



RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK



ANNUAL REPORT

2025

25 YEARS OF
PARTNERSHIP, PROGRESS, AND IMPACT



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RSPNPakistan



RSPNPakistan



Rural Support Programmes Network

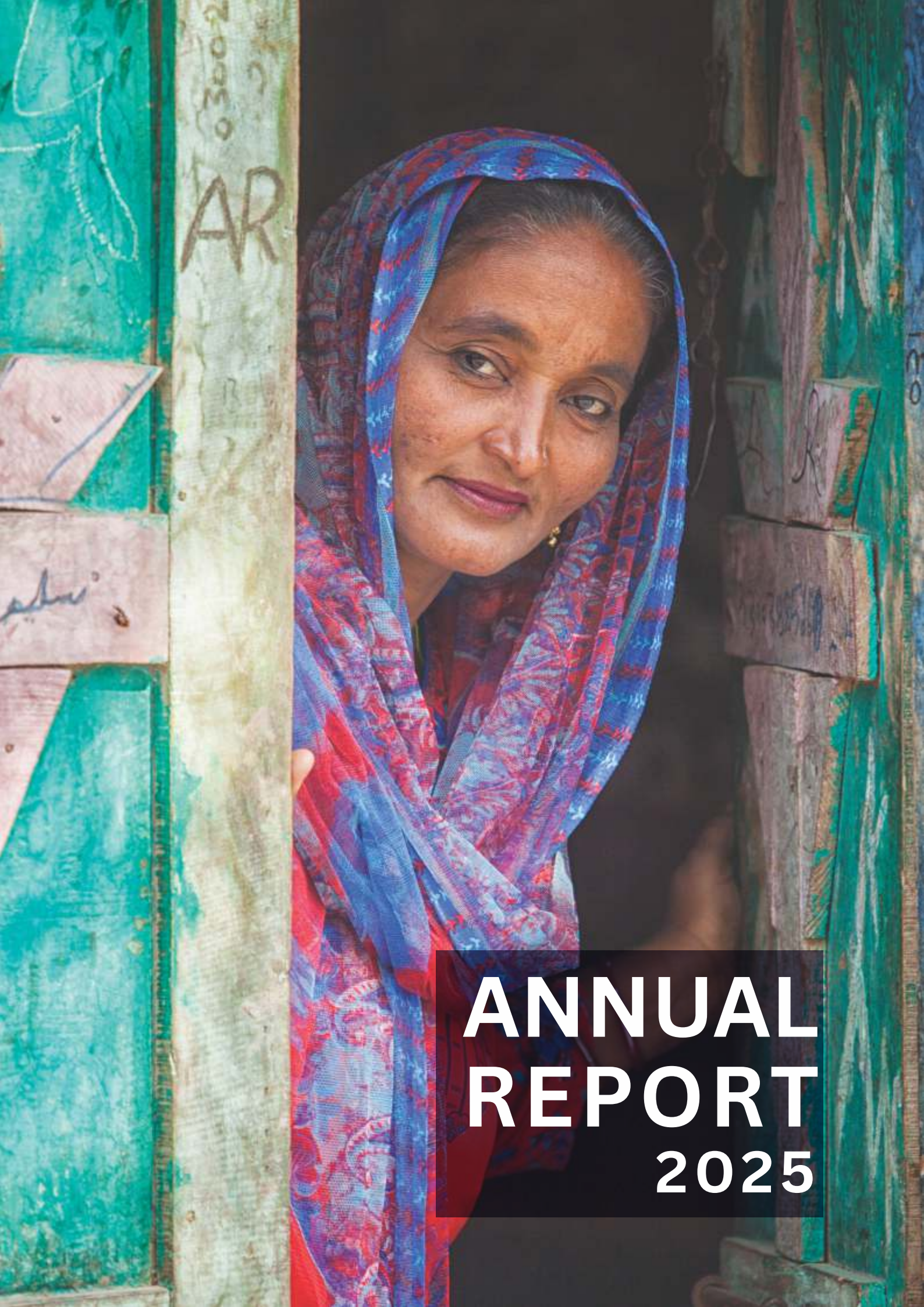
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ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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ACRONYMS

AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
ALP	Alternative Learning Programme
BEP	Balanced Energy Protein
BCI	Better Cotton Initiative
BMU	Basic Management Unit
BOG	Basket of Goods
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Programme
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIR	Community Institution Representative
COO	Chief Operating Officer
CRP	Community Resource Person
DAFPAK	Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DR-TB	Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis
DS-TB	Drug-Sensitive Tuberculosis
ECW	Education Cannot Wait
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FACE	Forum for Advancement of Communication Expertise
FACT	Finance, Audit and Compliance Team
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FP	Family Planning
GIF	Growth & Innovation Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GOAL	Girls and Out of School Children Action for Learning
GRG	Gender Resource Group

IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IHSS-SD	Integrated Health System Strengthening and Service Delivery
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JSI	John Snow, Inc.
KCIs	Key Community Individuals
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LMD	Last Mile Distribution
LSO	Local Support Organisation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MERG	Monitoring and Evaluation Resource Group
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MMS	Multiple Micronutrient Supplements
MNCH	Maternal and Child Health
MWRA	Married Woman of Reproductive Age
MYRP	Multi-Year Resilience Programme
NDRMF	National Disaster Risk Management Fund
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
OED	Operations Evaluation Department (World Bank)
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Woman
PMDT	Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSEAH	Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
PTC	Parent-Teacher Committee
PTP	Provincial TB Program
PTSMC	Parent-Teacher School Management Committee
RH	Reproductive Health

RHR	Reproductive Health Rights
RSP	Rural Support Programme
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
SAPAP	South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SERP	Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty
SMC	School Management Committee
SMT	Social Mobilisation Team
TB	Tuberculosis
ToT	Training of Trainers
TPT	Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIMMAP	United Nations International Multiple Micronutrient Antenatal Preparation
USD	United States Dollar
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
WHO	World Health Organisation

MESSAGE FROM OUR CHAIRMAN



The Rural Support Programmes stand as a testament to what can be achieved when development is driven by communities themselves.

As we mark RSPN's 25th anniversary, we celebrate a journey that began with a foundational vision to increase rural incomes through organisation, capital, and skills, the bedrock of our network today.

Over these twenty-five years, the RSPN has evolved into a national network, uniting our member RSPs under a shared vision. RSPN has been instrumental in fostering innovation and promoting a shared strategy to community development across the country, ensuring that the RSP approach is implemented with consistency and excellence. By providing a 'one-window' platform for engagement, RSPN has simplified how the government and international partners connect with rural Pakistan, making their investments more coherent and efficient.

In 2025, amid ongoing climate pressures, economic constraints, and evolving development challenges, RSPN remains steadfast in its commitment to strengthening community-state linkages, ensuring that people's organisations we foster are not just beneficiaries, but active partners in driving sustainable change and holding public systems accountable.

The true impact of our work lies not only in the 130 projects implemented by RSPN since its inception, but in the values that guide us: dignity, trust, and the unwavering belief that people's potential is the country's greatest asset.

I extend my deep appreciation to the Boards of the Rural Support Programmes, the CEOs of the RSPs, their field teams and to the thousands of communities that have come together at RSPN to uphold the integrity of the RSP legacy. As we look ahead, our collective efforts reaffirm that unity of purpose, grounded in community participation, remains the most powerful force for inclusive development in Pakistan.

A handwritten signature in white ink, appearing to read 'Shoaib Khan', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Shoaib Sultan Khan Chairman

MESSAGE FROM OUR CEO



This year, RSPN celebrates a momentous milestone, 25 years of partnership, innovation, and community-driven impact. Since our establishment in 2000, we have evolved from a small coordinating platform into Pakistan's largest civil society network, now reaching over 56 million people in 152 districts.

Our foundational vision remains as relevant today as it was 25 years ago. It is rooted in a strong commitment to people-driven development. In 2000, RSPN was created to support a small but growing group of Rural Support Programmes (RSPs), through coordination, learning, and advocacy. Today, through our nine member RSPs, that vision has led to a nationwide movement with over 8.7 million households that are members of 538,421 Community Organisations, implementing programmes across Pakistan. Women's membership of these Community Organisations has increased from 48% to 56%, reflecting the steady deepening of inclusion and leadership by women in local development.

Over the years, RSPN has played a strategic role in piloting innovations that have shaped both RSP programmes and wider government and donor approaches to poverty reduction. We were the first to pilot Community Investment Funds, community-managed revolving loan funds providing poor households, particularly women, with access to finance. We pioneered the clustering of Community Organisations into village and Union Council-level institutions and piloted the Grameen Foundation's Poverty Scorecard in Pakistan, later amended by the Government of Pakistan to be an official instrument for poverty targeted programmes. These and the piloting of Income Generating Grants for the poorest households and working through village-based Community Resource Persons, led to an integrated poverty graduation approach first tested and refined by RSPN before being adopted by major government and donor-supported programmes.

RSPN's role in policy advocacy with government and donors has led to programmes resulting in strong poverty targeted programmes. Starting with Pakistan's Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) 2005-10, till 2023, RSPN has had input into federal and provincial poverty reduction and community development strategies. We have also been present on high level committees that shape strategies in specific sectors. This has led to the scale-up of grassroots poverty reduction programmes, an expansion of our outreach to communities and improved links between community institutions and public services.

Projects implemented by RSPN have impacted the lives of millions. These have been in areas of health, family planning, nutrition, education, women's economic empowerment, disaster risk reduction, agriculture and livelihoods, renewable energy, youth development and social

protection. Initiatives such as the EU-supported Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) programme in Sindh and the Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) programme in Balochistan strengthened grassroots institutions, expanded women's participation in local governance and economic activities, and improved access to livelihoods for some of the poorest households. These programmes enabled communities to engage effectively with local government, strengthening local development initiatives, community ownership and resilience. Similarly, the Government of Sindh's People's Poverty Reduction Programme was built on the RSP approach to poverty graduation. External evaluations of these EU-supported flagship initiatives demonstrate significant impact. The SUCCESS programme demonstrated a 37% increase in average real incomes for poor households and moved 25% of the poorest households out of the poorest poverty bracket, as per the official Poverty Score Card. The BRACE programme successfully mobilised PKR 1.34 billion from communities for local projects and transitioned 16% of the poorest category households into the non-poor status.

RSPN's large-scale interventions in health and nutrition have fundamentally countered systemic rural vulnerabilities. Through the EU-funded Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS), we addressed the root drivers of malnutrition by operating along both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive pathways. Community mechanisms and health facility linkages registered an outstanding 87% cure rate, restoring health to more than 33,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition. The programme's nutrition-sensitive component reached over 390,000 households, delivering climate-smart agricultural training to 44,000 smallholders and mobilising communities to construct 166,233 latrines, effectively doubling sanitation access and securing government Open Defecation Free (ODF) certification for 1,828 villages in Sindh.

RSPN's work in crisis response and rehabilitation has become centre-stage since the earthquake in 2005. RSPN has implemented programmes through communities during major floods and the COVID pandemic.

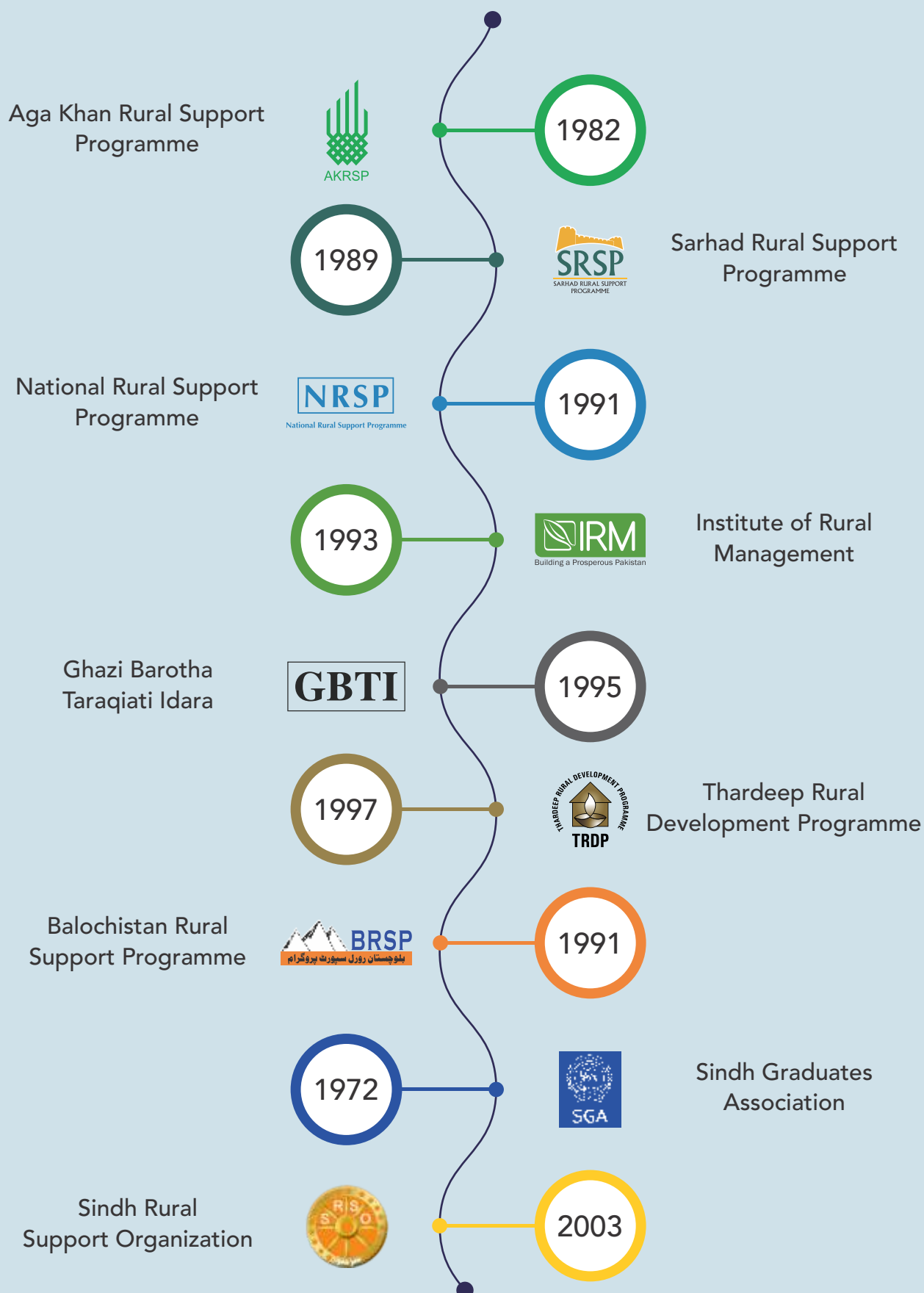
As a national platform for the RSPs, RSPN will continue to build on a proud 25-year legacy. We remain committed to working for the poor of our country. In a fast changing global environment and challenges faced by the development sector in Pakistan, RSPN's role as a local, strategic platform for its member RSPs is critical. Bridging the gap between national priorities and communities to advance sustainable pathways out of poverty will be our focus. We will also explore partnerships with other organisations that bring specialised skills to our Network. These will include those working in urban areas. We will reach out to the private sector to identify avenues for youth employment and strengthen our work in local enterprise development and higher level value chains. Exploring the digital landscape to the benefit of rural and urban communities, will be an area of focus.

RSPN remains committed to the values that drive our programmes. Inclusivity, participation, flexibility and transparency will remain a core ethos of our work ahead. We will remain people-centric, focusing on women, youth and other excluded segments of our society. Through the vast community network of the RSPs, we will explore new partnerships for communities, to identify new pathways out of poverty.



Shandana Khan Chief Executive Officer

RSP CREATION TIMELINE



RSPN AT 25

A JOURNEY OF PARTNERSHIPS, INNOVATION, AND EXPANDING IMPACT

Supporting Rural Support Programmes in strengthening communities and informing development policy and practice in Pakistan

Introduction

RSPN marked its 25 years on 28 July 2025. We are Pakistan's largest civil society network, established by the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs), with an outreach to over 56 million people. Over the past 25 years RSPN has evolved from a small coordinating platform into a national network anchored in the largest community-driven development networks in the country. Working through its nine member RSPs, RSPN has contributed to community institutions that today reach over 8.7 million households in 152 districts across Pakistan.

RSPN's journey has been closely intertwined with that of the RSPs. Founded on the principles of social mobilisation of the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP), RSPN plays a strategic role that has evolved over time, with the RSPs growing into large, independent organisations operating across sectors and geographies. This role includes—fostering innovation, facilitating learning, engaging with government and other development partners for policy advocacy and community-driven development programmes, and supporting organisational systems to implement programmes efficiently. Here, we reflect on RSPN's evolution and priorities for the years ahead, highlighting the scale and institutional strength of the RSP approach.

A Foundational Vision (1982-1999)

The inspiration for RSPN's approach can be traced back to the early 1980s when His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan IV entrusted Mr Shoaib Sultan Khan with leading the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme. The mandate of AKRSP was to demonstrate that rural incomes could be increased within a defined period and to develop approaches that could be replicated elsewhere.



Drawing on the work of Dr Akhter Hameed Khan the RSP approach was built on three principles—organisation (of communities), capital, and skills. While community organisations have evolved across contexts, this core logic has remained consistent.



AKRSP's success in mobilising communities and improving their livelihoods provided a strong proof of concept, validated by independent evaluations, including four by the World Bank (OED). With support from government and donors the approach gained recognition, leading to the establishment of RSPs across Pakistan. This expansion was facilitated by strong political commitment at the federal and provincial levels, which recognised the potential of the RSP approach in addressing rural poverty.

Building the Network (1999-2010)

To support emerging RSPs an RSP Resource Group was established—hosted by the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP)—bringing together experienced practitioners and senior AKRSP professionals. This led to the formal establishment of RSPN in 2000 with initial support from DFID.

RSPN focused on learning across the RSPs, advocacy with government to make policies more pro-poor, piloting innovations and strengthening systems in human resources, finance, and monitoring. It also drew on global and regional experience, including UNDP's South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme (SAPAP) and its implementation in Andhra Pradesh through the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), bringing valuable learning to Pakistan to inform RSP programmes.

This period marked diversification beyond social mobilisation, microfinance, and infrastructure into sectors such as health and family planning. This shift reflected evolving community needs and opened new avenues for partnerships with government. Innovations included federating community organisations, access to finance for the poorest through Community Investment Funds, Income Generating Grants as asset creation for the poorest, micro health insurance, Community Resource Persons trained in specific skills to provide advice in villages, and the Poverty Scorecard. These were piloted by RSPN and scaled by RSPs, with government and donor support over the years. Together, these became key components of the RSP poverty graduation strategy.



RSPN also set up and strengthened the network through a set of thematic resource groups that operate till today. Resource groups on gender, monitoring and evaluation and social mobilisation played an important role in building capacities, sharing knowledge, and promoting common standards across RSPs. Over the years, RSP organisational policies were also strengthened to include protection against harassment of women in the workplace, beneficiary safeguarding, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and finance and compliance, adapting to evolving regulatory requirements.

These efforts are complemented by annual platforms for reflection and exchange, including Annual RSP Strategy Planning Exercises and Community Conventions hosted by RSPN. These forums bring together RSPs, community institutions, government, and development partners and the private sector, enabling cross-learning and dialogue. They provide an opportunity for community representatives to present their work and engage directly with stakeholders—often, for many, their first opportunity to engage beyond their local context. These platforms have played an important role in reinforcing shared approaches, strengthening alignment across the network, and sustaining a collective vision of community-driven development.

From Innovation to Scale (2010-2015)

By the early 2010s, these foundations translated into large-scale programmes. With RSPs present across all provinces, RSPN became a coordinating platform through which government and development partners could engage the network at scale.

Partners increasingly engaged RSPN as a single-entry point for development programmes, with implementation carried out by RSPs, enabling greater coherence and efficiency in multi-location programmes. This positioning enabled RSPN to function increasingly as a one-window platform for partners, simplifying engagement with multiple RSPs operating across different provinces.

In addition to working with government, RSPN has worked with a diverse range of development partners to strengthen and inform programme design and implementation. These include international donors, public sector research institutions, academic and private sector

organisations, and international non-governmental organisations—enabling access to global experience, technical expertise, and emerging best practices. Together, these partnerships have contributed to broadening the scope and quality of development interventions across the network.

Over time, the scope of RSPN's work expanded significantly in response to evolving community needs. Working through its member RSPs, this has included a wide range of interventions in sectors such as women's economic empowerment, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable households, health and nutrition, family planning and reproductive health, hygiene, youth and adolescent development, education and education in emergencies, water, and sanitation. Initiatives in livelihoods and natural resource management, including agriculture, livestock, and renewable energy, as well as community-led approaches to disaster risk reduction and humanitarian response, were also developed. Programmes in vocational training, social protection, and legal awareness further reflected the breadth of RSPN's work.

Since its establishment in 2000, RSPN has implemented 136 projects with a cumulative budget of USD 313.4 million (PKR 35,854 million), reflecting the scale and diversity of its programme portfolio.

Key innovations were scaled nationally, including the Poverty Scorecard, Community Investment Funds, Income Generating Grants, work through Community Resource Persons, and targeted interventions for the poorest. Large RSP programmes such as the EU-supported SUCCESS and BRACE initiatives in Sindh and Balochistan were based on these innovations, with encouraging impacts. They have also been part of government initiatives, such as the Government of Sindh's People's Poverty Reduction Programme.

Experience in crisis response also shaped this phase. Beginning with the 2005 earthquake and followed by internal displacement in Swat and successive floods, RSPs demonstrated their ability to operate at scale, drawing on community institutions for effective outreach and recovery. Through this period, RSPN evolved into a platform linking national priorities, development partners, and organised communities. Together, these experiences illustrate how the RSP approach has adapted over time, expanded in scope, while remaining anchored in its core principles.

Strengthening Accountability and Community–State Linkages (2013-2019)

As programmes expanded, attention turned to improving quality, transparency, and responsiveness. RSPN supported systems for monitoring, verification, and community feedback, strengthening evidence use and accountability practices.

RSPN has also maintained strong working relationships with both federal and provincial governments, contributing to the promotion of pro-poor policies and programmes. It has been represented on a range of government committees in sectors such as health, family planning, education, disaster risk reduction, social protection, and rural development. In addition, RSPN has contributed to national policy processes, including supporting community engagement in the preparation of key frameworks such as the Medium-Term Development Framework and the government's Poverty Reduction Strategy. Alongside this, partnerships with international non-governmental organisations have enabled access to resources as well as the exchange of knowledge and practices from across the Global South.

During this period, RSPN supported the delivery of a wide range of social sector programmes in partnership with its member RSPs, who implemented these initiatives through their fostered community institutions. In education, health, family planning, nutrition, and social protection, these efforts reached millions of underserved households - contributing to improved access to schooling, essential health services, and awareness of rights. In the education sector, programmes supported the rehabilitation of over 1,300 schools and the enrolment of more than 2.5 million out-of-school children, while health-related initiatives reached over 18 million people across services including reproductive health, maternal and child health, and immunisation. These experiences demonstrated the effectiveness of community institutions as platforms for delivering social sector interventions at scale.

Community institutions, particularly Local Support Organisations, began engaging more actively with local government, facilitating access to services and addressing local issues. These linkages reflected a growing confidence in community institutions and the strength of their social capital. Government and donor programmes increasingly utilised these institutions as delivery platforms, including in housing reconstruction, livelihood initiatives, and financial inclusion programmes. In some cases, these engagements extended to large-scale government-led initiatives, where existing community institutions were used to support implementation and outreach.

These developments marked a gradual shift towards strengthening accountability and community-state interaction, while recognising that further institutionalisation of these linkages remains a work in progress.

Resilience in Crisis (2005-2025)

Over time the RSP network has demonstrated a strong capacity to respond to crises. The 2005 earthquake marked its first major humanitarian engagement, requiring rapid adaptation to large-scale relief and reconstruction.

Subsequent responses to displacement and floods between 2010 and 2025 reinforced this capacity, while the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the continued importance of community institutions for outreach and targeting by multiple stakeholders.

A consistent lesson has been that long-term investments in social mobilisation enhance crisis response. Organised communities are better able to articulate needs, coordinate locally, and engage with external support - making them central to resilience.

Sustainability and Institutional Maturity

A defining feature of RSPN's journey has been its ability to sustain core institutional capacity beyond donor-funded projects. Following an eleven-year period of DFID support, RSPN and its member RSPs took deliberate steps to strengthen sustainability, including the establishment and steady growth of RSPN's endowment fund.

DFID's final evaluation recognised RSPN as a rare example of an organisation sustaining itself beyond major donor support. This has enabled RSPN to maintain a lean but effective core structure, supported by an active Board providing strategic oversight.

RSPN has since diversified its partnerships, engaging with government, bilateral and multilateral agencies, international organisations, the private sector, international universities and academia.



At the same time, RSPs have grown into large, independent institutions with substantial outreach and capacity. Together, these developments reflect institutional maturity and sustained relevance in Pakistan's evolving development landscape.

RSPN's journey has also been shaped by the continued guidance of its Chairman, Mr Shoaib Sultan Khan, whose leadership has been central to the evolution of the Rural Support Programmes over several decades. As the first leader of the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, he demonstrated the potential of community-driven development to significantly improve rural livelihoods—an approach that has since informed large-scale programmes across Pakistan and beyond. He also served as Senior Adviser to UNDP's South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme (SAPAP), contributing to the wider application and scaling of these approaches in the region. In recognition of his contributions, he received numerous national and international honours, including the Ramon Magsaysay Award, the Nishan-e-Imtiaz, the Hilal-i-Imtiaz, and the Sitara-e-Imtiaz, among others. His continued association with RSPN provides an important source of strategic direction and continuity.

RSPN's governance structure further reflects its networked character. Its Board comprises of the Chief Executive Officers and Chairpersons of RSPs and other experienced professionals from the public and private sectors. This composition brings together practical field experience, institutional leadership, and broader development perspectives, providing strategic oversight while maintaining strong linkages with the wider RSP network as well as with other key stakeholders.

The RSP Approach in Practice

At the heart of RSPN's work is its role in sustaining, strengthening, and advancing the RSP approach to community-driven development. Working through its member RSPs, this approach has enabled the organisation of millions of households into community institutions that support collective action and local development. Today, RSPs have a presence in 4,962 Union Councils across 152 districts, and 8.75 million households have been mobilised into 538,421 Community Organisations and 2,520 Local Support Organisations.

These institutions—from neighbourhood-level Community Organisations to federated bodies such as Local Support Organisations at the Union Council level—have evolved across contexts while remaining grounded in the principles of organisation, participation, and inclusivity. In more challenging settings, the RSPs have adapted institutional forms, including project specific committees, while adhering to these principles. These institutions have enabled access to services, financial resources, and development programmes, and have played an important role in crisis response.

RSPN contributes by facilitating learning across the network, supporting innovation, and promoting adaptation to new sectors and contexts. Their continued effectiveness depends on sustained support, adaptation, and strengthened engagement and linkages with markets and public systems. This experience underscores that organised communities are not only beneficiaries, but active partners driving development locally.

Looking Ahead

RSPN's future unfolds in a context of many challenges and opportunities. Pakistan's challenges of rising poverty, driven by macroeconomic instability, increasing climate risks, demographic pressures, an evolving public policy environment, a more structured space for civil society organisations, are persistent. Globally, the shrinking of development aid remains a serious challenge. But there are also huge opportunities like digital connectivity, a youthful population that is ambitious and energetic, laws for protection of minorities, women and other excluded groups, potential for small and medium enterprises and partnerships with the private sector.

In this context, RSPN will continue to engage with government at the federal level, while supporting its member RSPs in strengthening partnerships and contributing to policy dialogue at the provincial level, in line with diverse provincial priorities.

RSPN will continue to play its role as a strategic platform—supporting its member RSPs in strengthening household-level impact and advancing sustainable pathways out of poverty. This includes prioritising the poorest households and contributing to national and global development agendas, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Strengthening engagement between community institutions and public systems will remain an important area of focus, with RSPN contributing by supporting partnerships, facilitating dialogue, and promoting models that can be adapted and scaled.

RSPN will also continue to support learning across the network, fostering innovation, and building partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders. This includes strengthening regional cooperation and South–South learning. RSPN has built on a history of regional engagement with countries such as Tajikistan, India, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh and The Maldives. Through learning exchange and hosting of international delegations, this has enabled adaptation of practices and contributed to a broader understanding of community-driven development in diverse contexts.

As in the past, the strength of RSPN will lie in its ability to adapt, learn, and work collectively through its network of RSPs. Continued cross-learning will enable RSPs to draw on shared experience in addressing evolving challenges. The task ahead is not only to sustain what has been built, but to renew and strengthen it for the future.

OUR VISION

Empowered people realise their full potential for inclusive social and economic development.

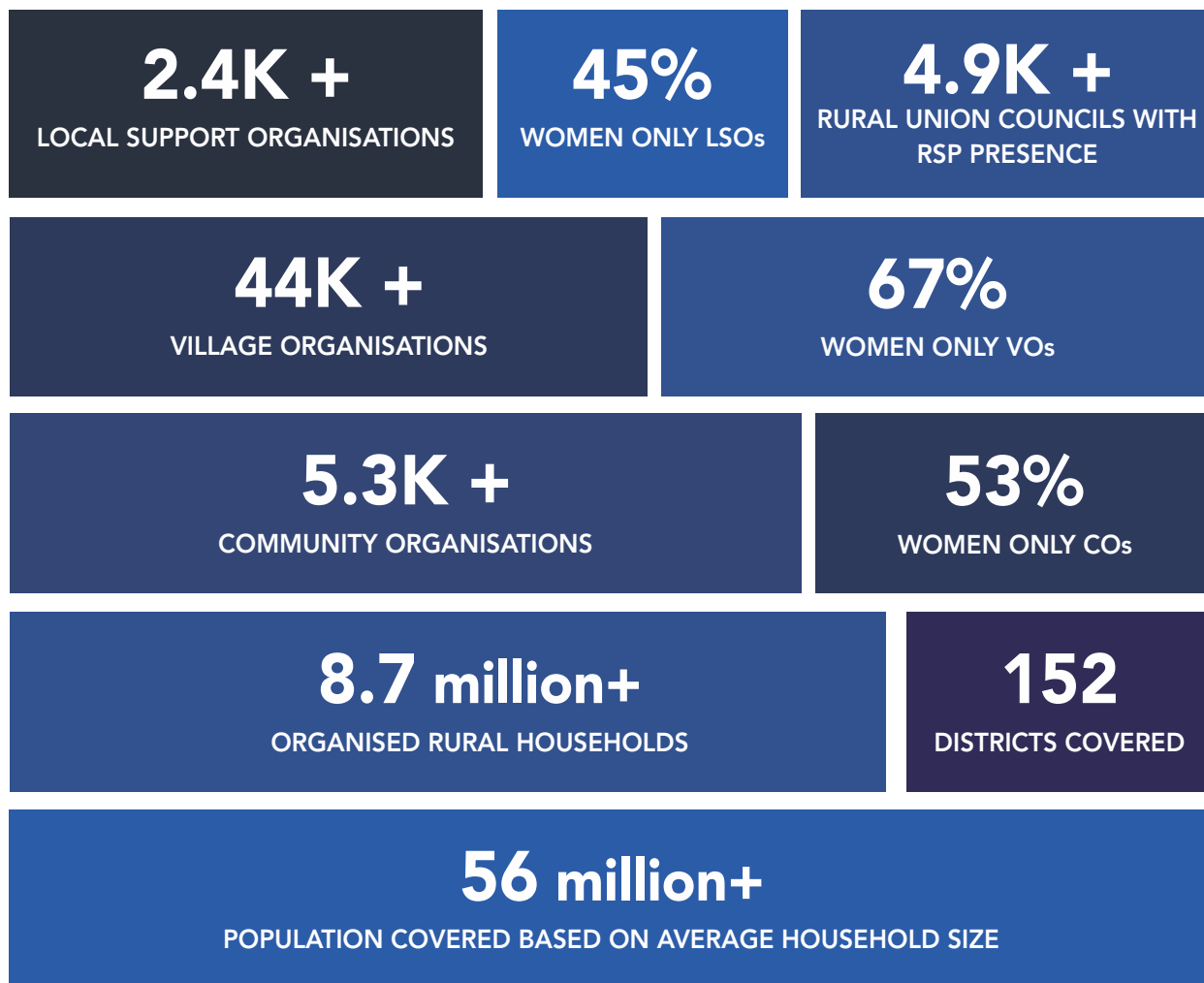
OUR MISSION

To facilitate the RSPs in nurturing people's social capital through shared learning, innovation, advocacy, and meaningful partnerships.

OUR VALUES

INCLUSIVITY Empowering all segments of society, especially marginalised groups.	PEOPLE-CENTRIC Honouring community agency and dignity.	INTEGRITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY Ensuring transparency and ethical conduct.	COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIP Building respectful and effective alliances.
INNOVATION AND LEARNING Embracing continuous improvement.	SUSTAINABILITY Advocating socially and environmentally sound solutions.	RESPECT AND HUMILITY Engaging with openness and mutual respect.	EQUITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE Advancing fairness and rights of the poor and other marginalised groups.





OUR NICHE

Three-tiered community institutions

2,520

LSOs at the Union
Council level

45%

women-only
LSOs

44,851

VOs at the
village level

67%

women-only
VOs

538,421

COs at the
household level

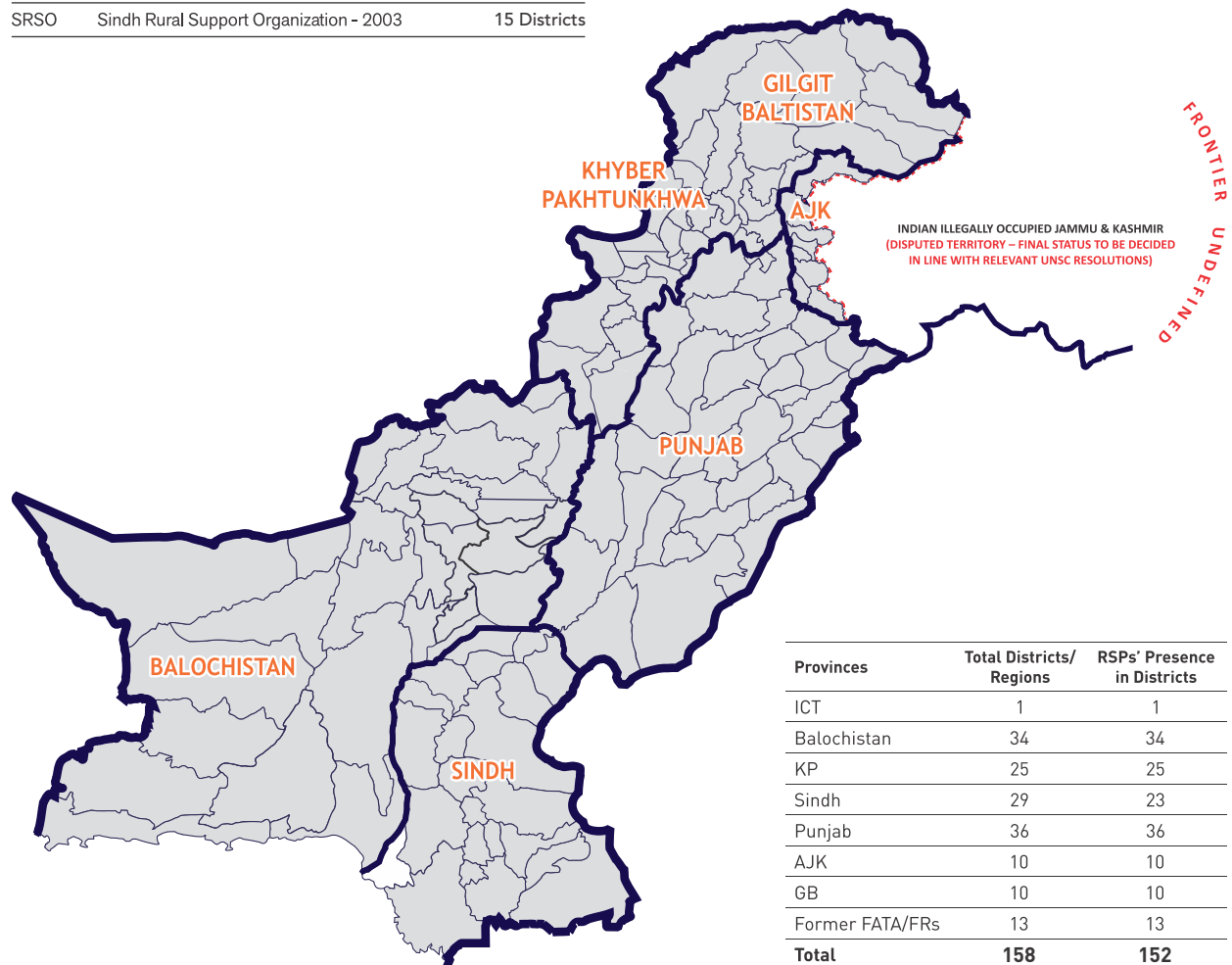
53%

women-only
COs



MAP OF OUTREACH

AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme - 1982	11 Districts
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Programme - 1989	37 Districts
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme - 1992	61 Districts
IRM	Institute of Rural Management - 1993	
GBTI	Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara - 1995	4 Districts
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme - 1997	14 Districts
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Programme - 2001	29 Districts
SGA	Sindh Graduates Association - 2002	1 Districts
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization - 2003	15 Districts



RSPs PRESENCE



152
DISTRICTS



56 million
POPULATION COVERED



YEAR IN PROGRESS: PROJECTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS 2024–2025



Education Cannot Wait (ECW) Funded Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP)



Bringing Children Back to School – Girls and Out of School Children Action for Learning.



Better Cotton (BCI) – Growth & Innovation Fund (GIF) Small Farm Fund 2025-26



Balanced Energy Protein – Pakistan Rural Market Test.



Community Mobilisation, Facilitation, and Demand Creation to Support the Provincial TB Control Programme in Sindh, Pakistan



Community Engagement for Promotion of Reproductive Health Rights (RHR) of Youth and to Improve their Access to RH Services 2025



Annual Community Convention 2025





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2024–25, marking its 25th anniversary, RSPN and its partners continued to advance community-driven development across Pakistan. RSPN's focus remained on education in emergencies, health, family planning, nutrition, climate-smart agriculture, and social protection. Despite ongoing macroeconomic and climate challenges, the year's initiatives successfully engaged millions of individuals, prioritising resilience and empowerment for underserved rural populations.

Education in Emergencies remained a primary focus. Under the *ECW-funded Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP)* in Balochistan 49,682 children, including 26,828 girls, were supported in safe and inclusive learning environments in public schools. The project trained 900 teachers, established 106 Early Childhood Education (ECE) centres, the first ECE centres in government schools in Balochistan, and provided Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits to 2,700 girls to support dignified and consistent attendance. To combat dropout rates driven by poverty and distance, the initiative provided 900 girls with transport and fee support, enabling them to resume and sustain their secondary education.

Concurrently, the *FCDO-funded Bringing Children Back to School (GOAL)* project rehabilitated 530 flood-damaged public schools and enrolled 100,954 students, with girls comprising 59.7% of

the total enrollment. By restoring critical infrastructure—such as boundary walls that ensure security and privacy—the project mitigated educational losses and ensured uninterrupted education for children who were at severe risk of permanent dropout following the 2022 floods. School governance and learning outcomes were strengthened through training of 1,650 teachers and 2,745 School Management Committee members.

Health, Family Planning & Male Engagement: In health and family planning, the UNFPA-funded *Community Engagement for Promotion of Reproductive Health Rights in Youth* project deepened its focus on male engagement by establishing 70 Husbands' Schools. During the year, the initiative engaged 2,750 husbands in structured group sessions and reached 1,070 Married Women of Reproductive Age (MWRAs) through complementary sessions.

This community-based approach established referral linkages and coordinated closely with government health facilities, successfully facilitating over 560 direct family planning referrals. By bridging the gap between communities and local health centres, the project actively mobilised husbands and MWRAs to adopt modern family planning services as shared household decisions.

Nutrition & Women's Economic Empowerment: Nutrition and women's economic empowerment were scaled through the *Balanced Energy Protein (BEP) Rural Market Test*, supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The initiative reached 80,572 MWRAs and sold over 1 million nutrition sachets through a last-mile distribution network of 300 female Community Resource Persons (CRPs). These entrepreneurs sold a Basket of Goods—including nutritional supplements—through door-to-door and static sales. They generated PKR 40,789,287 in sales, supporting both household health and increasing CRP incomes. Additionally, the project successfully introduced UNIMMAP Multiple Micronutrient Supplements (MMS) to 11,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Public Health & Disease Prevention: In public health, the USG/JSI-funded *Community Mobilisation for TB Prevention and Treatment* project deployed 60 social mobilisation teams in 15 districts of Sindh to improve TB case detection and treatment completion for both drug-resistant and drug-sensitive tuberculosis. The project screened 51,085 household contacts—family members living in close proximity to 8,148 registered TB patients—successfully identifying and registering 644 new TB-positive cases. Furthermore, to prevent disease progression, Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy (TPT) was initiated for 13,687 eligible contacts.

Sustainable Livelihoods & Eco-Friendly Agriculture: Expanding into sustainable livelihoods, the *Better Cotton (BCI) Growth & Innovation Fund* initiative was launched to promote eco-friendly agricultural practices among cotton farmers in DG Khan, Punjab. The project registered 6,000 farmers and established 202 Learning Groups, integrating soil testing, integrated pest management, and female empowerment into community-led farming operations.

Our interventions remained committed to deepening collaboration with the government, strengthening local leadership, and promoting sustainability through capacity building and community-government linkages.

This year's achievements reflect the collective impact of our partners, donors, and the 8.7 million organised rural households we serve, reaffirming our vision of realising people's potential for inclusive social and economic development



EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT (ECW) FUNDED MULTI-YEAR RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (MYRP)

Our Donor



Budget 4 million USD

Consortium
Partner



Duration Feb 2022-Dec 2025

Implementing
Partner



Districts Kohlu, Panjgur
and Loralai



49,682
Beneficiary Children

Project Overview

Pakistan has one of the highest numbers of out-of-school children globally, with 26 million children aged 5 to 16 not attending school. In Balochistan, poverty, insecurity, displacement, and poor infrastructure further restrict access to education. Girls, Afghan refugee children, and children with disabilities are especially at risk of being left behind.

Education Cannot Wait (ECW) is the United Nations global fund for education in emergencies and protracted crises. The fund's Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) is being implemented in partnership between the Government of Pakistan and a consortium led by the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), UNICEF and Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) in Balochistan and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. RSPN is managing MYRP in Loralai, Panjgur and Kohlu districts of Balochistan, through its implementing partner Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) for improving access to quality education.



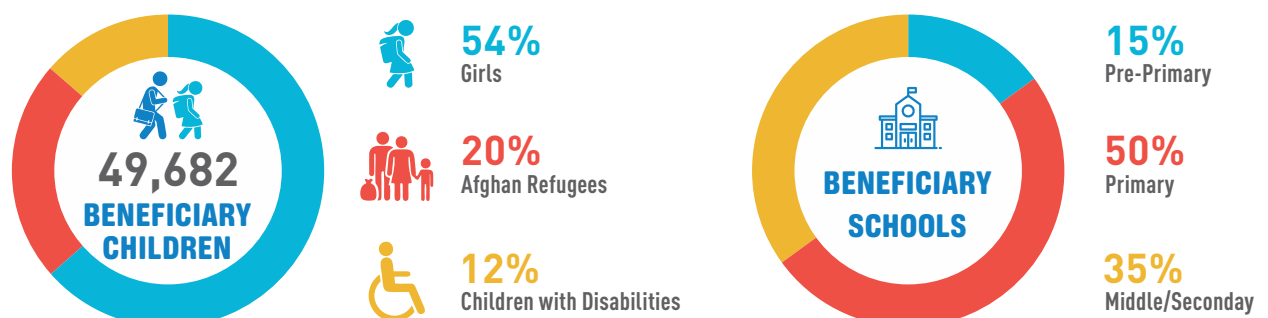
GOAL: Improving access to inclusive and equitable quality education for refugees, crisis affected and out-of-school, marginalised and vulnerable girl and boy children and adolescents by providing 'whole-of-child' solutions.

Context and Operating Environment: Implementing the Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) in the districts of Loralai, Panjgur, and Kohlu required navigating a highly challenging operational environment. Balochistan faces severe systemic hurdles, including widespread poverty, insecurity, displacement, and poor educational infrastructure. These factors disproportionately restrict access to education for girls, Afghan refugee children, and children with disabilities,

A cornerstone of the project's success was its deep collaboration with the provincial School Education Department (SED). the project established 106 Early Childhood Education (ECE) centres, the very first ECE centres to be established within the public sector in Balochistan. Ensuring long-term sustainability, the SED has formally committed to continuing the salaries of the ECE teachers, institutionalising these educational gains beyond the project's lifecycle.

Educational Impact and Outreach: Against the backdrop of poor education indicators in the province, the project successfully supported 49,682 beneficiary children. A major emphasis was placed on gender parity, resulting in the enrollment and support of 26,828 girls (54% of the total student body).

Support for Students with Special Needs: The project actively prioritised students with special needs, who constituted 12% of the total beneficiary population. Facilitation for these students was highly targeted, including the construction of inclusive access ramps in 150 schools, the provision of 920 assistive devices, and comprehensive health screenings for 1,838 students.



Project Objectives

- Improve access to inclusive, relevant, and quality learning.
- Protect and improve mental and physical well-being.
- Provide safe, accessible, and conducive learning conditions.
- Strengthen education system through sustained capacity development support.
- Improve educational outcomes by focusing on enrolment, retention, and learning.

Highlights

- **Attendance:** Students' attendance improved from 71% in 2022 to 89% in 2024 in the 150 supported primary and middle/secondary schools.
- **Teaching Quality:** 900 trained teachers improved classroom practices. An independent learning outcomes study by Idara-e-Taleem-o-Aagahi (ITA) demonstrated the impact: 64% of ECE students could identify basic Urdu letters, 42% of learners showed basic numeracy proficiency, and 88% demonstrated improved general cognitive knowledge.
- **Girls' Well-being:** Girls' confidence, hygiene, and comfort significantly improved. This is evidenced by the provision of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits to 2,700 girls and the establishment of 400 MHM corners, which directly supported dignified and consistent school attendance.
- **School Environment:** 227 School Champion Clubs (engaging 2,270 members) and trained teachers helped in preventing bullying, fostering peer support, and creating a safer, more inclusive learning environment.
- **Transport & Financial Support for Girls:** Transport and educational support significantly improved girls' education. Verifiable indicators of this success include the provision of transportation support to 300 girls and educational financial support to 600 girls, which directly enabled them to resume and sustain their secondary education without the burden of poverty or distance.

Key Lessons

- Community participation improves enrolment, attendance, and retention of children in schools.
- Early Childhood Education (ECE) strengthens children's school readiness.
- Continuous on-the-job support for teachers significantly improves teaching skills, learning environment.
- Transportation and cash-based educational support, along with MHM facilities, significantly improve girls' attendance and regular participation.
- Safe and inclusive learning spaces contribute to improved learning outcomes and students' motivation.
- Recreational and sports activities enhance students' well-being, confidence and participation.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

CHILDREN



49,682
Beneficiary Children



26,828
Girls

TRAININGS



900
Teachers Trained

SCHOOLS



150
Schools Supported



Established and handed over
106 ECE Centres
to School Education Department



214
Established ALP/NFE Centres

COMMUNITY MOBILISATION



16,182
Community Awareness Session



227
Community Resource Person



PARENT-TEACHER SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES (PTSMCs)



1,010
Reactivated



5,626
PTSMC Members



1,928
Women

MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT (MHM) KIT



2,700
Girls Received MHM Kit



400
MHM Corners established

CHAMPION CLUBS



227
School Champion Clubs



2,270
Members



57%
Girls' School

INCLUSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE



391
Latrines and Handwash Facilities



150
Ramps Constructed

GIRLS' PROGRAMME SUPPORT



300 GIRLS
Transportation Support



600 GIRLS
Educational Financial
Support



100 GIRLS
Vocational Training

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING SUPPORT



1,838
Health Screening



920
Assistive Devices



337
Girls

Opening Doors to Secondary Education for Girls in Loralai



In Oryagi Kakaran village of District Loralai, Balochistan, nine girls completed Grade 8 with excellent results and a strong desire to continue their education. However, continuing to secondary school was not easy. The nearest higher-level school was located around 5 to 7 kilometres away, and their families could not afford the monthly transport costs, registration fees, and examination expenses.

For many adolescent girls in the community, the transition from middle to secondary school is a critical point where education often comes to an end. Distance, poverty, social norms, and the risk of early marriage make it difficult for girls to continue studying, even when they are bright, motivated, and supported by their teachers.

Arifa was one of these students. She had secured 442 out of 500 marks in Grade 8 and stood first in her class. Despite her strong performance, she and her classmates were unable to enrol in Grade 9 because their families could not meet the recurring cost of transport to the secondary school.

Through MYRP support, all nine girls received financial assistance to return to school. Each girl was provided Rs. 3,000 per month for transport support, along with a one-time amount of Rs. 3,000 for registration, examination, and other education-related expenses. This support enabled them to enrol in Grade 9 at Government Girls' High School, Oryagi Kakaran. The girls also received Menstrual Hygiene Management kits, helping them attend school with greater confidence, dignity, and regularity.

The impact was immediate and meaningful. Arifa resumed her education, became an active member of the School Champion's Club, and continued to excel academically. She secured first position in Grade 9, while her classmates also performed well. Together, the nine girls successfully completed Grade 10, demonstrating how targeted support for transport and basic education costs can prevent dropout and help adolescent girls continue learning.

Arifa later shared her experience at ECW's MYRP advocacy events in Islamabad, where she spoke about how this support changed the direction of her life.

“Education is my passion. I scored 442 out of 500 marks in Grade 8 and stood first in my class, but I and my classmates had to stop studying because our families could not afford transport and school expenses. The support helped us return to school, continue our studies, and complete Grade 10. I am now continuing my education in college, and I still dream of becoming a pilot.”



Creating Impact Together: Mobilising Resources for Inclusive Education

On 22 October 2024 RSPN, in collaboration with consortium partners UNICEF and VSO, organised a high-level conference titled *Creating Impact Together: Mobilising Resources for Inclusive Education* at Marriott Hotel, Islamabad. The event showcased the achievements of MYRP with the objective of mobilising financial and technical support to scale up inclusive education initiatives in Pakistan.

The conference brought together senior government officials, international donors, development agencies, civil society organisations, education experts, and community representatives. Participants included representatives from the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training, provincial education departments, World Bank, FCDO, USAID, UNHCR, Sightsavers, and Education Cannot Wait. The diversity of stakeholders reflected a shared commitment to addressing Pakistan's education challenges through partnerships and collective action.

The conference highlighted the financing needs for sustaining and expanding the initiative. While ECW has committed USD 13.2 million, the total resource requirement for the programme stands at USD 60 million, leaving a funding gap of USD 46.8 million. To address this shortfall, RSPN developed a Resource Mobilisation Strategy on behalf of all MYRP partners, aimed at identifying funding opportunities and fostering collaboration with donors and government partners.

A major segment of the conference focused on showcasing innovative and replicable education models. Consortium partners presented interventions in Early Childhood Education (ECE), Alternative Learning Programmes (ALP), gender inclusion, refugee education, and disability support. Examples included girls returning to school through transport support, hearing-impaired children receiving assistive devices, refugee children transitioning from non-formal centres to public schools, and students overcoming learning disabilities through teacher training and inclusive pedagogy.



Panel discussions emphasised policy reform, sustainability, and scaling successful models nationwide. Speakers underlined the need for stronger government ownership, alignment of donor funding with provincial education priorities, and integration of refugee and disability-inclusive education into national systems.

The event reaffirmed that collective efforts remain essential to achieving equitable, quality education for all children, particularly those affected by crises and marginalisation. It stressed the importance of future donor and government commitment to address Pakistan's growing education challenges.





BRINGING CHILDREN BACK TO SCHOOL

Our Donor



Budget

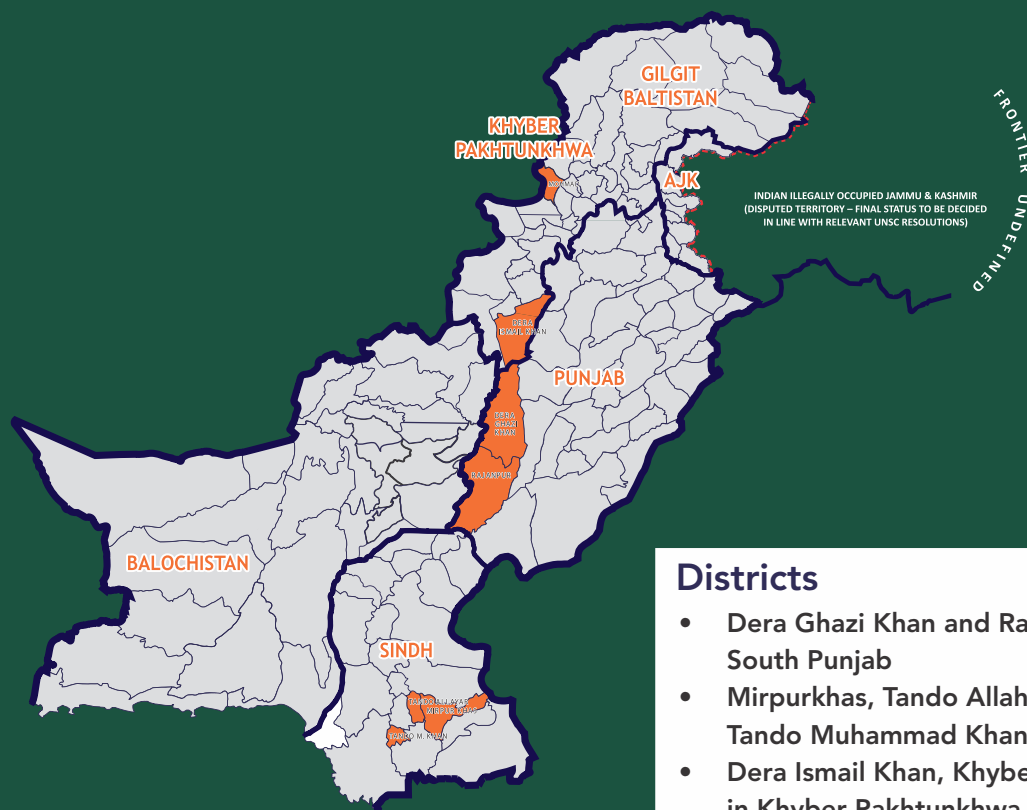
10.1 million GBP

Implementing
Partner



Duration

Jan 2023-Aug 2025



Districts

- Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur in South Punjab
- Mirpurkhas, Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan in Sindh
- Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber and Mohmand in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Project Overview

The devastating floods of 2022 damaged hundreds of schools in Pakistan's most vulnerable districts, leaving thousands of children - especially girls - without access to education. Many children faced the risk of permanent dropout as damaged school infrastructure, poverty, and displacement interrupted their education.

The Bringing Children Back to School (GOAL) Project, funded by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), helps ensure that these children can continue their education in classrooms that are safe, inclusive, and equipped for learning. The project focuses on rehabilitating schools, strengthening teacher capacity, providing essential learning supplies, and supporting student well-being - with a strong emphasis on reaching girls and out-of-school children. The GOAL project works in eight flood-affected districts in Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan in Sindh, Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur in South Punjab and Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber and Mohmand in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



The Bringing Children Back to School (GOAL) Project, running from January 2023 to August 2025, was initiated to ensure that children in Pakistan's most flood-affected districts could return to safe, inclusive, and conducive learning environment.

In June 2024, the project's scope was significantly expanded to meet continued needs on the ground. Originally, the project targeted 305 schools; the expansion added 440 schools (220 in South Punjab and 220 in KP).

Revised Project objectives and expanded targets for the period through May 2025 are as follows:

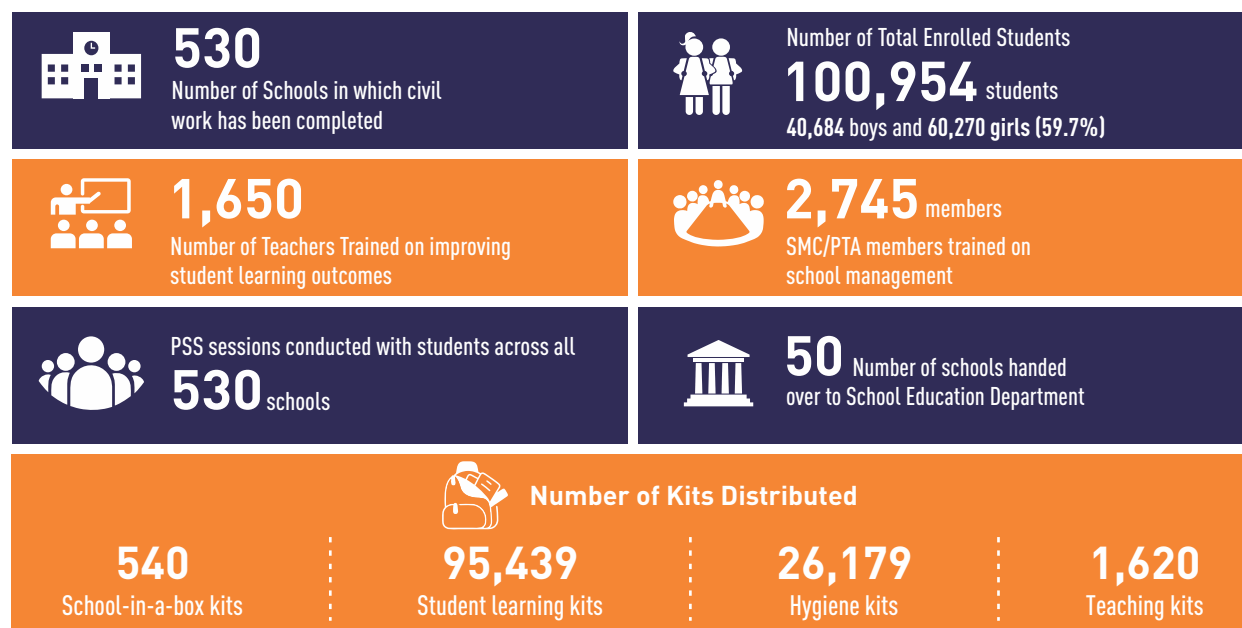
- **School Rehabilitation:** In addition to the original target of rehabilitating 305 schools, the project expanded to include 440 partially damaged schools through minor repairs and the provision of essential missing facilities, increasing the total number of schools to be rehabilitated to 745.
- **Teacher Training:** The initial target of training 610 teachers was significantly scaled up with the addition of 1,330 teachers, bringing the total to 1,930 teachers. The trainings strengthened teachers' capacities to improve learning outcomes, provide psychosocial support, and promote health and hygiene practices in schools.
- **Community Governance:** Support to School Management Committees (SMCs) and Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) was expanded from the original 305 schools to an additional 440 schools, reaching a total of 745 schools. These groups were capacitated in school governance, community mobilisation, psychosocial support, and the promotion of health and hygiene practices.

Highlights

- **Rehabilitation:** Civil works in 530 targeted schools were successfully completed in record time. Additionally, the official handover process to the SED was finalized within the reporting period.
- **Student Enrolment:** It is important to note that the project initially commenced with a baseline of 200 schools and 20,000 students. Following the project's expansion, total student enrolment has increased significantly to 100,954 students, including 40,684 boys and 60,270 girls. Girls now represent 59.7% of the total student population, reflecting the project's broad and effective outreach, with a particularly strong emphasis on promoting girls' education.
- **Kits Distribution:** In alignment with its mission to enhance quality education for all, the project distributed four essential types of kits. The project successfully delivered 540 school-in-a-box kits, 95,439 student learning kits, 26,179 hygiene kits, and 1,620 teaching kits. The distribution of school supplies, particularly student learning kits, holds significant importance as it equips students with the necessary tools to actively participate in their education.
- **Training & Community Engagement:** The project's extensive training sessions for 1,650 teachers and 2,745 School Management Committee (SMC) members were instrumental in enhancing educational quality and fostering community ownership. Training sessions for teachers covered critical areas such as lesson planning and multigrade teaching, while SMCs received training on governance, community mobilisation, psychosocial support, and health and hygiene practices. The impact of this training is evident in grassroots outcomes; for example, in Dera Ismail Khan, empowered female Parent Teacher Committee members utilized their training to advocate for education within their community, successfully leading a drive that enrolled 59 new girls and retained 284 female students at their local primary school.
- **Psychosocial Support Sessions with Students:** Psychosocial Support (PSS) sessions with students were successfully conducted across all 530 schools, leading to 100% achievement of project targets. Crucially, these PSS sessions were conducted with all enrolled students, ensuring widespread mental health support, emotional resilience, and post-crisis care for the entire student body.
- **Gender Inclusivity and Diversity:** Throughout its duration, the project placed a strong emphasis on gender equality and inclusivity. This commitment is reflected in the enrolment figures, with girls making up 59.7% of the student body. Specific efforts were made to address barriers to girls' education, ensuring their active participation and engagement.

A highly innovative aspect of the initiative was the engagement of female SMC and PTC members in the oversight of civil works. These female members actively monitored the infrastructure development, ensuring transparency and taking ownership of school improvements. This groundbreaking step empowered women by giving them a significant role in community development, which played a pivotal role in increasing female enrolment.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



Key Lessons

The Bringing Children Back to School (GOAL) Project has made a significant contribution to restoring access to education in flood-affected districts of Pakistan by rehabilitating damaged schools, strengthening teaching quality, and mobilising communities to support children's return to learning. The project's expansion also resulted in a major increase in student enrolment, reaching 100,954 students, including 60,270 girls, with girls representing 59.7% of total enrolment. This demonstrates the project's strong contribution to improving access to education for girls in vulnerable communities. By combining school rehabilitation, teacher capacity building, psychosocial support, learning materials, and community engagement, the project has helped children return to school with greater safety, dignity, and support, while also strengthening local systems for sustained enrolment and improved school management.

Case: Empowering the Women of Adil Sipra

In August 2022 devastating floods caused by unprecedented monsoon rains severely affected the district of Dera Ismail Khan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Out of 71,676 houses across the district, thousands were damaged or destroyed, while entire communities were displaced as floodwaters submerged villages and disrupted livelihoods. In Union Council Babar Kachi, a village comprising nearly 600 households was heavily impacted, bringing daily life, including education, to a standstill.

Among the affected institutions was the Government Primary School for Girls, the only girls' school serving the community. Prior to the floods, the school was already operating under difficult conditions. When Ms. Shahnaz assumed her role as Head Teacher in 2003, the school consisted of only two rooms and a veranda, offering limited space for learning. Despite these challenges, the school remained a vital source of education for girls in the area, with 284 girls enrolled before the floods. However, the disaster further damaged the already fragile infrastructure, leaving classrooms unsafe and disrupting the learning environment for hundreds of students.



In March 2023, the Bringing Children Back to School (BCBS) project supported the rehabilitation of the school by engaging and empowering the women-led Parent Teacher Committee (PTC) to oversee the reconstruction process. Initially, many committee members were hesitant to take on such responsibilities. They were uncertain about managing construction activities and concerned about whether their male family members would support their involvement outside the home.

Through targeted training and continuous support provided by the BCBS project, the women gradually gained confidence and developed the skills needed to actively participate in school governance and rehabilitation efforts. The training sessions focused on child rights, child protection, health and hygiene, psychosocial support, and effective school governance. Equipped with this knowledge, the PTC members became strong advocates for children's education within their community.

The women soon emerged as agents of change, raising awareness among families about the importance of education, particularly for girls. Their advocacy and community mobilisation efforts contributed to the enrolment of 59 new girls in the school, while also supporting the retention of the existing 284 students.

As part of their role in overseeing the rehabilitation work, committee members also learned how to manage administrative and financial processes. Accompanied by male family members when necessary, they visited local banks and coordinated documentation and financial procedures related to school improvement activities. These experiences helped build their confidence and strengthened their participation in public and community affairs.

Reflecting on this transformation, Ms. Asma, Chairperson of the Parent Teacher Committee, shared:

“ By prioritising education for our children, particularly for our daughters, we envision a future where entire families are empowered to break free from the cycle of poverty and ignorance. Through education, we believe our daughters will be able to lead our communities towards a brighter future. ”

Despite operating in a context where women's mobility and participation in public spaces are often limited, the project successfully empowered female community members and fostered a strong sense of ownership over the school's future. Through the leadership of women like Ms. Shahnaz and Ms. Asma, the school was not only rehabilitated physically but also revitalised as a centre of hope and opportunity for girls.



BETTER COTTON INITIATIVE (BCI) GROWTH & INNOVATION FUND (GIF) SMALL FARM FUND 2025-26

Our Donor



Budget 201,769 EUROS

Implementing
Partner



Duration Apr 2025 - Mar 2026



District Dera Ghazi Khan

Project Overview

Pakistan's cotton sector, historically the backbone of the economy and responsible for approximately 55% to 60% of the country's total foreign exchange earnings and exports, is facing a severe crisis. Since 2014, national cotton production has plummeted from a peak of nearly 14 million bales to just over 7 million bales in 2024–25, with cultivation acreage shrinking by over 40%. This sharp decline is driven by climate change-induced floods, severe pest attacks, low quality inputs such as seed and import policies discouraging farmers from growing cotton. Farmers consequently began shifting to growing crops. Furthermore, local farmers struggle with poor profitability due to high contamination levels during picking and a hazardous reliance on chemical sprays, both of which severely undercut international pricing and pose serious environmental and health risks.

The Better Cotton (BCI) – Growth & Innovation Fund (GIF) Small Farm Fund 2025–26 is being implemented by RSPN in partnership with the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP). The initiative commenced in April 2025 in Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, and will continue until March 2026.



Approach

RSPN's intervention through the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) is a strategic response to revitalise this critical sector by transforming how cotton is grown and sold. The overarching objective is to make cotton farming climate-resilient, environmentally sustainable, and economically viable for smallholders. By transitioning unorganised farmers into structured Producer Units RSPN aims to empower rural communities to efficiently source certified seed, adopt natural pest management, and significantly reduce input costs. Ultimately, RSPN seeks to integrate fully into the cotton value chain, enabling farmers to produce cleaner, certified Better Cotton that commands premium market prices, thereby securing stronger household incomes, ensuring gender equity in agricultural labour, and protecting vital soil and water resources.

Project Objectives

- Promote sustainable cotton production through the adoption of Better Cotton's Principles and Criteria.
- Strengthen smallholder capacity to improve soil health, water management, and climate resilience.
- Reduce reliance on hazardous pesticides through the promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).
- Advance gender equity, decent work, and inclusive participation of women farmers and workers.
- Diversify and improve livelihoods through entrepreneurship and financial literacy training.
- Build a strong base of farmers prepared for Better Cotton licensing and long-term sustainability.

Through these mechanisms, the project aims to cultivate a generation of informed, resilient, and equitable cotton producers across southern Punjab.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2025, the Better Cotton Growth and Innovation Fund Small Farm Fund project made substantial progress in farmer mobilisation, capacity building, gender inclusion, and the promotion of sustainable cotton production practices in Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab. Implemented by RSPN in partnership with NRSP, the project is to work with 600 smallholder cotton farmers, including women farmers, in two Producer Units.

Key achievements included:

- **6,000 farmers registered**, including 5,125 men and 875 women, across two Producer Units.
- **202 Learning Groups established** across the two Producer Units. These groups are actively functioning as platforms for farmer training, peer learning, demonstration activities, and knowledge exchange.
- **Baseline assessment completed**, Baseline assessment completed, engaging over 600 farmers across both Producer Units. The assessment established benchmarks on farmer profiles, landholding patterns, cotton cultivation practices, production trends, access to extension services, and existing knowledge of sustainable farming practices. Key findings highlighted limited awareness of climate-resilient agricultural practices, low adoption of soil testing and integrated pest management techniques, limited PPE use, and restricted access to formal agricultural advisory services among smallholder farmers. These findings will be used to measure project progress and impact over time.
- **Field teams trained on Better Cotton standards**. To ensure effective delivery of training activities, Field Facilitators participated in a five-day Training of Trainers on Better Cotton's Principles and Criteria, with a focus on technical understanding, standardised facilitation approaches, and certification requirements. Refresher training sessions were also conducted during the year to strengthen field teams' technical capacity and provide consistent support during Learning Group sessions.
- **Soil tests**, Around 200 soil tests were facilitated through the Government Soil Testing Laboratory in DG Khan, introducing many farmers to scientific soil analysis for the first time. The findings were shared with farmers to support informed decision-making on soil health, balanced fertiliser application, and improved nutrient management. The results also highlighted common nutrient deficiencies and gaps in balanced fertiliser use among farmers.
- **Training sessions delivered** on balanced fertiliser application, efficient nutrient management, farmyard manure use, Integrated Pest Management, and cost-effective sustainable alternatives.
- **Demonstration plots established** on mulching techniques and climate-resilient seed varieties. The demonstrations showed encouraging early results in moisture retention, soil fertility improvement, flowering, and crop productivity, generating strong interest among farmers for future adoption.
- **Gender Inclusion and Empowerment**: Gender equality remained a cross-cutting priority throughout project implementation, as women play a significant role in cotton production but often have limited access to training, decision-making spaces, and formal recognition.

Major accomplishments included:

- **Three-tier Gender Committees established** at district, Producer Unit, and Learning Group/village levels. These Committees serve as structured platforms to promote women's participation, collect feedback from women farmers and workers, raise concerns related to farm practices and working conditions, and ensure that women's voices are reflected in local cotton-production planning. Committees include Gender Leads to oversee their work.
- **Women Field Facilitators and a Women Field Trainer deployed** as part of the project field team. Their presence has improved outreach to women farmers and cotton workers, especially in conservative rural communities where women may be less comfortable engaging with male field staff.
- **Safe and inclusive spaces created through Gender Committees and Learning Group sessions**, enabling women farmers and workers to share feedback, discuss challenges, and contribute to decisions related to cotton production, farm management, and household-level agricultural planning.

As a result, women farmers have demonstrated increased confidence in expressing their views on farm management, while male farmers have gradually started recognising the important role of women in agricultural production. This reflects a positive shift in community attitudes within a traditionally male-dominated sector.

Learning Outcomes and Emerging Impact

The project has generated important learning outcomes at both technical and community levels.

Improved participation of women in farm decision-making: Women farmers are increasingly participating in discussions related to crop management, use of inputs, soil health practices, pest management, and household-level agricultural planning. Gender Committees and Gender Leads have provided women with a visible platform to voice concerns and influence local decisions. Male farmers are increasingly acknowledging women's contributions to cotton production and are becoming more open to women's participation in agricultural and household planning.

Increased adoption of sustainable farming practices: Farmers are showing growing interest in improved and environmentally responsible practices, including soil testing, farmyard manure application, mulching, yellow sticky traps, and botanical pesticides. Soil testing has helped farmers understand soil conditions and apply fertilisers more efficiently, while farmyard manure and mulching contribute to improved soil health and moisture retention. Yellow sticky traps and botanical pesticides support Integrated Pest Management by reducing reliance on chemical pesticides.

Improved awareness of climate-resilient cotton production: Nine Demonstration plots on mulching and climate-resilient seed varieties have helped farmers observe practical benefits in the field, including improved soil moisture, better crop health, and encouraging early results in flowering and productivity.

Foundation for long-term behavioural change: By combining technical training with gender inclusion and community-level engagement, the project is laying the groundwork for lasting behavioural change, greener cotton farming practices, and greater inclusion of women farmers and cotton workers across cotton-producing communities in Dera Ghazi Khan.





COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FOR PROMOTION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS (RHR) OF YOUTH AND TO IMPROVE THEIR ACCESS TO RH SERVICES 2025

Our Donor



Budget

10.1 million GBP

Implementing Partner



Duration

Apr 2025-Dec 2025

Districts

Islamabad, Attock, and Loralai



Project Overview

RSPN, with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), launched a 9.5-month initiative focused on Family Planning, Reproductive Health, Maternal and Child Health (MNCH), and Gender Based Violence prevention.



The project aims to promote male engagement in reproductive health decision-making through the establishment of 70 Husbands' Schools in Islamabad, Attock (Punjab), and Loralai district of Balochistan. Implementation is led by RSPN in Islamabad and Attock, and by BRSP in Loralai. The initiative targets a total population of approximately 120,000 individuals, which includes a specific focus on reaching 17,000 husbands through community-based awareness and counselling interventions.

The project employs a multi-level engagement strategy targeting individuals, households, and communities. It engages married men through structured small-group sessions called Husbands' Schools. In these schools, trained male mobilisers lead discussions on family planning, reproductive health, and the importance of shared decision-making with their wives. These sessions aim to break gender barriers by providing men with accurate information on maternal and child health, encouraging their active participation in family planning decisions. Participants in the Husbands' Schools are issued referral slips, linking them directly to nearby local health facilities and mobile service units for family planning services. The project works closely with these facilities to ensure referral uptake and service follow-up.

Project Objectives

- 70 Husbands Schools established to engage men in Family Planning.
- 70 Coaches for Husbands' Schools to be trained on community mobilisation and FP communication skills.
- 14 Community-Level Awareness Events to be organised to promote FP knowledge and uptake.
- 3,948 Husbands will be reached with FP messages through Husbands' Schools and male mobilisers.
- 1,294 Married Women of Reproductive Age (MWRAs) will be reached with FP messages through female mobilisers.
- 592 Husbands to be mobilised to adopt FP services through Husbands' School Coaches and male mobilisers. Not clear. Too many things here and not clear what the process is.
- 194 MWRAs (15% of total targeted MWRAs) to be mobilised to adopt FP services through female mobilisers.



PROGRESS



70

Husbands' Schools Established



2,750

Husbands Participating in Group Sessions



1,070

Married Women of Reproductive Age (MWRAs)
Attending Complementary Sessions



560+

Family Planning Referrals Made to
Health Facilities

Project Team Readiness

Recruitment and training completed
across target areas

Counselling Tools

Standardised counselling tools developed
for consistent community sessions

Coordination

Referral linkages strengthened with
local health facilities

KEY LESSONS

- Male peer-learning platforms open up additional space for discussion on family planning and shared decision-making.
- Close coordination with health facilities is essential to translate awareness into service uptake.







COMMUNITY MOBILISATION, FACILITATION, AND DEMAND CREATION TO SUPPORT THE PROVINCIAL TB CONTROL PROGRAMME IN SINDH, PAKISTAN

Our Donor

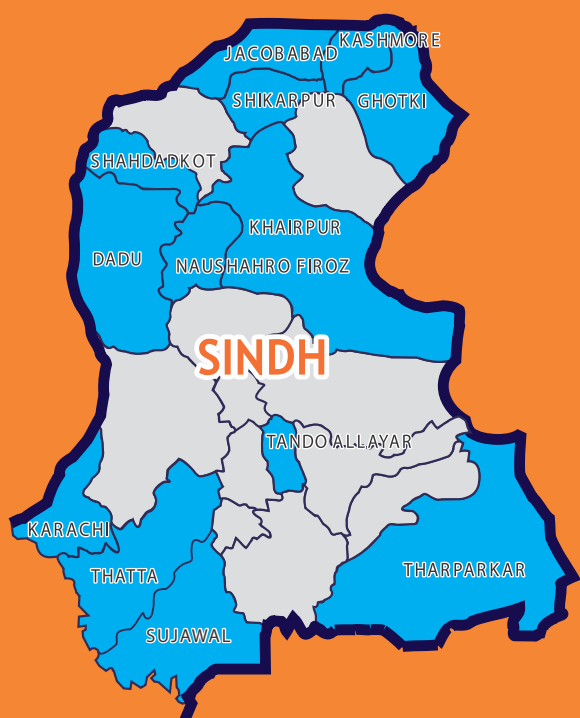


Budget PKR 804 million

Implementing
Partner



Duration Aug 2023-Aug 2025



Districts

Karachi Korangi, Malir, West, Tando Allahyar, Sujawal, Thatta, Dadu, Tharparkar, Naushahro Feroze, Shikarpur, Kamber Shahdadkot, Jacobabad, Khairpur, Ghotki and Kashmore

Project Overview

Tuberculosis (TB) remains one of Pakistan's major public health challenges. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), Pakistan ranks fifth globally in TB burden, accounting for approximately 6.3% of the world's cases with an estimated incidence rate of 264 per 100,000 population. Low case detection and treatment adherence contribute heavily to ongoing transmission, as many affected communities face severe barriers to early diagnosis, limited access to continuous treatment, and social stigma that discourages timely care-seeking.

To combat this, RSPN, with JSI in the lead, is implementing the initiative with the Provincial TB Programme (PTP) in Sindh. The project focuses on improving case detection and treatment for both drug-sensitive (DS-TB) and drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) by deploying 60 social mobilisation teams (one male and one female member per team) across 15 target districts of Sindh.



Approach

The project focuses on improving case detection and treatment for both drug-sensitive (DS-TB) and drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) by deploying 60 social mobilisation teams (one male and one female member per team) across 15 target districts of Sindh. These teams visit at least two index patient households daily to conduct door-to-door contact tracing, screening, and referrals, ensuring household contacts are screened at the nearest Basic Management Units (BMUs) and Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant TB (PMDT) sites.

Project Objectives

- Improve the TB case reduction rate and treatment compliance through a targeted social mobilisation approach in the 15 target districts of Sindh.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS & HIGHLIGHTS

- **Grassroots Mobilisation:** During the reporting period, the project partnered with exactly 283 Local Support Organisations (LSOs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs). The role of these 283 organisations was to assist the project in identifying and mobilising 1,125 Community Institution Representatives (CIRs) - who are active local volunteers selected to act as health advocates within their own neighborhoods. These CIRs worked alongside SMTs to conduct awareness sessions and refer presumptive TB cases.
- **Preventative Care:** Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy (TPT) was successfully initiated for 13,687 eligible contacts. Eligible contacts are defined as family members living in close proximity to a registered TB-patient who have been clinically screened and, while not currently having active TB, remain at high risk. The project achieved a 28% TPT coverage rate despite external challenges, such as limited medicine availability at BMUs.
- **Operational Resilience:** Following a temporary suspension of operations by USAID in February 2025, project activities rapidly and successfully resumed in May 2025, allowing teams to seamlessly re-engage communities and strengthen ongoing TB control efforts.

ACHIEVEMENTS



15

Districts Covered



8,148

Index Cases Covered



56,393

Household Contacts Reached



51,085

Household Contacts Screened



644

New TB-Positive Cases Registered



1,125

CIRs/KCIs Identified



49,598

Household contacts declared for TPT



13,687

Household contacts initiated on TPT

Community Awareness Raising



2,165 sessions with **33,178** community members, including **21,336** women and **11,842** men

Community Referrals



1,205 symptomatic individuals identified; **28** referrals declared TB-positive



60 Teams
Staff Trained

(40 existing – 20 male & 20 female; 20 new – 10 male & 10 female)

Case: From Awareness to Action: How Community Representatives Accelerated TB Detection and Referral

Village Allahdad Solangi in District Sujawal, home to more than 600 households, has limited access to quality health services and low community awareness of tuberculosis. In such settings, people with TB symptoms often remain undiagnosed until the disease worsens, increasing the risk of transmission within households and the wider community. To address this gap, the IHSS-SD TB Project launched Active Case Finding through index household contact screening and community engagement. During these efforts, the field team identified Mr. Sardar Solangi, a trusted local resident whose influence and willingness to serve made him an ideal Community Institution Representative to support TB awareness and referral in the village.



CIR – Mr. Sardar Ali



Discussion with TB symptomatic Mr. Seengar Ali.
CIR Mr. Sardar Ali referred him to
BMU RHC Chuhar Jamali.

Intervention

Following his orientation, Sardar began leading community awareness sessions across Village Allahdad Solangi, using small gatherings and direct interaction with families to share key messages on TB. He explained common signs and symptoms, stressed the importance of early diagnosis, and informed residents that TB testing and treatment were available free of cost. Drawing on his standing in the community, he also guided families on how to seek care through nearby BMUs and encouraged household contact screening and other preventive measures. To date, Sardar has conducted 24 community awareness sessions, reaching 274 individuals and significantly improving community awareness on TB. These efforts led to the identification and referral of 8 symptomatic individuals for screening, resulting in the detection of 1 confirmed TB case and enabling timely initiation of treatment.

Identification of New TB Case through Community Awareness on TB

A breakthrough came when Seengar's mother attended one of Sardar's awareness sessions and realized that the symptoms being described matched those her son had been suffering from for a long time. After repeated visits to different health facilities without improvement, the family finally had a clear direction. With a referral slip from Sardar, she took her son to BMU RHC Chuhar Jamali, where sputum testing confirmed TB.

Treatment & Follow-Up

Following diagnosis, the IHSS-SD project team coordinated with the DOT Facilitator to ensure Seengar's immediate registration and timely initiation of anti-TB treatment at BHU RHC Chuhar Jamali. With regular follow-up and adherence support, his condition improved significantly over time. He gained weight, regained strength, and showed clear signs of recovery, reflecting the importance of timely diagnosis, uninterrupted treatment, and continued follow-up.

Result and Impact

The intervention translated community awareness into concrete action. Through the efforts of the Community Institution Representative, one symptomatic individual was identified, referred, tested, and promptly started on treatment, leading to clear improvement in his health. The response also triggered household contact screening for all 06 family members, with 04 eligible contacts enrolled on TPT to reduce future risk. Beyond one case, the initiative reinforced trust in local referral pathways and showed how community-based engagement can support early detection, treatment initiation, and prevention.

Key Learning

This case highlights that trusted community representatives can play a critical role in Active Case Finding by bridging the gap between households and health services. It shows that local credibility, timely orientation, and simple referral tools can enable early identification and prompt care-seeking, even in underserved settings. The experience suggests that investing in community-based actors is an effective strategy for strengthening TB detection and prevention at the grassroots level.

Conclusion

This success story demonstrates that investing in trusted community representatives can generate meaningful results in TB control. Through awareness, early referral, and prompt linkage to treatment, the IHSS-SD Active Case Finding approach improved individual health outcomes while supporting prevention within the household. The model offers a practical, scalable pathway for strengthening community-based TB detection and response in underserved settings.



Group photo of screened household contacts of index case Mr. Seengar Ali. The index case was referred by the CIR, and the screening was conducted by Team Two.



CIR Mr. Sardar Ali arranged a community awareness session on TB. DPO IHSS-SD participated in the session.



BALANCED ENERGY PROTEIN – PAKISTAN RURAL MARKET TEST

Our Donor

Gates
Foundation

Budget

49,538,134 PKR

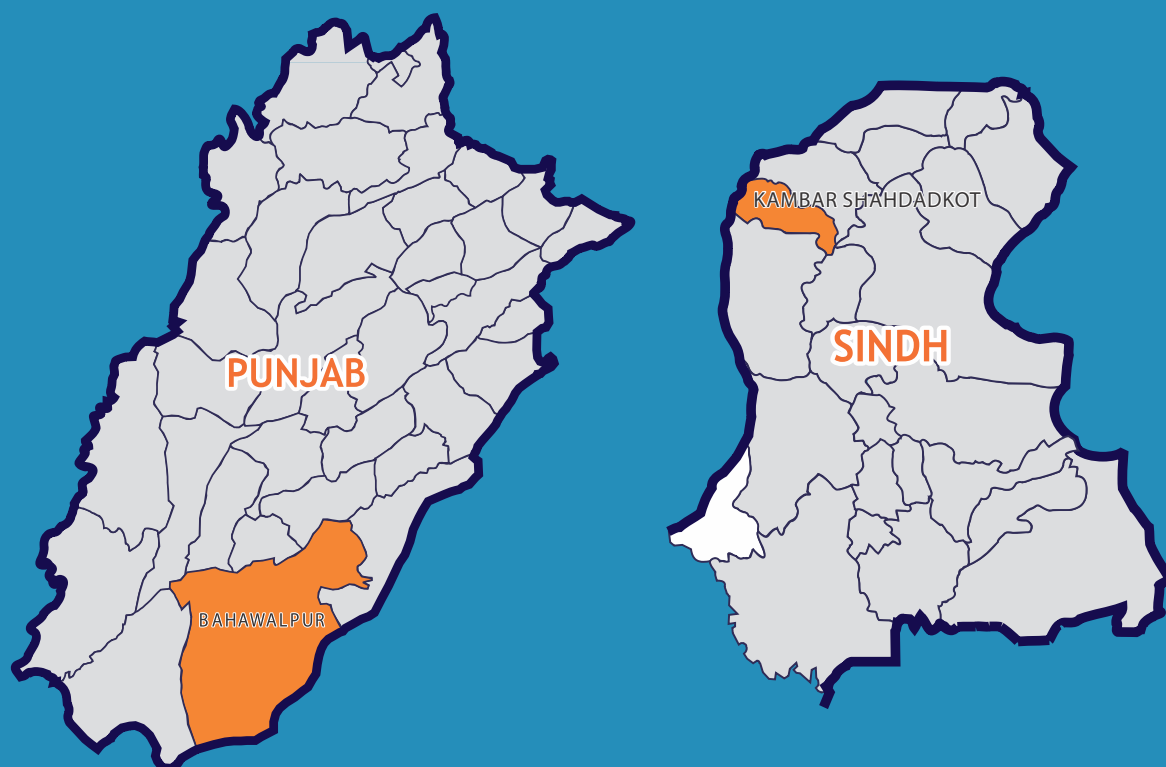
Implementing
Partner

Mathematica
Progress Together
HYSTRA
hybrid strategies consulting

Duration June 2025 - June 2026

District

Bahawalpur
Kambar Shahdadkot



Project Overview

The Balanced Energy Protein (BEP) Pakistan Rural Market Test project is funded by the Gates Foundation and aims to improve maternal nutrition by testing the delivery of affordable, high-protein supplements through private sector channels.

The project focuses on reaching pregnant and lactating women in rural, non-Lady Health Worker (LHW) covered areas, using market-based approaches to assess product uptake, consumption patterns, and cost-effectiveness.



Approach

The project introduces 'Wellma' a balanced energy protein (BEP) supplement through a rural market test designed to evaluate consumption frequency and purchasing behaviour among pregnant and lactating women. To reach these communities, the project utilises a Last Mile Distribution (LMD) model. Through this model, female Community Resource Persons (CRPs) act as grassroots entrepreneurs, selling the supplement directly to households. To test rural willingness-to-pay, the supplement was sold at a subsidised trial price of PKR 30 per sachet, making it accessible while still establishing a commercial value.

Crucially, the project did not limit the CRPs to selling only the Wellma supplement. Instead, they were equipped with a broader 'Basket of Goods' (BOG) containing 23 diverse health, nutrition, and hygiene products. This strategic addition ensured the financial sustainability of the CRPs; by offering a diversified product range, the women could maintain a steady, reliable income stream even if the demand for a single supplement fluctuated, all while expanding overall community access to essential household products.

Project Objectives

- Increase the availability of nutritious, high-protein supplements to pregnant and lactating women in the poorest districts.
- Improve maternal nutritional status and reduce child stunting while successfully introducing sustainable income-generating activities for the 300 women acting as community sales agents.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- **Entrepreneurial Mobilisation:** To ensure the long-term sustainability of this model, the project meticulously identified and recruited 300 female CRPs with strong entrepreneurial potential. RSPN equipped these women with comprehensive Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials, targeted sales pitches, and business training. By leveraging established community networks, the CRPs effectively raised awareness about stunting and maternal nutrition among their neighbors and relatives, driving significant community demand for the BEP product.
- **Market Penetration & BOG Success:** RSPN trained the CRPs on marketing high-margin products within the Basket of Goods (BOG), supported by a custom mobile application for inventory tracking and daily sales planning. The BOG was a resounding financial success, generating PKR 40,789,287 in sales and securing a stable average monthly profit of PKR 1,700 per CRP (on a PKR 14,000 basket). Furthermore, the BOG successfully normalized essential hygiene practices; notably, the uptake of sanitary napkins increased by 13% within just four months, promoting safe Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).
- **Supplement Expansion (MMS Transition):** Building on the robust distribution network established for the BEP product, the project successfully expanded its nutritional offerings. In March 2024, the project introduced Multiple Micronutrient Supplements (MMS)—a WHO-approved daily vitamin and mineral formulation for pregnant and lactating women (formulated according to the UNIMMAP standard). This new intervention aligns perfectly with the Government of Pakistan's strategic plan to transition away from traditional Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets to the more comprehensive MMS formulation.

PROJECT PROGRESS & METRICS



80,572
MWRAs reached



1 million
sachets sold



300
women CRPs identified,
recruited and trained



PKR 40,789,287
Basket of Goods in sales



PKR 1,700
CRP income per month



9,768
MMS bottles sold



ANNUAL COMMUNITY

The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) hosted its 13th Annual Community Convention in Islamabad, bringing together over 250 participants, including communities working with RSPN and RSPs, policymakers, youth leaders, development partners, and representatives from government and civil society. The Convention celebrated community-led initiatives that are shaping Pakistan's development landscape, focusing on youth leadership, climate resilience, and healthy families.

OPENING REMARKS



RSPN CEO Ms. Shandana Humayun Khan welcomed the participants and emphasised that the objective of the Community Convention is to learn from communities in order to improve programming and strategies. The presence of government, donors, the private sector, and academia is critical to inform future policies and modalities of working with local communities. She noted that the current RSP outreach extends to 8.7 million organised rural households nationwide. This massive network comprises 538,421 Community Organisations (COs)—of which 53% are women-only—alongside 44,851 Village Organisations (VOs) and 2,520 Local Support Organisations (LSOs). Furthermore, out of the 9.15 million total CO members, 56% are women.

An introduction to a film on RSPN's Chairman, Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, was screened. *A Drop That Made the Ocean* is a biopic made by Serendip Productions.

Following the screening, Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan delivered a heartfelt tribute to the late Prince Karim Aga Khan IV, whose patronage laid the foundation for Pakistan's Rural Support Programmes due to his strong personal support to AKRSP.



Address by Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, Chairman RSPN



I would like to welcome all of you to the 2025 Annual Community Convention. It always gives me such pleasure to meet community members, our supporters and so many RSP staff at this event. I know there are able people who are managing this event today and you are all going to discuss important topics during this Convention.

I want to share with you my journey in the RSPs and how it has been shaped and influenced by one of my greatest patrons, His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan IV, who left this world on 4th February this year. If it had not been for the patronage of His Highness, I would not be standing here before you today. His passing away has ended a long chapter in my life. A chapter spanning decades of work with rural communities, many of whom are here today, as are the eight RSPs, all grown out of the AKRSP experience. His patronage of my work changed my life forever. I was most grieved to hear the news of his passing. May Allah bless him and give strength to his family, his community and to all of us who owe him a great debt.

My journey with the RSPs began in 1982, when I was asked by the Aga Khan Foundation Geneva, to run AKRSP. I remember the day when I was contacted by Bob Shaw, then AKF's Director Special Programmes in Geneva, to head AKRSP. Akhter Hameed Khan had given him my name, saying that the only person who can run such a programme is Shoaib Sultan Khan, but he is currently



working with UNICEF in Sri Lanka. So Bob Shaw tracked me down and met me. I was skeptical at first because my experience of doing this work in Daudzai (PARD) had not ended well for me. So, my condition was that if UNICEF seconds me to AKF for five years, I will come. After three years my decision was made and I resigned from UNICEF to stay in AKRSP. From that day onwards, it has been a journey of 43 years.

I first met His Highness in 1967 when I was DC Kohat and was invited to a dinner in his honour, when Peshawar University conferred an honorary doctorate upon him. My late wife, Musarrat, sat at the same table as His Highness and when she mentioned to His Highness that we had travelled from London to Pakistan and she thought that Switzerland was the most beautiful place she had seen, he asked her if she had not been to Pakistan's Northern Areas, which was so beautiful. Little did I know what the future would hold.

The second time I met His Highness was in 1972 when I received and saw him off at the airport, as Commissioner Karachi. His Highness had come to inaugurate the Aga Khan University. He told me it had taken him twelve years to plan and embark on establishing the Aga Khan University. It was in 1982, when AKRSP was set up, that I met His Highness in Islamabad to brief him on the programme. AKF was present in full force. He listened patiently and, at the end, said that, in geo-political terms the Northern Areas is highly sensitive and islands of prosperity will not survive. He wished every household in the area, irrespective of sect, to benefit from AKRSP. He told me that AKRSP was his programme and if I ever had any problem, I should go directly to him. This was indeed a surprise for the others present. This is what gave me assurance and confidence. What more could I want? Here I had a benefactor who gave me the freedom and the resources to implement a programme as I wanted. The key message I had conveyed was that if we want to help communities, this cannot be done individually and they must organise. This is what we called social mobilisation. You are all here today because of the support His Highness gave to this approach.

His Highness's first visit to AKRSP was in May 1983. He took great interest in the process of social mobilisation and PPI identification. He also stressed that AKRSP and other AKDN agencies must make full use of the helicopter he had provided, to make work more efficient and access remote areas. In 1987 His Highness made his second visit to AKRSP when he flew to Chitral, where I joined him. Throughout this long visit he patiently listened to the people, asking questions, showing enormous interest in the change that AKRSP had brought to these remote valleys.

After that I met His Highness numerous times... In the same year, when tragedy befell me and my family, with the passing of my daughter Falaknaz and her children Shan and Pareesa, His Highness asked to personally condole with me and my late wife. I went to Aiglemont, his secretariat in France, to meet him. I was distraught and he gave me comfort. He said to me "If she (Falaknaz) were alive today she would never have wanted you to give up the work you are doing." His strength and support enabled me to carry on.

In 1994 I felt my work at AKRSP was done. I had also been contacted by UNDP to be Senior Advisor Rural Development to the South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme (SAPAP), which took the social mobilisation programme to six SAARC countries. I had also been involved in setting up other RSPs in Pakistan. At this meeting, His Highness granted me his permission, saying that I should keep 10% of my time for AKRSP. I remained associated with AKRSP for many years since then...

His Highness's patronage led to AKRSP becoming world famous and I received numerous awards for working with Pakistan's rural poor, as well as the international Magsaysay Award in 1992. When I received the Nishan I Imtiaz, His Highness wrote me a letter in April 2019, saying that I had made a truly exceptional contribution in helping millions of rural poor, through my leadership of AKRSP and RSPN. Without his blessings, Pakistan or the Region would not have seen the growth of the RSP movement.

In Pakistan, the federal and provincial governments have been generous in providing endowments to set up RSPs. I will always be grateful to the late Hayat Sherpao, Arbab Jehangir, Sartaj Aziz, to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, former Chief Minister Sindh Qaim Ali Shah, Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, the Government of Balochistan and Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif for their support. It is with their support that I could replicate AKRSP. Today, there are eight RSPs in this network... Many of their CEOs have been part of this long journey with me, taking the RSP movement to new heights. I will remain eternally grateful to them.

I cannot end without talking about SAPAP and the spread of this movement to South Asia. The work of the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) and the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in India stands out, taking the RSP concept to millions of poor women in India... This again demonstrates that scaling up can only happen with government support, as we have also witnessed in Sindh. Now, other provinces must follow.

How does one express gratitude to someone who has enabled all this to happen? I can only say how fortunate I have been to have had a patron like His Highness. He was always very kind, very generous. His humility was amazing and he had time for everyone. I have been fortunate to have known His Highness. I have been blessed with something very rare. What more could I have asked for? His leaving this world is a big loss for me. I wish High Highness Prince Rahim Aga Khan all the best. May he continue with the legacy of his incredible father.



PANEL DISCUSSIONS

SESSION I:

Young Leadership Taking Charge of Development

Presentations by communities from across Pakistan illustrated how digital literacy, entrepreneurship, and civic activism are empowering youth to lead change.

Fouzia Nazeer (LSO Sangat, Rajanpur, Punjab) shared how youth training and E-Agri Loans fostered digital inclusion and self-employment.

Yasir Hameed (Bhakkar, Punjab - SPAPP/IRM) used RSP digital literacy training to launch a successful e-commerce career, going from no computer knowledge to earning a strong livelihood online.

Asif Jahan (Hunza, Gilgit-Baltistan - AKRSP) highlighted youth-driven smart agriculture that transformed water-scarce land into fertile fields.

Rafia Bibi (Qambar Shahdadkot, Sindh - SRSO) advocated for reproductive health rights and gender equality, noting she trained 150 adolescents after successfully combating gender-based violence in her own home.

Talha Javed (Kot Momin, Punjab) built a million-dollar online e-commerce business employing 70 rural youth.

Key Panel Lessons

- **Digital Literacy as an Equaliser:** Youth leaders demonstrated that equipping rural youth with basic digital and e-commerce skills is one of the fastest, most effective ways to bypass local unemployment and generate significant income.
- **Intergenerational Synergy:** A dialogue between senior activists and youth highlighted that while the younger generation is tackling new challenges (like online harassment and reproductive health), they are succeeding because senior activists previously laid the groundwork by establishing Community Organisations, making it easier for younger leaders to drive the agenda forward today.



SESSION II:

Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate-Induced Shocks

This session explored community-led solutions to climate-induced shocks and stresses, emphasising local innovation, women's participation, and partnerships for sustainable adaptation. Community presentations highlighted diverse interventions:

Muhammad Shabir (Skardu, Gilgit Baltistan - AKRSP) showcased artificial glaciers and smart agriculture.

Assad Ali Khan (Chitral, KP - AKRSP) discussed community-owned Micro Hydro Power systems.

Neelum Sardar (Charsadda, KP - SRSP) presented on women-led Climate Adaptation & Risk Financing via revolving funds.

Sania Kaur (Quetta, Balochistan - BRSP) and Rozina Khaskheli (Mirpurkhas, Sindh - TRDP) shared how post-flood economic rehabilitation empowered women through enterprise.

Key Panel Lessons

- **Overcoming Barriers to Risk Financing:** Ms. Kashmala Kakakhel (CRCC) identified that a lack of basic financial literacy, complex regulatory policies, and a local "trust deficit" are the primary barriers preventing vulnerable, marginalised communities from accessing much-needed climate risk financing.
- **Bridging the Policy-Implementation Gap:** Ms. Aisha Khan (CSCCC) noted that while national climate plans exist, implementation remains incredibly weak. She stressed that networks like RSPN must be utilized by the government to translate policy into tangible grassroots action through open communication and local language training.
- **Government Collaboration:** Mr. Zulfiqar Younas (Ministry of Climate Change) offered collaborative support, noting the Ministry has a Proposal Support Desk specifically designed to help organisations like RSPs prepare and endorse climate adaptation proposals to tap into major funding streams like the Green Pakistan Programme.



SESSION III:

Community-Driven Solutions for Healthy Families

The final session highlighted the intersection of family health, gender equity, and social mobilisation. Mr. Bashir Anjum, COO RSPN, presented the achievements of the FCDO-funded Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan (DAFPAK) project, which successfully doubled the Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate from 22% to 49%.

Community presentations included:

Muhammad Ayoub (Rahim Yar Khan, Punjab - NRSP) presented the Husbands' Schools Model. Important Takeaway: Mr. Ayoub noted that engaging men directly was highly effective, sharing that more than 80% of the men he counselled and referred went on to successfully access family planning services at local health facilities.

Sanam Khatoon (Shikarpur, Sindh - SRSO) shared how community resource persons (CRPs) ensure financial sustainability through the "Business in a Box" model, allowing them to sell family planning products door-to-door in areas not covered by government health workers.

Key Panel Lessons:

- **Data-Driven Targeting:** Dr. Rashid Bajwa (NRSP) highlighted a major paradigm shift: rather than broad messaging, RSPs should use NADRA data to specifically target parents who already have four children (the demographic most likely to adopt family planning). He noted that doing so could realistically drop the fertility rate to the target of 2.1, and offered LSOs 1 million PKR grants to pilot this targeted approach.
- **Addressing Political & Educational Hurdles:** Mr. Muhammad Dittal Kalhoro (SRSO) pointed out the systemic barriers to family planning, primarily that girls are still married at 16 in rural areas, and that national resource allocations (like the NFC Award) being tied to population size actually creates a political disincentive for population control.
- **Innovative Male Engagement:** Ms. Ayesha Leghari (PSI) shared that men often seek anonymity when asking about family planning. Implementing holistic approaches like WhatsApp chatbots has proven highly successful in allowing men to ask questions privately before being referred to telehealth services.



RESOURCE GROUPS

RSPN has set up sector specific Resource Groups consisting of experts from RSPN and member RSPs. Resource Groups meet twice a year and serve the purpose of exchange and learning within the RSP community, to improve RSP programming and strategy.



RSPN Gender Resource Group (GRG) Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) Training

RSPN organised a capacity-building training on PSEAH in January 30, 2025, in Islamabad. The event gathered Gender Focal Persons and Safeguarding Committee members from eight RSPs.

Facilitated by Ms. Dilshad Pari Hayat (UNFPA) and Mr. Zubair Anwar (SRSP), the training deepened an understanding of key PSEAH definitions, reporting and investigation protocols, victim assistance, and the UN Secretary-General's Bulletin on Special Measures for PSEA (2003). Participants discussed power dynamics, confidentiality in reporting, and strategies for creating safe, survivor-centred mechanisms within community contexts.

The session concluded with an action plan for each RSP to develop or revise their individual PSEAH policies, train staff, strengthen reporting and referral systems, and integrate safeguarding into HR and grievance redress mechanisms. The Group reaffirmed its commitment to advancing gender equity and ensuring protection and respect for all individuals engaged in RSP initiatives.



RSPN Finance, Audit and Compliance Team (FACT) Resource Group

The FACT meeting was held on April 21, 2025, in Islamabad, bringing together senior finance, audit, and compliance professionals from all RSPs. Discussions focused on donor project audits, specifically recent EU audits, and lessons learnt. Participants explored regulatory challenges, including overlapping Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) reporting requirements for the SECP and SBP, as well as the processes of obtaining No Objection Certificates (NOCs) from the EAD and District Level authorities for projects. RSPN's Internal Audit team introduced a project-specific monthly compliance checklist, developed to ensure adherence to contractual obligations agreed upon with donors, to enhance donor reporting and accountability. Additionally, the SECP's Joint Director highlighted opportunities for partnership on financial literacy initiatives.





Monitoring and Evaluation Resource Group (MERG) Resource Group

The Monitoring and Evaluation Resource Group (MERG) meeting for 2025 was held on 19 June 2025 in Islamabad and brought together M&E staff from the RSPs. The meeting focused on sharing empirical evidence, evaluation methodologies, and digital monitoring innovations. Technical M&E sessions included findings from a cross-sectional study on Menstrual Hygiene Management, an impact assessment on Social and Emotional Learning for teachers and students, and the results of a third-party evaluation measuring behavior change in the DAFPAK family planning initiative. The group also reviewed operational M&E learnings, such as the necessity of real-time sales tracking and digital data entry in last-mile distribution models. Furthermore, technical frameworks were shared, including TRDP's model integrating Risk Management, Internal Audit, and Compliance (RMIAC), and SRSO's multilingual Feedback Complaint Response Mechanism (FCRM) Android App for digital accountability and grievance redressal. A dedicated session by an external expert explored Climate-Sensitive Programme Monitoring and Evaluation, emphasizing the need to track greenhouse gas measurements and incorporate tools like GIZ indicators and the Indi-Cate platform into project monitoring frameworks.



CLIMATE CHANGE AND BIODIVERSITY UNIT

Launch of the Climate Change and Biodiversity Unit (CCBU)

1. Context and Strategic Core of the Unit

Recognising Pakistan's extreme vulnerability as one of the top ten countries most affected by climate change over the past two decades, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) has formally established the Climate Change and Biodiversity Unit (CCBU). The creation of this specialized Unit marks a critical milestone in accelerating community-led climate action. Positioned as a strategic thought and implementation partner, the CCBU coordinates the network's climate portfolio across four core program pillars: community-based water resource governance; climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable land development, green energy and social entrepreneurship; and community disaster awareness and preparedness.

The mandate of the CCBU centers on five priority areas:

- **Policy and Advocacy:** Synthesizing field data and micro-level interventions to influence macro-level environmental policies.
- **Knowledge Management:** Gathering and documenting valuable mitigation and adaptation lessons from across the RSP community to ensure cross-program learning.
- **Climate Literacy:** Building the resilience of partner communities by integrating direct environmental and climate literacy modules into existing development projects.
- **Strategic Partnerships:** Cultivating a centralized partnerships framework to connect local community innovations with corporate, government, academic, and international development partners.
- **Resource Mobilisation:** Cultivating green finance opportunities and seeking strategic accreditations to back next-generation environmental solutions.

2. Community-led Climate Solutions

To formally introduce the CCBU and launch the Climate Change Baseline Report which captured 20 years of collective climate action (2004–2024) across the network. RSPN hosted an inaugural event titled 'Community-led Climate Solutions' on August 20, 2024, at the Marriott Hotel in Islamabad. The event brought together senior policy makers, climate experts, community leaders, and representatives from federal ministries (including the Ministry of Climate Change and Ministry of Water Resources), bilateral donors (such as USAID and the EU Delegation), and UN agencies (FAO and IFAD). Following a baseline overview by climate expert Dr. Fazilda Nabeel, leadership from individual Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) presented their respective flagship models.

3. RSP-Wise Flagship Presentations

National Rural Support Programme (NRSP)

- Presentation: Low Emission & Climate Resilient Dairy Productivity Improvement Initiative.
CEO Dr. Rashid Bajwa outlined a large-scale dairy productivity improvement model designed for methane reduction in the livestock sector, which is being proposed to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to scale up mitigation and rural livelihood security simultaneously.

Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP)

- Presentation: Community-based Water Resource Governance.
CEO Dr. Tahir Rasheed highlighted the restoration of traditional irrigation networks through ancient karez rehabilitation, focused on improving community water productivity, climate adaptation, and local water stakeholder capacity building in drought-prone regions.

Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP)

- Presentation: Climate-Smart Agriculture and Regenerative Practices.
CEO Dr. Allah Nawaz Samoo showcased piloted regenerative farming initiatives optimized for arid zones. He was accompanied by a female community leader from Umerkot, who shared her first-hand experience managing a successful local plantation drive that added 10,000 trees to the region.

Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO)

- Presentation: Climate-Smart Agriculture & Sustainable Land Management.
CEO Muhammad Dittal Kalhoro detailed localized forestry models, specifically focusing on expanding agroforestry systems, scaling community tree-planting drives, and establishing new decentralized nurseries to combat land degradation.

Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)

- Presentation: Climate Adaptation & SRSP's Work in Micro Hydropower.
CEO Masood-ul-Mulk highlighted off-grid community-managed green energy solutions. The presentation detailed the establishment of hundreds of micro-hydropower stations across remote mountainous areas, a model that previously received the global Ashden Award for sustainable energy solutions.

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)

- Presentation: Climate Resilience Interventions.
GM Jamil-ud-Din shared lessons learned from northern climate-smart agriculture models. Key initiatives included the setting up of specialized solar greenhouses, targeted capacity building for smallholder farmers, and the introducing of high-yield, climate-resilient vegetable and cereal seed varieties.

FINANCIALS

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK
(A Company licensed under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	6	23,071,142	25,826,262
Right-of-use asset	7	32,184,950	45,006,284
Long term deposits	8	2,741,033	3,685,744
		57,998,625	73,991,290
CURRENT ASSETS			
Project receivables	9	6,634,440	534,736,986
Advances to related parties	10	247,137,651	190,146,315
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	11	24,364,191	31,780,041
Accrued mark-up		24,264,779	34,188,307
Income tax refundable	12	54,896,181	32,227,600
Short-term investments	13	700,000,000	550,000,000
Cash and bank balances	14	837,848,306	520,509,204
		1,895,146,048	1,893,538,153
TOTAL ASSETS		1,953,144,073	1,967,579,743
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
Reserve fund	15	99,000,000	99,000,000
Accumulated fund		1,094,094,431	1,040,157,958
		1,193,094,431	1,139,157,958
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred capital grants	16	9,013,024	17,526,712
Restricted grants	17	559,663,697	399,683,690
Lease liabilities	18	19,098,296	29,587,167
		587,775,017	446,797,529
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payable to related parties	19	37,239,204	314,123,940
Provision and other liabilities	20	115,574,293	61,116,605
Current portion of lease liabilities	18	19,441,128	12,383,711
		172,274,625	387,624,256
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		1,953,144,073	1,967,579,743
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	21		

(The annexed notes from 1 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.)


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


DIRECTOR

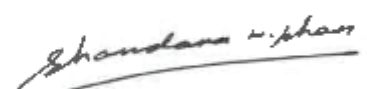
RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

(A Company licensed under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
INCOME			
Grant income	22	3,171,138,542	2,220,821,521
Revenue from contracts with customers	23	-	10,168,887
Management fees	24	141,799,583	112,332,229
Other income	25	268,336,315	185,989,402
		3,581,274,440	2,529,312,039
EXPENDITURE			
Programme costs	26	3,180,574,663	2,214,676,039
Operating costs	27	349,235,593	159,720,898
Other expenditure	23	-	5,606,279
		3,529,810,256	2,380,003,216
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		51,464,184	149,308,823

The annexed notes from 1 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


DIRECTOR

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

(A Company licensed under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		51,464,184	149,308,823
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE GAIN / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR			
Other comprehensive gain / (loss) not to be reclassified to statement of income and expenditure in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement (gain / loss) on employees' defined benefit plan	11.3	2,472,289	8,720,255
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		53,936,473	158,029,078

The annexed notes from 1 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


DIRECTOR

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

(A Company licensed under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	UNRESTRICTED FUNDS		
	Reserve fund	Accumulated fund	TOTAL
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Balance as at June 30, 2023	99,000,000	878,308,593	977,311,462
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Surplus for the year		149,308,823	149,308,823
Other comprehensive income	-	8,720,255	8,720,255
	-	158,029,078	158,029,078
Share of loss from SSS	-		(682,582)
Transfer due to liquidation	-	3,730,287	(682,582)
	-	3,730,287	(682,582)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	99,000,000	1,040,157,958	1,139,157,958
Balance as at July 1, 2024	99,000,000	1,040,157,958	1,139,157,958
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Surplus for the year	-	51,464,184	51,464,184
Other comprehensive income	-	2,472,289	2,472,289
	-	53,936,473	53,936,473
Balance as at June 30, 2025	99,000,000	1,094,094,431	1,193,094,431

The annexed notes form 1 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


DIRECTOR

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

(A Company licensed under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating deficit before working capital changes	28	(3,115,476,005)	(2,166,871,300)
Working capital changes:			
Decrease / (increase) in current assets			
Advances to selected parties		(56,991,336)	(31,639,183)
Advances, prepayments and other receivables		17,301,378	(6,449,367)
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities			
Payable to related parties - unsecured		(276,864,736)	30,763,178
Provision and other liabilities		54,450,359	(17,968,525)
Cash used in operations		(262,104,335)	(25,293,897)
Decrease in long-term deposits		326,811	602,323
Grants received during the year (including interest income and foreign exchange gain)		3,736,468,694	2,109,531,610
Income taxes (paid) / refund		(22,668,581)	42,427,316
Payments made to employees' provident fund		(11,545,075)	(11,047,534)
Staff retirement benefits paid - gratuity	11.3.3	(16,819,622)	(10,915,575)
Net cash generated from operating activities		308,181,887	(61,567,058)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure		(15,859,868)	(22,009,423)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		9,500,000	1,556,000
Proceed from disposal of investment in associate		-	3,730,247
Short-term investments matured during the year		550,000,000	550,000,000
Short-term investments made during the year		(700,000,000)	(550,000,000)
Profit received on short-term investments and bank deposits		183,245,386	154,538,519
Net cash generated from investing activities		26,885,518	137,815,337
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease liability	18	(18,084,223)	(16,823,042)
Net cash used in financing activities		(18,084,223)	(16,823,042)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		316,983,182	59,425,237
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		520,509,204	460,662,307
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		356,420	421,600
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	14	837,848,806	520,509,204

The annexed notes from 1 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



DIRECTOR

OUR TEAM

Board of Directors and members

Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan	Director and Member
Dr. Rashid Bajwa	Director and Member
Dr. Shahida Jaffrey	Director and Member
Mr. Masood ul Mulk	Director and Member
Mr. Fazalullah Qureshi	Director and Member
Dr. Tahir Rasheed	Director and Member
Mr. Muhammad Nazar Memon	Director and Member
Mr. Malik Fateh Khan	Director and Member
Dr. Roomi Saeed Hayat	Director and Member
Mr. Ali Hussain Brohi	Director and Member
Mr. Muhammad Dittal Kalhoro	Director and Member
Mr. Naseer Muhammad Nizamani	Director and Member
Dr. Allah Nawaz Samoo	Director and Member
Mr. Sohail Khoja	Director and Member
Mr. Jamil Uddin	Director and Member
Mr. Syed Asif Shah	Director and Member
Ms. Khawar Mumtaz	Director and Member
Dr. Ayesha Khan	Director and Member
Ms. Saba Gul Khattak	Director and Member

RSPN-Core

Shandana Khan	Chief Executive Officer
Bashir Anjum	Chief Operating Officer
Assad Ali Hashmi	Chief Financial Officer / Company Secretary
Asif Jehanzeb	Programme Manager Monitoring & Evaluation
Abdullah Khan	Manager Internal Audit & Compliance
Sadaf Dar	Manager Gender and Development
Syed Sheraz Ahmad	Manager Finance & Accounts
Affan Muhammad Baig	Programme Officer Administration and Procurement
Zeehasham Jalal Malik	Programme Officer Climate Change, Biodiversity and Programme Development
Muhammad Abdullah Bin Javed	Programme Officer IT
Waqas Munir	Programme Officer Finance & Accounts
Muhamamd Osama	Finance Officer

RSPN-UNICEF-ECW

Nasreen Shaikh	Project Manager
Imran Masih	Monitoring & Evaluation Coordinator
Zeenat Ara	Education Specialist
Khawar Shahzad	Communications Officer
Abdul Ghani	Finance Manager
Qurat ul Ain Hameed	Admin & Procurement Officer

RSPN-FCDO-GOAL

Humera Hussain	Project Manager
Hina Salman	Education Specialist
Ayesha Haroon	Education Assessment Specialist
Marjan Ali	Senior Technical Engineer
Waqar Ahmad	Communications Officer
Farheen Iftikhar	MIS Officer
Nazia Ayyub	Senior Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
Naveeda Mansoor	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
Kiran Shaikh	MIS Assistant
Naveed Ahmed	Driver
Shayaah Raza	Finance Officer

Manzoor Hussain	Project Manager
Saleem Ali Shah	M&E Officer/Provincial Coordinator
Zain Shafiq	M&E Officer
Dr. Razia Sadaf	Training Officer
Nasir Abbas	Admin Officer
Syeda Mehak Yasir Rizvi	District Project Officer, Malir
Bilal Amjad	Social Mobilizer, Malir
Mehrunnisa Mehreen	Social Mobilizer, Malir
Ambreen Asghar	Social Mobilizer, Malir
Syed Najaf Ali Rizvi	Social Mobilizer, Malir
Tabish Arman	Social Mobilizer, Malir
Amna Habib Khan	Social Mobilizer, Malir
Ghulam Sarwar Siyal	Social Mobilizer, Malir
Munawar Ahmed	Social Mobilizer, Malir
Lubna Rashid	Social Mobilizer, Malir
Muhammad Arif	Social Mobilizer, Malir
Raheela	Admin/Finance Assistant, Malir
Ghazala Parveen	District Project Officer, West
Ayesha Naz	Social Mobilizer, West
Nusrat Parveen	Social Mobilizer, West
Abdul Rehman	Social Mobilizer, West
Danish Athar	Social Mobilizer, West
Mohammad Younas Kakar	Social Mobilizer, West
Asia Tabbasum	Social Mobilizer, West
Faariha Ehsaan	Social Mobilizer, Malir
Bilal Ahmed	Social Mobilizer, West
Marzooq Ahmed	Admin/Finance Assistant, West
Salman Arshad	District Project Officer, Korangi
Muhammad Shahzaib Khan	Social Mobilizer, Korangi
Sana Ikram	Social Mobilizer, Korangi
Muhammad Ayaz	Social Mobilizer, Korangi
Zubaida Golani	Social Mobilizer, Korangi
Zakia Khaskheli	Social Mobilizer, Korangi
Anzal Saher	Social Mobilizer, Korangi
Tayyaba Nawaz	Social Mobilizer, Korangi
Ali Bux	Social Mobilizer, Korangi

Imran Ali	Social Mobilizer, Korangi
Abida Shareef	Social Mobilizer, Korangi
Abdul Fatah	Social Mobilizer, Korangi
Saiqa Ahsan	Social Mobilizer, Korangi
Suhail Ahmed	Admin/Finance Assistant, Korangi

RSPN-UNFPA-FP

Shahbaz Faiq khattak	Project Manager
Sameer Ahmed Khan	District Project Officer, Attock
Nazia Nazir Khan	Social Mobilizer, Islamabad
Chudhary Zulqarnain Shahzad	Social Mobilizer, Islamabad
Jabbar Khan	Admin Assistant
Usman Asif	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
Romasa Khan	Social Mobilizer, Attock
Ayab Rustam	Social Mobilizer, Attock

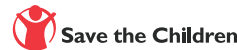
RSPN-BCI

Ghulam Ishaq	Project Manager
Hamda Arif	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer

RSPN-BMGF-BEP

Bader ul Islam Siddiqui	Monitoring & Evaluation Coordinator
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OUR PARTNERS





RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

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Near COMSATS University, Islamabad, Pakistan

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Email: info@rspn.org.pk
URL: www.rspn.org



RSPNPakistan



RSPNPakistan



Rural Support Programmes Network