7	Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara	-	-	-	6	10	-	16
3	National RSP	127	94	-	50	403	170	844
4	Punjab RSP	-	-	-	-	287	-	287
9	Sindh Graduate Association	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8	Sindh Rural Support Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	370	370
5	Sarhad RSP	-	-	-	182	-	-	182
6	Thardeep Rural Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	139	139
	Total	127	191	60	257	700	680	2,015

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 March 2019												
Indicators	AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total	
# of RSP working districts/areas	8	10	27	3	60	21	1	14	37	4	149	
# of rural union councils with RSP presence	136	119	238	22	2,348	801	13	664	669	167	4,313	
# of organised households	102,320	120,829	286,782	38,990	3,371,149	1,523,350	16,500	1,156,895	1,042,683	387,601	8,047,099	
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)	-	79	97	16	844	287	1	370	182	139	2,015	
# of Village Organisations (VOs)	-	1,961	3,312	83	9,501	4,046	-	11,139	2,586	2,332	34,960	
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed	Women COs	1,577	2,211	6,379	1,890	97,898	40,994	410	63,989	13,953	16,748	246,049
	Men COs	2,138	3,024	13,220	1,436	95,815	54,128	450	3,120	29,707	5,775	208,813
	Mix COs	1,035	-	62	-	14,581	-	-	40	-	1,763	17,481
	Total	4,750	5,235	19,661	3,326	208,294	95,122	860	67,149	43,660	24,286	472,343
# of CO members	Women	44,063	87,174	98,532	31,194	1,902,372	653,907	10,845	1,137,375	292,428	309,463	4,567,353
	Men	58,257	128,625	206,649	26,508	1,479,737	895,021	11,348	19,520	750,255	118,920	3,694,840
	Total	102,320	215,799	305,181	57,702	3,382,109	1,548,928	22,193	1,156,895	1,042,683	428,383	8,262,193
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	146	7	5	237	65	-	163	80	86	813
	Men	12	390	17	6	1,308	66	1	7	165	123	2,094
	Total	36	536	24	10	1,544	132	1	170	245	209	2,907
# of community members trained in managerial skills (CMST/LMST/etc.)	Women	10,954	20,322	269,519	3,601	2,000,848	223,443	4,830	272,557	138,650	174,301	3,119,025
	Men	6,385	16,049	233,632	3,775	1,250,948	263,921	4,830	12,103	208,495	71,147	2,071,285
	Total	17,339	36,371	503,151	7,376	3,251,796	487,364	9,660	284,660	347,145	245,448	5,190,310
# of community members trained in vocational & technical skills	Women	-	55,457	823	12,002	578,021	44,903	-	59,332	56,693	15,775	823,006
	Men	-	27,345	3,443	3,956	604,747	56,749	-	3,855	80,774	2,405	783,274
	Total	-	82,802	4,266	15,958	1,182,768	101,652	-	63,187	137,467	18,180	1,606,280
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs managing CIF	6	16	14	8	428	2	-	216	-	81	771
	# of VOs managing CIF	-	-	285	7	113	33	-	4,532	329	738	6,037
	CIF Men Borrowers	547	1,533	797	7	18,684	849	-	-	-	-	22,417
	CIF Women Borrowers	-	2,558	467	838	111,958	4,817	-	150,262	52,232	27,294	350,426
	# of CIF borrowers	547	4,091	1,264	845	130,642	5,666	-	150,262	52,232	27,294	372,843
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million)	16	20	26	18	2,429,06	72	-	1,742	601	428	5,352
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Women	79	195	107	2,192	131,999,00	9,274	-	12,598	579	5,417	162,441
	Men	59	834	64	287	76,986,74	11,480	-	1,450	123	5,494	96,777
	Total	138	1,030	170	2,479	208,986	20,754	-	14,048	702	10,911	259,218
# of loans	Women	4,764	74,827	5,045	96,481	5,161,291	515,344	-	674,732	48,096	370,088	6,950,668
	Men	3,217	546,334	2,915	9,610	3,553,808	658,789	-	70,708	10,688	290,896	5,146,965
	Total	7,981	621,161	7,960	106,091	8,715,099	1,174,133	-	745,440	58,784	660,984	12,097,633
# of health micro insurance schemes	Women	-	74,813	-	78,032	2,489,486	-	666,928	5,834	251,205	3,566,298	
	Men	-	546,311	-	12,214	2,644,565	-	48,199	21,566	139,671	3,412,526	
	Total	-	621,124	-	90,246	5,134,051	-	715,127	27,400	390,876	6,978,824	
# of PPI/CPI schemes completed	1,637	4,375	2,340	793	37,000	6,360	16	40,009	10,598	64,074	167,202	
# of beneficiary households of completed CPIs	100,347	404,539	227,509	28,560	1,596,472	674,798	-	245,892	2,218,154	318,462	5,814,733	
Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million)	636	4,419	1,843	428	11,069	1,639	20	2,758	10,289	1,759	34,860	
# of community schools established	355	867	142	6	545	87	25	9	116	114	2,266	
# of students enrolled	Girls	11,370	2,900	4,673	1,094	9,852	2,537	3,526	1,050	2,666	1,947	41,595
	Boys	9,922	7,375	9,490	996	10,537	2,119	5,110	1,634	3,262	707	51,152
	Total	21,292	10,275	14,163	2,090	20,389	4,656	8,636	2,684	5,908	2,654	92,747
# of adults graduated in adult literacy	Women	-	20,000	2,334	305	27,222	-	-	-	4,666	228	54,735
	Men	-	-	-	197	5,078	-	-	-	722	198	6,195
	Total	-	20,000	2,334	502	32,300	-	-	-	5,388	426	60,930
# 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 March 2019

S. No.	Name of District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised			Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of March 2019	# of LSOs as of March 2018	RSP		
		Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019		% coverage as of March 2019	# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of March 2019	# as of December 2018				# as of March 2019	% increase during Qtr
ISLAMABAD																
1	ICT	13	15	15	115	165,246	32,227	32,596	1	20	1,765	1,789	1	61	5	NRSP
1	Sub Total ICT	13	15	15	115	165,246	32,227	32,596	1	20	1,765	1,789	1	61	5	
BALUCHISTAN																
1	Awaran	12	12	12	100	13,881	11,472	11,472	-	83	690	690	-	72	5	NRSP
2	Barkhan	8	-	-	-	24,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	BRSP
3	Bolan	27	1	1	4	25,868	2,434	2,434	-	9	109	109	-	7	1	BRSP
4	Chaghi	10	-	1	10	29,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
5	Dera Bugti	12	2	2	17	32,312	2,246	2,246	-	7	168	168	-	35	1	BRSP
6	Gawadar	21	22	22	105	17,275	36,326	36,326	-	210	1,909	1,909	-	146	14	NRSP
7	Harnai	10	-	-	-	13,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
8	Jhal Magsi	10	10	10	100	23,791	17,493	17,587	1	74	1,138	1,183	4	324	9	BRSP
9	Jaffarabad	46	29	29	63	56,023	8,739	8,739	-	16	163	163	-	234	3	BRSP
10	Kallat	18	15	15	83	45,654	28,829	28,829	-	63	1,870	1,870	-	36	-	BRSP
11	Kech / Turbat	43	43	43	100	91,658	53,357	60,204	13	66	2,593	3,065	18	297	40	NRSP
12	Kharan	7	7	7	100	18,370	15,739	15,739	-	86	943	943	-	115	7	BRSP
13	Khuzdar	35	28	28	80	81,296	45,968	50,905	11	63	2,904	3,253	12	585	18	BRSP
14	Killa Abdullah	25	13	13	52	77,919	14,036	23,118	65	30	1,088	1,532	41	300	3	BRSP
15	Killa Saifullah	15	13	15	100	43,574	19,117	19,117	-	44	1,225	1,225	-	163	-	BRSP
16	Kohlu	8	-	-	-	24,676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
17	Lasbella	28	28	28	100	53,904	43,627	44,628	2	83	2,686	2,744	2	331	20	NRSP
18	Lehri	6	-	-	-	16,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
19	Loralai	23	23	23	100	47,143	17,599	18,756	7	40	1,468	1,557	6	428	20	BRSP
20	Mastung	13	13	13	100	33,781	18,831	18,831	-	56	1,389	1,389	-	92	4	BRSP
21	Musa Khel	10	-	-	-	22,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
22	Naseerabad	24	-	-	-	53,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
23	Noshki	10	1	1	10	17,023	60	60	-	0	4	4	-	-	-	BRSP
24	Panjgoor	22	22	22	100	31,590	23,844	23,844	-	75	1,373	1,373	-	175	15	NRSP
25	Pishin	38	35	35	92	102,304	36,209	36,901	2	36	2,445	3,122	28	428	13	BRSP
26	Quetta	47	5	5	11	148,093	2,402	2,402	-	2	188	188	-	8	-	BRSP
27	Sherani	7	7	7	100	21,213	2,520	2,520	-	12	118	118	-	-	-	BRSP
28	Sibi	11	-	-	-	11,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
30	Sohbarpur	10	-	-	-	28,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
29	Washuk	9	9	9	100	27,517	6,232	6,594	6	24	414	565	36	112	4	BRSP
31	Zhob	21	21	21	100	39,094	30,969	31,416	1	80	2,106	2,222	6	376	14	BRSP
32	Ziarat	10	3	3	30	28,308	588	588	-	2	50	50	-	-	-	BRSP
32	Sub Total Balochistan	596	362	365	61	1,301,212	438,637	463,256	6	36	27,041	29,442	9	4,333	191	
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)																
1	Abbottabad	54	51	51	94	171,369	61,272	61,272	-	36	2,178	2,178	-	156	16	SRSP
2	Bannu	49	3	3	6	113,735	580	580	-	1	25	25	-	-	-	SRSP
3	Battagram	20	20	20	100	69,525	36,501	36,501	-	53	1,505	1,505	-	118	10	SRSP
4	Buner	27	5	5	19	94,095	8,211	9,566	17	10	465	536	15	70	-	NRSP
4	Buner (overlapping)	27	21	21	78	94,095	31,818	31,818	-	34	1,363	1,363	-	142	9	SRSP
5	Charsadda	49	28	28	57	183,437	13,159	13,308	1	7	885	895	1	6	2	NRSP
5	Charsadda (overlapping)	49	47	47	96	183,437	39,380	39,380	-	21	1,658	1,658	-	47	7	SRSP
6	Chitral	24	24	24	100	54,556	36,005	36,005	-	66	1,808	1,808	-	986	19	AKRSP

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of March 2019

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		Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019		% coverage as of March 2019	# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of March 2019	# as of December 2018				# as of March 2019	% increase during Qtr
6	Chitral (overlapping)	24	24	24	100	54,556	72,240	72,240	-	132	2,614	2,614	-	150	14	SRSP
7	Dir Upper	32	32	32	100	114,259	92,883	92,883	-	81	3,377	3,377	-	148	8	SRSP
8	Dir Lower	41	41	41	100	150,723	60,828	60,828	-	40	2,579	2,579	-	50	3	SRSP
9	D.J.Khan	47	4	4	9	150,220	1,125	1,125	-	1	47	47	-	-	-	SRSP
10	Hangu	19	19	19	100	38,155	14,204	14,204	-	37	505	505	-	-	-	SRSP
11	Haripur	45	4	4	9	143,167	7,825	7,985	2	6	780	780	-	14	3	GBTI
11	Haripur (overlapping)	45	2	2	4	143,167	5,039	5,039	-	4	325	325	-	22	-	NRSP
11	Haripur (overlapping)	45	45	45	100	143,167	46,715	46,715	-	33	1,598	1,598	-	268	25	SRSP
12	Karak	21	21	21	100	67,784	49,579	49,680	0	73	2,001	2,005	0	62	4	SRSP
13	Kohat	32	32	32	100	85,581	70,287	70,390	0	82	3,160	3,164	0	27	4	SRSP
14	Kohistan	38	38	38	100	101,911	36,610	36,610	-	36	2,564	2,564	-	68	6	SRSP
15	Lakki Marwat	33	22	22	67	87,009	1,535	1,535	-	2	57	57	-	-	-	SRSP
16	Malakand P.A	36	36	36	100	82,892	38,017	39,881	5	48	2,400	2,518	5	82	13	NRSP
16	Malakand P.A (overlapping)	28	28	28	100	82,892	42,369	42,369	-	51	1,672	1,672	-	148	6	SRSP
17	Mansehra	59	55	55	93	217,494	110,566	110,566	-	51	3,865	3,865	-	283	16	SRSP
18	Mardan	75	54	54	72	252,486	67,538	70,293	4	28	4,749	4,883	3	99	15	NRSP
18	Mardan (overlapping)	75	20	20	27	252,486	43,493	43,493	-	17	1,838	1,838	-	229	10	SRSP
19	Nowshera (overlapping)	48	18	18	38	152,066	9,863	9,962	1	7	531	537	1	36	3	NRSP
19	Nowshera	48	10	10	21	152,066	20,349	20,349	-	13	857	857	-	47	7	SRSP
20	Peshawar	67	17	17	25	253,787	17,651	17,651	-	7	961	961	-	45	7	SRSP
21	Shangla	28	28	28	100	89,695	65,561	71,179	9	79	3,241	3,503	8	187	8	SRSP
22	Swabi	55	6	6	11	177,254	9,965	10,175	2	6	854	854	-	31	3	GBTI
22	Swabi (overlapping)	55	42	42	76	177,254	55,608	57,178	3	32	3,173	3,279	3	123	16	NRSP
23	Swat	65	25	25	38	189,173	8,903	9,305	5	5	549	572	4	7	1	NRSP
23	Swat (overlapping)	67	67	67	100	189,173	83,273	83,273	-	44	3,990	3,990	-	363	13	SRSP
24	Tank	16	-	-	-	37,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
25	Torghar	16	-	-	-	26,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
25	Sub Total KP	996	737	737	74	3,104,154	1,258,952	1,273,338	1.14	41	58,174	58,912	1.27	4,014	248	
SINDH																
1	Badin	79	79	79	100	282,574	197,028	197,028	-	70	7,861	7,861	-	329	22	NRSP
1	Badin (overlapping)	79	68	68	86	282,574	51,491	84,257	64	30	4,239	5,082	20	549	22	SRSP
2	Dadu	66	66	66	100	217,340	127,029	129,060	2	59	6,813	6,813	-	697	62	TRDP
3	Ghotki	46	37	37	80	223,706	120,767	120,767	-	54	6,961	6,961	-	1,118	20	SRSP
4	Hyderabad	37	12	12	32	71,523	11,979	11,979	-	17	725	725	-	-	-	NRSP
5	Jacobabad	40	29	29	73	125,341	84,893	84,893	-	68	5,074	5,074	-	1,811	26	SRSP
6	Jamshoro	30	30	30	100	103,199	49,105	50,096	2	49	3,045	3,106	2	335	28	TRDP
7	Karachi Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Karachi East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Karachi South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karachi West	6	-	-	-	44,051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Korangi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Malir	51	-	-	-	149,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Kashmore	37	59	59	159	140,872	80,345	80,345	-	57	4,710	4,710	-	1,673	29	SRSP
12	Khairpur	76	59	59	78	280,079	86,471	86,471	-	31	4,785	5,529	16	575	33	SRSP
14	Larkana	47	47	47	100	140,795	121,019	121,604	0	86	6,656	6,662	0	527	46	SRSP
16	Matiari	30	30	30	100	110,382	45,736	45,988	1	42	2,441	2,458	1	241	30	NRSP

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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 (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of March 2019	# of LSOs as of March 2018	RSP
			# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019	% coverage as of March 2019		# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of March 2019	# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019	% increase during Qtr			
17	Mirpur Khas	60	60	60	100	209,861	107,764	107,764	-	51	5,326	5,326	-	252	15	NRSP
17	Mirpur Khas (overlapping)	60	55	55	92	209,861	53,585	67,465	26	32	3,443	4,333	26	567	28	SRSO
18	Naushero Feroz	51	43	43	84	212,073	42,852	42,852	-	20	2,585	2,585	-	241	4	SRSO
19	Nawabshah	51	27	27	53	210,984	3,092	3,092	-	1	564	564	-	-	-	NRSP
20	Shahdad Kot	52	52	52	100	155,051	146,804	147,059	0	95	6,601	6,604	0	630	52	SRSO
21	Sanghar	73	13	13	18	270,891	16,500	16,500	-	6	860	860	-	-	1	SGA
21	Sanghar (overlapping)	73	71	71	97	270,891	62,554	93,962	50	35	4,496	5,419	21	601	33	SRSO
22	Shikarpur	51	50	50	98	155,902	102,306	102,306	-	66	5,846	5,846	-	1,813	37	SRSO
23	Sujawal	37	37	37	100	136,397	63,819	66,161	4	49	3,399	3,543	4	352	37	NRSP
24	Sukkur	46	26	26	57	135,906	37,941	37,941	-	28	2,710	-	-	400	6	SRSO
25	Tando Allahyar	26	26	26	100	114,105	49,052	50,371	3	44	2,501	2,539	2	240	26	NRSP
26	Tando Muhammad Khan	28	28	28	100	103,853	42,896	44,407	4	43	2,381	2,480	4	285	28	NRSP
27	Tharparkar	44	44	44	100	274,691	160,365	160,365	-	58	11,516	11,516	-	1,104	44	TRDP
28	Thatta	42	42	42	100	152,881	64,568	64,568	-	42	3,770	3,770	-	110	12	NRSP
28	Thatta (overlapping)	42	33	33	79	152,881	31,480	41,988	33	27	2,055	2,754	34	318	17	SRSO
29	Umer Kot (Overlapping)	35	13	13	37	163,551	4,672	4,672	-	3	228	228	-	-	-	NRSP
29	Umer Kot (Overlapping)	35	35	35	100	163,551	27,045	44,985	66	28	1,671	2,880	72	316	17	SRSO
29	Umer Kot	35	27	27	77	163,551	48,080	48,080	-	29	2,851	2,851	-	196	5	TRDP
23	Sub Total Sindh	1,141	989	989	87	4,185,828	2,041,238	2,157,026	6	52	116,113	121,789	5	15,280	680	
PUNJAB																
1	Attock	65	12	12	18	228,435	20,780	20,830	0	9	1,692	1,692	-	38	10	GBTI
1	Attock (overlapping)	65	62	62	95	228,435	81,073	81,178	0	36	4,926	4,933	0	198	26	NRSP
2	Bahawalnagar	101	95	95	94	379,449	234,524	234,524	-	62	16,713	16,713	-	929	65	NRSP
3	Bahawalpur	97	80	80	82	392,678	292,730	292,730	-	75	19,670	19,670	-	1,007	63	NRSP
4	Bhakkar	42	38	38	90	226,306	176,267	176,693	0	78	12,546	12,617	1	273	35	NRSP
5	Chakwal	68	68	68	100	217,585	71,367	71,801	1	33	4,011	4,045	1	156	24	NRSP
6	Chiniot (Overlapping)	42	33	33	79	150,625	4,640	4,640	-	3	402	402	-	-	-	NRSP
6	Chiniot*	42	-	-	-	150,625	1,069	1,069	-	1	60	60	-	-	-	PRSP
7	D G Khan	55	51	51	93	270,524	293,930	293,930	-	109	13,140	13,191	0	833	31	NRSP
7	D G Khan (overlapping)*	55	-	-	-	270,524	20,260	20,260	-	7	1,302	1,302	-	-	-	PRSP
8	Faisalabad	82	82	82	100	631,434	78,929	79,153	0	13	5,444	5,474	1	167	13	PRSP
9	Gujranwala (overlapping)	97	59	59	61	301,072	3,509	3,509	-	1	325	325	-	-	-	NRSP
9	Gujranwala	97	62	62	64	301,072	64,348	64,348	-	21	3,582	3,582	-	94	-	PRSP
10	Gujrat	87	37	37	43	308,668	65,539	65,955	1	21	4,341	4,381	1	226	17	PRSP
11	Hafiz Abad (overlapping)*	40	31	31	78	114,058	8,536	9,038	6	8	771	809	5	-	-	NRSP
11	Hafiz Abad	40	22	22	55	114,058	41,606	41,987	1	37	2,680	2,713	1	140	11	PRSP
12	Jhang	79	35	35	44	332,134	38,058	38,448	1	12	2,795	2,831	1	114	10	PRSP
13	Jhelum	50	42	42	84	145,783	53,428	53,811	1	37	2,747	2,773	1	79	4	NRSP
14	Kasur	89	14	14	16	385,537	15,409	15,487	1	4	1,233	1,241	1	54	-	PRSP
15	Khanewal (overlapping)	98	70	70	71	375,349	17,775	17,775	-	5	1,662	1,662	-	-	-	NRSP
15	Khanewal	98	24	24	24	375,349	41,118	41,565	1	11	2,637	2,666	1	133	13	PRSP
16	Khushab	49	45	45	92	153,048	154,195	154,585	0	101	10,094	10,116	0	166	42	NRSP
17	Lahore	31	31	31	100	-	53,136	53,362	0	-	3,897	3,922	1	160	19	PRSP
18	Layyah (Overlapping)	44	16	16	36	232,310	13,927	13,927	-	6	810	810	-	41	1	NRSP
18	Layyah	44	29	29	66	232,310	145,511	146,010	0	63	9,733	9,771	0	206	12	PRSP
19	Lodhran	70	70	70	100	220,432	46,705	46,705	-	21	3,886	3,886	-	-	-	NRSP

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of March 2019

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			# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019	% coverage as of March 2019		# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of March 2019	# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019				% increase during Qtr
19	Lodhran [overlapping]	70	13	15	21	220,432	18,261	18,621	2	8	1,283	1,307	2	97	10	PRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin [Overlapping]	65	51	51	78	199,336	7,346	7,979	9	4	479	522	9	24	-	NRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin	65	56	56	86	199,336	50,678	50,989	1	26	3,434	3,464	1	199	15	PRSP
21	Mianwali	53	48	48	91	186,770	123,642	128,102	4	69	7,598	7,847	3	191	32	NRSP
22	Multan [overlapping]	69	58	58	84	429,984	17,654	17,654	-	4	1,958	1,958	-	-	-	NRSP
22	Multan	69	22	22	32	429,984	35,212	35,212	-	8	2,382	2,382	-	14	-	PRSP
23	Muzaffargarh [overlapping]	93	24	24	26	557,112	15,072	15,072	-	3	838	838	-	37	2	NRSP
23	Muzaffargarh	93	24	24	26	557,112	165,974	166,100	0	30	10,355	10,366	0	134	10	PRSP
24	Nanakana Sahib*	65	-	-	-	176,003	695	695	-	0	45	45	-	9	-	PRSP
25	Narowal	74	64	64	86	200,434	148,757	149,529	1	75	7,563	7,635	1	601	29	PRSP
26	Okara	111	34	34	31	360,592	52,437	52,998	1	15	3,533	3,572	1	143	13	PRSP
27	Pakpattan [overlapping]	63	54	54	86	256,016	12,295	12,295	-	5	1,486	1,486	-	-	-	NRSP
27	Pakpattan	63	26	29	46	256,016	37,118	37,693	2	15	2,567	2,614	2	113	12	PRSP
28	Rahim Yar Khan	103	58	59	57	537,401	97,332	97,332	-	18	8,842	8,991	2	63	4	NRSP
29	Rajanpur	44	43	43	98	215,883	140,359	142,294	1	66	10,399	10,545	1	495	25	NRSP
29	Rajanpur [overlapping]*	44	-	-	-	215,883	18,650	18,650	-	9	1,218	1,218	-	-	-	PRSP
30	Rawalpindi	62	70	70	113	418,177	124,746	125,188	0	30	7,040	7,069	0	403	39	NRSP
31	Sahiwal [overlapping]	83	52	52	63	309,865	12,414	12,414	-	4	1,201	1,201	-	-	-	NRSP
31	Sahiwal	83	39	39	47	309,865	64,178	64,500	1	21	4,187	4,210	1	201	21	PRSP
32	Sargodha [overlapping]	132	123	123	93	420,867	22,974	22,954	0	5	2,066	2,067	0	9	2	NRSP
32	Sargodha	132	57	57	43	420,867	62,974	63,172	0	15	4,167	4,192	1	147	15	PRSP
33	Sheikhupura	91	13	13	14	334,617	34,629	34,821	1	10	2,453	2,471	1	126	9	PRSP
34	Sialkot	94	88	88	94	400,653	208,442	209,181	0	52	9,925	9,994	1	808	46	PRSP
35	Toba Tek Singh [overlapping]	79	61	61	77	267,821	13,594	13,594	-	5	1,545	1,545	-	-	-	NRSP
35	Toba Tek Singh	79	24	24	30	267,821	53,144	53,545	1	20	3,671	3,709	1	160	12	PRSP
36	Vehari	87	80	80	92	377,144	39,089	39,089	-	10	3,149	3,149	-	49	3	NRSP
36	Sub Total Punjab	2,654	1,901	1,902	72	10,714,102	3,616,004	3,632,993	0	34	234,483	235,984	1	9,037	695	
AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR (AJK)																
1	Bagh [overlapping]	19	10	10	53	46,470	672	672	-	1	32	32	-	-	-	AJKRSP
1	Bagh	19	19	19	100	46,470	36,394	37,766	4	81	2,124	2,207	4	168	16	NRSP
2	Hattian [overlapping]	13	10	10	77	21,296	16,770	16,770	-	79	827	827	-	-	-	AJKRSP
2	Hattian	13	12	12	92	21,296	19,229	19,229	-	90	892	892	-	136	10	NRSP
3	Kotli [overlapping]	38	36	36	95	67,483	13,807	13,807	-	20	566	566	-	-	-	AJKRSP
3	Kotli	38	31	32	84	67,483	43,198	53,153	23	79	2,520	3,143	25	170	22	NRSP
4	Muzaffarabad [overlapping]	32	26	26	81	60,712	45,689	45,689	-	75	2,192	2,192	-	-	-	AJKRSP
4	Muzaffarabad	32	26	28	88	60,712	34,852	34,852	-	57	1,440	1,917	33	315	26	NRSP
5	Neelum [overlapping]	9	9	9	100	15,649	6,722	6,722	-	43	267	267	-	-	-	AJKRSP
5	Neelum	9	9	9	100	15,649	13,097	13,147	0	84	631	633	0	74	6	NRSP
6	Poonch [Rawalakot] [overlapping]	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	2,696	2,752	2	192	26	NRSP
7	Bhimber	18	18	18	100	54,333	5,541	5,541	-	10	227	227	-	-	-	AJKRSP
7	Bhimber [overlapping]	18	8	9	50	54,333	744	1,097	47	2	51	72	41	-	-	NRSP
8	Sudhnoti	13	14	14	108	28,849	21,446	29,373	37	109	1,289	1,747	36	62	12	NRSP
9	Mirpur	22	15	15	68	40,208	8,596	8,596	-	21	379	379	-	-	-	AJKRSP
9	Mirpur [overlapping]	18	1	1	6	40,208	14	14	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	NRSP
10	Forward Kahuta	9	9	9	100	18,651	19,646	19,646	-	105	1,151	1,151	-	95	9	NRSP
10	Sub Total AJK	199	184	186	93	412,651	345,347	365,024	6	88	17,545	19,265	10	1,212	127	

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			# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019	% coverage as of March 2019		# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of March 2019	# as of December 2018	# as of March 2019	% increase during Qtr			
GILGIT-BALTISTAN (GB)																
1	Astore	8	8	8	100	8,103	9,036	9,036	-	112	334	334	-	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	16,401	16,401	-	122	565	565	-	304	14	AKRSP
5	Gilgit	10	10	10	100	17,721	9,709	9,709	-	55	443	443	-	242	6	AKRSP
6	Hunza	8	8	8	100	5,919	7,351	7,351	-	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 GB	104	95	95	91	110,003	84,824	84,824	-	77	3,427	3,427	-	975	60	
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA (FATA)/Frontier Regions (FRs)																
1	Bajaur Agency	37	3	3	8	120,457	10,183	10,183	-	8	398	398	-	24	2	SRSP
2	Khyber Agency	28	3	3	11	99,799	2,277	2,401	5	2	144	153	6	-	-	SRSP
3	Kurram Agency	23	3	3	13	63,235	6,952	7,107	2	11	275	281	2	24	5	SRSP
4	Mohmand Agency	21	3	3	14	48,118	4,345	4,345	-	9	143	143	-	-	-	SRSP
5	North Waziristan Agency	22	3	3	14	58,647	2,886	3,258	13	6	158	173	9	-	-	SRSP
6	Orakzai Agency	15	3	3	20	31,253	2,738	2,981	9	10	126	138	10	-	-	SRSP
7	South Waziristan Agency	29	3	3	10	80,717	5,902	6,029	2	7	328	333	2	-	-	SRSP
8	T.A,Adj Lakkai Marwat Dist	1	-	-	-	3,348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
9	T.A,Adj Bannu Distt	1	-	-	-	4,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
10	T.A,Adj D.I,Khan Distt	3	-	-	-	6,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
11	T.A,Adj Kohat Distt	5	-	-	-	14,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
12	T.A,Adj Peshawar Distt	3	3	3	100	7,065	1,738	1,738	-	25	116	116	-	-	2	SRSP
13	T.A,Adj Tank Distt	2	-	-	-	4,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
13	Sub Total FATA/ FRs	190	24	24	13	542,255	37,021	38,042	3	7	1,688	1,735	3	48	9	
149	Grand Total	5,893	4,307	4,313	73	20,535,451	7,854,270	8,047,099	2	39	460,236	472,343	3	34,960	2,015	

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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