

OUTREACH

#56

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK | JANUARY TO MARCH 2023

COVER STORY

BRACE Exposure and Lesson Learning
Visit to Sindh

PAGE 2

HIGHLIGHTS

Important events, developments and
successes of the Rural Support
Programmes Network and its member
Rural Support Programmes

PAGES 5-21

OVERVIEW, MAP & DATA

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

PAGES 22-31



a publication of the
RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

COVER STORY

BRACE Programme



Delegates from Govt. of Balochistan, RSPN, BRSP, NRSP and DAI

Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme is the flagship European Union community empowerment programme in Balochistan. The Programme started in July 2017 and is currently in its No-Cost-Extension phase until September 2023. Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) implements this in nine districts of Balochistan (Jhal Magsi, Khuzdar, Killa Abdullah, Chaman, Loralai, Pishin, Washuk, Zhob

and Duki), whereas the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) implements it in district Kech. Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) provides technical support to the RSPs and ensures standardised monitoring and reporting, communication & visibility, and research & advocacy components. DAI has a team in place to provide Technical Assistance (TA) to the Government of Balochistan on the policy front.

BRACE Programme Achievements

As of February 2023, the BRACE Programme has organised 288,019 households into 26,041 Community Organisations (COs) with 55 percent female membership in 10 districts in Balochistan. Under the BRACE Programme, a total amount of PKR 640 million has been disbursed as Income Generating Grant (IGG) to 12,744 poor households in Poverty Score band 0-18, including 74 percent female beneficiaries. A third-party assessment on Community Livelihoods Enhancement through Income Generating Grants (IGG), Community Investment Fund (CIF) and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) reports an average increase in income (net of cost) of PKR 3,100 per

month, which is the equivalent of 23 percent of their average monthly household income for IGG beneficiaries. A total amount of PKR 357 million Community Investment Fund is disbursed to 12,944 poor households in Poverty Score band 0-23 including 65 percent female beneficiaries. External evaluation and research reports an average increase in income of PKR 1,600 per month (11 percent of their average monthly household income) for CIF beneficiaries. Another major highlight of the Programme is the construction of 258 Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes which is directly benefitting 27,903 rural households.

BRACE Exposure and Lesson Learning Visit to Sindh



Attending the Community Activists Workshop in Tando Muhammad Khan

From February 8th to 14th 2023, a delegation from the Government of Balochistan visited Sindh to observe linkages between Community Institutions (CIs) fostered by RSPs and the Government of Sindh. The delegation included senior officials from the Government of Balochistan led by Additional Chief Secretary (development), Mr. Hafiz Abdul Basit, and Secretary of the Local Government and Rural Development Department, Mr. Dostain Khan Jamaldini and representatives from Balochistan based Rural Support Programmes (RSPs).

They visited Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) to see how these RSPs and the CIs fostered by them are contributing towards improving the lives of rural communities in Thatta, Tando Mohammad Khan, and Tharparkar. The delegation also interacted with beneficiaries at the grassroots level to gain insights into how CIs work to trigger change. The delegation attended various sessions to observe rollout of the GoSindh's People's Poverty Reduction Programme (PPRP) as implemented by the Sindh Rural Support Organisation.

In district Thatta, the delegation interacted with the women community members and discussed their programme interventions and achievements, and inquired for community feedback on the conditions before and after the PPRP programme. Members of the visiting delegation were impressed by the success stories shared by the women LSO members.

The delegation then visited the women community institutions fostered under the European Union-Funded SUCCESS Programme and implemented by NRSP at village Sultan Mallah, Union Council Lakh in district Tando Muhammad Khan. They attended an activist workshop where they learned that women-led community institutions provide a collective platform for women to prioritise, plan, and undertake self-managed development initiatives in social as well as economic sectors. Members of the delegation also saw how mobilisation of poor households into community institutions has led to poverty reduction and an increase in households' income.

The delegation learned that women Community Institutions are fully capable of managing Community Investment Funds worth millions. In addition, they have millions of rupees as savings at the household level, which is the source of their financial support during emergencies. This is also the biggest guarantor of the financial sustainability and viability of these CIs beyond the project life.



LSO President Maria Partab Singh welcoming the guests

Finally, the delegation visited communities organised by TRDP mainly under the GoSindh's UCBPRP in district Tharparkar. The delegation visited villages Kasbo and Miskin Jam Khan Khoso and admired community ownership of historical religious sites, including the holy monuments of Hindu community built around 500 years ago and a mosque built by the Muslim leader Mehmood Shah Ghaznavi in the year 1505.



Visiting the 400 year old Ramapir Temple



Balochistan Government Officials in district Thatta



LSO President Maria Partab Singh welcoming the guests



Presenting the traditional Sindhi souvenir Ajrak

Case Study:

Building Resilient Communities: Parveen's Story of Overcoming Climate Change Challenges in Rural Balochistan

Despite being taught that home is the safest place on Earth, children in rural Balochistan face a different reality. Climate change and natural hazards put their lives and homes at constant risk. For Parveen, a mother of four from Village Shank in Union Council Bhalonk, living in a vulnerable mud house with a poverty score of 9, this was a daily struggle. However, through the BRACE Programme's Income Generating Grant (IGG), she received three goats and was able to grow her herd to six through hard work and dedication. With the money earned from selling her seventh goat and savings from embroidery, she was able to build a safer and stronger shelter for her family, which withstood flash floods that destroyed thousands of homes in Balochistan and Sindh in 2022. Parveen's story is a testament to how organised communities and effective programmes, coupled with individual commitment, can create resilience to climate change. "I wanted my home to be rainproof and flood proof, future proof basically," says Parveen. "With my children now safe in it, I have realised the meaning of what a home must be."

Nisa is conducting Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT) sessions at her home including the sessions on community and women empowerment whenever she gets a free hour or two. "I have collected too many certificates during my work that I may use to grab the attention of vote-casters and turn them in my favor during the elections if I plan to contest ever", she concluded.

HIGHLIGHTS

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh - Nutrition Sensitive Component

In order to improve nutrition key indicators in Sindh, the Government of Sindh (GoS) launched in 2015 a large-scale multi-sectoral Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition in Sindh (2016-2026). The primary objective of AAP is to reduce the stunting rate in children from 48% to 40% in Sindh province by 2021 and by 15% by 2026.

In line with the Plan's focus, the European Union, under the EU Commission Action Plan on Nutrition (2014), is supporting the Sindh Government through the comprehensive Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS) which aims to sustainably improve the nutritional status of children under five (U5) and of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through nutrition specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions while capacitating the Government of Sindh so that it may efficiently implement its multi-sectoral nutrition policy.



PINS ER3- Nutrition sensitive component:

RSPN is leading the nutrition-sensitive (PINS 3) component which focuses on reducing water-borne diseases and improving food diversity through disaster resilient WASH infrastructures and sustainable food production systems in ten districts of rural Sindh.

Programme Updates

The floods of 2022 have receded, bringing back hope to the affected communities. RSPN's nutrition-sensitive component of the EU-funded Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh is operating fully, and our team is working hard to achieve the remaining targets before the project's completion in July 2023 after five years of work.

Eight beneficiaries received assistance from the fisheries department to set up backyard fishponds, with PKR. from 45,000 to 50,000 for supplies. They produced 2.88 tons of fish from Jan-Mar '23, shared with neighbors and sold at a subsidised rate of PKR. 180/kg. Revenue of PKR. 0.5 million was generated from the first yearly harvest, and we expect PKR. 30.35 million by year-end. 11 new beneficiaries joined, bringing the total to 49 in 8 Sindh districts.

Our sanitation technical lead shared positive updates with us. We accomplished 1,784 CPI hand pump schemes and conducted biological tests on 1,000 hand pumps. Regrettably, 241 were contaminated, but we promptly chlorinated them to make them drinkable. We identified 431 damaged water schemes, but 418 were rehabilitated under the WASH component of PINS-ER 3. Our programme aims to create 10 economical village-level sanitation schemes as models that reinforce the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of Village Organisations (VOs). Between January and March '23, we launched 11 sanitation schemes, out of which 6 in Kamber Shahdadkot, Larkana, Shikarpur, and Tando Allah Yar were finished. Currently, 8 out of 11 sanitation schemes are completed, and the remaining 3 are ongoing.

Nisa is conducting Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT) sessions at her home including the sessions on community and women empowerment whenever she gets a free hour or two. "I have collected too many certificates during my work that I may use to grab the attention of vote-casters and turn them in my favor during the elections if I plan to contest ever", she concluded.

Case Study:

From Devastation to Hope: Bilquis' Journey of Overcoming Flood Loss with the Help of EU-Funded PINS ER3"

Bilquis, a farmer from Haji Bahadur village in District Tando Muhammad Khan, was among the flood-affected individuals who lost their livelihood and crops. However, she received aid through the European Union-funded Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh. She was given a bag of high-quality zinc-fortified wheat seeds and organic fertilizer, and trained on proper sowing techniques by senior agriculture officers from the RSPN. Bilquis is now enthusiastic to cultivate the wheat fields and use the harvest to enhance the health of her family of six.



Bilquis displays her wheat field with immense joy

From Nutrition Awareness to Higher Education: Fazila's Inspiring Journey with the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh"

The impact of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh extends beyond the physical health of its beneficiaries; it has also influenced people's perspectives. In Sindh, where low literacy rates and high dropout rates in secondary education prevail, many women face barriers to achieving their educational goals. Nevertheless, Fazila, a resident of Shadi Bubar village in Tando Muhammad Khan, is determined to overcome these obstacles. As a Community Resource Person working with the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh, she developed a deep understanding of nutrition and its significance. This experience ignited her interest in pursuing further education, and she enrolled at the Sindh Agriculture University, Tando Jam to study nutrition.



Fazila, from Tando Mohammad Khan, was interviewed regarding her admission to a Nutrition degree program at the Sindh Agriculture University in Tando Jam

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



The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) is addressing malnutrition in District Dadu and Jamshoro in Sindh Province through the European Union Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS ER-2). The RSPN is working with the Department of Health, Government of Sindh and implementing partners Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) and Peoples' Primary Healthcare

Initiatives (PPHI Sindh). They established 93 Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sites, trained 791 Community Health Workers (CHWs) and are still operating 2 Nutrition Stabilisation Centres (NSCs). The Department of Health will take over all 93 OTPs and has allocated a budget for the next fiscal year. RSPN organised a joint monitoring visit for government officials to meet with OTP and NSC staff.

Progress on Outputs	Achievement in Numbers
Number of Children (6-59) children enrolled in OTP	81
No. of Children dewormed	198
No. of children cross-referred for diarrhea	2,054
No. of cross-referrals to other health facilities (ARI)	1,916
No. of cross-referrals to EPI	1,734
Number of Cases Cured in OTP Sites	1,370
No. of SAM children admitted with complications in NSC	229
No. of Cured children in NSC	212
No. of joint visits conducted	1

Case Study:

From Hypothermia to Health: The Inspiring Journey of Baby Hammad

Hammad, a 46-day-old baby boy, was admitted to Nutrition Stabilisation Centre LUMHS suffering from hypothermia and sepsis symptoms. He was born prematurely at home and had a very low birth weight of 1.4kg. Additionally, he suffered from fever, difficulty breathing, and recurrent loose stools for a month. The baby had not received postnatal incubator care and was given formula milk at home. Hammad was enrolled in the PINS ER2 programme, stabilised at the NSC with oxygen support, rewarming technique, broad-spectrum antibiotics, and appropriate feeding protocol. He was treated for 22 days and discharged weighing 2.0 kg. Currently, at 4 months old, the baby is developmentally appropriate for his age.



Multi-Year Resilience Programme 2022-2024



Pakistan has the second-highest number of out-of-school children (OOSC) globally, with 22.8 million children aged 5-16 unable to attend school. This represents 44% of the population in this age group, with 5 million children in the 5-9 age range alone unenrolled. Disparities based on gender, socio-economic status, and geography exist, with Balochistan province having the lowest literacy rate. UNICEF reports indicate 60-70% of children in the region remain out of school due to factors such as lack of connectivity, security concerns, and insufficient political will. Urgent national action is required to improve access to quality education.

To address the pressing issue of the high number of out-of-school children (OOSC) in Pakistan, the Rural Support Program Network (RSPN) has launched the MYRP program. This program is aimed at supporting

children's access to education and is funded by the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) initiative. In partnership with its implementing partner, the Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP), RSPN has designed an awareness-raising campaign that is set to be launched at the community level. The campaign is targeted at enhancing the enrollment of school-age children, with a specific focus on girls and their siblings, including Afghan refugees and host communities, in both formal and non-formal education systems. Additionally, the program seeks to sensitize parents and communities about the vital importance of education, particularly for girls. Through the MYRP program, RSPN is committed to creating sustainable solutions that will improve the educational prospects of the most vulnerable children in Pakistan.

Activities from January 2023 to March 2023

During the current reporting period, the identification process carried out by Local Support Organisations (LSOs) and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) in three districts of Balochistan resulted in the identification of a total of 21,628 out-of-school children. These children will be enrolled in formal and non-formal education programs throughout the project's lifespan. RSPN and BRSP have launched an enrollment campaign in collaboration with the Balochistan Education Department in the Loralai, Panjgur, and Kohlu districts, which started on 1st March 2023, coinciding with the beginning of the academic year 2023-24. As a result, 3,063 children have been enrolled in Government schools, and 58% of them are girls.

Notable Events of the Quarter:

CEO RSPN Represents Pakistan at the High-Level Financing Conference in Geneva



Ms. Shandana Khan, the CEO of RSPN, represented Pakistan at the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) High-Level Financing Conference (HLFC) held in Geneva from 14th to 16th February 2023. The objective of the conference was to generate at least \$1.5 billion to implement ECW's 2023-2026 Strategic Plan and promote education in emergencies and protracted crises (EiEPC). Ms. Khan participated as a panelist in a plenary session titled "A Transformative Agenda" on

16th February 2023, where she shared her expertise and experience. Over 400 participants, including government officials, UN agencies, civil society organisations, and education advocates, attended the conference. The funds collected will be used to support ECW's initiatives in providing basic education, teacher training, and education in emergency situations.

Education Cannot Wait's team visits Pakistan to Meet the Communities

In March 2023, ECW officials Mr. Maarten Barends, Mr. Robert Edward Dutton, and Ms. Jihane Latrous visited Pakistan on a mission facilitated by RSPN. Their visit from 12th to 18th March involved a series of meetings and visits with stakeholders such as Government officials, Donors, Grantees, and Partners. During their trip, the ECW team met with communities and children from Afghan refugee camps and host populations in District Loralai. The focus of the meetings was to discuss strategies for data collection on Out of School Children (OOSC) and mobilisation of parents to send their children to school.



ECW Delegation in RSPN



Securing the Continuity of Education in Pakistan 2022 Floods through Bringing Children Back to School

Pakistan has a staggering number of out-of-school children, with around 22.8 million kids aged 5-16 not attending school, accounting for 44 per cent of the total population in this age range. Recent floods have only exacerbated the problem, interrupting the education of over 3.5 million children and causing damage to nearly 26,000 schools in Pakistan.

To tackle this issue, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) has funded a one-year project called "Securing the Continuity of Education in Pakistan 2022 Floods through Bringing Children Back to School." Implemented by RSPN, the programme aims to ensure that children, particularly girls, have access to safe and conducive learning environments in 235 target schools across five districts in Pakistan.

RSPN is partnering with the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) and Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) to implement this project in



Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan in southern Punjab, as well as Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber, and Mohmand Agency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Over the course of the project's 12-month lifecycle, it will target 20,000 children, 420 teachers, and 220 School Management Committees (SMCs) in the five target districts.



Expected Impact

The project aims to establish 35 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in the target districts, improve 200 partially damaged schools by providing missing facilities, capacitate 420 teachers to achieve educational milestones, provide support to 220 School Management Committees (SMCs)/Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) in areas of children's enrolment, provision of psycho-social support to students, and better management of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) and improved schools, and enhance the capacity of project teams to ensure efficient project delivery and management in an equitable, transparent, and accountable manner.

Key Highlights

Field Visit:

In March 2023, a joint field mission was conducted by RSPN and FCDO teams in the flood-affected districts of Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan. The objective of the visit was to evaluate the damage to schools and the academic status of enrolled students. The inspection revealed that the physical infrastructure of schools was in poor condition, with safety and privacy concerns for female students. Moreover, the lack of functional toilets and water supply created potential health risks. Enrollment rates, particularly for girls, have decreased, while absenteeism and dropout rates were high. Additionally, the learning level of students was observed to be low, with a significant emphasis on rote memorisation as a teaching method.

The team held meetings with the Chief Education Officer in Rajanpur district and the School Education Department in South Punjab to communicate these findings with key stakeholders. The meetings highlighted the government's responsibility to support schools and discussed the importance of the project's activities in bringing children back to school, such as providing temporary learning spaces, teacher training, and distributing school and hygiene kits to students.

Earth Filling and Provision of Facilities in Partially Damaged Schools

RSPN, with the support of NRSP, conducted an assessment in Rajanpur and Dera Ismail Khan to identify necessary physical rehabilitation and missing facilities in schools. During the assessment, the team observed the urgent need for earth filling, especially during the rainy season, due to the presence of stagnant water in schools. Therefore, they identified 20 schools in Rajanpur and eight schools in Dera Ghazi Khan for soil filling, which was completed within the set timeline to ensure a safe and conducive learning environment for students.

Apart from earth filling, minor repairs were carried out in toilet blocks with the help of SMCs/SCs. Drainage lines were rehabilitated, new water sources were provided in toilet blocks, and clean drinking water sources were installed in the schools, along with new hand pumps. Thanks to these interventions, Dilawar Liaqat, a student, shared how stagnant water caused problems in the school, making it difficult to walk or play. However, after the earth filling, the ground level has been raised, and there is no more stagnant water. Dilawar can now easily move around the school and enjoy his time there without any difficulty. Overall, these interventions have significantly improved the safety and protection of the students, enabling them to focus on their studies and enjoy their time at school.

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 National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) and Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO). The other partners are Hystra, BoP Inc., Hudson Pharma, Centre for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP) and Mathematica. The project is actively underway in two districts, namely Bahawalpur in Punjab and Kambar Shahdadkot in Sindh. Additionally, a new district has been incorporated into the project as of March 1st, 2023 – Jacobabad, Sindh.

The main objective of this project is to enhance the availability of nutritious, high-protein supplements to the most impoverished communities in Pakistan, with a particular focus on pregnant and lactating women. The overarching goal is to improve the nutritional status of these populations and reduce the prevalence of child stunting.

The rural market test will examine the effectiveness of selling Wellma, a nutrition supplement, through private channels at a subsidised price of PKR 30 per sachet. The test will evaluate the supplement's potential uptake, consumption frequency, and impact on the nutritional status of PLWs (pregnant and lactating women). The ultimate aim of this test is to determine the cost-effectiveness of this approach in comparison to a fully subsidised strategy.

In the initial year, the project engaged 100 Community Resource Persons in each targeted district. Their core duties comprised registering MWRAs (Married Women of Reproductive Age) and PLWs, arranging group meetings to raise awareness of the product and debunking any myths or misconceptions linked to nutritional supplements for PLWs. Furthermore, they were responsible for carrying out household visits to sell Wellma.

Activities between October-December 2022

District Jacobabad, has been taken on-board from March 1st, commencing with the orientation of district staff. Teams are currently involved in cluster formation and CRP identification.

Furthermore, in the reporting period, CRPs in Bahawalpur and Kambar Shahdadkot sold a total of 133,221 Wellma sachets, 7782 soaps, 519 pregnancy strips and 7724 sanitary napkins.

PSI-Supported Family Planning Programme



The PSI-supported Family Planning Programme DAFPAK has successfully completed its five-year project phase from December 2017 to February 2022. Based on its exemplary performance against key performance indicators (KPIs) such as Couple Years of Protection (CYPs), Total Family Planning Users (TFP), number of Outreach Camps and Additional Users, DAFPAK has been granted a two-year cost extension by PSI with limited funds. The current phase of the project, called Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan (DAFPAK), is being implemented by RSPN with technical and financial assistance from Population Services International Pakistan. The 23-month extension period will focus on a total uncovered population of 1.4 million in four districts - Toba Tek Singh, Bahawalpur, Shikarpur, and Kambar Shahdad Kot. RSPN will work in partnership with RSPs, National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Punjab Rural Support (PRSP), and Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) to implement this programme. The programme aims to improve the health market and promote the use of sexual and reproductive health products and services, particularly for poor and vulnerable rural communities.

During the first quarter of Year 6 (January-March, 2023), RSPN teams conducted outreach health camps in remote rural areas, achieving outstanding results. They exceeded their target by achieving 123% in Couple Years of Protection (CYPs) and 162% in additional users, while achieving full participation in District Technical Committee meetings. The service delivery teams focused on capturing follow-up clients for condoms, oral pills, and injectables, and provided

counseling to encourage current users to switch to long-term methods. In this impressive quarter, RSPN enrolled 5,507 new users and 41,110 family planning (FP) users through 1396 outreach camps in targeted areas.

During the last quarter, RSPN had to temporarily suspend its operations in two districts due to heavy rains and floods, which resulted in communities being displaced from their homes in Kambar Shahdad Kot and Shikarpur. Despite this challenging situation, RSPN's field teams were able to fulfill their commitments to promote mother and child health by conducting outreach medical and family planning camps in intervention areas, exceeding their target by over 100%. With the additional funds provided by PSI for flood-related activities, RSPN distributed 600 disposable delivery kits, 600 neonatal kits, 17,200 menstrual hygiene management kits, and 2,892 food supplements to flood-affected women through 562 medical camps. RSPN also organised 533 awareness-raising sessions, mobilising 24,224 women to participate, and provided medical support and treatment to 65,042 clients (including men, women, and children) in both districts until March 2023.

The interventions of DAFPAK during the reporting quarter resulted in a significant impact on maternal health and child survival, as well as reducing the number of unintended pregnancies, maternal deaths, and abortions, including unsafe abortions, in Pakistan. Specifically, DAFPAK's efforts led to the prevention of 18,155 unintended pregnancies, 16 maternal deaths, 8,853 abortions (including 5,520 unsafe abortions), and 5,507 Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs).

Case Study:

From CRP to Entrepreneur, An Inspiring Story of Determination and Success



Mukhtair's success story is one that inspires many people in her community. She lives in a rural area at Choke Bhatta in UC, Ali Kharak of district Bahawalpur. She supported her eight family members, including her husband who worked as a daily wager. With their meager income, it was difficult for them to make ends meet and provide for their children's education.

As a mother, she was worried about her children's education and decided to avail the opportunity to work as a Community Resource Person (CRP) in the PSI-supported Family Planning project under Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan. But she lacked the funds to start her own business, which is where the Rural Support Programme Network and its implementing partner National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) came in.

With the help of RSPN and NRSP under the DAFPAK project, she set up a small business-in-box unit in her area. The Business-in-Box initiative empowers women to become door-to-door sales agents, selling everyday household items to the community while raising awareness regarding family planning. She used her CRP honorarium for the Business-in-Box initiative, instead of using it for living expenses. She even used the money earned from cotton picking to further invest in this initiative. Through daily visits and selling various items, she earned and saved money, and now runs her own shop, earning Rs.7000 per month.

Mukhtair's dedication to her family's future was the driving force behind her success. She knew that providing for her family's education was important, and her hard work paid off when she was able to enroll her two children in school. Her success story has become an inspiration for many other CRPs in her community. Mukhtair appreciated the support of NRSP and RSPN in mobilising women to ensure a birth gap and becoming entrepreneur simultaneously. Her success story is a testament to the power of determination and the ability to turn opportunities into success.

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



Female Community awareness session on Family Planning in basti Mohib Larr UC Rasool Pur 03 refrai Team Dist Rahim Yar Khan

To improve access to family planning services in rural areas of Punjab province, RSPN has embarked on a project to mobilise communities and provide referrals to health facilities. With funding from UNFPA, RSPN consulted with various stakeholders to select six health facilities in each of the three districts of Rawalpindi, Muzaffargarh, and Rahim Yar Khan. Through its partner RSP, National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), RSPN is conducting mobilisation activities in the catchment areas of the selected health facilities, with a focus on engaging men in community mobilisation and awareness-raising for family planning. The project aims to enhance the capacity of community institutions and workers for community engagement and referrals for family planning services, while also creating demand and referrals for uptake of services at health facilities and mobile health units. By achieving these outputs, the project will contribute to UNFPA's overarching efforts to strengthen family planning services at the health facility level.

To bolster the provision of Family Planning (FP) services at designated health facilities, RSPN has deployed mobilisation teams and skilled coaches to focus on male engagement in areas covered by LHWs, as well as male and female engagement in non-LHWs covered areas, to stimulate demand and refer individuals to health facilities and mobile service units for FP services.

In each district, 24 Husband Schools (HS) have been established, amounting to a total of 72 HSs across

all three districts. These schools are equipped with a trained coach, counselling cards (used as a training manual), referral registers and other necessary materials. Working alongside social mobilisation teams, the coaches conduct awareness sessions with husbands and generate referrals. Social mobilisers also visit communities to conduct sessions with husbands and generate referrals. Additionally, the project has engaged female social mobilisers to not only engage with MWRAs (Married Women of Reproductive Age) through awareness sessions but also to address refusal cases shared by husbands regarding their spouses or other female family members.



Female Community Awareness session on FP in Basti Shabir Abad UC Bair Band. Team Jatoli District Muzaffargarh.

In the first quarter of 2023, RSPN achieved significant milestones in their project aimed at strengthening Family Planning (FP) services in underserved rural areas of Punjab province. Among the achievements, they established 72 Husband Schools (HS), with 60 of them already holding sessions. Each HS was assigned a coach who received two days of orientation training on conducting sessions using counselling cards. In total, 2,828 Married Women of Reproductive Age (MWRAs) attended FP sessions in all three districts, while 6,849 husbands participated in awareness sessions, and 3,310 attended sessions at the HSs. To integrate the Islamic perspective, 22 religious leaders were also engaged in raising awareness on FP and mother & child health. Finally, the RSPN referred 1,552 new clients to their respective health facilities for FP services.

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

Funded by UNFPA, The Sehatmand Khandan – Reproductive Health Rights (SMK-RHR) project is working to address the neglected issue of youth and adolescent reproductive health in rural communities of Sindh. This lack of awareness has led to negative outcomes such as low literacy rates, child labor, child marriages, and high-risk pregnancies. The project is implemented in two districts, Matiari and Kambar Shahdadt, with support from the National Rural Support Programme and the Sindh Rural Support Organisation. The project spans over 28 Union councils (14 UCs in each Programme district) and aims to increase awareness of sexual and reproductive rights through a range of initiatives. The project empowers adolescent, and youth aged 15-24 to become Youth Champions through Community Institutions (CIs), establishing peer networks and delivering awareness sessions on the RHR Toolkit. These Youth Champions are addressing sensitive topics such as early marriages, birth control, gender-based violence, puberty, and reproductive health rights (for married youth), female education, and child labor.

The project has made significant progress by training 560 LSO members and 168 community influencers on RHR topics, and 798 Youth Champions on sensitive topics including early marriages, birth control, gender-based violence, puberty, reproductive health rights (for married youth), female education, and child labor. The SMK-RHR project empowers young people to make informed decisions about their reproductive health, reaching out to 110 youth per Youth Champion.

The youth champions have completed training on seven new RHR toolkit sessions, addressing challenges like communication, peer pressure, drug addiction, and digital literacy. Key community influencers have also started sessions in their communities, engaging both youth and adults to

address reproductive health rights in rural Sindh.

In March 2023, the SMK-RHR project celebrated International Women's Day by organising events in 56 Adult and Youth Friendly Spaces across rural communities in Sindh, recognising women's contributions and raising awareness of gender equality and empowerment. The project aimed to foster dialogue and promote understanding of challenges faced by women and girls in these communities, ensuring access to hygiene products and promoting overall well-being.

The Sehatmand Khandan-Reproductive Health Rights (SMK-RHR) project has recently received additional funding from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), with support from the Government of Norway and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This funding has allowed the project to establish women-friendly spaces in 3 districts - Kashmore, Sukkur, and Shikarpur - with the aim of providing psychosocial support and essential lifesaving services to women and girls in flood-affected areas. These spaces will offer referral services for gender-based violence (GBV) case management and other multi-sectoral services to address the unique needs of women and girls in these communities.

In Kambar Shahdadt, as part of flood relief efforts, the project provided 417 women with dignity kits and comprehensive awareness sessions on Gender Based Violence (GBV) and reproductive health rights. The dignity kits aim to promote women's well-being and ensure access to hygiene products. The awareness sessions empower women to take control of their health and safety. These efforts promote a more just and equitable society for women and girls in rural communities of Sindh.

Case Study:

Badshah Zadi, 16-year-old girl, lives in District Matiari. She used to struggle with low self-esteem and had no confidence in her abilities. Due to this, she avoided social situations and had trouble engaging with others.

One day, Badshah Zadi's life changed when she became a Youth Champion in the AYSRHR programme. Under the project's self-esteem sessions, she gained the confidence to express herself and connect with others. She learned how to stand up for herself and what she believed in, which was a significant step forward for someone who had previously felt isolated and powerless.

A few months later, Badshah Zadi's sister became a victim of gender-based violence and suffered from two miscarriages. Her family, including her parents, were hesitant to act, but Badshah Zadi refused to stand by and watch her sister suffer. Drawing from the strength she had gained through the AYSRHR project, she advocated for her sister's health and well-being and helped her parents understand the importance of taking action.

This experience transformed Badshah Zadi, giving her the confidence and leadership skills, she needed to make a positive impact in her community. She continued to share her knowledge and experiences with other young people, using her newfound voice to inspire change and promote gender equality.

Looking back on her journey, Badshah Zadi feels a deep sense of gratitude for the Programme. It not only helped her gain confidence and become a leader, but it also gave her a sense of purpose and the motivation to work towards a better future. She knows that she will face more challenges in the future, but with the lessons, she learned through the Programme, she feels ready to face whatever comes her way.

Badshah Zadi's story is a testament to the power of projects like Sehatmand Khaandan's AYSRHR that transform the lives of young people. Through the project's focus on self-esteem, leadership, GBV, and reproductive health, young people like Badshah Zadi are given the tools they need to become advocates for themselves and their communities, creating a brighter future for all.



Post-Floods Restoration of Livelihoods in Rajanpur



Hand operated water filtration unit

The monsoon and flooding in Pakistan have severely affected the district of Rajanpur. 106 villages and 23 Union Councils have been extensively damaged, resulting in significant losses to households in terms of their homes, agricultural lands, and livestock. The floods have destroyed 297,695 acres of farmland, and 34% of the buffaloes and cows, and 66% of the sheep and goats have perished. The households, which heavily rely on agriculture and livestock rearing, have been severely impacted by the disaster. Furthermore, the flooding has caused infrastructure damage in the area.

The British Asian Trust (BAT) and the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) have partnered with the support of the Standard Chartered Foundation to implement the Post Floods Restoration of Livelihoods (PFRL) project in Rajanpur. The project, which is expected to run from November 16th, 2022 to April 30th, 2023, is being carried out by the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) and aims to provide vital support to flood-affected communities in eight

union councils in district Rajanpur. Its main objectives are to improve access to safe drinking water and to revive the agri-based economy in the area. The project will involve the rehabilitation of 120 water points using NRSP's pilot technology; the Water Filtration Units developed in partnership with Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resource (PCRWR). These units are both solar powered and manual. Solar powered cost USD 1500 each and serve up to 1,500 people while the manual units cost USD 520 and can serve up to 3,000 people. The project also provides a cash grant worth PKR 10,000 for fodder and agri-based inputs such as fertilizers to 240 beneficiaries. The expected outcomes of the project are the restoration and stabilisation of livelihoods of flood-affected communities, increased accessibility to potable water using renewable energy, and increased income-generating opportunities through agriculture inputs and livestock fodder.

Quarter Updates: January -March 2023

Access to fodder for livestock:

240 flood-affected beneficiaries were selected using a criterion developed jointly by RSPN and NRSP. The selection process involved the consensus of local support organisations, village organisations, and community organisations based on the severity of crop and livestock damage and economic conditions. After validation, cash grants were distributed online to ensure accountability and transparency, which helped the community purchase fodder for their animals.

Access to clean drinking water:

NRSP, in collaboration with LSOs, identified suitable sites for installing water filtration units based on community needs, water source availability, and willingness to ensure plant operation and maintenance. 20 water treatment plants out of 115 were installed, with self-help pre- and post-water quality testing and training provided by NRSP. These initiatives provided safe drinking water, reducing the burden of water collection and the risk of waterborne diseases.



Access to Agri-Inputs (wheat or sunflower seed or fertiliser):

The process of selecting beneficiaries for agricultural inputs was a collaborative effort between NRSP and community institutions, with Local Support Organisations (LSOs) playing a pivotal role in identifying deserving individuals based on their experience and indigenous knowledge. NRSP purchased fertiliser and distributed it to 240 farmers, resulting in increased productivity of crops, particularly wheat.

Activities	Targets	Achievement
Provision of cash grants for livestock fodder	240	240
Installation of solar powered clean drinking water facility	45	5
Installation of manual clean drinking water facility	70	15
Provision of in-kind Agri-inputs (wheat/sunflower seeds) fertilizer	240	240

OVERVIEW, MAP & DATA

OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH

523,810

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS (53% WOMEN ONLY COs)

8,626,460

ORGANISED RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

8,971,295

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS (56% WOMEN MEMBERSHIP)

152/158

DISTRICTS WITH RSP PRESENCE

4,681

RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSP PRESENCE

32,864

VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS (66% WOMEN ONLY VOs) FEDERATED IN

2,451

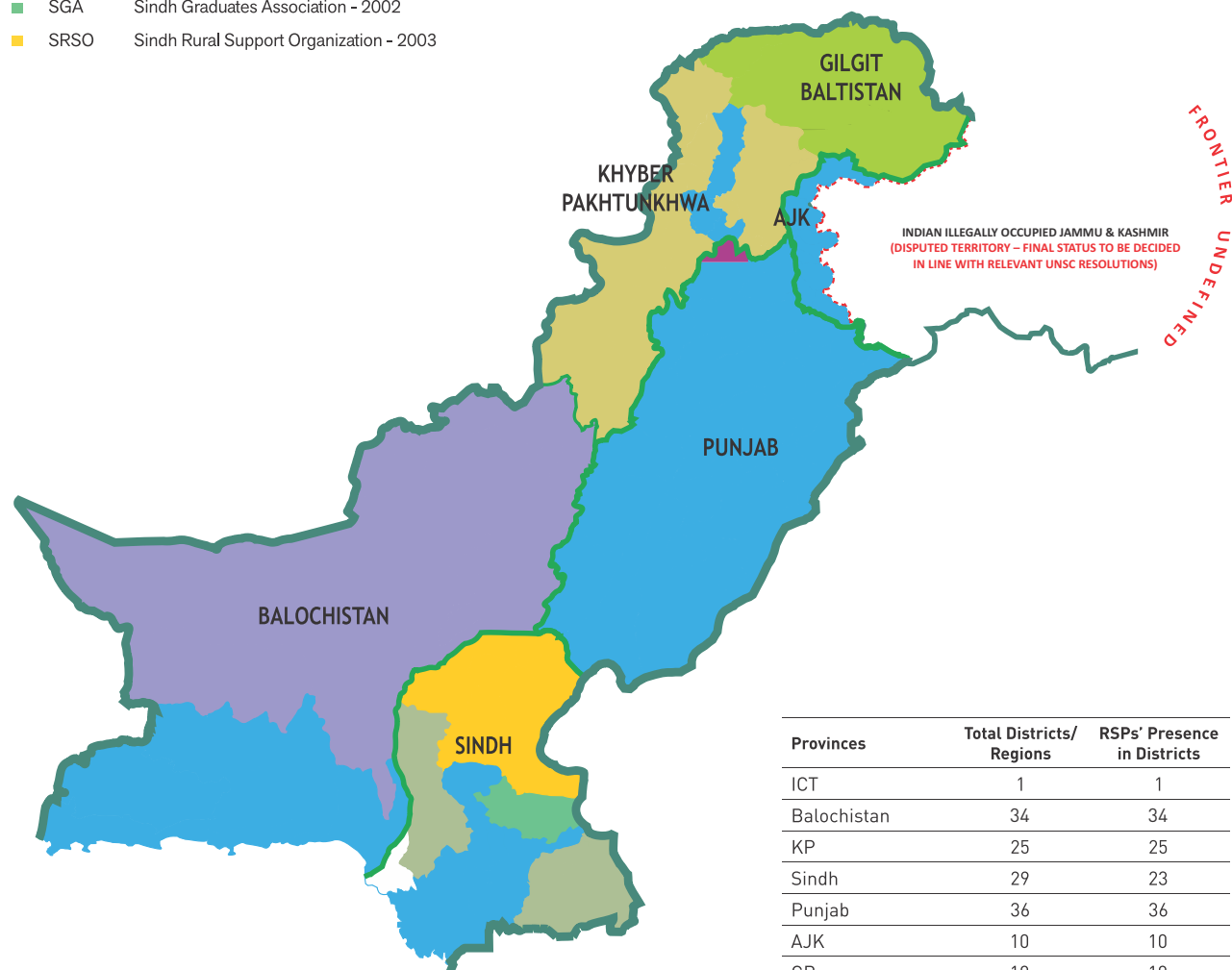
LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (1,132 - 46% WOMEN ONLY LSOs)

Summary of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) as of 30 December 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 December 2022												
Indicators		AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	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	24	2,479	806	13	726	817	202	4,681
# of organised households		102,320	120,829	344,951	44,476	3,598,256	1,539,614	16,500	1,407,435	1,055,890	396,189	8,626,460
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)		-	83	218	16	916	305	1	582	187	143	2,451
# of Village Organisations (VOs)		-	2,833	6,637	91	10,384	3,745	-	13,843	2,702	2,387	42,622
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed	Women COs	1,577	2,211	12,347	1,909	108,723	41,714	410	76,612	14,378	16,623	276,504
	Men COs	2,138	3,024	21,560	1,436	106,410	54,872	450	2,383	30,212	5,775	228,260
	Mix COs	1,035	-	16	-	16,193	-	-	40	-	1,763	19,047
	Total	4,750	5,235	33,923	3,345	231,325	96,586	860	79,035	44,590	24,161	523,810
# of CO members	Women	44,063	87,174	185,205	32,044	2,023,951	662,001	10,845	1,368,611	324,879	318,243	5,057,016
	Men	58,257	128,625	323,400	26,560	1,574,305	903,191	11,348	38,662	731,011	118,920	3,914,279
	Total	102,320	215,799	508,605	58,604	3,598,256	1,565,192	22,193	1,407,273	1,055,890	437,163	8,971,295
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	146	-	5	237	70	-	236	48	86	851.9
	Men	12	390	-	6	1,308	67	1	7	112	123	2,025.2
	Total	36	536	-	10	1,544	137	1	243	160	209	2,877.1
# of community members trained in managerial skills (CMST/LMST/etc.)	Women	10,954	20,322	248,046	4,549	2,326,258	226,610	4,830	363,205	148,511	181,984	3,535,269
	Men	6,385	16,049	282,974	4,955	1,338,100	267,337	4,830	35,738	247,131	71,620	2,275,119
	Total	17,339	36,371	531,020	9,504	3,664,358	493,947	9,660	398,943	395,642	253,604	5,810,388
# of community members trained in vocational & technical skills	Women	-	55,457	55,987	13,433	634,982	45,971	-	99,481	62,263	22,837	990,411
	Men	-	27,345	28,130	4,302	625,377	58,324	-	3,855	86,043	3,983	837,359
	Total	-	82,802	84,117	17,735	1,260,359	104,295	-	103,336	148,306	26,820	1,827,770
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs managing CIF	6	16	159	8	498	2	-	216	-	100	1,005
	# of VOs managing CIF	-	-	151	7	69	34	-	4,532	355	740	5,888
	CIF Men Borrowers	547	1,533	2,782	7	28,517	872	-	-	356	-	34,614
	CIF Women Borrowers	-	2,558	2,792	1,305	208,047	5,290	-	372,401	62,209	72,024	726,626
	# of CIF borrowers	547	4,091	5,574	1,312	236,564	6,162	-	372,401	62,565	72,024	761,240
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million)	16	20	112	28	5,104	115	-	5,684	839	1,508	13,426.5
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Women	79	195	-	4,180	221,993	10,120.99	-	20,712	1,371	5,488	264,140
	Men	59	834	-	512	112,679	12,297	-	2,035	123	5,494	134,033
	Total	138	1,030	-	4,692	334,672	22,418	-	22,747	1,493	10,982	398,172.77
# of loans	Women	4,764	74,827	5,596	161,089	7,182,510	545,204	-	836,717	73,794	370,088	9,254,589
	Men	3,217	546,334	3,815	18,766	4,175,783	687,341	-	84,393	10,691	290,896	5,821,236
	Total	7,981	621,161	9,411	179,855	11,358,293	1,232,545	-	921,110	84,485	660,984	15,075,825

Indicators		AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total
# of health micro insurance schemes	Women	-	74,813	-	133,125	4,071,390	-	-	975,288	5,834	251,205	5,511,655
	Men	-	546,311	-	14,335	3,045,492	-	-	50,314	21,566	139,671	3,817,689
	Total	-	621,124	-	147,460	7,116,882	-	-	1,025,602	27,400	390,876	9,329,344
# of PPI/CPI schemes completed		1,637	6,783	2,567	799	40,997	6,360	16	40,365	11,819	64,921	176,264
# of beneficiary households of completed CPIs		100,347	432,631	328,712	29,889	1,801,929	674,798	-	278,484	2,533,715	388,130	6,568,635
Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million)		636	4,996	2,296	434	13,657	1,639	20	2,973	12,446	2,066	41,163
# 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	2,717	42,699
	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	3,424	96,101
# 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 960 overlapping union councils.

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

Overall 14 UCs coverage increased during reporting period ie Oct-Dec 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.

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

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of December 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 Dec 2022	# of LSOs as of Dec 2022	RSP
			# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% coverage as of Dec 2022		# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% coverage as of Dec 2022	# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 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	82,673	83,206	91	4,883	-	4,925	1	570	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	546,335	546,868	42	45,712	-	45,754	0	7,931	327
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

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised			Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Dec 2022	# of LSOs as of Dec 2022	RSP	
			# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% coverage as of Dec 2022		# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% coverage as of Dec 2022	# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% increase during Qtr				
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	62,062	114	2,626	-	2,631	0	150	14	SRSP
7	Dir Upper	32	32	32	100	114,259	84,473	84,473	74	3,564	-	3,564	148	8	SRSP	
8	Dir Lower	41	41	41	100	150,723	60,858	60,858	40	2,580	-	2,580	50	3	SRSP	
9	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	518	-	518	-	-	-	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	3,176	-	3,176	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	80,409	32	5,418	-	5,419	0	112	19	NRSP
18	Mardan (overlapping)	75	20	20	27	252,486	43,533	43,533	17	1,842	-	1,842	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	32	67	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	876	-	876	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	8	15	177,254	12,076	12,211	7	854	-	861	1	36	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	1,313,670	1,313,952	42	61,363	-	61,376	0.02	4,190	264	
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	962	62	SRSP	
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	SRSP	
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	SRSP	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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			# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% coverage as of Dec 2022		# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% coverage as of Dec 2022	# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% increase during Qtr			
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	188,817	188,821	67	10,231	10,235	0	1,162	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	6,349	-	6,349	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	148,985	149,763	55	8,404	-	8,404	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	68,788	68,788	50	3,750	-	3,750	352	37	NRSP
24	Sukkur	46	37	37	80	135,906	46,180	47,004	35	2,730	2,979	9	435	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	68,308	71,815	47	3,770	-	3,770	116	12	NRSP
28	Thattha (overlapping)	44	41	41	93	152,881	93,672	93,675	61	5,670	5,673	0	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	92,272	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	2,442,450	2,447,566	58	134,665	134,921	0	18,062	896	
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	83,246	83,397	37	5,087	5,099	0	198	26	NRSP
2	Bahawalnagar	101	96	97	96	379,449	234,524	234,524	62	16,713	-	16,713	943	67	NRSP
3	Bahawalpur	97	90	90	93	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	13,295	1	274	35	NRSP
5	Chakwal	68	68	68	100	217,585	73,276	73,276	34	4,149	4,158	0	165	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	15,396	15,711	2	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	55,731	55,813	38	2,909	2,915	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

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			# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% coverage as of Dec 2022		# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% coverage as of Dec 2022	# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% increase during Qtr			
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	10,560	1	166	42	NRSP
17	Lahore	31	31	31	-	100	54,118	-	54,118	3,998	-	3,998	168	19	PRSP
18	Layyah (Overlapping)	44	33	35	80	232,310	17,418	18,236	8	1,575	1,845	17	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	807	812	1	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	8,295	1	192	32	NRSP
22	Multan (overlapping)	69	58	58	84	429,984	17,654	17,654	4	1,958	-	1,958	-	-	NRSP
22	Multan	69	22	22	32	429,984	35,212	35,212	8	2,382	-	2,382	-	14	PRSP
23	Muzaffargarh (overlapping)	93	34	38	41	557,112	29,564	32,424	6	1,696	1,866	10	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
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	97	104	101	537,401	110,790	113,013	21	12,132	12,565	4	81	5	NRSP
29	Rajanpur	44	43	43	98	215,883	147,972	148,199	69	11,860	12,076	2	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	131,538	131,895	32	7,486	7,511	0	429	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	1,967	1,981	74	10,714,102	3,707,963	3,714,681	35	248,299	250,012	1	8,954	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

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			# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% coverage as of Dec 2022		# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% coverage as of Dec 2022	# as of Sep 2022	# as of Dec 2022	% increase during Qtr			
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	-	197	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	-	116	NRSP
8	Sudhnoti	14	14	14	100	26,849	29,458	29,458	110	1,752	-	1,752	-	69	NRSP
9	Mirpur	22	15	15	68	40,208	8,596	8,596	21	379	-	379	-	-	AJKRSP
9	Mirpur [overlapping]	22	12	13	59	40,208	7,428	7,488	19	558	-	563	1	1	NRSP
10	Forward Kahuta	9	9	9	100	18,651	19,649	19,649	105	1,151	-	1,151	-	95	NRSP
10	Sub Total AJK	200	187	187	94	412,651	436,064	436,124	106	24,098	-	24,103	0	1,500	159
GILGIT-BALTISTAN (GB)															
1	Astore	8	8	8	100	8,103	9,036	9,036	112	334	-	334	-	190	AKRSP
2	Diamir	-	9	-	-	16,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AKRSP
3	Ghanche	14	14	14	100	13,229	10,850	10,850	82	469	-	469	-	236	AKRSP
4	Ghizer	16	16	16	100	13,392	16,401	16,401	122	565	-	565	-	304	AKRSP
5	Gilgit	10	10	10	100	17,721	9,709	9,709	55	443	-	443	-	242	AKRSP
6	Hunza	8	8	8	100	5,919	7,351	7,351	124	261	-	261	-	115	AKRSP
7	Nagar	7	7	7	100	6,860	14,406	14,406	210	254	-	254	-	124	AKRSP
8	Skardu	14	14	14	100	16,256	6,036	6,036	37	585	-	585	-	305	AKRSP
9	Shigar	10	10	10	100	5,750	5,650	5,650	98	276	-	276	-	170	AKRSP
10	Kharmang	8	8	8	100	6,201	5,385	5,385	87	240	-	240	-	161	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	SRSP
2	Khyber District	28	21	21	75	99,799	5,115	5,115	5	291	-	291	-	4	SRSP
3	Kurram District	23	21	21	91	63,235	9,076	9,076	14	418	-	418	-	32	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	SRSP
7	South Waziristan District	29	18	18	62	80,717	9,153	9,153	11	466	-	466	-	4	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	48,761	48,761	9	2,351	-	2,351	-	72	12
152	Grand Total	6,019	4,667	4,681	78	20,535,451	8,613,751	8,626,460	42	521,781	-	523,810	0	42,622	2,451



OUR IMPACT

RSP Progress on
Cross-cutting Social
Sector Indicators

* As at December 2022

EDUCATION



121,707

Parent Teacher
Associations
Organised/ Revitalised
in Government Schools



219,067

Members of Parent
Teacher Associations in
Government Schools
Capacitated



10,567

Government Schools
Provided Missing
Facilities



2.06

MILLION
Children Enrolled
in Government Schools

HEALTH



44,655

Community
Health Workers
Trained



1,021

Public Health
Facilities
Upgraded



11.2

MILLION
Children
Immunised



3.7

MILLION
Children Vaccinated
against Poliovirus



4.7

MILLION
Pregnant Women
Vaccinated for Tetanus
Toxoid (TT)



4.3

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

WASH



49,947

Community
Facilitators Trained
on WASH



9,802

Villages with
Open Defecation
Free Status



49,127

Community
Drinking Water
Supply Schemes

AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE



188,052

Housing Units
Constructed



837

Micro-hydro
Schemes
Constructed



46,074

Households Benefitting
from Renewable
Energy Solutions



1,113

Small Dams
& Water Reservoirs
Built



10,725

Irrigation
Channels Built



13.2

MILLION
Trees
Planted



28,715

Community Based
Nurseries Established



141,065

Community Agriculture
Extension Workers Trained



130,313

Community Livestock
Extension Workers Trained

WHO WE ARE

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



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Project Management & Text: Foha Raza, Programme Officer Communications RSPN
Reviewed by: Khurram Shahzad, Specialist M&E
Design & Publication: Masha ALLAH Printers
Data: M&E Sections of RSPs

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