

OUTREACH #48

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK | JANUARY TO MARCH 2021

COVER STORY

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a publication of the
RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

COVER STORY

RSPN's Strategic Partnerships to Combat COVID-19

COVID-19 remains a serious issue in Pakistan. As such, RSPN has developed strategic partnerships to support communities to take preventive measures against COVID-19. In

the first quarter of 2021, RSPN successfully undertook four key projects combatting the COVID-19 pandemic by raising awareness against the disease, implementing Pakistan

government's Trace, Test and Quarantine strategy (TTQ) and raising awareness on registering for the COVID-19 vaccination. These projects were;

a. Dissemination and Reinforcement of Basic Preventive Messages on COVID-19 in Urban and Peri Urban Union Councils

Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) through its partner Rural Support Programmes (RSPs), Baluchistan Rural Support Programmes (BRSP) and Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) implemented the UNICEF funded "Dissemination and Reinforcement of Basic Preventive Messages on COVID-19 in Urban and Peri Urban Union Councils" project in 13 districts across Pakistan. The project was designed to disseminate and reinforce basic preventive messages, through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials and announcements, against COVID-19 to control the disease in 13 high risk districts. RSPN worked with UNICEF on the finalisation of gender sensitive IEC material, the messages (written) for megaphone and mosque announcements, a



training manual for project staff and developed reporting formats.

The preventive messaging was disseminated through market level campaigns to mobilise market committees, shopkeepers, and the public to follow SOPs. Under this project, announcements were made in the streets and mohallas, and religious places. Youth was engaged through corner meetings and school visits, when schools were open, to

impart information about the severity of the COVID-19 and, encourage the use of masks properly, maintain social distancing and follow other SOPs. Finally, Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) were conducted in seven districts (Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Quetta, Peshawar, Swat, Hyderabad and Karachi (South) with six to eight participants in each FGD to assess the perception of people about COVID-19 and the adherence to SOPs.

**409**

Market committees engaged

**147,721**

Shopkeepers visited

The project engaged
17,945
religious leaders**56**

Total FGDs conducted

Total announcements made from religious places **17,321** benefitting **2,814,663** men and womenTotal megaphone announcements made in streets **40,726** reaching **2,647,190** peopleTotal corner meetings held **14,988** attended by **104,732** youthTotal school management meetings held **2,118** where **242,127** sessions were held

Excerpt from the Field!

Mr. Babar Din-Additional DC of Islamabad and Ms. Shandana Khan, CEO RSPN under the UNICEF-funded project, "Dissemination and Reinforcement of Basic Preventive Messages on COVID-19" visited Islamabad Model College for boys in G-10/4, Islamabad. An awareness session for dissemination of basic preventive messages against COVID-19 was conducted with the students at the school. The students were delivered messages regarding the safety and precautionary measures to adopt to combat the pandemic. Such awareness sessions have resulted in improved knowledge for the prevention of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Additional DC, Mr Babar Din talked about the increased efforts on behalf of the government institutions to curb the disease, such as collaborating with organisations like RSPN, which directly resulted in reduced number of cases in Islamabad. At the awareness session, Ms. Shandana Khan (CEO RSPN) also spoke to the students and reinforced the importance of following SOPs. Mr. Ronald Perwaiz, Principal of Islamabad Model College for boys, thanked RSPN and the Islamabad administration for the session in their school citing that such sessions were essential in helping contain the pandemic from spreading further in the community.



Additional DC Mr Babar Din visits local school to take part in ongoing activities under RSPN's DBPRM project against COVID-19



Ms Shandana Humayun Khan at a local school to impart preventive messaging against COVID-19



Students listening to preventive messaging under the DBPRM project during assembly

b. Sustaining Adolescent Participation in Community Institutions to Address Child Marriages and Create Awareness among Adolescents on COVID-19

The 'Sustaining Adolescent Participation in Community Institutions to Address Early Child Marriages and Create Awareness among Adolescent on COVID-19' was a UNICEF funded project, implemented by RSPN through its implementing partner, Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO). The project began in December 2020 and concluded in May 2021. The geographical area of the project covered districts Ghotki and Khairpur, covering 10 union councils (5 in Ghotki and 5 in Khairpur) and 100 revenue villages (50 in Ghotki and 50 in Khairpur).

The project activities centred on strengthening the role of community institutions (LSOs) to address adolescent related issues including child marriages, violence against children and create awareness among adolescents regarding COVID-19. The project's objective was to enable adolescents to have increased access to and use of information, enhanced confidence, and avenues to form and express their opinions. Parents and communities under this project were also capacitated to understand adolescents' rights,

support their realisation, and access community-based structures that strengthen the protective environment around them. Such awareness among the adolescent age groups, parents, and community leaders (LSO members) helped mitigate the exclusion of adolescents in socio-economic spheres in terms of their participation against vulnerability to violence, neglect, and exploitation. The project also helped create much needed awareness regarding early child marriage, teenage pregnancies, and girls' education.



Training of Adolescent Champions



Traning of ADC



Training of project staff

During the reporting and inception period, a total of 10 LSOs and 100 VOs were engaged in Khairpur and Ghotki and these community institutions helped the field teams in identification and finalization of adolescent champions to be integrated within VOs (2 Girls and 1 boy per VO).

10 LSOs (5 LSOs in Khairpur and 5 LSO in Ghotki) were provided one-day orientation on integration of adolescent champions in VO and LSO as Adolescent Sub-Committees (ASC). 184 LSO (female) members from 10 LSOs (83 from Khairpur and 101 from Ghotki) were oriented on

project implementation methodology and integration of adolescent champions.

150 adolescent champions (100 girls and 50 boys) from 5 LSOs and 50 VOs in Khairpur and 150 adolescent champions (100 girls and 50 boys) from 5 LSOs and 50 VOs from Ghotki were integrated and merged as members adolescent sub-committees.

From amongst these 300 champions, 23 girl adolescent champions (8 from Ghotki and 15 from Khairpur) and 5 boy adolescent champions (2 from Ghotki and 3 from Khairpur) were selected from the previous batch of champions

(IALP project).

10 adolescent sub-Committees (ASCs) were formed at 10 LSOs during VO/LSO meetings. A total of 63 girls (31 from Khairpur and 32 from Ghotki) and 37 boys (19 from Khairpur and 18 from Ghotki) are members of these sub-committees.

The total number of peers reached is 9,126 (3,052 boys and 6,074 girls: 4,585 in Khairpur and 4,541 from Ghotki) against the target 9000. Of these 9,126 peers, 4,308 are between the ages of 13-15 years while 4,814 are between 16-19 years of age.

Excerpt from the Field!

Ghulam Mustafa, an 18 years old Champion in integrated subcommittee at VO/LSO level on the project of UNICEF-RSPN-SRSO (SAPCI Covid-19). He belongs from Norang Mahar which is in the Union council Bhetoor, Taluka Khan Garh, District Ghotki. His father has two wives and is a financially strong person, but he doesn't support and care for the family including Ghulam Mustafa's mother and siblings leading to a difficult life.

After being selected on the project of SAPCI-COVID-19, like other activities on the project, RSPN and SRSO team organised and delivered a training to the adolescent champions for the dissemination of information in peer groups regarding COVID-19, early child marriages, child abuse, and education.

Ghulam Mustafa says, *"After receiving training on these topics, I was inspired and impressed. I became determined to utilise this knowledge in my practical life."*

"I tried to help my family by earning a livelihood and continued my studies as well. This training motivated me, developed my confidence, and encouraged me to challenge myself to achieve something in life. So, I built up and started a puncher shop near my village. I started giving shape to this idea within the limited amount of PKR 1000. The amount was not enough. In first few days, I found it hard. However, as the days passed by, my level of motivation increased, and I moved on to a progressive path. After a little effort, now I am running my business successfully and can earn PKR 250 to 300 per day. I am also determined to continue my studies. During my leisure time, after school, I will go to the shop.", he says.



Ghulam Mustafa receiving certificate upon successful completion of his training

c. Support Government of Sindh to Prepare for and Respond to COVID-19 Pandemic

Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) in consortium with Action Against Hunger (ACF) and People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI) designed the integrated health and WASH COVID-19 response project funded by European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO-HIP), to support the Government of Sindh to meet the challenges of the disease and flatten the curve. The project, "Support Government of Sindh to Prepare for and Respond to COVID-19 Pandemic" was designed for 143 union councils of four districts of Sindh, i.e., Larkana, Shikarpur, Thatta, and Tando Allah Yar. The principal objective of this action was to support the Government of

Sindh in preparing for and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic in target districts.

Community Resource Persons (CRPs) from the target districts were engaged to disseminate preventive messages at the grassroots level on COVID-19. Under this project, CRPs were given knowledge on identification of COVID-19 suspected cases and how to report it to LSOs. Furthermore, a one-day orientation was conducted of LSOs leaders to engage the LSOs to support District Administration in effective implementation of community engagement component of TTQ strategy of National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) for COVID-19. As part of the

project, radio messages in Sindhi and Urdu were transmitted through local FM stations, megaphone announcements were made through religious places. The project staff facilitated the Department of Health staff to reach out to rural areas to conduct COVID-19 tests.

Handwashing Stations (HWSs) were constructed in public place like hospitals, schools, markets, and health facilities and soaps were also provided. CRPs also played a critical role in identification of suspected cases in targeted districts and referring suspected cases to Department of Health for PCR testing. Furthermore, to ensure the safety of the CRPs, PPEs were provided to all CRPs.



Awareness Session being held to educate communities regarding COVID-19 SOPs



Testing community members for COVID-19



Total CRPs recruited and oriented **1,490** (744 male and 746 female)



143 Total LSOs trained on TTQ strategy



14,172 No. of times Radio Messages transmitted



Total suspected cases identified and referred to Department of Health **8,570** (3,838 male and 4,732 female)



Out of **8,570** PCR **127** tested positive



Total COVID-19 patients put under Quarantine – **127** (61 males and 66 females)

PPEs Provided



571,722 surgical masks



47,612 N-95 masks



5,133 Gowns



5,133 Goggles



234,570 Examination Gloves



1,116 heavy duty gloves



52,425 hand sanitizers



120 (500g) Chlorine bottles



215 Total Handwashing Stations installed



24,384 Total soaps distributed



13,741 Total megaphone announcements made



3,174 Total megaphone announcements made through religious places



1,591,786 Total beneficiaries of announcements



63,637 Total awareness sessions conducted

Excerpt from the Field!

Risk Communication and Community Engagement

Ms. Hamida is a resident of the village of Dounda, Union Council Jarki, District Tando Allah Yar, Sindh and is a social activist under Local Support Organisation (LSO) Jarki fostered by the Rural Support Programmes and Rural Support Programmes Network.

Ms. Hamida and her family are largely dependent on agriculture for sustenance and, also on bed rope (waan) making for additional income.

After the ECHO HIP project orientation, LSO Jarki nominated Ms. Hamida as Community Resource person because of her commitment, and mobility at village level which consist of more than 500 households. After two days' orientation on the risk communication messages of COVID-19, she started conducting awareness sessions in her area. However, it was not easy. Wherever she went, she was met with rumors about COVID-19 and people were not willing to listen her.

She shared, "Due to illiteracy and myths about COVID-19 people were not believing that such a disease exists. They perceived it as western agenda. They were reluctant to attend any sessions and would laugh at me".

Moreover, identification of suspected cases was a challenge. However, the greatest challenge was convincing the identified cases for PCR testing. The primary reason for this was the myth and fear that the government was supposedly taking people from their homes and not allowing family members to meet. In an environment fueled by such myths, nobody was willing to go for the PCR test. As an initiative and to convince the community, she offered herself for testing. She went to the Static Centre along with her family for the PCR test.



Ms. Hamida resident of the village Dounda UC Jarki, District Tando Allahyar

Ms. Zarina LSO Jarki's President said, "I also had doubts about COVID-19 initially, but when she (Ms. Hamida) went for her test, it helped clear my mind as well".

Ms. Robina one of the participants on her sessions shared, "I went to get PCR two times, but came back without testing, due to fear and nervousness. Hamida came to my house and convinced me by giving her own example. I went for the third time and gave a sample for testing. It was simple. Next day, I got a negative report. It helped clear all the fears and myths I had been hearing about. So, I convinced my husband, as he had fever and flu, to get tested. Thankfully, he was also negative".

Ms. Hamida played a vital role in sensitising community about COVID-19 and dissemination of correct information. She supported community in removing misconceptions and rumors about the pandemic.

d. Dissemination of Preventive Messages in the Rural Communities- COVID 19 Response

Keeping in view the scope and spread of COVID-19 in Pakistan, a UNICEF-funded project was designed to develop cognisance amongst the marginalised segments of society. Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), with the help of Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) conducted awareness activities 06 districts of KP, including Peshawar, Mansehra, Malakand, Swat, Buner and

Upper Dir. The duration of the project was 03 months.

Four major activities were adopted to disseminate COVID-19 preventive messages to the rural communities. These activities were megaphone announcements, announcements from religious places, text messages campaign, and community-level awareness sessions.

The messages used were developed by UNICEF in consultation with World Health Organisation (WHO) for federal and provincial governments for dissemination in communities about preventive measures on COVID-19. RSPN translated these messages in Urdu and Pushto.



Awareness sessions being held under the Dissemination of Preventive Messages in the Rural Communities project

- Total Megaphone announcements made **58,965** from **11,405** different settlements and benefited **353,790** households include **50%** male & **50%** female members.
- Total announcements made from Religious Places **18,730** announcements and benefited **1,348,560** person including male/female
- Total Text Messages Disseminated **981,939**
- Total community level awareness sessions held **8,640**, out which **6,252** are delivered by male CRPs, **2,364** by female CRPs and **24** by transgender benefitting **62,837** community members (**43,764** male, **16,548** female and **168** transgender)

Excerpt from the Field!

Shad Begum is a 29 years-old Community Resource Person from Union Council Agra, Tehsil Batkhela, District Malakand. She was selected and trained under Dissemination of Prevention Messages in Rural Communities in COVID-19 Response Project (DPMRC) funded by UNICEF through Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN) and implemented by Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa province, District Malakand.

Ms. Shad Begum had to conduct 12 community awareness sessions with minimum 7 participants in each, following Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of COVID-19. It was mandatory for participants have facemasks to sit in the sessions before propagating the SOPs in their homes and neighbourhoods. Most people have facemasks but some, especially the destitute, can't afford it. Therefore, Shad begum came up with an idea to make masks at home. She asked her brother to buy cloth and strips to stitch them. She would then take them along to the awareness sessions and distribute them among all participants with the appeal that the pandemic is not over yet and people need to continue to be careful. She also requested participants to deliver this message to their family members, neighbours and others.

“As part of my work under this project, we had to ensure SOPs were being followed in the communities. However, the project had no provision of facemasks to be distributed. The project relied on us, the CRPs to raise awareness. I wondered how to ensure that each participant of the session had a facemask. So, I had this idea – why not do a little charity to serve my people?”, shared Ms. Shah Begum.



Shad Begum CRP from UC Agra, Batkhela, District Malakand delivering a community awareness session to local women in her village



Shad Begum making masks for the community



Mask made by Shad Begum to prevent COVID-19

SUCCESS Programme

Engagement, Growth, and Partnerships – SUCCESS Programme Updates in 2021

For the EU-funded SUCCESS Programme of RSPs/RSPN, 2020 was a year of grit, and resilience. 2021 is a year of engagement, growth, and partnerships!

SUCCESS has already made headway in promoting project visibility at a national and international level by pursuing collaborations with the private, non-profit, and entrepreneurial sectors. SUCCESS was invited at the first webinar of the 20th Anniversary leadership lecture series of The Boston Pledge, USA in January 2021 where the programme was part of a 9-speaker panel that presented global perspectives on “Uncovering the Hidden Assets of South Asia to Trigger Bottom-Up Socio-Economic Surge.” The webinar included 240 participants from 15 countries. SUCCESS partnered with award-winning femtech social enterprise 'Aurat Raaj' to conduct the programme's first menstrual focus group session using digital storytelling techniques and Artificial Intelligence (AI) chat bot Raaji. The collaboration with 'Aurat Raaj' led to more than seven menstrual hygiene and management (MHM) focus



Aurat Raaj conducts menstrual hygiene session at Manjhand Government High School in TRDP district Jamshoro

group sessions with participation from all three implementing partners - NRSP, TRDP and SRSO. SUCCESS RSPN and TRDP Communications teams collaborated with German enterprise 'Audiopedia' in the company's Facebook Coronavirus Campaign by providing Sindhi transcription and audio recording. SUCCESS was invited by the University of Illinois, USA to partake in its student internship programme. Talks are being held with S&P Global (Pakistan), TeeSquare (Pakistan), and Pretty Deadly Self-Defense (Germany) for potential future collaborations.

Our monitoring and evaluation team has been working non-stop. To gauge the community institutions' (CIs) weaknesses and strengths and to assess the level of support required by these institutions fostered under SUCCESS, a third round of the Institutional Maturity Index (IMI) survey was undertaken during the reporting period. Eighty percent of data collection of the survey has been completed (247 out of 313 LSOs, 266 out of 315 VOs and 505 out of 630 COs); the remaining process is expected to finish by the end of April 2021. About 10 Young

Development Professionals (YDPs) recruited for the IMI survey have successfully completed their 2-day training and fulfilled their responsibilities in carrying out the survey. An additional study on the linkages developed by the LSOs with other stakeholders was conducted alongside the IMI survey. Sixteen Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with LSO members, 11 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with the RSPs District Managers and Programme Managers, 8 KIIs with the government line departments and 8 In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) with the LSO representatives in the Joint Development Committee (JDC) were undertaken to gather their perspective on the extent and effectiveness of linkages created in the programme. Moreover, the annual Key Performance Indicator (KPI) report for the reporting period from February 2020 to January 2021 is underway.

Under its research component, SUCCESS is running a

randomised control (RCT) trial in two union councils of district Tando Allahyar Sindh. Twenty-three villages within the two union councils of Massoo Bozdar and Dad Jarwar have been divided into 'control' and 'treatment' groups, with the latter receiving all interventions since the beginning of the programme, while the former being enrolled into programme activities since early 2021. A baseline survey of households under the RCT was carried out in 2017, followed by a midline survey in 2020. In addition to this, various thematic and component specific research is also carried out from time to time. A detailed study on the impact of financial access under SUCCESS on poor households was recently carried out in 2020-21. The findings revealed that the access to and utilisation of CIF and IGG have improved the PSC of beneficiaries and enabled the households to develop a productive asset base (in terms of livestock and business assets) leading to a visible

positive change in the lives of beneficiaries through provision of more financial resources and sustainable income. Of the CIF and IGG received by households, 98% of the amount was reported to be utilised for income generating activities and livelihood asset creation. Furthermore, the income earned through the CIF/IGG activities was also reinvested. The financial support through CIF and IGG have created a positive impact on women's intra-household decision making activities such as getting medical advice or treatment for themselves and their children; making everyday goods and large assets household purchases; using contraceptives; marriage of children; and taking CIF/IGG or any other loan. The CIF has also been recognised as a safer option of lending as compared to the formal lending options available to rural communities. As CIF revolves within the households, it is less susceptible to shocks that impact the whole community or



CI members in NRSP district Tando Allahyar participate in an M&E focus group discussion

village such as bad cropping season. The total CIF amount disbursed as of October 2020 has revolved with an overall revolving rate of 38%, with 188 (72%) LSOs revolving the CIF at least once. Institutional Stability has been observed amongst the LSOs as they have acquired the capacity to manage the revolving of CIF loan without much support from the RSPs. LSOs monitor the activities of

its staff and beneficiaries to ensure recovery, deal with the conflicts and plan to use the processing fee money to ensure sustainability and revolving of CIF once the SUCCESS Programme ends. The handling of CIF and IGG has led to social cohesion as the improvement in lives of CO members have convinced the non-members to join COs as well. There is consensus that the financial

management skills of women have also improved significantly. Most of the CIF and IGG beneficiaries have also acknowledged the importance of monthly savings as an important source of capital, which can provide funds for business expansion, and can be used in emergencies for smoothening consumption.

Case study

Emerging Women Entrepreneurs in the Digital Landscape

Uzma's Journey

The unrelenting speed of digitisation has not only improved government services and businesses but also support for the rural areas of Sindh. We have left far back the era when phones and networks were rarely found in villages. Now, rural communities in the EU-funded SUCCESS project districts are increasingly using smartphones for routine activities daily.

Ms. Hafeezan Phull Pota, the Chairperson of Local Support Organisation (LSO) 'Fateh' and member of Joint Development Committee (JDC), village Phull Pota from Larkana knows the needs of her community. She needs an online platform to share development issues and complaints with government



Uzma gazes into the fields from the roof of her house

authorities. According to her, smartphones and digitisation can speed up development work and government responses.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic was a necessary

stimulus for pushing rural communities to rapidly adopt digital technology. Uzma, the master trainer in charge of Business Development Group (BDG) 'Sughar' from SRSO district Larkana expresses that

rural women are not bound to sit at home since they can move forward with digital advancements. Uzma's father has played an important role here. *"My father advised me to do a computer course after I completed matriculation."* Although she couldn't complete the course due to personal reasons, it was still vital in introducing Uzma to the potential of digital technology.

"I joined college in the city of Dokri, so I used the phone to contact my family. At that time, I only used the phone for calls and messages. After graduation, I began doing applique embroidery work and teaching as well. After some years, I left the job and focused on the applique work." Meanwhile, Uzma was chosen as the master trainer for a Business Development Group (BDG), and she trained almost 13 participants in the BDG. The BDG began its operations and included an impressive list of beautiful products for selling like quilts, women's chadars or

shawls, and dresses. Each participant generated an income of PKR 3,000 to 4000 in their first market order.

However, things did not go as smoothly as expected. During the COVID-19 pandemic, physical markets were closed because of the lockdown and business value chains were adversely affected. The women entrepreneurs of BDG 'Sughar' were not able to earn from market orders and become miserable from the loss in sales revenue. But Uzma courageously faced the challenge and used her smartphone and WhatsApp contact list to showcase her work and build an online clientele. Because of her social network, she started getting orders from nearby villages, towns, and other cities.

Uzma shares: *"I attended a one-day training by SRSO in Sukkur on digitisation and business. There, I got to know and learn that people can do business through*

WhatsApp and Facebook. Most of the people in my circle use mobile phones for messages, calls and using Facebook. But I am using it for expanding my business and supporting my fellow participants. I also notice that the mobile phone is becoming common in my group now. Some of the participants have smartphones and we share designs of applique dresses with each other. My participants are happy to get involved and earn through technological support."

Through online orders, the women entrepreneurs made 20 shirts for various customers and earned PKR 800-1000 per shirt. Each participant made 3-4 such items and earned from PKR 3,000 to 4,000. *"We are happy with this online work and now we are taking orders from other areas as well,"* said participants of the BDG. Uzma hopes that the use of a smartphone for better purposes will increase in her village.



A selection of embroidered clothes produced by Uzma's team of women entrepreneurs at BDG Sughar

Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme

First quarter of the year 2021 for the EU-funded BRACE Programme featured exciting publications showcasing the impact of the Programme in its various districts. The publications included first wave of the Participatory Action Research Report on Dynamics of Household Poverty and Inclusive Development in Balochistan with Focus on Women's Empowerment, Analysis of Poverty Scorecard

and Socio-Economic Survey Data from the Participatory Action Research Villages of Balochistan by Dr. Haroon Sarwar, a field report from district Kech, the BRACE Newsletter, and the BRACE Programme Gender Mainstreaming Strategy 2021.

This quarter, the team was busy in monitoring and verifying Income Generating Grants provided to Community

Institutions and target households and undertaking Technical Quality Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructures in District Loralai and Kech. They also held the BRACE TA 2021 Communications & Visibility Strategy and Action Planning Workshop with GoB Stakeholders in Quetta.

Case study

Peerin Kapot Ramag Nabi (Adult Women Can't Learn)

National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) initiated the Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills (ALNS) trainings under the European Union funded Balochistan Rural Development and Empowerment Programme (BRACE) in District Kech. The

illiterate women of different union councils are participating in this intervention enthusiastically. This specialised training not only helps the adult women become literate and numerate, but it also builds the self-confidence. It was an

innovative opportunity for the local women to learn, meet and share their views with each other on a daily basis for six months. Six books, including Urdu, Mathematics, English, Financial Literacy, Income Saving and Life Skills will bring



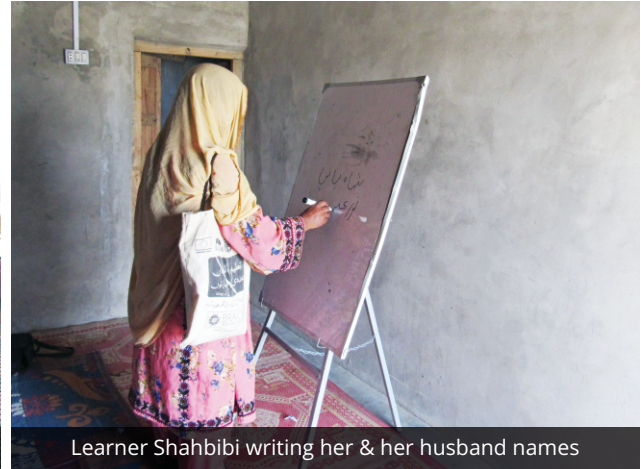
ALNS Center & Teacher Hoshab



Lal Bibi ALNS learner



Nasreen ALNS learner



Learner Shahbibi writing her & her husband names

positive change in the lives of these women in terms of knowledge, attitude, and skills.

According to one woman learner of ALNS Centre Karki Singabad UC Sami in District Kech, "Before BRACE Programme, we could not even dream of being literate and we were hopeless that we would never be able to read and write due to unavailability of educational facilities for us. Then we heard about the literacy and numeracy skills trainings in the European Union funded Programme and we saw hope. Initially when we intended to enrol in the ALNS training centres, the community members used to make fun of us saying that we will be wasting our time. "Peerin kapot ramag nabi", a saying in Balochi which means that adult women cannot learn, read, and write. But now community members have accepted that adult women can also learn, read, and write. They appreciated our performance and learning abilities. Besides the basic

literacy and numeracy, this unique course also taught us about personal hygiene, importance of saving, health, nutrition, our rights and responsibilities, and many other valuable teachings and skills. Before adult literacy, we were blind. But now our eyes have been opened and we can see and understand everything related to our lives so clearly."

Mrs. Nasreen, wife of Parvez, a 27 years old learner of Adult Literacy & Numeracy Skills Centre Karki Singabad and a member of CO Jumma Bazar (F) UC Sami, expressed her views by showing and reading her mathematics book. "It is very interesting to learn mathematics. Now I can read and understand the numbers easily from 1- 100". She further explained the benefits of ALNS that due to Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills, women can read and write their names, they can do their signatures, they can write and understand numbers, they can read and write the amount of money

especially savings, they can dial and write mobile numbers, they can read expiry date of medicines, they can do calculations and they can help their children with homework.

Mrs. Shah Bibi, wife of Noor Bux, 38 years old learner of Adult literacy Centre Hoshab Shumali UC Hoshab and member of CO Mian Mazar Bazar (F), expressed her views, "Due to my adult literacy course I feel proud when I write my name and my husband's name". Mrs. Lal Bibi, president of CO Jumma Bazar (F) UC Sami, said, "It is very joyful when I read something from my books. Previously, I hesitated and felt shy to read a book or learn something due to my villager's comments that adult women can't learn, read and write."

All the learners of adult literacy and numeracy centres thanked European Union and NRSP for adult literacy and numeracy skills trainings under BRACE Programme.

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh - ER3

Moringa for Everyone

Moringa is one of PINS' areas of focus – it is easy to grow, helps reduce soil erosion and a superfood that is packed full of vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants that our communities can use as a nutritional supplement. Last year, PINS ER-3 worked with its communities to grow Moringa trees, distributing nearly 250,000 saplings. To keep the momentum going in 2021, Agriculture and Food Security Officers across Programme districts held awareness sessions across using the Moringa digital toolkit that PINS ER-3 produced. This covers everything in its lifecycle, from growing it to its multiple uses

and benefits. Over an estimated 100,000 households participated in these sessions.

Zulekha, from VO Bhambore, Thatta, said, 'I had an idea about Moringa being beneficial but didn't know I could use it in so many ways. I've planted three trees at my home and look forward to using its leaves, especially in my cooking!'

In addition to the above, a Moringa promotion campaign is also underway to push PINS communities to plant more Moringa trees. To date over 155,000 Moringa plants have been successfully transplanted by 55,465 HHs with further trees added. Agriculture

Entrepreneurs (AEs) are visiting households to follow up with those who have planted to see how they are coming along and address any issues that they might be facing. AEs are also actively creating awareness about the benefits of growing and consuming Moringa using the digital toolkit. In areas where there are widespread issues, households are being encouraged to replant trees making use of saplings at their local Farmer Field Schools. Similarly, where trees have matured, planting more trees using the propagation method (planting cuttings) will be encouraged.

Community Physical Infrastructure Development So Far



177 CPI hand pump schemes have been completed, and **1,006 hand pumps** (a water scheme has between 4-5 hand pumps) have been constructed/rehabilitated as a result. These schemes are now providing access to safe drinking water to **14,998 HHs**



70 Alternative Water Sources (AWS) schemes have been developed – these comprise of **63 lead hand pumps**, **5 solar water supply schemes**, and **2 transportation schemes** which are providing access to safe drinking water to **9,485 HHs**



34 rainwater harvesting ponds have been constructed. We have also identified **83 feasible rainwater harvesting sites** in arid zones in Jamshoro, Dadu and Qambar Shahdadkot which are expected to be functional in time for monsoon season so there is water available for farmer field schools, kitchen gardens and livestock.

PINS Joins Hands with the Green Pakistan Programme / Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme

The Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with The Green Pakistan Programme (GPP)/Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme (TBTP) supported by Sindh Forest Department (SFD) on 26th March, 2021 to plant an additional 500,000 fruit trees at the village and household level. Through this collaboration, a network of nurseries is to be established in cooperation with local communities for producing Moringa and fruit trees saplings, which the Programme has already been working on with its communities.

In year three of the Programme, tree plantation campaigns were conducted in each of the 193 union councils across the 10 programme districts, and an estimated 136,362 trees were planted which included but were not limited to, Jaman, Ber, Guava, Chiku, and lemon trees.

GPP/TBPPT's objectives of establishing and supporting community-driven plant nurseries align closely with the objectives of the Programme. PINS is also partnering with Sindh Union Council and Community Economic



Children from Qambar Shahdadkot planting trees under the PINS-ER3 programme

Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) to award 17 female agriculture entrepreneurs (FAEs) from its Community Investment Fund (CIF) to set up fruit plant nurseries at their FFSs in Larkana and Qambar Shahdadkot.

These FAEs also participated in a 10-day capacity-building training session focusing on raising fruit plant nurseries. After this training session, each FAE will qualify to receive a loan ranging from PKR 30,000 to PKR 50,000 for raising fruit plant saplings at their FFS.



Children planting trees under the PINS-ER3 Programme

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh - ER2

RSPN is implementing the Nutrition-Specific Component of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS ER-II) funded by European Union (EU) and Action Against Hunger (ACF) in partnership with Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) in three districts of Sindh province namely Shikarpur, Larkana and Kambar Shahdadkot. The outreach component of PINS ER-II project is three years' project, and it has commenced from 1st July 2018 and will end on 30th June 2021. The overall objective of the intervention is to sustainably improve the nutritional status of children under five (U5) and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) in Sindh province; in line with the second target indicator of the SDG goal No 2. RSPN's mandate is to work in uncovered areas of

Lady Health Workers (LHWs) by deploying Community Health Workers (CHWs).

Carrying out screening of 6-59 months' children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) is the key responsibility of Community Health Workers (CHW) under the Programme. From January to March 2021, CHWs screened out total 492,042 under five-year children and 172,789 Pregnant and Lactating Women through Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) in all three districts and referred 6,692 severe acute malnourished (SAM) children to the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP). As a result of referrals, 4,872 SAM children have been successfully enrolled at OTPs, 66,492 moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) children were given Multi Micronutrient

Powder (MNP) sachets and 7,325 pregnant and lactating women were given Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets in the current quarter and this practice is still on going. A total of 10,998 mother to mother support groups (MTMSGs) and 2,488 father to father support groups (FTFSGs) have been engaged and sensitised throughout wider, one to one and group sessions.

RSPN is also providing technical support to SRSO. During month of January 2021, the capacity of 47 Community Health Supervisors (CHS) and district professionals have been raised on the topics of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF), and use of Social Behaviour Change (SBCC) toolkit sessions.



Training of Lady Health Workers on CMAM/IYCF and SBCC Integration



Local CRP holding an awareness session with community members



Measuring a child's MUAC

Case study

PINS-ER2 improves nutritional status of under-five children and pregnant women

SHIKARPUR: In the village Sukhio Panhwar, UC Garhi Dakho, tehsil of Khanpur of District Shikarpur, a 10-month-old boy Sadam has become a victim of malnourishment as his Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) level was at 7.5 and his weight was just 4.2 Kg. Ms Mooran a CHW of the area under SRSO, urged the parents and immediately moved the boy to Rahimabad Rural Health Centre.

At the RHC, the parents, after conducting necessary tests, were advised to start giving Ready to Use Therapeutic Food [RUTF], a full of energy-dense, macronutrient enhanced pastes



used in therapeutic feeding. Ms. Mooran now informs that Sadam's condition is improving day by day and his weight has increased from 4.2 KG to 6 KGs. His MUAC level has increased to 10.9.

Ms. Mooran said, "If I had not gone to the village for

screening, God forbid, the boy would not have survived." She said, "Complete credit goes to PINS that is working in these areas with close collaboration with Accelerated Action Plan, Action Against Hunger & SRSO funded by European Union".



PSI-Supported Family Planning Programme in Pakistan

Maintaining essential service delivery during the pandemic

RSPN, with the financial & technical assistance of Population Services International Pakistan is implementing a family planning programme for underserved rural communities located in 10 target districts across Pakistan. 3,180 CRPs have been actively going door-to-door within their respective communities, raising awareness on how birth spacing can minimise delivery-related risks for pregnant women, and how modern contraceptive methods provide



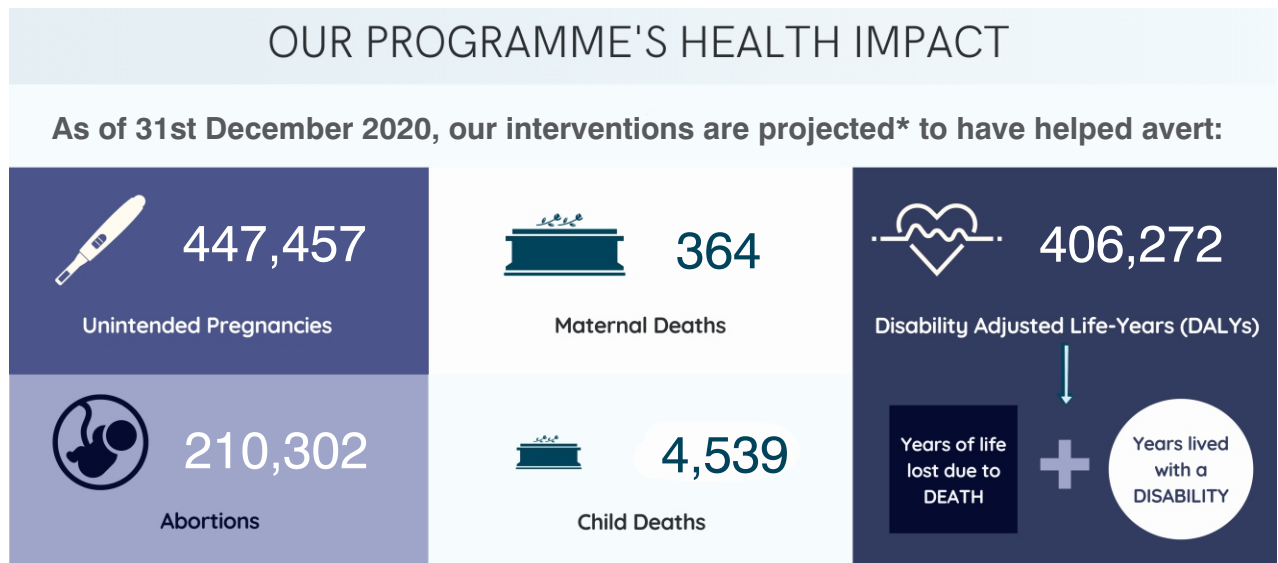
Mobile outreach camps enable rural community residents to easily access family planning counseling as well as contraceptives from a trained Lady Health Visitor.

greater protection relative to natural methods. The service delivery net is currently providing 5.7 million living in underserved areas access to monthly mobile camps, where

beneficiaries can avail counselling and contraceptives from a trained Lady Health Visitor (LHV), in line with the medical eligibility criteria for the relevant method.

Health Impact

The interventions have contributed towards improving the wellbeing of families living in the target areas. The following table highlights the estimated health impact of the programme thus far:



Case study

Making maternal and child health a priority

Razia is glad she availed services from her local outreach camp

Razia is a 34 year old woman living in a village in 'Teh Gojra' on the outskirts of Toba Tek Singh, a district in Pakistan's most populous province, Punjab. This village is not directly covered by the Lady Health Worker Programme, which provides localised delivery of primary health services for women and children. Fortunately, as part of a PSI-supported family planning initiative, local community workers coordinate with women living in villages such as Razia's, to enable access to counselling and contraceptives through monthly service delivery camps.

"My husband Zafar and I have five children. He works overseas and visits when he can. My children and I live with my mother-in-law, who is keen on having a larger family, just like my husband. However, with every pregnancy, I have felt weaker and weaker. Not all of my pregnancies were spaced. Over the years, I have felt this was affecting my health negatively. Even my eyesight began worsening, which made me anxious. I did convey these fears to my husband and mother-in-law, but they were not very informed on these health issues."



Razia from Teh Gojra, Toba Tek Singh

"Through a household visit in 2018, when Zafar was also home, a community local working with the Rural Support Programmes (RSP) spoke to my mother-in-law and husband about the importance of family planning practices and their impact on maternal and child health. Her words resonated with what I felt, though my partner and mother-in-law were not immediately convinced."

"However, that changed with a follow-up household visit, in which RSP mobilisation team members accompanied the

community worker. It was explained to my mother-in-law and husband how future pregnancies would negatively affect my health. This helped sway my family to suggest I do visit the next monthly camp and receive counselling. That is where I chose to adapt the IUCD method, which would provide long-term protection and give me peace of mind...while I hope my health improves with time, I'm relieved I can now focus on giving the children I already have a better life."

Empowering Rural Women Through Financial Inclusion and Economic Growth (EPW)

The Empowering Pakistani Women through Financial Inclusion and Economic Growth (EPW) project aims at creating a sustainable and scalable last-mile distribution model that provides low-income women with decent employment and expands the financial inclusion of women in Pakistan. In this quarter, identification, recruitment, and training of 220 Guddi Bajis (GB) has begun in district Larkana, with 200 GBs being taken on-board as JazzCash agents in Bahawalpur and Rahim Yar Khan.



A mid-line Impact Assessment was carried out by a third party between October 2020 and February 2021 and consisted of a mixed-methods approach employing the use of a quantitative survey, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews aimed at both the institutional level stakeholders and beneficiary groups. The Assessment was held in 5 of the 9 programme districts – Swabi, Bahawalpur, Jhang, Jacobabad and Qamber Shahdad Kot.

The results of the Impact Assessment reveal that the program was successful in its aim of engaging the GBs in income-generation activities as 94% of them were able to generate profits operating their businesses. As a result of

participating in the program, 98% of these women sales agents made a positive impact on their households, through reducing reliance on others (71%), improving the availability of food (51%), sending their children to school (31%), paying for chronic health issues (28%), repaying loans (21%) and being in a better position to respond to emergencies (14%).

On a personal level, the GBs benefitted immensely from participating in the programme by improving their self-confidence (63%), becoming financially independent (51%), gaining respect from their family and community (47%), and improving their personal skills and capacities (42%). Most of the GBs (93%) experienced improvements in their decision-

making role in the households in the domains of household purchases (80%), finance management (62%), children's education and needs (34%), and their mobility (27%).

At the community level, the GBs' social standing with their community increased through their participation in the program as members of the community now relied on them for advice (78%), with women in particular consulting the GBs on running/starting a business (50%). The presence of a Guddi Baji has helped the women in their communities by reducing local women's reliance on others (65%), improving their mobility and agency (59%), and providing them with easier access to hygiene products (49%).

Gender and Development

RSPN Beneficiaries Safeguarding Policy

RSPN is committed to respecting the dignity and rights of all its employees and beneficiaries, safeguarding them against bullying, harassment, sexual exploitation & abuse and offering a safe and trusted work environment where employees and beneficiaries have the confidence to approach the organisation, if they encounter

such issues. RSPN has developed Beneficiaries Safeguarding Policy for safeguarding its beneficiaries against any harm from RSPN employees. The purpose of the Policy is to protect and safeguard beneficiaries, particularly women, children, and vulnerable adults, who encounter RSPN employees against exploitation, sexual

harassment, and abuse, bullying and child abuse. This policy also provides employees, especially those working directly or indirectly with beneficiaries, with overarching principles and clear systems of recourse that guide RSPN's approach to beneficiaries safeguarding.

RSPs Gender Resource Group reviewing implementation of anti-Sexual Harassment law titled 'The Protection Against Harassment of Women at The Workplace Act 2010'

The Gender Resource Group (GRG) was set up by RSPN at its inception. Its objective is for Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) to meet regularly to discuss programme and organisational priorities and issues, related to gender in the RSPs. The RSPN hosts meetings of the GRG every quarter. During last quarter of 2020 and first quarter of 2021, GRG reviewed and addressed the gaps and issues in the implementation of 'sexual harassment in the workplace'. GRG members shared the issues and causes due to which women staff endure and don't report sexual harassment cases

in the workplace. The group discussed best practices of their organisations and the challenges faced during effective implementation of the Anti-Sexual Harassment Law. A key challenge was: Male members often hold senior positions compared to the women committee members. This increases the chances of men influencing decisions of the committees, sometimes, unjustly. The GRG members are to meet with RSPs senior management to brief them on these issues and discuss a way-forward for improved gender representation.

OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH

505,294

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS (53% WOMEN ONLY COs)

8,460,650

ORGANISED RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

8,682,633

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS (56% WOMEN MEMBERSHIP)

149

DISTRICTS WITH RSP PRESENCE

4,581

RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSP PRESENCE

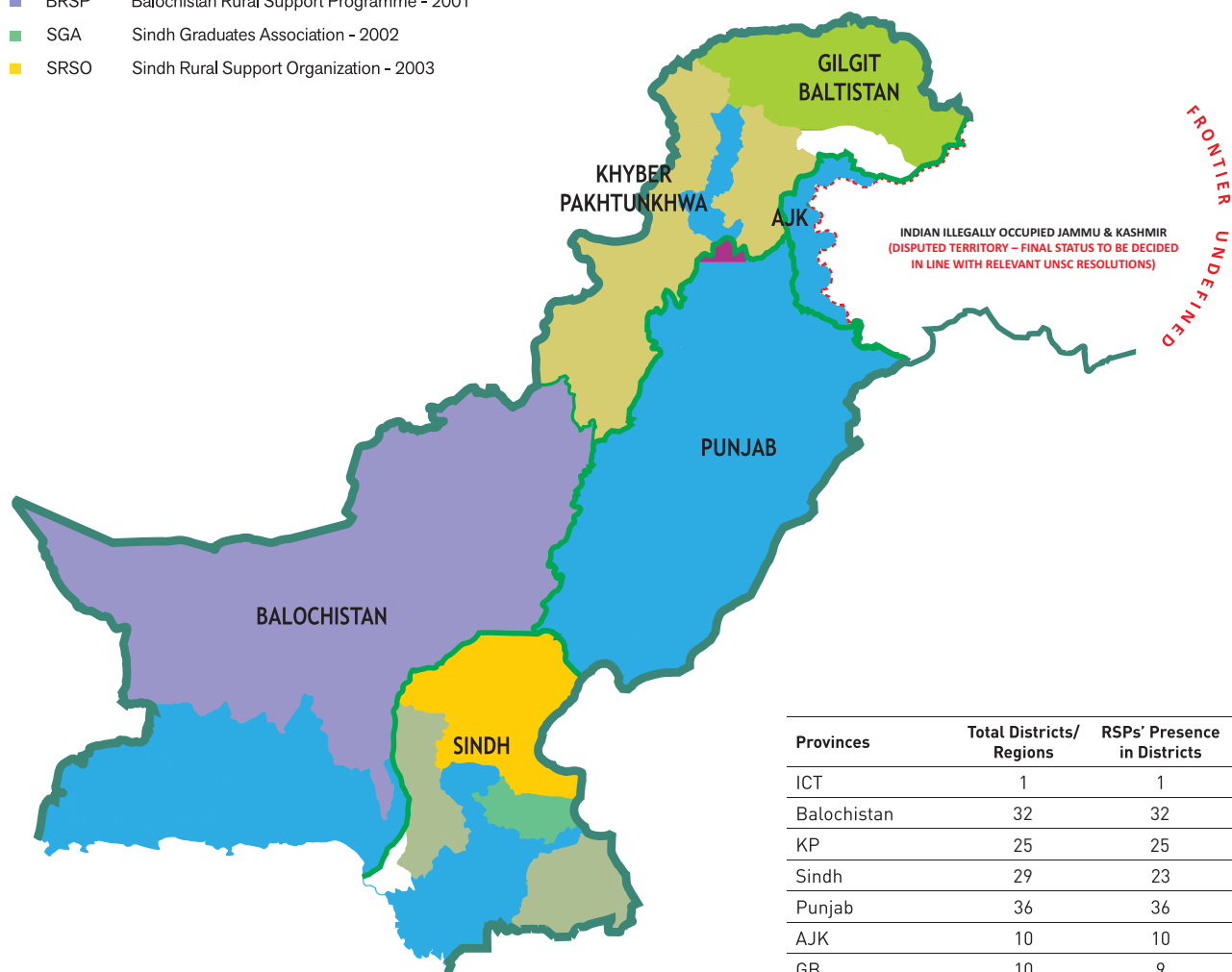
236,694VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS (71% WOMEN ONLY VO_s) FEDERATED IN**2,331**LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (1,029 - 44% WOMEN ONLY LSO_s)

Summary of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) as of 31 December 2020

		Province/Administrative Units						Total
		AJ&K	Balochistan	GB	KP incl, FATA/FRs	Punjab (Incl. ICT)	Sindh	
1	Aga Khan RSP	-	-	60	20	-	-	80
2	Balochistan RSP	-	194	-	-	-	-	194
7	Ghazi Barotha Taraqjati Idara	-	-	-	6	10	-	16
3	National RSP	127	108	-	59	411	170	875
4	Punjab RSP	-	-	-	-	305	-	305
9	Sindh Graduate Association	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8	Sindh Rural Support Organisation	187	-	-	-	-	503	503
5	Sarhad RSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	187
6	Thardeep Rural Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	143	143
	Total	127	302	60	272	726	844	2331

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
- 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
Total	156	149

RSPs are present in 149 districts.



Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, Cumulative Progress as of December 2020												
Indicators	AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total	
# of RSP working districts/areas**	8	10	27	3	61	21	1	14	37	4	149	
# of rural union councils with RSP presence*	136	119	317	22	2,411	806	13	712	770	202	4,581	
# of organised households	102,320	120,829	297,728	42,749	3,516,940	1,539,614	16,500	1,379,631	1,049,271	395,068	8,460,650	
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)	-	80	194	16	875	305	1	530	187	143	2,331	
# of Village Organisations (VOs)	-	1,961	5,218	85	9,947	3,745	-	13,037	2,686	2,373	39,052	
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed	Women COs	1,577	2,211	10,838	1,890	104,305	41,714	410	72,328	14,204	16,591	266,068
	Men COs	2,138	3,024	18,694	1,436	102,086	54,872	450	2,383	29,999	5,773	220,855
	Mix COs	1,035	-	-	-	15,535	-	-	40	-	1,761	18,371
	Total	4,750	5,235	29,532	3,326	221,926	96,586	860	74,751	44,203	24,125	505,294
# of CO members	Women	44,063	87,174	156,988	31,735	1,978,212	662,001	10,845	1,230,612	321,809.00	317,222	4,840,661
	Men	58,257	128,625	290,279	26,560	1,538,728	903,191	11,348	38,662	727,402.00	118,920	3,841,972
	Total	102,320	215,799	447,267	58,295	3,516,940	1,565,192	22,193	1,269,274	1,049,211	436,142	8,682,633
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	146	-	5	237	70	-	236	81	86	884.9
	Men	12	390	-	6	1,308	67	1	7	166	123	2,079.9
	Total	36	536	-	11	1,544	137	1	243	247	209.4	2,964.8
# of community members trained in managerial skills (CMST/LMST/etc.)	Women	10,954	20,322	274,517	4,043	2,225,331	226,610	4,830	329,304	144,974	177,457	3,418,342
	Men	6,385	16,049	247,195	4,533	1,312,093	267,337	4,830	34,738	215,097	71,147	2,179,404
	Total	17,339	36,371	521,712	8,576	3,537,424	493,947	9,660	364,042	360,071	248,604	5,597,746
# of community members trained in vocational & technical skills	Women	-	55,457	55,987	12,519	588,154	45,971	-	79,338	61,536	20,434	919,396
	Men	-	27,345	27,898	4,194	614,550	58,324	-	3,855	88,874	2,931	827,971
	Total	-	82,802	83,885	16,713	1,202,704	104,295	-	83,193	150,410	23,365	1,747,367
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs managing CIF	6	16	119	8	479	2	-	216	-	100	946
	# of VOs managing CIF	-	-	-	7	67	34	-	4,532	349	740	5,729
	CIF Men Borrowers	547	1,533	4,992	7	24,987	872	-	-	-	-	32,938
	CIF Women Borrowers	-	2,558	7,608	1,139	156,692	5,290	-	378,710	58,928	54,583	665,508
	# of CIF borrowers	547	4,091	12,600	1,146	181,679	6,162	-	378,710	58,928	54,583	698,446
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million)	16	20	414	24	3,717.99	115	-	3,213	700	1,018	9,239.2
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Women	79	195	-	3,101	168,885.17	10,120.99	-	15,686	757	5,417	204,241
	Men	59	834	-	454	97,411.77	12,297	-	1,677	123	5,494	118,349
	Total	138	1,030	-	3,554	266,297	22,418	-	17,363	880	10,911	322,590.30

Indicators	AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total	
# of loans	Women	4,764	74,827	5,110	127,753	6,064,886	545,204	-	699,801	57,737	370,088	7,950,170
	Men	3,217	546,334	2,994	16,598	3,899,546	687,341	-	76,779	10,688	290,896	5,534,393
	Total	7,981	621,161	8,104	144,351	9,964,432	1,232,545	-	776,580	68,425	660,984	13,484,563
# of health micro insurance schemes	Women	-	74,813	-	109,453	3,210,957	-	-	734,284	5,834	251,205	4,386,546
	Men	-	546,311	-	14,033	2,816,104	-	-	50,314	21,566	139,671	3,587,999
	Total	-	621,124	-	123,486	6,027,061	-	-	784,598	27,400	390,876	7,974,545
# of PPI/CPI schemes completed	1,637	4,375	2,392	796	38,120	6,360	16	40,087	10,712	64,403	168,898	
# of beneficiary households of completed CPIs	100,347	404,539	242,091	28,985	1,661,825	674,798	-	254,329	2,281,804	368,690	6,017,408	
Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million)	636	4,419	1,867	433	11,884	1,639	20	2,829	11,217	1,951	36,894	
# of community schools established	355	867	164	11	545	80	25	9	116	114	2,286	
# of students enrolled	Girls	11,370	2,900	4,673	1,268	9,852	1,946	3,526	1,236	2,646	1,947	41,364
	Boys	9,922	7,375	9,490	1,175	10,537	1,752	5,110	2,895	3,262	707	52,225
	Total	21,292	10,275	14,163	2,443	20,389	3,698	8,636	4,131	5,908	2,654	93,589
# of adults graduated in adult literacy	Women	-	20,000	5,334	421	27,222	-	-	196	4,646	228	58,047
	Men	-	-	-	256	5,078	-	-	-	722	198	6,254
	Total	-	20,000	5,334	677	32,300	-	-	196	5,368	426	64,301
# of traditional birth attendants / health workers trained	Women	31	1,243	2,929	95	3,153	8,442	410	477	1,066	982	18,828
	Men	-	-	1,335	-	-	1,770	-	-	467	675	4,247
	Total	31	1,243	4,264	95	3,153	10,212	410	477	1,533	1,657	23,075

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of December 2020															
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 Dec 2020	# of LSOs as of Dec 2020	RSP
			# as of Sep 2020	# as of Dec 2020	% coverage as of Dec 2020		# as of Sep 2020	# as of Dec 2020	% coverage as of Dec 2020	# as of Sep 2020	# as of Dec 2020	% increase during Qtr			
ISLAMABAD															
1	ICT	15	15	15	100	165,246	33,056	33,438	20	1,821	1,847	1	62	5	NRSP
1	Sub Total ICT	15	15	15	100	165,246	33,056	33,438	20	1,821	1,847	1	62	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	1	10	29,060	767	767	3	40	40	-	-	-	BRSP
5	Dera Bugti	12	2	2	17	32,312	2,246	2,246	7	168	168	-	35	1	BRSP
6	Gawadar	22	22	22	100	17,275	36,326	36,326	210	1,909	1,909	-	146	15	NRSP
7	Harnai	10	-	-	-	13,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
8	Jhal Magsi	12	12	12	100	23,791	11,167	11,355	48	1,455	1,465	1	390	12	BRSP
9	Jaffarabad	46	29	38	83	56,023	2,445	2,445	4	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	76,623	80,116	87	4,392	4,647	6	511	53	NRSP
12	Kharan	7	7	7	100	18,370	15,739	15,739	86	943	943	-	115	7	BRSP
13	Khuzdar	38	38	38	100	81,296	39,160	40,310	50	4,609	4,620	0	954	36	BRSP
14	Killa Abdullah	36	36	36	100	77,919	44,719	46,534	60	4,013	4,699	17	809	26	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	44,767	44,822	83	2,756	2,760	0	331	20	NRSP
18	Lehri	6	-	-	-	16,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
19	Loralai	36	36	36	100	47,143	26,148	27,123	58	2,735	2,745	0	724	28	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	Panjoor	22	22	22	100	31,590	23,844	23,844	75	1,373	1,373	-	175	15	NRSP
25	Pishin	53	53	53	100	102,304	39,795	43,090	42	5,318	5,325	0	746	46	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	10	10	10	100	27,517	13,112	13,405	49	1,310	1,426	9	294	8	BRSP
31	Zhob	24	24	24	100	39,094	19,528	19,933	51	2,975	2,985	0	542	22	BRSP
32	Ziarat	10	3	3	30	28,308	588	588	2	50	50	-	-	-	BRSP
32	Sub Total Balochistan	645	435	444	69	1,301,212	482,639	494,308	38	39,802	40,911	3	6,453	302	
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)															
1	Abbotabad	54	51	51	94	171,369	51,405	51,405	30	2,178	2,178	-	156	16	SRSP
2	Bannu	49	3	4	8	113,735	590	600	1	25	26	4	-	-	SRSP
3	Battagram	20	20	20	100	69,525	35,657	35,657	51	1,502	1,502	-	118	10	SRSP
4	Buner	27	10	10	37	94,095	12,047	12,047	13	678	678	-	71	3	NRSP
4	Buner (overlapping)	27	21	21	78	94,095	35,212	35,222	37	1,363	1,364	0	166	9	SRSP
5	Charsadda	49	28	28	57	183,437	13,394	13,394	7	902	902	-	8	2	NRSP
5	Charsadda (overlapping)	49	47	47	96	183,437	39,400	39,410	21	1,660	1,661	0	47	7	SRSP

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			# as of Sep 2020	# as of Dec 2020	% coverage as of Dec 2020		# as of Sep 2020	# as of Dec 2020	% coverage as of Dec 2020	# as of Sep 2020	# as of Dec 2020	% increase during Qtr			
6	Chitral	24	24	24	100	54,556	36,005	36,005	66	1,808	1,808	-	986	20	AKRSP
6	Chitral (overlapping)	24	24	24	100	54,556	61,674	61,684	113	2,614	2,615	0	150	14	SRSP
7	Dir Upper	32	32	32	100	114,259	84,463	84,473	74	3,563	3,564	0	148	8	SRSP
8	Dir Lower	41	41	41	100	150,723	60,858	60,858	40	2,580	2,580	-	50	3	SRSP
9	D,I,Khan	47	4	5	11	150,220	1,127	1,137	1	47	48	2	-	-	SRSP
10	Hangu	19	19	19	100	38,155	12,046	12,046	32	510	510	-	-	-	SRSP
11	Haripur	45	4	4	9	143,167	8,030	8,030	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	37,376	37,376	26	1,591	1,591	-	268	25	SRSP
12	Karak	21	21	21	100	67,784	47,452	47,452	70	2,005	2,005	-	68	5	SRSP
13	Kohat	32	32	32	100	85,581	75,077	75,077	88	3,168	3,168	-	35	5	SRSP
14	Kohistan	38	38	38	100	101,911	60,774	60,774	60	2,564	2,564	-	68	6	SRSP
15	Lakki Marwat	33	22	22	67	87,009	1,368	1,378	2	57	58	2	-	-	SRSP
16	Malakand P.A	36	36	36	100	82,892	44,043	45,093	54	2,784	2,853	2	96	14	NRSP
16	Malakand P.A (overlapping)	28	28	28	100	82,892	41,341	41,351	50	1,672	1,673	0	171	6	SRSP
17	Mansehra	59	55	55	93	217,494	91,487	91,487	42	3,868	3,868	-	283	16	SRSP
18	Mardan	75	54	54	72	252,486	73,111	73,234	29	5,019	5,068	1	102	16	NRSP
18	Mardan (overlapping)	75	20	20	27	252,486	43,513	43,513	17	1,840	1,840	-	229	10	SRSP
19	Nowshera (overlapping)	48	18	18	38	152,066	10,091	10,091	7	546	546	-	36	3	NRSP
19	Nowshera	48	10	10	21	152,066	20,379	20,379	13	860	860	-	47	7	SRSP
20	Peshawar	67	17	17	25	253,787	20,547	20,547	8	868	868	-	45	7	SRSP
21	Shangla	28	28	28	100	89,695	86,619	86,619	97	3,546	3,546	-	187	8	SRSP
22	Swabi	55	6	6	11	177,254	11,526	11,526	7	854	854	-	31	3	GBTI
22	Swabi (overlapping)	55	43	43	78	177,254	64,602	66,572	38	3,744	3,847	3	157	20	NRSP
23	Swat	65	25	25	38	189,173	9,627	9,627	5	591	591	-	7	1	NRSP
23	Swat (overlapping)	67	67	67	100	189,173	95,564	95,564	51	3,937	3,937	-	394	13	SRSP
24	Tank	16	-	-	-	37,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
25	Torghar	16	-	-	-	26,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
25	Sub Total KP	996	738	740	74	3,104,154	1,291,444	1,294,667	42	60,049	60,278	0,38	4,160	260	
SINDH															
1	Badin	79	79	79	100	282,574	197,028	197,051	70	7,861	7,864	0	329	22	NRSP
1	Badin (overlapping)	79	68	68	86	282,574	116,649	125,640	44	7,322	7,692	5	791	51	SRSO
2	Dadu	66	66	66	100	217,340	133,030	134,436	62	6,560	6,576	0	734	66	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	27	SRSO
6	Jamshoro	30	30	30	100	103,199	52,145	52,187	51	3,182	3,182	-	339	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	59	59	59	100	140,872	80,345	80,345	57	4,710	4,710	-	1,673	29	SRSO
12	Khairpur	105	89	89	85	280,079	156,854	170,540	61	8,713	9,598	10	907	67	SRSO
14	Larkana	47	47	47	100	140,795	73,530	74,120	53	3,436	3,450	0	566	47	SRSO

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			# as of Sep 2020	# as of Dec 2020	% coverage as of Dec 2020		# as of Sep 2020	# as of Dec 2020	% coverage as of Dec 2020	# as of Sep 2020	# as of Dec 2020	% increase during Qtr			
16	Matiari	30	30	30	100	110,382	53,094	53,405	48	2,847	2,863	1	244	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	95,105	155,181	74	6,064	6,061	(0)	769	55	SRSO
18	Naushero Feroz	51	43	43	84	212,073	45,852	42,852	20	2,585	2,585	-	241	5	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	101,698	101,737	66	4,683	4,683	-	678	52	SRSO
21	Sanghar	73	13	13	18	270,891	16,500	16,500	6	860	860	-	-	1	SGA
21	Sanghar [overlapping]	73	73	73	100	270,891	118,773	133,053	49	7,021	7,472	6	956	62	SRSO
22	Shikarpur	51	50	50	98	155,902	102,306	102,306	66	5,846	5,846	-	1,813	39	SRSO
23	Sujawal	37	37	37	100	136,397	67,794	67,794	50	3,652	3,652	-	352	37	NRSP
24	Sukkur	46	26	26	57	135,906	37,941	37,941	28	2,710	979	(64)	400	6	SRSO
25	Tando Allahyar	26	26	26	100	114,105	52,098	53,149	47	2,621	2,673	2	240	26	NRSP
26	Tando Muhammad Khan	28	28	28	100	103,853	51,377	51,377	49	2,846	2,846	-	285	28	NRSP
27	Tharparkar	64	64	64	100	274,691	160,365	160,365	58	11,516	11,516	-	1,104	44	TRDP
28	Thatta	42	42	43	102	152,881	64,670	67,540	44	3,770	3,770	-	115	12	NRSP
28	Thatta [overlapping]	43	41	41	95	152,881	68,268	73,504	48	4,454	4,808	8	622	34	SRSO
29	Umer Kot [Overlapping]	35	13	13	37	163,551	4,672	4,672	3	228	228	-	-	-	NRSP
29	Umer Kot [Overlapping]	43	43	43	100	163,551	70,402	76,752	47	4,577	4,832	6	692	36	SRSO
29	Umer Kot	42	42	42	100	163,551	48,080	48,080	29	2,851	2,851	-	196	5	TRDP
23	Sub Total Sindh	1,219	1,049	1,050	86	4,185,828	2,297,071	2,409,022	58	129,565	130,247	1	17,227	844	
PUNJAB															
1	Attock	65	12	12	18	228,435	23,193	23,193	10	1,692	1,692	-	40	10	GBTI
1	Attock [overlapping]	65	62	62	95	228,435	82,347	82,347	36	5,018	5,018	-	198	26	NRSP
2	Bahawalnagar	101	96	96	95	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	-	1,010	64	NRSP
4	Bhakkar	42	38	38	90	226,306	178,577	178,577	79	12,774	12,900	1	274	35	NRSP
5	Chakwal	68	68	68	100	217,585	72,639	72,767	33	4,104	4,114	0	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	53	53	96	270,524	293,930	293,930	109	14,291	14,441	1	849	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	80,005	80,005	13	5,554	5,554	-	175	15	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	67,346	67,346	22	4,511	4,511	-	230	17	PRSP
11	Hafiz Abad [overlapping]*	40	31	31	78	114,058	9,510	9,510	8	847	847	-	-	-	NRSP
11	Hafiz Abad	40	22	22	55	114,058	42,857	42,857	38	2,794	2,794	-	153	11	PRSP
12	Jhang	79	35	35	44	332,134	39,149	39,149	12	2,895	2,895	-	119	11	PRSP
13	Jhelum	50	42	42	84	145,783	54,951	54,994	38	2,853	2,856	0	83	5	NRSP
14	Kasur	89	14	14	16	385,537	15,760	15,760	4	1,267	1,267	-	58	-	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	41,634	41,634	11	2,671	2,671	-	133	13	PRSP
16	Khusab	49	45	45	92	153,048	155,378	155,378	102	10,179	10,335	2	166	42	NRSP
17	Lahore	31	31	31	100	-	54,118	54,118	-	3,998	3,998	-	168	19	PRSP
18	Layyah [Overlapping]	44	28	30	68	232,310	15,318	15,318	7	1,124	1,236	10	41	1	NRSP

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18	Layyah	44	29	29	66	232,310	146,532	146,532	63	9,813	9,813	-	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	17	17	24	220,432	19,671	19,671	9	1,384	1,384	-	110	11	PRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin (Overlapping)	65	53	55	85	199,336	8,729	8,729	4	719	741	3	54	1	NRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin	65	56	56	86	199,336	51,819	51,819	26	3,544	3,544	-	223	16	PRSP
21	Mianwali	53	48	48	91	186,770	129,095	129,095	69	7,939	8,029	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	21,507	21,507	4	1,255	1,302	4	37	2	NRSP
23	Muzaffargarh	93	24	24	26	557,112	167,208	167,208	30	10,458	10,458	-	150	10	PRSP
24	Nanakana Sahib*	65	-	-	-	176,003	695	695	0	45	45	-	9	-	PRSP
25	Narowal	74	64	64	86	200,434	151,437	151,437	76	7,818	7,818	-	162	35	PRSP
26	Okara (overlapping)	111	1	1	1	360,592	1,411	1,411	0	102	102	-	15	1	NRSP
26	Okara	111	34	34	31	360,592	54,043	54,043	15	3,644	3,644	-	132	13	PRSP
27	Pakpattan (overlapping)	63	54	54	86	256,016	12,295	12,295	5	1,486	1,486	-	-	-	NRSP
27	Pakpattan	63	30	30	48	256,016	38,910	38,910	15	2,711	2,711	-	117	14	PRSP
28	Rahim Yar Khan	103	81	81	79	537,401	98,195	98,951	18	10,263	10,399	1	77	4	NRSP
29	Rajanpur	44	43	43	98	215,883	146,335	146,782	68	11,329	11,444	1	503	26	NRSP
29	Rajanpur (overlapping)*	44	-	-	-	215,883	18,650	18,650	9	1,218	1,218	-	-	-	PRSP
30	Rawalpindi	70	70	70	100	418,177	127,701	128,389	31	7,232	7,280	1	417	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	64,594	64,594	21	4,217	4,217	-	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	59	59	45	420,867	63,906	63,906	15	4,265	4,265	-	156	15	PRSP
33	Sheikhupura	91	13	13	14	334,617	35,202	35,202	11	2,509	2,509	-	127	9	PRSP
34	Sialkot	94	88	88	94	400,653	210,884	210,884	53	10,162	10,162	-	836	50	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	54,305	54,305	20	3,782	3,782	-	168	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	2,642	1,927	1,927	72	10,714,102	3,676,313	3,678,375	34	242,371	243,386	0	8,853	721	
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	39,491	39,491	85	2,276	2,276	-	173	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	22,873	23,452	110	1,225	1,225	-	139	10	NRSP
3	Kotli (overlapping)	38	36	36	95	67,483	13,807	13,807	20	566	566	-	-	-	AJKRSP
3	Kotli	38	36	36	95	67,483	67,342	67,342	100	4,048	4,048	-	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	29	29	91	60,712	59,466	59,466	98	3,415	3,415	-	328	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	16,583	16,583	106	819	819	-	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	12	14	78	54,333	5,856	8,130	15	622	808	30	33	-	NRSP
8	Sudhnoti	14	14	14	100	26,849	29,458	29,458	110	1,752	1,752	-	62	12	NRSP

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9	Mirpur	22	15	15	68	40,208	8,596	8,596	21	379	379	-	-	-	AJKRSP
9	Mirpur (overlapping)	18	3	3	17	40,208	439	439	1	25	25	-	-	-	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	200	187	187	94	412,451	417,901	420,754	102	22,835	23,021	1	1,266	127	
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	
NEWLY MERGED DISTRICTS (NMDs) Former FATA/FRs															
1	Bajaur District	37	3	20	54	120,457	9,432	9,432	8	393	393	-	24	2	SRSP
2	Khyber District	28	3	21	75	99,799	3,551	3,644	4	198	202	2	-	1	SRSP
3	Kurram District	23	3	21	91	63,235	7,463	8,464	13	333	391	17	32	5	SRSP
4	Mohmand District	21	3	12	57	48,118	3,432	3,432	7	143	143	-	-	-	SRSP
5	North Waziristan District	22	3	16	73	58,647	5,500	5,725	10	295	304	3	-	-	SRSP
6	Orakzai District	15	3	12	80	31,253	2,638	2,638	8	162	162	-	-	1	SRSP
7	South Waziristan District	29	3	18	62	80,717	9,143	9,143	11	466	466	-	-	1	SRSP
8	T.A.Adj Lakki Marwat District	1	-	-	-	3,348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
9	T.A.Adj Bannu District	1	-	-	-	4,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
10	T.A.Adj D.I.Khan District	3	-	-	-	6,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
11	T.A.Adj Kohat District	5	-	-	-	14,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
12	T.A.Adj Peshawar District	3	3	3	100	7,065	2,784	2,784	39	116	116	-	-	2	SRSP
13	T.A.Adj Tank District	2	-	-	-	4,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
13	Sub Total NMDs	190	24	123	65	542,255	43,943	45,262	8	2,106	2,177	3	56	12	
149	Grand Total	6,031	4,470	4,581	76	20,535,451	8,327,191	8,460,650	41	501,976	505,294	1	39,052	2,331	



OUR IMPACT

RSP Progress on
Cross-cutting Social
Sector Indicators

* As at December 2020

EDUCATION



102,548

Parent Teacher
Associations
Organised/ Revitalised



196,002

Members of Parent
Teacher Associations
capacitated



10,113

Government
Schools Provided
Missing Facilities



2,061,459

Out of Schools
Children Enrolled in
Government Schools

HEALTH



43,226

Community
Health Workers
Trained



931

Health
Facilities
Upgraded



10.96
MILLION

Children Facilitated
for Routine
Immunization



3.67
MILLION

Children
Facilitated for
Polio Vaccination
in High Risk Areas



4.58
MILLION

Pregnant Women
Facilitated for
Tetanus Toxoid (TT)
Vaccination



4.26
MILLION

MWRAs Provided
Family Planning
Services in Un-served
Rural Areas

WASH



49,725

Community
Facilitators
Trained on WASH



8,805

Villages with
Open Defecation
Free Status



48,733

Community
Drinking Water
Supply Schemes

AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE



186,645

Housing Units
Constructed



820

Micro-hydro
Schemes
Constructed



46,022

Households Benefiting
from Renewable Energy
Solutions



1,113

Small Dams &
Water
Reservoirs Built



10,599

Irrigation
Channels Built



75 mil.

Trees
Planted



28,539

Community Based
Nurseries Established



140,851

Community Agriculture
Extension Workers Trained



130,211

Community Livestock
Extension Workers Trained



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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Project Management & Text: Foha Raza, Programme Officer Communications RSPN
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More information about Rural Support Programmes Network is available on:
Web: <https://www.rspn.org>
Twitter: RSPN_PK
Facebook: RSPNPakistan