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# OUTREACH #42

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK | JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2019



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**RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK**

## COVER STORY

## RSPN hosts RSPs' ANNUAL STRATEGY RETREAT 2019



The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) hosted the two-day RSPs Annual Strategy Retreat 2019 in Bhurban on September 24-25, 2019. The two-day event is a forum for strategic coordination, experience sharing, networking, and showcasing of new initiatives by Rural Support Programmes (RSPs). This year the discussion focused on 'poverty graduation' programmes in Pakistan, role of private sector and RSPs in rural enterprise development to reduce rural poverty and strengthening legal empowerment for women through community-based paralegals.

The retreat was well-attended by representatives from all four provincial governments and AJK and GB, community representatives, diplomats, donors and development practitioners, including the Additional Chief Secretary of Punjab Capt (R) Aijaz Ahmad, Additional Chief Secretary AJ&K Dr Syed Asif Hussain, and Deputy Head of Mission Mr. Sigbjorn Tenfjord from the Norwegian Embassy.

Speaking about the Ehsaas Programme launched by the government during his inaugural address, Chairman RSPN Mr Shoaib Sultan Khan emphasised on the outreach

RSPs possess in reaching every household in Pakistan for socio-economic empowerment that offers value addition to the government's national initiative. In the form of 573,000 Community Organisations and 9 million households formed by RSPs over the past three decades, sufficient social capital now exists for Ehsaas and National Poverty Graduation Programme to take off.

The first session revolved around Poverty Graduation where a heavy focus was laid upon the impact of financial interventions such as the Community Investment Fund (CIF) has in helping poorest

women earn an income, increase monthly savings and eventually, moving out of chronic poverty. It is a revolving fund owned, run and managed by communities themselves, and offers a socially viable and financially stable model that ensures a rural woman's access to capital, creating a second source of income for the family.

This session consisted of eight main presentations by representatives of RSPs and other organisations as well as experiences narrated by two community activists. SRSP CEO Mr Masood ul Mulk, discussed SRSP's latest project termed Woman's Economic Empowerment and Market Development Project (WEEMD) that introduced value chains.



The project proved to be a success with 975 (80% women) engaged with value chains, allowing for a more holistic approach. The CIF component included 50 village banks, available to 10,046 women, with

seed capital of PKR 45 million which has revolved over time and now reaches to a total disbursement of PKR 297 million. This has allowed for 2,167 people to move to a poverty score of 24 or above.

Commenting on the success of SRSP's CIF programme within WEEMD, Mr Shoaib Sultan Khan said

“

*“CIF was 100% returned in this programme as the village banks set up for CIF were custodians of it. That has led to its sustainability. In Sindh (the SUCCESS programme) must take lessons from the programme and take CIF operation in a similar manner”.* Results from other projects of SRSP with EU and PPAF were also presented.

Former Country Representative of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Mr Qaim Shah provided insights into IFAD's experience of poverty graduation projects in Pakistan, the most recent being National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP) which started in 2018, covering 23 districts and benefitting 156,240 beneficiary households. He also presented lessons drawn from the IFAD funded South Punjab Poverty

Alleviation Programme started in 2010 in addition to sharing literature on poverty graduation programmes from other countries. He was of the view that poverty graduation programmes should feature a flexible design to suit each individual household. He also explained the importance of livestock in increasing an asset's worth and the family's income over time, as evidenced in previous programmes.

Presentations on EU-funded SUCCESS, GoS-PPRP and PPAF-funded poverty programme in Chitral were also given. Data from SUCCESS showed diverse choices being made by poor rural women and men in the utilisation of CIF, IGG and TVST across the 8 programme districts, suggesting that poor make profitable choices that are consistent with their resources and local markets. Therefore, for the success of

any poverty graduation programme, understanding the capabilities of the poor and

their priorities and respecting the choices they make for their improvement through the

Micro Investment Plan is critical.



The second session featured a talk by Mr. Yusuf Hussain, CEO Ignite Pakistan and National Technology Fund, who discussed the need, potential and modus operandi to foster enterprise development and value chains to reduce rural poverty, while representatives from Baltistan Farmers' Cooperative Society discussed the experience of community agriculture value chain and gemstones business supported by AKRSP.

The second day demonstrated experiences shared by community activists that worked as paralegals under a project concluded recently, implemented by the RSPs. During her power talk, Community Activist Razia Laghari from Tando Muhammad Khan, under

SUCCESS programme, said that she helped resolve 270 cases pertaining to family law and civil rights. Rahila Kanwal, legal advisor from SRSP, the first woman lawyer in Chitral, said that after she started practicing law, she was targeted in the district due to cultural constraints but now people

approach her to solve their cases. Suhail Warraich from NCSW stressed upon first building institutional linkages to develop support systems for women in trouble before advising women on what to do, because society tends to abandon divorced women or those suffering abuse.



A panel discussion with the CEOs of RSPs on development opportunities and challenges in the next five years with regards to poverty reduction and women empowerment marked the conclusion of two-day strategic meetup. They were of the conclusion that tested and proven graduation models and social mobilisation capacity can be combined to deliver the Poverty Graduation Model.

The retreat proved to be a success for RSPs to share development opportunities and challenges in the next coming years with regards to poverty graduation and women empowerment. In the presence of donors, government officials, media and other stakeholders, RSPs were able to present their achievements and a strategy for the way forward.

## SUCCESS Programme

# Success Holds Policy and Advocacy Dialogue in Karachi



As part of the EU-funded SUCCESS programme, a number of research studies are planned that are aimed at providing an in-depth analysis, with a particular focus on gender empowerment, community leadership and the effectiveness of different programme interventions. Hosted by Rural Support Programmes Network, Policy and Advocacy Dialogue on Health, Local Governance and Women Empowerment was held in Karachi on August 07, 2019 to look into studies on all three themes to identify recent

gains, revisit challenges from previous years and highlight the emerging opportunities in rural development for women created by SUCCESS in the province of Sindh, in an attempt to push for an effective public-sector delivery mechanism for the poorest of the poor.

Over 150 participants from development organisations, academia, civil society, media, the Federal Government and the Government of Sindh deliberated and reflected upon the lessons and experience that could be useful at the policy

level pertaining to the three research topics.

The panelists for the session on Micro Health Insurance (MHI) included Dr. Sonia Riaz (Deputy Director, Sehat Sahulat Programme), Dr. Shehla Zaidi (Director, Health Policy and Management at Aga Khan University), Saima Zafar (Jubilee General Insurance) and Dr. Faisal Abbas (Research Fellow, Gottingen University, Germany). The session revolved around the challenges and enablers to the utilisation of Micro Health Insurance provided under

SUCCESS as well as other government schemes such as Prime Minister's National Health Program.

Findings of SUCCESS' own research study showed that:

- Households that utilised the MHI cards reported to have saved on critical assets such as livestock and from high-cost (both economic and social) borrowing from landlords and money lenders.
- Beneficiaries were able to access qualified doctors in hospitals and rely less on local fraudulent medical practitioners (quacks).
- The MHI's largest beneficiaries have been women and young children. More than 60 percent of MHI card have been used for cases related to gynaecology like delivery cases and around 30 percent in the cases of serious viral infections like diarrhea in children.
- Overall 2,817 patients (0.42 utilisation rate) were treated with PKR 40 million (29% claim to premium ratio), demonstrating a low utilisation rate. However, the utilisation rate significantly varied between and within districts. Amongst the eight districts, Jamshoro had the highest usage of MHI cards signifying that accessibility (reduced distances and

availability of panel hospitals) is a key enabler for utilisation. Consequently, transportation cost was a major deterrent towards utilisation.

- There is a lack of awareness amongst beneficiaries towards the usage of the MHI cards, as they struggle with low literacy, superstitious misnomer and fallacy of cash cards.
- Additionally, MHI cards were undelivered to certain households due to seasonal migration and unavailability of Computerised National Identity Cards (CNIC).

Dr Sonia Riaz explained the Sehat Sahulat programme of the Federal Government provides access to free indoor health care services through 268 panel hospitals in 68 districts in Pakistan. The programme has achieved an enrolment of 3.6 million families, reporting 653,470 families that have visited hospitals, but even with a large resource available at the disposal of the Federal Government machinery, the programme has been facing numerous challenges in implementation.

The speakers recommended that at both the federal and provincial level, the design of insurance needs to be considered first to remove misalignments of supply

insurance. Secondly, the Government needs to deliberate on the quality of health facilities. Dr Shehla Zaidi, in particular insisted that OPD should at least be provided at the Union Council level, the lack of which has affected performance of the Federal Government's programme. Thirdly, the sustainability of health insurance needs to be considered, which cannot be achieved through donors (such as in the case of SUCCESS) only. Finally, as Aijaz Ali Khawaja from Poverty Eradication Initiative (PEI) explained, that insurance programmes need to move from charity towards participation of all public and private sector organisations to be able to reach all poor households.

The session on women empowerment was chaired by Minister for Women Empowerment Syeda Shehla Raza with panelists including Durreshawar Mahmood (Policy Advisor, Ernst & Young), Nuzhat Shirin (Chairperson, Sindh Commission on the Status of Women) and Dr Asma Hyder (Associate Professor, IBA). The SUCCESS team had Enclude carry out a qualitative research study that assessed the impact of three aspects of women's empowerment, namely, social empowerment, economic empowerment and politico-legal empowerment through SUCCESS interventions. This

was analysed by examining several indicators qualitatively at three levels – household (personal), relational (community) and societal (broader) across all the community institutions of SUCCESS.

Findings of the study showed that:

- Social mobilisation approach of the RSPs has shown evidence of improved power relations, women's mobility and reduced restrictions on girls' education in Sindh.
- Community governance tiers under SUCCESS, all owned and managed by women, are serving as a bridge between



grassroots communities and line departments responsible for effective public service delivery. A number of line departments are already routing their services through these well-

structured community institutions, e.g. CNIC registration, polio vaccination, livestock immunisation, tree plantation and reopening of schools and health centres.



*“One of the biggest achievements for me was opening a closed school that subsequently enrolled 220 children. In my personal life, the impact has been tremendous. I previously did not know my own importance, but now I have come out of my house. Now I think about my village and the future of my children.”* Ms. Shahida, General Secretary Local Support Organisation, Sheikh Bhurkio in Tando Muhammad Khan, on the importance of SUCCESS.



Minister Shehla Raza announced forming a group of all female MPAs of Sindh Assembly to pick a district in

Sindh to oversee all human development programmes being implemented and report on progress. This would bring in

ownership of elected representatives in pacing up the results and ensure that innovative ideas are replicated across the province .

The panel recommended that RSPs need to link women of the community to resources available with other private entities and government departments. Secondly, RSPs should consider adding topics related to adult literacy, gender based violence, conflict management, information and communication technologies

(ICT) in Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT) sessions. Thirdly, the government needs to invest in safe transport to foster women mobility as the non-availability of public transport infrastructure has been a major impediment to women's social and economic empowerment.

To achieve citizen-driven local development objectives that is critical for attaining Sustainable Development Goals, Joint Development Committees (JDCs) is a deliberate effort by SUCCESS to incorporate the development plans developed by the community institutions in government's annual development plans and for the government line departments to channel their existing development services and supplies to the rural poor through these community institutions. The panel for the session on local governance included Dr. Shereen Mustafa Narejo (Secretary, Planning and Development Department, Sindh), Mr. Arshad Rashid (Development Advisor for Local Governance to Delegation of the European Union to Pakistan), Dr Kaiser Bengali (Ernst & Young) and Dr. Abid Mehmood (Research Fellow, Sustainable Places Research Institute, School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University). The panelists observed challenges pertaining to the sustainability of these governance structures post-SUCCESS funding.

Findings of the SUCCESS' study showed:

- Setting up JDCs have allowed for 123 rural women interact with district line departments and civil administration. However, women representatives of LSOs, who are mostly not literate and belong to poor households, find it challenging to assert the communities' needs and demands in the powerful male dominated committees.
- For the RSPs, the JDC meetings have led to more recognition of RSPs and community institutions with the government line departments. However, there is a need for continuous orientation of the frequently changing government officials about the concept of JDCs.
- A structural issue is that the district and taluka heads of line departments that are responsible for service delivery do not report to administrative officials who are a part of JDCs. The departments take up one-off activities selectively, based on departmental priorities and resources rather than carry out activities according to the plans prepared by the community institutions.
- The sustainability of JDCs beyond the programmes' life is undetermined. When SUCCESS funding ends, the

government will need to fulfil its commitment to strengthen the Community-Driven Local Development (CDLD) policy in the province.

Dr. Shireen Narejo felt that the JDCs could achieve its objectives by improving the quality of dialogues in the sessions. The panel discussion concluded that that RSPs should develop a mechanism for digitalising the village and union council development plans and updating them annually, and push for amendments in the district budget making rules and processes are required to include needs identified by community institutions through Village Development Plans and Union Council Development Plans. On the supply side, amendments in the Rules of Business and/or departmental policies and procedures would also have to be made to provide supplies and services of line departments through the community institutions. On a longer term basis, provision should be made for hiring and maintenance of minimum RSP field staff needed in each district for facilitating linkages with government departments after the closure of SUCCESS. The RSPs should also build the capacity of VOs and LSOs in advocating and articulating their plans and priorities at JDCs and with individual line departments.



## BRACE PROGRAMME

# BRACE Programme Creating Steady Revenue Streams for Rural Women

Over the years, support to women with small financial grants has been one of the most effective tools to empower them at the household level. Realising its importance, the European Union funded BRACE Programme has integrated the initiative of Income Generating Grants (IGGs) to support the rural women in 09 districts of Balochistan. As part of this initiative, the community women identified under Poverty Score Card (Survey) are being given a financial support of PKR 30,000 to 50,000 to start income generating activities.

Bakhtawara, an elderly widow from Union Council Nasarabad of district Loralai is one of the many identified women who received this financial support, (IGG), under the BRACE Programme. She is living with her two married sons, who work on daily wages at a coal mine to make a living. The family went under massive debt as a result of the prolonged and fatal illness of Bakhtawara's husband. While making herself comfortable on the mat floor of her mud-constructed and windowless room along with her grandchildren, Bakhtawara Bibi shared the misfortunes of her life. "I can't sleep at night thinking about the debt that we



have to pay back. I do not know how my poor children will do that," she sighs. The income of both her sons is not even enough to support their families, let alone paying back the loan. However, the intervention of Income Generating Grant Support (IGG) under BRACE Programme has paved a way forward for Bakhtawara.

Soon after receiving the IGG support, she has set up a small but well decorated hosiery shop in a corner of her mud-constructed home, which offers various stitching items such as laces, threads, buttons and fabric to the women of her village. As it is the only shop around, she hopes that her shop will thrive soon as it has a lot of attraction for the young

women, who cannot otherwise go out for shopping in the main market. She also hopes that with the earnings from this BRACE supported shop, she can finally pay back the debt that has caused her sleepless nights for past two years now. “My average income of the shop varies from 200 to 300 rupees a day. However, I hope that over time it will improve since many women still do not know about my shop. Once my daily income is improved, I hope to be able to save around 3000 to 4000 rupees a month. And it would be very helpful to pay back my loans,” Bakhtawara shared with a beam of hope in her eyes.



This is the first time she has earned money in her entire life. Bakhtawara is a great example of empowering women under the European Union funded BRACE Programme. Her story

can also be a source of inspiration for many other women, sending the message that it is never too late to give life a new way out.

## PINS – ER3

# Easing Access to Organic Seasonal Produce to Improve Dietary Diversity

Consuming a variety of organically grown vegetables can help improve dietary diversity, which is key to battling malnutrition. The European Union-funded Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh's Nutrition-Sensitive component (PINS ER-3) is ensuring this through household-level kitchen gardening which it strongly advocates through its Village Organisation (VO)-level Farmer Field Schools.

Through fortnightly sessions, community members learn how to make compost to be used as



fertilizer, learn the basics to establish and maintain a kitchen garden. To date, 76,677 households have been oriented on kitchen gardening to encourage wider adoption. Over 90,000 households have also been given seed kits, containing 7 varieties of seeds, including tomato, aubergine, bitter gourd and sponge gourd.

Agriculture entrepreneurs have been instrumental in ensuring that communities actively work towards cultivating their kitchen gardens at home and advising them on how to best utilize the available space. In VO Ishaq Dar Khuro, Shahida and her husband are agriculture entrepreneurs who understood its importance in their daily life and their community.

'It was difficult to get a response during sessions sometimes, so my husband and I would go from house to house to interact with families and check how they were doing. It makes me immensely proud to see them benefit from the sessions at the farmer field school and growing their own vegetables.'

Demonstration plots, of which 1,484 have been set across the ten programme districts, help motivate the community to replicate the approach at home.

Kitchen gardens, ranging from small pots to vines growing across walls, are gradually making an appearance in the communities that PINS works

with, providing their cultivators with easy access to organically-grown seasonal vegetables that are not only healthy but easy on the pocket.

Soni, the president of LSO Bhatt Shah belongs to one of the 57,428 households currently growing a kitchen garden. She is a strong believer and champion. She says, "We used to get a lot of our vegetables from nearby thelas and shops, the closest ones being around 3km away. It was also a lot of sorting and bargaining for not the best produce. But growing my own has definitely changed that. My children are excited too, and often get involved in taking care. They're also more willing to eat vegetables other than potatoes which is also good for their health."



## Training on WATA Device, Marketing and Disinfection of Hand Pumps

PINS ER-3, the Nutrition-sensitive component of the European Union-funded Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh works extensively on improving drinking water quality, so the communities across its target districts have easy access to safe drinking water. One way of ensuring this is by pilot testing LSO-level chlorine production

and household-level chlorination, which PINS is carrying out across 05 selected union councils.

To kick start this, PINS ER-3 conducted a two-day training workshop on the WATA device used to produce chlorine locally at low cost. The training session oriented chlorine entrepreneurs and the WASH

officers on chlorine production and its use for potable water. The session also familiarised the 17 participants on marketing it locally, from demand creation to its distribution. This way, the water treatment technology would serve as a source of income generation while helping to improve the nutrition of the communities they worked with.

## DAFPAK

## Progress Review Meetings & Refresher Trainings on Project Implementation Protocol

The DFID and PSI supported Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan (DAFPAK) project held a three-day Progress Review Meeting and Refresher Training for all DAFPAK-RSP staff from 17th July to 8th August 2019 in a series of trainings in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Faisalabad, Bahawalpur and Mardan.

In addition, five-day Refresher Trainings were also held for all DAFPAK Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) at the Regional Training Institute in Lahore, from 9th July - 30th August 2019. The objectives of the trainings were to enhance the LHVs' technical skills, to provide continuing



education on contraceptives and to reinforce protocols for Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device insertion. They were a hybrid of theory and practice, with the LHVs receiving three days of classroom-based

orientation, and subsequently applying their learnings during attachments with Family Health Clinics at Jinnah Memorial Hospital and Lahore General Hospital. Baseline and endline tests were conducted to assess



training impact, with all 10 Districts showing improved endline scores.

These activities were part of RSPN's initiation efforts for the second phase of DAFPAK, in which the family planning service delivery net for underserved populations expanded from 2.9 million, to 5.7 million.

## WASEELA-E-TALEEM PROGRAMME

### Building A Brighter Future

Farzana, a mother of five daughters, from Union Council Jahangirabad, Tehsil Takht Bai, Mardan, faced an immense amount of contempt and pressure from her family for being unable to birth a son. Farzana's husband who works as a tutor, giving lessons to neighbourhood kids, could barely make enough to cope with the expenses of daily life. Therefore, Farzana and her husband could only afford to send one of their daughters to school.

When Farzana was approached by Komal, a neighbourhood Community Resource Person (CRP) working for the Waseela-E-Taleem (WeT) Programme, Farzana was overjoyed. Repeated announcements were made on the mosque loudspeakers to call eligible mothers to come and enrol their children at the camp set up nearby. Initially, Farzana



faced a lot of resistance from her in-laws who found it very dishonouring that women and children of the house are stepping outside. However, Farzana remained steadfast in her commitment to want a better future for her children. As a result, Farzana got three of her daughters enrolled under the BISP WeT Programme as she was a BISP beneficiary, all three of whom now happily attend school regularly.

Once the cash payments were received and the overall condition of the household improved, Farzana's in-laws also became a lot more supportive of Farzana. Moreover, they started to display a lot more affection and kindness towards her daughters. Farzana has also felt a positive change in the behaviour of her daughters whom she feels have become well-groomed and well-versed

after attending school on a regular basis.

While the prime motivation behind getting her girls enrolled under the WeT Programme was the cash incentive, the money is used solely to cover the expenses of the girls, including the cost of their school supplies as well as food, new clothes and gifts for special occasions like Eid and birthdays. The girls feel

confident to attend school as well as they are able to come in properly dressed with complete books and stationery in hand.

Due to the life-changing opportunity that WeT Programme has provided Farzana, she is now actively advocating for other females in her family to enrol their children under this programme too.

*“My father-in-law told me it was extremely dishonouring and disrespectful that women and children of the house are going to step outside. I told him there is a lot more honour in it than spreading our hands and begging for money in front of people on the streets. It is simply our right to have a quality life, which the state is fulfilling.”*

## IHSS – SD

### Strong Health System Saves Lives

The Integrated Health Systems Strengthening and Service Delivery (IHSS-SD) Activity is a three-year, USAID-funded initiative to assist Pakistan with further consolidating and strengthening its post-devolution health system at the federal, provincial, district, and community levels. Led by John

Snow Incorporated (JSI), the activity is implemented with consortium partners: Contech International, Jhpiego, and the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) in three target districts (Charsadda, Lakki Marwat and Swat) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

RSPN implements the IHSS – SD Activity's community component through its partner RSP: the Sarhad Rural Support Programmes (SRSP). The aim to improve rural communities' access to basic health services, civic engagement, and government accountability.

## The community component activities and overall targets in Charsadda, Lakki Marwat and Swat



#### Train 1,680 female CRPs<sup>1</sup> on MNCH.

The CRPs conduct weekly sessions with women from 15 -17 households in uncovered areas on Maternal Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH), nutrition, birth spacing, hygiene and infectious diseases using the MNCH toolkit.



#### Orient 525 primary school teachers from 525 target school on hygiene and hand washing in schools.

The 525 teachers conduct 2 sessions per month with 30-35 students in each session on hygiene and handwashing in schools. The teachers use the toolkit on hygiene and hand washing and teacher's booklet to conduct the sessions.

<sup>1</sup>CRP, in the IHSS – SD Activity, is a woman who is a resident of the community, oriented on MNCH toolkit, and conducts awareness sessions with women with her assigned 60-70 households in her community every month on MNCH, hygiene and handwashing, and infectious disease



### Orient 180 community notables on IHSS - SD Activity.

The community notables are bodies, elected representatives, social workers, or teachers willing to voluntarily participate /support in IHSS-SD community-based activities.



### Social Mobilisation for Mobile Health Service Units (MHSU) among 1,680 communities.

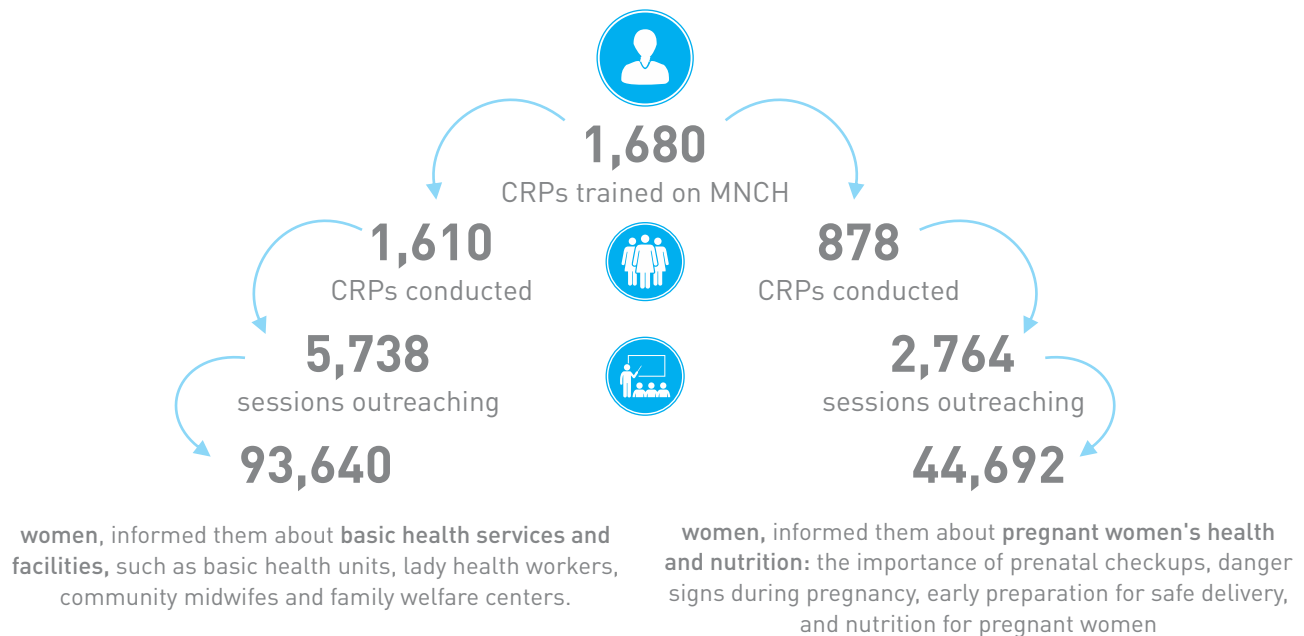
RSPN/SRSP through the CRPs and social mobilisers undertake social mobilisation creating awareness among communities about MHSU to improve their access to basic health services.



### Identify 6 (2 from each district) community representatives to present community health issues in DHPMT quarterly meetings.

One male and one female community representative from each district will present community health issues at the DHPMT quarterly meetings.

## Progress as of September 30th, 2019 in Charsadda, Lakki Marwat, and Swat



**517 (282 women) primary school teachers** oriented by the district project staff on hygiene and handwashing in school to promote positive behaviors related to hygiene and hand washing practices.



**177 community notables (6 women)** oriented to seek their support in implementation of community-based activities. Their role is to encourage communities' participation in social mobilisation activities, identification of health-related local challenges, prioritisation of recommendation for DHPMT meetings, and participate / support in IHSS-SD activities at the local level including MSHU camps.

## Saaf Sehatmand Services Pvt. Limited Company

RSPN recently aligned with Saaf Sehatmand Services (SSS) Pvt. Ltd Company, as an equity partner and facilitator of community outreach partners, wherein five other product are also paying equity focusing business related part of SSS Pvt. Ltd. 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 market in selected rural areas and created a basket of products focusing on health, hygiene and nutrition. Recognising rural issues of health, hygiene and nutrition, SSS plans to reach more than 1 million households in 10 districts of rural Punjab over next five years by deploying around 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 micro businesses.

The Outreach Officer, Business Manager with Territory Officers have started initial dialogues with partner RSPs (PRSP & NRSP) and Local Support Organisations (LSOs) from month of September, 2019. Throughout reporting period, SSS team had finalised agreement signing between partners, open up joint bank account, initiate supply chain mechanism, discussed loan handling matter through Akhuwat Foundation with support of PwC and completed four initial dialogues with four LSOs. During dialogues 104 members (women 62 & men

42) and office bearers of LSOs actively participated and out of them 02 LSOs also gave nominations of 31 Aapas for their interviews and final selection. The women of rural areas are taking interest and admired micro business development module of SSS Pvt. Limited to create local women entrepreneurs in rural areas. As this module is innovative for them; they will take some time to develop their practical understanding once attending trainings and earning money from selling quality products through door-to-door visit to households. In the result, Aapas will earn profit margin on sales and these products will contribute to improving health, hygiene and nutrition status of consumers.

## GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

### RSPN holds the RSPs Gender Resource Group Meeting

RSPN lead the Rural Support Programme's Gender Resource Group (GRG) meeting which have membership of all Gender Focal Persons (GFP) from all partner RSPs. The GRG have expertise of gender trainings, ToTs, gender analysis of programmes and projects, development and review of gender and organisational policies. The GRG members visited BRACE Programme field

areas in district Khuzdar and Jhalmagsi from August 24-27, 2019. The purpose was to meet women and men from the Community Institutions, Local Support Organisations and district staff. The objective of the visit was to see programme interventions and learn about women-led achievements in the programme and also to identify gender related issues. The main points include the continuation

of gender sensitisation trainings for staff, creating acceptance for women in non-traditional roles and bringing them to the forefront as leaders, regular women staff meetings and to put in place effective compliant mechanism to deal with sexual harassment cases and to create conducive working environment for women.





## OUR IMPACT

RSP Progress on  
Cross-cutting Social  
Sector Indicators

\*as at June 2019

### EDUCATION



**102,300**

Parent Teacher  
Associations  
Organised/ Revitalised



**194,931**

Members of Parent  
Teacher Associations  
capacitated



**10,105**

Government  
Schools Provided  
Missing Facilities



**1,980,611**

Out of Schools  
Children Enrolled in  
Government Schools

### HEALTH



**38,443**

Community  
Health Workers  
Trained



**895**

Health  
Facilities  
Upgraded



**10.7  
MILLION**

Children Facilitated  
for Routine  
Immunization



**3.6  
MILLION**

Children  
Facilitated for  
Polio Vaccination  
in High Risk Areas



**4.4  
MILLION**

Pregnant Women  
Facilitated for  
Tetanus Toxoid (TT)  
Vaccination



**4.1  
MILLION**

MWRAs Provided  
Family Planning  
Services in Un-served  
Rural Areas

### WASH



**48,064**

Community  
Facilitators  
Trained on WASH



**7,714**

Villages with  
Open Defecation  
Free Status



**48,397**

Community  
Drinking Water  
Supply Schemes

### AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE



**130,641**

Housing Units  
Constructed



**820**

Micro-hydro  
Schemes  
Constructed



**45,412**

Households Benefiting  
from Renewable Energy  
Solutions



**1,094**

Small Dams &  
Water  
Reservoirs Built



**10,392**

Irrigation  
Channels Built



**75 mil.**

Trees  
Planted



**28,151**

Community Based  
Nurseries Established



**129,899**

Community Agriculture  
Extension Workers Trained



**119,324**

Community Livestock  
Extension Workers Trained

## OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH

**482,398**

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS (52% WOMEN ONLY COs)

**8,232,080**

ORGANISED HOUSEHOLDS

**8,437,996**

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS (56% WOMEN MEMBERSHIP)

**149**

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

**4,322**

RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSP PRESENCE

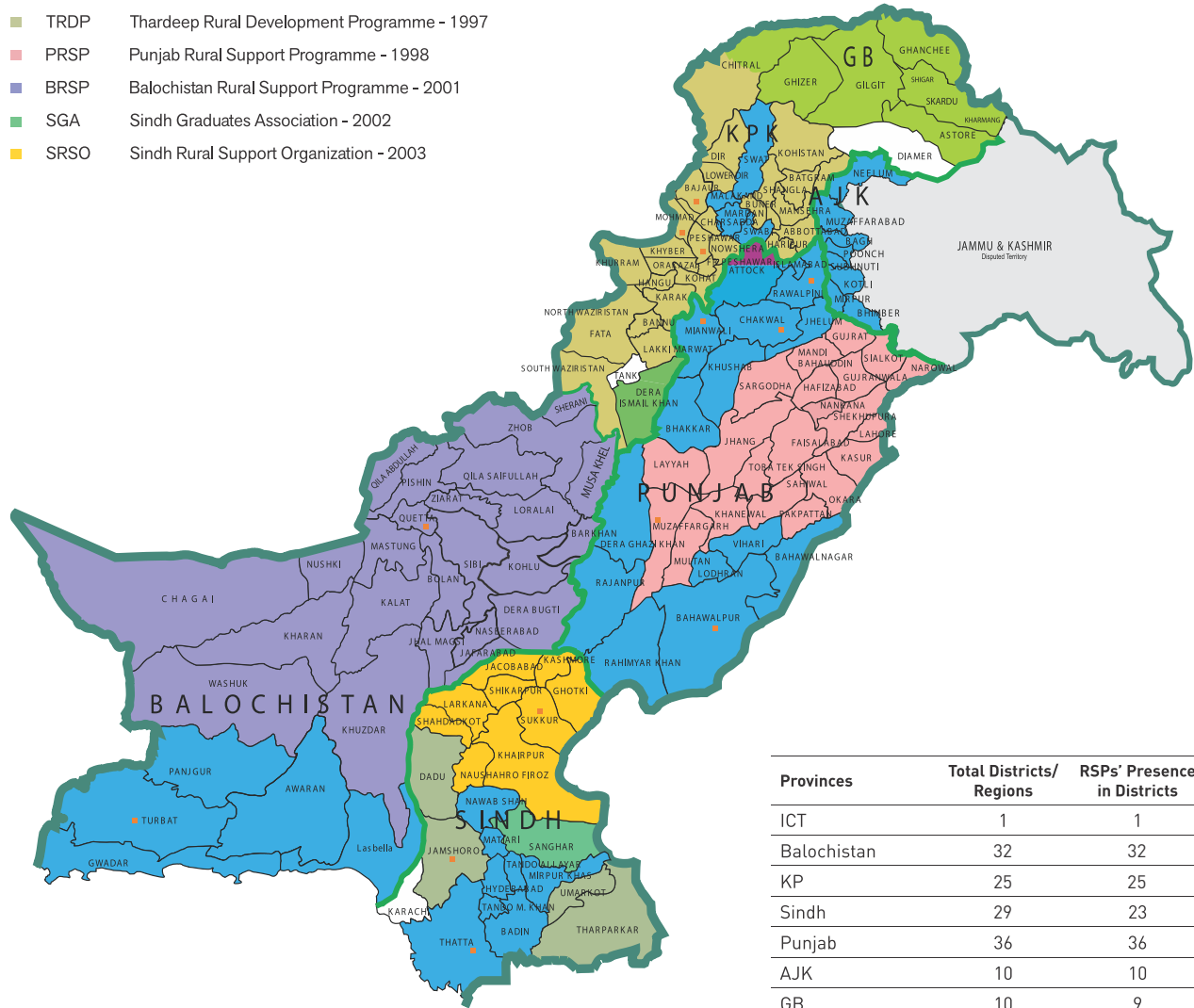
**26,527**VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS (76% WOMEN ONLY VO<sub>s</sub>) FEDERATED IN**2,088**LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (892 WOMEN ONLY LSO<sub>s</sub>)

## Summary of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) as of 30 June 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	-	120	-	-	-	-	120
7	Ghazi Barotha Taraqjati Idara	-	-	-	6	10	-	16
3	National RSP	127	95	-	53	409	170	854
4	Punjab RSP	-	-	-	-	293	-	293
9	Sindh Graduate Association	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8	Sindh Rural Support Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	400	400
5	Sarhad RSP	-	-	-	184	-	-	184
6	Thardeep Rural Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	141	141
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>2,088</b>

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



Provinces	Total Districts/ Regions	RSPs' Presence in Districts
ICT	1	1
Balochistan	32	32
KP	25	25
Sindh	29	23
Punjab	36	36
AJK	10	10
GB	10	9
Former FATA/FRs	13	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>149</b>

RSPs are present in 149 districts.



Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, Cumulative Progress as of June 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	242	22	2,358	806	13	664	669	167	4,322	
# of organised households	102,320	120,829	324,868	38,990	3,430,607	1,528,418	16,500	1,233,821	1,046,314	389,413	8,232,080	
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)	-	79	120	16	854	293	1	400	184	141	2,088	
# of Village Organisations (VOs)	-	1,961	3,692	83	9,556	4,126	-	11,698	2,600	2,356	36,072	
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed	Women COs	1,577	2,211	7,151	1,890	99,975	41,208	410	67,437	14,079	16,455	252,393
	Men COs	2,138	3,024	14,297	1,436	97,848	54,379	450	3,120	29,746	5,775	212,213
	Mix COs	1,035	-	64	-	14,890	-	-	40	-	1,763	17,792
	Total	4,750	5,235	21,512	3,326	212,713	95,587	860	70,597	43,825	23,993	482,398
# of CO members	Women	44,063	87,174	108,629	31,194	1,929,651	656,280	10,845	1,230,801	294,910	311,275	4,704,822
	Men	58,257	128,625	219,920	26,508	1,500,956	897,716	11,348	19,520	751,404	118,920	3,733,174
	Total	102,320	215,799	328,549	57,702	3,430,607	1,553,996	22,193	1,250,321	1,046,314	430,195	8,437,996
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	146	8	5	237	70	-	190	80	86	845
	Men	12	390	17	6	1,308	68	1	7	166	123	2,096
	Total	36	536	24	10	1,544	138	1	197	245	209.4	2,941
# of community members trained in managerial skills (CMST/LMST/etc.)	Women	10,954	20,322	270,166	3,624	2,048,710	224,360	4,830	286,519	138,751	174,784	3,203,020
	Men	6,385	16,049	234,796	3,835	1,280,572	264,957	4,830	12,103	208,799	71,147	2,103,473
	Total	17,339	36,371	504,962	7,459	3,349,282	489,317	9,660	298,622	347,550	245,931	5,306,493
# of community members trained in vocational & technical skills	Women	-	55,457	55,517	12,010	570,581	45,137	-	61,294	57,873	16,406	874,275
	Men	-	27,345	27,698	3,971	606,947	57,220	-	3,855	81,986	2,446	811,468
	Total	-	82,802	83,215	15,981	1,177,528	102,357	-	65,149	139,859	18,852	1,685,743
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs managing CIF	6	16	14	8	454	2	-	306	-	90	896
	# of VOs managing CIF	-	-	285	7	67	34	-	4,688	329	738	6,148
	CIF Men Borrowers	547	1,533	797	7	19,812	858	-	-	-	-	23,554
	CIF Women Borrowers	-	2,558	467	925	120,099	5,088	-	158,025	53,578	29,769	370,509
	# of CIF borrowers	547	4,091	1,264	932	139,911	5,946	-	158,025	53,578	29,769	394,063
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million)	16	20	26	20	2,651,500	109	-	1,780	621	480	5,723
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Women	79	195	107	2,354	131,999,000	9,552,000	-	13,042	595	5,417	163,340
	Men	59	834	64	294	76,986,74	11,742	-	1,477	123	5,494	97,073
	Total	138	1,030	196	2,648	208,986	21,294	-	14,519	718	10,911	260,414
# of loans	Women	4,764	74,827	5,045	101,265	3,415,994	525,125	-	688,681	49,225	370,088	5,235,014
	Men	3,217	546,334	2,915	10,912	3,637,783	667,919	-	2,069	10,688	290,896	5,172,733
	Total	7,981	621,161	7,960	112,177	7,053,777	1,193,044	-	690,750	59,913	660,984	10,407,747
# of health micro insurance schemes	Women	-	74,813	-	84,226	2,628,180	-	-	667,338	5,834	251,205	3,711,596
	Men	-	546,311	-	11,739	2,686,813	-	-	48,199	21,566	139,671	3,454,299
	Total	-	621,124	-	95,965	5,314,993	-	-	715,537	27,400	390,876	7,165,895
# of population insured	Women	-	74,813	-	84,226	3,964,160	-	-	472,725	35,004	399,735	5,030,663
	Men	-	546,311	-	11,739	4,508,984	-	-	262,340	129,396	358,327	5,817,097
	Total	-	621,124	-	95,965	8,473,144	-	-	735,065	164,400	758,062	10,847,760
# of PPI/CPI schemes initiated	1,637	4,786	2,444	795	38,602	6,360	16	40,123	10,759	64,259	169,781	
# of PPI/CPI schemes completed	1,637	4,375	2,340	795	37,277	6,360	16	40,035	10,609	64,091	167,535	

Indicators	AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total	
# of beneficiary households of initiated CPIs	100,347	407,293	282,605	28,835	1,707,294	674,798	6,500	256,925	2,309,126	343,733	6,117,456	
# of beneficiary households of completed CPIs	100,347	404,539	227,509	28,835	1,621,229	674,798	-	252,588	2,228,104	321,274	5,859,223	
Total cost of initiated CPIs (Rs. Million)	636	4,430	2,131	433	12,154	1,639	20	2,763	10,682	1,860	36,748	
Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million)	636	4,419	1,843	433	11,252	1,639	20	2,770	10,318	1,767	35,097	
# 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	2,079	3,526	1,050	2,646	1,947	41,137
	Boys	9,922	7,375	9,490	996	10,537	1,719	5,110	1,634	3,262	707	50,752
	Total	21,292	10,275	14,163	2,090	20,389	3,798	8,636	2,684	5,908	2,654	91,889
# of adults graduated in adult literacy	Women	-	20,000	2,334	305	27,222	-	-	-	4,646	228	54,735
	Men	-	-	-	197	5,078	-	-	-	722	198	6,195
	Total	-	20,000	2,334	502	32,300	-	-	-	5,368	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
# of offices	Head Offices	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
	Regional Offices	-	3	-	1	10	3	4	-	6	1	28
	District Offices	-	3	23	2	43	18	1	15	10	4	119
	Sub District/Field Units	-	2	14	49	202	65	-	72	14	18	436
	Special Project Offices	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	14	3	2	24
	Total	-	10	38	53	256	90	7	102	34	26	616
# of management and professional staff members	Male	-	132	838	109	5,139	195	30	1,089	462	171	8,165
	Female	-	28	208	65	1,051	78	-	370	89	104	1,993
	Total	-	160	1,046	174	6,190	273	30	1,459	551	275	10,158

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

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 (VDs) as of June 2019	# of LSOs as of June 2018	RSP
			# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% coverage as of June 2019		# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2019	# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% increase during Qtr			
<b>ISLAMABAD</b>																
1	ICT	13	15	15	115	165,246	32,596	32,666	0	20	1,789	1,794	0	61	5	NRSP
1	Sub Total ICT	13	15	15	115	165,246	32,596	32,666	0	20	1,789	1,794	0	61	5	
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>																
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	1	10	29,060	-	767		3	-	40		-		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	17,587	18,038	3	76	1,183	1,183		337	10	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	60,204	65,488	9	71	3,065	3,505	14	301	41	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	50,905	55,921	10	69	3,253	3,600	11	680	21	BRSP
14	Killa Abdullah	25	13	17	68	77,919	23,118	28,353	23	36	1,532	1,898	24	353	8	BRSP
15	Killa Saifullah	15	15	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	44,628	44,767	0	83	2,744	2,756	0	331	20	NRSP
18	Lehri	-	6	-	-	16,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		BRSP
19	Loralai	23	23	23	100	47,143	18,756	21,828	16	46	1,557	1,685	8	463	21	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	36,901	54,581	48	53	3,122	3,802	22	547	22	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	6,594	10,444	58	38	565	719	27	141	5	BRSP
31	Zhot	21	21	21	100	39,094	31,416	33,431	6	86	2,222	2,358	6	412	17	BRSP
32	Ziarat	10	3	3	30	28,308	588	588		2	50	50		-		BRSP
32	Sub Total Balochistan	596	365	369	62	1,301,212	463,256	506,765	9	39	29,442	31,745	8	4,717	215	

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 (VDs) as of June 2019	# of LSOs as of June 2018	RSP		
			# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% coverage as of June 2019		# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2019	# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% increase during Qtr					
<b>KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)</b>																		
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	9,566		9,811	3	10	536		551	3	70	3	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	13,308		13,353	0	7	895		898	0	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	
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.I.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	7,985	-	7,985		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	49,680	-	49,680		73	2,005	-	2,005	62	4	SRSP	
13	Kohat	32	32	32	100	85,581	70,390	-	70,390		82	3,164	-	3,164	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	39,881		40,311	1	49	2,518		2,545	1	85	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	70,293		71,139	1	28	4,883		4,938	1	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	9,962		10,035	1	7	537		542	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	71,179		72,395	2	81	3,503		3,568	2	201	8	SRSP
22	Swabi	55	6	6	11	177,254	10,175	-	10,175		6	854	-	854	31	3	GBTI	
22	Swabi (overlapping)	55	42	42	76	177,254	57,178		57,712	1	33	3,279		3,315	1	125	16	NRSP
23	Swat	65	25	25	38	189,173	9,305		9,610	3	5	572		590	3	7	1	NRSP
23	Swat (overlapping)	67	67	67	100	189,173	83,273	-	83,273		44	3,990	-	3,990	363	15	SRSP	
24	Tank	-	16	-	-	37,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	
25	Torghar	-	16	-	-	26,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	
25	Sub Total KP	996	737	737	74	3,104,154	1,273,338		1,277,032	0.29	41	58,912		59,136	0.38	4,033	253	

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 (VDs) as of June 2019	# of LSOs as of June 2018	RSP	
			# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% coverage as of June 2019		# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2019	# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% increase during Qtr				
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	84,257	99,544	18	35	5,082	5,996	18	681	32	SRSO	
2	Dadu	66	66	66	100	217,340	129,060	130,155	1	60	6,813	6,490	(5)	718	64	TRDP	
3	Ghotki	46	37	37	80	223,706	120,767	120,767	-	54	6,961	6,961	-	1,118	20	SRSO	
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	SRSO	
6	Jamshoro	30	30	30	100	103,199	50,096	50,813	1	49	3,106	3,136	1	338	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	SRSO	
12	Khairpur	76	59	59	78	280,079	86,471	104,724	21	37	5,529	5,805	5	615	33	SRSO	
14	Larkana	47	47	47	100	140,795	121,604	121,770	0	86	6,662	6,664	0	539	46	SRSO	
16	Matiari	30	30	30	100	110,382	45,988	46,529	1	42	2,458	2,489	1	241	30	NRSP	
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	67,465	80,060	19	38	4,333	5,134	18	666	39	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	147,059	147,537	0	95	6,604	6,608	0	635	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	93,962	101,666	8	38	5,419	5,956	10	680	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	66,161	67,077	1	49	3,543	3,606	2	352	37	NRSP	
24	Sukkur	46	26	26	57	135,906	37,941	37,941	-	28	2,710	2,710	-	400	6	SRSO	
25	Tando Allahyar	26	26	26	100	114,105	50,371	50,502	0	44	2,539	2,548	0	240	26	NRSP	
26	Tando Muhammad Khan	28	28	28	100	103,853	44,407	47,836	8	46	2,480	2,676	8	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	Thattha	42	42	42	100	152,881	64,568	64,602	0	42	3,770	-	3,770	110	12	NRSP	
28	Thattha (overlapping)	42	33	33	79	152,881	41,988	53,335	27	35	2,754	3,004	9	374	26	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	44,985	56,081	25	34	2,880	3,544	23	452	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	2,157,026	2,240,815	4	54	121,789	125,243	3	15,863	712		



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			# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% coverage as of June 2019		# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2019	# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% increase during Qtr					
<b>PUNJAB</b>																		
1	Attock	65	12	12	18	228,435	20,830	-	20,830		9	1,692	-	1,692	38	10	GBTI	
1	Attock (overlapping)	65	62	62	95	228,435	81,178	81,625	1	36	4,933	4,965	1	198	26	NRSP		
2	Bahawalnagar	101	95	95	94	379,449	234,524	-	234,524		62	16,713	-	16,713	931	66	NRSP	
3	Bahawalpur	97	80	80	82	392,678	292,730	-	292,730		75	19,670	-	19,670	1,009	64	NRSP	
4	Bhakkar	42	38	38	90	226,306	176,693	177,717	1	79	12,617	12,697	1	274	35	NRSP		
5	Chakwal	68	68	68	100	217,585	71,801	72,203	1	33	4,045	4,077	1	163	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	13,191	13,377	1	847	32	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	79,153	79,446	0	13	5,474	5,502	1	171	14	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	65,955	66,447	1	22	4,381	4,424	1	227	17	PRSP		
11	Hafiz Abad (overlapping)*	40	31	31	78	114,058	9,038	9,510	5	8	809	847	-	5	-	-	NRSP	
11	Hafiz Abad	40	22	22	55	114,058	41,987	42,259	1	37	2,713	2,739	1	149	11	PRSP		
12	Jhang	79	35	35	44	332,134	38,448	38,729	1	12	2,831	2,858	1	117	11	PRSP		
13	Jhelum	50	42	42	84	145,783	53,811	54,620	2	37	2,773	2,831	2	83	5	NRSP		
14	Kasur	89	14	14	16	385,537	15,487	15,600	1	4	1,241	1,252	1	-	56	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	41,565	41,634	0	11	2,666	2,671	0	133	13	PRSP		
16	Khushab	49	45	45	92	153,048	154,585	155,053	0	101	10,116	10,142	0	166	42	NRSP		
17	Lahore	31	31	31	100		53,362	53,605	-	0		3,922	3,949	1	165	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	146,010	146,224	0	63	9,771	9,787	0	210	12	PRSP		
19	Lodhran	70	70	70	100	220,432	46,705	-	46,705		21	3,886	-	3,886	-	-	NRSP	
19	Lodhran (overlapping)	70	15	17	24	220,432	18,621	18,862	1	9	1,307	1,324	1	101	10	PRSP		
20	Mandi Bahauddin (Overlapping)	65	51	51	78	199,336	7,979		8,549	7	4	522		624	20	-	27	NRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin	65	56	56	86	199,336	50,989	51,277	1	26	3,464	3,492	1	208	16	PRSP		
21	Mianwali	53	48	48	91	186,770	128,102	129,095	1	69	7,847	7,903	1	192	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	166,100	166,143	0	30	10,366	10,370	0	136	10	PRSP		
24	Nanakana Sahib*	-	65	-	-	176,003	695	-	695		0	45	-	45	-	9	PRSP	
25	Narowal	74	64	64	86	200,434	149,529	150,094	0	75	7,635	7,689	1	609	31	PRSP		

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			# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% coverage as of June 2019		# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2019	# as of March 2019	# as of June 2019	% increase during Qtr			
26	Okara	111	34	34	31	360,592	52,998	53,294	1	15	3,572	3,592	1	147	13	PRSP
27	Pakpattan (overlapping)	63	54	54	86	256,016	12,295	12,295		5	1,486	1,486	-			NRSP
27	Pakpattan	63	29	30	48	256,016	37,693	38,001	1	15	2,614	2,640	1	116	12	PRSP
28	Rahim Yar Khan	103	59	63	61	537,401	97,332	97,332		18	8,991	9,119	1	63	4	NRSP
29	Rajanpur	44	43	43	98	215,883	142,294	143,026	1	66	10,545	10,618	1	503	26	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	125,188	126,118	1	30	7,069	7,128	1	407	40	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	64,500	64,594	0	21	4,210	4,217	0	201	21	PRSP
32	Sargodha (overlapping)	132	123	123	93	420,867	22,954	22,954		5	2,067	2,067		9	2	NRSP
32	Sargodha	132	57	59	45	420,867	63,172	63,442	0	15	4,192	4,220	1	156	15	PRSP
33	Sheikhupura	91	13	13	14	334,617	34,821	34,966	0	10	2,471	2,487	1	127	9	PRSP
34	Sialkot	94	88	88	94	400,653	209,181	209,770	0	52	9,994	10,052	1	816	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	53,545	53,797	0	20	3,709	3,733	1	164	13	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	1,902	1,906	72	10,714,102	3,632,993	3,644,908	0	34	235,984	237,319	1	9,163	707	
<b>AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR (AJK)</b>																
1	Bagh (overlapping)	19	10	10	53	46,470	672	672		1	32	32	-			AJKRSP
1	Bagh	19	19	19	100	46,470	37,766	39,105	4	84	2,207	2,276	3	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	22,460	17	105	892	1,225	37	136	10	NRSP
3	Kotli (overlapping)	38	36	36	95	67,483	13,807	13,807		20	566	566	-			AJKRSP
3	Kotli	38	32	35	92	67,483	53,153	62,750	18	93	3,143	3,761	20	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	28	29	91	60,712	34,852	58,471	68	96	1,917	3,411	78	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	13,147	13,147		84	633	633		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	2,752	2,752		192	26	NRSP
7	Bhimber	18	18	18	100	54,333	5,541	5,541		10	227	227	-			AJKRSP
7	Bhimber (overlapping)	18	9	11	61	54,333	1,097	2,815	157	5	72	187	160			NRSP
8	Sudhnoti	13	14	14	108	26,849	29,373	29,458	0	110	1,747	1,752	0	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	186	187	94	412,651	365,024	404,613	11	98	19,265	21,899	14	1,212	127	

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<b>GILGIT-BALTISTAN (GB)</b>																		
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	
<b>FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA (FATA)/Frontier Regions (FRs)</b>																		
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	2,401	2,928	22	3	153	166	-	8	-			SRSP
3	Kurram Agency	23	3	3	13	63,235	7,107	8,216	16	13	281	321	14			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	3,258	3,511	8	6	173	183	-	6	-			SRSP
6	Orakzai Agency	15	3	3	20	31,253	2,981	3,254	9	10	138	149	-	8	-			SRSP
7	South Waziristan Agency	29	3	3	10	80,717	6,029	6,282	4	8	333	359	-	8	-			SRSP
8	T.A.Adj Lakkhi Marwat Distt	-	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	38,042	40,457	6	7	1,735	1,835	6			48	9	
149	Grand Total	5,893	4,313	4,322	73	20,535,451	8,047,099	8,232,080	2	40	472,343	482,398	2			36,072	2,088	



## 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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