

OUTREACH #58

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK | JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2023

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a publication of the
RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

COVER STORY

BRACE Programme



The BRACE Programme, an initiative for community empowerment, was funded by the European Union (EU) and executed across ten districts of Balochistan, Pakistan. It commenced in July 2017 and concluded on 30th September 2023. The programme was implemented by the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) and the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP). BRSP administered the programme in nine districts—Jhal Magsi, Khuzdar, Killa Abdullah, Chaman, Loralai, Pishin, Washuk, Zhob, and Duki—while NRSP handled the Kech district. DAI, an international development organisation, supported the Government of Balochistan under this Programme on policies to reduce negative impact of poverty and social inequality, empowering resilient communities to actively participate in implementing socio-economic development activities in partnership with local authorities.

To ensure smooth execution and coordination, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) provided technical support to BRSP and NRSP,

ensuring standardised monitoring, reporting, communication, visibility, research, and advocacy.

The primary aim of the BRACE Programme was social mobilisation efforts to boost rural development and empower communities in Balochistan, focusing on uplifting the rural poor, enhancing livelihoods, and strengthening local communities through diverse initiatives and interventions. Social mobilisation included creation of community organisations (COs) federated into Village Organisations (VOs) and subsequently UC level, Local Support Organisations (LSOs).

Key interventions included Income Generating Grants (IGGs), Community Investment Funds (CIFs), Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Schemes, Technical, Vocational Education Training (TVET), Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills (ALNS), and Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT) Sessions, targeting rural development and community empowerment in Balochistan, addressing various community needs and capacity building.

BRACE Programme Achievements



Social Mobilisation

The BRACE Programme organised 290,042 households (50% of which were poor) into a network of 26,375 Community Organisations (COs), 5739 Village Organisations (VOs), and 237 Local Support Organisations (LSOs) in Balochistan.



Livelihood – Income Generating Grant (IGG)

Through local institutions, PKR 668 million was disbursed to 13,968 ultra-poor families as Income Generating Grants (IGGs), with 72% benefiting women. A 2021 study by the Institute for Public Opinion Research (IPOR) confirmed a PKR 3,100 increase in their monthly income.



Livelihood – Community Investment Fund (CIF)

A Community Investment Fund (CIF) of 408 million was provided as interest-free loans to 14,714 impoverished rural families, with 62% going to women. An independent assessment in 2021 indicated that 47% of CIF beneficiaries moved out of poverty.



Livelihood - Technical, Vocational Education & Training (TVET)

3,187 youngsters, 58% of whom were women, received Technical, Vocational Education & Training (TVET). An independent third party assessment confirmed a PKR 3,300 increase in their monthly income, and 51% of these skilled youngsters lifted their families out of poverty.



Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Schemes

Approximately 42,000 families benefit from 357 Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes. A 2022 third-party assessment showed that CPIs for drinking water supply and sanitation reduced family health expenses by 50%.



Inclusivity:

The programme covered 100% of Persons-With-Special-Needs (PWDs), providing 7,037 assistive devices.

BRACE Programme

Final Dissemination Workshops in Islamabad & Quetta



The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) organised two final dissemination workshops under the BRACE Programme. One occurred on 26 September 2023 at the Marriott Hotel Islamabad, and the second took place on 28 September 2023 in the BRSP office in Quetta. These workshops aimed to engage closely with local stakeholders and Balochistan communities where the programme was active.

The workshops highlighted key findings, achievements, and recommendations from the six-year programme across Balochistan's ten districts. Participants included Mr. Jeroen Willems from the European Delegation to Pakistan, Federal Minister of Interior Mr. Sarfaraz Bugti, and representatives from the Government of Balochistan. Implementing partners, board members, and community leaders, contributed diverse perspectives, reflecting the holistic approach and community-centric focus of the BRACE Programme.

During the workshop in Islamabad, Mr. Jeroen Willems reiterated the EU's commitment to supporting vulnerable communities in Balochistan, highlighting the programme's positive impact on

communities and infrastructure. Mr. Sarfaraz Bugti commended the programme's achievements and expressed the need for its continuity, addressing common development challenges faced by Balochistan and other developing nations.

Two provincial ministers, Mr. Zubair Jamali and Mr. Sardar Ijaz Jaffar, attended the workshop in Quetta, emphasising the government's commitment to rural development and community empowerment.

Additionally, Mr. Zahoor ul Hassan Shah, Secretary for the Balochistan Local Government Board emphasised ongoing support for Balochistan's local governance systems, highlighting the newly introduced Community Led Local Governance (CLLG) Policy. Delegation from the EU urged continued support from the Balochistan government to strengthen local governance systems, echoing the importance of the recently promulgated CLLG Policy. Dr. Tahir Rasheed, CEO of BRSP, highlighted the programme's significant impact on socio-economic conditions, especially women's empowerment within households.

HIGHLIGHTS

Bringing Children Back to School in the most flood affected districts of South Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The "Bringing Children Back to School" (Girls and Out of School Children - GOAL) project supported by the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO), aims at mitigating the academic losses of children, especially girls, in 265 target schools in the five most flood-affected and vulnerable districts of South Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

RSPN has partnered with the National Rural Support Programme (Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan) and Sarhad Rural Support Programme (Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber, and Mohmand). Over the course of 13

months (Jan 2023 – Jan 2024), the project aims to benefit a total of 49,000 children, providing them with a safe and conducive learning environment. Additionally, it is set to capacitate 530 teachers on school improvement, multi-grade teaching, psycho-social support, pedagogical strategies for improved learning outcomes, and health WASH practices. The School Management Committees (SMCs) of 265 targeted schools will also be trained to foster collaboration and coordination among all educational stakeholders including students.

Project Highlights

Technical assessments were conducted in 99 schools bringing the total count to 243 schools. NRSP successfully conducted technical assessments in 59 schools whereas SRSP completed the technical assessment of 40 schools that fall within the scope of work of the project. Significant strides were made in the physical restoration of schools, particularly in districts Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan, where civil work was completed in 80 schools and interventions are underway in 24 schools. Concurrently, civil work in 10 schools in Dera Ismail Khan were completed whereas progress is being made in 96 schools across Kyber, Mohmand, and Dera Ismail Khan. The interventions included minor repairs to school buildings, boundary walls, roof grouting, plinth protection walls, flooring compactions, doors, windows, and electrical wiring, repairing toilet blocks, and equipping school with necessary WASH facilities. Clean drinking water sources and hand pumps were also installed, and earth filling was also carried out for ground levelling and flood prevention.

In South Punjab, the schools reopened in the end of August and NRSP team conducted the enrolment campaign II in districts Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan. These enrolment campaign initiatives have yielded positive outcomes, contributing to a notable increase in student enrolment within the targeted schools. Specifically, a total of 4,102 students, with 64% being female, have been successfully enrolled. This has increased the total enrolment to 24,567 students, including 55% female students.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the schools reopened in the end of September. Therefore, enrolment campaigns districts Khyber, Mohmand, and Dera Ismail Khan will be organised in October, 2023.

To help improve learning and teaching process for students and teachers, distribution process of four different types of kits (school-in-a-box kit, student learning kit, teaching kit, hygiene kit) was initiated in all project districts. A total of 13 School-in-a-box Kit, 2267 Student Learning Kit 1507 Hygiene Kits and 23 Teaching Kits were distributed during this reporting period.

During the quarter, NRSP and SRSP identified the trainers for teachers' training and organised Training of Trainers (ToT) aimed to enhance trainer expertise in vital areas of education, covering curriculum development, lesson planning, reading skills, multi-grade teaching, writing skills, maths skills, health and hygiene, safeguarding and gender, and psycho-social support. Followed by the Training of Trainers, both implementing partners kickstarted the 5-day teachers' training sessions conducted in multiple batches simultaneously training 20-25 teachers per batch. In total 432 teachers were trained who have already started imparting education with renewed skill sets and knowledge in their respective schools. In addition, the Education Specialist at RSPN has finalised the training manuals for SMCs and psychosocial support trainings to be conducted in October.

Key Project Achievements (July - September 2023)



99

Number of Schools Assessed



69

Number of Schools in which civil (rehabilitation) work has been completed



4,102

Number of Newly Enrolled Students



64%

Female Students



24,576

Number of Total Enrolled Students



55%

Female Students



482

Number of Teachers Trained



48%

Female Teachers



Number of Kits distributed

13

School-in-a-box kits

2,267

Student learning kits

1,507

hygiene kits

23

teaching kits

- Additionally, physical rehabilitation in **70 schools** is at an advanced stage (over 60% completed) whereas civil work has been initiated in **50 schools**. In total, civil work is ongoing in **120 schools of South Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**.
- The **63 schools** in which civil work has been completed during quarter III have provided access to education, and a safe, clean, rehabilitated learning space to approx. **12,726 students including 60% female students**.
- The training of **482 teachers (48% females)** has been conducted on improving student learning outcomes. This training will benefit approx. **48,682 students** through appropriate multigrade teaching techniques, classroom management, WASH practices, protection from gender based violence, and provision of psychosocial support.

Beyond the Waters: Rebuilding Government Primary School Mithaa Khan

In 2022 extensive flooding submerged one third of the country, affecting the lives of 33 million people with half of them being children. This natural disaster has taken a heavy toll on the education sector. Approximately a minimum of 25,993¹ schools in these areas have either been severely damaged or destroyed as a direct result of the devastating floods.

Nestled amidst the unyielding embrace of nature's wrath, Chak Mat is a small village that houses the Government Primary School Mithaa Khan. This school, despite being submerged again and again by floods for the past three years, continues to stand as resilient as ever in the heart of the formidable Hill Torrent region of Rojhan, Pakistan.

As soon as the monsoon season begins, the village is engulfed by rising waters. Abdul Waheed, a schoolteacher at GPS Mithaa Khan, laments, *"Our school becomes completely nonfunctional as the water level reaches up to 5 to 6 feet, which makes the school inaccessible. This disruption affects the entire school year, and it's our children who bear the brunt of it the most."*

Located on the hill torrent, the school's location places it at the forefront of flood impacts, making it the first area to be inundated and the last to recover. Sajid Ali, told, *"For the past three years, as soon as the rains begin, our village is submerged, and the floodwaters breach our school. Our students struggle to reach the school, causing many to fall behind or even miss an entire academic year. As a result, our school's enrolment has decreased by more than half."*



Government Primary School Mithaa Khan surrounded by flood water



Stagnant water outside the school

In January 2023, an FCDO-funded emergency response project 'Bringing Children Back to School' was initiated to provide the safe and conducive learning environment in 265 affected schools of South Punjab and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. The GPS Mithaa Khan was identified as one of the schools that were in the dire need of rehabilitation support.

The Rural Support Programmes Network, in collaboration with its implementing partner, the National Rural Support Programme, initiated civil work to restore the school, enabling uninterrupted education for the children. On March 28, 2023, a comprehensive operation was carried out to combat waterlogging in the school grounds, involving earth filling and levelling, effectively elevating the school premises.

The floodwaters had not dried up when the village was flooded once again. However, something amazing happened this year. The efforts made by RSPN and NRSP proved to be fruitful. The water

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-floods-education-snapshot-30-september-2022#:~:text=At%20least%2025%2C993%20schools%20have,to%20the%20flood%20affected%20population.>

entered everywhere, destroying everything in its path, except for GPS Mithaa Khan.

When the field team went to assess the damage after the flood, they were shocked to see students with smiles on their faces going to school on a small boat. Umer Din, who is also a schoolteacher, was accompanying the students to ensure their safe arrival. Once inside the school, although the school building still needed repairs, the school grounds were dry, and the students were sitting there. Umer Din said, *"The flood couldn't stop our children from coming to school this year. This boat was provided to us so that we have a way of getting around until the water goes down, but we are using this boat for the sole purpose of bringing our children back to school. Since the water didn't enter our school, the students didn't stop coming to school, and I believe that this is a blessing for us."*

Muhammad Imran, a fifth-grade student, exclaimed, *"Coming to school in a boat is incredibly exciting! I'm relieved that our school remained open this year. Usually, our school closes due to flooding, forcing us to stay home and fall behind in our studies and although we have to sit outside on the ground because we can't use our classrooms, we're still happy because this dry ground is a blessing in itself."* The rehabilitation work in the school came to a halt when access to the school got destroyed in the floods again this year, but the initial work that was started in the school has given the students and the community hope. Children of Chak Mat are determined to get education and they proved that even the floods can't stop them from coming to school. Ahmad Nawaz, who is also a fifth-grade student said, *"We cannot wait for our schools and classrooms to be fixed. The earth filling done in our school has made it possible for us to come to school. It has given us hope that our school will indeed be repaired."*

These young students remind us that education is not merely confined to classrooms; it thrives within the hearts of those who yearn for knowledge. We eagerly anticipate the joy that will fill the hearts of these children when the civil work on their school is completed, returning it to its former glory.



Children going to school on a boat



Muhammad Imran, Student of 5th Grade, GPS Mithaa Khan

The Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP)

The Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP), spanning from 2022 to 2025, is a collaborative effort between Education Cannot Wait, the Government of Pakistan, and a consortium led by the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) along with UNICEF and Voluntary Service Overseas. The grantee, RSPN, spearheads this initiative with the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) as the implementing partner in the districts of Kohlu, Panjgur, and Loralai within the province of Balochistan. The primary objective of MYRP is to enhance access to inclusive and high-quality education for marginalized and vulnerable children and adolescents, including refugees, crisis-affected, and out-of-school individuals. Emphasizing a comprehensive approach, the program aims to provide holistic solutions addressing the diverse needs of these children and adolescents, ensuring a "whole-of-child" strategy to improve their educational opportunities.

During the period from July 1 to September 30, 2023, the Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) made significant progress in enhancing the learning environment in government schools within the Kohlu, Loralai, and Panjgur districts of Balochistan. This was achieved through a comprehensive approach that supported both formal and non-formal education.

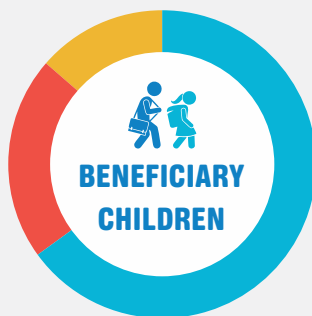


ECE Centre - GGPS Mara Tangi, Tehsil Maikhtar, Loralai

Our dedicated team concentrated on implementing specific improvements in schools, such as rehabilitating school facilities, promoting student-centered activities, ensuring safety and protective measures, fostering mental and physical well-being, enhancing the capabilities of teachers and educational authorities, increasing awareness, communication, and visibility, and facilitating improved access to education through secure, supportive, and healthy schooling environments. Furthermore, we continued to address the challenges faced by both girls and boys, including Afghan refugee children, adolescents, and those with disabilities, all while concentrating on enhancing the resilience of the education system.

Beneficiary Children

MYRP will reach **42,420 children and adolescents** through **formal (57%)** and **non-formal (43%)** education in pre-primary, primary and middle/secondary government schools.



Progress

- The district teams, in cooperation with LSOs and CRPs, are actively involved in the task of enrolling children in government formal schools while simultaneously raising awareness among parents and caregivers about the importance of formal education. It's worth highlighting that, as of September 2023, a total of **30,396 children** have been identified for enrollment in formal school as well as in ECE & ALP centers.
- Recognizing the pivotal role of Early Childhood Education (ECE) in laying the foundation for lifelong development and nurturing young minds, RSPN, under the ECW project, has established a total of **77 ECE centers**, with **45 in Loralai** and **32 in Panjgur**.
- RSPN, in partnership with BRSP, established **88 Accelerated Learning Program centers** in Loralai and Panjgur, providing 3-year primary education for 9-16-year-old children who missed formal schooling,

Details of Enrolment:



8,471 (52% girls) have been successfully enrolled in formal schools up to that date.

2,794 children of 3-5 years have been enrolled into these ECE centers.

3,394 children of 9-16 years have been enrolled into ALP centers.

- RSPN and its implementing partner, BRSP, in collaboration with PITE, conducted various training programs for government, ECE, and ALP teachers, equipping them to deliver quality education and support learners of diverse age groups and backgrounds.



A total of **88 ALP teachers** and **87 ECE teachers** completed a 5-day training program.

Additionally, **473 teachers** received training focused on effective learning techniques.

Specifically, **257 teachers** from Panjgur underwent specialized training in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

- The recruitment process for **45 teachers** for the Non-Formal Education (NFE) program in three designated Afghan refugee camps in Loralai has been successfully completed. In addition, there is a plan for a five-day training session for the Alternative Learning Program (ALP) with a focus on package A in the upcoming quarter. Trained CRPs have also identified **1,800 children** for enrollment in these 45 NFE centers.
- Substantial strides have been taken in bolstering the education system, particularly through the revitalization of PTSMCs at the school level in our designated districts: Panjgur, Loralai, and Kohlu. The reactivation of PTSMCs involves the inclusion of community members, resulting in the successful reactivation of **137, 95, and 72 PTSMCs** in Panjgur, Loralai, and Kohlu, respectively.
- RSPN actively participated in a crucial **Steering Committee Meeting** on September 14th, hosted by KP's E&SE department. The meeting, remotely chaired by Sohail Akhtar from the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training, involved key representatives from various departments and organizations, aiding in collaborative strategic planning within the education sector.



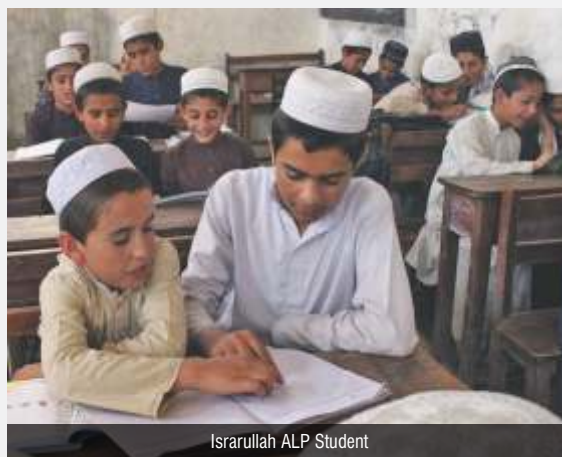
ALP Teachers Training

Case Study:

Overcoming Educational Barriers for Afghan Refugees in Balochistan

Israrullah, a 15-year-old Afghan refugee, resides in poverty-stricken Union Council Shah Karez, Balochistan. Despite a desire to become a doctor, his education was confined to Madrasa Mukhzoon-al-Alum due to parental preferences and local norms. However, a program funded by Education Cannot Wait (ECW) changed his fate.

The initiative aimed to enroll out-of-school children, including Israr, in the recently established Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) at Government Boys' Primary School (GBPS) Mukhzoon-al-Alum. Initially met with resistance from the community favoring Madrasa education, the program's team, along with local elders, advocated for combining Madrasa and formal schooling.



Israrullah ALP Student

After persistent efforts and assurance of support—friendly teaching, learning materials, and completion of the primary course in a shorter span—the Madrasa management relented. Parents, including Israr's father, were eventually convinced to allow their children to attend the ALP Centre.

This breakthrough bridged the gap between Madrasa and formal education, leading to 32 newly enrolled students, Israr among them. Their success extended to a broader initiative targeting over 16,000 out-of-school children, including Afghan refugees and Children with Disabilities (CWDs), across Balochistan.

Thanks to ECW funding, this program fosters inclusive, quality education, aligning with the vision of SDG-4 for Quality Education for All.

"My parents were somewhat against school education and recommended Madrasa education only, just like many other villagers. My six brothers are Madrasa students. I desired to become a doctor and serve my people, with no hope for schooling at age of 15. My Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) teacher Yaqoob Khan, LSO members and MYRP team motivated my parents and madrasa management to allow me to attend school. I am learning new things like geography, numeracy and ethics in the ALP Centre established by ECW. My parents now encourage my studying in ALP Centre. Dreams finally come true. I would have enrolled my three sisters as well, had there been a female ALP Centre in our village. Thank you Education Cannot Wait for supporting our education."

Israrullah, Afghan Refugee Student, ALP Centre,

Government Boys' Primary School (GBPS)

Mukhzoon-al- Alum, Loralai District, Balochista

Balanced Energy Protein Pakistan Rural Market Test



RSPN's BEP Pakistan Rural Market Test spans two years, supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and executed in collaboration with the National Rural Support Programme and Sindh Rural Support Organization. Alongside partners like Hystra, BoP Inc., Hudson Pharma, Centre for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP), and Mathematica, the project operates in districts Kamber Shahdadt, Bhawalpur, and the recently included Jacobabad.

The goal of the project is to enhance access to Wellma, a highly nutritious protein supplement for Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) and Married Women of Reproductive Ages (MWRAs). By promoting Wellma consumption, the initiative aims to combat malnutrition, particularly in children, addressing the issue of stunting.

This endeavor is not just about distributing Wellma; it's empowering rural women - Community Resource Persons (CRPs), who are local activists. These CRPs not only sell Wellma but also curate a Basket of Goods, including everyday household items, generating profits from its sale.

Their role extends beyond sales; CRPs register MWRAs and PLWs, conduct awareness-raising group meetings, dispelling myths surrounding nutritional products for PLWs, and undertake household visits to promote and sell Wellma.

Originally priced at a subsidised PKR 30 per sachet, the project's recent activities from July to September 2023 reveal a strategic shift. Building upon its success in reaching PLWs, the focus now centers on sustainability and commercialising Wellma. Subsequently, the subsidy was removed, and Wellma is now sold at its full price. Additionally, CRPs were equipped with expanded goods and services through partnerships to offer greater value to the community while bolstering their own earnings, thus enhancing sustainability.

During this reporting period, CRPs in Bahawalpur, Kamber Shahdadt, and Jacobabad collectively sold an impressive array of items, including over 208,000 Wellma sachets, along with various other essential products like soaps, pregnancy strips, sanitary napkins, calcium tablets, Panadol, hygiene items, and healthcare essentials, demonstrating the widening impact of their engagement.

Development of Application for CRPs/CBOs

Digitisation plays a pivotal role in advancing women empowerment by breaking down barriers and creating opportunities for women across sectors. Through these platforms, women gain access to education, employment healthcare and financial services. Advocating for improved efficiency and productivity, RSPN worked with Center for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP) to design an application for Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to digitise their work. This application has optimised the work of CRPs by streamlining data collection processes where CRPs are now able to examine their daily, weekly and monthly sales, profit margins, stock status and registration of households. Through this application, CRPs will have the opportunity to market their products and services online, reaching a broader customer base.

Furthermore, RSPN and CERP have also developed the Capacity Building Officers' (CBO) application. This digital platform has enhanced the monitoring activities of CBOs to ensure efficient use of resources and timely management of CRPs and their relevant activities. CBOs are able to observe activities of his/her assigned CRPs and can view real-time sales data of their respectively assigned CRPs, PLWs' conversion updates and visibility on door-to-door follow-up visits of each CRP. CBOs are also able to identify low performing CRPs and are now strategically planning their visits to provide relevant feedback/guidance to them.

Moreover, these applications ensure accuracy and integrity of data through automated processes and validation checks. This guarantees that the information being monitored and shared with project partners is reliable and can be used for decision-making purposes. Digitisation of CRP data has allowed large volumes of data to be stored electronically in secure databases and has facilitated easy retrieval, analysis, and comparison of historical data, providing valuable insights into trends and patterns over time. In addition, because of digitisation, RSPN has managed to optimise operations, reduce costs and improve overall productivity of both CRPs and field teams.



Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan



Session on Family Planning with New Wed Couples at village Kabalo UC Banbhiar Tahsil Gharri Yaseen District Shikarpur

As of 2023, Pakistan's population exceeds 250 million, cementing its position as the world's fifth-most populous country. Given the rate of population growth, this demographic expansion is fast becoming a burden on the country's limited resources and infrastructure. Moreover, approximately 40% of the population lacks access to basic healthcare facilities, limiting their ability to obtain information and reproductive health services.

The Population Services International (PSI) funded Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan (DAFPAK) project; in partnership with implementing organisations including the Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO), the Punjab Rural Support Programme (PRSP), and the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) aims to empower underserved areas not covered by Lady Health Workers (LHWs). As of September 2023, the project operates in three districts, including Shikarpur in Sindh and Bhawalpur and Toba Tek Singh in Punjab. The overarching goal of the project is to improve access to information and Sexual and Reproductive Health/Family Planning

(SRH/FP) services. This includes disseminating information through household level visits through a cadre of trained Community Resource Persons and providing services through outreach camps conducted by Lady Health Visitors hired at the district level.

The interventions of this quarter have contributed to the prevention of 7,055 unintended pregnancies, the saving of 5 maternal lives, 50 child lives, the avoidance of 4,290 abortions, including 2,475 unsafe abortions, and the reduction of 4,564 Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in the overall efforts made in Pakistan.

Moreover, as the project nears its closing, the focus has been on the sustainability of programme interventions. As part of the sustainability plan, RSPN teams remained fully involved with FP 2030 working groups in both Punjab & Sindh and regularly participated in the District Technical Committee (DTC) meetings to ensure that all stakeholders are up to date. Furthermore, the programme aims to shift from a "welfare" model to a "commercial" model that sustains itself in the last quarter of 2023.

Project Achievements July - September 2023

Major Indicators:	Targets	Achievements	%age
New Users enrolled	2599	2866	110%
Total FP Users enrolled	16764	19020	113%
Couple Years of Protection (CYP)	17702	24755	140%
Outreach Camps conducted	400	675	169%
DTC meetings participated	4	6	150%

Case Study:

From the Community's Heart: Riffat's Chapter Gojra, Toba Tek Singh

At the age of 20, Riffat has been a CRP with the DAFPAK program since 2018. She's involved in multiple activities around the village, ranging from DAFPAK's *"business in a box"* to working for the polio campaigns, to making sure that her three daughters are educated and fed. Her husband supports her in her endeavors and encourages her to partake. On the surface, it appears that she leads a rather comfortable life. However, a deeper look will reveal a story of struggle, resilience and a new dawn.

Riffat's father passed away when she was very young and her brother was soon to follow. As she starts telling her story, the first thing that she tells you is that, *"All I wanted to do was study, but since there was no one to provide for us, I was married at 15."* But instead of feeling sorry for her, you are left feeling inspired as the story progresses. In a situation where many would crumble, Riffat knew that she was meant for bigger things and she stood steadfast. Despite initial protests from her in-laws, Riffat decided to take charge of her own life by signing up to become a CRP. The community institutions set up by RSPN provided her with an opportunity that changed the course of her life. She received training under the DAFPAK programme on technical content relating to family planning, household visits, community support group meetings and record keeping as well as the initial investment required to set up her small scale business.

Today, her small 'business in a box' earns her around PKR 6000 per month in profit and she has plans to expand to see how much further she can push herself. With the money she earns, she makes sure that her daughters have all the opportunities that she missed out on. She laughs and says, *"I have three daughters and that is enough! I know the importance of family planning and I don't need any sons. I make sure to implement the lessons I teach others in my own home first."*

Riffat is a mother, an activist and a fighter. At the end of her story, she laments that *"Under the DAFPAK programme I've managed to create an identity for myself that the society I live in told me I couldn't have. My mother is proud of me. I serve my community and I have managed to make a living for myself despite not being able to finish my education."*

Community Mobilisation and Referrals for Strengthening of Family Planning Services at Health Facilities in Underserved Rural Areas

Through the UNFPA/Norwegian funded initiative, RSPN is actively driving impact in underserved rural areas across three districts in Punjab province (Rawalpindi, Muzaffargarh, and Rahim Yar Khan) by executing the Community Mobilization and Referrals for Strengthening of Family Planning Services at Health Facilities project. An innovative aspect of this project is the inclusion of men in the family planning discourse through the establishment of husband schools, amplifying gender inclusivity and enhancing referrals at health facilities to improve maternal and child health outcomes. These husband schools play a pivotal role in educating married men within the

vicinity of each designated health facility about family planning. This unique educational approach significantly contributes to fostering a culture of understanding and involvement among men in family planning initiatives. Concurrently, community sensitization efforts are actively carried out, guiding individuals towards health facilities and encouraging the utilization of family planning services. These strategic project interventions are essential steps towards achieving our goal of advancing maternal and child health through comprehensive family planning support.

Key community activities and progress (April-June 223)



741 Awareness sessions at husband schools



423 Awareness sessions by male social mobilizers



305 Awareness sessions by female social mobilizer



20 Mass awareness events



6 Mass media events



7 MHSUs



72 Religious leaders engaged



2 Health melas

Overall Key Achievements

Religious leaders engaged for Key messages on FP integrating Islamic perspective for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies

Key FP messages disseminated through media



42,31 Referrals generated



3,427 availed FP services (81%)



16,824 Husbands reached



4,595 MWRA reached

Case Study:

Seeds of Change: Igniting Hope Through the Husband School

In the heart of Basti Dara, a small community tucked within the embrace of Shah Sultan, lives a man whose name has become synonymous with transformation and empowerment. Meet Muhammad Shahid, a beacon of hope in a place where opportunities are scarce, and dreams often seem out of reach.

Hailing from humble beginnings, Muhammad Shahid's story is a testament to the extraordinary power of knowledge and determination. With a son and a daughter to care for, the weight of providing for his family rested heavily on his shoulders. But fate had something extraordinary in store for him, something that would forever alter the course of his life.

In the frosty days of December, an unexpected visit from the NRSP team brought a gust of change to Muhammad Shahid's world. This team, led by the dynamic trio of Muhammad Saleem Malik, Akhlaq Ahmed, and Madam Rashida, was on a mission to enlighten their community about family planning. The concept was foreign to Muhammad Shahid, a man who had known struggle intimately but had never explored the concept of family planning.

As the team shared their vision, Muhammad Shahid's curiosity was piqued. He learned about the collaborative efforts of organizations like UNFPA, Department of Health, RSPN, and NRSP to create a brighter future for families like his own. The idea of a husband school, an initiative within the family planning project, intrigued him. They spoke of coaches and gatherings, of raising awareness and igniting change. While a sense of hesitation initially crept in, Muhammad Shahid's heart found resonance with their purpose.

The turning point arrived on a chilly December day when Muhammad Shahid found himself amidst an enlightening training session at Basti Dana Chawk. The session was accompanied by the wisdom of religious scholars, who beautifully aligned family planning with the teachings of Islam. The clouds of doubt that had shadowed his understanding dispersed, leaving behind clarity and conviction.

Equipped with newfound insights and supported by a toolkit of resources, Muhammad Shahid embarked on his journey as a coach of the husband



school. He traversed the streets of his community, inviting curious minds to gather and learn. He wasn't just disseminating information; he was igniting a flame of awareness.

The challenges were not absent, but Muhammad Shahid pressed forward with unwavering determination. His efforts bore fruit when representatives from UNFPA, RSPN, Rahnuma, and the Health Department visited his center. Instead of faltering, he welcomed them into his realm of change. These interactions deepened his understanding, connecting him to the broader network of organizations striving for a healthier, informed society.

The pinnacle of his journey arrived at an event that united minds from diverse backgrounds – a mass awareness session. Religious scholars, education officials, political figures, and community members gathered to discuss the significance of family planning. Muhammad Shahid stood amidst them, a living testament to the transformation that knowledge and collaboration can bring.

For Muhammad Shahid, the essence of the project lies in the establishment of the husband school. Its impact reverberates through the stories of hesitant individuals who, once shy, now approach him with confidence. They seek answers, and they grasp referrals.

Community Engagement for Promotion of Reproductive Health Rights (RHR) in Youth and Improve their Reproductive Health (RH) Access

Located within the rural expanses of Sindh, adolescents and youth have grappled with the weight of societal neglect and taboos concerning sexual and reproductive health. This lack of awareness has inflicted a toll on the advancement of these communities, manifesting in low educational attainment, prevalence of child labor, early marriages, and pregnancies.

However, amidst these hardships, the community is making dedicated efforts to transform the situation through the UNFPA-funded Sehatmand Khandaan-Reproductive Health Rights (SMK-RHR) project. This initiative serves as a guiding beacon for the rural youth of Matiari and Qambar Shahdadkot. Supported by NRSP and SRSO, its influence resonates across 28 Union councils.

At the heart of this transformation are community institutions that play a pivotal role in nurturing our youth, aged 15-24. These young individuals, serving as the primary catalysts for change, have established peer education networks to initiate discussions on vital topics that have long remained unaddressed, including early marriages, contraception, gender-based violence, puberty, and the often-overlooked rights within the sphere of reproductive health.

During the past three months, our programme has successfully entered into another workplan, extending UNFPA's partnership with RSPN for an additional five months from August to December 2023. During this period, our 798 youth champions have actively registered additional 39,900 young individuals from their communities, preparing to provide them with cascade training. These training sessions have already begun, and we anticipate a gradual positive transformation within the community. It's worth noting that these trainings are conducted by youth themselves, creating a remarkable model for peer-to-peer learning.

We've also celebrated various events at Adolescent and Youth-Friendly Spaces, such as Pakistan Day, Defense Day, Children's Day, and Mango Day. These



Youth champions making AYFS calendar

events were designed to foster community ownership and promote the usage of these safe spaces.

Additionally, RSPN's UNFPA-funded Sehatmaand Khandaan has forged a partnership with Habib University's Qualitative Research Methods class for juniors to conduct a research study on the impact of our Reproductive Health Rights (RHR) training within the community. This research project is set to begin in mid-October and conclude in December.

Meanwhile, within the UNHCR-funded initiative focused on mitigating Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in areas affected by floods, RSPN's Women and Girl Friendly Spaces, served as safe havens for females impacted by the 2022 floods, offering them security, psychosocial support, and essential services. These spaces also became hubs for various festivities and skill-sharing activities, nurturing a sense of community involvement.

From July to September, we introduced new benchmarks for reaching out to women. We set up Family Planning (FP) camps and provided gynecological and medical services to the affected populace. Daily awareness sessions were conducted in all WGFS, engaging 3,281 individuals. We facilitated referrals to crucial services, with 288 women availing themselves of these resources.

Additionally, 165 women received gynecological care, and 211 were offered psychosocial first aid.

During this timeframe, the WGFS thrived with recreational activities, contributing to the overall well-being of women. These activities addressed both

their mental and physical health needs.

In the heart of rural Sindh, a transformative symphony is taking shape through Sehatmaand Khandaan—a composition of knowledge, empowerment, and compassion.

Achievements of this Quarter:

1. **39,900 youth** registered for awareness on SRHR by Youth Champions
2. **56 Adolescent and Youth** friendly spaces thrived with monthly activities
3. **3 Women and girl** friendly spaces (WGFS) functioned for the community
4. **288 women and girls** provided Psychosocial First Aid with referrals to essential services
5. **165 women and girls**, including GBV survivors provided specialized gynae and medical services
6. **3,281 men and women** provided awareness on GBV

Case Study:

Adnan, 20 years old, Youth Champion, Matiari

When I initially began my role as a youth champion and visited villages to promote sexual and reproductive health (SRH) awareness, I encountered challenges from peers. The boys would sometimes mock me and question the credibility of my information.

They refused to attend my sessions and questioned my expertise. I managed to address their doubts by explaining that I had received training from NRSP on the SRH toolkit and even showed them my certification. Seeing the support I had received from the LSO, gradually, community boys started attending my sessions.

Initially, it was very difficult to capture their attention, as SRH was a new and unfamiliar topic to them. The content was funny to them; they teased me for becoming bringing a message this 'inappropriate'.

They eventually warmed up to the SRH toolkit, the topics and me as well once they learned them properly and could resonate with the incidents quoted in the toolkit.

It has now been a year, and I can observe remarkable growth in all of us. As youth champions, we have earned the respect of trainers in the village, and our peers have placed their trust in us. When we provide information, they recognize it as coming from reliable sources, believing that what we share will genuinely benefit them.



Women's Socio-Economic Resilience in Pakistan

(Improving access of women to essential services in nine flood- districts of three provinces)

Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN) and UN Women along with the support from the People of Japan, have developed a partnership to empower women and girls affected from floods by enhancing their participation and capacity to become leaders in their communities and enabling them to take the initiative in raising awareness about rights and local development needs. They are encouraged to assert their rights and accessing services that address gender-based violence, aiming to improve their overall voice and empowerment.

The programme is being implemented in 9 districts by Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and

Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) from April 2023 – till January 2024.

About 33 million people have been affected by floods in Pakistan, as a result of the devastating monsoon rains that have engulfed one third of the country. Rural women, like men, are reliant on the agriculture sector for their livelihoods. The flood has not only taken away their lands, but also livestock and has pushed women into unemployment and poverty. The lack of decision-making power, limited access to economic resources, the lack of recognition of women in the labour force, compounded by the floods situation has impacted women severely.

Achievements

1 Training Consultant hired and development of community mobilisation and sensitisation training content

115 Trainings of Trainers (ToT) of CRPs, project staff and community activists completed

90 Women Community Centers established and equipped with necessary items like furniture, stationery etc

1,498 Women and girls affected by floods assisted in acquiring Computerised National Identity Cards (CNICs) for improved access to social services

6 Women Community Centres selected for sustainable mechanism of producing home-made low-cost sanitary pads with soap making units

Project Highlights (1st June 2023 - 30th September 2023)

- **Project staff hiring and orientation of PMU** and RSP's project staff from SRSO has been completed in with UNW project staff completed on 26th June 2023 UNW Office Karachi
- Development of detailed **implementation plan and M&E Plan** completed and submitted to donor.
- **Hired Training Consultant** developed mobilization and sensitization content.
- **Three-day training of trainers (ToT)** sessions in 4 locations (Peshawar, Sukkur, Naseerabad and Lasbela) completed from 19th October 2023 to 30th October 2023.
- **Project staff, Community Resource Persons (CRPs)** trained in 3-day ToT.
- **90 Women Community Centers (WCCs)** established in 9 targeted districts.
- Procurement of necessary material and equipment for **90 WCCs** is in final process.
- **1,498 women** affected by floods assisted in acquiring Computerised National Identity Cards (CNICs) through mobile Registration Van (MRV) in the Sindh.
- **6 WCCs** selected for producing home-made low-cost sanitary pads with soap making.
- **Necessary equipment and machinery** procurement process has been initiated.

Case Study:

Empowering Haseena to Champion Women's Rights in a Challenging Village

Ms. Haseena, belong from Village Khair Muhammad Mugheria, Union Council Johi in Dadu district of Sindh. Being a resident of a tough and conservative village, she faced numerous obstacles in pursuing her dream of empowering women and girls in her community. In a place where women and girls were traditionally restricted from leaving the village, her journey towards becoming a Community Resource Person (CRP) member and an advocate for women's rights was a challenging yet inspiring one.

In July, as part of our Women Socio-Economic Resilience in Pakistan (WSERP) project funded by UN Women and the Government of Japan, our field team identified Haseena as a potential CRP. She shared her difficulties in working for Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) due to the prevailing norms in her village, but our team saw her determination and decided to mobilize her for a greater cause.



CRP Haseena conducting mobilisation session in WCC

As Haseena continued to engage with our team, she faced a new hurdle when a woman in her village was unjustly accused of dishonor by the community. Fearful for her safety, Haseena was hesitant about leaving the village, especially for the three-day training scheduled for October 2023. She confided in our team about her concerns.

In response, our team worked diligently to assure Haseena of her safety and the importance of her role in improving the status of women in her community. We conducted a meeting with her husband to gain his permission and support. Emphasizing trust and collaboration, we encouraged her husband to attend the training alongside his wife.

Both Haseena and her husband completed the three-day CRPs' training. This experience had a profound impact on their perspective. During a subsequent Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) training in Sukkur, Haseena displayed a keen interest and attended without her husband, signifying a significant shift in her husband's views. He now actively supports women's empowerment initiatives and advocates for equal rights for women in their village.

Today, Haseena is actively engaged in conducting sessions at the Women's Community Center (WCC) in her village. She addresses various topics, including women's rights, leadership, communication, and strategies to combat gender-based violence. Her dedication and effort have resulted in her successfully organizing two Donor visits to showcase the positive changes brought about by our work.

Haseena's journey from a woman constrained by societal norms to a passionate advocate for women's rights in her village exemplifies the transformative power of empowerment and education. Her story serves as a beacon of hope for women in similarly challenging environments, demonstrating that with support and determination, positive change is possible even in the toughest of circumstance.

Community Health Workers Vs Phonecast for Child Growth in Pakistan



The Child Growth Monitoring Research Project is funded by Global Incubator Solution. It is implemented by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) in partnership with National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) in district Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh province, while Institute of Development and Economic Alternatives (IDEAS) is providing data collection/monitoring support. Being a research focused project, it is led by seasoned professionals like Dr. Abu Shonchoy, Dr. Agha Ali Akram, Dr. Uzma Afzal, Dr. Takashi Kurosaki, and Akib Khan.

This research project introduces an innovative approach to home-based growth monitoring (HBGM) that involves installing a growth poster inside the home, allowing caregivers and parents to measure their children's height and weight and track their linear growth over time in 1800 households. The growth standards of the World Health Organization (WHO) from 2007 are used to compare children's

development with healthy norms.

The project comprises two distinct Treatment Groups: The Heavy Touch Treatment Group involves regular household visits by CRPs throughout the entire project duration. During these visits, CRPs will monitor children's growth and offer pertinent guidance to mothers to enhance their child's nutrition and development. Meanwhile, the Light Touch Treatment Group involves CRPs conducting monitoring visits within the initial two months. These visits aim to assist mothers in accurately gauging their child's growth and acquaint them with a helpline for seeking growth-related counseling. To monitor children's growth within the rural community, the Community Resource Persons will install growth chart 1800 households in Tando Muhammad Khan. The CRP monitoring will continue for a duration of 12 months, focusing on the targeted group's progress.

Achievement:

- The CRP Visit for light touch have scheduled for only two months for the project and have been concluded, the Community Resource Person (CRP) in Light Touch worked closely with the mothers to underscore the importance of utilizing the growth chart.
- As part of the Intervention the Light Touch Treatment group has started receiving Interactive Voice Responses-IVR calls, the objective of the IVR calls is to equip parents with knowledge and tools to identify potential growth concerns at an early stage and seek appropriate interventions when needed. By actively engaging parents in monitoring their child's growth, we aspire to contribute to the healthy development of their children.
- The CRPs in Heavy Touch Treatment group have been actively monitoring child growth monthly. This close monitoring enables early detection of growth irregularities and provides valuable insights for tailored interventions. Interactive nutrition sessions have started, creating a platform for caregivers to learn about optimal nutrition practices and discuss the challenges they face. The heavy touch arm's hands-on approach is showing promise. The personalized interactions between CRPs and caregivers are fostering a deeper understanding of child nutrition and growth.
- A Focus Group Discussion was carried out across five villages within the TMK region, involving a total of seventy-five mothers and caregivers. The FGDs provided useful insights into perspectives and experiences of mothers and caregivers and community resource persons. The overarching goal of these Focus Group Discussions was to uncover essential answers regarding the perspectives and experiences of the mothers, caregivers, and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) participating in the research project.
- A refresher training was conducted for both Heavy Touch and Light Touch CRPs. This training encompassed 120 CRPs, and the sessions were carried out at the NRSP TMK office, led by teams from RSPN and NRSP. It's noteworthy that the project has been ongoing for approximately five months, making it imperative to conduct these refresher trainings. The aim was to bolster the knowledge and enhance the skills of CRPs, enabling them to be more effective in the field and convey the correct messages to mothers and caregivers, ultimately achieving the project's goals. This training served as a valuable platform for CRPs and project beneficiaries to exchange ideas, enhance their learning, engage in mutual discussions, and refine their approaches and activities to attain the desired objectives.



FGD in Dand Dabo



Focus Group Discussion in VO-Kolaab

OVERVIEW, MAP & DATA

OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH

531,127

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS (55% WOMEN ONLY COs)

8,669,850

ORGANISED RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

56.1 Million

POPULATION COVERED (BASED ON AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE)

152/158

DISTRICTS WITH RSP PRESENCE

4,727

RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSP PRESENCE

32,864

VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS (66% WOMEN ONLY VOS) OF TOTAL 42,799 FEDERATED IN

2,473

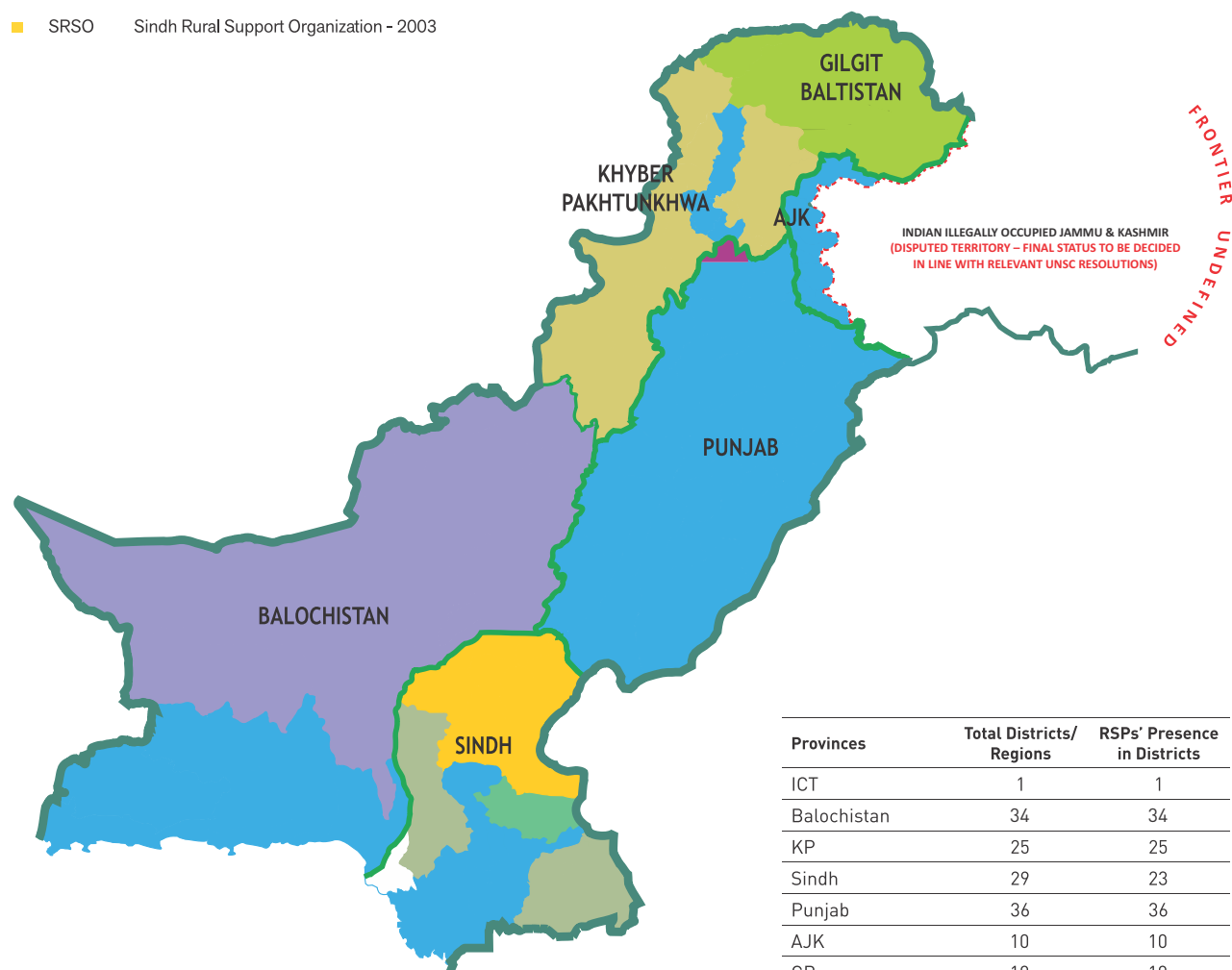
LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (1,132 - 46% WOMEN ONLY LSOs)

Summary of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) as of 30th September 2023

		Province/Administrative Units						Total
		AJ&K	Balochistan	GB	KP	Punjab (Incl. ICT)	Sindh	
1	Aga Khan RSP	-	-	63	20	-	-	83
2	Balochistan RSP	-	226	-	-	-	-	226
7	Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara	-	-	-	6	10	-	16
3	National RSP	159	109	-	63	415	170	916
4	Punjab RSP	-	-	-	-	305	-	305
9	Sindh Graduate Association	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8	Sindh Rural Support Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	596	596
5	Sarhad RSP	-	-	-	187	-	-	187
6	Thardeep Rural Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	143	143
Total		159	335	63	276	730	910	2,473

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	34	34
KP	25	25
Sindh	29	23
Punjab	36	36
AJK	10	10
GB	10	10
Former FATA/FRs	13	13
Total	158	152

RSPs are present in 152 districts.



Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, Cumulative Progress as of September 2023

Indicators		AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SR50	SRSP	TRDP	Total
# of RSP working districts/areas**		8	11	29	4	61	21	1	14	37	4	152
# of rural union councils with RSP presence*		136	119	319	37	2,515	806	13	726	817	202	4,727
# of organised households		102,320	120,829	344,951	46,231	3,629,466	1,539,614	16,500	1,416,971	1,056,779	396,189	8,669,850
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)		-	83	226	16	916	305	1	596	187	143	2,473
# of Village Organisations (VOs)		-	2,833	6,637	109	10,502	3,745	-	13,884	2,702	2,387	42,799
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed	Women COs	1,577	2,211	14,142	2,055	109,973	41,714	410	76,610	14,403	16,623	279,718
	Men COs	2,138	3,024	24,016	1,436	107,633	54,872	450	2,383	30,386	5,775	232,113
	Mix COs	1,035	-	79	-	16,379	-	-	40		1,763	19,296
	Total	4,750	5,235	38,237	3,491	233,985	96,586	860	79,033	44,789	24,161	531,127
# of CO members	Women	44,063	87,174	211,018	34,247	2,041,506	662,001	10,845	1,376,313	325,376	318,243	5,110,786
	Men	58,257	128,625	380,230	26,560	1,587,960	903,191	11,348	38,662	734,962	118,920	3,988,715
	Total	102,320	215,799	591,248	60,807	3,629,466	1,565,192	22,193	1,414,975	1,060,338	437,163	9,099,501
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	146		9	237	70	-	236	48,165,285	86	48,166,093.4
	Men	12	390		6	1,308	67	1	7	112,308,959	123	112,310,871.8
	Total	36	536	-	15	1,544	137	1	243	160,474,244	209	160,476,965.3
# of community members trained in managerial skills (CMST/LMST/etc.)	Women	10,954	20,322	21,453	4,790	2,449,572	226,610	4,830	369,904	59,442	181,984	3,349,861
	Men	6,385	16,049	42,684	5,108	1,396,207	267,337	4,830	35,738	104,957	71,620	1,950,915
	Total	17,339	36,371	64,137	9,898	3,845,779	493,947	9,660	405,642	164,399	253,604	5,300,776
# of community members trained in vocational & technical skills	Women	-	55,457	55,987	14,080	674,212	45,971	-	104,603	62,398	22,837	1,035,545
	Men	-	27,345	28,130	4,303	628,385	58,324	-	3,855	86,944	3,983	841,269
	Total	-	82,802	84,117	18,383	1,302,597	104,295	-	108,458	149,342	26,820	1,876,814
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs managing CIF	6	16	151	8	502	2	-	216		100	1,001
	# of VOs managing CIF	-	-		7	69	34	-	4,532	358	740	5,740
	CIF Men Borrowers	547	1,533	5,245	7	28,533	872	-		539	-	37,276
	CIF Women Borrowers	-	2,558	3,832	1,305	210,177	5,290	-	423,694	62,576	72,024	781,456
	# of CIF borrowers	547	4,091	9,077	1,312	238,710	6,162	-	423,694	63,115	72,024	818,732
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million)	16	20	197	28	5,297	115	-	6,940	840,880,500	1,508	840,894,621.6
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Women	79	195		4,625	245,712	10,120.99	-	22,677	1,686,603,000	5,488	1,686,891,898
	Men	59	834		516	116,282	12,297	-	2,186	122,873,000	5,494	123,010,669
	Total	138	1,030	-	5,142	361,995	22,418	-	24,864	1,809,476,000	10,982	1,809,902,567.61
# of loans	Women	4,764	74,827		171,563	7,660,988	545,204	-	883,333	80,210	370,088	9,790,977
	Men	3,217	546,334		18,849	4,209,690	687,341	-	86,765	10,693	290,896	5,853,785
	Total	7,981	621,161	-	190,412	11,870,678	1,232,545	-	970,098	90,903	660,984	15,644,762

Indicators	AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SR50	SRSP	TRDP	Total
# of population insured	Women	-	74,813		142,532	6,039,088	-	-	1,040,557	35,004	7,331,994
	Men	-	546,311		14,377	6,272,176	-	-	50,314	129,396	7,012,574
	Total	-	621,124	-	156,909	12,311,264	-	-	1,090,871	164,400	14,344,568
# of PPI/CPI schemes initiated	1,637	7,164	2,652	799	41,736	6,360	16	27,480	12,441		100,285
# of PPI/CPI schemes completed	1,637	6,783	2,602	799	41,064	6,360	16	27,480	12,072	64,921	163,734
# of beneficiary households of initiated CPIs	100,347	434,000	335,113	29,889	1,942,579	674,798	6,500	334,482	2,651,526		6,509,234
# of beneficiary households of completed CPIs	100,347	432,631	333,897	29,889	1,897,999	674,798	-	334,482	2,594,839	388,130	6,787,012
Total cost of initiated CPIs (Rs. Million)	636	5,000	2,425	434	15,516	1,639	20	1,716	13,819		41,205
Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million)	636	4,996	2,356	434	14,617	1,639	20	1,716	12,701	2,066	41,181
# of community schools established	355	867	165	17	545	80	25	19	116	114	2,303
# of students enrolled	Girls	11,370	2,900	4,900	1,354	9,852	1,946	3,526	1,932	2,646	43,143
	Boys	9,922	7,375	9,490	1,284	10,537	1,752	5,110	4,678	3,262	54,117
	Total	21,292	10,275	14,390	2,638	20,389	3,698	8,636	6,610	5,908	97,260
# of adults graduated in adult literacy	Women	-	20,000	9,810	540	27,222	-	-		5,126	19,444
	Men	-	-		376	5,078	-	-		722	198
	Total	-	20,000	9,810	916	32,300	-	-	-	5,848	19,642
# of traditional birth attendants / health workers trained	Women	31	1,243	2,929	95	3,153	8,442	410	4,777	1,066	982
	Men	-	-	1,335	-	-	1,770	-		467	675
	Total	31	1,243	4,264	95	3,153	10,212	410	4,777	1,533	1,657
# of offices	Head Offices	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
	Regional Offices	-	3		1	10	3	4	1	1	23
	District Offices	-	3	23	5	47	18	1	15	7	123
	Sub District/Field Units	-	2	3	29	180	65	-	63	1	355
	Special Project Offices	-	1		-	-	3	1		1	6
	Total	-	10	27	34	238	90	7	80	11	516
# of management and professional staff members	Male	-	132	414	89	4,792	191	30	1,649	305	7,602
	Female	-	28	58	39	1,142	77	-	412	175	1,931
	Total	-	160	472	128	5,934	268	30	2,061	480	9,533

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 152 districts 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 960 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 46 UCs coverage increased during reporting period ie June-Sept 2023. SR50 aligned its SM outreach with the GoS-PPRP and EU-SUCCESS Programmes where over-reporting of UCs and households has been resolved in former reporting period.

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

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of September 2023

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of June 2023)	Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of Sept 2023)	Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of June 2023	# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Sept 2023	# of LSOs as of June 2023	# of LSOs as of Sept 2023	RSP	District office (Yes/NO)	Number of Sub district or Field Units
			# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023				# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023	# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr							
ISLAMABAD																							
1	ICT	15	15	15	-	100	67	67	165,246	33,684	33,684	-	20	1,866	1,866	-	66	66	5	5	NRSP	No	1
1	Sub Total ICT	15	15	15	-	100	67	67	165,246	33,684	33,684	-	20	1,866	1,866	-	66	66	5	5			1
BALOCHISTAN																							
1	Awaran	12	12	12	-	100	75	75	13,881	11,472	11,472	-	83	690	690	-	72	72	5	5	NRSP	Yes	2
2	Barkhan	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	69	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
3	Bolan	27	1	1	-	4	6	6	25,868	2,434	2,434	-	9	109	109	-	7	7	1	1	BRSP	Yes	-
4	Chaghi	10	1	1	-	10	5	5	29,060	767	767	-	3	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
5	Chaman	16	16	16	-	100	377	377	34,631	28,529	28,529	-	82	2,709	2,709	-	505	505	16	16	BRSP	Yes	1
6	Dera Bugti	12	2	2	-	17	23	23	32,312	2,246	2,246	-	7	168	168	-	35	35	1	1	BRSP	Yes	-
7	Gawadar	22	22	25	14	114	154	198	17,275	36,326	36,326	-	210	1,909	1,909	-	146	211	15	15	NRSP	Yes	2
8	Duki	16	16	16	-	100	294	294	20,952	12,430	12,430	-		1,172	1,172		450	450	16	16	BRSP	Yes	1
9	Harnai	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
10	Jhal Magsi	12	12	12	-	100	181	181	23,791	11,837	11,837	-	50	1,780	1,780	-	405	405	12	12	BRSP	Yes	1
11	Jaffarabad	46	38	38	-	83	41	41	56,023	2,445	2,445	-	4	163	163	-	234	234	3	3	BRSP	Yes	-
12	Kallat	18	15	15	-	83	226	226	45,654	28,829	28,829	-	63	1,870	1,870	-	36	36	-	-	BRSP	No	-
13	Kech / Turbat	43	43	43	-	100	364	364	91,658	83,206	84,085	1	92	4,925	4,996	1	570	570	54	54	NRSP	Yes	3
14	Kharan	7	7	7	-	100	137	137	18,370	15,739	15,739	-	86	943	943	-	115	115	7	7	BRSP	Yes	-
15	Khuzdar	40	40	40	-	100	415	415	81,296	59,311	59,311	-	73	6,780	6,780	-	1,341	1,341	37	40	BRSP	Yes	1
16	Killa Abdullah	20	20	20	-	100	196	196	43,288	31,100	31,100	-	72	2,943	2,943	-	513	513	18	20	BRSP	Yes	2
17	Killa Saifullah	15	15	15	-	100	131	131	43,574	19,117	19,117	-	44	1,225	1,225	-	163	163	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
18	Kohlu	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
19	Lasbella	28	28	28	-	100	258	258	53,904	47,069	48,922	4	91	2,934	3,054	4	331	371	20	20	NRSP	Yes	3
20	Lehri	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP	No	-
21	Loralai	20	20	20	-	100	235	235	26,191	19,808	19,808	-	76	1,739	1,739	-	542	542	20	20	BRSP	Yes	-
22	Mastung	13	13	13	-	100	82	82	33,781	18,831	18,831	-	56	1,389	1,389	-	92	92	4	4	BRSP	Yes	-
23	Musa Khel	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
24	Naseerabad	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
25	Noshki	10	1	1	-	10	4	4	17,023	60	60	-	0	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
26	Panjoor	22	22	22	-	100	97	97	31,590	23,844	23,844	-	75	1,373	1,373	-	175	175	15	15	NRSP	Yes	2
27	Pishin	53	53	53	-	100	592	592	102,304	51,372	51,372	-	50	5,447	5,447	-	793	793	50	53	BRSP	Yes	3
28	Quetta	47	5	5	-	11	-	-	148,093	2,402	2,402	-	2	188	188	-	8	8	-	-	BRSP	Yes	1
29	Sherani	7	7	7	-	100	38	38	21,213	2,520	2,520	-	12	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
30	Sibi	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
31	Sohbarpur	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP	No	-
32	Washuk	10	10	10	-	100	241	241	27,517	14,272	14,272	-	52	1,535	1,535	-	359	359	9	9	BRSP	Yes	1
33	Zhob	24	24	24	-	100	315	315	39,094	20,314	20,314	-	52	3,551	3,551	-	970	970	24	24	BRSP	Yes	1
34	Ziarat	10	3	3	-	30	118	118	28,308	588	588	-	2	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
34	Sub Total Balochistan	647	446	449	1	69	4,605	4,649	1,301,212	546,868	549,600	0	42	45,754	45,945	0	7,931	8,036	327	335		31	24

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			# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023				# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023	# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr								
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)																								
1	Abbottabad	54	51	51	-	94	189	189	171,369	51,405	51,405	-	30	2,178	2,178	-	156	156	16	16	SRSP	Yes	1	
1	Abbottabad [Overlapping]	54	-	10	-	19	-	35	171,369	-	975	-	1	-	65	-	-	12	16	-	GBTI	Yes	2	
2	Bannu	49	4	4	-	8	8	8	113,735	1,224	1,224	-	1	72	72	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	Yes	-	
3	Battagram	20	20	20	-	100	92	92	69,525	35,657	35,657	-	51	1,502	1,502	-	118	118	10	10	SRSP	No	-	
4	Buner	27	10	10	-	37	33	33	94,095	12,092	12,092	-	13	681	681	-	71	71	3	3	NRSP	Yes	1	
4	Buner (overlapping)	27	21	21	-	78	111	111	94,095	36,193	36,193	-	38	1,411	1,411	-	166	166	9	9	SRSP	No	-	
5	Charsadda	49	28	28	-	57	75	75	183,437	13,623	13,623	-	7	917	917	-	8	8	2	2	NRSP	No	-	
5	Charsadda (overlapping)	49	47	47	-	96	68	68	183,437	39,410	39,410	-	21	1,661	1,661	-	47	47	7	7	SRSP	Yes	1	
6	Chitral	24	24	24	-	100	385	385	54,556	36,005	36,005	-	66	1,808	1,808	-	986	986	20	20	AKRSP	Yes	2	
6	Chitral (overlapping)	24	24	24	-	100	523	523	54,556	62,062	62,062	-	114	2,631	2,631	-	150	150	14	14	SRSP	Yes	1	
7	Dir Upper	32	32	32	-	100	328	328	114,259	84,473	84,473	-	74	3,564	3,564	-	148	148	8	8	SRSP	No	-	
8	Dir Lower	41	41	41	-	100	140	140	150,723	60,858	60,858	-	40	2,580	2,580	-	50	50	3	3	SRSP	No	-	
9	D.I.Khan	47	5	5	-	11	6	6	150,220	1,771	2,491	41	2	93	124	33	-	-	-	-	SRSP	Yes	1	
10	Hangu	19	19	19	-	100	337	337	38,155	12,046	12,046	-	32	518	518	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-	
11	Haripur	45	4	4	-	9	26	26	143,167	8,030	8,030	-	6	780	780	-	14	14	3	3	GBTI	Yes	12	
11	Haripur (overlapping)	45	2	2	-	4	16	16	143,167	5,039	5,039	-	4	325	325	-	22	22	-	-	NRSP	No	-	
11	Haripur (overlapping)	45	45	45	-	100	157	157	143,167	37,376	37,376	-	26	1,591	1,591	-	268	268	25	25	SRSP	No	-	
12	Karak	21	21	21	-	100	117	117	67,784	47,452	47,452	-	70	2,005	2,005	-	68	68	5	5	SRSP	No	-	
13	Kohat	32	32	32	-	100	243	243	85,581	75,077	75,325	0	88	3,176	3,192	1	35	35	5	5	SRSP	Yes	1	
14	Kohistan	38	38	38	-	100	132	132	101,911	60,774	60,774	-	60	2,564	2,564	-	68	68	6	6	SRSP	No	-	
15	Lakki Marwat	33	22	22	-	67	46	46	87,009	1,871	1,871	-	2	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-	
16	Malakand P.A	36	36	36	-	100	119	119	82,892	47,970	47,970	-	58	3,040	3,040	-	101	101	14	14	NRSP	Yes	1	
16	Malakand P.A (overlapping)	36	28	28	-	78	43	43	82,892	41,351	41,351	-	50	1,673	1,673	-	171	171	6	6	SRSP	No	-	
17	Mansehra	59	55	55	-	93	43	43	217,494	91,487	91,487	-	42	3,868	3,868	-	283	283	16	16	SRSP	No	-	
18	Mardan	75	54	54	-	72	115	115	252,486	80,409	80,495	0	32	5,419	5,427	0	112	112	19	19	NRSP	Yes	1	
18	Mardan (overlapping)	75	20	20	-	27	63	63	252,486	43,533	43,533	-	17	1,842	1,842	-	229	229	10	10	SRSP	No	-	
19	Nowshera (overlapping)	48	18	18	-	38	38	38	152,066	10,091	10,091	-	7	546	546	-	36	36	3	3	NRSP	Yes	1	
19	Nowshera	48	32	32	-	67	33	33	152,066	20,379	20,379	-	13	860	860	-	47	47	7	7	SRSP	Yes	1	
20	Peshawar	67	32	32	-	48	55	55	253,787	20,547	20,547	-	8	876	876	-	45	45	7	7	SRSP	Yes	1	
21	Shangla	28	28	28	-	100	115	115	89,695	86,619	86,619	-	97	3,546	3,546	-	187	187	8	8	SRSP	No	-	
22	Swabi	55	8	11	38	20	40	56	177,254	12,211	12,991	6	7	861	913	6	36	42	3	3	GBTI	Yes	3	
22	Swabi (overlapping)	55	43	43	-	78	84	84	177,254	71,726	71,970	0	41	4,169	4,185	0	166	166	21	21	NRSP	Yes	1	
23	Swat	67	25	25	-	37	54	54	189,173	9,627	9,627	-	5	591	591	-	8	8	1	1	NRSP	No	-	
23	Swat (overlapping)	67	67	67	-	100	136	136	189,173	95,564	95,564	-	51	3,937	3,937	-	394	394	13	13	SRSP	Yes	1	
24	Tank	16	6	6	-	38	-	2	37,317	-	393	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-	
25	Torghar	16	4	4	-	25	-	-	26,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-	
26	Sub Total KP	1,052	765	775	1	74	3,970	4,023	3,275,523	1,313,952	1,317,398	0.26	40	61,376	61,564	0.31	4,190	4,208	264	264		18	33	

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			# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023				# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023	# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr							
SINDH																							
1	Badin	79	79	79	-	100	408	408	282,574	197,365	197,365	-	70	7,897	7,897	-	329	329	22	22	NRSP	Yes	-
1	Badin (overlapping)	79	68	68	-	86	443	443	282,574	148,612	148,499	[0]	53	8,524	8,533	0	962	973	62	66	SRSO	Yes	4
2	Dadu	66	66	66	-	100	296	296	217,340	135,323	135,323	-	62	6,605	6,605	-	734	734	66	66	TRDP	Yes	3
3	Ghotki	66	66	66	-	100	268	268	223,706	120,767	120,767	-	54	6,961	6,961	-	1,118	1,118	20	27	SRSO	Yes	8
4	Hyderabad	37	12	12	-	32	49	49	71,523	11,979	11,979	-	17	725	725	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP	Yes	-
5	Jacobabad	40	29	29	-	73	207	207	125,341	84,893	84,893	-	68	5,074	5,074	-	1,811	1,811	27	26	SRSO	Yes	4
6	Jamshoro	30	30	30	-	100	133	133	103,199	52,321	52,321	-	51	3,189	3,189	-	342	342	28	28	TRDP	Yes	2
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	153	153	140,872	80,345	80,345	-	57	4,710	4,710	-	1,673	1,673	29	29	SRSO	Yes	3
12	Khairpur	88	88	88	-	100	344	344	280,079	188,821	188,826	0	67	10,235	10,235	-	1,162	1,162	86	88	SRSO	Yes	6
14	Larkana	47	47	47	-	100	171	171	140,795	74,135	74,135	-	53	3,454	3,454	-	574	574	47	47	SRSO	Yes	8
16	Matiari	30	30	30	-	100	100	100	110,382	53,651	53,651	-	49	2,878	2,878	-	244	244	30	30	NRSP	Yes	2
17	Mirpur Khas	60	60	60	-	100	365	365	209,861	107,833	107,833	-	51	5,326	5,326	-	254	254	15	15	NRSP	Yes	1
17	Mirpur Khas (overlapping)	60	55	55	-	92	398	398	209,861	108,770	108,770	-	52	6,349	6,350	0	793	793	55	55	SRSO	Yes	4
18	Naushero Feroz	51	43	43	-	84	1,028	1,028	212,073	14,325	14,325	-	7	796	796	-	214	214	5	5	SRSO	Yes	10
19	Nawabshah	51	27	27	-	53	54	54	210,984	3,092	3,092	-	1	564	564	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	-
20	Shahdad Kot	52	52	52	-	100	247	247	155,051	101,747	101,747	-	66	4,682	4,682	-	677	677	52	52	SRSO	Yes	4
21	Sanghar	73	13	13	-	18	260	260	270,891	16,500	16,500	-	6	860	860	-	-	-	1	1	SGA	Yes	-
21	Sanghar (overlapping)	73	73	73	-	100	956	956	270,891	149,763	154,376	3	57	7,954	7,954	-	1,056	1,056	73	73	SRSO	Yes	4
22	Shikarpur	51	50	50	-	98	335	335	155,902	102,306	102,306	-	66	5,846	5,846	-	1,813	1,813	39	39	SRSO	Yes	6
23	Sujawal	37	37	37	-	100	333	333	136,397	68,788	68,788	-	50	3,750	3,750	-	352	352	37	37	NRSP	Yes	4
24	Sukkur	46	37	37	-	80	212	212	135,906	47,004	52,035	11	38	2,979	3,358	13	435	464	6	8	SRSO	Yes	6
25	Tando Allahyar	26	26	26	-	100	82	82	114,105	56,870	56,870	-	50	2,881	2,881	-	252	252	26	26	NRSP	Yes	2
26	Tando Muhammad Khan	28	28	28	-	100	152	152	103,853	51,377	51,377	-	49	2,846	2,846	-	285	285	28	28	NRSP	Yes	2
27	Tharparkar	64	64	64	-	100	166	166	274,691	160,365	160,365	-	58	11,516	11,516	-	1,104	1,104	44	44	TRDP	Yes	5
28	Thatta	44	46	46	-	105	177	177	152,881	71,815	71,815	-	47	3,770	3,770	-	116	116	12	12	NRSP	Yes	1
28	Thatta (overlapping)	44	41	41	-	93	222	222	152,881	93,675	93,675	-	61	5,673	5,673	-	801	801	41	41	SRSO	Yes	3
29	Umer Kot (Overlapping)	43	13	13	-	30	53	53	163,551	4,672	4,672	-	3	228	228	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	1
29	Umer Kot (Overlapping)	43	40	40	-	93	219	219	163,551	92,272	92,272	-	56	5,348	5,348	-	754	755	40	40	SRSO	Yes	3
29	Umer Kot	43	42	42	-	98	238	238	163,551	48,180	48,180	-	29	2,851	2,851	-	207	207	5	5	TRDP	Yes	2
23	Sub Total Sindh	1,203	1,069	1,069	-	89	8,069	8,069	4,185,828	2,447,566	2,457,102	0	59	134,921	134,860	[0]	18,062	18,103	896	910		27	98

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			# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023				# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023	# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr								
PUNJAB																								
1	Attock	65	12	12	-	18	71	71	228,435	24,235	24,235	-	11	1,704	1,704	-	41	41	10	10	GBTI	Yes	12	
1	Attock (overlapping)	65	62	62	-	95	374	374	228,435	83,397	83,930	1	37	5,099	5,141	1	198	198	26	26	NRSP	Yes	5	
2	Bahawalnagar	101	97	97	-	96	930	930	379,449	234,524	234,524	-	62	16,713	16,713	-	943	943	67	67	NRSP	Yes		
3	Bahawalpur	97	90	95	6	98	719	728	392,678	292,730	292,730	-	75	19,670	19,670	-	1,049	1,049	65	65	NRSP	Yes	4	
4	Bhakkar	42	38	38	-	90	470	472	226,306	178,577	178,577	-	79	13,295	13,351	0	274	274	35	35	NRSP	Yes	6	
5	Chakwal	68	68	68	-	100	286	286	217,585	73,276	73,480	0	34	4,158	4,163	0	165	165	24	24	NRSP	Yes	4	
6	Chiniot (Overlapping)	42	33	33	-	79	108	108	150,425	4,640	4,640	-	3	402	402	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP	Yes	3	
6	Chiniot*	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,425	1,069	1,069	-	1	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	PRSP	No	-	
7	D G Khan	55	53	53	-	96	637	640	270,524	293,930	293,930	-	109	15,711	15,934	1	867	867	32	32	NRSP	Yes	7	
7	D G Khan (overlapping)*	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,524	20,260	20,260	-	7	1,302	1,302	-	-	-	-	-	PRSP	No	-	
8	Faisalabad	82	82	82	-	100	369	369	631,434	80,005	80,005	-	13	5,554	5,554	-	175	175	15	15	PRSP	Yes	4	
9	Gujranwala (overlapping)	97	59	59	-	61	134	134	301,072	3,509	3,509	-	1	325	325	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP	Yes	6	
9	Gujranwala	97	62	62	-	64	373	373	301,072	64,348	64,348	-	21	3,582	3,582	-	94	94	-	-	PRSP	Yes	3	
10	Gujrat	87	37	37	-	43	393	393	308,668	67,346	67,346	-	22	4,511	4,511	-	230	230	17	17	PRSP	Yes	3	
11	Hafiz Abad (overlapping)*	40	31	31	-	78	176	178	114,058	9,510	10,113	6	9	847	878	4	-	-	-	-	NRSP	Yes	4	
11	Hafiz Abad	40	22	22	-	55	202	202	114,058	42,857	42,857	-	38	2,794	2,794	-	153	153	11	11	PRSP	Yes	2	
12	Jhang	79	35	35	-	44	266	266	332,134	39,149	39,149	-	12	2,895	2,895	-	119	119	11	11	PRSP	Yes	2	
13	Jhelum	50	42	43	2	86	352	354	145,783	55,813	56,069	0	38	2,915	2,933	1	83	83	5	5	NRSP	Yes	4	
14	Kasur	89	14	14	-	16	70	70	385,537	15,760	15,760	-	4	1,267	1,267	-	58	58	-	-	PRSP	No	1	
15	Khanewal (overlapping)	98	70	70	-	71	305	305	375,349	17,775	17,775	-	5	1,662	1,662	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	-	
15	Khanewal	98	24	24	-	24	143	143	375,349	41,634	41,634	-	11	2,671	2,671	-	133	133	13	13	PRSP	Yes	2	
16	Khushab	49	45	45	-	92	278	278	153,048	155,378	155,378	-	102	10,560	10,588	0	166	166	42	42	NRSP	Yes	7	
17	Lahore	31	31	31	-	100	212	212	-	54,118	54,118	-	-	3,998	3,998	-	168	168	19	19	PRSP	Yes	3	
18	Layyah (Overlapping)	44	35	35	-	80	386	414	232,310	18,236	20,048	10	9	1,845	2,006	9	41	41	1	1	NRSP	No	5	
18	Layyah	44	29	29	-	66	363	363	232,310	146,532	146,532	-	63	9,813	9,813	-	210	210	12	12	PRSP	Yes	4	
19	Lodhran	70	70	70	-	100	386	386	220,432	46,705	46,705	-	21	3,886	3,886	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	-	
19	Lodhran (overlapping)	70	17	17	-	24	59	59	220,432	19,671	19,671	-	9	1,384	1,384	-	110	110	11	11	PRSP	Yes	2	
20	Mandi Bahauddin (Overlapping)	65	56	56	-	86	169	169	199,336	8,759	8,789	0	4	812	819	1	66	66	2	2	NRSP	Yes	4	
20	Mandi Bahauddin	65	56	56	-	86	289	289	199,336	51,819	51,819	-	26	3,544	3,544	-	223	223	16	16	PRSP	No	3	
21	Mianwali	53	48	48	-	91	194	194	186,770	129,095	129,095	-	69	8,295	8,369	1	192	192	32	32	NRSP	Yes	7	
22	Multan (overlapping)	69	58	58	-	84	160	160	429,984	17,654	17,654	-	4	1,958	1,958	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	-	
22	Multan	69	22	22	-	32	148	148	429,984	35,212	35,212	-	8	2,382	2,382	-	14	14	-	-	PRSP	No	-	
23	Muzaffargarh (overlapping)	93	38	55	45	59	169	252	557,112	32,424	41,183	27	7	1,866	2,237	20	38	38	2	2	NRSP	No	5	
23	Muzaffargarh	93	24	24	-	26	268	268	557,112	167,208	167,208	-	30	10,458	10,458	-	150	150	10	10	PRSP	Yes	3	
24	Nanakana Sahib*	65	-	-	-	-	229	229	176,003	695	695	-	0	45	45	-	9	9	-	-	PRSP	No	-	
25	Narowal	74	64	64	-	86	747	747	200,434	151,437	151,437	-	76	7,818	7,818	-	162	162	35	35	PRSP	Yes	5	
26	Okara (overlapping)	111	1	1	-	1	1	1	360,592	1,447	1,447	-	0	103	103	-	15	15	1	1	NRSP	No	2	
26	Okara	111	34	34	-	31	234	234	360,592	54,043	54,043	-	15	3,644	3,644	-	132	132	13	13	PRSP	Yes		

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of June 2023)	Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of Sept 2023)	Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed				# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of June 2023	# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Sept 2023	# of LSOs as of June 2023	# of LSOs as of Sept 2023	RSP	District office (Yes/NO)	Number of Sub district or Field Units
			# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023				# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023	# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr								
27	Pakpattan (overlapping)	63	54	54	-	86	291	291	256,016	12,295	12,295	-	5	1,486	1,486	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	2	
27	Pakpattan	63	30	30	-	48	192	192	256,016	38,910	38,910	-	15	2,711	2,711	-	117	117	14	14	PRSP	Yes	2	
28	Rahim Yar Khan	103	104	114	10	111	820	863	537,401	113,013	122,754	9	23	12,565	13,529	8	81	87	5	5	NRSP	Yes	12	
29	Rajanpur	44	43	43	-	98	385	390	215,883	148,199	153,569	4	71	12,076	12,482	3	503	503	26	26	NRSP	Yes		
29	Rajanpur (overlapping)*	44	-	-	-	-	319	319	215,883	18,650	18,650	-	9	1,218	1,218	-	-	-	-	-	PRSP	No	-	
30	Rawalpindi	70	70	70	-	100	446	446	418,177	131,895	132,735	1	32	7,511	7,570	1	429	436	40	40	NRSP	Yes	8	
31	Sahiwal (overlapping)	83	52	52	-	63	218	218	309,865	12,414	12,414	-	4	1,201	1,201	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	-	
31	Sahiwal	83	39	39	-	47	214	214	309,865	64,594	64,594	-	21	4,217	4,217	-	201	201	21	21	PRSP	Yes	3	
32	Sargodha (overlapping)	132	123	123	-	93	450	450	420,867	22,954	22,954	-	5	2,067	2,067	-	9	9	2	2	NRSP	Yes	12	
32	Sargodha	132	59	59	-	45	234	234	420,867	63,906	63,906	-	15	4,265	4,265	-	156	156	15	15	PRSP	Yes	3	
33	Sheikhupura	91	13	13	-	14	178	178	334,617	35,202	35,202	-	11	2,509	2,509	-	127	127	9	9	PRSP	Yes	2	
34	Sialkot	94	88	88	-	94	864	864	400,653	210,884	210,884	-	53	10,162	10,162	-	836	836	50	50	PRSP	Yes	7	
35	Toba Tek Singh (overlapping)	79	61	61	-	77	214	214	267,821	13,594	13,594	-	5	1,545	1,545	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP	Yes	1	
35	Toba Tek Singh	79	24	24	-	30	162	162	267,821	54,305	54,305	-	20	3,782	3,782	-	168	168	13	13	PRSP	Yes	3	
36	Vehari	87	80	80	-	92	528	528	377,144	39,089	39,089	-	10	3,149	3,149	-	49	49	3	3	NRSP	Yes	3	
36	Sub Total Punjab	2,662	1,981	2,014	2	76	16,185	16,362	10,714,102	3,714,681	3,742,829	1	35	250,012	252,457	1	8,954	8,967	725	725		38	193	
AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR (AJK)																								
1	Bagh (overlapping)	19	10	10	-	53	53	53	46,470	672	672	-	1	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-	
1	Bagh	19	19	19	-	100	115	115	46,470	39,051	39,051	-	84	2,276	2,276	-	181	181	19	19	NRSP	Yes	4	
2	Hattian (overlapping)	13	10	10	-	77	77	77	21,296	16,770	16,770	-	79	827	827	-	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-	
2	Hattian	13	12	12	-	92	134	134	21,296	23,452	23,452	-	110	1,225	1,225	-	155	155	12	12	NRSP	Yes	1	
3	Kotli (overlapping)	38	36	36	-	95	95	95	67,483	13,807	13,807	-	20	566	566	-	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-	
3	Kotli	38	36	36	-	95	197	197	67,483	67,342	67,342	-	100	4,048	4,048	-	241	241	35	35	NRSP	Yes	7	
4	Muzaffarabad (overlapping)	32	26	26	-	81	81	81	60,712	45,689	45,689	-	75	2,192	2,192	-	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-	
4	Muzaffarabad	32	29	29	-	91	294	294	60,712	59,909	59,909	-	99	3,483	3,483	-	368	368	32	32	NRSP	Yes	1	
5	Neelum (overlapping)	9	9	9	-	100	100	100	15,449	6,722	6,722	-	43	267	267	-	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-	
5	Neelum	9	9	9	-	100	76	76	15,449	16,583	16,583	-	106	821	821	-	77	77	9	9	NRSP	Yes	1	
6	Poonch [Rawalakot] (overlapping)	26	12	12	-	46	48	48	61,000	4,523	4,523	-	7	260	260	-	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-	
6	Poonch [Rawalakot]	26	26	26	-	100	109	109	61,000	54,427	54,427	-	89	2,752	2,752	-	197	197	26	26	NRSP	Yes	4	
7	Bhimber	18	18	18	-	100	100	100	54,333	5,541	5,541	-	10	227	227	-	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-	
7	Bhimber (overlapping)	18	15	15	-	83	120	120	54,333	16,445	16,445	-	30	1,282	1,282	-	116	116	5	5	NRSP	Yes	3	
8	Sudhnoti	14	14	14	-	100	55	55	26,849	29,458	29,458	-	110	1,752	1,752	-	69	69	12	12	NRSP	Yes	3	
9	Mirpur	22	15	15	-	68	68	68	40,208	8,596	8,596	-	21	379	379	-	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-	
9	Mirpur (overlapping)	22	13	13	-	59	34	34	40,208	7,488	7,488	-	19	563	563	-	1	1	-	-	NRSP	Yes	3	
10	Forward Kahuta	9	9	9	-	100	87	87	18,451	19,649	19,649	-	105	1,151	1,151	-	95	95	9	9	NRSP	Yes	1	
10	Sub Total AJK	200	187	187	-	94	1,843	1,843	412,651	436,124	436,124	-	106	24,103	24,103	-	1,500	1,500	159	159		10	28	

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of June 2023)	Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of Sept 2023)	Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of June 2023	# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Sept 2023	# of LSOs as of June 2023	# of LSOs as of Sept 2023	RSP	District office (Yes/NO)	Number of Sub district or Field Units
			# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023				# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023	# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr							
GILGIT-BALTISTAN (GB)																							
1	Astore	8	8	8	-	100	44	44	8,103	9,036	9,036	-	112	334	334	-	190	190	6	6	AKRSP	Yes	
2	Diamir	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AKRSP	Yes	1
3	Ghanche	14	14	14	-	100	56	56	13,229	10,850	10,850	-	82	469	469	-	236	236	7	7	AKRSP	Yes	1
4	Ghizer	16	16	16	-	100	80	80	13,392	16,401	16,401	-	122	565	565	-	304	304	15	15	AKRSP	Yes	1
5	Gilgit	10	10	10	-	100	56	56	17,721	9,709	9,709	-	55	443	443	-	242	242	6	6	AKRSP	Yes	2
6	Hunza	8	8	8	-	100	46	46	5,919	7,351	7,351	-	124	261	261	-	115	115	9	9	AKRSP	Yes	1
7	Nagar	7	7	7	-	100	39	39	6,860	14,406	14,406	-	210	254	254	-	124	124	4	4	AKRSP	No	-
8	Skardu	14	14	14	-	100	71	71	16,256	6,036	6,036	-	37	585	585	-	305	305	11	11	AKRSP	Yes	2
9	Shigar	10	10	10	-	100	56	56	5,750	5,650	5,650	-	98	276	276	-	170	170	4	4	AKRSP	No	-
10	Kharang	8	8	8	-	100	40	40	6,201	5,385	5,385	-	87	240	240	-	161	161	1	1	AKRSP	No	-
10	Sub Total GB	104	95	95	-	91	488	488	110,003	84,824	84,824	-	77	3,427	3,427	-	1,847	1,847	63	-		7	9
NEWLY MERGED DISTRICTS (NMDs) Former FATA/FRs																							
1	Bajaur District	37	20	20	-	54	78	78	120,457	9,432	9,432	-	8	393		(100)	24	24	2	2	SRSP	No	-
2	Khyber District	28	21	21	-	75	70	70	99,799	5,115	5,633	10	6	291	297	2	4	4	1	1	SRSP	No	-
3	Kurram District	23	21	21	-	91	70	70	63,235	9,076	9,336	3	15	418	421	1	32	32	5	5	SRSP	Yes	1
4	Mohmand District	21	12	12	-	57	78	78	48,118	3,432	3,432	-	7	143	143	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
5	North Waziristan District	22	16	16	-	73	75	75	58,647	6,855	7,695	12	13	349	351	1	4	4	-	-	SRSP	Yes	1
6	Orakzai District	15	12	12	-	80	75	75	31,253	2,914	3,301	13	11	175	177	1	4	4	1	1	SRSP	Yes	1
7	South Waziristan District	29	18	18	-	62	78	78	80,717	9,153	9,460	3	12	466	469	1	4	4	1	1	SRSP	No	-
8	T.A.Adj Lakki Marwat District	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
9	T.A.Adj Bannu District	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
10	T.A.-Adj D.I.Khan District	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
11	T.A.Adj Kohat District	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
12	T.A.Adj Peshawar District	3	3	3	-	100	-	-	7,065	2,784		(100)	-	116	116	-	-	-	2	2	SRSP	No	-
13	T.A.Adj Tank District	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
13	Sub Total NMDs	190	123	123	-	65	524	524	542,255	48,761	48,289	(1)	9	2,351	1,974	(16)	72	72	12	12		3	3
153	Grand Total	6,073	4,681	4,727	0.98	78	35,751	36,025	20,706,820	8,626,460	8,669,850	1	42	523,810	526,196	0	42,622	42,799	2,451	2,410		134	389

RSP-wise Summary of Coverage/Outreach																								
Number of districts / areas	Name of RSPs	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of June 2023)	Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of Sept 2023)	Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed				# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of June 2023	# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Sept 2023	# of LSOs as of June 2023	# of LSOs as of Sept 2023	RSP	Number of District Offices	Number of Sub district or Field Units
			# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023				# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023	# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023							
8	Azad Jammu and Kashmir RSP	177	136	136	-	77	622	622	367,150	102,320	102,320	-	28	4,750	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-
11	Aga Khan RSP	128	119	119	-	93	873	873	164,559	120,829	120,829	-	73	5,235	5,235	-	2,833	2,833	83	83	AKRSP	8	11	
29	Balochistan RSP	520	319	319	-	61	3,657	3,657	1,092,904	344,951	344,951	-	32	33,923	33,923	-	6,637	6,637	218	226	BRSP	26	12	
4	Ghazi Barotha Tarqiati Idara	219	24	37	54	17	137	188	720,225	44,476	46,231	4	6	3,345	3,462	3	91	109	32	16	GBTI	4	29	
61	National RSP	3,149	2,479	2,515	1	80	14,129	14,350	11,561,508	3,598,256	3,629,466	1	31	231,325	233,985	1	10,384	10,502	916	916	NRSP	47	180	
21	Punjab RSP*	1,877	806	806	-	43	6,528	6,528	7,451,326	1,539,614	1,539,614	-	21	96,586	96,586	-	3,745	3,745	305	305	PRSP	18	60	
1	Sindh Graduate Association	73	13	13	-	18	260	260	270,891	16,500	16,500	-	6	860	860	-	-	-	1	1	SGA	1	-	
14	Sindh Rural Support Organisation	777	726	726	-	93	5,203	5,203	2,649,483	1,407,435	1,416,971	1	53	78,585	78,974	0	13,843	13,884	582	596	SRSO	14	73	
37	Sarhad RSP	1,133	817	817	-	72	3,509	3,511	3,469,155	1,055,890	1,056,779	0	30	44,590	44,260	(1)	2,702	2,702	187	187	SRSP	12	12	
4	Thardeep Rural Development Programme	203	202	202	-	100	833	833	758,781	396,189	396,189	-	52	24,161	24,161	-	2,387	2,387	143	143	TRDP	4	12	
152	G. Total	6,073	4,681	4,727	1	78	35,751	36,025	20,706,820	8,626,460	8,669,850	1	42	523,360	526,196	1	42,622	42,799	2,467	2,473		134	389	
* Punjab RSP after restructuring in mid 2011, closed its operation in four districts, Chiniot, Nankana Sahib, DG Khan and Rajanpur.																								

* Punjab RSP after restructuring in mid 2011, closed its operation in four districts, Chiniot, Nankana Sahib, DG Khan and Rajanpur.

Province-wise Summary of RSPs Coverage/Outreach																							
Number of districts /areas	Name of Province/Area	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of June 2023)	Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of Sept 2023)	Total rural HHs in the District (1998 Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed				# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of June 2023	# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Sept 2023	# of LSOs as of Sept 2023	Number of total districts /areas in the province/area	Number of District Offices	Number of Sub district or Field Units
			# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023				# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023	# as of June 2023	# as of Sept 2023	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Sept 2023						
1	Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	15	15	15	-	100	67	67	165,246	33,684	33,684	-	20	1,866	1,866	-	66	66	5	5	1	-	1
34	Balochistan	647	446	449	1	69	4,605	4,649	1,301,212	546,868	549,600	0	42	45,754	45,945	0	7,931	8,036	327	335	34	31	24
26	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	1,052	765	775	1	74	3,970	4,023	3,275,523	1,313,952	1,317,398	0	40	61,376	61,564	0	4,190	4,208	264	264	25	18	33
23	Sindh	1,203	1,069	1,069	-	89	8,069	8,069	4,185,828	2,447,566	2,457,102	0	59	134,921	134,860	(0)	18,062	18,103	896	910	29	27	98
36	Punjab	2,662	1,981	2,014	2	76	16,185	16,362	10,714,102	3,714,681	3,742,829	1	35	250,012	252,457	1	8,954	8,967	725	725	36	38	193
10	Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)	200	187	187	-	94	1,843	1,843	412,651	436,124	436,124	-	106	24,103	24,103	-	1,500	1,500	159	159	10	10	28
10	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)	104	95	95	-	91	488	488	110,003	84,824	84,824	-	77	3,427	3,427	-	1,847	1,847	63	-	10	7	9
13	Newly Merged Districts (NMDs) Former FATA/FRs	190	123	123	-	65	524	524	542,255	48,761	48,289	(1)	9	2,351	1,974	(16)	72	72	12	12	13	3	3
153	Grand Total	6,073	4,681	4,727	1	78	35,751	36,025	20,706,820	8,626,460	8,669,850	1	42	523,810	526,196	0	42,622	42,799	2,451	2,410	158	134	389



OUR IMPACT

RSP Progress on
Cross-cutting Social
Sector Indicators

* As at Sept 2023

EDUCATION



121,730

Parent Teacher
Associations
Organised/ Revitalised
in Government Schools



219,090

Members of Parent
Teacher Associations in
Government Schools
Capacitated



10,638

Government Schools
Provided Missing
Facilities



2.06

MILLION
Children Enrolled
in Government Schools

HEALTH



45,576

Community
Health Workers
Trained



1,043

Public Health
Facilities
Upgraded



11.2

MILLION
Children
Immunised



3.7

MILLION

Children Vaccinated
against Poliovirus



4.7

MILLION

Pregnant Women
Vaccinated for Tetanus
Toxoid (TT)



4.3

MILLION

Married Women of
Reproductive Age (MWRA)
Provided Family Planning
Services in Un-served/
Non-LHWS Rural Areas

WASH



49,997

Community
Facilitators Trained
on WASH



9,802

Villages with
Open Defecation
Free Status



49,231

Community
Drinking Water
Supply Schemes

AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE



188,052

Housing Units
Constructed



811

Micro-hydro
Schemes
Constructed



46,074

Households Benefitting
from Renewable
Energy Solutions



1,113

Small Dams
& Water Reservoirs
Built



10,725

Irrigation
Channels Built



13.2

MILLION
Trees
Planted



28,725

Community Based
Nurseries Established



141,387

Community Agriculture
Extension Workers Trained



130,313

Community Livestock
Extension Workers Trained



WHO WE ARE

The Rural Support Programmes Network is the largest development network of Pakistan, with an outreach of over 54 million rural Pakistanis. It consists of 9 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.



More information about Rural Support Programmes Network is available on:
Web: <https://www.rspn.org>
Twitter: RSPN_PK
Facebook: RSPNPakistan

Project Management & Text: Foha Raza, Programme Officer Communications
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