

HIGHLIGHTS

Important events, developments and successes of the Rural Support Programmes Network, and its member organisations, that stood out during the quarter.

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OVERVIEW

Key statistical data of the social mobilisation outreach of the Rural Support Programmes across Pakistan.

PAGE 4

MAP & DATA

Mapping, and detailed statistical information on the social mobilisation outreach of the Rural Support Programmes, including cumulative and district-specific data.

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OUTREACH

#21

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THE RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES' SOCIAL MOBILISATION NEWSLETTER



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Chairman RSPN Speaks at the Harvard Kennedy School

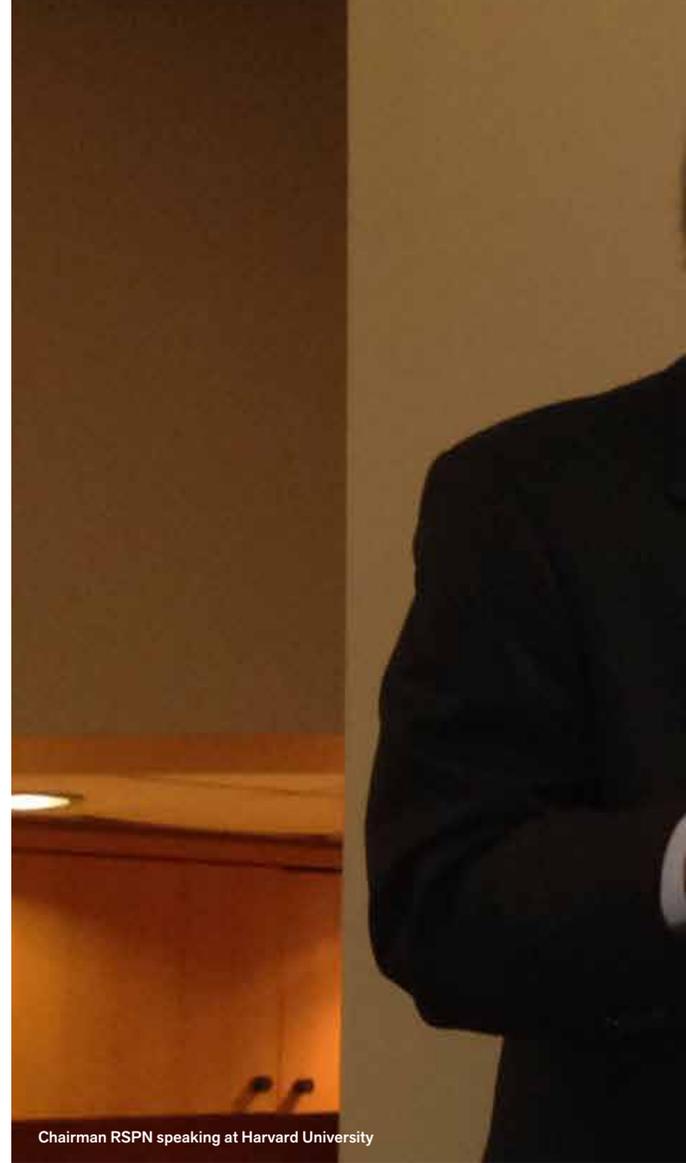
Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, Chairman of the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) was asked to speak and lead a panel discussion on confronting global poverty at the Harvard Kennedy School in Boston. The panel had been organised by the Mason Fellows Programme which is the oldest international programme at Harvard. This year, a total of 88 students from 51 developing/transitional and newly industrialised countries were a part of the programme. The second panellist was Harvard Professor Abhijit Banerjee who had been acknowledged by the Foreign Policy Magazine's top 100 global thinkers and founder of the Poverty Action Lab.

Below is an excerpt from Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan's Note for the Record regarding the event and his talk:

"In my opening speech, I mentioned how my career as a civil servant changed coming under the tutelage of Akhter Hameed Khan about whom Nobel laureate Professor Yunus wrote to me "it is not enough to say he was a great man. He was a great human being of the past century ... we have a lot to discover and a whole lot to learn from him". I was lucky for nearly 40 years, I had the benefit of learning from him from time to time and his advice that I should not try to be a reformer because only Prophets can be reformers, nor an innovator because inventions are very rare and revolutionary I cannot be, having joined the civil service. If I truly wanted to serve the poor and the impoverished, I should learn from the experience of the world and he would refer to the principles of subsistence holders development enunciated by Raifeissen in 19th century Europe, namely organisation, capital generation and upgrading of human skills. Of my nearly now 61 years of working life I have spent the last 36 years implementing Raifeissen's principles learnt through Akhter Hameed Khan (AHK) and have personally held dialogues with over 5,000 rural communities in Pakistan and South Asia. This evening I would like to share this experience with you.

I mentioned how in Gilgit, Baltistan and Chitral, communities looked at me with dismay and surprise that instead of the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) offering to solve their problems and meeting their demands, I was only offering a Development Partnership and asking them first to fulfil their obligations of organisation, identification of sincere and honest leaders to lead the organisation, generating capital through savings and participating in human resource development training. A programme bearing the name of one of the richest persons of the world asking them to do things first before the programme will do anything for them was bewildering to them. They would demand (in case we accept the terms of partnership) what is the limit of the help the programme will give us and my response used to be your limit is our limit. Whatever the organisation has the capacity to do, the programme will help them to achieve it.

Many people had advised me I would be wasting my time and communities will never accept these terms of partnership. In ten years of my staying in Gilgit, 91% of the households got organised and saved millions of Rupees besides getting a pool of thousands of village activists, trained as service providers. In the first assessment of the AKRSP in 1986, the World Bank OED observed that the first four years of AKRSP are the missed four years of all rural development projects in the world, where a blueprint approach has taken precedence over a process approach followed by



Chairman RSPN speaking at Harvard University

AKRSP. At the end of ten years, the WB Evaluation concluded that the income of the people in the programme area more than doubled in real terms.

I described how the organised communities took advantage of the terrain and planted over 50 million trees on land brought under the irrigation range, took a quantum jump in improving horticulture and conserving wildlife in collaboration with the government's Wildlife Department, World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). I narrated concrete examples of villages the transformation that took place from pre-AKRSP to post-AKRSP era. I referred to the most recent education survey of Pakistan wherein Gilgit-Baltistan appeared with best indicators countrywide, e.g. the girls' enrolment in schools was 99%.

In terms of replication of the strategy of social mobilisation, I gave the example of India where the United National Development Programme (UNDP) took me to implement lessons learnt from AKRSP to be demonstrated. In Andhra Pradesh (AP) State, UNDP's demonstration in 20 Mandals with WB support, was replicated in 1,100 Mandals covering over 11 million rural households, all led by women. In India the organised communities became the conduit as well as the receiving mechanism for services and supplies of not only of government departments but also commercial banks and other development agencies.



In 1998 after her visit to AP, the Vice President, World Bank, Dr. Meiko Nishimizu wrote the following:

"I have just returned to Washington and did not want my time to pass on by before sending you a note of deep appreciation for making my dream visit to AP possible.

Every time I visit South Asia, I learn and grow as a professional. But the visit to India with you was extraordinary in many ways. I gained invaluable insights into foundations of poverty alleviation as an economist and a development banker. I feel I also grew a little wiser perhaps as a human being. That fire in my belly is definitely back again and so are the stars in my eyes. It was one of those trips, I wished never to end and felt as if I lived a thousand lives now that it has ended. I do not know how to thank you enough. Thank you all the same from the bottom of my heart and with my soul".

How empowered women became, I illustrated by giving a few examples that how the organised communities in the hierarchy of institutions of the people asserted their rights and made functionaries of government departments accountable to deliver services they are charged to deliver. In AP the organised people's institutions also took the initiative called Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture adopted by 300,000 farmers to date, covering 12

million acres. The Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) plans to make AP a green state demonstrating that we need a people centred solution to food security and climate change.

Comparing the progress of social mobilisation approach in Pakistan and India, I pointed the importance of political commitment and support to social mobilisation strategy, which attained miraculous results in India, becoming a common political agenda uniting rather than dividing political protagonists. In India, unlike Pakistan, it also built up a top class pool of professionals largely from the government. The sustained government support in India has also resulted into a cascading of institutional development, namely, a hierarchy of Institutions of the people and with the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), a mainstream programme of the Government of India, it is being replicated countrywide. The widespread replication happened through the evolution of community resource persons (CRPs) and finally the Indian programme owes its success to working only with women. Not that Pakistani women have not the same potential, as has been demonstrated wherever the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) have worked with women in Pakistan but they never got the same support from the government as in India. I explained it was for these reasons that Pakistani RSPs though older than the Indian programme, by at least a decade and widely acknowledged to be highly successful and in fact provided the model and the inspiration for the Indian programme, yet in terms of coverage as well as achievements, the AP programme has been able to go beyond of its source of inspiration".

Please visit the RSPN website at <http://www.rspn.org/index.php/publications/note-for-record/> to read the complete Note for the Record as well as others



341,164

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

5,684,566

ORGANISED HOUSEHOLDS

5,865,670

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS

974

LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS

120

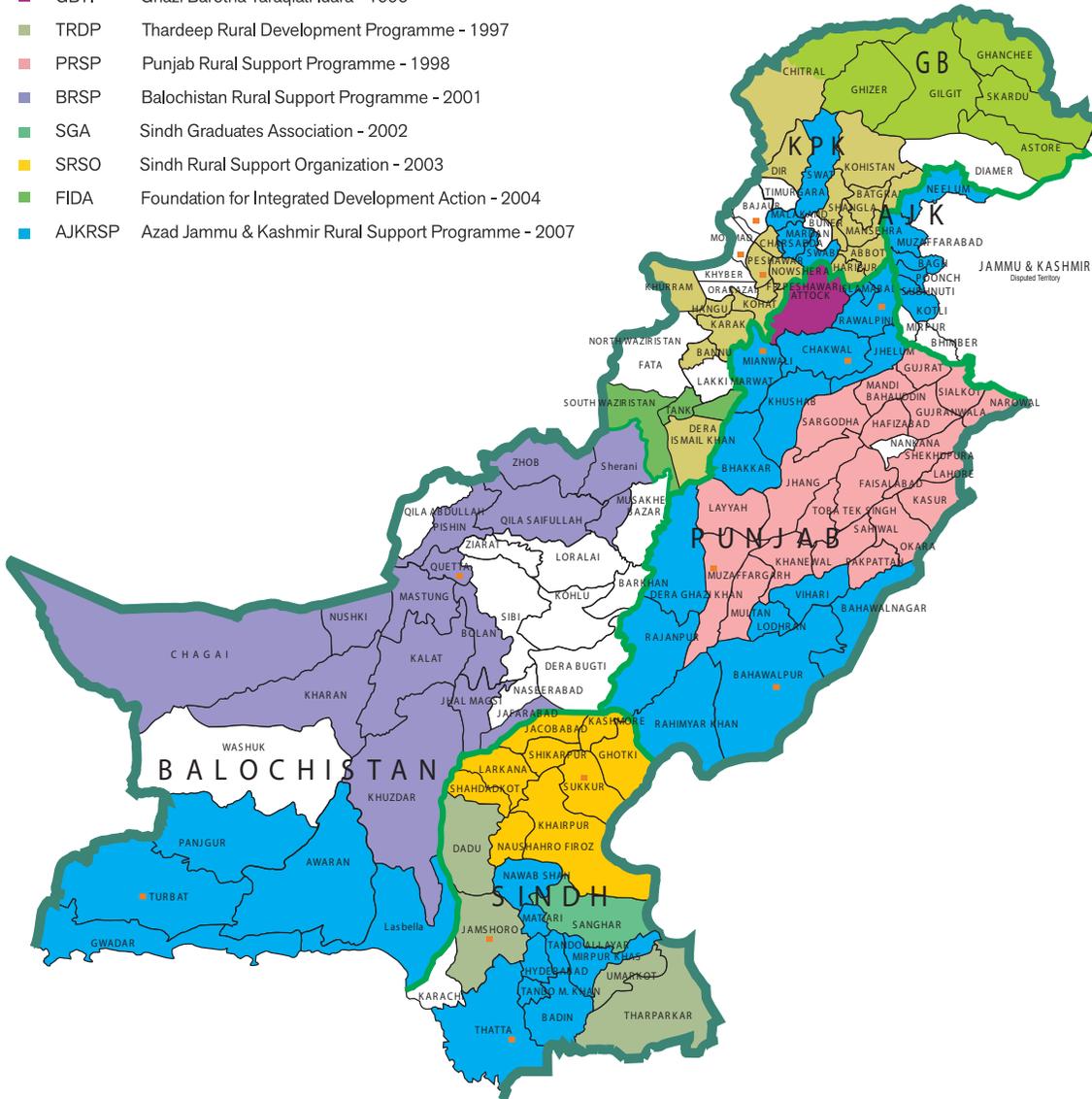
DISTRICTS + FATA/FRs WITH RSPs PRESENCE

3,616

RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSPs PRESENCE

The Outreach of the Rural Support Programmes Across Pakistan

- AKRSP Aga Khan Rural Support Programme - 1982
- SRSP Sarhad Rural Support Programme - 1989
- NRSP National Rural Support Programme - 1992
- IRM Institute of Rural Management - 1993
- GBTI Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara - 1995
- TRDP Thardeep Rural Development Programme - 1997
- PRSP Punjab Rural Support Programme - 1998
- BRSP Balochistan Rural Support Programme - 2001
- SGA Sindh Graduates Association - 2002
- SRSO Sindh Rural Support Organization - 2003
- FIDA Foundation for Integrated Development Action - 2004
- AJKRSP Azad Jammu & Kashmir Rural Support Programme - 2007



05-10

RSPs ARE PRESENT IN 115 OUT OF 131 DISTRICTS, AND 5 OUT OF 13 FATA/FRs



The Cumulative Progress of the Rural Support Programmes as of March 2014

INDICATORS		AJKRSP	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total
# of RSP working districts/areas**		8	7	14	3	55	21	1	9	25	4	120
# of rural union councils with RSP presence*		136	118	204	22	2,038	714	13	338	583	113	3,616
# of organised households		102,320	110,695	192,619	34,714	2,394,947	1,229,002	16,500	591,729	742,056	269,984	5,684,566
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)		33	59	46	8	528	34	1	125	101	39	974
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed	Women COs	1,577	2,171	3,535	1,709	74,111	30,428	410	32,866	9,848	8,639	165,294
	Mix COs	2,138	2,893	8,141	1,420	74,080	42,843	450	4,159	20,618	5,833	162,575
	Total	1,035	-	54	-	10,093	-	-	40	102	1,971	13,295
# of CO members	Women	44,063	84,455	58,796	28,469	1,311,756	501,743	10,845	553,067	236,403	178,474	3,008,071
	Men	58,257	121,509	133,778	26,262	1,082,991	737,477	11,348	38,662	505,653	141,662	2,857,599
	Total	102,320	205,964	192,574	54,731	2,394,747	1,239,220	22,193	591,729	742,056	320,136	5,865,670
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	129	5	4	235	72	-	110	38	83	701
	Men	12	371	9	5	1,136	72	1	7	101	120	1,835
	Total	36	501	14	9	1,371	144	1	117	139.28	202.99	2,535
# of community members trained	Women	10,954	58,754	50,627	12,468	1,320,923	146,334	4,830	227,505	61,576	98,524	1,992,495
	Men	6,385	27,804	116,446	4,435	1,114,142	329,777	4,825	13,129	95,408	92,852	1,805,203
	Total	17,339	86,558	167,073	16,903	2,435,065	476,111	9,655	240,634	156,984	191,376	3,797,698
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs Managing CIF	6	12	2	1	211	2	-	31	-	8	273
	# of VOs Managing CIF	-	-	-	10	74	33	-	3,608	326	1,307	5,358
	# of CIF Borrowers	1,094	2,055	20	42	30,193	2,929	-	96,764	34,859	17,101	185,057
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million)	16	16	1	1	381	35	-	977	379	228	2,034.2
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Women	79	195	9	404	35,209	4,637	-	4,287	367	3,432	48,619
	Men	59	833	16	87	45,161	6,450	-	646	280	3,276	56,808
	Total	138	1,028	25	491	80,370	11,086	-	4,933	647	6,708	105,427
# of loans	Women	4,764	74,813	1,156	26,389	2,254,245	324,012	-	262,804	31,754	255,092	3,235,029
	Men	3,217	546,311	1,600	5,990	2,605,160	448,702	-	44,260	25,551	192,275	3,873,066
	Total	7,981	621,124	2,756	32,379	4,859,405	772,714	-	307,064	57,305	447,367	7,108,095
# of health micro insurance schemes	Women	-	74,813	-	23,053	830,712	-	-	225,094	5,834	86,533	1,246,039
	Men	-	546,311	-	7,212	2,008,234	-	-	40,601	21,566	72,815	2,696,739
	Total	-	621,124	-	30,265	2,838,946	-	-	265,695	27,400	159,348	3,942,778
# of PPI/CPI schemes completed		1,637	3,576	1,170	607	28,581	6,433	16	39,606	8,326	59,315	149,267
# of beneficiary households of completed CPIs		100,347	284,440	83,858	22,065	1,207,373	674,798	-	230,592	1,607,055	386,075	4,596,603
Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million)		636	1,825	595	220	6,518	1,675	20	2,596	4,210	920	19,215
# of community schools established		355	867	141	3	545	191	25	2	89	113	2,331
# of students enrolled	Girls	11,370	2,900	4,453	780	9,852	6,068	3,526	25	2,125	1,947	43,046
	Boys	9,922	7,375	5,543	608	10,537	4,854	5,110	55	3,046	707	47,757
	Total	21,292	10,275	9,996	1,388	20,389	10,922	8,636	80	5,171	2,654	90,803
# of adults literated or graduated	Women	-	-	-	-	22,888	-	-	-	3,346	-	26,234
	Men	-	-	-	-	2,494	-	-	-	722	-	3,216
	Total	-	-	-	-	25,382	-	-	-	4,068	-	29,450
# of traditional birth attendants / health workers trained	Women	31	1,243	1,688	95	3,153	8,442	410	4,777	1,066	867	21,772
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	1,770	-	-	467	675	2,912
	Total	31	1,243	1,688	95	3,153	10,212	410	4,777	1,533	1,542	24,684

Note: ** The 120 include 115 districts and 5 Federally Administered Tribal Areas. Punjab RSP after restructuring in mid 2011, closed its operation in four districts, Chiniot, Nankana Sahib, DG Khan and Rajanpur.
* The total figure for districts/areas and union councils excludes 27 overlapping districts (presence of multiple RSP) and 663 overlapping union councils
+ Data pertaining to AJKRSP updated as at March 2013.

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of March 2014

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Total rural HHs in the District (1998 Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			RSP
			# as of December 2013	# as of March 2014	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of March 2014		# as of December 2013	# as of March 2014	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of March 2014	# as of December 2013	# as of March 2014	% increase during Qtr	
ISLAMABAD															
1	ICT	12	12	12	-	100.0	43,884	26,254	26,328	0.3	60.0	1,597	1,601	0.3	NRSP
1	Sub Total	12	12	12	-	100.0	43,884	26,254	26,328	0.3	60.0	1,597	1,601	0.3	
BALUCHISTAN															
1	Awaran	8	8	8	-	100.0	22,144	9,890	9,890	-	44.7	598	598	-	NRSP
2	Barkhan	8	-	-	-	-	13,787			-	-			-	-
3	Bolan	27	1	1	-	3.7	35,003	2,434	2,434	-	7.0	109	109	-	BRSP
4	Chaqhi	10	-	-	-	-	13,570			-	-			-	-
5	Dera Bugti	12	-	-	-	-	27,337			-	-			-	-
6	Gawadar	13	13	13	-	100.0	16,691	19,324	19,324	-	115.8	863	863	-	NRSP
7	Harnai	10	-	-	-	-	-			-	-			-	-
8	Jhal Magsi	9	9	9	-	100.0	16,184	9,708	10,938	12.7	67.6	577	659	14.2	BRSP
9	Jaffarabad	46	29	29	-	63.0	52,664	8,739	8,739	-	16.6	163	163	-	BRSP
10	Kallat	18	15	15	-	83.3	31,396	28,829	28,829	-	91.8	1,870	1,870	-	BRSP
11	Kech / Turbat	38	38	38	-	100.0	70,164	48,595	48,595	-	69.3	2,246	2,246	-	NRSP
12	Kharan	7	7	7	-	100.0	14,328	15,739	15,739	-	109.8	942	942	-	BRSP
13	Khuzdar	35	28	28	-	80.0	60,032	34,100	35,045	2.8	58.4	2,060	2,123	3.1	BRSP
14	Killa Abdullah	25	-	-	-	-	44,863			-	-			-	-
15	Killa Saifullah	15	13	13	-	86.7	28,796	19,117	19,117	-	66.4	1,220	1,220	-	BRSP
16	Kohlu	8	-	-	-	-	15,156			-	-			-	-
17	Lasbella	22	-	5	-	22.7	34,637	5,052	5,321	5.3	15.4	288	316	9.7	NRSP
18	Loralai	20	20	20	-	100.0	39,770	2,588	3,233	24.9	8.1	134	177	32.1	BRSP
19	Mastung	13	13	13	-	100.0	18,831	18,831	18,831	-	100.0	1,389	1,389	-	BRSP
20	Musa Khel	10	-	-	-	-	19,126			-	-			-	-
21	Naseerabad	24	-	-	-	-	34,981			-	-			-	-
22	Noshki	10	1	1	-	10.0	13,570	-	60	-	-	4	4	-	BRSP
23	Panjoor	16	16	16	-	100.0	35,703	16,949	16,949	-	47.5	1,042	1,042	-	NRSP
24	Pishin	38	35	35	-	92.1	55,654	23,705	23,705	-	42.6	1,550	1,550	-	BRSP
25	Quetta	47	5	5	-	10.6	25,232	939	939	-	3.7	88	88	-	BRSP
26	Sherani	7	7	7	-	100.0	10,608	2,520	2,520	-	23.8	118	118	-	BRSP
27	Sibi	11	-	-	-	-	19,815			-	-			-	-
28	Washuk	9	-	-	-	-	18,422			-	-			-	-
29	Zhob	21	21	21	-	100.0	21,118	21,575	22,490	4.2	106.5	1,257	1,318	4.9	BRSP
30	Ziarat	10	-	-	-	-	4,609			-	-			-	-
19	Sub Total	547	279	284	1.8	51.9	814,191	288,634	292,698	1.4	35.9	16,518	16,795	1.7	
KHYBER PUKHTUNKHWA (KPK)															
1	Abbottabad	54	51	54	5.9	100.0	115,585	57,606	57,606	-	49.8	2,017	2,017	-	SRSP
2	Bannu	49	-	-	-	-	65,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Battagram	20	18	18	-	90.0	46,053	36,501	36,501	-	79.3	1,502	1,502	-	SRSP
4	Buner	27	5	5	-	18.5	56,591	269	269	-	0.5	19	19	-	NRSP
4	Buner (overlapping)	27	21	21	-	77.8	56,591	6,896	13,964	102.5	24.7	451	597	32.4	SRSP
5	Charsadda	49	28	28	-	57.1	102,361	12,926	12,926	-	12.6	736	736	-	NRSP
5	Charsadda (overlapping)	49	37	37	-	75.5	102,361	36,736	37,365	1.7	36.5	1,597	1,626	1.8	SRSP
6	Chitral	24	24	24	-	100.0	36,879	34,914	34,914	-	94.7	1,680	1,680	-	AKRSP
6	Chitral (overlapping)	24	24	24	-	100.0	36,879	26,140	29,557	13.1	80.1	860	900	4.7	SRSP
7	Dir Upper	28	25	25	-	89.3	70,230	35,097	58,744	67.4	83.6	1,635	1,862	13.9	SRSP

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of March 2014

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Total rural HHs in the District (1998 Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			RSP
			# as of December 2013	# as of March 2014	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of March 2014		# as of December 2013	# as of March 2014	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of March 2014	# as of December 2013	# as of March 2014	% increase during Qtr	
8	Dir Lower	37	28	28	-	75.7	73,626	3,482	22,036	-	-	504	928	84.1	SRSP
9	D.I.Khan	47	-	-	-	-	99,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
10	Hangu	19	17	17	-	89.5	24,536	14,204	14,204	-	57.9	505	505	-	SRSP
11	Haripur	45	4	4	-	8.9	94,383	7,070	7,180	1.6	7.6	741	748	0.9	GBTI
11	Haripur (overlapping)	45	45	45	-	100.0	94,383	41,322	44,474	7.6	47.1	1,331	1,475	10.8	SRSP
11	Haripur (overlapping)	45	2	2	-	4.4	94,383	2,505	3,617	44.4	3.8	161	233	44.7	NRSP
12	Karak	21	21	21	-	100.0	40,734	49,483	49,483	-	121.5	1,997	1,997	-	SRSP
13	Kohat	32	32	32	-	100.0	55,911	69,685	69,685	-	124.6	3,129	3,129	-	SRSP
14	Kohistan	38	38	38	-	100.0	74,041	34,916	34,916	-	47.2	2,301	2,301	-	SRSP
15	Lakki Marwat	33	-	-	-	-	48,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Malakand P.A	28	25	25	-	89.3	45,731	29,040	29,040	-	63.5	1,848	1,848	-	NRSP
16	Malakand P.A (overlapping)	28	12	13	8.3	46.4	45,731	4,129	9,946	140.9	21.7	217	307	41.5	SRSP
17	Mansehra	59	55	55	-	93.2	167,833	109,901	110,566	0.6	65.9	3,836	3,865	0.8	SRSP
18	Mardan	75	63	63	-	84.0	141,386	53,799	53,799	-	38.1	3,781	3,781	-	NRSP
18	Mardan (overlapping)	75	20	20	-	26.7	141,386	42,732	42,732	-	30.2	1,838	1,838	-	SRSP
19	Nowshera	48	10	10	-	20.8	84,851	18,235	18,823	3.2	22.2	783	813	3.8	SRSP
19	Nowshera (overlapping)	48	13	13	-	27.1	84,851	3,385	3,531	4.3	4.2	167	175	4.8	NRSP
20	Peshawar	67	17	17	-	25.4	132,070	16,089	16,912	5.1	12.8	795	830	4.4	SRSP
21	Shangla	28	20	28	40.0	100.0	53,994	34,688	36,372	4.9	67.4	1,970	2,051	4.1	SRSP
22	Swabi	55	6	6	-	10.9	112,083	8,392	8,522	1.5	7.6	745	754	1.2	GBTI
22	Swabi (overlapping)	55	38	38	-	69.1	112,083	27,011	27,857	3.1	24.9	1,716	1,765	2.9	NRSP
23	Swat	65	19	19	-	29.2	125,377	7,248	7,507	3.6	6.0	342	356	4.1	NRSP
23	Swat (overlapping)	65	65	65	-	100.0	125,377	23,560	28,810	22.3	23.0	1,161	1,623	39.8	SRSP
24	Tank	16	-	-	-	-	22,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	TOTAL	964	548	559	2.0	58.0	1,889,904	847,961	921,858	8.7	48.8	40,365	42,261	4.7	
SINDH															
1	Badin	46	46	46	-	100.0	185,266	107,469	112,217	4.4	60.6	5,922	6,205	4.8	NRSP
2	Dadu	52	30	30	-	57.7	164,849	37,461	37,901	1.2	23.0	1,568	1,603	2.2	TRDP
3	Ghotki	46	37	37	-	80.4	158,489	123,054	123,054	-	77.6	6,961	6,961	-	SRSO
4	Hyderabad	37	20	20	-	54.1	128,856	11,959	11,979	0.2	9.3	723	725	0.3	NRSP
5	Jacobabad	40	29	29	-	72.5	90,682	84,893	84,893	-	93.6	5,074	5,074	-	SRSO
6	Jamshoro	28	12	12	-	42.9	88,816	26,980	27,290	1.1	30.7	571	595	4.2	TRDP
7	Karachi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Kashmore	37	37	37	-	100.0	110,969	80,708	80,708	-	72.7	4,787	4,787	-	SRSO
9	Khairpur	76	49	49	-	64.5	208,270	70,400	70,400	-	33.8	4,078	4,078	-	SRSO
10	Larkana	44	38	38	-	86.4	121,639	37,589	37,589	-	30.9	3,605	3,605	-	SRSO
11	Matiari	19	15	15	-	78.9	47,026	23,129	23,129	-	49.2	1,770	1,770	-	NRSP
12	Mirpur Khas	41	41	41	-	100.0	111,973	70,985	74,918	5.5	66.9	4,178	4,540	8.7	NRSP
13	Naushero Feroz	51	39	39	-	76.5	164,715	24,710	24,710	-	15.0	1,729	1,729	-	SRSO
14	Nawabshah	51	27	27	-	52.9	141,671	3,092	3,092	-	2.2	564	564	-	NRSP
15	Shahdad Kot	40	34	34	-	85.0	128,408	29,475	29,475	-	23.0	2,221	2,221	-	SRSO
16	Sanghar	55	13	13	-	23.6	209,191	16,500	16,500	-	7.9	860	860	-	SGA
17	Shikarpur	51	50	50	-	98.0	122,340	104,557	104,557	-	85.5	5,997	5,997	-	SRSO
18	Sukkur	46	25	25	-	54.3	78,458	36,343	36,343	-	46.3	2,613	2,613	-	SRSO
19	Tando Allahyar	19	12	12	-	63.2	47,082	12,702	21,838	71.9	46.4	1,025	1,673	63.2	NRSP
20	Tando Muhammad Khan	16	13	13	-	81.3	39,648	17,576	17,576	-	44.3	1,067	1,067	-	NRSP
21	Tharparkar	44	44	44	-	100.0	159,486	159,665	159,665	-	100.1	11,477	11,477	-	TRDP

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of March 2014

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Total rural HHs in the District (1998 Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			RSP
			# as of December 2013	# as of March 2014	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of March 2014		# as of December 2013	# as of March 2014	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of March 2014	# as of December 2013	# as of March 2014	% increase during Qtr	
23	Umer Kot (Overlapping)	27		1	-	3.7	202,554		134		0.1		22		NRSP
23	Umer Kot	27	27	27	-	100.0	106,515	44,752	45,128	0.8	42.4	2,748	2,768	0.7	TRDP
22	TOTAL	921	690	690	-	74.9	2,816,903	1,163,338	1,183,431	1.7	42.0	71,780	73,226	2.0	
PUNJAB															
1	Attock	65	12	12	-	18.5	164,849	18,862	19,012	0.8	11.5	1,617	1,627	0.6	GBTI
1	Attock (overlapping)	65	64	64	-	98.5	164,849	66,651	66,651	-	40.4	4,318	4,318	-	NRSP
2	Bahawalnagar	101	101	101	-	100.0	158,489	215,627	220,279	2.2	139.0	15,566	15,810	1.6	NRSP
3	Bahawalpur	97	97	97	-	100.0	128,856	266,949	276,169	3.5	214.3	17,978	18,467	2.7	NRSP
4	Bhakkar	42	40	40	-	95.2	90,682	153,702	156,617	1.9	172.7	9,653	9,838	1.9	NRSP
5	Chakwal	65	60	60	-	92.3	88,816	70,289	70,886	0.8	79.8	3,834	3,861	0.7	NRSP
6	Chiniot*	42	-	-	-	-	81,625	1,069	1,069	-	-	60	60	-	PRSP
6	Chiniot (Overlapping)	42	-	1	-	2.4	81,625		605		0.7		56		NRSP
7	D G Khan	55	50	50	-	90.9	208,270	133,665	134,294	0.5	64.5	9,671	9,695	0.2	NRSP
7	D G Khan (overlapping)*	55	-	-	-	-	208,270	20,260	20,260	-	9.7	1,302	1,302	-	PRSP
8	Faisalabad	71	71	71	-	100.0	121,639	62,399	63,840	2.3	52.5	4,071	4,161	2.2	PRSP
9	Gujranwala	97	62	62	-	63.9	47,026	55,975	57,641	3.0	122.6	3,113	3,177	2.1	PRSP
10	Gujrat	87	35	35	-	40.2	111,973	49,649	50,886	2.5	45.4	3,142	3,204	2.0	PRSP
11	Hafiz Abad	40	16	16	-	40.0	164,715	29,896	30,683	2.6	18.6	1,835	1,883	2.6	PRSP
11	Hafiz Abad (overlapping)*	40	48	48	-	120.0	164,715	1,422	1,347	(5.3)	0.8	127	118	(7.1)	NRSP
12	Jhang	79	21	21	-	26.6	141,671	28,667	29,375	2.5	20.7	1,962	2,009	2.4	PRSP
13	Jhelum	50	35	35	-	70.0	128,408	42,032	42,507	1.1	33.1	2,395	2,426	(1.7)	NRSP
14	Kasur	89	7	7	-	7.9	122,340	11,592	11,877	2.5	9.7	894	915	2.3	PRSP
15	Khanewal	98	20	21	5.0	21.4	122,340	28,154	29,041	3.2	23.7	1,737	1,794	3.3	PRSP
15	Khanewal (overlapping)	98	70	70	-	71.4	78,458	17,775	17,775	-	22.7	1,662	1,662	-	NRSP
16	Khushab	49	45	45	-	91.8	47,082	138,454	142,955	3.3	303.6	7,945	8,200	3.2	NRSP
17	Lahore	30	27	27	-	90.0	39,648	42,139	43,093	2.3	108.7	2,845	2,921	2.7	PRSP
18	Layyah	44	24	26	8.3	59.1	159,486	124,392	126,429	1.6	79.3	8,231	8,362	1.6	PRSP
19	Lodhran	70	70	70	-	100.0	202,554	46,705	46,705	-	23.1	3,886	3,886	-	NRSP
19	Lodhran (overlapping)	70	5	6	20.0	8.6	202,554	5,751	6,601	14.8	3.3	382	440	15.2	PRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin	65	53	53	-	81.5	106,515	36,748	37,629	2.4	35.3	2,383	2,434	2.1	PRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin (Overlapping)	65	9	9	-	13.8	106,515	414	414	-	0.4	35	35	-	NRSP
21	Mianwali	53	56	56	-	105.7	120,486	79,354	80,437	1.4	66.8	4,538	4,602	1.4	NRSP
22	Multan	69	22	22	-	31.9	261,678	35,212	35,212	-	13.5	2,382	2,382	-	PRSP
22	Multan (overlapping)	69	58	58	-	84.1	261,678	17,654	17,654	-	6.7	1,958	1,958	-	NRSP
23	Muzaffargarh	93	16	24	50.0	25.8	317,647	150,120	152,456	1.6	48.0	9,113	9,249	1.5	PRSP
23	Muzaffargarh (overlapping)	93	24	24	-	25.8	317,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NRSP
24	Nanakana Sahib*	65	-	-	-	-	187,137	695	695	-	0.4	45	45	-	PRSP
25	Narowal	74	61	61	-	82.4	150,406	114,217	117,158	2.6	77.9	5,482	5,613	2.4	PRSP
26	Okara	111	27	27	-	24.3	270,191	35,443	36,794	3.8	13.6	2,341	2,429	3.8	PRSP
27	Pakpattan	63	20	20	-	31.7	174,888	24,322	25,183	3.5	14.4	1,577	1,634	3.6	PRSP
27	Pakpattan (overlapping)	63	54	54	-	85.7	174,888	12,295	12,295	-	7.0	1,486	1,486	-	NRSP
28	Rahim Yar Khan	103	103	103	-	100.0	338,677	78,596	81,003	3.1	23.9	7,171	7,409	3.3	NRSP
29	Rajanpur	44	43	43	-	97.7	133,182	101,974	102,476	0.5	76.9	6,795	6,813	0.3	NRSP
29	Rajanpur (overlapping)*	44	-	-	-	-	133,182	18,650	18,650	-	14.0	1,218	1,218	-	PRSP
30	Rawalpindi	58	58	58	-	100.0	256,911	89,742	89,912	0.2	35.0	6,064	6,087	0.4	NRSP
31	Sahiwal	83	39	39	-	47.0	227,413	45,822	47,193	3.0	20.8	2,888	2,978	3.1	PRSP
31	Sahiwal (overlapping)	83	52	52	-	62.7	227,413	12,414	12,414	-	5.5	1,201	1,201	-	NRSP

32	Sargodha (overlapping)	132	116	116	-	87.9	303,958	14,114	16,351	15.8	5.4	1,230	1,419	15.4	NRSP
33	Sheikhupura	91	10	10	-	11.0	207,805	26,171	27,023	3.3	13.0	1,681	1,734	3.2	PRSP
34	Sialkot	94	87	87	-	92.6	275,204	163,667	167,741	2.5	61.0	7,277	7,458	2.5	PRSP
35	Toba Tek Singh	79	22	22	-	27.8	187,555	40,378	41,430	2.6	22.1	2,628	2,692	2.4	PRSP
35	Toba Tek Singh (overlapping)	79	61	61	-	77.2	187,555	13,594	13,594	-	7.2	1,545	1,545	-	NRSP
36	Vehari	87	80	80	-	92.0	257,583	39,089	39,089	-	15.2	3,149	3,149	-	NRSP
36	Sub Total	2,635	1,771	1,782	0.6	67.6	6,063,823	2,832,633	2,890,443	2.0	47.7	185,520	188,939	1.8	

AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR (AJK)

1	Bagh	19	19	19	-	100.0	46,470	24,167	27,035	11.9	58.2	1,299	1,557	19.9	NRSP
1	Bagh (overlapping)	19	10	10	-	52.6	46,470	672	672	-	1.4	32	32	-	AJKRSP
2	Hattian	13	5	5	-	38.5	21,296	12,914	12,914	-	60.6	593	593	-	NRSP
2	Hattian (overlapping)	13	10	10	-	76.9	21,296	16,770	16,770	-	78.7	827	827	-	AJKRSP
3	Kotli	38	33	33	-	86.8	67,483	39,946	42,419	6.2	62.9	2,310	2,402	4.0	NRSP
3	Kotli (overlapping)	38	36	36	-	94.7	67,483	13,807	13,807	-	20.5	566	566	-	AJKRSP
4	Muzaffarabad	32	18	18	-	56.3	60,712	21,451	21,451	-	35.3	992	992	-	NRSP
4	Muzaffarabad (overlapping)	32	26	26	-	81.3	60,712	45,689	45,689	-	75.3	2,192	2,192	-	AJKRSP
5	Neelum	9	9	9	-	100.0	15,649	7,213	7,213	-	46.1	331	331	-	NRSP
5	Neelum (overlapping)	9	9	9	-	100.0	15,649	6,722	6,722	-	43.0	267	267	-	AJKRSP
6	Poonch (Rawalakot)	25	26	26	-	104.0	47,319	40,962	43,833	7.0	92.6	2,117	2,305	8.9	NRSP
6	Poonch (Rawalakot) (overlapping)	25	12	12	-	48.0	47,319	4,523	4,523	-	9.6	260	260	-	AJKRSP
7	Bhimber	18	18	18	-	100.0	54,333	5,541	5,541	-	10.2	227	227	-	AJKRSP
8	Sudhnoti	12	13	13	-	108.3	26,849	13,915	15,186	9.1	56.6	752	834	10.9	NRSP
9	Mirpur	22	15	15	-	68.2	40,208	8,596	8,596	-	21.4	379	379	-	AJKRSP
10	Forward Kahuta	8	8	8	-	100.0	18,651	11,333	12,296	8.5	65.9	679	792	16.6	NRSP
10	Sub Total	196	180	180	-	91.8	398,970	274,221	284,667	3.8	71.4	13,823	14,556	5.3	

GILGIT-BALTISTAN (GB)

1	Astore	8	8	8	-	100.0	11,000	6,444	6,444	-	58.6	333	333	-	AKRSP
2	Diamir	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Ghanche	14	14	14	-	100.0	18,452	10,401	10,401	-	56.4	469	469	-	AKRSP
4	Ghizer	16	16	16	-	100.0	13,563	12,420	12,420	-	91.6	548	548	-	AKRSP
5	Gilgit	10	10	10	-	100.0	17,721	10,924	10,924	-	61.6	434	434	-	AKRSP
6	Hunza-Nagar	15	15	15	-	100.0	12,779	11,965	11,965	-	93.6	507	507	-	AKRSP
7	Skardu	31	31	31	-	100.0	35,134	23,627	23,627	-	67.2	1,093	1,093	-	AKRSP
6	Sub Total	103	94	94	-	91.3	108,650	75,781	75,781	-	69.7	3,384	3,384	-	

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA (FATA)/Frontier Regions (FRs)

1	Bajaur Agency	37	3	3	-	8.1	65,410	543	1,112	104.8	-	29	49	69.0	SRSP
2	Khyber Agency	28	-	-	-	-	55,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kurram Agency	23	3	3	-	13.0	42,293	4,668	4,668	-	11.0	143	143	-	SRSP
4	Mohmand Agency	21	3	3	-	14.3	37,161	650	1,118	72.0	-	45	45	-	SRSP
5	North Waziristan Agency	22	-	-	-	-	39,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Orakzai Agency	15	-	-	-	-	25,618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	South Waziristan Agency	29	3	3	-	-	50,570	329	724	120.1	-	34	49	44.1	SRSP
8	T.A.Adj Lakki Marwat Distt	1	-	-	-	-	932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	T.A.Adj Bannu Distt	1	-	-	-	-	2,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	T.A.Adj D.I.Khan Distt	3	-	-	-	-	5,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	T.A.Adj Kohat Distt	5	-	-	-	-	9,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	T.A.Adj Peshawar Distt	3	3	3	-	100.0	6,118	1,738	1,738	-	28.4	116	116	-	SRSP
13	T.A.Adj Tank Distt	2	-	-	-	-	3,581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Sub Total	190	15	15	-	7.9	343,650	7,928	9,360	18.1	2.7	367	402	9.5	
120	G. Total	5,568	3,589	3,616	0.8	64.9	12,479,975	5,516,750	5,684,566	3.0	45.5	333,354	341,164	2.3	

Sanitation Programme at Scale in Pakistan

RSPN-UNICEF Building Capacities to Achieve Total Sanitation

April 2014 – Following on from the success of the first phase of the capacity building component in the Sanitation Programme at Scale in Pakistan project, RSPN has once again partnered with UNICEF to become the capacity development organisation in the project; being implemented with several partners in more than 15 districts. The Sanitation Programme at Scale in Pakistan is a project designed on the government approved and endorsed document called the Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation. The approach is a unique compilation of ideas, services and products to be introduced in Pakistan in order to achieve 'Total Sanitation'. Ranging from sanitation products; services, behaviour change to linkage development of the service providers at the supply side and linkage with the Monetary Financial Institutions at the demand side to facilitate the needy.



Women community members mapping their village in District Rajanpur, Punjab

As in the first phase, RSPN has been tasked with developing and standardising Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in addition to building the capacities of the implementing partners. This capacity building takes place at various tiers and with different cadres. Through master trainers placed at the regional level, intensive training support on various aspects of sanitation is provided to social organisers, community activists, masons, teachers, entrepreneurs and relevant government department officials

 Environment and Health

Initiation of Community Based Disaster Risk Management – Tahafuz II Project

RSPN-USAID Building Resilience through Community Based Disaster Risk Management in the Sindh Province of Pakistan

April 2014 – After the successful completion of the USAID OFDA funded Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)-Tahafuz-1 project, RSPN received a second grant for another 12 months starting from April, 2014. RSPN is implementing the project through its partners, the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) in the four high disaster risk districts of Sindh province, namely Thatta, Badin, Umerkot and Tharparkar. The project is expected to benefit 1,199,703 people from 205,781 households in 40 union councils.

The project aims to build and enhance the capacities and resilience of local vulnerable communities and to help prepare them to face any kind of natural or hydro-meteorological disaster in an effective manner by harnessing their knowledge, local resources and skills. The project consists of three key components; the first of which is social mobilisation. Village and union council

disaster management committees will be formed in order for communities to work together in a coordinated manner. The second component will be capacity building of these local committees in basic disaster reduction techniques and lastly to support communities to mitigate disasters through planning, rehabilitation of community infrastructures and through provision of essential emergency tool kits.

 Disaster Management



Training of village level committees in district Badin, Sindh

PDBP Celebrating Completion of 4,000 Biogas Plants

RSPN-EKN Working Towards Establishing a Commercially Viable Domestic Biogas Sector in Pakistan

April 2014 – A ceremony was held in Islamabad to celebrate the construction of 4,000 biogas plants under RSPN's Pakistan Domestic Biogas Programme. The programme is being supported by the Embassy of the Netherlands and aims to establish a sustainable biogas sector in Pakistan. H.E. Marcel de Vink, Ambassador of the Netherlands was the chief guest at the occasion. The Ambassador stated that, "The Netherlands has been a proud supporter of the Biogas programme with a contribution of more than Rs. 350 million along with technical assistance. More than 5,000 biogas plants will have been built by the end of the year. This successful programme has a positive impact on the lives of people, especially women, and their livelihoods. It also has a positive impact on the environment by reducing carbon emissions as well as alleviating poverty and creating employment. The initiative will definitely improve the livelihood and quality of life of rural households in Punjab while at the same time help in developing a commercially viable biogas sector". Delegates from all walks of life, including INGOs, Government Departments, academia, research institutes, media and people related to the biogas sector, also participated in the ceremony.

 Sustainable Energy



Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Pakistan, H.E. Marcel de Vink, speaking of the Pakistan Domestic Biogas Programme's success





The US Ambassador at the launch of the documentary

Saving the Himalayan Brown Bear: Launch of “Deosai – The Last Sanctuary”

NRSP, RSPN-USAID Grants Programme for Financial and Technical Assistance to Civil Society Organisations

April 2014 – To capture the wildlife of Deosai National Park in District Skardu and to bring to light solutions with regard to the immediate needs of endangered species and habitats, Walkabout Films approached the Small Grants and Ambassador’s Fund Program (SGAFP) and obtained a grant worth USD 249,730. With this grant, Walkabout Films developed a 30 minute documentary on the Deosai National Park with special focus on the endangered Himalayan Brown Bear as well as other animals, birds, insects and plants within the park. The Himalayan Brown Bear is one of the endangered species living in the park with their numbers decreasing every year; currently there are only about 42-45.

The documentary along with supporting resource material, awareness packages and Inform, Educate and Entertain (IEE) packages aimed to raise peoples’ awareness regarding these magnificent creatures and the reasons behind their dwindling numbers. At the screening of the documentary (which took place on Earth Day on April 24th, 2014 and which was inaugurated by the US Ambassador), it was found that increasing numbers of tourists were destroying the natural habitat of the bears along with overgrazing of their natural food source by domestic cattle. Solutions to these problems were discussed at the screening.

SGAFP has now resumed the receipt of new applications under the Ambassador’s Fund Program. CBOs, NGOs and RSPs fostered LSOs (which meet the eligibility criteria) are highly encouraged to apply for grants under the programme. More information can be obtained from their website at www.sgafp.org.pk



RSPN and Alif Ailaan Partnership to Continue to Mobilise Communities for Quality Education

RSPN-Alif Ailaan Mobilising Communities to Demand Education and Local Accountability

June 2014 – In order to continue the essential work which took place in the first phase of the Mobilising Communities to Demand Education and Local Accountability project, RSPN has obtained a second grant from Alif Ailaan. This second phase will focus on mobilising communities to not only access free education (through Article 25-A) but also to hold relevant stakeholders responsible for provision of quality education. The one year project will be implemented through the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), the Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) and the Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) in 11 districts across four provinces.



WHO WE ARE

The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) is the largest development network of Pakistan, with an outreach to over 35 million rural Pakistanis. It consists of 11 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.