

OUTREACH

#57

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK | APRIL TO JUNE 2023

COVER STORY

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Launch of RSPN's Report on BRSP's Women
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COVER STORY

BRACE Programme



Ms Shandan meeting the women of LSO Dasht

The Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme is a community empowerment initiative funded by the European Union (EU) implemented in the ten districts of Balochistan, Pakistan. The program commenced in July 2017 and is currently in its No-Cost-Extension phase, scheduled to continue until September 2023. The Programme is implemented by the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) in nine districts i.e., Jhal Magsi, Khuzdar, Killa Abdullah, Chaman, Loralai, Pishin, Washuk, Zhob, and Duki and the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) in the Kech district of Balochistan. Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) provides technical support to BRSP and NRSP. RSPN plays a crucial role in ensuring standardised monitoring and reporting, communication and visibility, and research and advocacy components throughout the programme. DAI, an international development organisation provides Technical Assistance (TA) to the Government of Balochistan, particularly on the policy front. DAI's team supports the government in developing and implementing policies related to rural

development and community empowerment in Balochistan. The Community Led Local Government (CLLG) policy has successfully been promulgated.

The primary goal of the BRACE Programme is to promote rural development and enhance the empowerment of communities in Balochistan. By implementing various initiatives and interventions, the Programme aims to uplift rural poor, improve livelihood, and strengthen local communities to address their development needs.

The BRACE Programme includes several key interventions such as Income Generating Grants (IGGs), Community Investment Funds (CIFs), Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Schemes, Technical, Vocational Education Training (TVET), Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills (ALNS), Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT) Sessions, aimed at promoting rural development and community empowerment in Balochistan. These interventions are designed to address various aspects of community needs and capacity building.

BRACE Programme Achievements

The BRACE Programme has organised **290,042 households** into various Community Organisations in Balochistan. Over **PKR 60,851,080 million** has been disbursed as Income Generating Grant (IGG) to the poorest **13,968 households**, with **71% female** beneficiaries. Additionally, a Community Investment Fund (CIF) of **PKR 405,149,000 million** has been disbursed to **14,613 poor rural households**, with **62% female** beneficiaries. The construction of **350 Community Physical Infrastructure schemes** has also benefited **38,793 households**, including **53% female** beneficiaries.

Only in district Kech, a total of **35,542 households** have been organised into community organisations by the NRSP team. These organisations include men-only, women-only, and mixed groups at different levels, culminating in **32 Local Support Organisations** at the Union Council level. According to the 4th Institutional Maturity Index (IMI), all Local Support Organisations have landed in category A in terms of institutional sustainability.

Balochistan's Women Leaders Convention: Launch of RSPN's Report on BRSP's Women VO Networks



Representation and participation of women has been a difficult challenge in northern districts of Balochistan. This is especially true as we move upward from neighbourhood level Community Organisations to the village and union council based Local Support Organisations. Women's participation is 43% at the community organisation level and 40% at the village organisation level, but only 8% at the

union council level. To address this issue, RSPN and BRSP formed Networks of Women Village Organisations. The women's VO networks, led by women with 100% female members, ensure stronger collective voices. These networks consolidate demands into a Union Council Development Plan, allowing women's representation. Women leaders now engage with government departments through



Joint District Development Committees (JDDC), leading to positive changes in gender inequality.

RSPN monitored these networks and provided capacity building support to its leaders. Observations and insights from these visits were shared in Balochistan's Women Leaders Convention on May 17, 2023. The event was well-attended by political and government officials, VO Network leaders, and representatives of various organisations. Dr Rubaba

Buledi who chairs Balochistan's women parliamentary caucus also spoke to rural women leaders. The convention included panel discussions, presentation on report findings, and recommendations on women empowerment in Balochistan. The event highlighted the road towards the empowerment of women in Balochistan by relevant officials.



BRACE-IID Exposure and Regional Learning Tour to Nepal



The delegation Visiting the members of Thuloban Municipality

Under the Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE Programme), a delegation including the officials from the Government of Balochistan, representatives from the Technical Assistance TA-DAI, and representatives from NRSP and BRACE, RSPN went to Nepal on an exposure and regional learning visit from 11-17th June 2023 facilitated by the Institute of International Development (IID) at Bagdole, Lalitpur, Nepal.

The delegation was briefed by Dr. Somlal Subedi Chief Secretary, and Mr Hemraj Aryal on the Nepalese system of governance and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA). This provided the delegation with insights into the country's administrative structure. Following the presentation, the delegation met with government officials, including the honorable chairperson of the National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission (NNRFC), Mr Balananda Paudel.

Furthermore, the delegation had a meeting with Mr Rudra Sing Tamang, the Joint Secretary of Nepal, to deepen their understanding of the role played by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

Authority of Nepal. This meeting allowed the delegation to gain valuable insights into Nepal's disaster management efforts.

The next leg of their journey involved travelling from Kathmandu to the Pokhara Valley. On the way, they made a stop at Shuklagandaki Municipality in Dulegaunda, Tanahun. Both teams had the opportunity to exchange their respective learning experiences. The team visited Rupa Municipality, where delegation was exposed to forest conservation programme as managed by local communities in close coordination with local government.

Finally, the team visited Dhulikhel Municipality where the team was given a presentation on the municipality's functioning and shared the learning experiences. This provided an opportunity for the delegation to gain a deeper understanding of the local community's perspectives and experiences. Additionally, the team had a meeting at the Pakistan Embassy in Kathmandu, which likely involved discussions on relevant topics of mutual interest.



Visit to the Pakistan Embassy in Kathmandu Nepal



BRACE Programme delegation visiting the National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission (NNRFC)



Presenting souvenirs to the host organisation IID



Visit to the Rupa Municipality



Group photo with the members of Dulikhel Municipality



Visit to Shuklagandaki Municipality

CEO RSPN, Ms. Shandana Khan's visit to communities in district Kech

Ms Shandana Khan, Chief Executive Officer of RSPN, visited the interventions of NRSP district Kech under EU funded BRACE Programme. During her visit, she had a meeting in the LSO Dasht and met the women beneficiaries of CIF, TVET and CPIs. She also visited a CPI scheme of the girls' school building at Beeri Chath. She visited a puncture shop of a CIF beneficiary and women vocational training centre Turbat of the Social Welfare department where BRACE TVET beneficiaries are being trained on advance TVET and an outlet for products display and sale established as a joint venture of NRSP and social welfare department Kech.



Ms Shandana Khan at the women vocational training centre Turbat

HIGHLIGHTS

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS-ER3)

The Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS-ER3) funded by the European Union began in February 2018 and will end in July 2023. Implemented by NRSP, SRSO and TRDP, the Programme has covered **389,000 households** in **193 Union Councils** across ten districts of Sindh. The objective of the Programme has been to contribute to the Government of Sindh (GoS) multi-sectoral *Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition in Sindh*. 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.

During the quarter, the Programme not only continued to be on track to complete its targets by the end of July 2023, but also saw the results from the Early Recovery interventions added to the Programme in response to the 2022 floods.

As part of the early recover initiatives, RSPN in collaboration with PARC, supported **12,516 small subsistence farmers** to cultivate **15,000 Acres of**



PINS ER3 monitoring visit

zinc fortified wheat. The wheat was harvested between March and April 2023. Post Harvest surveys by the PINS ER3 Monitoring and Evaluation team recorded an average yield of 35 Maunds (1.4 Tons) of wheat per Acre. This was 23% higher than their previous years' average yields (28 Maunds) leaving

them approximately PKR 28,000 better off in terms of their net income. Overall, this intervention resulted in 525,000 Maunds / 1.32 Million Tons of highly nutrition zinc fortified wheat produced.

The vast majority (79%) of surveyed farmers intended to keep the highly nutritious and very high-quality seeds both for household consumption (an avg. family of 7 requires 22 Maunds/875 Kg) and for plantation in the coming 2023/24 season. The remaining farmers (21%) indicated that they will sell their entire output (to meet immediate cash needs).

All the surveyed farmers indicated there was significant local interest in planting the Akbar-19 variety by local farmers and they were planning to sell their surplus seeds to local farmers for the next season. After factoring in the wheat used for consumption and any post-harvest losses (15%), it is expected that approximately 109,000 Acres of Akbar-19 zin fortified wheat seed will be available for cultivation in 2023/24 season.¹



PINS ER3 monitoring visit

Case Study: Abdul Jabbar from Tando Allahyar

Abdul Jabbar is a small subsistence farmer with 3 Acres under cultivation. He cultivates wheat in the winter (Rabi) season, from which he saves a portion for his family's needs for the year and sells the surplus. The 2022 floods submerged his lands and destroyed his standing cotton crop. The floods also damaged his previous season's stored wheat seed stock. The government announced support package for farmers had not yet materialised (October 2022) and he was facing the prospect of not being able to cultivate wheat in the Rabi 2022 season. This put his family's basic food and nutritional needs at risk.



Abdul Jabbar along with Ali Mir sharing his zinc fortified wheat seed experience with RSPN staff

Abdul was one of the 12,516 small to whom, RSPN with the support of the PARC, provided certified wheat seeds of the zinc-fortified Akbar-19 variety. He received seeds sufficient to cultivate 2 Acres. He is very pleased with his harvest. It was significantly higher than his previous average yield (of several years) at 37 Maunds per Acre (approx. 29 Maunds in previous years). His neighboring farmers had no significant change in their yield, so he attributes his increased yield to the quality of the seeds.

From his harvest he has retained 26 Maunds for his family to use over the coming year, and for sowing wheat in the next season. He has sold the remainder to local farmers, who impressed with the increased yield are planning to use the seeds next year. Akbar reported being approximately PKR 65,000 better off (after accounting for other input costs like fertilisers and land preparation) because of the higher yield than he would have been using his local seeds.

¹Total Output - 522,000 Maunds x 85% = Post-Harvest Loss Output 443,700 Maunds. 37% retained for cultivation = 164,169 Maunds. At 1.5 Maunds per Acre for cultivation = 109,446 Acres.

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

The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) is working to address the root causes of malnutrition and provide support for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition in children and pregnant or lactating women in District Dadu and Jamshoro of Sindh Province, through an integrated approach. This work is being carried out under the European Union Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS ER-2) with the support of Department of Health (Sindh) and implementing partners Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) and Peoples' Primary Healthcare Initiatives (PPHI Sindh).

In districts Dadu and Jamshoro, there were a total of 93 Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sites till 31st January 2023, 791 Community Health Workers (CHWs) were trained, and 2 Nutrition Stabilisation Centers (NSCs) are still operational with trained technical staff who provide services to SAM with complicated children. Moreover, the department of health, GoS has agreed to take over all these 93 OTPs and to allocate a budget in the coming fiscal year.

RSPN organised the Joint monitoring visit for the District Health department to provide exposure to SMART Endline Survey being conducted in sampled villages of Jamshoro and Dadu districts; During the visit, Ms. Meena Iqbal (Project Coordinator-RSPN) oriented the officials from the Department of Health-DoH about the SMART survey, its methodology and the organisation conducting this survey for RSPN. After a brief orientation, the officials from DoH along with RSPN and AASA consulting team visited



households to observe the proceedings of the survey. They interacted with enumerators as well as the community regarding the survey. Moreover, the officials keenly observed the anthropometric measurement techniques of the enumerators and appreciated their techniques and measurements.

During reporting period, an awareness session titled “Malnutrition: the challenge and an opportunity to improve” was conducted at the Food Science and Technology, and Nutrition and Dietetics Departments at the University of Karachi with an aim to orient the non-medical university students and faculty about the causes and impact of malnutrition. Government and other colleagues from the development sector also joined and shared their views. The event was successful among students and faculty who got to know about malnutrition and challenges such as local production of RUTF and burden of malnutrition and related projects in Pakistan.

Progress on Outputs	Achievement in Numbers
No. of Cured children in NSC	338
No. of Joint visits conducted	2
No. of SMART Endline survey conducted	1
Wall paintings for SBCC-wall paintings and posters displayed in high traffic areas of the buildings where OTPs and NSCs are located	95

The Agency Fund Vs Phonecast for Child Growth Monitoring in Pakistan

The The Agency Fund Vs Phonecast for Child Growth Monitoring in Pakistan project is being carried out in collaboration with the Institute of Development and Economic Alternatives (IDEAS) and is implemented by National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) in Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh. The project is funded by Global Development Incubator Solution and the duration is from May 2023 to May 2024.

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

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

Ongoing activities:

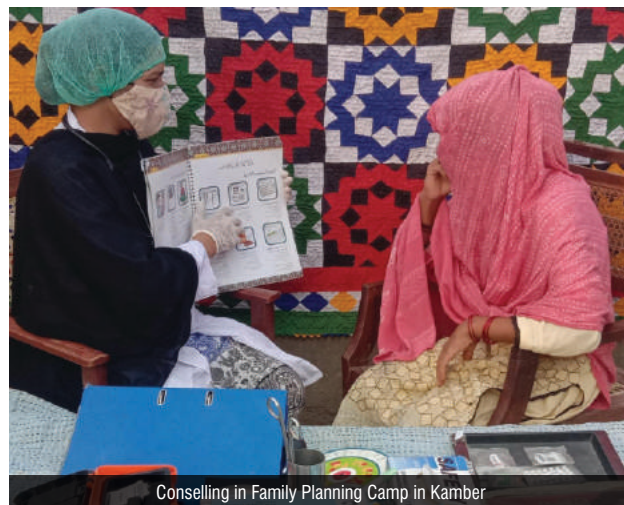
- Staff orientation took place in May, marking the initiation of the project.
- In the same month, extensive training was organised for **120 Community Resource Persons (CRPs)** from **120 villages** spanning **15 union councils**. This training aimed to provide them with a comprehensive knowledge of project interventions and precise skills to monitor child growth effectively in their respective areas.
- A key feature of the initiative, the Light Touch Household, has started receiving **Interactive Voice Response (IVR)** Calls in the project's third month. These calls will offer valuable nutrition-related guidance and recommendations.
- As an element of the Light Touch intervention, we have established an interactive helpline to assist the group. A dedicated nutrition officer will be accessible through the helpline to provide guidance on matters relating to nutrition.

PSI-Supported Family Planning Programme

The PSI-Supported Family Planning Programme DAFPAK successfully completed its five years' project phase (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 with limited funds. Currently, **The Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan (DAFPAK)** is a 23-month extension period the actual project being implemented by RSPN with the technical and financial assistance of Population Services International Pakistan. The current phase will target a total uncovered population of 1.4 million in these four districts and 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 Kamber Shahdad Kot**. The program's vision is to grow the health market and the use of sexual & reproductive health products and services so that poor and vulnerable rural communities.



Vitals sign measurement in Family Planning Camp in district Kamber Shahdad Kot



Counselling in Family Planning Camp in Kamber

During the period of April-June, 2023, RSPN with the RSPs district team, organized Family Planning Camps in the far-flung rural areas of Sindh and Punjab and achieved **116%** in Couple Years of Protection (CYPs) and enrolled **164%** of New Users and ensured participation in District Technical Committee meetings. The major focus of service delivery teams was to capture follow-up clients of condoms, oral pills and injectables and encouraged current users for long-term methods through counselling. The 5th quarter of year 6 was quite impressive as **8,049 new users** out of **44,956 FP users** are enrolled through **1,489 outreach camps** in targeted areas.

The overall health impact through the interventions of DAFPAK during reporting quarter resulted in contributing to the aversion of **16,639 unintended pregnancies**, **11 maternal deaths**, **10,116 abortions** including **5,838 unsafe abortions** and **10,764 Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)** in the overall accomplishments being made in Pakistan. Birth Spacing is the main source to improve maternal health, and child survival and reduces the number of abortions. It is proven that **Birth Spacing** is the main source to improve maternal health, and child survival and reduces the number of abortions.

During the reporting quarter, RSPN conducted **85 client** exit interviews in the four operational districts of DAFPAK to assess the beneficiary's response. The interviews were conducted in all four districts of project operations in the cost extension phase. Around **38%** of clients' interviewed were between the

age group of 30 to 39 years followed by 31% of clients in the age bracket of 16 to 29 years and 16% of clients were fall under the age of 40-49 years. It was observed that unfortunately, 100% of clients were illiterate. Around 29% of clients have five and above children followed by 17% of clients having two children, 25% of clients having three children, 21% of clients having four children and 8% of clients having one child only. It was observed that Oral Pills were found more acceptable method as 47% of clients are using the same method. 100% of clients' response was satisfactory regarding the quality care of services provided under project interventions.



Balanced Energy Protein Pakistan 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 Hysra, BoP Inc., Hudson Pharma, Centre for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP) and Mathematica. The project is currently being implemented in three districts: Bahawalpur in Punjab and Jacobabad and Kambar Shahdadt in 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 reducing stunting amongst children.

The rural market test seeks to test 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 with a view to determine the cost-effectiveness of such an approach vs. a fully subsidised strategy.

Furthermore, 100 Community Resource Persons in each target district 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 with nutritional products for PLWs. They are also responsible for conducting household visits to sell Wellma.

Activites between April to June 2023

- In collaboration with CERP, RSPN has designed applications for CRPs facilitate the registration process as well as to streamline sale of a basket of goods and introduced one for CBOs also to make the monitoring process easier. The RSPN team and all other partners now have visibility of real-time data of sales. We began piloting the applications in Jacobabad in June.
- Furthermore, in the reporting period, CRPs in **Bahawalpur, Kamaber Shahdadt** and **Jacobabad** sold a total of **223,656 Wellma sachets**, **24,751 soaps**, **3135 pregnancy strips** and **23,852 sanitary napkins**.

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

Nestled within the rural expanse of Sindh, adolescents and youth have borne the weight of indifference and societal taboos when it comes to matters of sexual and reproductive health. This prolonged state of unawareness has had a significant toll on the progress of the communities, which is often seen through low literacy rates, the prevalence of child labor, early marriages, and pregnancies. Yet, amidst these challenges, the community is working tirelessly to change the landscape through Sehatmand Khandaan-Reproductive Health Rights (SMK-RHR) project. This initiative, driven by unwavering dedication, is a beacon of light for the rural youth of Matiari and Kambar Shahdaskot. Supported by the joint efforts of the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) and the Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO), its impact resonates across the expanse of 28 Union councils.

At the core of this transformation lie, the community institutions, instrumental in nurturing our youth, aged 15-24. Our youth, who are the primary agents of change, have formed peer education networks to raise awareness about SRHR. They begin vital conversations on subjects that have not been spoken about earlier, such as early marriages, birth control, gender-based violence, puberty, and the often-overlooked rights within the realm of reproductive health.

Over the past three months, our 798 youth champions have reached out to approximately 70,000 adolescents and youth within their peer groups. Through these interactions, they have effectively disseminated sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) awareness, initiating a positive shift within the society. Concurrently, this endeavor was facilitated by 168 key community influencers, adult members of the community entrusted with raising SRHR awareness among men. By sensitizing an audience of 11,760 men on SRHR, gender-based violence (GBV), and early marriages, these key influencers created an environment conducive to growth and prosperity.



Youth Champions under the Reproductive Health Rights Project funded by UNFPA

Meanwhile, a transformation of its own kind unfolded within the UNHCR-funded Gender-Based Violence (GBV) mitigation program in flood-affected areas. In Kashmore, Sukkur, and Shikarpur, three Women and Girl Friendly Spaces (WGFS) were established. These havens provided sanctuary to women and girls affected by the floods of 2022. Within these spaces, women found safety, along with psychosocial support and essential services. Notably, these spaces hosted numerous celebrations and skill-sharing initiatives, fostering a sense of community engagement. A total of 1,465 women were referred to essential GBV, SRHR, and family planning services. In addition, government and non-government partners within these districts were educated about SRHR, enabling them to contribute to the implementation of similar programs. Overall, an impressive 18,510 men and women were made aware of GBV. The success of this program is evident, leading to its conclusion and subsequent renewal. Collectively, these two programs are fostering healthier and more informed families across multiple districts of Sindh. They are not only providing safe spaces but also empowering initiatives that contribute to the overall well-being of the community.

In the heart of rural Sindh, an orchestration of change is unfolding through Sehatmaand Khandaan—a composition of knowledge, empowerment, and compassion.

Achievements (April-July)

- a. 70,000 youth given awareness on SRHR by Youth Champions
- b. 168 Key community influencers trained on SRHR to provide support to youth
- c. 11,760 community men sensitized by key community influencers on SRHR
- d. 3 Women and girl friendly spaces (WGFS) established
- e. 1,465 women and girls provided Psychosocial First Aid with referrals to essential services
- f. 152 referral partners (govt. and civil society service providers) oriented on GBV
- g. 1,672 women and girls, including GBV survivors provided specialized gynae and medical services
- h. 1,500 dignity kits provided
- i. 18,510 men and women provided awareness on GBV

Case Study:

Ali Sher, Key Community Influencer, Hala, Matiari

As a Key Community Influencer (KCI), I see myself as a messenger of change. While our formal role within the program as KCIs may have ended, I still feel responsible for spreading this message. Regardless of my location, advocating for the rights of young girls has become second nature to me. I keep advising families against early marriages for their daughters, and telling them about the detrimental impact on their physical and mental well-being. I personally have started to feel extremely passionate about female education in the society. In fact, I've established an adolescent and youth-friendly space (AYFS) within my own home, a platform where youth and adolescents from my village can come, share valuable skills with each other, have a good time and engage in open discussions about SRHR within a secure environment. My aim is to raise awareness throughout my village about the consequences of early marriages and gender-based violence. I want my village people to collectively thrive so we can all experience the change.



Ali Sher, Key Community Influencer from Matiari

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



CEO health at Community mass awareness session in Rahim Yar Khan

Under the UNFPA/Norwegian funded project, RSPN implements the Community Mobilization and Referrals for Strengthening of Family Planning Services at Health Facilities in Underserved Rural Areas in three districts (Rawalpindi, Muzaffargarh, and Rahim Yar Khan) of Punjab province. Engaging men in FP via establishment of husband schools is a unique

approach, adding to gender inclusivity and referrals at health facilities for better mother and child health. Husband schools serve as a place of education on FP for married men around each assigned health facility. Community sensitization and referrals to health facilities for uptake of FP services are carried out through the following key project interventions:

Key community activities and progress (April-June 223)

711 awareness sessions on FP at **husband schools**



10, 283 men reached



9 mass awareness events covered via media engagement

532 awareness sessions on FP with **married men**



7,692 men reached



7 mobile health units organized



6,596 Referrals generated

550 awareness sessions on FP with **married women**



8,269 MWRAS reached



72 religious leaders engaged



3,430 availed FP services (as of June 2023)

43 mass awareness sessions on FP



4,141 people reached



1 Health mela organized



Health Mela organized at Rawalpindi



Health Mela organized at Rawalpindi



Awareness session on FP by coach at husband school in Muzaffargarh



Mobile health camp in Rahim Yar Khan



Community mass awareness session in Rahim Yar Khan



Male SO conducting session in district Muzaffargarh



Community mass awareness session in Rahim Yar Khan



Referrals being entertained at mobile health unit Rahim Yar Khan

Women's Socio-Economic Resilience in Pakistan

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

Project Overview

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

About 33 million people have been affected by floods

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

Description of Activities

- **Inception Phase Activity:** Hiring and orientation of project staff
- **Inception Phase Activity:** Development of detailed implementation and M&E Plan
- **Inception Phase Activity:** Hiring of Training Consultant
- Establishment and support of **90 multi-purpose community centers** based on assessment
- Development of **Community Mobilisation and Sensitisation Training Content**
- Training of **Master Trainers (6 trainings)**
- **Mobilize and train women** to participate in community decision making processes (**720 sessions, 25 pax each**)
- Provision of **Psycho-Social and Referral Services (Need basis)**
- Registration of **CNIC card and vote registration (20,000)**
- **Community mobilization and alliance building** for prevention of violence and protection of survivors and vulnerable women (**9 district alliances through 540 sessions**)
- Engaging men and community leaders as agents of change in combating **violence against women (180 sessions)**
- **Lessons Learnt Workshop (3 events)**

Project Highlights

- Project staff hiring and orientation of PMU and RSP's project staff from SRSO has been completed in with UNW project staff completed on 26th June 2023 UNW Office Karachi.
- Development of detailed implementation plan and M&E Plan is in progress.
- Hiring of Training Consultant is in progress.

Education Cannot Wait-funded Multi-Year Resilience Programme Pakistan



Two day training of project staff in Quetta under ECW's MYRP

Currently, Pakistan has the world's second-highest number of out-of-school children (OOSC) and it is estimated that 22.8 million children, ranging from the ages of 5-16, are not attending school, which accounts for 44% of the total population in this age group. The 5-9 age group alone consists of 5 million children who are not enrolled in schools, and as these children age past primary-school age, the number of OOSC doubles, with 11.4 million adolescents between the ages of 10-14 not receiving formal education. The disparities based on gender, socio-economic status, and geography are significant. Balochistan province has the lowest literacy rate compared to other provinces. According to UNICEF, around 60 - 70% of children in the region are out of school, mainly due to factors such as the lack of connectivity within the province, security concerns, and the absence of political will and

motivation to improve the educational conditions for the region.

To tackle this issue, RSPN has launched the Multi Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) to support children's access to education. The programme is funded by ECW, and RSPN is collaborating with its implementing partner, BRSP, to launch an awareness-raising campaign at the community level, firstly to enhance the enrollment of school-age children, with a particular focus on girls and their siblings, including Afghan refugees and host communities, in both formal and non-formal education systems. Secondly, to educate and sensitize parents and communities about the significance of education, particularly for girls. The duration of the programme is from February 2022 to February 2025 in three districts of Balochistan (Loralai, Panjgur and Kohlu).

Progress Updates – January -March 2023

1. **Training of Project Staff:** A 2-day training for project staff on "Community Mobilisation for strengthening and re-activation of PTSMCs" was organized on May 3-4, 2023, at Hotel Jan Luxury in Quetta. The purpose of the training workshop was to equip the project staff with the skills to re-activate and strengthen the "Parents Teachers School Management Committees" (PTSMCs). In total, 22 project staff members were trained during the 2-day training.
2. **Setting up of Early Childhood Education Centers:** Early Childhood Education (ECE) holds immense importance in laying a strong foundation for a child's lifelong learning and development. Investing in quality ECE programs ensures that children acquire essential cognitive, social, and emotional skills, setting them up for success in school and beyond. To ensure school readiness, RSPN, with the support of its implementing partner BRSP, completed the setup of 24 ECE centers in Loralai and Panjgur Districts. These centers will be operationalized in the coming quarter once teachers' training is conducted by PITE.
 

ECE centers
3. **Enrolment of OOSC:** During the reporting period, a total of 27,583 out-of-school children were identified in three districts of Balochistan through Local Support Organizations (LSOs) and Community Resource Persons (CRPs). During the reporting period 3,121 out of school children have been enrolled into formal schools out of which 55% are girls.
4. **Distribution of MHM kits:** To support the well-being and educational opportunities of girls, 619 young girls in schools of Loralai and Panjgur received Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits. These kits aim to provide essential resources, enabling girls to manage their menstruation with confidence and dignity, leading to regular school attendance. The distribution of MHM kits not only meets practical needs but also combats the stigma associated with menstruation. By fostering open conversations and providing necessary supplies, this initiative empowers girls to navigate their menstrual cycles and fosters an inclusive environment within the school community. Ultimately, the initiative promotes gender equality and ensures equal opportunities for girls to succeed academically and socially.
 

MHM Kits Distribution
5. **Rehabilitation of WASH facilities:** The rehabilitation of WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) facilities in schools plays a crucial role in promoting a safe and healthy learning environment for students. By improving access to clean water, proper sanitation, and hygienic facilities, it enhances students' well-being, reduces absenteeism, and supports their overall educational outcomes. During the reporting period, rehabilitation work of 16 WASH facilities in District Loralai has been completed.
6. **Provision of transportation and cash-based support:** The lack of transportation support and distant schools can have a significant negative impact on the educational outcomes of girls in Balochistan. To ensure that girls at critical stages of their education are supported and encouraged to continue their studies, RSN with the support of its implementing partner BRSP, has identified 355 girls for transportation support and 275 girls for cash-based support during the reporting period. These girls will be provided with this support to continue their secondary education.

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



Children During a Group Study Session on the last day before the Summer vacations - CMS Sawaray Wala District DG Khan

The "Bringing Children Back to School" (Girls and Out of School Children - GOAL) project funded by the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO), aims at mitigating the academic losses of children, especially girls, in 200 target schools in the five most flood-affected and vulnerable districts of South Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. For this purpose, RSPN has partnered with the National Rural Support Programme (Rajapur and Dera Ghazi Khan) and Sarhad Rural Support Programme (Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber, and Mohmand). Over the course of 12 months (Jan 2023 – Dec 2023), the project aims to benefit a total of 20,000 children, providing them with a safe and conducive learning environment. Additionally, it will capacitate 420 teachers on school improvement, multi-grade teaching, psycho-social support, pedagogical

strategies for improved learning outcomes, and health WASH practices. The School Management Committees (SMCs) of 200 targeted schools will also be trained to foster collaboration and coordination among all educational stakeholders including students.



Children in GPS Tibba Gopang District Rajapur Attending the last Session before the Start of Summer vacations

Project Highlights – Quarter II

To improve the partially damaged schools due to 2022 floods, the initial damage assessment was conducted in districts Rajanpur, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Dera Ismail Khan. NRSP successfully conducted technical assessments in 76 schools whereas SRSP completed the technical assessment of 68 schools that fall within scope of work of the project. Interventions were made for the physical restoration of schools and civil work was initiated in 46 schools of districts Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan. Out of 46, the civil work has been completed in 27 schools. The interventions included minor repairs to school buildings, boundary walls, roof grouting, plinth protection walls, flooring compactions, doors, windows, and electrical wiring, repairing toilet blocks, and equipping school with necessary WASH facilities. Clean drinking water sources and hand pumps were also installed, and earth filling was also carried out for ground levelling and flood prevention.

In order to bring children back to schools, enrolment campaigns were carried out in the districts of Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan. These campaigns engaged the local community by organising awareness walks, conducting seminars, open community discussions, meetings with SMCs, and announcements on loudspeakers in local mosques. These efforts resulted in the enrolment of 3,224 new students, including 59% female students. This has increased the total enrolment to 22,507 students, including 55% female students.

To help improve learning and teaching process for students and teachers four different types of kits (school-in-a-box kit, student learning kit, teaching kit, hygiene kit) will be distributed in the targeted schools after the reopening of schools post summer vacation in August/September. For this purpose, SRSP has finalised the procurement and placed the order for kits, whereas the process at NRSP is still on-going and the order will be placed during the month of July.

As the project also focuses on enhancing the capacity of teachers, a comprehensive Training Needs Assessment (TNA) was conducted. A total of 235 teachers from NRSP-selected schools and 116 teachers from SRSP-selected schools participated in the assessment, which allowed for the identification of specific training requirements. The training manuals have also been developed by RSPN and reviewed by FCDO and implementing partners for the trainings to begin in quarter III.



GPS Basti - Habib Vil - Before Intervention District DG Khan



GPS Basti - Habib Vil - After Intervention District DG Khan



Conditions of GPS Shah wala of District DG Khan Before Intervention



GPS Shah wala of District DG Khan After Intervention

Key Project Achievements



144

Number of Schools Assessed



27

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



3,224

Number of Newly Enrolled Students



59%

Female Students



22,507

Number of Total Enrolled Students



55%

Female Students



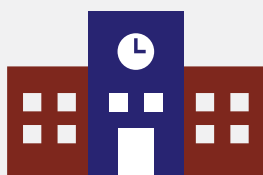
351

Number of Teachers identified for training and Training Needs Assessment (TNAs) conducted



46%

Female Teachers



- Additionally, physical rehabilitation in **29 schools** is at an advanced stage (over 60% completed).
- The **27 schools** in which civil work has been completed have provided access to education, and a safe, clean, rehabilitated learning space to approx. **5456 students including 70% female students**.
- The training of **351 teachers (46% females)** is scheduled in the last week of July.



Conditions of Washroom in GPS Durhatta Before Intervention



Conditions of Washroom in GPS Durhatta After Intervention

Case Study:

The Government Primary School in Tibba Gopang in District Rajanpur is located near the banks of the Indus River. The school suffered extensive damage because of the floods, which lead to the disruption of education in the village.

Matloob, is a bright fifth-grade student who belongs to the village of Tibba Gopang. Due to the floods of 2022, Matloob's school was partially damaged, and the stagnant water made it impossible for students to continue their educational journey. Matloob was quite devastated as he feared that he would no longer be able to continue his education and pursue his dream of becoming a teacher in his village, one day.

The school ground had suffered significant damage due to prolonged water stagnation, leading to limited accessibility for students. The washrooms were in disrepair, and the non-functional water pump further exacerbated the situation. One of the major issues faced by the students was the damaged washrooms and septic tanks.

The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) partnered with Nation Rural Support Programmes (NRSP) and identified Tibba Gopang as one of the schools that were in dire need of rehabilitation under the Foreign Commonwealth Development Organisation (FCDO) funded Bringing Children Back to School Project.

To address the damaged ground inside the school, thorough earth filling and levelling were carried out, and repaired the school ground. Additionally, a stone pathway was constructed to enable students to reach their classrooms without getting their clothes dirty during rainy days. This improvement greatly enhanced the overall accessibility of the school. Ensuring that students had proper sanitary amenities. This significant improvement addressed a critical concern for both the students' health and overall well-being. Furthermore, the non-functional water pump was fixed, and a battery was provided to ensure consistent access to clean drinking water. This step not only resolved the immediate issue of water supply but also promoted a healthy and hygienic environment within the school.

In addition to the essential repairs, boundary walls and classrooms were also repaired and renovated. This effort not only improved the aesthetic appeal of the school but also provided students with a safe and conducive learning environment. The repaired classrooms and whitewashed walls create an atmosphere that fosters learning and inspires students to thrive.

The school rehabilitation was completed on the 25th of May and the children were able to return to school. Matloob could not be happier. His determination to continue his education grew even stronger, fueling his aspiration to become a teacher in the future. Filled with gratitude, Matloob took the initiative to write a heartfelt letter to the project teams involved. In his letter, s. Matloob while expressing his profound appreciation said, "I am extremely grateful to FCDO and its implementing partners for renovating our school. We have been provided with a proper pathway so that we are able to reach our school without any issues. I am grateful that they have provided us with a Solar battery because of which we are able to access clean drinking water at all times, and I am extremely grateful because the environment of our school has changed, and we all are very excited to come to school every day".

Through the efforts made by RSPN and NRSP a community has been provided with a comfortable safe and conducive learning environment. Matloob's letter served as a testament to the transformative impact of the project and the hope it instilled in the young minds of Tibba Gopang.



Matloob from GPS Tibba Goppang District Rajanpur

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

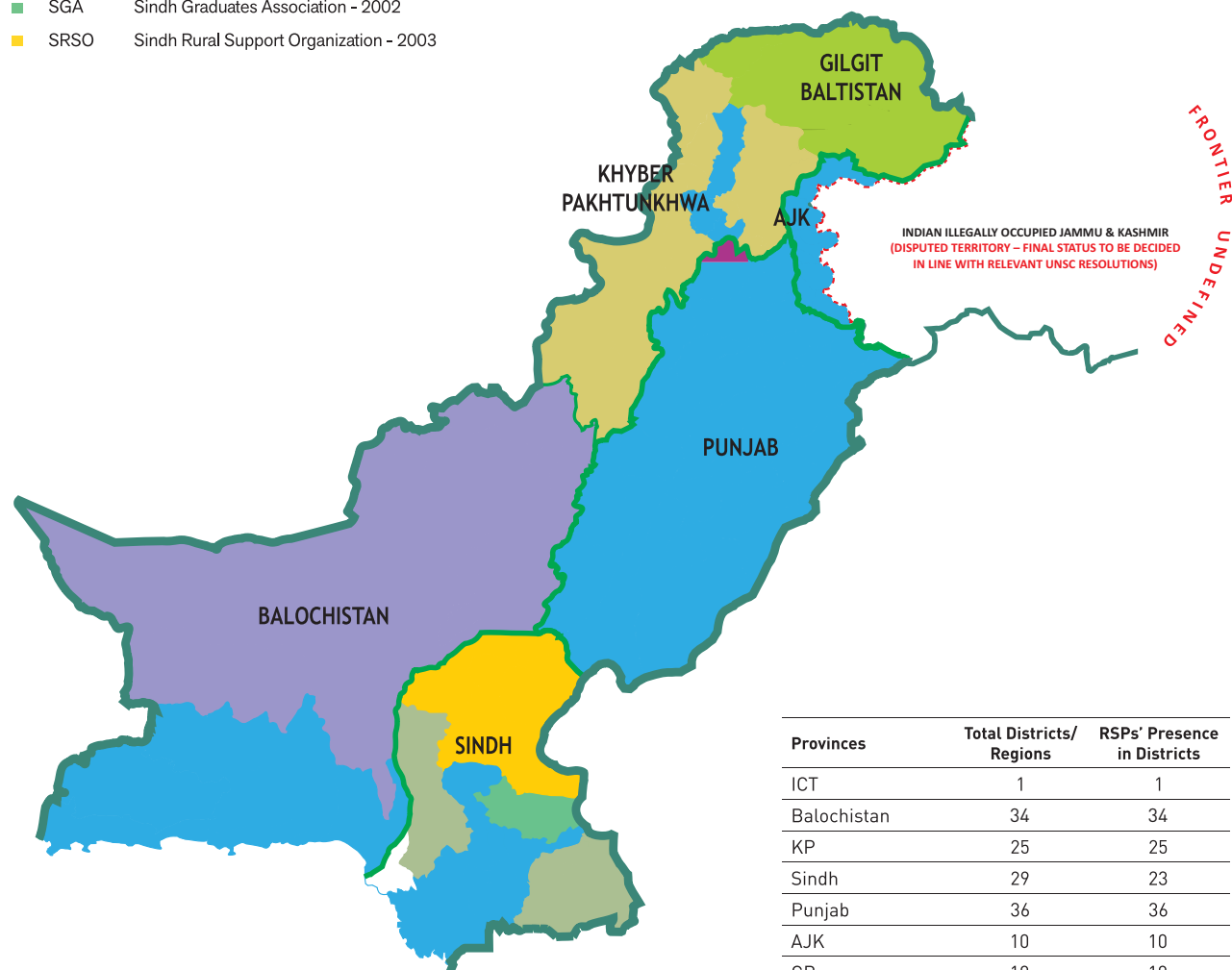
LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (1,132 - 46% WOMEN ONLY LSOs)

Summary of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) as of 31 March 2023

		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 March 2023											
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	276,504
	Men COs	2,138	3,024	21,560	1,436	106,410	54,872	450	2,383	30,212	228,260
	Mix COs	1,035	-	16	-	16,193	-	-	40	-	19,047
	Total	4,750	5,235	33,923	3,345	231,325	96,586	860	79,035	44,590	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	5,057,016
	Men	58,257	128,625	323,400	26,560	1,574,305	903,191	11,348	38,662	731,011	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	8,971,295
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	146	-	5	237	70	-	236	48	851.9
	Men	12	390	-	6	1,308	67	1	7	112	2,025.2
	Total	36	536	-	10	1,544	137	1	243	160	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	3,535,269
	Men	6,385	16,049	282,974	4,955	1,338,100	267,337	4,830	35,738	247,131	2,275,119
	Total	17,339	36,371	531,020	9,504	3,664,358	493,947	9,660	398,943	395,642	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	990,411
	Men	-	27,345	28,130	4,302	625,377	58,324	-	3,855	86,043	837,359
	Total	-	82,802	84,117	17,735	1,260,359	104,295	-	103,336	148,306	1,827,770
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs managing CIF	6	16	159	8	498	2	-	216	-	1,005
	# of VOs managing CIF	-	-	151	7	69	34	-	4,532	355	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	726,626
	# of CIF borrowers	547	4,091	5,574	1,312	236,564	6,162	-	372,401	62,565	761,240
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million)	16	20	112	28	5,104	115	-	5,684	839	13,426.5
	Women	79	195	-	4,180	221,993	10,120.99	-	20,712	1,371	264,140
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Men	59	834	-	512	112,679	12,297	-	2,035	123	134,033
	Total	138	1,030	-	4,692	334,672	22,418	-	22,747	1,493	398,172.77
# of loans	Women	4,764	74,827	5,596	161,089	7,182,510	545,204	-	836,717	73,794	9,254,589
	Men	3,217	546,334	3,815	18,766	4,175,783	687,341	-	84,393	10,691	5,821,236
	Total	7,981	621,161	9,411	179,855	11,358,293	1,232,545	-	921,110	84,485	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 March 2023

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

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			
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
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

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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			
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	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	188,817	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	Matlari	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

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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
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

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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
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	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	116	5	NRSP
8	Sudhnoti	14	14	14	100	26,849	29,458	29,458	110	1,752	-	1,752	69	12	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			
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	-	-	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 March 2023

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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