

OUTREACH

#51

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK | OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2021

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COVER STORY

Measles-Rubella (MR) Vaccination Campaign

Social mobilisation and community engagement to promote and support uptake of MR vaccine during the MR Campaign (November 2021)



In-line with the global momentum for prevention of Measles and Rubella, the Government of Pakistan introduced the Measles-Rubella (MR) vaccine for children in the routine immunisation schedule. The MR introduction campaign was planned in November 2021 for eligible children from 9 months to less than 15 years of age. It aimed to reach out to 96 million children through Federal and Provincial Expanded Program on Immunisation (EPI). The project was implemented in partnership with four Rural

Support Programmes (RSPs) and directly by RSPN in few urban cities and localities. The four partner RSPs were Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) and the Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP).

The project was implemented in 1,789 urban and rural Union Councils (UCs) in 28 districts of Pakistan, selected by RSPN in consultation with local health departments and the UNICEF.

The target districts include Karachi West, Karachi South, Karachi Korangi, Karachi Central, Karachi Malir and Karachi East, Sujawal, Thatta, Jacobabad, Kashmore, Kamber Shahdadkot Hyderabad (Sindh province), Quetta, Killa Abdullah, Kalat, Bolan, Nushki, Mastung (Balochistan province), Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Rawalpindi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Rajanpur (Punjab province), Peshawar, Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Torgarh, Kohistan and Batagram (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province).

The first phase of the project was pre-campaigning under which RSPN and implementing RSPs identified and met with influencers including religious, political, tribal and community leaders, and included them in formulating the micro-plans for the outreach of MR Campaign. Furthermore, orientation of Local Support Organisation (LSO) members and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) was undertaken. Awareness sessions in schools, mobilisation of market committees and trade unions, announcements in mosques,

streets and markets also took place.

The second phase was the actual administration of vaccine to eligible children in target areas. The provincial and district Department of Health (DoH) deputed dedicated teams at fixed vaccination centers, outreach teams and mobile vaccination teams. Each RSP Social Mobilisation Team (SMT) closely coordinated daily with all Union Council Medical Officers (UCMOs) of DoH target UCs and provided them support in addressing refusals and reaching out to hard-to-reach

population for vaccination. SMTs also closely coordinated with CRPs, LSO members and key influencers and encouraged them to provide all required community level support to outreach teams to gather all eligible children for MR Vaccination.

The final phase of the project was post vaccination where district project teams participated in post campaign meetings at district and tehsils level. These meetings helped to document lessons learned from the national campaign.



Awareness session held for the MR Campaign in District Lahore in a girls primary school



Out of school children vaccinated under the MR Campaign

Key Performance Indicators

- **54 advocacy events** were held with government officials in **27 districts** (except Islamabad where this activity was assigned to another implementing partner by UNICEF), in these events **1,097 (12% women)** persons participated.
- **10,485 (25% women)** community influencers were identified and engaged in project activities in **28 districts**.
- **39,936 awareness** sessions were conducted with teachers and students in educational facilities, in market committees and communities by social mobilisers and CRPs.
- **7,553 schools** reached out in pre-campaign for awareness's purpose.
- **1,546,612** care givers reached out (**49% women/girls**) through awareness session by CRPs and social mobilisers.
- **8,274** announcements from religious places were made about MR campaign and vaccine importance.
- **1,100** refusal communities were convinced to vaccinate their children.

HIGHLIGHTS

SUCCESS Programme

What are Business Development Groups (BDGs) & How are they contributing to Strengthening Economy of Rural Sindh through Empowering Rural Women

During 2021, the Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST) component of the SUCCESS Programme introduced the addition of Enterprise Development (ED) activities. The goal was to design and implement market driven skills training that enable people to generate income through the utilisation of technical and

vocational skills by creating and running micro-enterprises. To run these enterprises, Business Development Groups (BDGs) were formed which essentially consist of female community members and are supported by SUCCESS Programme based on their business plans. They include local skills such as handicraft, hand embroidery,

agro-based skills among others. Currently, SUCCESS Programme is supporting approximately 200 business groups in its eight Programme districts. Through the establishment of these BDGs the women who have received the TVST are benefitting by forming their small enterprises and are earning a decent living.



Barkat Group Members



The women of SUCCESS



TVST beneficiaries getting training on chunri printing

Case study

Barkat Group Strives for Success

Barkat group is one such women-led group from village Dingal Machi of district Kamber Shahdaskot. It is functional since 2020 and is one of the best performing business groups in the district. Prior to the formation of this small enterprise, women of village Dingal Machi were not allowed to leave home and did not know much about the outside world. However, they were inspired to become financially independent as a group of 16 individuals took an initiative to start their own hand embroidery business set-up, which was supported by the SUCCESS Programme implementing partner, Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO). They received a month-long training of hand embroidery to polish their existing skills and explore new learnings such as preparing colour combinations and mixing the right colours together. For the first month after the training, the enterprise received the raw materials from Sartayoon Sang, a craft shop run by SRSO. A total of 16 dresses were prepared using these raw

materials which were sold for PKR 2500 each at Sartayoon Sang. After the progress of 2 years, Barkat group has started to receive individual orders from district Larkana. In addition, they receive orders from within the village as well as nearby villages. The clientele is expected to increase gradually as the group intends to launch their products at local shops in district Larkana and Kamber Shahdaskot. The sole purpose of starting the business group was to improve the financial situation and therefore, the living standards of the participating workers and their families. Currently, the average monthly income of each worker is PKR 6,000. The financial independence of these women has made them more confident and stronger in their households. According to members of Barkat group, they spend their income on their personal needs such as buying clothes, giving gift money at family weddings, fulfilling their children's needs, and contributing to the household requirements. The formation of this business set-up has resolved many issues in the community, for example, developing trust among community members, free mobility of female community members as well as their increased role in household decision-making.



A display of the handiwork of Barkat Group

Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme

Policy Advocacy Workshop: Presenting Evidence from the Field on Community-Driven Development to Policy Makers in Balochistan

During the fourth quarter of the year 2021, two research studies were carried out under the BRACE Programme. The second wave of a longitudinal study on Poverty Dynamics, Inclusive Development and Women Empowerment in Balochistan and Community Livelihood Enhancement Through CIF, IGG and TVET to Poor Households in Balochistan. To disseminate the key findings and recommendations from these studies, RSPN in coordination with the EU Technical Assistant, Human Dynamics (HD/DAI),

Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) and National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) organised a provincial level, Policy Advocacy workshop on 7th December 2021 in Serena Hotel Quetta, Pakistan.

The objectives of this policy advocacy workshop were to strengthen stakeholders' understanding and ownership of the BRACE Programme and providing evidence-based recommendations to help the federal and provincial governments' stakeholders

including government officials, political parties and policy makers to get informed about the dynamics of poverty at household level, women empowerment situation in Balochistan, and outcomes from the community livelihood enhancement component of BRACE Programme.

RSPN with the support of EU, provided evidence to scale-up community driven development approaches for poverty reduction and advocacy for local development policy framework.

Key Findings

- i) Overall, the percentage of poor households (**PSC 0-23**) **decreased by 8%** in wave 2 (2021) as compared to wave 1 (2020)
- ii) The percentage of ultra-poor households (**PSC 0-11**) **decreased by 12%**
- iii) The factors that pulled households out of poverty were availability of **water for agriculture; small loans; and social support system**
- iv) The poverty push factors included **inflation, health expenses, conflicts and lack of utilities**
- v) Women in **Kech** and **Khuzdar** felt more empowered and termed that Programme improved inclusiveness

According to a thematic study on “Community Livelihood Enhancement through IGG, CIF, and TVET for Poor Households in Balochistan”;

- i) Average income for IGG beneficiaries increased by **Rs. 3,100/month**
- ii) Average income for CIF beneficiaries increased by **Rs. 1,600/month**
- iii) Average income for TVET beneficiaries increased by **Rs. 3,300/month**
- iv) Considering inflation and reduced purchasing power, **BRACE interventions helped beneficiary households stay afloat**
- v) Main uses of increased income were expenditure on **food, healthcare, clothing and child education**
- vi) **24% more IGG beneficiaries** moved from poor (PSC 0-18) to non-poor (PSC 24-100) as compared with a control group
- vii) **30% more TVET beneficiaries** moved from poor (PSC 0-18) to non-poor (PSC 24-100)

Case study

Cutting, styling and shaving his way in the remotest part of Balochistan, Ilyas works for a better future for his children

Imagine the most far-flung village in the heart of district Kech, Balochistan, with half fallen huts and mud houses, bumpy roads, and children messing up their clothes in puddles. An unhappy picture? Not for Ilyas.

“Those were the happiest days,” he says, “as we would play in sand from dawn to dusk. I cared less about how I was provided food to eat and what clothes to wear,” Ilyas was one of the children who had never attended any school. His father was a daily wage labourer, who barely earned two times meal for a big family. He would never imagine his child would attend school.

Ilyas shared that his childhood life changed for the worst when his father suffered from a terrible illness and stayed bed ridden for years. Ilyas was the eldest among his siblings. He was sent out to work and earn for the family. At the age of 13, Ilyas started to work as a daily wage labourer in villages near Turbat. Later, he founded an opportunity to work as a helper in a barber shop. He said, “On a meagre wage, I worked at the shop for eight years. I learned to cut, style and shave boys and men’s hair, beard and grooming.” Ilyas served his customers with care and respect and the locals appreciated his skills.



Ilyas working in his barber shop

However, the shop owner disagreed to increase his wage. “It was very difficult for me to fulfil all my daily needs, as I had a wife and three children by this time. Inflation increased, but my earnings remained same for years. I wanted to provide a better future for my children, but that was just a dream,” he says. His wife and their three children (two sons and a daughter) lived in subsistence.

The family's life changed for better when Ilyas's wife, Lal Jan, became a member of a Community Organisation (CO) in the settlement. She actively participated in the CO meetings. In one of the meetings, she learned that her household PSC score is eight and she is eligible for a grant for productivity and income enhancement under the BRACE Programme.

After getting productive grant support of PKR 33,400, in December 2019, with Lal Jan's consent, Ilyas rented a shop and bought basic tools for a haircut and barber shop. He shared that he also took a loan of PKR 20,000 from a neighbour and furnished the shop with equipment including mirrors and chairs. With a satisfying smile on his face he said, “I opened my own business on the New Years' Eve of 2020. The customers who liked my service in the previous shop, now visit my new shop regularly. **I earn PKR 800 – PKR 1200 on daily basis and PKR 25,000 average a month.** On special occasions, such as Eid and Independence Day, I get more work and I earn even more. I have recently renovated my house and bought a motorbike. Now I am witnessing my dream coming true. I am now able to provide better food and clothes to my family. My eldest son, 6, now attends a formal school.”

On asking about how the EU-supported income generating grant through NRSP encouraged him, he said **“It was a way to take life in your own hands – to become independent, finally able to support your own family, and to plan and work for a better future for my children.”**

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh - ER3

PINS ER-3 Explores Mutual Areas of Collaboration with Multiple Departments at the Government of Sindh

PINS ER3 will be completing its fourth year of implementation in February 2022. With a focus on sustainability beyond Programme run, PINS ER-3 is actively collaborating with multiple public services delivery departments at the Government of Sindh across a range of its interventions.

First, multiple consultative workshops have been held to discuss the scope of work for PINS' Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs) in the coming year. This includes overcoming issues and challenges faced so far and ensuring a seamless supply of vaccines for CLEWs to administer to the livestock. These also encompassed developing a re-engagement strategy for CLEWs to foster a sustainable model beyond the Programme run and exploring potential opportunities as a cadre of accountable private sector service providers. As a result of these consultations, the Deputy Directors of Livestock Departments in each of PINS ER3 districts will also lead a 10-day refresher training course at the start of 2022.



The PINS ER-3 Team with Hizbullah Bhutto, the Director at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Deputy Directors – Livestock Departments from the ten Programme districts

The team is also in active coordination with the Sindh Forest Department as part of its Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 2021 to transport fruit tree saplings to establish community-driven nurseries in each of the PINS ER3 ten target districts. This is in preparation of a tree plantation drive that the Programme is working towards across its target 1,938 VOs with the aim of having greener communities while improving their access to fruits such as jujubes, guavas, lemons, and sapodillas.

PINS ER3 also met with the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) to explore waste water management systems in Programme districts, discussed the opportunities and challenges of implementing systems currently being implemented such as the

Orangi Pilot Project (OPP) in the context of the Programme districts. The meeting also focused on understanding mutual areas of collaboration, in line with PHED's mandate. It was decided that PINS ER3 will seek technical support from the PHED during the development of its sanitation schemes in the shortlisted VOs.

Lastly, a meeting was also conducted with the Agriculture Extension Department to discuss on-going agricultural interventions and build meaningful linkages for more impactful implementation. The department's support would be key in sustaining PINS ER3's communities' efforts in boosting nutrition in the region through improved crop cultivation and organic farming. It would also be instrumental in helping scale PINS ER-3's agricultural pilot interventions.

Case study

Jameela's Love of Birds Inspires Her Entrepreneurial Journey

Jameela is best known to her community, VO Dhaloo-1 in Tando Allahyar as an Agriculture Entrepreneur, trained under the PINS ER3. Together with her husband, she set up the Farmer Field School (FFS) there, imparting her love and knowledge of growing vegetables to her friends and family.

Jameela is also an avid bird lover. She started with all sorts of pigeons but it didn't take long for her to start raising hens. 'I purchased chicks with the money, I made selling the vegetables. They were definitely more useful than the pigeons!' she laughs.

It only made sense that when there was a call for grants to support female agriculture entrepreneurs, that Jameela took the poultry business route. She initially invested PKR 5,000 and developed a proposal outlining how the grant would be used to purchase more poultry birds and build a well-ventilated cage.

'The conditions in which these birds are kept, especially the cage, has a significant impact on their health and ultimately their ability to lay eggs. My hens now have no proper space and roam across the plot where I know there is enough space to build a sturdy cage. When I got to know about the grant, it was that little push for me into something I had been wanting to do seriously – start a poultry business', she says.

Under the grant, Jameela received PKR 45,000, that she has invested as she had outlined in her proposal. She purchased quality birds and built a cage by extending her shed. She sells her eggs for PKR 20 a piece from her house.

Jameela is nothing if not ambitious, already planning to reinvest the profit she manages to save to expand the business further. 'I think it will take me more than six months, but I'll get there. Business has been going good!'



Jameela smiles for the camera with a basket of her organic eggs



Jameela tending to her chickens

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh – PINS ER2 (SRSO)

Under an agreement with Action Against Hunger (AAH), RSPN along with its partner Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) is implementing the nutrition specific component of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS ER2) in three districts of Sindh include

Shikarpur, Larkana, and Kamber-Shahdadkot. RSPN/SRSO are providing outreach services in the target districts. Working in areas not covered by government Lady Health Workers (LHWs), SRSO deployed 34 Community Health Supervisors (CHSs) and 1,437 Community Health Workers

(CHWs) in the target districts who screen the 6–59 months-old age children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs). The RSPN team provides supportive supervision and technical guidance to the SRSO field teams in each district, for this work.

In the last quarter of the year 2021, (Oct–Dec 2021), the PINS-ER2 (SRSO Districts) achieved the following:

66,424 new children of 6-59 months of age screened and **791,556** children re-screened

7,660 children were identified in Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and out of them **5,161** enrolled successfully

22,713 moderate acute malnourished (MAM) U5 age children were given Multi Micronutrient Powder

26,349 children were cross referred for EPI and medical services and 2,639 absent/defaulters traced

40,793 pregnant and lactating women newly screened and **288,875** re-screened

68,843 pregnant and lactating women were given Iron Folic Acid tablets and **21,661** PLWs were cross referred for MNCH services

5,656 Mother to Mother and **1,430** Father to Father support groups sessions were conducted on nutrition sensitization

141,741 one-on-one sessions with mothers during HH visits and **1,473** community wide session held for project closure

Case study

Fighting for a Better Tomorrow

“Seven months ago, my daughter was severely malnourished and completely inactive”, shared Mrs. Saddam Hussain, as tears fell from her eyes. Mrs. Hussain is a resident of village Ali Abad UC Seelra, district Kamber-Shahdadkot.

She iterates the story of a Community Health Worker (CHW), Ms. Naheed who visited her home and diagnosed Mrs. Hussain's daughter Amina with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and categorised it in 10.6 cm of Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC). Upon this discovery, Ms. Naheed alerted the mother immediately on her daughter's condition and referred little Amina to an OTP site at MCHC Shahdadkot for treatment. Amina was administered Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for a full week and her mother, Mrs. Hussain was given a full set of guidelines to follow for reversing Amina's SAM condition. Mrs. Hussain was also given a date for a follow-up visit at the Out Patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) site.

Mrs. Hussain lives a difficult life. Her husband is a labourer by profession and earns PKR 500-600 per day. They have three children making it difficult to manage daily expenses, let alone a treatment for malnutrition.

She says, “It was heart-breaking to hear that Amina was not okay. However, we were very lucky to have CHW Ms. Naheed refer us to the OTP site. Because of her, we were able to get two months of free continuous treatment. Without her, our Amina would not have survived”.

Ms. Naheed taught Mrs Hussain the importance of hygiene and balanced diet through pictorial messaging making it easier for her to understand the benefits of it.

“My little girl is now looking good and healthier as compared to before. She is now active like other children and is regularly taking a balanced diet. I am grateful to the PINS Programme team who supported me at the right time and saved my daughter's life from critical condition”, she says.



Distribution of IFA Tablets



SAM Child Amina

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh – ER 2 – Districts Dadu & Jamshoro

RSPN under the EU-funded PINS-ER-2 (D&J)'s integrated approach is intended to address underlying causes of malnutrition and provide support in immediate prevention of malnutrition and treatment of malnourished children and Pregnant or Lactating Women (PLW) in Dadu and Jamshoro districts of Sindh province with the support of implementing

partners Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) and Peoples' Primary Healthcare Initiatives (PPHI Sindh).

To prevent and treat malnutrition in the districts of Dadu and Jamshoro, a total of 93 Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sites, 791 Community Health Workers (CHWs) and two Nutrition Stabilisation Centres (NSCs)

with trained technical staff are rendering their services to screen children and women. They are providing Micronutrient Powder (MNP), Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets and Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and are continuously conducting sessions on the benefits of balanced diet, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), Health and Hygiene.



Mr. Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay, Chief Operating Officer (COO) RSPN along with Dr. Abdul Khaliq, Govt Liaison Officer, RSPN and Dr. Zeeshan Shaikh, Projects Director EU-PINS ER-2, PPHI Sindh visited Nutrition Stabilization Centre (NSC) at LUMHS Jamshoro.



Ms. Sajida CHS, conducted Cooking Demonstration Session along with Community Health Worker (CHW) Hanifan in village Kachar Panhwar, Union Council Aminyani, District Dadu



Nutrition Assistant at Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) Site MCHC Khudabad conducting appetite test during the anthropometry of Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) child.

Progress on Outputs	Achievement in Numbers
No. of children 6-59 months of age screened (12.1% of the total population)	133,740
No. of Children (6 to 23 months age) received MNP	46,152
No. of PLW screened	59,660
Total PLW received IFA tablets	31,305
Number of children (6-59) children enrolled at OTP sites	16,378
No. of children dewormed	9,470
No. of cross-referrals to EPI	10,175
Number of cases cured in OTP sites	11,956
No. of SAM children admitted with complications at NSC	505
No. of cured children at NSC	380

DFID/FCDO-funded and PSI-Supported Family Planning Programme

Delivering Accelerated Family Planning In Pakistan (DAFPAK) is a 52-month project that is being implemented by RSPN with the technical and financial assistance of Population Services International (PSI) Pakistan, who in turn are a grantee under DAFPAK. The Programme's vision is to grow the health market and the use of sexual & reproductive health products and services so that poor and vulnerable rural communities in 10 Districts of Pakistan can improve their health. RSPN, working with its partner RSPs, National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Punjab Rural Support (PRSP) and Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) to

implement this programme in Jhang, Toba Tek Singh, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur, Mardan, Swabi, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Kambar Shahdaskot and Tando Muhammad Khan. The Programme, in its 52-month life, will target a total uncovered population of 5.7 million of these ten districts.

During the reporting period, RSPN teams achieved 78% in total family planning users, 186% in number of non-state rural outlets/outreach camps, 149% in outlets meeting quality standards and 52% in Couple Years of Protection (CYPs) during the quarter, while in log frame indicators RSPN teams achieved 85% in additional users and 110% in District Technical

Committee meeting's participation. The major focus of service delivery teams was to capture follow up clients of condoms, oral pills and injectable and encouraged current users for long term methods through counselling.

Birth Spacing improves the maternal health, child survival and reduces the number of abortions. The interventions of DAFPAK during reporting quarter resulted in contributing the aversion of 10,472 unintended pregnancies, 8 maternal deaths, 4,922 abortions including 3,184 unsafe abortions and 9,499 Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in the overall endeavours being made in Pakistan.

1. Health Impact (Oct-Dec 2021)	
Unintended pregnancies averted	10,472
Live births averted	4,160
Abortions averted	4,922
Maternal deaths averted	08
Child deaths averted	106
Unsafe abortions averted	3,184
Total DALYs averted	9,499
2. Married Woman of Reproductive Age (MWRAs) Referred by CRPs	4,868
3. Additional users Created	2,916

Case study

Giving The Community A Voice

On a swelteringly hot afternoon in the off-grid village Basti Allah Dittah, men and women dragged *charpais* - woven beds - along the yard of a small house. Curious goats tied to a post in the yard looked on, as did the tiny children playing with them. Once the *charpais* were set in place in the shade of the sole tree in the yard, the men and women got seated.



Village Health Committee holding a session in Basti Allah Dittah

This was the community's Village Health Committee, a group of locals who mobilised themselves so they could discuss various health problems in their community. The leader, Muhammad Shafi, stood up and welcomed everyone present. “*Salam* to my brothers and sisters, and thank you for attending today's meeting. As you are all aware, we have been campaigning on the benefits of birth spacing for our community for almost a year now. Family planning methods have long been considered to be against Islamic teachings by those who are aware of their existence, which in our community has been a small minority. Our work has been focused on spreading a positive message on the benefits of birth spacing”, he said.

At this point, Shafi sat back down onto the *charpai*, and the focus shifted to a young woman wearing a purple head cloth. “My name is Nadia Bibi, and I have been working as a CRP for about a year now. I have been trying to touch lives by helping women learn of their choices, but the message hasn't always been received very well by the other members of the family,” she stressed. “And that is why your support is still needed. As you are aware, a short while ago I stumbled across a household in which the wife had borne 10 children, and was miserable. The husband and the rest of the family would not even entertain the notion of her having a conversation with me. They told me my work was unIslamic, and to leave. When I appealed here, Shafi *Sahab* went with me on my next visit and after speaking top the husband, managed to get me a sit-down with the woman. And a referral! She should be coming to the next camp,” she said.

There were murmurs of approval at her pause, after which Nadia Bibi continued: “We still have a lot of work left to do, there are many households that we are still to convince.” Following this, she promptly sat back down onto her space on the *charpai*. Two women, Iqbal Bibi and Kausar Bibi, then collectively told the group they would accompany Nadia on her visits to help her garner support. The group nodded their heads in agreement, following which Shafi stood up and thanked everyone for coming, and their time. “I appreciate all your efforts to improve our community's wellbeing. We will continue to focus on spreading a positive message on birth spacing citing Islamic examples. We can use our future meetings to raise other concerns on our agenda as well, such as the quality of water we are getting in some of our wells.”

Saaf Sehatmand Services Pvt. Limited



Saaf Sehatmand Services Pvt. Limited (SSS) is a private limited company set up by the corporate sector and RSPN, in 2019. The objective of SSS is to analyse, map and harness demand for hygiene products in rural areas to improve overall hygiene and health conditions; extend Fast Moving Consuming Goods (FMCGs) supply chain to rural areas by training and deploying village level entrepreneurs and contribute to women's empowerment through sustainable livelihood opportunities.

RSPN also provides community outreach through VOs and LSOs set up with the support of NRSP and PRSP. SSS has an MoU with

the interest-free credit programme, Akhuwat, which provides loans to selected women in rural areas. Akhuwat manages a revolving, loan fund set up by SSS from which Aapas access loans to purchase products for sale. The functions of SSS are to: identify and develop new markets; identify, facilitate, and manage rural women entrepreneurs; arrange working capital for women, facilitate distributors and carry out marketing and sales related activities. The major reason for limited outreach of FMCGs distribution channels to rural areas is the challenge of distribution of products at the village shops due to

unfavourable economies of scale. Though SSS business is to fundamentally replicate the business model tested by Reckitt Benckiser (RB) and partners, and scale this up across rural areas in the Punjab and other provinces of Pakistan, where viable demand exists.

Under SSS, currently, women entrepreneurs are working in more than 200 villages and 167 Union Councils and benefiting over 39,000 households supporting estimated 253,000 people. Women entrepreneurs in these districts are now earning approximately PKR 5,000 to PKR 10,000 per month.

OVERVIEW, MAP & DATA



RSPN

OUR IMPACT





RSP Progress on Cross-cutting Social Sector Indicators

* As at September 2021




HEALTH

 <p>43,354 Community Health Workers Trained</p>	 <p>998 Health Facilities Upgraded</p>	 <p>10.97 MILLION Children Facilitated for Routine Immunization</p>
 <p>3.67 MILLION Children Facilitated for Polio Vaccination in High Risk Areas</p>	 <p>4.59 MILLION Pregnant Women Facilitated for Tetanus Toxoid (TT) Vaccination</p>	 <p>4.26 MILLION MWRAs Provided Family Planning Services in Un-served Rural Areas</p>










EDUCATION

 <p>121,706 Parent Teacher Associations Organised/ Revitalised</p>	 <p>218,701 Members of Parent Teacher Associations capacitated</p>
 <p>10,201 Government Schools Provided Missing Facilities</p>	 <p>2,062,028 Out of Schools Children Enrolled in Government Schools</p>

WASH

 <p>49,849 Community Facilitators Trained on WASH</p>	 <p>9,278 Villages with Open Defecation Free Status</p>	 <p>49,040 Community Drinking Water Supply Schemes</p>
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AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

 <p>188,052 Housing Units Constructed</p>	 <p>829 Micro-hydro Schemes Constructed</p>	 <p>46,029 Households Benefiting from Renewable Energy Solutions</p>	 <p>1,113 Small Dams & Water Reservoirs Built</p>	 <p>10,707 Irrigation Channels Built</p>	 <p>13 mil. Trees Planted</p>
 <p>28,631 Community Based Nurseries Established</p>	 <p>141,006 Community Agriculture Extension Workers Trained</p>	 <p>130,283 Community Livestock Extension Workers Trained</p>			

OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH

515,837

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS (53% WOMEN ONLY COs)

8,502,284

ORGANISED RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

8,826,095

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS (56% WOMEN MEMBERSHIP)

149

DISTRICTS WITH RSP PRESENCE

4,570

RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSP PRESENCE

32,305

VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS (66% WOMEN ONLY VOs) FEDERATED IN

2,421

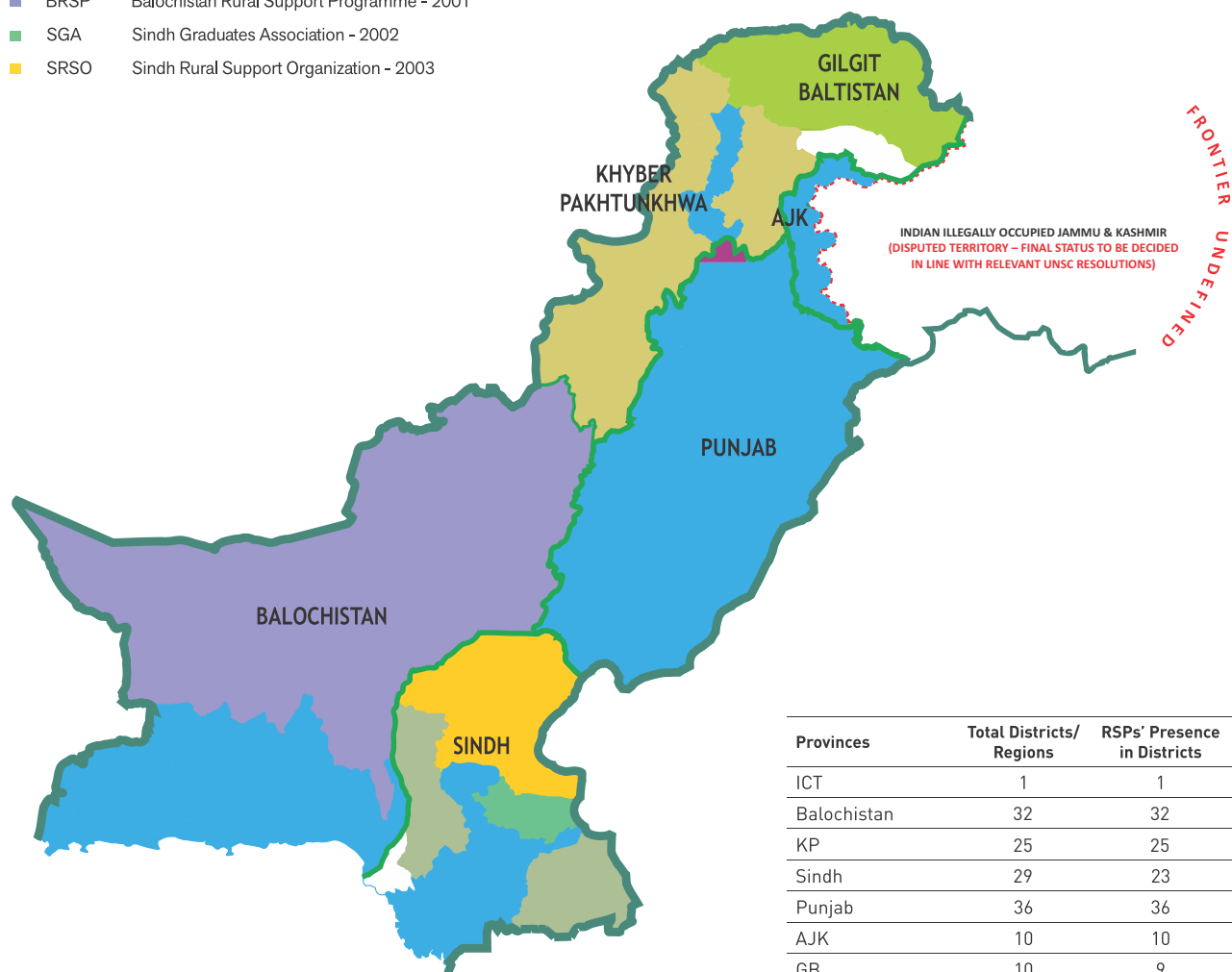
LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (1,096 - 45% WOMEN ONLY LSOs)

Summary of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) as of 30 September 2021

	Province/Administrative Units						Total
	AJ&K	Balochistan	GB	KP	Punjab (Incl. ICT)	Sindh	
1 Aga Khan RSP	-	-	63	20	-	-	83
2 Balochistan RSP	-	209	-	-	-	-	209
7 Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara	-	-	-	6	10	-	16
3 National RSP	158	109	-	60	414	170	911
4 Punjab RSP	-	-	-	-	305	-	305
9 Sindh Graduate Association	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8 Sindh Rural Support Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	566	566
5 Sarhad RSP	-	-	-	187	-	-	187
6 Thardeep Rural Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	143	143
Total	158	318	63	273	729	880	2,421

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 September 2021												
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	319	22	2,431	806	13	686	770	202	4,570	
# of organised households	102,320	120,829	314,415	44,301	3,555,915	1,539,614	16,500	1,359,219	1,053,082	396,089	8,502,284	
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)	-	83	209	16	911	305	1	566	187	143	2,421	
# of Village Organisations (VOs)	-	2,833	6,766	87	10,202	3,745	-	13,642	2,702	2,376	42,353	
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed	Women COs	1,577	2,211	13,189	1,892	106,204	41,714	410	73,708	14,295	16,623	271,823
	Men COs	2,138	3,024	21,193	1,436	103,944	54,872	450	2,383	30,127	5,775	225,342
	Mix COs	1,035	-	16	-	15,818	-	-	40	-	1,763	18,672
	Total	4,750	5,235	34,398	3,328	225,966	96,586	860	76,131	44,422	24,161	515,837
# of CO members	Women	44,063	87,174	160,671	31,769	2,000,341	662,001	10,845	1,320,557	323,159	318,243	4,958,823
	Men	58,257	128,625	295,545	26,560	1,555,941	903,191	11,348	38,662	730,223	118,920	3,867,272
	Total	102,320	215,799	456,216	58,329	3,556,282	1,565,192	22,193	1,359,219	1,053,382	437,163	8,826,095
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	146	-	5	237	70	-	236	82	86	885.9
	Men	12	390	-	6	1,308	67	1	7	168	123	2,080.5
	Total	36	536	-	10	1,544	137	1	243	250	209.4	2,966.5
# of community members trained in managerial skills (CMST/LMST/etc.)	Women	10,954	20,322	274,517	4,289	2,263,118	226,610	4,830	336,771	154,159	178,528	3,474,098
	Men	6,385	16,049	247,669	4,764	1,316,861	267,337	4,830	34,738	225,125	71,147	2,194,905
	Total	17,339	36,371	522,186	9,053	3,579,979	493,947	9,660	371,509	379,284	249,675	5,669,003
# of community members trained in vocational & technical skills	Women	-	55,457	55,987	12,863	594,832	45,971	-	83,151	62,323	20,497	931,081
	Men	-	27,345	28,130	4,242	618,418	58,324	-	3,855	91,907	3,232	835,453
	Total	-	82,802	84,117	17,105	1,213,250	104,295	-	87,006	154,230	23,729	1,766,534
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs managing CIF	6	16	137	8	508	2	-	216	-	100	993
	# of VOs managing CIF	-	-	-	7	48	34	-	4,532	355	740	5,716
	CIF Men Borrowers	547	1,533	5,214	7	26,146	872	-	-	-	-	34,319
	CIF Women Borrowers	-	2,558	8,043	1,189	167,809	5,290	-	378,710	60,465	65,025	689,089
	# of CIF borrowers	547	4,091	13,257	1,196	193,955	6,162	-	378,710	60,465	65,025	723,408
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million)	16	20	439	27	4,060	115	-	3,818	749	1,305	10,548.4
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Women	79	195	-	3,364	185,535.11	10,120.99	-	17,572	922	5,417	223,205
	Men	59	834	-	503	103,153.62	12,297	-	1,558	123	5,494	124,022
	Total	138	1,030	-	3,867	288,689	22,418	-	19,130	1,045	10,911	347,227.01
# of loans	Women	4,764	74,827	5,110	156,038	6,443,183	545,204	-	747,173	63,245	370,088	8,409,632
	Men	3,217	546,334	2,994	18,536	4,001,535	687,341	-	79,826	10,691	290,896	5,641,370
	Total	7,981	621,161	8,104	174,574	10,444,718	1,232,545	-	826,999	73,936	660,984	14,051,002

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, Cumulative Progress as of September 2021

Indicators	AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total	
# of health micro insurance schemes	Women	-	74,813	-	117,143	3,506,637	-	-	847,766	5,834	251,205	4,803,398
	Men	-	546,311	-	14,100	2,877,938	-	-	50,314	21,566	139,671	3,649,900
	Total	-	621,124	-	131,243	6,384,575	-	-	898,080	27,400	390,876	8,453,298
# of PPI/CPI schemes completed	1,637	6,783	2,409	799	39,002	6,360	16	40,250	10,894	64,511	172,661	
# of beneficiary households of completed CPIs	100,347	432,631	244,447	29,889	1,757,138	674,798	-	268,971	2,305,545	377,475	6,191,241	
Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million)	636	4,996	1,886	434	12,839	1,639	20	2,924	11,804	2,010	39,187	
# of community schools established	355	867	165	17	545	80	25	9	116	114	2,293	
# of students enrolled	Girls	11,370	2,900	4,900	1,309	9,852	1,946	3,526	1,236	2,646	1,947	41,632
	Boys	9,922	7,375	9,490	1,225	10,537	1,752	5,110	2,895	3,262	707	52,275
	Total	21,292	10,275	14,390	2,534	20,389	3,698	8,636	4,131	5,908	2,654	93,907
# of adults graduated in adult literacy	Women	-	20,000	5,334	489	27,222	-	-	-	5,126	228	58,399
	Men	-	-	-	320	5,078	-	-	-	722	198	6,318
	Total	-	20,000	5,334	809	32,300	-	-	-	5,848	426	64,717
# of traditional birth attendants / health workers trained	Women	31	1,243	2,929	95	3,153	8,442	410	196	1,066	982	18,547
	Men	-	-	1,335	-	-	1,770	-	-	467	675	4,247
	Total	31	1,243	4,264	95	3,153	10,212	410	196	1,533	1,657	22,794

Note: * This RSP quarterly SM outreach is fully aligned with the population and household census of 2017 where all districts' 1998 and PSC census data replaced with the latest rural household numbers in all districts except districts of AJK and GB as PBS still not released the census results.

Note: ** The 149 include all Newly Merged Districts (NMDs) of KP province were previously known as FATA agencies and FR areas. These newly merged districts will be integrated in to the KP province once the UC and district level PBS census 2017 is available.

* The total figure for districts/areas and union councils excludes 37 overlapping districts (presence of multiple RSP) and 934 overlapping union councils.

+ Data pertaining to AJKRSP updated as at March 2013 and AKRSP updated SM outreach data of newly formed districts of Shigar, Kharmang and Nagar after separating numbers reported in previously affiliated districts.

Overall 6 UCs coverage increased during reporting period ie Jul-Sep 2021. SRSO aligned its SM outreach with the GoS-PPRP and EU-SUCCESS Programmes where over-reporting of UCs and households has been resolved in last reporting period.

- Source: correspondence with Programme Manager, Gender & Development, AKRSP on reporting 20,000 women have gained literacy under AKRSP's adult literacy programme.

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of September 2021															
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 Sep 2021	# of LSOs as of Sep 2021	RSP
			# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% coverage as of Sep 2021		# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% coverage as of Sep 2021	# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% increase during Qtr			
ISLAMABAD															
1	ICT	15	15	15	100	165,246	33,671	33,684	20	1,865	1,866	0	66	5	NRSP
1	Sub Total ICT	15	15	15	100	165,246	33,671	33,684	20	1,865	1,866	0	66	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 Maghsi	12	12	12	100	23,791	11,546	11,547	49	1,475	1,780	21	405	12	BRSP
9	Jaffarabad	46	38	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	80,873	80,873	88	4,707	4,708	0	517	54	NRSP
12	Kharan	7	7	7	100	18,370	15,739	15,739	86	943	943	-	115	7	BRSP
13	Khuzdar	40	40	40	100	81,296	43,076	44,703	55	4,780	6,780	42	1,341	37	BRSP
14	Killa Abdullah	36	36	36	100	77,919	50,117	50,837	65	5,194	5,202	0	1,011	33	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	46,264	46,264	86	2,866	2,897	1	331	20	NRSP
18	Lehri	6	-	-	-	16,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
19	Loralai	36	36	36	100	47,143	27,759	29,914	63	2,821	3,837	36	1,128	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	Neshki	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	53	53	53	100	102,304	45,532	46,887	46	5,447	5,447	-	793	50	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	14,257	14,260	52	1,533	1,534	0	359	9	BRSP
31	Zhob	24	24	24	100	39,094	20,271	20,289	52	3,011	3,551	18	970	24	BRSP
32	Ziarat	10	3	3	30	28,308	588	588	2	50	50	-	-	-	BRSP
32	Sub Total Balochistan	647	446	446	69	1,301,212	507,315	513,194	39	42,073	45,975	9	8,007	318	

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of September 2021

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 Sep 2021	# of LSOs as of Sep 2021	RSP
			# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% coverage as of Sep 2021		# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% coverage as of Sep 2021	# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% increase during Qtr			
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)															
1	Abbottabad	54	51	51	94	171,369	51,405	51,405	30	2,178	2,178	-	156	16	SRSP
2	Bannu	49	4	4	8	113,735	725	859	1	34	50	47	-	-	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	12,092	12,092	13	681	681	-	71	3	NRSP
4	Buner (overlapping)	27	21	21	78	94,095	36,171	36,171	38	1,411	1,411	-	166	9	SRSP
5	Charsadda	49	28	28	57	183,437	13,394	13,533	7	902	911	1	8	2	NRSP
5	Charsadda (overlapping)	49	47	47	96	183,437	39,410	39,410	21	1,661	1,661	-	47	7	SRSP
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	61,740	61,912	113	2,617	2,624	0	150	14	SRSP
7	Dir Upper	32	32	32	100	114,259	84,473	84,473	74	3,564	3,564	-	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	DJ,Khan	47	5	5	11	150,220	1,273	1,414	1	56	72	29	-	-	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	1,518	1,597	2	66	75	14	-	-	SRSP
16	Malakand P,A	36	36	36	100	82,892	46,637	47,094	57	2,953	2,981	1	101	14	NRSP
16	Malakand P,A (overlapping)	36	28	28	78	82,892	41,351	41,351	50	1,673	1,673	-	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	74,060	76,869	30	5,134	5,271	3	103	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	12,076	12,076	7	854	854	-	32	3	GBTI
22	Swabi (overlapping)	55	43	43	78	177,254	68,969	70,500	40	3,996	4,098	3	166	21	NRSP
23	Swat	67	25	25	37	189,173	9,627	9,627	5	591	591	-	8	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	-	-	-	26,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
25	Sub Total KP	998	740	740	74	3,104,154	1,301,435	1,306,897	42	60,669	60,993	0,53	4,177	261	

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of September 2021															
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 Sep 2021	# of LSOs as of Sep 2021	RSP
			# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% coverage as of Sep 2021		# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% coverage as of Sep 2021	# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% increase during Qtr			
SINDH															
1	Badin	79	79	79	100	282,574	197,365	197,365	70	7,897	7,897	-	329	22	NRSP
1	Badin [overlapping]	79	68	68	86	282,574	132,761	145,091	51	7,994	8,434	6	891	58	SRSO
2	Dadu	66	66	66	100	217,340	135,323	135,323	62	6,605	6,605	-	734	66	TRDP
3	Ghotki	66	37	37	56	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	Jamshero	30	30	30	100	103,199	52,321	52,321	51	3,189	3,189	-	342	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	37	37	100	140,872	80,345	80,345	57	4,710	4,710	-	1,673	29	SRSO
12	Khairpur	88	88	88	100	280,079	178,516	182,699	65	9,890	9,980	1	1,095	76	SRSO
14	Larkana	47	47	47	100	140,795	74,135	74,135	53	3,454	3,454	-	574	47	SRSO
16	Matiari	30	30	30	100	110,382	53,610	53,651	49	2,878	2,878	-	244	30	NRSP
17	Mirpur Khas	60	60	60	100	209,861	107,764	107,833	51	5,326	5,326	-	254	15	NRSP
17	Mirpur Khas [overlapping]	60	55	55	92	209,861	105,632	108,770	52	6,273	6,338	1	785	55	SRSO
18	Naushero Feroz	51	43	43	84	212,073	14,325	14,325	7	796	796	-	214	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	101,747	101,747	66	4,682	4,682	-	677	51	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	144,940	145,441	54	7,854	7,862	0	1,050	72	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	68,179	68,349	50	3,680	3,693	0	352	37	NRSP
24	Sukkur	46	26	26	57	135,906	14,429	14,429	11	979	979	-	400	6	SRSO
25	Tando Allahyar	26	26	26	100	114,105	56,805	56,845	50	2,878	2,880	0	252	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	Thattha	44	44	44	100	152,881	67,925	67,925	44	3,770	3,770	-	116	12	NRSP
28	Thattha [overlapping]	44	41	41	93	152,881	84,811	93,472	61	5,262	5,667	8	787	41	SRSO
29	Umer Kot [Overlapping]	43	13	13	30	163,551	4,672	4,672	3	228	228	-	-	-	NRSP
29	Umer Kot [Overlapping]	43	40	40	93	163,551	83,304	90,799	56	5,124	5,348	4	754	40	SRSO
29	Umer Kot	43	42	42	98	163,551	48,080	48,080	29	2,851	2,851	-	196	5	TRDP
23	Sub Total Sindh	1,203	1,027	1,027	85	4,185,828	2,358,268	2,394,896	57	130,712	131,959	1	17,850	880	

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of September 2021

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			# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% coverage as of Sep 2021		# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% coverage as of Sep 2021	# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% increase during Qtr			
PUNJAB															
1	Attock	65	12	12	18	228,435	24,086	24,195	11	1,692	1,696	0	41	10	GBTI
1	Attock (overlapping)	65	62	62	95	228,435	82,586	82,586	36	5,037	5,037	-	198	26	NRSP
2	Bahawalnagar	101	96	96	95	379,449	234,524	234,524	62	16,713	16,713	-	960	66	NRSP
3	Bahawalpur	97	80	80	82	392,678	292,730	292,730	75	19,670	19,670	-	1,016	65	NRSP
4	Bhakkar	42	38	38	90	226,306	178,577	178,577	79	13,036	13,086	0	274	35	NRSP
5	Chakwal	68	68	68	100	217,585	72,956	72,987	34	4,127	4,129	0	164	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	14,855	15,095	2	857	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	55,412	55,593	38	2,887	2,899	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	Khushab	49	45	45	92	153,048	155,378	155,378	102	10,413	10,423	0	166	42	NRSP
17	Lahore	31	31	31	100	-	54,118	54,118	-	3,998	3,998	-	168	19	PRSP
18	Layyah (Overlapping)	44	30	31	70	232,310	15,318	15,318	7	1,297	1,318	2	41	1	NRSP
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	55	55	85	199,336	8,729	8,744	4	753	768	2	63	2	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	8,126	8,143	0	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	23,648	24,077	4	1,393	1,422	2	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

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26	Okara [overlapping]	111	1	1	1	360,592	1,447	1,447	0	103	103	-	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	84	89	86	537,401	99,646	100,075	19	10,620	10,754	1	77	5	NRSP
29	Rajapur	44	43	43	98	215,883	147,337	147,358	68	11,529	11,547	0	503	26	NRSP
29	Rajapur [overlapping]*	44	-	-	-	215,883	18,650	18,650	9	1,218	1,218	-	-	-	PRSP
30	Rawalpindi	70	70	70	100	418,177	128,972	129,291	31	7,311	7,335	0	419	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	Sheikhpura	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	2,662	1,931	1,937	73	10,714,102	3,684,124	3,685,658	34	244,676	245,252	0	8,889	724	
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	39,051	39,051	84	2,276	2,276	-	181	18	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	23,452	23,452	110	1,225	1,225	-	155	12	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	-	241	35	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	59,909	59,909	99	3,472	3,483	0	368	32	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	821	821	-	77	9	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	15	15	83	54,333	15,976	16,371	30	1,250	1,276	2	66	5	NRSP
8	Sudhnoti	14	14	14	100	26,849	29,458	29,458	110	1,752	1,752	-	69	12	NRSP
9	Mirpur	22	15	15	68	40,208	8,596	8,596	21	379	379	-	-	-	AJKRSP
9	Mirpur [overlapping]	22	11	12	55	40,208	7,231	7,428	18	547	558	2	1	-	NRSP
10	Forward Kahuta	9	9	9	100	18,651	19,649	19,649	105	1,151	1,151	-	95	9	NRSP
10	Sub Total AJK	200	187	187	94	412,651	435,398	435,990	106	24,044	24,092	0	1,445	158	

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			# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% coverage as of Sep 2021		# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% coverage as of Sep 2021	# as of Jun 2021	# as of Sep 2021	% increase during Qtr			
GILGIT-BALTIKISTAN (GB)															
1	Astore	8	8	8	100	8,103	9,036	9,036	112	334	334	-	190	6	AKRSP
2	Diamir	9	-	-	-	16,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Ghanche	14	14	14	100	13,229	10,850	10,850	82	469	469	-	236	7	AKRSP
4	Ghizer	16	16	16	100	13,392	16,401	16,401	122	565	565	-	304	15	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	-	305	11	AKRSP
9	Shigar	10	10	10	100	5,750	5,650	5,650	98	276	276	-	170	4	AKRSP
10	Kharmang	8	8	8	100	6,201	5,385	5,385	87	240	240	-	161	1	AKRSP
9	Sub Total GB	104	95	95	91	110,003	84,824	84,824	77	3,427	3,427	-	1,847	63	
NEWLY MERGED DISTRICTS (NMDs) Former FATA/FRs															
1	Bajaur District	37	20	20	54	120,457	9,432	9,432	8	393	393	-	24	2	SRSP
2	Khyber District	28	21	21	75	99,799	3,925	3,925	4	215	215	-	4	1	SRSP
3	Kurram District	23	21	21	91	63,235	8,971	9,046	14	414	417	1	32	5	SRSP
4	Mohmand District	21	12	12	57	48,118	3,432	3,432	7	143	143	-	-	-	SRSP
5	North Waziristan District	22	16	16	73	58,647	6,490	6,490	11	349	349	-	4	-	SRSP
6	Orakzai District	15	12	12	80	31,253	2,869	2,889	9	173	174	1	4	1	SRSP
7	South Waziristan District	29	18	18	62	80,717	9,143	9,143	11	466	466	-	4	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 DJ,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	123	123	65	542,255	47,046	47,141	9	2,269	2,273	0	72	12	
149	Grand Total	6,019	4,564	4,570	76	20,535,451	8,452,081	8,502,284	41	509,735	515,837	1	42,353	2,421	



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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