

OUTREACH

#54

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK | JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2022

COVER STORY

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a publication of the
RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

COVER STORY

Rural Support Programmes Response to Flood Disaster 2022



Context: Heavy and unprecedented monsoon rains have caused extensive floods in 116 districts of Pakistan, of which 84 are officially notified 'calamity' districts. According to recent official figures from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of Pakistan, more than 33 million people have been affected, floods have claimed 1,718 lives, over 2.1 million houses are damaged (1.3 million partially and over 795,000 fully damaged), over half a million people are in relief camps (87% in Sindh) and

about 2 million acres of agricultural land has been affected with extensive crop damage and loss to livestock. Public and community infrastructure has been damaged ie roads, bridges, water supply schemes, sanitation systems, etc. Sindh province is most severely affected, followed by Balochistan. Certain districts in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab provinces have also been significantly affected. Details of calamity declared districts and population are given in Table 1:

Table 1: Province wise calamity hit districts and population

| Province/ Region Wise | Calamity Hit Notified District | Affected Population | Houses Damaged |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| AJ&K | 0 | 53,700 | 555 |
| Balochistan | 32 | 9,182,616 | 72,235 |
| GB | 9 | 51,500 | 1,211 |
| KP | 17 | 4,350,490 | 91,463 |
| Punjab | 3 | 4,844,253 | 67,981 |
| Sindh | 23 | 14,563,770 | 1,881,008 |
| Total | 84 | 33,046,329 | 2,114,453 |

RSPN & RSPs Response

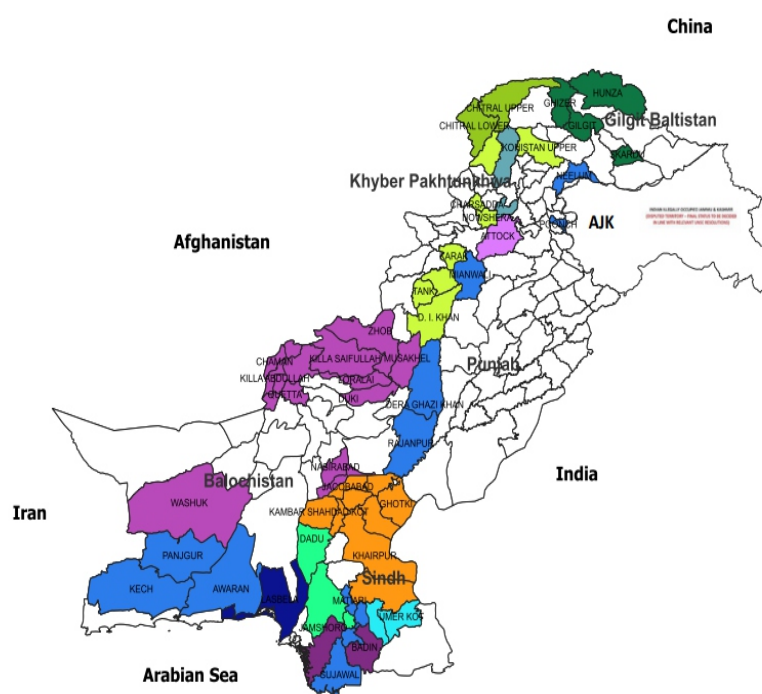
As RSPN and its partner RSPs has presence across 150 districts, they have also carried out the damage assessment in their respective programme districts that have been affected by flood. The RSPN/RSPs damage assessment has primarily focused on damages at the rural community level as this aspect is significant to livelihoods and living conditions at community level. A summary of RSPs and provincial level

rains and flood response is being reported in total 63 districts in all provinces, Gilgit-Baltistan and AJK in close collaboration with government. RSPs are actively working with communities on flood emergency response including participatory damage/vulnerability assessments, and relief work. The following the details of RSPN/RSPs provincial and district outreach in flood-affected districts:

| Partner RSPs | Punjab | KP | Balochistan | Sindh | AJK | GB | Total |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| AKRSP | - | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| SRSO | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | 13 |
| NRSP | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 2 | - | 19 |
| SRSP | - | 17 | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| BRSP | - | - | 14 | - | - | - | 14 |
| GBTI | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| TRDP | | | | 4 | | | 4 |
| Grand Total | 4 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 2 | 4 | 63 |

RSPN has coordinated with the RSPs to undertake a damage assessment: it is pertinent to mention here that the NDMA and Provincial DMAs (PDMAs) have not taken into account full damage to communal infrastructure schemes such as water supply, sanitation, irrigation channels etc, which the RSP assessment has.

As the relief phase continues in many districts, RSPs are engaged in the distribution of food, shelter/tent provision, distribution of mosquito nets, hygiene kits, water purification tablets, provision of clean drinking water, setting up medical camps and vaccination drives for people and livestock. The early recovery and rehabilitation phase has started in



some districts where it is important to support people to rebuild their lives and return to their homes. Relief, early recovery and rehabilitation will run in parallel, depending on geographic

location and local conditions. The following passages provide a summary of flood damages conducted and response to rains and floods by RSPN's partner RSPs:

A. Aga Khan Rural Support Programme [Gilgit Baltistan and Chitral]

Assessment of Communal Infrastructure:

AKRSP carried out damage assessment of community-based infrastructure schemes in the six districts of Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral namely Gilgit, Ghizer, Hunza, Skardu, Lower Chitral and Upper Chitral. Types of Schemes assessed included - irrigation schemes, water supply schemes, land terracing, green houses, link roads, micro hydel power projects, protective

spur, and suspension and foot bridges. The rapid assessment revealed that a total of 112 schemes were damaged by the rains and floods and were in need of rehabilitation. A total of over 17,600 households are affected by these damaged schemes. AKRSP also carried out cost estimation for rehabilitation of these schemes. A total of PKR 79 million is required for reconstruction/rehabilitation of the schemes.

B. Sindh Rural Support Organisation [Sindh]

SRSO carried out rapid vulnerability assessment in 15 worst affected districts of Sindh namely Umerkot, Sanghar, Mirpurkhas, Khairpur, Sukkur, Ghotki, Badin, Shikarpur, Kashmore, Jamshoro, Jacobabad, Thatta, Larkana, Kambar Shadad Kot and Naushero Feroz. Immediate needs of the affected population include food

items, shelter, water purification kits, construction of new and rehabilitation of damaged WASH facilities, hygiene kits, mosquito kits, emergency medical treatment camps, treatment of livestock and to protect their livelihood sources;



SRSO initiated the relief operation with rescue and relief interventions to respond to the immediate needs in the affected districts and following flood response activities were undertaken:

- a) Distributed **11,287** ration bags - food items;
- b) Provided cooked food to **9,718** households;
- c) **535** households provided with Tarpaulin and **326** families provided tents;
- d) **9,241** stitched ladies and children/baby clothes given to vulnerable families;
- e) Livestock protection and management intervention implemented through vaccinating **115,143** animal in free livestock treatment and vaccination camps;
- f) **2,830** animal fodders distributed;
- g) Installed **176** pit latrines and **3,779** mosquito nets provided;
- h) Provision of safe/clean drinking water to affected population through **8** Hand Pumps and **2** water tanker, distribution of **14,600** water purification tablets/sachets;
- i) **3,025** families provided with relief items (food and NFIs);
- j) **2,858** Hygiene kits distributed and **5,590** individuals participated in health and hygiene sessions;
- k) **1,058** MHM kits distributed to women and adolescent girls;
- l) **25** Anti mosquito spray / de-fumigation activities undertaken;

C. National Rural Support Programme [16 Districts Across Pakistan]

NRSP also carried out a rapid damage/vulnerability assessment in 19 districts of Pakistan - Heavy rains and floods have badly affected 460,087 households in 511 union councils of 19 districts (Punjab- Mianwali, D.G. Khan, Rajanpur; Sindh- Matiari, Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Mirpurkhas, Badin, Thatta, Sujawal, Umerkot; Balochistan- Kech, Panjgur, Lasbela, Awaran; Azad Jammu and Kashmir- Neelum, Poonch; and KP- Swat, Swabi). Immediate needs of the affected population include shelter arrangements, food items, water cans, hygiene kits, NFIs, WASH facilities, medical camps, livestock vaccination, equipment for clearing debris, etc;



Food items distributed among poorest households affected by floods by NRSP with support of PPAF in DG Khan

Relief work/response by NRSP: started emergency rescue operations in worst hit areas; and started its relief operations initially in 6 districts including D.G. Khan, Rajanpur, Matiari, Tando Allahyar and Badin with the financial support of PPAF and NRSP's own funds, and the flood response details are given in the following;

- a) **303** households provided shelters along-with other related support;
- b) **7,175** families provided food;
- c) **2000** benefitted from Health activities (medical camp etc.);
- d) **677** households benefitted from the WASH facilities;

D. Baluchistan Rural Support Programme [Balochistan]

BRSP carried out damage/vulnerability assessment in 764 villages from 177 UCs of 18 flood-affected districts of the province - Chaman, Duki, Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi, Killa Abdullah, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, Musakhel, Naseerabad, Pishin, Quetta, Sohbatpur, Washuk, Khuzdar, Lasbela and Zhob. Immediate needs identified included shelter, food items, water cans, hygiene kits,

NFIs, WASH facilities, medical camps, livestock vaccination and support for land leveling, etc. BRSP initiated the relief operation with rescue and relief interventions to respond to the immediate needs in the affected districts and following flood response activities were undertaken:



Food Packages and Jerry cans distributed in UC Uthal, Lasbela with the financial assistance of PPAF Official

- a) Established **15 Coordination and Information Cells (CICs)** to support district administration in data and information management of flood relief operations; BRSP officials are actively participating in coordination meetings with PDMA, DDMA and line departments;
- b) **BRSP signed an MoU with the Action against Hunger (ACF)** for strengthening the coordination in the current flood emergency in the province;
- c) Provided cooked food to **6,050** individuals in Quetta, Jaffarabad and Jhal Magsi districts;
- d) **4,497** Food packages distributed in 5 districts i.e. Quetta, Washuk, Lasbela, Jhal Magsi and Musakhel;
- e) **4,347** families provided with Non-Food Items in 5 flood-affected districts
- f) Transportation support provided to district administration of Quetta for loading and unloading of relief items in different flood effected districts of the province;
- g) Provided hygiene/dignity kits and water purification solutions to **2,700** families in Quetta, Washuk, Lasbela and Dasht;
- h) Treated **3,454** under-5 age children with diarrhea in joint medical camps in Dera Bugti, Barkhan, Jhal Magsi and Loralai;
- i) Organised **23** free medical camps in Quetta, Lasbela, Musa Khel, Jaffer Abad and Washuk and treated **6,683** OPD patients and provided medicines with support of health department and district administrations;
- j) Carried out Rapid assessment of **242** PHED and Community managed Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS) in Nine districts

E. Sarhad Rural Support Programme [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa]

The damage assessment report by PDMA-KP shows that the 13 districts are amongst the worst hit are D. I. Khan, Karak, Tank, Lakki Marwat, Charsadda, Nowshera, Swabi, Swat, Shangla, Upper Dir, Upper Kohistan, Upper and Lower Chitral. Immediate relief needs identified are distribution of food and NFIs, shelters, clean drinking water, jerry cans for water.

SRSP has strong presence across the province and it has mobilised its human resource to provide immediate response to the affected communities in 17 districts;



Clean drinking water provided to flood affectees in DI Khan

- a) Distribution of **724** tents and **1,555** Core Relief Items; and 898 food packages;
- b) distribution of **2,000** aerosol spray and mosquito repellent
- c) Free medical treatment of **10,507** individuals in free medical camps; provision of 4 vehicles to Health Dept; for transport of Medical Aid
- d) Setting-up a women protection desk for GBV prevention and response services with assistance from UNFPA providing psychosocial support – **4,198** individuals benefitted and distributed **4,149** dignity kits to women and girls;
- e) Child protection awareness sessions to **10,523** individuals;
- f) Temporary Learning Centers established resuming educational activities for **508** students;
- g) Provision of clean drinking water to **13,857** families;
- h) Rehabilitation of Micro Hydel Projects (MHP) benefitting **4,670** Households
- i) Installation of **2** Chairlifts benefitting **4,300** individuals;
- j) Cash Assistance **PKR 50,000** provided to 91 families;
- k) **20,990** SFT area cleared from flood debris under Cash for Work activities;

F.Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP)

TRDP is closely working closely with the local authorities on the relief work in the seven flood-affected districts of Sindh i.e. Dadu, Jamshoro, Umerkot, Mirpurkhas, Matiari, Tando Allahyar

and Hyderabad districts. The following are the key activities are being undertaken by the TRDP based on the priority needs of the flood-affected communities in target districts.



Medical camp under Project Hope

- a) Distribution of Cooked Food to **4,219** families;
- b) Distribution of **1,230** mosquito nets and lotions;
- c) Provision of safe drinking water through water tanks and water canes to **4,289** families;
- d) **1,000** families provided NFI Kits;
- e) **8,392** patients treated and provided medicines in medical camps;
- f) **15,453** individuals participated in health and hygiene awareness sessions to prevent spread of water borne diseases;
- g) Over **24,589** livestock vaccinated through 45 veterinary camps;
- h) Distribution of multipurpose cash transfers to **926** households (total amount over **13.8** million PKR).
- i) **67** Temporary Learning Centers established benefitting **3,698** students (**2,357** boys and **1,341** girls);
- j) **49** latrines constructed benefitting approximately 2,692 individuals;

G. Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara (GBTI)

Recent heavy monsoon rains and flooding affected more than 400 households in Jityal and Kamra villages of district Attock. GBTI with support of Village Development Organisation (VDO) Sangat Jityal conducted damage assessment identifying an immediate need for emergency health services, food and essential household items. Based on the results from the rapid damage and need assessment surveys, the following activities have been conducted by GBTI with support of the VDO:



- a) A campaign was launched to clean the streets/drains of village, silt and garbage heaps moved to the proper place with the help of a tractor trolley;
- b) **119** people (17 vulnerable/poorest families) including 11 widows assisted with immediate cash support of **PKR 15,000/-** each family;
- c) A village level health awareness camp organised where more than **60** women benefitted;
- d) GBTI assisted rehabilitation of some of the damaged walls;

H. RSPN - Flood Response Projects

The Asia Foundation (TAF): RSPN has signed an agreement with The Asia Foundation for a project titled “Supporting Relief Efforts through Provision of Food Packages and Hygiene Kits to Vulnerable and Marginalised Flood-affected Groups in districts Sohbatpur and Killa Saifullah in Balochistan. The project objectives are to mitigate the vulnerability of flood-affected populations and provide essential relief assistance to vulnerable groups. The activities comprise the distribution of 600 food packages and 600 hygiene kits in the two target districts of Balochistan. The two most affected union councils, each from both districts, will be selected, and identification of the deserving families will be carried out as per set criteria. It is expected that the relief package will benefit approximately 12,000 people in Killa Saifullah and Sohbatpur districts.

The Project Hope – People to People Health Foundation: RSPN is partnering with Project Hope to provide Emergency Relief Assistance to Flood-affected Populations through implementing Health & Hygiene Activities in Dadu and Jamshoro districts of Sindh Province. The two-month project (15th September 2022 - 15th November 2022) is to be implemented by Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP). The activities include awareness-raising sessions to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases; organising medical camps for OPD treatment and provision of medicine; distribution of mosquito nets and lotions; construction of Pit Latrines and provision of Safe drinking water through water tanks and distribution of water jerry canes. Activities under the project are currently underway in target districts.

British Asian Trust (BAT): RSPN is currently in the process of finalising an agreement with the British Asian Trust (BAT) to provide early recovery support to the affected communities of selected UCs in Rajanpur district. The project will be implemented by RSPN's partner, National Rural Support Programme (NRSP). The project support will specifically include a focus on achieving: i) provision of cash grants to purchase fodder for the livestock; ii) setting up and operationalise manual and solar based facility to purify water and make it clean and drinkable, and iii) provision of agri-inputs to the farmers to initiate producing cash crops. The project duration will be six months, and implementation is expected to start by the end of October / start of November.

PSI/FCDO – DAFPAK: RSPN is collaborating with PSI for Supporting Relief Efforts/ Provision of Health Services to Vulnerable Groups – Women (PLWs), Children and PWDs in Sindh province. The target districts are Shikarpur and Kamber Shadadkot which are severely affected by the floods and have been declared calamity-hit by the government. DAFPAK is already working in these two districts and has strong roots and presence through its implementing partner Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO). The project interventions comprise providing health relief services to the affected population through - establishing and conducting medical camps for check-ups of the affected population, particularly the vulnerable groups of women (PLW) and girls, children, and PWDs and providing medicine, including anti-biotic, antenatal care, contraceptives, sanitary napkins, and other drugs; Provide hygiene/dignity kits to women and adolescent girls, and extend support for delivery for pregnant women and to address pregnancy-related complications and provide delivery kits to midwives in the target flood-affected areas.

Philip Morris International: RSPN is partnering with Philip Morris International to provide relief assistance to flood-affected populations in Sindh. The main objective of the proposed interventions is “to mitigate the vulnerability of the flood-affected population and provide essential relief assistance to vulnerable groups in six target districts of Sindh. The proposed action supports relief efforts by providing food packages to the vulnerable and marginalised flood-affected groups in target districts. RSPN, with the support of the Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), will undertake the community-level implementation of relief efforts.

Way Forward

It is pertinent to mention here that the severity of damage varies across districts; however, the majority of the basic/immediate needs are the same for every province/RSP. Moreover, RSPN is also coordinating with and has provided inputs to the concerned authorities for Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA). Meanwhile:

- RSPN and RSPs continue doing efforts in relief, early recovery and rehabilitation/reconstruction phases in rural and urban communities;
- RSPN/RSPs can assist federal and provincial governments, along-with international donors and humanitarian organisations in implementing large-scale relief, early recovery and rehabilitation/reconstruction programmes in the entire country;
- Focus would be on designing and implementing low-cost housing, livelihood rehabilitation/restoration (revive agriculture, promotion of self-employment and entrepreneurship, productive assets creation, market-oriented technical and skills trainings, improved access to financial services), construction of new and rehabilitation of community infrastructure around WASH in rehabilitation/reconstruction phase.



Women and Children Issues

The Gender Resource Group (GRG) was set up by RSPN at its inception. Its objective is for RSPs (mainly RSP Gender Focal Persons, but not limited to) to meet regularly to discuss programme and organisational priorities and issues, related to gender in the RSPs. The RSPN hosts meetings of the GRG every quarter. Agendas are set in a consultative manner and issues of priority are discussed. The agenda of the meeting held in September 2022 was to review gender/women issues in emergency flood situation in Pakistan. The GRG members of SRSP, SRSO, BRSP and NRSP participated in the meeting. RSPs gender focal persons have been part of relief activities and shared their observations regarding issues women and children facing in camps. Here are the mains highlights of the discussion.

Gender issues in Flood emergency: In the recent floods in Pakistan almost one million houses were damaged in the catastrophic floods. According to the UN agency, many women and girls were at an increased risk of gender-based violence (GBV). It has been reported that at least 650,000 pregnant women, of whom 73,000 are expected to deliver next month, in the flood-affected areas are in dire need of maternal health service. Over 1,000 health facilities are either partially or fully damaged in Sindh, whereas 198 health facilities are damaged in the affected districts in Balochistan. The damage to roads and bridges also compromised girls' and women's access to health facilities.

Menstruation Health issues: Due to the flood emergency in Pakistan, women are even more vulnerable and depressed. Their menstruation health is being disturbed i.e., getting periods before expected date, having heavy flow of bleeding. They don't have sufficient resources to manage their menstrual needs.

Recommendations: Menstruation kits to add in ration bags. The kit should include underwear, reusable cloth/pads, soap, surf. This would cost Rs. 800-1000 only.

Safety and Security: Most displaced people are sitting at roadsides on highways. There is no segregation of tents. At these sites, no latrines are available. Women and young girls can't sleep at night due to fear of their safety as most of their male family members are out looking for food, water and shelter. Muslim women in Tando Allah Yar (TAY) are still living in their damaged houses due to pardah. These houses still have stagnant water causing a variety of health hazards such as skin allergies, diarrhea, dengue, and other stomach infections due to stagnant water around them.

Recommendations: Separate safe spaces for women should be arranged to overcome safety and security issues. Organisations working in the field should ensure safeguarding of beneficiaries by reiterating their zero-tolerance policy to their staff. Latrines should be gender segregated and should be equipped with lights.

Access to food and clean drinking water: Field evidence indicates that women's access to food and water is less as compared to that of men as men tend to takeover food distribution points and/or vehicles.

Recommendations: Separate desk for women, girls, children and differently abled should be created to access food and water.

Pregnant Women: There are not enough medical camps for pregnant women. Pregnant women are vulnerable to delivering babies in the tents/camps without assistance. They don't have clothes for newborns, cord cutting equipments etc.

Recommendations: Delivery kits and newborn baby kits should be available at camps. Medical camps should have lady doctors and trained staff who can assist women in delivery.

Gender based Violence: In this emergency, GBV is known to increase due to the separation of family members, increased male responsibility for the distribution of goods, lack of opportunity for women to access food and services, lack of legal documents, lack of mechanisms to hear voices of women and children to consider the security. Media has also reported a case of gang rape of a flood-affected girl in Sindh. She reported that some people cornered her under the guise of ration.

Girls and children are more miserable and depressed in this flood emergency. They have lost their schools, friends are missing, books and bags have been swept away in the flood and their schools have been damaged and/or destroyed.

Recommendations: Organisations working in relief and rehabilitation should consider and prioritise gender-based violence prevention and response services, including medical and psychosocial support to survivors of GBV.

Legal documents: Most of the women and children have lost their CNIC and B forms. Women will need these documents while accessing relief and rehabilitation services.

Recommendations: The non-government organisations and RSPs should collect the data of women and children who have lost their CNIC and during relief work and connect with NADRA to reissue copies of their CNIC and B forms. Damage assessment should be gender disaggregated.

HIGHLIGHTS

SUCCESS Programme



As the SUCCESS programme closed its operations in the field in June 2022, the current major focus has been on highlighting the programme's impact on the lives of rural women of Sindh. For this purpose, the SUCCESS-RSPN team has compiled a coffee table book including 60 success stories of women beneficiaries who are living examples of the changes brought about by the SUCCESS programme. The book is set to be published in October 2022.

Furthermore, to shed light on the achievements of women-led community institutions, 176 LSO initiatives have been published during July – September 2022. These LSO initiatives cover the major activities of each LSO and place special importance on external linkages formed by the community institutions with governmental and non-governmental organisations. The SUCCESS programme has also participated in two talk

shows on national media channels. The first talk show featured the CEO-RSPN, Ms. Shandana Khan, in a discussion about the response of Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) to mass floods across Pakistan. In the second talk show, the SUCCESS-Programme was represented by the community women activists to share their personal life-altering experiences with SUCCESS programme and the improvements brought by it.

The recordings of the shows can be accessed at:

<https://success.org.pk/index.php/video-gallery-category/media-coverage/>

During its seven years, the SUCCESS programme has implemented seven different components in the pursuit of achieving women empowerment and household poverty reduction. As the programme is headed towards its closing phase, SUCCESS-RSPN has conducted impact assessments of all programme

components to identify the challenges and lessons learnt. During July – September 2022, two impact assessment studies were completed on the: a) Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills (ALNS) and b) Technical and Vocational Skills (TVST) components of the programme. The results of ALNS assessment study reflected a positive impact as learners displayed excellent performance alongside positively embedded supporting factors. ALNS component has been considered as a major

developmental intervention in promoting girls' education in rural areas of Sindh. The assessment study of TVST component revealed that despite the mobility challenges, 50% of the TVST beneficiaries have now sought some kind of skill-based employment channelling ways for the economic empowerment of rural women. The detailed reports for these assessment studies can be accessed at:

<https://success.org.pk/index.php/research-category/reports/>

Response of Community Institutions to mass Floods in Sindh

Recently, Pakistan has been massively hit by floods affecting the fragile population of Pakistan, including rural Sindh. During these crucial times, the community Institutions (COs/VOs/LSOs) formed under the SUCCESS programme have shown their strength as LSO Jazbo from district Larkana took immediate measures to support their community members. Relying on their external linkages formed through the SUCCESS programme, the leaders of LSO Jazbo conducted meetings with relevant line departments and Assistant Commissioner of UC Bakarani, district Larkana for provision of relief support in their Union Council. With their

efforts, 30 ration bags were distributed in the flood-affected area. In addition, the LSO leaders took it upon themselves to raise health and hygiene awareness among the flood victims. Due to the increased risk of diseases, they arranged a medical camp which supported the screening of 500 individuals for malaria and referred the 267 suspected cases to the nearby health facility. Furthermore, the LSO leaders placed high importance in arranging Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits for adolescent girls and women to maintain their dignity and navigate through these tough times with some ease.



Leaders of LSO Jazbo in discussion with the line department for the provision of relief support during the floods



Relief Support Activities Organised by the Leaders of LSO Jazbo

BRACE Programme

Government of Balochistan meets the European Union Delegation in Pakistan

The Government of Balochistan and the European Union met in Quetta to jointly review the implementation of ongoing programmes in fields of education, local governance and community empowerment, agricultural and SMEs development and public finance management. The adaptation of some of the activities to respond to the flood emergency was also discussed. The EU remains a committed partner to the Government in pursuit of its development agenda.

Programme Manager Rural Development of the European Commission to Pakistan, Mr Ivan Borisavljevic also visited BRSP head office. He was briefed on the progress of social mobilisation, capacity building, creating livelihood opportunities and building infrastructure in the rural areas, under the Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme funded by the European Union Delegation in Pakistan.



Camel Library: Bringing Hope and Books to the Rural Children of Balochistan



Camel Library - Beacon of hope for the rural girls and boys of Balochistan



The book titles are in Urdu and English and cover topics ranging from general knowledge and science to Islamic studies and children's literature

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed everyone's definition of normal; our prior belief that work and schooling must take place in person has been completely challenged by the transition to remote learning and through the video-conferencing application, Zoom. Although illiteracy in Pakistan, as a whole, stands at 80% and growing, the literacy rate among rural women in Balochistan is bleaker. It is estimated that less than 2% of rural females in Balochistan are literate¹.

Villages in rural Balochistan lack a stable internet connection, and in-person learning was canceled for more than a year. This has left education out of reach for children in the region, which already had the highest percentage of students out of school in the country. This is when an unusual hero came to the rescue: the camel library! Three days a week, underprivileged children in Balochistan have rare access to books through this unusual source.

The camel library is part of the innovative mobile library services, a one-of-its-kind education initiative utilising local transportation mediums and channels, including camels, boats, motorcycles, and rickshaws, to provide story books to the rural children. The titles are in Urdu

and English and cover topics ranging from general knowledge and science to Islamic studies and children's literature.

As Pakistan is recovering from the devastating flood, coronavirus, and typhoid, educational activities across the country are yet to be fully restored. The camel library has been encouraging children to continue their studies and maintain their attachment to books.

Under the European Union-Funded Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed

between Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) and Alif Laila Book Bus Society. This partnership aims to rehabilitate the book-reading culture in the rural youth of districts Washuk, Khuzdar and Jhal Magsi by providing 8000 high-quality books published in Urdu and regional languages. This low-cost intervention will be then replicated throughout the province.

So far, Local Support Organisation Sachan from district Khuzdar has distributed Urdu and Balochi storybooks to over 300 students!

The camel library is a beacon of hope for the rural girls and boys of Balochistan.

¹ Samina Naz (2003), "The Status of Female Education in Rural Balochistan," Impact: Making a difference, 290-297. Available at: https://ecommons.aku.edu/book_chapters/48

Case Study: A Dream Come True

The provision of Assistive Devices under BRACE Programme has changed the lives of dozens of Persons with Special Needs (PWSNs) in District Kech, Balochistan. Rather, the lives of these less privileged men and women have been completely transformed from being a burden on their families and society to becoming an economically active family members and useful citizens for society. They have been mainstreamed into normal life and are as privileged as any other person in their surroundings. This is not an insignificant change. It will have long-lasting effects on families and society.

Abdul Razaq, 19, from a remote village Balgatar Fearozi Dasht in the Union Council Tijaban Turbat, Kech, is one of those PWSNs whose lives have been transformed by the BRACE Programme.

He was disabled in both legs due to a polio attack in his early childhood, and this disease devastated his entire future. His two elder brothers, too, were polio victims and disabled. He insisted on going to school when he was four. However, as they were poor and did not have any conveyance, his family refused to take him to school. But he was adamant and committed that he would not allow his disability to come his way. Seeing that he was determined to education, his parents and some other family members decided to arrange for him to take a donkey for a ride to school. He ended up in a government school and passed the Matriculation Exam with flying colours.

But he had another challenge now. He wanted to join a college in the nearest town Hoshab, some 38 kilometres away. However, the donkey ride was impossible this time due to the long distance.

Meanwhile, his mother, Mehnaz Mai, who is a member of CO Dar-e-Kund Balgather, heard the NRSP staff talking about the provision of assistive devices to the PWSNs with the support of BRACE Programme. She spoke to her fellow CO members, who backed her and approved a resolution to provide a tricycle to Abdul Razaq, so that he could continue his education and mainstream into normal life. This has been a turning point in the life of Abdul Razaq, as he has resumed his educational career by joining Boys Degree College, Hoshab.



Abdul Razaq on his tricycle outside Hoshab College



Abdul Razaq in the classroom with his classmates

Abdul Razaq is grateful to the EU-Funded BRACE Programme and NRSP, which have helped him to make his dreams come true. He says, "I had lost my hopes after completing school education after a great struggle and fighting with my disability, as well as poverty. I did not wish to live the rest of my life rotting at home and as a burden on my poor family. I was desperate to resume my education so that one day I could start a decent life and support my family. I am happy that I am no more disabled; I am as complete as anyone else because I am moving on my own and I am getting an education. The role of our community organisation has been instrumental in linking me with

social protection support. I can see a silver lining now. One day I shall pay back to my society which helped me at the very outset of my educational career when I struggled to begin my education".

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh – PINS ER3

The Programme for Improved Nutrition is being run in ten districts of Sindh. It aims to sustainably improve the nutritional status of children under five (U5) and of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in support of the Government of Sindh's multi-sectoral plan Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) for the Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition in Sindh

(2016-2026). This quarter showcased the progress of rain harvesting ponds for water storage, paddy –fish farm for additional production of rice and fish in a similar plot, our champion Community Livestock Extension Workers serving as front-line battlers during the lumpy skin disease outbreak and the successful trials of remote sensing

technology for better yield. Similarly, we also witnessed some heart-breaking scenes due to the massive devastation caused by the floods in Sindh. However, our community workers remained resilient in the calamity and not only continued their work but also extended their services in the camps of internally displaced persons.

Rainwater Harvesting

Rainwater harvesting is the collection and storage of rain. In several village organisations, there needs to be more capacity for water storage. To address this need, partner RSPs proposed to develop water harvesting schemes per VO. In July 2022, 15 rainwater harvesting ponds were completed that allow villages to store water for agriculture, kitchen gardening, livestock, and other needs.



A rainwater harvested pond created at Thanu Bulla Khan under PINS ER3

Paddy-fish Farming under PINS

To enable a diversified diet in the communities, three paddy-fish farms were developed in the rice-producing districts of Sindh (Dadu, Kambar Shahdadkot, and Shikarpur). Paddy fish farms work by cultivating rice and fish in farm plot.

This “Green Revolution in Agriculture” intervention proved to be economically beneficial by producing 500 – 600 Kilograms of the additional yield of rice and 400 – 500 Kilograms of fish in once acre land area per crop season. Moreover, the fish in these plots feed on the aquatic immediate host malaria-causing mosquito larvae, control water-borne diseases of humans, requires minimum use of fertilisers, save on labour cost and produce 100% organic rice and fish.



Farmers discussing the progress of a paddy-fish farm in Shikarpur

CLEWs going the extra mile during LSD (Lumpy Skin Disease) outbreak

Cattle farming is an important activity for an agrarian economy like Pakistan, where the livestock sector contributed approximately 61.9% to the value-added agriculture sector and 14% to the national GDP during 2021-22.

The Lumpy Skin Disease had spread in all parts of Sindh and threatened to annihilate the entire livestock population. Lack of awareness and inability to afford the costly vaccines jeopardised the treatment of these animals.

The trained cadre of CLEWs (Community Livestock Extension Workers) under PINS vaccinated an estimated number of 58,303 animals in ten districts of Sindh. A major achievement of this vaccination drive was that there were no new cases of Lumpy Skin Disease reported in Jamshoro, Dadu, Thatta, Sujawal and Tando Allahyar.

The CLEWs also participated in ad-hoc vaccination camps set up by the government to provide first-aid and de-worming services.



A clew preparing to vaccinate a buffalo in Tando Allahyar

RSPN partners with GrowTech to provide agricultural technology solutions to farmers in Sindh

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between RSPN and digital agriculture extension services provider GrowTech Services on 30th June 2022.

Under the MoU, RSPN and GrowTech will trial remote (satellite) sensing technology-based agricultural solutions with 200 farmers in ten districts of Sindh, to improve productivity and yield through its in-house developed GrowPak App. It will provide technical agricultural advisory support and capacity building to the selected farmers to modernise their crop cultivation techniques, reduce input costs, optimise water usage, increase yields and incomes, and boost local availability of food.

Subsequently, a workshop on “Empowering Small Farmers through Digital Agriculture Extension Services under PINS ER3” was held on



Workshop participants pose for a picture at the end of the workshop

August 17 and 19, 2022, at NRSP and SRSO Head Offices to educate and train the Agricultural Entrepreneurs on the usage of the GrowPak application to further cascade the learning to selected small scale farmers.

Sindh Flood Crises and PINS Community Workers Response

According to PDMA, the torrential rains in Sindh have displaced 7 million people and caused 747 casualties. Around 1.8 million houses have been destroyed, causing the flood victims to move into temporary tents with unhygienic and poor sanitary conditions.

Latifa, aged 27, is pregnant and living with her four children in an IDP camp in Manjhad, District Jamshoro, with limited access to basic services compounding the risk of major health crises. Her makeshift tent is crammed, badly lit and rife with the risk of water and vector-borne diseases.

With winters arriving soon and threats of high food insecurity looming, Latifa is worried about how to feed her children and keep them safe from diseases. In the face of such momentous difficulties, the cadre of community workers trained under PINS has extended their outreach services in IDP camps and distributed medicines for health security.

She states, “Nobody had come to our aid, and I was worried. However, because of this programme, I have received medicine, and so have my kids”.



Latifa, along with her children holding medicine provided by a Community Health Worker (CHW) in an IDP camp Manjhand, District Jamshoro

Similarly, Rasheeda from UC Khanoth, Sehwan has been delivering sessions on women's health, hygiene, and sanitation in IDP camps. She says:

“I deliver sessions regularly in these camps as most of the people have now been displaced. It is difficult for me to reach these camps, but I have not abandoned my work and community. I hope my sessions can benefit the people and improve their health somehow”.



A glimpse of the flood victims remainder belongings in an IDP camp in Lal Bagh, Sehwan-District Jamshoro

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

Rural Support Program Network (RSPN) under the European Union (EU) Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh, PINS-ER-2 at Dadu and Jamshoro, coins an integrated approach to providing immediate treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) to 6 to 59 months children and addresses underlying causes of malnutrition through social and behaviour change (SBCC) activities to minimise chances of developing moderate acute malnutrition which manifests in SAM if not intervened. The programme also caters to Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) through screening and providing Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation with the support of implementing partners Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) for outreach and Peoples' Primary Healthcare Initiatives (PPHI) for outpatient and inpatient treatment.

In districts Dadu and Jamshoro, a total of 93 Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) Sites, 791 Community Health Workers (CHW), and 2



Nutrition Stabilisation Centers (NSC) with trained technical staff are rendering services for screening the under five children and women, providing the Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP), Iron Folic Acid (IFA), and Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF); continuously conducting the sessions on a balanced diet, infant and young child feeding, and health and hygiene to help the community in the prevention and treatment of malnutrition.

| Progress on Outputs | Achievement in Numbers |
|--|------------------------|
| No. of Children (6-59 Mo) Screened | 494027 |
| No. of Children (6-59 Mo) Enrolled in OTP Referred by CHWs | 7749 |
| No. of Non SAM Children (6 to 23 Mo) Received MNP | 55566 |
| No. of PLW Screened | 74524 |
| Total PLW received IFA tablets | 44114 |
| Number of Children (6-59 Mo) Enrolled in OTP | 32590 |
| No. of Children dewormed | 16724 |
| No. of Children Cross-referred for Diarrhea | 33261 |
| No. of Cross-referrals to other health facilities for Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) | 23697 |
| No. of cross-referrals to Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI) | 25854 |
| Number of Cases Cured in OTP Sites | 26248 |
| No. of SAM Children with complications Admitted in NSC | 1360 |
| No. of Cured Children in NSC | 1218 |

Case Study:

Community Health Worker Rukhsana saves Ali Gul's life through MUAC Screening

A child named Ali Gul resident of village Imam Bux Khaskheli from the cluster of TRDP deployed CHW Rukhsana, taluka Dadu, district Dadu was screened through Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and fell into the category of SAM.

The CHW referred the case to the nearest health facility of implementing partner PPHI Sindh for immediate treatment of the child. The family of the child Ali Gul was reluctant and refused to get treatment at the OTP site established by PPHI. As a response, the TRDP team took the initiative along with CHW Rukhsana and conducted a separate session with the child's parents. The team also took support from the community institutions in the SUCCESS programme, such as COs/Vos, for the active enrollment of the child. The team also conducted community mobilisation sessions with the mother-to-mother and father-to-father support groups in the village and successfully got the child enrolled and then cured.

Currently, the family of the child Ali Gul is thankful to the programme team for taking necessary measures to save the life of the child, and the family is also encouraging other community members to avail the services CHW provides at their doorsteps.



PSI-Supported Family Planning Programme



The PSI-Supported Family Planning Programme DAFPAK successfully completed its first phase from December 2017 to February 2022 and based on its performance against KPIs i.e. Couple Years of Protection (CYPs), Total Family Planning Users (TFP), number of Outreach Camps and Additional Users, PSI granted two more years cost extension to DAFPAK project. This is a 23-month project implemented by RSPN with the technical and financial

assistance of Population Services International Pakistan, a grantee under Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan (DAFPAK). The program's vision is to grow the health market and the use of sexual & reproductive health products and services for poor and vulnerable rural communities. Considering the budgetary constraints, RSPN reduced its operations from ten districts to four districts of Punjab and Sindh. RSPN,

working with its partner RSPs, National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Punjab Rural Support (PRSP) and Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) to implement this programme in Toba Tek Singh, and Bahawalpur, Shikarpur and Kambar Shahdadkot. The programme, in its 23-month life, will target a total uncovered population of 1.4 million in these four districts.

During the reporting period, RSPN teams organised outreach health camps in far-flung rural

areas. They achieved 120% in Couple Years of Protection (CYPs) during the quarter, while in log frame indicators, RSPN teams achieved 150% in additional users and 100% in District Technical Committee meeting participation. The major focus of service delivery teams was to capture follow up clients of condoms, oral pills and injectables. The teams also encouraged current users for long term methods through counseling.

It is known that Birth Spacing improves the maternal health, child survival and reduces the number of abortions. The interventions of DAFPAK during reporting quarter resulted in contributing the aversion of 14,344 unintended pregnancies, 10 maternal deaths, 8,700 abortions including 4,983 unsafe

abortions and 9,042 Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in the overall endeavours being made in Pakistan.

Impact of Floods Disaster 2022:

In the recent flooding, two operational districts Shikarpur and Kamber Shahdadkot, were severely affected by the heavy rains/floods. Most of the project Community Resource Persons living in these areas had damaged houses, agriculture was destroyed, and livestock washed away. RSPN suspended its operations in these two districts for a short period which have now been restored, but some people are still displaced. In this situation, field teams of two districts showed their commitment to mother and child health. They started outreach medical and FP camps in intervention areas with the

logistic support of Ideate organisation. Meanwhile, the RSPN team approached to PSI Pakistan team to seek support in this calamity disaster situation, and PSI team extended their full cooperation and allocated additional funds for these two districts to provide 600 disposable delivery kits, 600 neonatal kits and 5000 menstrual hygiene management kits to the flood-affected women. To provide medical support/treatment to 12,000 clients in flood-affected areas PSI team provided 6 million rupees in funds for the procurement of generic medicines. RSPN and SRSO have started flood relief activities in district Shikarpur and Kamber Shahdadkot.

1. Health Impact (July 2022 – September 2022)

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Unintended pregnancies averted | 14,344 |
| Live births averted | 4,046 |
| Abortions averted | 8,700 |
| Maternal deaths averted | 10 |
| Child deaths averted | 103 |
| Unsafe abortions averted | 4,983 |
| Total DALYs averted | 9,042 |

2. Married Woman of Reproductive Age (MWRAs) Referred by CRPs

1,3,225

3. Additional users Created

4,573

Case study

Giving The Community A Voice

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

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

At this point, Shafi sat back down onto the charpai, and the focus shifted to a young woman wearing a purple head cloth. "My name is Nadia Bibi, and I have been working as a CRP for about a year now. I have been trying to touch lives by helping women learn of their choices, but the message hasn't always been received very well by the other

members of the family," she stressed. "And that is why your support is still needed. As you are aware, a short while ago I stumbled across a household in which the wife had borne 10 children, and was miserable. The husband and the rest of the family would not even entertain the notion of her having a conversation with me. They told me my work was unIslamic, and to leave. When I appealed here, Shafi Sahab went with me on my next visit and after speaking to the husband, managed to get me a sit-down with the woman. And a referral! She should be coming to the next camp," she said.

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

UNFPA-funded Community Engagement for Promotion of Reproductive Health Rights (RHR) in Youth and Improve Their Reproductive Health (RH) Access



Youth and adolescent reproductive health is a neglected and stigmatised issue in rural communities of Sindh. The impact of lack of reproductive rights awareness has resulted in low literacy, increased child labor, child marriages, early and high-risk pregnancies, and gender based violence. The Sehatmand Khandaan-Reproductive Health Rights (SMK-RHR) project has been working to increase awareness in communities about sexual and reproductive rights by promoting healthy dialogue, community mobilisation and policy change

on the district and provincial levels.

The project is currently being implemented in two districts of Sindh, Matiari and Kambar Shahdadkot, with the support of National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) and Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) in total of seven Tehsils (04 in Kambar Shahdadkot and 03 in Matiari) and 18 Union councils. Adolescents and Youth of age 15-24 are selected by the Community Institutions (CIs) as Youth Champions to establish peer group networks, deliver awareness sessions on RHR Toolkit and begin

conversations on powerful and culturally sensitive topics such as early marriages, birth control, gender-based violence, puberty and reproductive health rights (for married youth), female education and child labor.

RHR Toolkit's awareness sessions and capacity building trainings have made the community institutions self-sufficient. So far 18 project staff from Kambar Shahdadkot and Matiari is trained on RHR Toolkit and 91 Local Support Organisation (LSO) members are trained out of 380.

Communities Unite to Provide Key Services for Flood Relief Efforts



LSO orientation in district Matiari

In the past few months, youth champions, Village Organisations/Local Support Organisations (LSO), Key Community Influencers (KCIs) and other members of SRSO and NRSP united to provide services in flood-affected areas. The district-based organisations also united each month for a District Coordination Committee Meeting (DCCM) which was attended by all local government and non-government institutions such as SRSO, RSPN, NRSP, LAS, AKU, Health Department, Population Department, Child Protection Department, and Social Welfare Department etc. All relevant departments have been gathering in these meetings to discuss pressing issues of the flood affectees and to provide communal support.



District Coordination Committee Meeting, August 2022, Kambar Shahdadt

During the emergency situation in August and September 2022, DCCMs was called to discuss the needs of flood victims, especially youth and women, and how each department could provide support.

To identify flood victims, and affected areas, an RNA (Rapid Need Assessment) was conducted in August, 2022 by PDMA and UNO in which Sehatmand Khandan project team and youth champions from Kambar Shahdadt were nominated and trained to conduct the assessment. This assessment was used by all local organisations to plan food relief activities.



Data gathering for RNA by a Youth Champion in Qambar Shahdadt

In September 2022, nine welfare medical camps were set up altogether in both target districts with the support of PPHI, Population Welfare Department, Chughtai lab, and Sindh Saqib Trust. A total of nearly 3400 patients were provided services in the medical camps, including pregnancy check-ups and menstrual hygiene products. All activities were conducted with support of community institutions and were facilitated by RHR Youth Champions, Key Community Influencers, LSOs, SRSO and NRSP.

The project has created a significant impact on the socio-cultural fabric of these districts in the past year and half of its workings in Matiari and

Kamber Shahdadkot. SMK-RHR has empowered the communities in more than one way by not just increasing reproductive health awareness but also by helping local institutions be self-sufficient and uniting to open windows of opportunity for their own communities. Women and youth has raised their voice against societal pressures, resisted against child marriage and have constantly worked to spread awareness about issues that harm the younger generation. Their understanding of their bodily and societal rights has increased, and the taboo behind SRHR conversations has decreased.



Medical Camp for flood victims in Qambar Shahdadkot

Case study

A Step in the Right Direction

After becoming a part of the SMK project, mother Fehmida (VO member) and daughter Rabia (Youth Champion) learned key concepts under the umbrella of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and got access to family planning services. But the journey from gaining awareness to spreading it across their community was not an easy one.

“In our region, practices such as watta satta have been prevalent for years,” recounts Fehmida, on describing the challenges that women and youth must face. “Two of my cousins, aged 14 to 16, were to be wed via watta satta, and pressure from the elders on setting a date increased as time passed.” However, because of Fehmida's drive to educate her community through the SMK-RHR project, she convinced both mothers of her younger cousins and the community elders to delay this marriage until both adolescents were 18 years old.

Meanwhile, Youth Champion Rabia was trying to address the stigma that prevented girls from attending her sessions. With the help of her mother Fehmida, Rabia convinced the elders of the community to allow girls to attend sessions so that

Union Council: Odherolal Village

Village Organisation: Khalifo Yar Muhammad Khan



they can negotiate and make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health.

“These sessions opened the eyes of our women and other members of our community,” says Fehmida. They and her daughter remain adamant about educating her village on gender-based violence, early child marriages, and SRHR. Fehmida also stressed the urgency to continue the activities of the SMK project in more villages in her district to afford every child the knowledge, rights and services they are entitled to.

Balanced Energy Protein Rural Market Test

RSPN's BEP Pakistan Rural Market Test is a two-year project funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and implemented by RSPN in partnership with NRSP and SRSO. The other partners are Hystra, BoP Inc., Hudson Pharma, Centre for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP) and Mathematica. The project is being implemented in two districts: Bahawalpur in Punjab and Kamber Shahdadt, Sindh.

The purpose of the project is to increase availability of nutritious, high-protein supplements to Pakistan's poorest populations, targeting

pregnant and lactating women, to improve their nutritional status and subsequently reduce stunting amongst children.

The rural market test seeks to test the potential uptake and consumption frequency of Wellma (the nutrition supplement), as well as its impact on the nutritional status of PLWs, when sold via private channels at a subsidised price, with a minimum recommended price of PKR 30 per sachet (based on estimated willingness to pay in rural areas). This would ultimately be viewed as the cost-effectiveness of such an

approach vs. a fully subsidised strategy.

For the pilot/pivot phase (Jan-June 2022), 50 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) (25 in Bahawalpur and 25 in Kamber Shahdadt) were engaged in the project. They were tasked with carrying out the registration of MWRAs and PLWs; conducting group meetings to raise awareness regarding the product, along with debunking myths and misconceptions attached to nutritional products for PLWs. They are also responsible for conducting household visits to sell Wellma.

Activities between July 2022-September 2022

The second Steering Committee Meeting was held in July 2022 in Islamabad, in which all partners, including BMGF, RSPN, CERP, Hystra, Hudson Pharma, and Mathematica, participated. After a thorough review of RSPN's performance, BMGF agreed for RSPN to move forward with the implementation of activities for the scale-up of the project.

However, due to heavy monsoon rainfall and devastating floods in Pakistan, these activities were slightly delayed, especially for Kamber Shahdadt. As per the agreed targets, 75 CRPs were identified, hired and trained in Bahawalpur, but only 45 CRPs in Kamber Shahdadt were taken on board. The remaining 30 CRPs will be identified and trained in October 2022.

RSPN launched Wellma in 75 new clusters in Bahawalpur between September 20 to 24, 2022

which was very successful – 75 CRPs sold a total of 5794 sachets on their respective launch days. Between July and September, CRPs sold 37,768 wellma sachets to pregnant and lactating women.

Keeping in view the destruction caused by floods in Kamber Shahdadt, BMGF requested RSPN to reallocate a portion of funds towards rehabilitation of CRPs and district staff that were adversely affected by floods. Funds were apportioned for the distribution of food baskets worth Rs. 20,000 for CRPs in both target districts. Moreover, cash grants for CRPs and district staff of Kamber Shahdadt have been approved for partially and completely damaged houses and will be released after the internal damage assessment is conducted by the SRSO team.

Case study

Journey to Wellness



Maria, a PLW from Rangpur Village, Bahawalpur, started consuming Wellma after the birth of her third child. Since then, she has seen an improvement in her overall health

Maria Shabeer, a resident of Rangpur Village in Bahawalpur, belongs to a poor family and has three children. Her husband is a cook and earns Rs. 15,000 a month. As there was no birth spacing between her children, she had become very weak and was often sick. Frequent visits to the doctor resulted in Maria spending a lot of money on her medication and became a cause of contention between her and her husband.

While breastfeeding her third child, Maria's health further deteriorated. She could not nurse her child frequently, who in turn, was not gaining weight.

Community Resource Person (CRP), under the Balanced Energy Protein Rural Market Test project, Nisha Nazar invited Maria and her mother-in-law for a community meeting. Although reluctant to attend, Maria was forced

by her mother-in-law to go with her and participate in the meeting. During the session, CRP explained the reasons for malnutrition and its effects on the mother and baby. Maria claimed that when she heard Najma's story, it seemed as if she was listening to the tale of her pregnancy journey. CRP then introduced Wellma and explained its benefits.

Later that night, Maria told her husband about Wellma who asked Maria to buy it. Maria started consuming Wellma in May. A few days later, Maria felt better – her energy levels were up and she didn't feel as tired as she did before; her previously pale complexion also improved. She also had enough energy to breastfeed her child often and her mother's feed also increased. Maria again conceived in July and is consuming Wellma regularly.

Community Mobilisation and Demand Creation for Increased Uptake of COVID-19 Vaccination

John Snow International under its USAID-funded Integrated Health System Strengthening and Service Delivery (IHSS-SD) Activity joined hands with provincial health departments for the project “Community Mobilisation and Demand Creation for Increased Uptake of COVID-19 Vaccination” in 15 targeted districts (09 from KP and 07 from Sindh).

The project began in March 2022 and was completed successfully in September 2022. It was implemented by RSPN in partnership with three Rural Support Programmes,

namely National Rural Support Programme, Sarhad Rural Support Programme and Sindh Rural Support Organization. RSPN mobilisation activities were carried out in 10 low-performing/coverage Union Councils of each district.

The project's objective was to create demand for COVID-19 vaccination (second and booster dose included) within the unvaccinated communities through social mobilisation support. It included advocacy with key influencers to mobilise the community, identification, and referrals of the

unvaccinated population to vaccination centres.

The community institutions (Community Organisations, Village Organisations and Local Support Organisations) fostered by the three RSPs played a critical role in mobilising the community to raise awareness regarding the importance of the COVID-19 vaccination, identification and engagement of the Local Female Community Mobilisers (LFCMs) and working with other community-based organisations in urban and rural communities.



Awareness Session in School GBLSS - Village Ghanwar Mehar - UC Gohram Mari - District Nawabshah



Meeting with Religious Leader Jamia Masjid Mufti Abad UC City 1 - District Mansehra

- Total Community Institutions Engaged, **154**
- **344** LFCMs conducted **3,503** sessions, raising awareness among **40,736** people
- RSP-hired social mobilisation teams conducted **10,257** sessions raising awareness amongst **194,970** people (**126,246** male, **68,724** Females)
- Total Population reached through various activities **4,064,635**
- Vaccination facilitated to **376,122** people at the doorstep

OVERVIEW, MAP & DATA



OUR IMPACT

RSP Progress on
Cross-cutting Social
Sector Indicators

* As at June 2022

EDUCATION



121,768

Parent Teacher
Associations
Organised/ Revitalised
in Government Schools



218,807

Members of Parent
Teacher Associations in
Government Schools
Capacitated



10,273

Government Schools
Provided Missing
Facilities



2.06

MILLION
Children Enrolled
in Government Schools

HEALTH



43,406

Community
Health Workers
Trained



998

Public Health
Facilities
Upgraded



11
MILLION

Children
Immunised



3.7
MILLION

Children Vaccinated
against Poliovirus



4.6
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



49,849

Community
Facilitators Trained
on WASH



9,481

Villages with
Open Defecation
Free Status



49,310

Community
Drinking Water
Supply Schemes

AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE



188,052

Housing Units
Constructed



837

Micro-hydro
Schemes
Constructed



46,071

Households Benefitting
from Renewable
Energy Solutions



1,113

Small Dams
& Water Reservoirs
Built



10,725

Irrigation
Channels Built



13.2

MILLION
Trees
Planted



28,738

Community Based
Nurseries Established



141,050

Community Agriculture
Extension Workers Trained



130,348

Community Livestock
Extension Workers Trained

OVERVIEW, MAP & DATA

OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH

520,391

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS (56% WOMEN ONLY COs)

8,599,566

ORGANISED RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

8,945,008

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS (56% WOMEN MEMBERSHIP)

152

DISTRICTS WITH RSP PRESENCE

4,655

RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSP PRESENCE

32,864

VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS (66% WOMEN ONLY VOs) FEDERATED IN

2,451

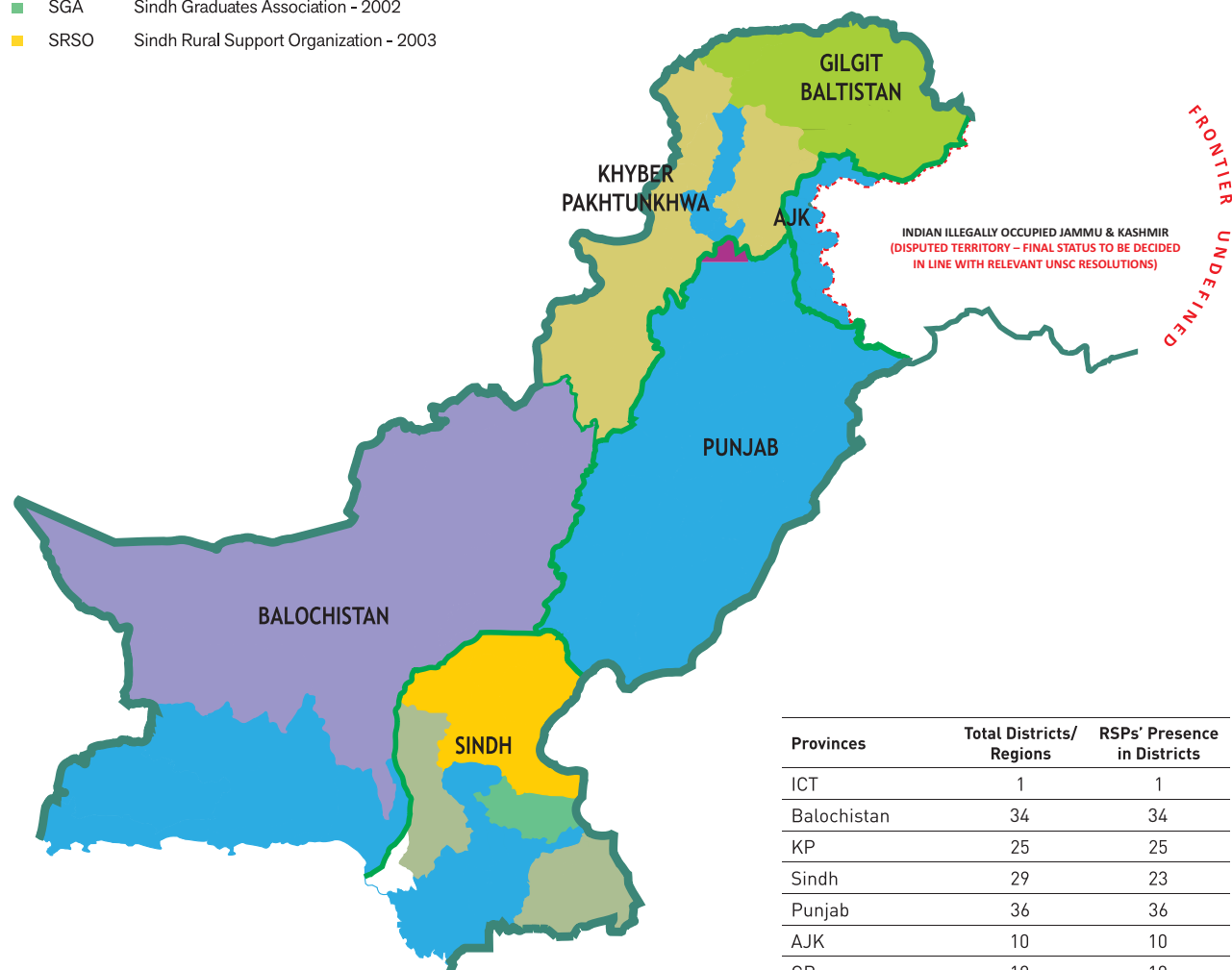
LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (1,132 - 46% WOMEN ONLY LSOs)

Summary of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) as of 30 June 2022

| | | Province/Administrative Units | | | | | | Total |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----|-----|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| | | AJ&K | Balochistan | GB | KP | Punjab (Incl. ICT) | Sindh | |
| 1 | Aga Khan RSP | - | - | 63 | 20 | - | - | 83 |
| 2 | Balochistan RSP | - | 218 | - | - | - | - | 218 |
| 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 | - | - | - | - | - | 582 | 582 |
| 5 | Sarhad RSP | - | - | - | 187 | - | - | 187 |
| 6 | Thardeep Rural Development Programme | - | - | - | - | - | 143 | 143 |
| Total | | 159 | 327 | 63 | 276 | 730 | 896 | 2,451 |

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 June 2022

| Indicators | AJKRSP+ | AKRSP | BRSP | GBTI | NRSP | PRSP | SGA | SR50 | SRSP | TRDP | Total |
|--|---|---------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| # of RSP working districts/areas** | 8 | 11 | 29 | 3 | 61 | 21 | 1 | 14 | 37 | 4 | 152 |
| # of rural union councils with RSP presence* | 136 | 119 | 319 | 22 | 2,452 | 806 | 13 | 726 | 795 | 202 | 4,655 |
| # of organised households | 102,320 | 120,829 | 344,951 | 44,341 | 3,579,961 | 1,539,614 | 16,500 | 1,400,293 | 1,054,568 | 396,189 | 8,599,566 |
| # of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) | - | 83 | 218 | 16 | 916 | 305 | 1 | 582 | 187 | 143 | 2,451 |
| # of Village Organisations (VOs) | - | 2,833 | 6,637 | 87 | 10,299 | 3,745 | - | 13,790 | 2,702 | 2,387 | 42,480 |
| # of Community Organisations (COs) formed | Women COs | 1,577 | 2,211 | 12,347 | 1,901 | 107,587 | 41,714 | 410 | 75,722 | 30,158 | 290,250 |
| | Men COs | 2,138 | 3,024 | 21,560 | 1,437 | 105,298 | 54,872 | 450 | 2,383 | 14,327 | 211,264 |
| | Mix COs | 1,035 | - | 16 | - | 16,024 | - | - | 40 | - | 1,763 |
| | Total | 4,750 | 5,235 | 33,923 | 3,338 | 228,908 | 96,586 | 860 | 78,145 | 44,485 | 520,391 |
| # of CO members | Women | 44,063 | 87,174 | 185,205 | 31,909 | 2,013,660 | 662,001 | 10,845 | 1,362,076 | 323,764 | 318,243 |
| | Men | 58,257 | 128,625 | 323,400 | 26,560 | 1,566,301 | 903,191 | 11,348 | 38,662 | 730,804 | 118,920 |
| | Total | 102,320 | 215,799 | 508,605 | 58,469 | 3,579,961 | 1,565,192 | 22,193 | 1,400,738 | 1,054,568 | 437,163 |
| Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million) | Women | 24 | 146 | - | 5 | 237 | 70 | - | 236 | 48 | 86 |
| | Men | 12 | 390 | - | 6 | 1,308 | 67 | 1 | 7 | 112 | 123 |
| | Total | 36 | 536 | - | 10 | 1,544 | 137 | 1 | 243 | 160 | 209 |
| # of community members trained in managerial skills (CMST/LMST/etc.) | Women | 10,954 | 20,322 | 248,046 | 4,528 | 2,307,995 | 226,610 | 4,830 | 363,205 | 146,807 | 179,984 |
| | Men | 6,385 | 16,049 | 282,974 | 4,916 | 1,321,375 | 267,337 | 4,830 | 35,738 | 242,603 | 71,147 |
| | Total | 17,339 | 36,371 | 531,020 | 9,444 | 3,629,370 | 493,947 | 9,660 | 398,943 | 389,410 | 251,131 |
| # of community members trained in vocational & technical skills | Women | - | 55,457 | 55,987 | 13,297 | 618,368 | 45,971 | - | 99,481 | 61,701 | 22,837 |
| | Men | - | 27,345 | 28,130 | 4,302 | 623,546 | 58,324 | - | 3,855 | 84,950 | 3,926 |
| | Total | - | 82,802 | 84,117 | 17,599 | 1,241,914 | 104,295 | - | 103,336 | 146,651 | 26,763 |
| Community Investment Fund (CIF) | # of LSOs managing CIF | 6 | 16 | 159 | 8 | 498 | 2 | - | 216 | - | 100 |
| | # of VOs managing CIF | - | - | 151 | 7 | 69 | 34 | - | 4,532 | 355 | 740 |
| | CIF Men Borrowers | 547 | 1,533 | 2,782 | 7 | 33,264 | 872 | - | - | 308 | - |
| | CIF Women Borrowers | - | 2,558 | 2,792 | 1,272 | 200,163 | 5,290 | - | 332,435 | 61,610 | 72,024 |
| | # of CIF borrowers | 547 | 4,091 | 5,574 | 1,279 | 233,427 | 6,162 | - | 332,435 | 61,918 | 72,024 |
| | Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million) | 16 | 20 | 112 | 28 | 4,787 | 115 | - | 4,801 | 804 | 1,508 |
| Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million) | Women | 79 | 195 | - | 3,826 | 207,144 | 10,120.99 | - | 19,738 | 1,173 | 5,488 |
| | Men | 59 | 834 | - | 508 | 109,754 | 12,297 | - | 1,948 | 123 | 5,494 |
| | Total | 138 | 1,030 | - | 4,333 | 316,898 | 22,418 | - | 21,686 | 1,296 | 10,982 |
| # of loans | Women | 4,764 | 74,827 | 5,596 | 152,367 | 6,883,657 | 545,204 | - | 812,751 | 69,731 | 370,088 |
| | Men | 3,217 | 546,334 | 3,815 | 18,653 | 4,118,746 | 687,341 | - | 82,957 | 10,691 | 290,896 |
| | Total | 7,981 | 621,161 | 9,411 | 171,020 | 11,002,403 | 1,232,545 | - | 895,708 | 80,422 | 660,984 |

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, Cumulative Progress as of June 2022

| Indicators | | AJKRSP+ | AKRSP | BRSP | GBTI | NRSP | PRSP | SGA | SRSO | SRSP | TRDP | Total |
|--|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| # of health micro insurance schemes | Women | - | 74,813 | - | 125,783 | 3,846,210 | - | - | 975,288 | 5,834 | 251,205 | 5,279,133 |
| | Men | - | 546,311 | - | 14,222 | 2,989,063 | - | - | 50,314 | 21,566 | 139,671 | 3,761,147 |
| | Total | - | 621,124 | - | 140,005 | 6,835,273 | - | - | 1,025,602 | 27,400 | 390,876 | 9,040,280 |
| # of PPI/CPI schemes completed | | 1,637 | 6,783 | 2,567 | 799 | 39,569 | 6,360 | 16 | 40,365 | 11,795 | 64,881 | 174,772 |
| # of beneficiary households of completed CPIs | | 100,347 | 432,631 | 328,712 | 29,889 | 1,784,494 | 674,798 | - | 278,484 | 2,509,954 | 384,130 | 6,523,439 |
| Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million) | | 636 | 4,996 | 2,296 | 434 | 13,355 | 1,639 | 20 | 2,973 | 12,406 | 2,054 | 40,809 |
| # 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 | 1,488 | 2,646 | 1,947 | 41,929 |
| | Boys | 9,922 | 7,375 | 9,490 | 1,284 | 10,537 | 1,752 | 5,110 | 3,963 | 3,262 | 707 | 53,402 |
| | Total | 21,292 | 10,275 | 14,390 | 2,638 | 20,389 | 3,698 | 8,636 | 5,451 | 5,908 | 2,654 | 95,331 |
| # of adults graduated in adult literacy | Women | - | 20,000 | 9,810 | 540 | 27,222 | - | - | - | 5,126 | 19,444 | 82,142 |
| | Men | - | - | - | 376 | 5,078 | - | - | - | 722 | 198 | 6,374 |
| | Total | - | 20,000 | 9,810 | 916 | 32,300 | - | - | - | 5,848 | 19,642 | 88,516 |
| # of traditional birth attendants / health workers trained | Women | 31 | 1,243 | 2,929 | 95 | 3,153 | 8,442 | 410 | 196 | 1,066 | 982 | 18,547 |
| | Men | - | - | 1,335 | - | - | 1,770 | - | - | 467 | 675 | 4,247 |
| | Total | 31 | 1,243 | 4,264 | 95 | 3,153 | 10,212 | 410 | 196 | 1,533 | 1,657 | 22,794 |

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

Note: ** The 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 935 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 37 UCs coverage increased during reporting period ie Apr-Jun 2022. SRSO 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.

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of June 2022

| S. No. | Name of District | Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District | Union Councils Having RSPs Presence | | | Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census) | Households Organised | | | Community Organisations Formed | | | # of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Jun 2022 | # of LSOs as of Jun 2022 | RSP |
|-------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|------|
| | | | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % coverage as of Jun 2022 | | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % coverage as of Jun 2022 | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % increase during Qtr | | | |
| ISLAMABAD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | ICT | 15 | 15 | 15 | 100 | 165,246 | 33,684 | 33,684 | 20 | 1,866 | 1,866 | - | 66 | 5 | NRSP |
| 1 | Sub Total ICT | 15 | 15 | 15 | 100 | 165,246 | 33,684 | 33,684 | 20 | 1,866 | 1,866 | - | 66 | 5 | |
| BALOCHISTAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Awaran | 12 | 12 | 12 | 100 | 13,881 | 11,472 | 11,472 | 83 | 690 | 690 | - | 72 | 5 | NRSP |
| 2 | Barkhan | 8 | - | - | - | 24,347 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 69 | - | BRSP |
| 3 | Bolan | 27 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 25,868 | 2,434 | 2,434 | 9 | 109 | 109 | - | 7 | 1 | BRSP |
| 4 | Chaghi | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 29,060 | 767 | 767 | 3 | 40 | 40 | - | - | - | BRSP |
| 5 | Chaman | 16 | 16 | 16 | 100 | 34,631 | 28,529 | 28,529 | 82 | 2,709 | 2,709 | - | 505 | 16 | BRSP |
| 6 | Dera Bugti | 12 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 32,312 | 2,246 | 2,246 | 7 | 168 | 168 | - | 35 | 1 | BRSP |
| 7 | Gawadar | 22 | 22 | 22 | 100 | 17,275 | 36,326 | 36,326 | 210 | 1,909 | 1,909 | - | 146 | 15 | NRSP |
| 8 | Duki | 16 | 16 | 16 | 100 | 20,952 | 12,430 | 12,430 | | 1,172 | 1,172 | | 450 | 16 | BRSP |
| 9 | Harnai | 10 | - | - | - | 13,031 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | BRSP |
| 10 | Jhal Magsi | 12 | 12 | 12 | 100 | 23,791 | 11,837 | 11,837 | 50 | 1,780 | 1,780 | - | 405 | 12 | BRSP |
| 11 | Jaffarabad | 46 | 38 | 38 | 83 | 56,023 | 2,445 | 2,445 | 4 | 163 | 163 | - | 234 | 3 | BRSP |
| 12 | Kallat | 18 | 15 | 15 | 83 | 45,654 | 28,829 | 28,829 | 63 | 1,870 | 1,870 | - | 36 | - | BRSP |
| 13 | Kech / Turbat | 43 | 43 | 43 | 100 | 91,658 | 81,265 | 81,304 | 89 | 4,760 | 4,764 | 0 | 547 | 54 | NRSP |
| 14 | Kharan | 7 | 7 | 7 | 100 | 18,370 | 15,739 | 15,739 | 86 | 943 | 943 | - | 115 | 7 | BRSP |
| 15 | Khuzdar | 40 | 40 | 40 | 100 | 81,296 | 59,311 | 59,311 | 73 | 6,780 | 6,780 | - | 1,341 | 37 | BRSP |
| 16 | Killa Abdullah | 20 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 43,288 | 31,100 | 31,100 | 72 | 2,943 | 2,943 | - | 513 | 18 | BRSP |
| 17 | Killa Saifullah | 15 | 15 | 15 | 100 | 43,574 | 19,117 | 19,117 | 44 | 1,225 | 1,225 | - | 163 | - | BRSP |
| 18 | Kohlu | 8 | - | - | - | 24,676 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | BRSP |
| 19 | Lasbella | 28 | 28 | 28 | 100 | 53,904 | 47,069 | 47,069 | 87 | 2,934 | 2,934 | - | 331 | 20 | NRSP |
| 20 | Lehri | 6 | - | - | - | 16,143 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | BRSP |
| 21 | Loralai | 20 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 26,191 | 19,808 | 19,808 | 76 | 1,739 | 1,739 | - | 542 | 20 | BRSP |
| 22 | Mastung | 13 | 13 | 13 | 100 | 33,781 | 18,831 | 18,831 | 56 | 1,389 | 1,389 | - | 92 | 4 | BRSP |
| 23 | Musa Khel | 10 | - | - | - | 22,728 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | BRSP |
| 24 | Naseerabad | 24 | - | - | - | 53,999 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | BRSP |
| 25 | Noshki | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 17,023 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | BRSP |
| 26 | Panjgoor | 22 | 22 | 22 | 100 | 31,590 | 23,844 | 23,844 | 75 | 1,373 | 1,373 | - | 175 | 15 | NRSP |
| 27 | Pishin | 53 | 53 | 53 | 100 | 102,304 | 51,372 | 51,372 | 50 | 5,447 | 5,447 | - | 793 | 50 | BRSP |
| 28 | Quetta | 47 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 148,093 | 2,402 | 2,402 | 2 | 188 | 188 | - | 8 | - | BRSP |
| 29 | Sherani | 7 | 7 | 7 | 100 | 21,213 | 2,520 | 2,520 | 12 | 118 | 118 | - | - | - | BRSP |
| 30 | Sibi | 11 | - | - | - | 11,278 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | BRSP |
| 31 | Sohbarpur | 10 | - | - | - | 28,359 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | BRSP |
| 32 | Washuk | 10 | 10 | 10 | 100 | 27,517 | 14,272 | 14,272 | 52 | 1,535 | 1,535 | - | 359 | 9 | BRSP |
| 33 | Zhob | 24 | 24 | 24 | 100 | 39,094 | 20,314 | 20,314 | 52 | 3,551 | 3,551 | - | 970 | 24 | BRSP |
| 34 | Ziarat | 10 | 3 | 3 | 30 | 28,308 | 588 | 588 | 2 | 50 | 50 | - | - | - | BRSP |
| 34 | Sub Total Balochistan | 647 | 446 | 446 | 69 | 1,301,212 | 534,995 | 544,966 | 42 | 45,589 | 45,593 | 0 | 7,908 | 327 | |

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of June 2022

| S. No. | Name of District | Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District | Union Councils Having RSPs Presence | | | Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census) | Households Organised | | | Community Organisations Formed | | | # of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Jun 2022 | # of LSOs as of Jun 2022 | RSP |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|-------|
| | | | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % coverage as of Jun 2022 | | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % coverage as of Jun 2022 | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % increase during Qtr | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Abbottabad | 54 | 51 | 51 | 94 | 171,369 | 51,405 | 51,405 | 30 | 2,178 | 2,178 | - | 156 | 16 | SRSP |
| 2 | Bannu | 49 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 113,735 | 1,224 | 1,224 | 1 | 72 | 72 | - | - | - | SRSP |
| 3 | Battagram | 20 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 69,525 | 35,657 | 35,657 | 51 | 1,502 | 1,502 | - | 118 | 10 | SRSP |
| 4 | Buner | 27 | 10 | 10 | 37 | 94,095 | 12,092 | 12,092 | 13 | 681 | 681 | - | 71 | 3 | NRSP |
| 4 | Buner (overlapping) | 27 | 21 | 21 | 78 | 94,095 | 36,193 | 36,193 | 38 | 1,411 | 1,411 | - | 166 | 9 | SRSP |
| 5 | Charsadda | 49 | 28 | 28 | 57 | 183,437 | 13,623 | 13,623 | 7 | 917 | 917 | - | 8 | 2 | NRSP |
| 5 | Charsadda (overlapping) | 49 | 47 | 47 | 96 | 183,437 | 39,410 | 39,410 | 21 | 1,661 | 1,661 | - | 47 | 7 | SRSP |
| 6 | Chitral | 24 | 24 | 24 | 100 | 54,556 | 36,005 | 36,005 | 66 | 1,808 | 1,808 | - | 986 | 20 | AKRSP |
| 6 | Chitral (overlapping) | 24 | 24 | 24 | 100 | 54,556 | 61,950 | 61,950 | 114 | 2,626 | 2,626 | - | 150 | 14 | SRSP |
| 7 | Dir Upper | 32 | 32 | 32 | 100 | 114,259 | 84,473 | 84,473 | 74 | 3,564 | 3,564 | - | 148 | 8 | SRSP |
| 8 | Dir Lower | 41 | 41 | 41 | 100 | 150,723 | 60,858 | 60,858 | 40 | 2,580 | 2,580 | - | 50 | 3 | SRSP |
| 9 | D.I.Khan | 47 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 150,220 | 1,771 | 1,771 | 1 | 93 | 93 | - | - | - | SRSP |
| 10 | Hangu | 19 | 19 | 19 | 100 | 38,155 | 12,046 | 12,046 | 32 | 510 | 510 | - | - | - | SRSP |
| 11 | Haripur | 45 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 143,167 | 8,030 | 8,030 | 6 | 780 | 780 | - | 14 | 3 | GBTI |
| 11 | Haripur (overlapping) | 45 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 143,167 | 5,039 | 5,039 | 4 | 325 | 325 | - | 22 | - | NRSP |
| 11 | Haripur (overlapping) | 45 | 45 | 45 | 100 | 143,167 | 37,376 | 37,376 | 26 | 1,591 | 1,591 | - | 268 | 25 | SRSP |
| 12 | Karak | 21 | 21 | 21 | 100 | 67,784 | 47,452 | 47,452 | 70 | 2,005 | 2,005 | - | 68 | 5 | SRSP |
| 13 | Kohat | 32 | 32 | 32 | 100 | 85,581 | 75,077 | 75,077 | 88 | 3,168 | 3,168 | - | 35 | 5 | SRSP |
| 14 | Kohistan | 38 | 38 | 38 | 100 | 101,911 | 60,774 | 60,774 | 60 | 2,564 | 2,564 | - | 68 | 6 | SRSP |
| 15 | Lakki Marwat | 33 | 22 | 22 | 67 | 87,009 | 1,871 | 1,871 | 2 | 91 | 91 | - | - | - | SRSP |
| 16 | Malakand P.A | 36 | 36 | 36 | 100 | 82,892 | 47,970 | 47,970 | 58 | 3,040 | 3,040 | - | 101 | 14 | NRSP |
| 16 | Malakand P.A (overlapping) | 36 | 28 | 28 | 78 | 82,892 | 41,351 | 41,351 | 50 | 1,673 | 1,673 | - | 171 | 6 | SRSP |
| 17 | Mansehra | 59 | 55 | 55 | 93 | 217,494 | 91,487 | 91,487 | 42 | 3,868 | 3,868 | - | 283 | 16 | SRSP |
| 18 | Mardan | 75 | 54 | 54 | 72 | 252,486 | 80,374 | 80,374 | 32 | 5,418 | 5,418 | - | 112 | 19 | NRSP |
| 18 | Mardan (overlapping) | 75 | 20 | 20 | 27 | 252,486 | 43,513 | 43,513 | 17 | 1,840 | 1,840 | - | 229 | 10 | SRSP |
| 19 | Nowshera (overlapping) | 48 | 18 | 18 | 38 | 152,066 | 10,091 | 10,091 | 7 | 546 | 546 | - | 36 | 3 | NRSP |
| 19 | Nowshera | 48 | 10 | 10 | 21 | 152,066 | 20,379 | 20,379 | 13 | 860 | 860 | - | 47 | 7 | SRSP |
| 20 | Peshawar | 67 | 32 | 32 | 48 | 253,787 | 20,547 | 20,547 | 8 | 868 | 868 | - | 45 | 7 | SRSP |
| 21 | Shangla | 28 | 28 | 28 | 100 | 89,695 | 86,619 | 86,619 | 97 | 3,546 | 3,546 | - | 187 | 8 | SRSP |
| 22 | Swabi | 55 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 177,254 | 12,076 | 12,076 | 7 | 854 | 854 | - | 32 | 3 | GBTI |
| 22 | Swabi (overlapping) | 55 | 43 | 43 | 78 | 177,254 | 71,726 | 71,726 | 40 | 4,169 | 4,169 | - | 166 | 21 | NRSP |
| 23 | Swat | 67 | 25 | 25 | 37 | 189,173 | 9,627 | 9,627 | 5 | 591 | 591 | - | 8 | 1 | NRSP |
| 23 | Swat (overlapping) | 67 | 67 | 67 | 100 | 189,173 | 95,564 | 95,564 | 51 | 3,937 | 3,937 | - | 394 | 13 | SRSP |
| 24 | Tank | 16 | 6 | 6 | 38 | 37,317 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | SRSP |
| 25 | Torghar | 16 | 4 | 4 | 25 | 26,464 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | SRSP |
| 25 | Sub Total KP | 998 | 765 | 765 | 77 | 3,104,154 | 1,313,650 | 1,313,650 | 42 | 61,337 | 61,337 | - | 4,186 | 264 | |

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of June 2022

| S. No. | Name of District | Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District | Union Councils Having RSPs Presence | | | Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census) | Households Organised | | | Community Organisations Formed | | | # of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Jun 2022 | # of LSOs as of Jun 2022 | RSP |
|--------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|------|
| | | | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % coverage as of Jun 2022 | | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % coverage as of Jun 2022 | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % increase during Qtr | | | |
| SINDH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Badin | 79 | 79 | 79 | 100 | 282,574 | 197,365 | 197,365 | 70 | 7,897 | 7,897 | - | 329 | 22 | NRSP |
| 1 | Badin (overlapping) | 79 | 68 | 68 | 86 | 282,574 | 148,612 | 148,612 | 53 | 8,524 | 8,524 | - | 951 | 62 | SRSO |
| 2 | Dadu | 66 | 66 | 66 | 100 | 217,340 | 135,323 | 135,323 | 62 | 6,605 | 6,605 | - | 734 | 66 | TRDP |
| 3 | Ghotki | 66 | 66 | 66 | 100 | 223,706 | 120,767 | 120,767 | 54 | 6,961 | 6,961 | - | 1,118 | 20 | SRSO |
| 4 | Hyderabad | 37 | 12 | 12 | 32 | 71,523 | 11,979 | 11,979 | 17 | 725 | 725 | - | - | - | NRSP |
| 5 | Jacobabad | 40 | 29 | 29 | 73 | 125,341 | 84,893 | 84,893 | 68 | 5,074 | 5,074 | - | 1,811 | 27 | SRSO |
| 6 | Jamshoro | 30 | 30 | 30 | 100 | 103,199 | 52,321 | 52,321 | 51 | 3,189 | 3,189 | - | 342 | 28 | TRDP |
| 7 | Karachi Central | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Karachi East | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Karachi South | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Karachi West | 6 | - | - | - | 44,051 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Korangi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | Malir | 51 | - | - | - | 149,820 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Kashmore | 37 | 37 | 37 | 100 | 140,872 | 80,345 | 80,345 | 57 | 4,710 | 4,710 | - | 1,673 | 29 | SRSO |
| 12 | Khairpur | 88 | 88 | 88 | 100 | 280,079 | 188,170 | 188,170 | 67 | 10,204 | 10,231 | 0 | 1,155 | 86 | SRSO |
| 14 | Larkana | 47 | 47 | 47 | 100 | 140,795 | 74,135 | 74,135 | 53 | 3,454 | 3,454 | - | 574 | 47 | SRSO |
| 16 | Matiari | 30 | 30 | 30 | 100 | 110,382 | 53,651 | 53,651 | 49 | 2,878 | 2,878 | - | 244 | 30 | NRSP |
| 17 | Mirpur Khas | 60 | 60 | 60 | 100 | 209,861 | 107,833 | 107,833 | 51 | 5,326 | 5,326 | - | 254 | 15 | NRSP |
| 17 | Mirpur Khas (overlapping) | 60 | 55 | 55 | 92 | 209,861 | 108,770 | 108,770 | 52 | 6,340 | 6,349 | 0 | 793 | 55 | SRSO |
| 18 | Naushero Feroz | 51 | 43 | 43 | 84 | 212,073 | 14,325 | 14,325 | 7 | 796 | 796 | - | 214 | 5 | SRSO |
| 19 | Nawabshah | 51 | 27 | 27 | 53 | 210,984 | 3,092 | 3,092 | 1 | 564 | 564 | - | - | - | NRSP |
| 20 | Shahdad Kot | 52 | 52 | 52 | 100 | 155,051 | 101,747 | 101,747 | 66 | 4,682 | 4,682 | - | 677 | 52 | SRSO |
| 21 | Sanghar | 73 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 270,891 | 16,500 | 16,500 | 6 | 860 | 860 | - | - | 1 | SGA |
| 21 | Sanghar (overlapping) | 73 | 73 | 73 | 100 | 270,891 | 147,456 | 148,616 | 55 | 7,899 | 7,933 | 0 | 1,056 | 73 | SRSO |
| 22 | Shikarpur | 51 | 50 | 50 | 98 | 155,902 | 102,306 | 102,306 | 66 | 5,846 | 5,846 | - | 1,813 | 39 | SRSO |
| 23 | Sujawal | 37 | 37 | 37 | 100 | 136,397 | 68,760 | 68,788 | 50 | 3,736 | 3,750 | 0 | 352 | 37 | NRSP |
| 24 | Sukkur | 46 | 37 | 37 | 80 | 135,906 | 34,911 | 41,708 | 31 | 2,098 | 2,567 | 22 | 400 | 6 | SRSO |
| 25 | Tando Allahyar | 26 | 26 | 26 | 100 | 114,105 | 56,870 | 56,870 | 50 | 2,881 | 2,881 | - | 252 | 26 | NRSP |
| 26 | Tando Muhammad Khan | 28 | 28 | 28 | 100 | 103,853 | 51,377 | 51,377 | 49 | 2,846 | 2,846 | - | 285 | 28 | NRSP |
| 27 | Tharparkar | 64 | 64 | 64 | 100 | 274,691 | 160,365 | 160,365 | 58 | 11,516 | 11,516 | - | 1,104 | 44 | TRDP |
| 28 | Thattha | 44 | 46 | 46 | 105 | 152,881 | 68,283 | 68,283 | 45 | 3,770 | 3,770 | - | 116 | 12 | NRSP |
| 28 | Thattha (overlapping) | 44 | 41 | 41 | 93 | 152,881 | 93,627 | 93,627 | 61 | 5,670 | 5,670 | - | 801 | 41 | SRSO |
| 29 | Umer Kot (Overlapping) | 43 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 163,551 | 4,672 | 4,672 | 3 | 228 | 228 | - | - | - | NRSP |
| 29 | Umer Kot (Overlapping) | 43 | 40 | 40 | 93 | 163,551 | 91,032 | 92,272 | 56 | 5,348 | 5,348 | - | 754 | 40 | SRSO |
| 29 | Umer Kot | 43 | 42 | 42 | 98 | 163,551 | 48,180 | 48,180 | 29 | 2,851 | 2,851 | - | 207 | 5 | TRDP |
| 23 | Sub Total Sindh | 1,203 | 1,069 | 1,069 | 89 | 4,185,828 | 2,427,667 | 2,436,892 | 58 | 133,478 | 134,031 | 0 | 18,009 | 896 | |

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of June 2022

| S. No. | Name of District | Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District | Union Councils Having RSPs Presence | | | Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census) | Households Organised | | | Community Organisations Formed | | | # of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Jun 2022 | # of LSOs as of Jun 2022 | RSP |
|--------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|------|
| | | | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % coverage as of Jun 2022 | | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % coverage as of Jun 2022 | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % increase during Qtr | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUNJAB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Attock | 65 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 228,435 | 24,235 | 24,235 | 11 | 1,704 | 1,704 | - | 41 | 10 | GBTI |
| 1 | Attock (overlapping) | 65 | 62 | 62 | 95 | 228,435 | 82,894 | 83,246 | 36 | 5,059 | 5,087 | 1 | 198 | 26 | NRSP |
| 2 | Bahawalnagar | 101 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 379,449 | 234,524 | 234,524 | 62 | 16,713 | 16,713 | - | 940 | 67 | NRSP |
| 3 | Bahawalpur | 97 | 81 | 86 | 89 | 392,678 | 292,730 | 292,730 | 75 | 19,670 | 19,670 | - | 1,049 | 65 | NRSP |
| 4 | Bhakkar | 42 | 38 | 38 | 90 | 226,306 | 178,577 | 178,577 | 79 | 13,174 | 13,174 | - | 274 | 35 | NRSP |
| 5 | Chakwal | 68 | 68 | 68 | 100 | 217,585 | 73,149 | 73,225 | 34 | 4,140 | 4,145 | 0 | 164 | 24 | NRSP |
| 6 | Chiniot (Overlapping) | 42 | 33 | 33 | 79 | 150,625 | 4,640 | 4,640 | 3 | 402 | 402 | - | - | - | NRSP |
| 6 | Chiniot* | 42 | - | - | - | 150,625 | 1,069 | 1,069 | 1 | 60 | 60 | - | - | - | PRSP |
| 7 | D G Khan | 55 | 53 | 53 | 96 | 270,524 | 293,930 | 293,930 | 109 | 15,280 | 15,331 | 0 | 867 | 32 | NRSP |
| 7 | D G Khan (overlapping)* | 55 | - | - | - | 270,524 | 20,260 | 20,260 | 7 | 1,302 | 1,302 | - | - | - | PRSP |
| 8 | Faisalabad | 82 | 82 | 82 | 100 | 631,434 | 80,005 | 80,005 | 13 | 5,554 | 5,554 | - | 175 | 15 | PRSP |
| 9 | Gujranwala (overlapping) | 97 | 59 | 59 | 61 | 301,072 | 3,509 | 3,509 | 1 | 325 | 325 | - | - | - | NRSP |
| 9 | Gujranwala | 97 | 62 | 62 | 64 | 301,072 | 64,348 | 64,348 | 21 | 3,582 | 3,582 | - | 94 | - | PRSP |
| 10 | Gujrat | 87 | 37 | 37 | 43 | 308,668 | 67,346 | 67,346 | 22 | 4,511 | 4,511 | - | 230 | 17 | PRSP |
| 11 | Hafiz Abad (overlapping)* | 40 | 31 | 31 | 78 | 114,058 | 9,510 | 9,510 | 8 | 847 | 847 | - | - | - | NRSP |
| 11 | Hafiz Abad | 40 | 22 | 22 | 55 | 114,058 | 42,857 | 42,857 | 38 | 2,794 | 2,794 | - | 153 | 11 | PRSP |
| 12 | Jhang | 79 | 35 | 35 | 44 | 332,134 | 39,149 | 39,149 | 12 | 2,895 | 2,895 | - | 119 | 11 | PRSP |
| 13 | Jhelum | 50 | 42 | 42 | 84 | 145,783 | 55,614 | 55,731 | 38 | 2,901 | 2,909 | 0 | 83 | 5 | NRSP |
| 14 | Kasur | 89 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 385,537 | 15,760 | 15,760 | 4 | 1,267 | 1,267 | - | 58 | - | PRSP |
| 15 | Khanewal (overlapping) | 98 | 70 | 70 | 71 | 375,349 | 17,775 | 17,775 | 5 | 1,662 | 1,662 | - | - | - | NRSP |
| 15 | Khanewal | 98 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 375,349 | 41,634 | 41,634 | 11 | 2,671 | 2,671 | - | 133 | 13 | PRSP |
| 16 | Khushab | 49 | 45 | 45 | 92 | 153,048 | 155,378 | 155,378 | 102 | 10,492 | 10,492 | - | 166 | 42 | NRSP |
| 17 | Lahore | 31 | 31 | 31 | 100 | - | 54,118 | 54,118 | - | 3,998 | 3,998 | - | 168 | 19 | PRSP |
| 18 | Layyah (Overlapping) | 44 | 32 | 33 | 75 | 232,310 | 15,917 | 17,376 | 7 | 1,498 | 1,572 | 5 | 41 | 1 | NRSP |
| 18 | Layyah | 44 | 29 | 29 | 66 | 232,310 | 146,532 | 146,532 | 63 | 9,813 | 9,813 | - | 210 | 12 | PRSP |
| 19 | Lodhran | 70 | 70 | 70 | 100 | 220,432 | 46,705 | 46,705 | 21 | 3,886 | 3,886 | - | - | - | NRSP |
| 19 | Lodhran (overlapping) | 70 | 17 | 17 | 24 | 220,432 | 19,671 | 19,671 | 9 | 1,384 | 1,384 | - | 110 | 11 | PRSP |
| 20 | Mandi Bahauddin (Overlapping) | 65 | 56 | 56 | 86 | 199,336 | 8,759 | 8,759 | 4 | 803 | 803 | - | 66 | 2 | NRSP |
| 20 | Mandi Bahauddin | 65 | 56 | 56 | 86 | 199,336 | 51,819 | 51,819 | 26 | 3,544 | 3,544 | - | 223 | 16 | PRSP |
| 21 | Mianwali | 53 | 48 | 48 | 91 | 186,770 | 129,095 | 129,095 | 69 | 8,232 | 8,232 | - | 192 | 32 | NRSP |
| 22 | Multan (overlapping) | 69 | 58 | 58 | 84 | 429,984 | 17,654 | 17,654 | 4 | 1,958 | 1,958 | - | - | - | NRSP |
| 22 | Multan | 69 | 22 | 22 | 32 | 429,984 | 35,212 | 35,212 | 8 | 2,382 | 2,382 | - | 14 | - | PRSP |
| 23 | Muzaffargarh (overlapping) | 93 | 24 | 28 | 30 | 557,112 | 25,863 | 27,709 | 5 | 1,535 | 1,628 | 6 | 38 | 2 | NRSP |
| 23 | Muzaffargarh | 93 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 557,112 | 167,208 | 167,208 | 30 | 10,458 | 10,458 | - | 150 | 10 | PRSP |
| 24 | Nanakana Sahib* | 65 | - | - | - | 176,003 | 695 | 695 | 0 | 45 | 45 | - | 9 | - | PRSP |
| 25 | Narowal | 74 | 64 | 64 | 86 | 200,434 | 151,437 | 151,437 | 76 | 7,818 | 7,818 | - | 162 | 35 | PRSP |

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of June 2022

| S. No. | Name of District | Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District | Union Councils Having RSPs Presence | | | Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census) | Households Organised | | | Community Organisations Formed | | | # of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Jun 2022 | # of LSOs as of Jun 2022 | RSP |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % coverage as of Jun 2022 | | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % coverage as of Jun 2022 | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % increase during Qtr | | | |
| 26 | Okara (overlapping) | 111 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 360,592 | 1,447 | 1,447 | 0 | 103 | 103 | - | 15 | 1 | NRSP |
| 26 | Okara | 111 | 34 | 34 | 31 | 360,592 | 54,043 | 54,043 | 15 | 3,644 | 3,644 | - | 132 | 13 | PRSP |
| 27 | Pakpattan (overlapping) | 63 | 54 | 54 | 86 | 256,016 | 12,295 | 12,295 | 5 | 1,486 | 1,486 | - | - | - | NRSP |
| 27 | Pakpattan | 63 | 30 | 30 | 48 | 256,016 | 38,910 | 38,910 | 15 | 2,711 | 2,711 | - | 117 | 14 | PRSP |
| 28 | Rahim Yar Khan | 103 | 95 | 95 | 92 | 537,401 | 104,204 | 107,099 | 20 | 11,581 | 11,828 | 2 | 81 | 5 | NRSP |
| 29 | Rajanpur | 44 | 43 | 43 | 98 | 215,883 | 147,598 | 147,800 | 68 | 11,676 | 11,787 | 1 | 503 | 26 | NRSP |
| 29 | Rajanpur (overlapping)* | 44 | - | - | - | 215,883 | 18,650 | 18,650 | 9 | 1,218 | 1,218 | - | - | - | PRSP |
| 30 | Rawalpindi | 70 | 70 | 70 | 100 | 418,177 | 130,693 | 131,301 | 31 | 7,429 | 7,470 | 1 | 426 | 40 | NRSP |
| 31 | Sahiwal (overlapping) | 83 | 52 | 52 | 63 | 309,865 | 12,414 | 12,414 | 4 | 1,201 | 1,201 | - | - | - | NRSP |
| 31 | Sahiwal | 83 | 39 | 39 | 47 | 309,865 | 64,594 | 64,594 | 21 | 4,217 | 4,217 | - | 201 | 21 | PRSP |
| 32 | Sargodha (overlapping) | 132 | 123 | 123 | 93 | 420,867 | 22,954 | 22,954 | 5 | 2,067 | 2,067 | - | 9 | 2 | NRSP |
| 32 | Sargodha | 132 | 59 | 59 | 45 | 420,867 | 63,906 | 63,906 | 15 | 4,265 | 4,265 | - | 156 | 15 | PRSP |
| 33 | Sheikhupura | 91 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 334,617 | 35,202 | 35,202 | 11 | 2,509 | 2,509 | - | 127 | 9 | PRSP |
| 34 | Sialkot | 94 | 88 | 88 | 94 | 400,653 | 210,884 | 210,884 | 53 | 10,162 | 10,162 | - | 836 | 50 | PRSP |
| 35 | Toba Tek Singh (overlapping) | 79 | 61 | 61 | 77 | 267,821 | 13,594 | 13,594 | 5 | 1,545 | 1,545 | - | - | - | NRSP |
| 35 | Toba Tek Singh | 79 | 24 | 24 | 30 | 267,821 | 54,305 | 54,305 | 20 | 3,782 | 3,782 | - | 168 | 13 | PRSP |
| 36 | Vehari | 87 | 80 | 80 | 92 | 377,144 | 39,089 | 39,089 | 10 | 3,149 | 3,149 | - | 49 | 3 | NRSP |
| 36 | Sub Total Punjab | 2,662 | 1,945 | 1,955 | 73 | 10,714,102 | 3,694,360 | 3,701,915 | 35 | 247,104 | 247,762 | 0 | 8,947 | 725 | |
| AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR (AJK) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bagh (overlapping) | 19 | 10 | 10 | 53 | 46,470 | 672 | 672 | 1 | 32 | 32 | - | - | - | AJKRSP |
| 1 | Bagh | 19 | 19 | 19 | 100 | 46,470 | 39,051 | 39,051 | 84 | 2,276 | 2,276 | - | 181 | 19 | NRSP |
| 2 | Hattian (overlapping) | 13 | 10 | 10 | 77 | 21,296 | 16,770 | 16,770 | 79 | 827 | 827 | - | - | - | AJKRSP |
| 2 | Hattian | 13 | 12 | 12 | 92 | 21,296 | 23,452 | 23,452 | 110 | 1,225 | 1,225 | - | 155 | 12 | NRSP |
| 3 | Kotli (overlapping) | 38 | 36 | 36 | 95 | 67,483 | 13,807 | 13,807 | 20 | 566 | 566 | - | - | - | AJKRSP |
| 3 | Kotli | 38 | 36 | 36 | 95 | 67,483 | 67,342 | 67,342 | 100 | 4,048 | 4,048 | - | 241 | 35 | NRSP |
| 4 | Muzaffarabad (overlapping) | 32 | 26 | 26 | 81 | 60,712 | 45,689 | 45,689 | 75 | 2,192 | 2,192 | - | - | - | AJKRSP |
| 4 | Muzaffarabad | 32 | 29 | 29 | 91 | 60,712 | 59,909 | 59,909 | 99 | 3,483 | 3,483 | - | 368 | 32 | NRSP |
| 5 | Neelum (overlapping) | 9 | 9 | 9 | 100 | 15,649 | 6,722 | 6,722 | 43 | 267 | 267 | - | - | - | AJKRSP |
| 5 | Neelum | 9 | 9 | 9 | 100 | 15,649 | 16,583 | 16,583 | 106 | 821 | 821 | - | 77 | 9 | NRSP |
| 6 | Poonch (Rawalakot) (overlapping) | 26 | 12 | 12 | 46 | 61,000 | 4,523 | 4,523 | 7 | 260 | 260 | - | - | - | AJKRSP |
| 6 | Poonch (Rawalakot) | 26 | 26 | 26 | 100 | 61,000 | 54,427 | 54,427 | 89 | 2,752 | 2,752 | - | 192 | 26 | NRSP |
| 7 | Bhimber | 18 | 18 | 18 | 100 | 54,333 | 5,541 | 5,541 | 10 | 227 | 227 | - | - | - | AJKRSP |
| 7 | Bhimber (overlapping) | 18 | 15 | 15 | 83 | 54,333 | 16,445 | 16,445 | 30 | 1,282 | 1,282 | - | 66 | 5 | NRSP |
| 8 | Sudhnoti | 14 | 14 | 14 | 100 | 26,849 | 29,458 | 29,458 | 110 | 1,752 | 1,752 | - | 69 | 12 | NRSP |
| 9 | Mirpur | 22 | 15 | 15 | 68 | 40,208 | 8,596 | 8,596 | 21 | 379 | 379 | - | - | - | AJKRSP |
| 9 | Mirpur (overlapping) | 22 | 12 | 12 | 55 | 40,208 | 7,428 | 7,428 | 18 | 558 | 558 | - | 1 | - | NRSP |
| 10 | Forward Kahuta | 9 | 9 | 9 | 100 | 18,651 | 19,649 | 19,649 | 105 | 1,151 | 1,151 | - | 95 | 9 | NRSP |
| 10 | Sub Total AJK | 200 | 187 | 187 | 94 | 412,651 | 436,064 | 436,064 | 106 | 24,098 | 24,098 | - | 1,445 | 159 | |

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of June 2022

| S. No. | Name of District | Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District | Union Councils Having RSPs Presence | | | Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census) | Households Organised | | | Community Organisations Formed | | | # of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Jun 2022 | # of LSOs as of Jun 2022 | RSP |
|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|-------|
| | | | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % coverage as of Jun 2022 | | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % coverage as of Jun 2022 | # as of Mar 2022 | # as of Jun 2022 | % increase during Qtr | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GILGIT-BALTISTAN (GB) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Astore | 8 | 8 | 8 | 100 | 8,103 | 9,036 | 9,036 | 112 | 334 | 334 | - | 190 | 6 | AKRSP |
| 2 | Diamir | 9 | - | - | - | 16,572 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | AKRSP |
| 3 | Ghanche | 14 | 14 | 14 | 100 | 13,229 | 10,850 | 10,850 | 82 | 469 | 469 | - | 236 | 7 | AKRSP |
| 4 | Ghizer | 16 | 16 | 16 | 100 | 13,392 | 16,401 | 16,401 | 122 | 565 | 565 | - | 304 | 15 | AKRSP |
| 5 | Gilgit | 10 | 10 | 10 | 100 | 17,721 | 9,709 | 9,709 | 55 | 443 | 443 | - | 242 | 6 | AKRSP |
| 6 | Hunza | 8 | 8 | 8 | 100 | 5,919 | 7,351 | 7,351 | 124 | 261 | 261 | - | 115 | 9 | AKRSP |
| 7 | Nagar | 7 | 7 | 7 | 100 | 6,860 | 14,406 | 14,406 | 210 | 254 | 254 | - | 124 | 4 | AKRSP |
| 8 | Skardu | 14 | 14 | 14 | 100 | 16,256 | 6,036 | 6,036 | 37 | 585 | 585 | - | 305 | 11 | AKRSP |
| 9 | Shigar | 10 | 10 | 10 | 100 | 5,750 | 5,650 | 5,650 | 98 | 276 | 276 | - | 170 | 4 | AKRSP |
| 10 | Kharmang | 8 | 8 | 8 | 100 | 6,201 | 5,385 | 5,385 | 87 | 240 | 240 | - | 161 | 1 | AKRSP |
| 10 | Sub Total GB | 104 | 95 | 95 | 91 | 110,003 | 84,824 | 84,824 | 77 | 3,427 | 3,427 | - | 1,847 | 63 | |
| NEWLY MERGED DISTRICTS (NMDs) Former FATA/FRs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bajaur District | 37 | 20 | 20 | 54 | 120,457 | 9,432 | 9,432 | 8 | 393 | 393 | - | 24 | 2 | SRSP |
| 2 | Khyber District | 28 | 21 | 21 | 75 | 99,799 | 3,925 | 3,925 | 4 | 217 | 217 | - | 4 | 1 | SRSP |
| 3 | Kurram District | 23 | 21 | 21 | 91 | 63,235 | 9,076 | 9,076 | 14 | 418 | 418 | - | 32 | 5 | SRSP |
| 4 | Mohmand District | 21 | 12 | 12 | 57 | 48,118 | 3,432 | 3,432 | 7 | 143 | 143 | - | - | - | SRSP |
| 5 | North Waziristan District | 22 | 16 | 16 | 73 | 58,647 | 6,855 | 6,855 | 12 | 349 | 349 | - | 4 | - | SRSP |
| 6 | Orakzai District | 15 | 12 | 12 | 80 | 31,253 | 2,914 | 2,914 | 9 | 175 | 175 | - | 4 | 1 | SRSP |
| 7 | South Waziristan District | 29 | 18 | 18 | 62 | 80,717 | 9,153 | 9,153 | 11 | 466 | 466 | - | 4 | 1 | SRSP |
| 8 | T.A.Adj Lakki Marwat District | 1 | - | - | - | 3,348 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | SRSP |
| 9 | T.A.Adj Bannu District | 1 | - | - | - | 4,188 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | SRSP |
| 10 | T.A. Adj D.I.Khan District | 3 | - | - | - | 6,924 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | SRSP |
| 11 | T.A.Adj Kohat District | 5 | - | - | - | 14,339 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | SRSP |
| 12 | T.A.Adj Peshawar District | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 7,065 | 2,784 | 2,784 | 39 | 116 | 116 | - | - | 2 | SRSP |
| 13 | T.A.Adj Tank District | 2 | - | - | - | 4,165 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | SRSP |
| 13 | Sub Total NMDs | 190 | 123 | 123 | 65 | 542,255 | 47,571 | 47,571 | 9 | 2,277 | 2,277 | - | 72 | 12 | |
| 152 | Grand Total | 6,019 | 4,645 | 4,655 | 77 | 20,535,451 | 8,572,815 | 8,599,566 | 42 | 519,735 | 520,391 | 0 | 42,480 | 2,451 | |



WHO WE ARE

The Rural Support Programmes Network is the largest development network of Pakistan, with an outreach to over 48.9 million rural Pakistanis. It consists of 10 member Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) that espouse a common approach to rural development: social mobilisation. Social mobilisation centres around the belief that poor people have an innate potential to help themselves, that they can better manage their limited resources if they organise and are provided technical and financial support. The RSPs provide social guidance, and technical and financial assistance to the rural poor. RSPN is the strategic platform for the RSPs: it provides capacity building support to them, and assists them in policy advocacy and donor linkages.



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