

OUTREACH

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK | JULY 2025 TO JUNE 2026

No. 64

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A publication of the
**RURAL SUPPORT
PROGRAMMES NETWORK**





INTRODUCTION

RSPN and its partner Rural Support Programmes continue to deliver on our mission of community-driven development. From emergency response of the 2025 monsoon floods, to longer-term work in education, health, livelihoods and gender equity. This report highlights eleven projects implemented by RSPN, spanning flood recovery and school rehabilitation, maternal and reproductive health, tuberculosis control, sustainable agriculture, and community-led resilience building.

Across these interventions, a common thread emerges: impact that goes beyond immediate relief to build lasting local capacity, whether through communities managing schools, farmers adopting climate-smart practices, households building resilience to withstand future shocks and critical work in health and family planning. Together, these projects reflect RSPN's continued commitment to putting communities at the centre of their own recovery and development.

FCDO-SAFE RETURN TO LEARNING (SRL) PROJECT

SEPTEMBER 2025 – MARCH 2026



Overview

The Safe Return to Learning (SRL) project, supported by the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), was implemented as an emergency response to the 2025 floods that severely disrupted education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and South Punjab. The project aimed to restore access to public sector education, ensuring that schools functioned as safe, inclusive and resilient learning environments, particularly for girls and vulnerable children.

The project was implemented through its partner RSPs, with SRSP covering Swat, Shangla, Buner, Battagram and Mansehra in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and NRSP covering Swabi in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as well as Multan and Khanewal in South Punjab.

Project Objectives

- Restore safe and functional learning spaces in flood-affected schools.
- Improve access to education for girls and other out-of-school children.
- Strengthen School Management Committees and Parent-Teacher Committees for improved school governance.
- Build teachers' capacities in activity-based learning, multigrade teaching, student learning outcomes and psychosocial support.
- Provide essential learning, hygiene, teaching and school supplies to support continuity of education.

Key Project Achievements



64,350

Total Enrolled Students



38,127

Girls



293

Schools rehabilitated



75

Temporary Learning Centres



565

Teachers trained



1,347

SMC/PTC members

Number of Kits Distributed

47,856

Student learning kits

10,385

Hygiene kits

476

Teaching kits

293

Reading corners

Ensuring Continuity of Education

The 2025 floods left many schools partially or fully non-functional, putting children at risk of prolonged disruption to their education. The project established 75 Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs) to enable children to continue learning while school infrastructure was being restored.

All TLCs were established in accordance with UNICEF-approved designs, ensuring compliance with minimum standards for safe, protective, and child-friendly learning environments. The intervention integrated essential WASH facilities, including safe drinking water, gender-segregated latrines with water supply, handwashing stations, solar lights and fans with battery and appropriate waste disposal mechanisms. Site selection ensured that centres were in safe and hygienic environments, avoiding exposure to hazards. The TLCs provided safe and functional learning spaces during the recovery phase, supporting children's

timely return to structured education and contributing to continuity of learning.

Rehabilitating Flood-Affected Schools

The project completed rehabilitation of the 293 targeted schools.

The rehabilitation restored safe, functional and inclusive learning environments through minor classroom repairs, boundary walls and improved WASH facilities as well as ramps and disability-friendly facilities to ensure greater accessibility for children with disabilities.

The rehabilitation work enabled children to return to classrooms, while improved WASH facilities and secure school environments contributed to addressing barriers to girls' enrolment and retention.

Strengthening Teachers and School Governance

The project trained 565 teachers in 283 schools on



Boundary Wall Before Civil Work GGPS GGPS Dhere Yar Hussain



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Education in Emergencies (EiE), multigrade teaching, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), and climate resilience. Teachers also strengthened their capacity to use catch-up and child-centred teaching approaches, adapt instruction to different learning levels, and apply inclusive education strategies, helping to address learning loss and support children's learning and wellbeing in post-flood settings.

In parallel, 1,347 School Management Committee (SMC)/Parent Teacher Council (PTC) members in 269 schools were trained in school governance, child safeguarding, School Resilience Plans, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), climate resilience and community mobilisation. This strengthened the capacity of communities to support school management, promote enrolment and attendance, safeguard children, contributing to safer and more resilient schools.

Supporting Learning and Well-being

The project provided essential teaching, learning and hygiene material in 293 targeted schools to help restore functional learning environments

following the floods. A total of 293 School-in-a-Box kits equipped schools with teaching, learning and sports materials, while 47,856 student learning kits were provided to 19,880 boys and 27,976 girls, containing essential items including notebooks, stationery, colour pencils and water bottles.

To support health, hygiene and dignity 10,385 hygiene kits containing sanitary pads, undergarments, soap, washing powder and other essential supplies were distributed to girls. The project also provided 476 teaching kits and supplied 5,835 student desks/benches, 1,172 teacher chairs and 1,172 teacher desks. These resources helped address immediate barriers to learning, leading to classroom functionality.

Another essential intervention was the establishment of 293 reading corners, with each corner equipped with a mobile trolley containing 200 storybooks—100 in English and 100 in Urdu. The books featured age-appropriate stories with moral and learning themes, providing children with opportunities to develop reading skills, broaden their knowledge, and cultivate a positive culture of reading in schools.

Impact

The Safe Return to Learning project was never just about repairing what the floods destroyed, it was about ensuring communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and South Punjab are better equipped to protect children's education the next time disaster strikes. By investing in physical rehabilitation, making schools more accessible to children with special needs, disaster risk reduction training, and School Resilience Plans, schools are not simply back to where they were before the floods; many are now more accessible, better governed, and better prepared than they were pre-disaster.

Equally significant is the shift in who holds responsibility for that resilience. By capacitating over 1,300 School Management Committee and Parent Teacher Council members in governance, safeguarding, and climate resilience, the project transferred ownership of school safety from a one-time emergency intervention to the communities themselves, a shift that will continue to protect children long after the project ends. Similarly, training teachers in psychosocial support and inclusive, multigrade instruction means classrooms are now better equipped to support children coping with trauma and disruption, a capability that will serve future cohorts of students.

For girls in particular, the project addressed the root causes of dropout. Gender-segregated WASH facilities, MHM kits, and safety-conscious site selection tackled the structural and dignity-related barriers that often push adolescent girls out of school after a crisis.



Case Study

Against the Flood, For the Future Government Primary School Batai No 1

In 2025 the mountainous terrain of Buner district was struck by a devastating cloud burst. The resulting flash floods were unforgiving. At the Government Primary School Batai No 1, the water tore away the school's boundary wall and left the remaining structure inundated with mud and debris.

The classrooms, once vibrant with the sounds of students, fell silent. For the children of Batai the flood didn't just damage a building, it stalled their future. In a region where each day spent out of school increases the risk of permanent dropout, the situation was critical.



Mr. Prem Parkash School, the school's head teacher, says "I could not bear the thought of my students losing their momentum for the ongoing academic year. Time is a luxury these children don't have.



In September 2025, the FCDO-funded Safe Return to Learning project was launched to mitigate academic losses across 293 schools in South Punjab and KP. GPS Batai was a priority school in District Buner.

Batai was selected as one of 75 schools to host a Temporary Learning Centre (TLC). This structure became our lifeline. It allowed us to resume lessons immediately, ensuring that the 'flood gap' didn't turn into a permanent exit from education for our most vulnerable learners. Seeing them study in the TLC while the construction crews worked nearby on the school building gave me the strength to keep pushing forward."

He added "Along side the TLC, The rehabilitation of the school started. Throughout the rehabilitation I took it upon myself to act as the focal point for every repair. I wanted to ensure that we didn't just fix what was broken, but that we met the high standards of a model school. I spent my days overseeing the quality of the work, driven by the conviction that my students deserve a dignified and clean environment. Navigating this crisis as a member of a minority faith has only deepened my bond with this community. By standing together to save our school we have solidified a foundation of mutual trust that transcends everything else. We are no longer just a school and a village we are a family united by the future of our children."

EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT (ECW) FIRST EMERGENCY RESPONSE (FER): PAKISTAN MONSOON FLOODS PROJECT

DECEMBER 2025 – NOVEMBER 2026



Overview

The Project is being implemented by RSPN in partnership with Idara-e-Taleem-o-Aagahi (ITA), the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP), and the Pakistan Alliance for Girls' Education (PAGE) Foundation. The Project aims to rehabilitate and holistically improve 180 flood-affected government schools in districts Narowal, Sialkot, Jhang and Chiniot in Punjab, and district Swat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The Project aims to impact the education of 34,483 children, including 60% girls and 10% Children with Disabilities (CWDs), while integrating Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) in 180 government schools.

Project Goal and Objectives

Goal: To restore access to safe, inclusive and quality education for flood-affected children and adolescents in Punjab and KP.

Objectives

- Provide safe, inclusive and quality learning opportunities to children affected by floods.
- Strengthen the capacity of teachers, School Management Committee and Parent Teacher Council members and education officials.
- Promote enrolment and awareness on the importance of education.
- Integrate Gender and Social Inclusion (PGI), protection and mental health and psychosocial support into project activities.

Results at a Glance



180

Government schools



20,690

Girls (60%)



540

Teachers trained



36

Teachers and district education officials trained as Master Trainers



34,483

Children supported



3,448

Children with disabilities



360

SMC/PTC members trained



5

Project districts

Rehabilitating Flood-Affected Schools

The FER project is a multi-stakeholder initiative with strong collaboration between consortium partners, provincial and district Education Departments, School Management Committees (SMCs)/Parent Teacher Councils (PTCs), teachers and students. Government schools were selected in collaboration with Education Departments.

Rehabilitation, repair and construction needs were identified by School Management Committee and Parent Teacher Council members in collaboration with the FER team. School Management Committees and Parent Teacher Councils received funds and managed activities including the repair and rehabilitation of classrooms, school buildings, hand washing and water facilities, inclusive toilets, boundary walls and ramps, with a focus on inclusive structures. The average investment for repairs per schools is PKR 754,600.



Strengthening Teachers and School Communities

RSPN and PAGE Foundation conducted a five-day Training of Trainers for 36 teachers and district education officials nominated by the Punjab Education, Curriculum, Training and Assessment Authority (PECTAA) in Punjab and the Directorate of Professional Development (DPD) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Master Trainers subsequently delivered four-day training sessions to 540 government schoolteachers from the 180 project-supported schools. They also capacitated 360 School Management Committee (SMC) and Parent Teacher Council (PTC) members through a two-day training, followed by one-day district-based sessions to further strengthen their knowledge and skills in supporting school governance and community engagement.



Improving MHPSS, Child Protection, and Gender-Responsive Capacity at School and Community Levels

The Project is strengthening capacity in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), child protection, and gender awareness through a two-pronged approach. At the school level, trained teachers are being equipped with the knowledge and skills to identify children's protection and psychosocial needs, provide basic support, promote safe learning environments, and ensure gender-responsive classroom practices. At the community level, trained Project staff is engaging parents and caregivers through awareness session to raise awareness on child protection, positive parenting, psychosocial well-being, and the importance of creating safe and inclusive spaces for all children, especially girls and children with disabilities. This integrated approach helps ensure that children receive consistent support across school and home environments, enabling them to learn, participate, and thrive in a safe and supportive setting.

Promoting Enrolment and Education

An enrolment campaign was conducted in schools and communities to raise awareness about the importance of enrolment and education. Students, children, community members, teachers and Project staff participated through flyer distribution, placard displays, enrolment walks and door-to-door awareness sessions.



District education officials and other stakeholders participated in enrolment campaigns, with posters

put up in schools encouraging communities to enrol out-of-school children. 1886 new enrolment during reporting period

Supporting Children with Learning Material

The Project has commenced the distribution of student kits to 44,998 students. Kits include school bags, notebooks, stationery, colour pencils, water bottles, and other essential learning materials to support children's continued participation in education. Of the targeted students, 60% are girls and 10% are children with disabilities.

Supporting Teachers with Teaching Materials

The project is providing teacher kits to 540 teachers in 180 schools to strengthen classroom teaching and learning practices. The kits include children's books, teaching resources, stationery, sports materials, and first aid supplies to support engaging and child-friendly learning environments. These resources will enable teachers to deliver more interactive, inclusive, and effective lessons, benefiting all children, including girls and children with disabilities.

Supporting Menstrual Hygiene Management

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits were provided to 6,467 adolescent girl students in 108 girls' schools, leading to improved student attendance. MHM sessions were also conducted with the students and teachers in schools and with women community members.

Communication and Outreach

Project activities were regularly shared through RSPN's social media platforms, project WhatsApp groups, and the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), of which RSPN is an active member. The ESWG serves as a coordinated emergency response network of government bodies, UN agencies, and NGOs dedicated to protecting children's education during disasters and conflicts. By leveraging this network alongside the social media pages of consortium partner organizations, the project significantly enhanced its overall communication outreach.

The Bigger Picture: Building Systems, Not Just Repairing Schools



The Project's impact is best understood in terms of the systems and ownership it is building, not just the schools it is repairing. By channelling rehabilitation funds directly to School Management Committees (SMCs) and Parent Teacher Councils (PTCs); the Project is enabling communities to identify, manage, and oversee school priorities. In girls' schools, women SMC/PTC members are playing a vital role in the repair and rehabilitation process, strengthening their participation in decision-making, resource management, and school governance. The Project is strengthening schools' disaster preparedness and resilience by building the capacity of SMC/PTC members on disaster preparedness and anticipatory action. This includes developing evacuation plans, identifying safe spaces, and establishing arrangements for the timely shifting, and protection of school materials through local vendors for transportation during any anticipated emergency. These measures enhance schools' readiness to take preventive actions and respond effectively to potential disasters. Through these ongoing efforts, the 180 schools being rehabilitated are becoming

safer, more inclusive, and better prepared to respond to future emergencies while promoting greater community ownership and women's leadership.

The Project's Master Trainer cascade model has trained 40 government officials who then trained 540 teachers. This is embedding instructional and psychosocial-support capacity within the formal education system.

For the 60% of beneficiaries who are girls and the 10% who are children with disabilities, the Project's integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) supports girls' equal access to toilets and improves accessibility through ramps for children with special needs. RSPN's work with School Management Committees and Parent Teacher Councils has already shown positive results in terms of improved attendance of girls, as reported by school head teachers. An internal assessment of attendance and retention, similar to the assessment conducted under MYRP, is planned for the next quarter to further assess and document these changes.

FCDO - BRINGING CHILDREN BACK TO SCHOOL GIRLS AND OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN: ACTION FOR LEARNING (GOAL)

JANUARY 2023 – AUGUST 2025

Overview

The Bringing Children Back to School project, implemented under the FCDO-funded Girls and Out of School Children: Action for Learning (GOAL) Project, was a major education recovery response to the devastating 2022 floods. Led by RSPN, with NRSP and SRSP serving as downstream implementing partners, the project was implemented in eight flood-affected districts: Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan in South Punjab; Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber and Mohmand in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; and Tando Muhammad Khan, Tando Allahyar and Mirpur Khas in Sindh.

What began as an emergency response evolved into a comprehensive education recovery initiative, combining school rehabilitation, teacher training, training of School Management Committees, psychosocial support, and provision of learning and hygiene supplies.



Project Objectives

- Restore safe and functional learning spaces in flood-affected schools.
- Improve access to education for girls and out-of-school children.
- Strengthen School Management Committees and Parent–Teacher Committees for improved school governance.
- Build teachers' capacities in activity-based learning, multigrade teaching, student learning outcomes and psychosocial support.
- Provide essential learning, hygiene, teaching and school supplies to support continuity of education.

Highlights and Achievements

By August 2025, the Project had achieved all targets,

- 855 flood-affected schools were rehabilitated and handed over to Education Departments.
- 165,858 children were enrolled in rehabilitated schools, including 94,161 girls and 71,697 boys. 57% of enrolled students were girls, reflecting the project's strong focus on girls' education.
- 2,560 teachers were trained in improving student learning outcomes and in psychosocial support.
- 4,275 School Management Committee/Parent Teacher Council members were trained in school governance, enrolment, child protection and community mobilization.
- 160,120 student were provided with learning kits.
- 66,120 hygiene kits were distributed to students.
- 2,560 teacher kits were provided to teachers.
- 855 School-in-a-Box kits were distributed to 855 schools.
- 855 reading corners were established to promote reading and foundational learning.

Restoring Safe and Inclusive Schools

The rehabilitation of schools was central to education recovery. Classrooms, roofs, boundary walls, toilets, drinking water points and handwashing facilities were repaired to make schools safe, functional and dignified for children.

The provision of gender-segregated toilets, privacy-sensitive WASH facilities, ramps and improved classrooms helped address some of the key barriers that prevent children, especially girls and children with disabilities, from regularly attending school. In many communities, parents

regained confidence in sending their daughters to school once boundary walls, toilets and safe learning spaces were restored.

Strengthening Girls' Education

A major achievement of the Project was its contribution to girls' enrolment and retention. Of the 165,858 children enrolled, 94,161 were girls, representing 57% of total enrolment. The Project also contributed to more than 17,000 new enrolments, helping children who were previously out of school access education in flood-affected communities. A major achievement of the Project



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Improved school safety, appropriate sanitation facilities, hygiene kits, community mobilisation and engagement with SMCs/PTCs helped create an enabling environment for girls to return to school and continue their education with greater dignity and confidence.

Community-Led School Improvement

A defining feature of the Project was the role of communities in school improvement. Government notified SMCs and PTCs were actively engaged in enrolment drives, overseeing school rehabilitation, promoting child protection and helping maintain improved school facilities.

Through training and continuous engagement 4,275 SMC/PTC members strengthened their

understanding of school governance, enrolment, retention, psychosocial support and safe learning environments. Their involvement helped build local ownership and ensured that schools were not only rehabilitated but also supported by the communities they serve.

Improving Learning and Wellbeing

The Project recognised that children affected by floods needed more than repaired classrooms. Teachers were trained in activity-based learning, multigrade teaching, student learning outcomes and psychosocial support, enabling them to better respond to children's learning and emotional needs.

Psychosocial support sessions helped children rebuild confidence, restore routines and engage more positively in classrooms after the disruption caused by the floods. Learning kits, teaching kits, School-in-a-Box kits and reading corners further supported classroom participation, foundational literacy and numeracy, and a more child-friendly learning environment.



Impact

The Bringing Children Back to School project did more than restore damaged infrastructure. It helped rebuild trust in public schools, strengthened community-led school governance, supported teachers, promoted girls' education and enabled thousands of children to return to learning after one of Pakistan's most severe climate-related disasters.

Through seven successive extensions, the project expanded its reach and demonstrated strong donor confidence in RSPN. Its achievements show how education recovery can move beyond emergency response to build safer, more inclusive and resilient schools for the future.

Harvesting Hope: Revitalising Education in Rural Punjab



Amidst the sugarcane fields of Union Council Murgahi of district Rajanpur, lies the Government Girls Primary Basti Jat Ward 1. Following the destructive floods of 2022, the school's boundary wall lay in ruins, leaving the once secure learning space, vulnerable. Situated amidst sugarcane fields, the school faced continual disruptions during harvest seasons, heightening the sense of insecurity among students and staff as well as their mental wellbeing. The aftermath of the floods not only physically damaged the school but also undermined the community's educational aspirations. Reflecting on those times, Ms. Fatima, Head teacher, mentioned,

"Keeping in view my safety, my family denied me permission to attend school due to its broken boundary wall. I was afraid that I will have to give up on my dream of teaching and empowering students from my community."

The washrooms were also in a bad state. The classrooms, though still standing, also suffered significant damage to the floors and walls. The disruption caused by the floods led to a drastic drop

in enrolment, with the number of students decreasing from 50 to 30. Even among the remaining students, attendance was irregular as many sought alternative employment opportunities in the village or nearby towns or began to assist their families with agricultural work. With classrooms and facilities in disrepair and dwindling enrolment, the school teetered on the brink of hopelessness.

Head Teacher Fatima and her students persisted in their pursuit of education, despite concerns stemming from both familial anxieties and the compromised infrastructure. Through the FCDO-funded Bringing Children Back to School (BCBS) project, the school's infrastructure underwent extensive rehabilitation in 2023. This included repair of boundary wall, earth filling of floor, classroom repair, furniture repair, and provision of water and hygiene facilities.

"Before the BCBS project, the students were not motivated to attend school because of a lack of basic facilities. Their chairs and desks were broken. They preferred to work with their parents in the fields."

Now that the school environment has significantly improved, I see children being happier and they willingly attending school."

The provision of missing facilities significantly improved the lives and mental wellbeing of students within the school community and brought back a sense of security. With the restoration of classrooms, students have gained access to safe and conducive learning environments, free from the hazards posed by dilapidated infrastructure. The availability of functional washrooms has promoted hygiene and enhanced students' overall well-being.

The BCBS project provided training support that had a profound impact on the school community. Teachers received training in improved student learning outcomes, equipping them with effective teaching strategies and methodologies; teachers and School Management Committees were trained in providing psychosocial support to students, helping them address emotional and psychological challenges exacerbated by the floods and SMC also received training in school governance, empowering

them to take a more active role in the administration and development of the school.

The school's rehabilitation has extended beyond its physical boundaries, influencing the broader community. Economically disadvantaged parents have found reassurance in the provision of educational facilities and resources for their children. The SMC, once marginalised, has emerged as proactive agent of progress, actively participating in school initiatives. Together, Fatima and community members have been able to create a culture of investment in the school's future.

As a result of these interventions, school enrolment has increased to 70 students, with 60% girl students. Refurbished facilities have provided a sense of dignity and pride, instilling a renewed sense of purpose and motivation among students. This project has not only restored the physical infrastructure of the school but also revitalised the spirit of learning, fostering a culture of resilience and determination among students as they embark on their educational endeavours.



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

FEBRUARY 2022 – DECEMBER 2025



Overview

The Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) by Education Cannot Wait (ECW) invests in education in emergencies and protracted crises to ensure that crisis-affected children and youth have access to safe, inclusive, and quality learning opportunities. Under the ECW-funded Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) in Pakistan, RSPN, UNICEF, and VSO worked through a consortium approach to provide a whole-of-child response for refugees, crisis-affected, and out-of-school vulnerable children. RSPN led the implementation of MYRP in Panjgur, Kohlu, and Loralai districts of Balochistan, in partnership with the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) and the Government of Balochistan.

The Project operated in a challenging context marked by poverty, insecurity, displacement and poor educational infrastructure, which particularly affected access to education for girls, Afghan refugee children and children with disabilities.

Challenges were overcome by actively involving existing Local Support Organisations in 46 Union Councils and local influentials, social activists and other decision makers in all three districts. Sustained interaction with local communities created ownership, incorporated community feedback and enabled RSPN and BRSP to implement the Project despite prevailing insecurity in the province. Despite its successes, project targets had to be shifted from highly insecure areas of Kohlu district to others and work with Afghan refugee communities and children suffered due to the government's policy of deportation.

Project Objectives

MYRP aimed to address barriers to education and strengthen resilience among vulnerable children and communities, with the following objectives:

- Improve access to inclusive, relevant, and quality learning opportunities for crisis-affected and out-of-school children.
- Protect and promote children's mental health, psychosocial well-being, and physical safety.
- Provide safe, accessible, and conducive learning environments for all children, including girls and children with disabilities.
- Strengthen education systems through sustained capacity development of teachers, communities, students and education stakeholders.
- Improve education outcomes by focusing on enrolment, retention, attendance, and learning achievement.

Afghan Refugee Education Response and Repatriation Context

MYRP supported the education of 3,550 Afghan refugee children, including 56% girls, residing in refugee camps and host communities of Loralai district. The project provided Afghan refugee children with access to formal Early Childhood Education (ECE), primary, and secondary education through government schools in host communities, as well as non-formal education opportunities through centres established in refugee camps.

As part of the 3,550 Afghan refugee children reached under the MYRP, a total of 1,606 children (60% girls) were enrolled in non-formal education (NFE) centres established in three Afghan refugee camps in Loralai district. However, continued education support was affected by the Government of Pakistan's repatriation policy. In October 2023, the Government announced the repatriation of unregistered and undocumented foreigners, including Afghan refugees. Subsequently, on 31 July 2025, the repatriation process was expanded to include registered and documented foreigners. As a result, 748 children, including 522 girls, dropped out of the programme due to voluntary repatriation.

Project Components / Key Interventions

Improved Access and Continuity of Education for Vulnerable Children

MYRP contributed significantly to expanding access to inclusive and equitable education for crisis-affected, out-of-school, and vulnerable children in Balochistan. Through formal and non-formal education interventions, the project reached 49,682 children, including 26,828 girls (54%), exceeding the overall target of 42,420 children. This included 3,550 Afghan refugee children (56% girls) who received education support through government schools in host communities and non-formal education centres established in refugee camps.

The establishment of 106 Early Childhood

Education (ECE) centres and 214 Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and Non-Formal Education (NFE) centres provided flexible learning opportunities for children who faced barriers to formal education.

Improved Attendance, Retention and Participation

Targeted interventions addressing barriers faced by girls, including transport support for 300 girls, educational financial assistance for 600 girls, vocational training for 100 girls, and menstrual hygiene support for 2,700 girls, contributed to creating conditions that enabled girls to remain engaged in education.

Strengthened Community Ownership and Local Education Governance

MYRP strengthened community ownership and local education governance by actively engaging 46 Local Support Organisations (LSOs) and other community members. Through their involvement in planning, community mobilisation, and implementation, communities helped ensure that education interventions were locally driven, contextually relevant, and responsive to local needs.

LSOs played a critical role in mobilising parents and communities, identifying and enrolling out-of-school children, promoting student attendance and retention, supporting teachers' identification, and monitoring Project activities. Their engagement increased community acceptance and ownership of education interventions, particularly in the fragile and insecure areas of Balochistan.



This community-led approach was further strengthened through 227 Community Resource Persons (CRPs), including 50% women, who conducted 16,182 awareness sessions with parents, caregivers, and community members on education, child well-being, health, hygiene, and nutrition. CRPs contributed to stronger community participation, improved linkages between schools

and communities, and more resilient local education systems.

Safer and Inclusive Learning Environments

The Project improved accessibility, safety, and inclusiveness in schools. Children with disabilities represented 12% of enrolled children, and the project supported their participation through construction of 150 ramps, and the provision of 920 assistive devices, (such as Hearing aids, glasses and wheelchair) after health screening of 1,838 children. In addition, the construction of 391 latrines and handwashing facilities improved school hygiene and safety. Corporal punishment was prohibited in the Project schools. The establishment of 227 School Champion Clubs with 2,270 members promoted peer support, prevented bullying; encouraged psychosocial support, and contributed to safer and more inclusive school environments. Life skills training of the teachers enabled them to develop capacity of school champion club members in prevention of bullying and harassment, providing psychosocial support and improving the teaching learning conditions in the schools by supporting curricular and non-curricular activities.



Improved Teaching Quality and Learning Outcomes

The project strengthened teaching capacity by training 900 teachers, including government

teachers, ECE teachers, ALP/NFE teachers, and teachers working in refugee camps. Training included effective student learning, GBV, ECE, ALP and psychosocial support.

Strengthened Education System Resilience and Preparedness

Beyond direct service delivery, MYRP strengthened local education systems by improving coordination among communities, schools, government departments, and education stakeholders. It

reactivated 1,010 Parent Teacher School Management Committees (PTSMCs), engaging their 5,626 members including 1,928 women and enhanced community participation in school management and decision-making.

The Project also strengthened preparedness and resilience through improved community engagement, inclusive planning, and collaboration with education authorities, contributing to more responsive and sustainable education systems.

Results at a Glance



49,682

Beneficiary children supported



26,828

Girls



3,550

Afghan refugee children



1,960

Girls



150

Schools supported



900

Teachers trained



106

ECE centres



214

ALP/NFE centres



16,182

Community awareness sessions



227

CRPs including 50% women



1,010

PTSMCs reactivated



5,626

PTSMC members engaged including 1,928 women



227

Champion Clubs with 2,270 members



2,700

MHM kits



400

MHM corners



600

Received educational financial support



391

Latrines/handwashing facilities



150

Ramps constructed



300

Girls received transport support



100

Girls received vocational training



1,838

Health screenings



920

Assistive devices provided

Impact

The Multi Year Resilience Program offers something rare, hard evidence that its gains are outlasting the programme itself. When the government allocated its own budget to sustain the 106 ECE centres handed over to the School Education Department, it confirmed something more meaningful than service delivery, it confirmed that a government body now considers this provision worth funding on its own, beyond any donor timeline. That's the clearest marker available that a programme has built something durable rather than temporary.

The attendance data tells a similarly concrete story. Baseline assessments in 2022 recorded 71% average attendance across supported schools, by 2024–25, that figure had risen to 79%, with girls' attendance climbing from 69% to 80% overtaking boys' attendance entirely. That shift didn't happen by accident: targeted MHM support alone added an estimated 2–3 school days per month for menstruating girls, directly addressing one of the most under-acknowledged barriers to girls' consistent participation in education. When barriers this specific are removed, the attendance gains that follow are a direct, traceable outcome — not a hoped-for correlation.

The independent 2024 learning assessment adds a third layer often missing from crisis-response education programmes: proof that access translated into actual learning. That 64% of ECE learners could identify basic Urdu letters and 42% demonstrated basic numeracy, despite Urdu not being most children's mother tongue shows the programme didn't just get children into classrooms. It began closing the foundational literacy and numeracy gaps that determine whether early access to education turns into a lasting educational trajectory.

Set against the backdrop of Afghan refugee repatriation a policy shift entirely outside the programme's control that led to 748 children dropping out MYRP's achievements are also a reminder of the limits of any single intervention operating inside a shifting political and security context. The programme couldn't control repatriation policy or insecurity in Kohlu, but where it retained the ability to act, it left behind government ownership, measurable learning gains, and a documented shift in girls' school participation that will persist independent of RSPN's continued presence in these districts.



Case Study

Against the Odds: Aasia's Journey from Student to Teacher

In a community where girls' education remains challenging and early marriage is still common, Aasia faced significant social pressure while pursuing her own education. With the encouragement and support of her parents, she continued her studies and reached Grade 12, determined to use her education to support other children in her community.

Aasia's father, Wali Muhammad, a medical dispenser, and her mother, a homemaker, supported her education despite opposition from extended family members. Her uncles questioned the decision to educate her, arguing that educating a girl could become a burden on the family. Despite these pressures, her parents remained committed to ensuring that Aasia could continue her studies.

While studying in Grade 12, Aasia noticed that the teacher at Government Girls' Primary School Wali Abad had stopped coming, disrupting children's education and leaving them without regular learning opportunities. Concerned about the situation, Aasia decided to support the children in her community.

In March 2023, before the establishment of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) Centre, Aasia voluntarily started teaching primary-age children in the community free of cost. While continuing her own studies, she mobilised families and encouraged them to send their children for learning sessions. She conducted afternoon classes after completing her own studies and gradually attracted more students as families recognised her commitment and dedication.

Aasia prepared lessons, maintained regular attendance, and used creative approaches to make learning more engaging for children. Her voluntary efforts helped children continue their education during a period when regular teaching support was unavailable and demonstrated to families that girls and young women can play an important role in strengthening education within their communities.



In April 2023, the Project team and members of the Local Support Organisation (LSO) visited Government Girls' Primary School Wali Abad and observed Aasia teaching children. Recognising her dedication, commitment, and potential as a young teacher, the team offered her an opportunity to become a teacher at Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) Centre established and supported by the ECW -MYRP.

Aasia accepted the opportunity, transforming her voluntary contribution into a formal role supporting children's learning. Her journey from a student overcoming social barriers to a young female teacher creating educational opportunities for children in her community highlights the multiplier effect of investing in girls' education and the important role educated girls can play as agents of positive change.

EUROPEAN UNION - ENHANCING CSOs' CONTRIBUTIONS TO LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND IMPROVED ACCESS OF WOMEN TO SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES AND RIGHTS IN DISTRICTS QAMBAR SHAHDABKOT AND LARKANA

MARCH 2026 – MARCH 2029



Overview

The Project is funded by the EU and co-financed by RSPN. It directly contributes to the objectives and priority themes of the European Union and RSPN by strengthening women-led civil society organisations as drivers of gender equality and good governance, with a focus on sexual and reproductive health rights and family planning (SRH/FP).

The Project is being Implemented by RSPN in partnership with the Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and builds on previous European Union investments under the SUCCESS programme by working with forty established women-led Civil Society Organisations CSOs/Local Support Organisations (LSOs) in Qambar Shahdadkot and Larkana districts.

These LSOs/CSOs are strengthened to engage with government authorities, particularly the Department of Health and Population Welfare Department, to improve the delivery of SRH/FP services.

A baseline study was conducted in the inception phase with findings showing low utilisation of modern contraceptive methods in both districts. The overall modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR) among Married Women of Reproductive Age (MWRAs) was 10.4% with a slightly higher uptake in Qambar Shahdadkot of 11.7%, compared to 9.2 % in Larkana. Injectable contraceptives and oral pills were the most used methods, while the uptake of long-acting reversible contraceptives remained extremely limited. Qualitative findings indicated that contraceptive use is strongly shaped by fear of side effects, misconceptions related to infertility and weakness, social stigma and resistance from husbands or senior family members. Women commonly described reproductive decisions as family-controlled processes rather than women's choices, reflecting deeply embedded gender norms and women's restricted reproductive autonomy.

Project Objectives

The Project aims to:

- Reach a population of 544,000 with focused interventions for 87,000 MWRAs.
- Increase mCPR by 20% over the baseline in 2.5 years by conducting over 5000 outreach camps in unserved villages,
- Achieve a 20% decrease in teenage pregnancies among adolescent girls (15-19 years),
- Achieve a 25% increase Antenatal Care contact of pregnant women, with eight ANC contacts during pregnancy
- Achieve a 20% increase from baseline in adolescent girls and women of reproductive age using sanitary pads,
- Achieve a 30% increase over the baseline in awareness and preventive measures in men and women of reproductive age, in HIV&AIDS.
- Project Impact: Achieve a 5% decrease in maternal mortality in the targeted population.

Project Progress

Working with community institutions fostered under an earlier EU Funded SUCCESS programme, the Project first assessed 99 women-led Local Support Organisations in Qambar Shahdadt and Larkana. Using a rigorous assessment methodology, 40 LSOs were selected for Project implementation.

By assessing 99 women-led LSOs and selecting 40 as implementation partners, the project is investing in organisations that already carry legitimacy within their communities a prerequisite for the kind of sensitive, trust-dependent conversations that awareness campaigns alone cannot achieve.

Building the Capacity of Women-led LSOs

In Phase I, the Project strengthened the capacities of 20 women-led LSOs to integrate SRHR and FP into their programme and are engaging them effectively with government departments and local communities. The training covered organisational planning, advocacy, participatory planning and budgeting, accountability, community awareness, and meaningful engagement of women, girls, men and male youth.

Developing Community-Level Health Champions

To improve access to SRHR and FP services in areas not served by government Lady Health Workers the Project trained 80 women Community Resource Persons (CRPs). Equipped with practical knowledge and skills, CRPs now conduct community awareness sessions, promote Healthy Timing and Spacing of Pregnancies (HTSP), provide information on contraceptive methods, raise awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention and menstrual hygiene, generate referrals, maintain outreach records, and support community health camps.

With 80 CRPs trained and 20 LSOs already capacitated in Phase I, the project has established the community-level infrastructure needed to begin translating the baseline's ambitious targets a 20% increase in mCPR, a 20% reduction in teenage pregnancies, a 5% decrease in maternal mortality from aspiration into measurable change over the project's remaining 2.5-year timeframe.

PEPSICO FOUNDATION - ONE MILLION MEALS DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD BAGS FOR FLOOD - AFFECTED FAMILIES IN PUNJAB AND KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

OCTOBER 2025 – DECEMBER 2025



Introduction

Following the devastating 2025 floods which displaced millions of people and disrupted livelihoods across Pakistan, RSPN, with financial support from the PepsiCo Foundation, implemented the One Million Meals project to provide immediate food assistance to vulnerable families. Implemented in partnership with NRSP, the project reached six of the worst-affected districts in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, ensuring that vulnerable households, particularly those with young children and pregnant women, had access to essential food supplies during the emergency. The Project was implemented in selected areas of districts Sargodha, Chiniot, Jhang, Multan, Gujrat in Punjab and district Swat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Project Objectives

- Provide approximately one million meals to flood-affected families through one month food packages.
- Improve food security for vulnerable families, particularly women, children and persons with disabilities.
- Ensure transparent and equitable distribution of food packages in coordination with local authorities.
- Support affected families with essential food supplies during the immediate recovery period.

Project Achievements

Providing Emergency Food Assistance

The Project provided food support to 3,150 flood-affected families, benefiting 17,325 individuals. Each family received a one-month food package containing essential staples including flour, rice, pulses, sugar, cooking oil/ghee, salt, tea and milk, providing approximately 1,039,500 meals over the course of the intervention.

Ensuring Transparent and Inclusive Relief Distribution

Working closely with the local administration, RSPN and NRSP established a transparent beneficiary identification process to prioritise households most affected by the floods, including women, persons with disabilities and families that had not received assistance from other sources. Community-based

verification, beneficiary tokens and on-site monitoring ensured fair, accountable and well-coordinated distribution in 12 distribution sites.

Standardised food packages, continuous supervision and verification by RSPN staff ensured timely delivery of assistance and compliance with donor requirements across all project locations.



Results at a Glance



3,150

Flood-affected families supported



17,325

Individuals reached



1,039,500

Meals provided



6

Districts covered



12

Distribution sites



15

Staff oriented

Impact

Beyond the meals themselves, the real contribution of the One Million Meals project was the breathing room it gave families to begin rebuilding rather than simply surviving day to day. For households who had lost their home, income and daily-wage work overnight, a guaranteed month of food removed the most immediate and consuming fear, where the next meal would come from.

The Project's emphasis on transparent, community-verified distribution and its coordination with government demonstrated a partnership that would serve disaster struck areas in future. The project reinforced a model of humanitarian response that is locally accountable rather than externally imposed, strengthening trust between communities and responders that will matter in future emergencies.



Case Study

A Lifeline for a Flood-Affected Widow and Her Family Pathani Bibi, Ghulamabad

For Pathani Bibi, a widow and mother of ten, life has always demanded resilience. As the sole head of her household she bears the responsibility of caring for and providing for her large family. Two of her children are married while the remaining children continue to depend on her. With no stable source of income or nearby relatives to rely on, even meeting the family's basic needs is a daily struggle.

When devastating floods swept through Ghulamabad, Pathani Bibi's already difficult circumstances became even more precarious. Rising floodwaters quickly submerged her home, forcing her and her children to evacuate. With nowhere else to go, the family sought shelter at the Jamia Masjid in their neighbourhood, which became their temporary home for around 20 days.

During those three weeks, the family faced uncertainty and hardship. The floods brought daily-wage work to a halt, leaving Pathani Bibi with no income to purchase food or meet other essential needs. The family survived largely through the generosity of community members who provided them with meals. For a mother responsible for ten children, the uncertainty of where the next meal would come from was a constant source of anxiety.

When the floodwaters finally receded, the family returned home after nearly three weeks. Although their house was still standing, it had been severely affected by the flooding. Their limited belongings and resources had been further depleted, leaving Pathani Bibi with little means to rebuild her household or provide adequate food for her children.

It was in this difficult period that the provision of a one-month food package offered much-needed relief. The assistance ensured that the family had food for their immediate needs and gave Pathani Bibi some breathing space as she began the difficult process of restoring her household and finding ways to resume her livelihood.



For Pathani Bibi, the support was more than a package of food. It meant relief from the immediate fear of hunger, reassurance that her children would have meals, and the dignity of being able to care for her family during one of the most difficult periods of her life.

Expressing her gratitude, Pathani Bibi acknowledged that the assistance had reached her family at a critical moment, when she was struggling to meet even their most basic needs. The support provided her with renewed strength and hope as she worked towards rebuilding her family's life after the floods.

For a family that had lost its home, income and sense of security, a month of food assistance became a vital lifeline—helping Pathani Bibi protect her children and take the first steps towards recovery.

ASIA-PACIFIC HUMANITARIAN FUND (APHF) EARLY RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE BUILDING PROJECT PAKISTAN FLOOD RESPONSE

DECEMBER 2025 – MAY 2026



Introduction

The Early Recovery and Resilience Building Project, implemented by the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) in partnership with the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), supported flood-affected communities in Bahawalpur, Punjab, following the 2025 floods.

Funded by the Asia-Pacific Humanitarian Fund (APHF) through the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), under the 1st Standard Allocation – Pakistan Flood Response 2025, the Project was implemented from 14 December 2025 to 31 May 2026, with funding of USD 220,000.

Implemented across the Union Councils of Jalalabad, Khanuwali, Sanjar and Jhangiwal, the project combined livelihood assistance, climate-smart agriculture, community infrastructure rehabilitation, awareness raising and health interventions to help flood-affected households recover and strengthen their resilience to future shocks.

Project Objectives

The project aimed to contribute to the early recovery and resilience of flood-affected communities through the restoration of agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods and the rehabilitation of critical irrigation and WASH infrastructure.

Highlights and Achievements

- **5,230 targeted households** received livelihood support, (comprising 2,615 households receiving cash and voucher assistance for agricultural inputs and 2,615 households receiving livestock fodder support).
- **6,184 farmers** participated in Farmer Field School activities focused on climate-smart agriculture and livestock management through 180 sessions.
- **37 critical community infrastructure schemes** were rehabilitated, benefiting approximately 7,476 households.
- **70 Community Resource Persons (CRPs)** were trained to support community mobilisation and awareness.
- **840 community awareness sessions** reached 18,037 people, including 8,655 men and 9,382 women.
- **11,438 livestock and poultry animals** were vaccinated through campaigns conducted in coordination with the Livestock Department.
- **11,843 people** benefited from medical camps organised in coordination with the Health Department, including 495 pregnant women.
- **37 community-level water safety plans** were prepared and implemented to support safer water practices and disease prevention.
- **85 IEC materials** were adapted and printed to promote positive behaviours related to WASH, MHM, health, livestock management and agriculture.

Restoring Livelihoods and Food Security

Agriculture and livestock assistance formed a central component of the project's early recovery approach. A total of 2,615 smallholder farmers received cash and voucher assistance to purchase agricultural inputs for the Rabi crop, including wheat and canola. A further 2,615 livestock-owning households received support to grow or procure fodder for their livestock.

The Project worked through community institutions to identify eligible households and facilitate assistance. Particular attention was given to women's inclusion, with women representing 15% of agricultural CVA beneficiaries and 55% of livestock fodder support beneficiaries.

Promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture

The Project adopted the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach to provide practical agricultural and livestock advisory services to smallholder farmers in coordination with the Department of Agriculture. FFS provided a platform for livestock farmers to learn about climate-smart livestock management, fodder management and linkages with local markets.

Through 180 sessions, 6,184 farmers received guidance on climate-smart agriculture and livestock management, including improved agricultural practices, crop and fodder management, livestock health and other measures aimed at strengthening productivity and resilience.

Rebuilding Critical Community Infrastructure

Floods damaged essential water, irrigation and other community infrastructure in the Project area. Through community consultations and technical assessments, communities identified priority infrastructure requiring rehabilitation.

Against a target of 35 schemes, the Project supported the rehabilitation of 37 community infrastructure schemes, benefiting 7,476 households. The interventions focused on critical drinking water, irrigation and other community infrastructure. Complementing this the Project also supported the preparation and implementation of 37 community-level water safety plans, helping communities strengthen practices for safer water use and disease prevention.

Community Awareness and Health

Recognising that recovery extends beyond physical assets and livelihoods, the project invested in community knowledge and healthy practices. A total of 70 Community Resource Persons were trained to conduct awareness and mobilisation activities at community level.

The CRPs subsequently supported 840 awareness sessions reaching 18,037 community members, including 8,655 men and 9,382 women. Sessions promoted safe water practices, hygiene, menstrual hygiene management, disease prevention, nutrition-sensitive agriculture and improved household agricultural and livestock practices.



Health and livestock services complemented community outreach. In coordination with government departments, vaccination campaigns reached 11,438 livestock and poultry. Medical camps also provided services to 11,843 people, including 495 pregnant women.

Strengthening Community-Led Recovery

Community institutions were central to the implementation of the Project. They supported beneficiary identification, Farmer Field Schools, infrastructure prioritisation and mobilisation for awareness, health and vaccination activities.

The Project coordinated closely with the Agriculture, Livestock and Health Departments, bringing government technical expertise to communities. Strengthening community capacities and building linkages between communities and government departments demonstrated effective mechanisms to sustain these links in future.

Impact

The project demonstrated the value of a community-led approach to early recovery. It equipped households to withstand the next shock and demonstrated effective links between communities and government.

The rehabilitation of 37 community infrastructure schemes, paired with locally prepared water safety plans, provided access to safe drinking water. The Project embedded community-owned practices for managing and safeguarding infrastructure, reducing the likelihood that the next flood causes the same degree of disruption.

UNFPA - ENGAGING MEN FOR FAMILY PLANNING AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (HUSBANDS' SCHOOLS)

APRIL 2025 – DECEMBER 2025



Introduction

The Husbands' Schools project was implemented with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to promote positive social and behavioural change by engaging men in family planning (FP) and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

The project was implemented in Islamabad and Attock districts of Punjab, and Loralai district in Balochistan. RSPN directly implemented activities in Islamabad and Attock, while implementation in Loralai was carried out in partnership with the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP).

The intervention used Husbands' Schools as community-based platforms to engage men on healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies, contraceptive options, interspousal communication and the importance of supporting women's access to family planning services. Community-based mobilisation and referral mechanisms were used to strengthen linkages between communities and health facilities.

Project Objectives

The project aimed to increase awareness and demand for family planning and SRHR services by engaging men, strengthening community-level capacity and improving referral linkages with health facilities.

Results at a Glance



70

Husbands' Schools established



119,000

Estimated population covered



19,040

Husbands registered (baseline demand-mapping exercise)



21,924

Husbands reached through Husband School awareness sessions



24,443

Total husbands reached (Husband Schools + male mobilisers)



6,624

Total referrals generated (men + women, all channels)



3,895

Services availed following referrals



91

Husband School coaches oriented



71

Religious leaders engaged



74

Community-level mass awareness events



3,727

Participants reached through mass awareness events



19

Mobile Service Unit/outreach camps facilitated

Note: Husbands registered (19,040) reflects an initial demographic registration exercise conducted in the first two quarters, used for planning and targeted outreach, distinct from the number of husbands who subsequently attended awareness sessions. Total referrals (6,624) combine 4,531 referrals from Husband School coaches, 723 from male social mobilisers, and 1,370 from female social mobilisers working with Married Women of Reproductive Age (MWRAs).

Creating Platforms for Male Engagement

The project established 70 Husband Schools across the three districts 30 in Loralai, 25 in Attock and 15 in Islamabad, in areas not covered by government Lady Health Workers and within the catchment areas of designated health facilities. Each Husband School served an estimated population of approximately 1,700 people, covering around 250 households. Community consultations and participatory mapping helped identify underserved populations and suitable locations for the schools.

Each school functioned as a dedicated community platform where men could discuss family planning, birth spacing, reproductive health, misconceptions and their role in supporting their spouses' access to



services. The schools were supported with essential learning and facilitation materials and operated through locally selected male coaches, strengthening community ownership and sustained engagement.

Registering and Reaching Husbands

During the first two quarters of implementation, Husband School coaches completed a systematic registration of married men across all 70 catchment areas, registering 19,040 husbands and capturing demographic data, including age and number of children to guide targeted outreach. This registration exercise was a planning tool rather than a measure of session attendance.

Building on this foundation, Husband School coaches subsequently conducted 1,827 awareness sessions, reaching 21,924 husbands and generating 4,531 referrals. Male social mobilisers complemented this outreach with a further 198 sessions outside Husband School catchment areas, reaching 2,519 husbands and generating 723 referrals. Together, these two channels reached 24,443 husbands, exceeding the project's target of 19,740 and generated 5,254 referrals among men.



Building Knowledge and Encouraging Informed Decisions

Husband School coaches conducted structured awareness sessions on Healthy Timing and Spacing of Pregnancy (HTSP), birth spacing, contraceptive methods, misconceptions surrounding family planning and interspousal communication. Participants were also provided information on nearby health facilities and Mobile Health Units, with referral slips issued to potential clients.

Mobilising Communities and Influencers

The project worked through existing community structures where available and engaged influential community members and religious leaders in areas where formal rural support structures were not present. A total of 22 Community Organisations and 71 religious leaders supported community mobilisation and awareness activities.

Religious leaders were engaged as trusted community resource persons to support culturally and religiously sensitive discussions around birth spacing and family planning. One supportive religious leader was identified from each Husband School catchment area, contributing to awareness sessions, addressing misconceptions and encouraging supportive attitudes towards family planning.

Reaching Women and Expanding Community Outreach

While Husband Schools focused on engaging men, female social mobilisers conducted complementary outreach with Married Women of Reproductive Age (MWRAs) whose husbands were enrolled in Husband Schools. Female mobilisers conducted 532 awareness sessions, reaching 6,959 MWRAs and generating 1,370 referrals. This complementary approach helped extend family planning information to both men and women and reinforced communication at the household level.

Connecting Communities with Health Services

The project's referral mechanism linked community-level awareness with available family planning services. Husband School coaches and social mobilisers provided information about nearby Rural Health Centres, Basic Health Units, Family Welfare Centres and Mobile Service Units, and facilitated referrals for potential clients.

Across all community-based outreach channels Husband School coaches, male social mobilisers

and female social mobilisers combined a total of 6,624 referrals were generated: 4,531 through Husband School coaches, 723 through male social mobilisers, and 1,370 through female social mobilisers working with MWRAs. Of these, 3,895 clients (59%) subsequently availed family planning services — meaning that of all husbands reached through the project, approximately 23% obtained a referral, and roughly 16% of husbands reached ultimately went on to access services at a health facility.

RSPN also supported 19 Mobile Service Unit/outreach camps in coordination with the Population Welfare Department, including 11 in Attock, five in Islamabad and three in Loralai.

Expanding Community Awareness

The project organised 74 community-level mass awareness events across the three districts, reaching approximately 3,727 men and women, in coordination with relevant health and population welfare authorities.

Strengthening Sustainable Community Engagement

Community ownership remained central to the project. Husband School coaches, social mobilisers, community organisations and religious leaders served as links between households and health service providers. The project oriented 91 Husband School coaches exceeding the original target of 70 and engaged 71 religious leaders across the three districts.



Impact

Family planning has long been framed and resourced as a women's issue, with men largely absent from both the conversation and the decision-making. The Husbands' Schools project's core contribution is structural: it created a legitimate, sustained space for men to engage directly with family planning and reproductive health, shifting responsibility onto both spouses rather than leaving it solely with women. That shift matters beyond the individual sessions it changes the household dynamic in which family planning decisions are made, with interspousal communication built explicitly into the curriculum.

The project's decision to engage religious leaders as trusted messengers, rather than relying solely on health workers or outside facilitators, was equally deliberate. In communities where family planning can carry cultural or religious sensitivity, having a respected local voice address misconceptions lends the information a credibility that external messaging alone cannot achieve. Embedding this locally owned model coaches selected from within communities, religious leaders engaged per catchment area means the platform is far more likely to persist and be trusted long after project support ends.

What sets this project apart is that it didn't stop at raising awareness: it established a functioning referral pathway that connected community-level engagement to actual service access. Of the 6,624 referrals generated across all outreach channels, 3,895 (59%) resulted in a client accessing family planning services a measurable link between community mobilisation and service uptake.

BETTER COTTON (BCI) – GROWTH & INNOVATION FUND (GIF) SMALL FARM FUND

APRIL 2025 – MARCH 2027



Introduction

RSPN is implementing the GIF funded Small Farm Fund project in Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, in partnership with the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP). The project works with 6,000 smallholder cotton farmers cum 6,000 cotton workers to promote sustainable cotton production.

The project focuses on soil health, crop protection, climate resilience, gender inclusion and decent work, while strengthening farmers' knowledge of best practice in cotton cultivation. The project promotes practical approaches to sustainable cotton production, including improved soil-health management, Integrated Pest Management, climate-resilient seed and farming practices, safer pesticide use and personal protective equipment, while also addressing decent work and women's participation in cotton production.

Project Objectives

- Promote sustainable cotton production through improved soil health and more efficient use of agricultural inputs.
- Strengthen Integrated Pest Management and encourage safer, more responsible pest-management practices.
- Improve farmers' resilience to climate-related risks through climate-resilient practices and improved cotton seed.
- Promote gender equity, decent work and safer working conditions among farmers and cotton workers.
- Strengthen farmers' knowledge and capacity through Learning Groups, demonstrations, technical support and access to relevant services.

The Project works through two Producer Units, each responsible for approximately 3,000 farmers. Within the Producer Units, farmers are organised into 202 Learning Groups of around 30 farmers each. Learning Groups are the main community-level platform for farmer learning, discussion and follow-up, while the Producer Units provide the management, technical, monitoring and compliance structure needed to support farmers and meet Better Cotton requirements. Women-only and mixed Learning Groups, supported by women Field Facilitators, provide additional space for women's participation and peer learning. A total of 1,016 women farmers are engaged in the project and there are 25 women Learning Groups (women-exclusive: 18; women-majority: 07).

The year 2025-26 was mainly for Project start up, during which the two Producer Units were established, 6,000 farmers were registered and organised into Learning Groups, and the systems and structures required for Better Cotton implementation were put in place. This included establishing farmer engagement and monitoring systems, building staff and farmer capacity, introducing recommended sustainable cotton practices, and establishing demonstration and support mechanisms at community level. The Project also began generating early evidence of

practice adoption as farmers started applying recommended practices in their fields.

Better Cotton Certification

Better Cotton certification is a third-party audit process through which Producer Units are assessed against Better Cotton's environmental, social and production standards, covering areas such as soil health, water use, pesticide management, decent work and gender inclusion. Producer Units that meet these requirements are granted Permission to Trade (PTT), the formal authorisation that allows them to sell their cotton as 'Better Cotton' within the Better Cotton supply chain.

Following completion of the setup year, the two Producer Units underwent a third-party Better Cotton certification audit in June 2026. The audits assessed the systems and practices established by the PUs against Better Cotton requirements. Both Units received Permission to Trade (PTT), an approval that authorises them to participate in the Better Cotton supply chain. This marked an important milestone in their progression within the Better Cotton system. The Project is now in its second year, with activities underway to strengthen farmer capacities, enhance practice adoption, improve access to appropriate inputs and services, and work towards the sustainability of Producer Units.



Learning group Session in progress - District Dera Ghazi Khan

Results at a Glance



6,000

Smallholder cotton farmers engaged



202

Learning Groups established



198

Demonstration plots established



260

Soil tests conducted



14,500

Trees distributed and planted



397

Farmers accessing NRSP micro-credit



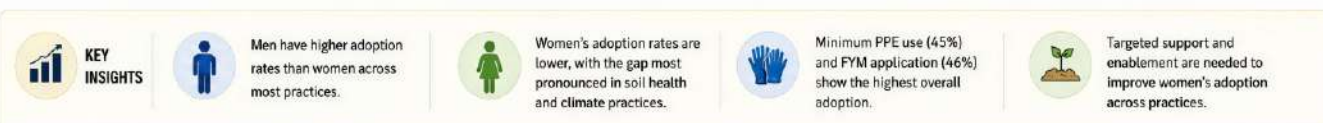
165

Farmers receiving livestock as productive assets

Training and Adoption of Best Practice

SETUP YEAR: PRACTICE ADOPTION OVERVIEW

Adoption rates: % of total farmers reached (N=6,000)



Best practice adoption in the early stages highlighted practical barriers to wider adoption, including limited availability of some inputs, input costs and resource constraints at farmer level. Yellow Sticky Traps used to monitor pests, for example, were not readily available in local markets, while the application of farmyard manure required additional labour. The 2025–26 season was also affected by pest attacks, extreme weather and high input costs.

The Project is building on this first year through continued farmer follow-up, demonstrations and

technical support, while working to improve access to certified inputs and services. This includes strengthening engagement with input dealers and linking farmers with certified seed providers to support wider adoption of the practices introduced through the project.

Improving Soil Health

Soil health remained a central area of Project support. Through Learning Groups, farmers were introduced to soil-health practices including soil testing, farmyard manure, mulching, green

manuring and more balanced fertiliser application. A total of 260 soil tests were conducted in farmers' fields, providing farmers with information on soil conditions and nutrient requirements to support more informed soil and fertiliser management decisions.

The adoption assessment found that 2,760 out of 6,000 farmers (46%) had adopted farmyard manure. Adoption of soil-health practices was affected by costs of additional labour required. The season was also characterised by pest attacks, extreme weather and high input costs, which presented additional challenges for farmers.



In 2026–27 the Project is supporting an additional 1,000 soil tests, including 600 tests financed by farmers themselves. This represents a shift towards greater farmer ownership of soil testing and reflects the Project's longer-term objective of encouraging all farmers to test their soil and use the results to guide fertiliser and soil-management decisions.

Strengthening Integrated Pest Management

The Project supported farmers to move towards preventive approaches to prevent pest attacks. Demonstration and farmer-learning activities focus on pest scouting, Yellow Sticky Traps, biopesticides and other elements of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), helping farmers identify and manage pest risks through a combination of recommended practices.

By the end of 2025–26, adoption monitoring showed that 1,740 of the 6,000 farmers (29%) had adopted pest scouting, while 1,200 farmers (20%) had adopted biopesticides.

The experience also highlighted availability and affordability of suitable biopesticides and other inputs as practical barriers to wider adoption. In 2026–27, the Project will continue to strengthen technical support and link farmers with appropriate input suppliers to support greater adoption of IPM practices.

Building Climate Resilience

Climate resilience was promoted through the demonstration and promotion of climate-resilient cotton varieties, agroforestry, early-season planting, and soil- and moisture-conservation practices.

The Project established 198 demonstration plots, providing farmers with practical opportunities to observe improved cotton varieties and early sowing practices under field conditions. The demonstrations helped generate farmer interest in climate-resilient seed and provided a basis for continued promotion and adoption. Adoption monitoring found that 1,560 of the 6,000 farmers (26%) had adopted climate-resilient seed.

The Project also supported the distribution and planting of 14,500 trees, contributing to its wider environmental and climate-resilience objectives. Adoption monitoring found that 1,860 of the 6,000 farmers (31%) had adopted agroforestry.

The use of rice straw and other crop residue as mulch is promoted as an alternative to residue burning, while helping to conserve soil moisture.

Promoting Gender Inclusion and Decent Work

Women play an important role in cotton production in Dera Ghazi Khan, particularly in weeding, cotton picking, harvesting and other farm activities, alongside significant household and care responsibilities. Despite their contribution, they

have had a limited role in decision-making. A gender assessment found that women generally have limited influence over which crop to plant, purchase of agricultural inputs, adoption of improved farming practices, marketing and the use of income generated from cotton. Social norms limit women's mobility and direct engagement with markets and agricultural service providers. The Project is working with 6,002 smallholder farmers—4,986 men and 1,016 women—through two Producer Units and 202 Learning Groups, including women-only and mixed groups supported by female Project Field Facilitators.

The Project addresses decent work and occupational safety, meaning safer working conditions, fair and non-discriminatory wages, protection from hazardous work and respect for workers' rights. Learning Group discussions cover safe pesticide handling and disposal, use of protective equipment (PPE), integrated pest management, equal pay for equal work, fair wages, adequate rest and protection of children from hazardous agricultural work. Beyond cotton production, 165 women received female goats as productive assets, strengthening livelihood diversification and women's ownership and decision-making over livestock. A further 120 women were trained in improved embroidery skills and linked with markets, enabling them to generate additional income. The Project also began piloting women-led initiatives such as seed banks and biopesticide production. In addition, 397 farmers, including 115 women, accessed NRSP's micro-credit for agricultural inputs, providing women with an avenue to access loans for production.

Women's involvement in the Project has shown some encouraging results. Awareness about certified seed has led some women to purchase this input eg Cyto variety plus women have begun to adopt better cotton picking methods. However, barriers to women's decision making impacts their role as cotton farmers. Soil testing remains one of the least-adopted practices among women because fertiliser and soil-testing decisions are generally made by men, with the recommended

use of protective equipment (PPE) also constrained by affordability. Women's adoption of mulching is also affected by limited access to rice straw, which has to be purchased locally. At the same time, participation in Learning Groups has increased women's confidence to discuss farming practices and agricultural income with family members, while some women workers have begun collectively negotiating for fair wages.

Partnerships

The Project works with technical and public-sector institutions, including Ghazi University, the Government Soil Testing Laboratory, Agriculture Extension, the Cotton Research Institute, Multan, and the Central Cotton Research Institute.



Looking Ahead

The 2025-26 cotton season was affected by pest attacks, extreme weather, high input costs and input access constraints, reinforcing the importance of resilience at farm and household levels. In 2026-27 RSPN is building on the foundation established during the setup year by focusing on sustained practice adoption, improved access to certified inputs and services, improved women's participation, decent work and the continued strengthening of the two Producer Units within the Better Cotton system.

Links between ginners and cotton farmers will be explored in order to streamline Better Cotton practices in the value chain.

Case Study

I Found My Voice in the Cotton Fields – Riffat Bibi's Journey to Becoming a Better Cotton Champion

At the age of 22 Riffat Bibi from Basti Eesa Khan Jogiani, Kot Chutta in Dera Ghazi Khan, has spent most of her life in the cotton fields. Although she completed primary school she could not continue her education. Like many girls in her village, her childhood was shaped by household responsibilities and farm work rather than the classrooms. Riffat married at the age of 14 to a member of another farming family. Every day she prepares meals, fetches water, cares for livestock, looks after her son, and spends long hours working in the family's two acre cotton field. *"A woman's work never ends," she says with a smile. "We care for our children, our homes and our fields, but very few people realise how much we do."*

Before joining the Better Cotton project as a member of a Learning Group, Riffat's contribution to farming was largely invisible. Although she worked alongside her husband during sowing, weeding, harvesting and cotton picking, important decisions were usually made by the men in the family. She had never attended an agriculture training and depended entirely on traditional farming practices passed down through generations. Like many women cotton workers, she picked cotton and assisted with pesticide application, wearing only a scarf over her face, unaware of the harmful effects of chemicals on her health or that of her young son. Headaches, burning eyes, skin irritation and body aches were accepted as part of everyday life. She also had little understanding of labour rights, child labour, safety standards or environmentally safe disposal methods of pesticide containers. During family or community gatherings she preferred to sit quietly, believing that speaking in presence of elders was not a woman's role. *"I always worked in the fields," she recalls, "but I never thought my opinion mattered."*

As a member of a Learning Group, Riffat's understanding of cotton farming and her role within the household began to change. For the first time, she learned about integrated pest management, regenerative agriculture, safer alternatives to hazardous pesticides, personal protective equipment,



labour rights and child labour prevention. As a registered BCI farmer Riffat has translated this knowledge into practice by adopting several Better Cotton practices. She has applied farmyard manure to improve soil health, installed Yellow Sticky Traps for pest monitoring, and prepared and applied neem oil spray as a safer alternative for pest management. She now uses Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including gloves, a mask, and boots and follows recommended safety precautions. She also keeps her young son away from recently sprayed fields and follows safer hygiene practices after fieldwork. The knowledge she gained has also transformed her relationship with her husband. Instead of following instructions she now discusses seed varieties, pest management and pesticide selection with him, and her opinion is valued. *"Now my husband asks me what I learned in the meetings before we buy seeds or spray the crop," she says proudly.*

Beyond improving her own farming practices, Riffat has become a source of encouragement for other women in her village. She speaks to women about decent work, safe working conditions and protecting their health. *"Before Better Cotton, I only worked in the fields," she says. "Today, I understand farming, I make decisions, and I help other women learn. I have found my voice."*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT INTEGRATED HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING AND SERVICE DELIVERY (IHSS-SD) TUBERCULOSIS COMPONENT

JULY 2025 – JUNE 2026



Introduction

The USG/JSI-funded Integrated Health System Strengthening and Service Delivery (IHSS-SD) Tuberculosis Component is being implemented by RSPN in 15 districts of Sindh province. RSPN is partnering with the Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP), the Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), and implementing the project itself in Karachi city.

Tuberculosis remains a major public health challenge in Pakistan. According to the World Health Organisation's 2024 global estimates, Pakistan was among the countries with the highest burden of TB, accounting for approximately 6.3% of all TB cases globally. The country also remains among those with a substantial gap between the number of people estimated to develop TB and those officially diagnosed and notified, highlighting the importance of finding people with TB who may otherwise remain undiagnosed.

In Sindh, the scale and diversity of the population, combined with barriers to accessing health services, make community-level awareness, active case finding, household contact screening and referral particularly important.

The IHSS-SD TB Component addresses these gaps by bringing TB information, screening and referral closer to communities. The project combines social mobilisation, active case finding, household contact tracing and screening, referral to TB services, and preventive treatment for eligible contacts to help identify TB cases, prevent further transmission and provide preventive treatment to contact persons residing in the same home as TB patients.

Project Objectives

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

Results at a Glance



15

Districts covered



12,838

Index cases covered



90,983

Household contacts reached



84,421

Household contacts screened



1,111

New TB-positive cases registered



81,820

Household contacts declared eligible for TPT



37,980

Household contacts initiated on TPT



4,282

Household contacts who successfully completed TPT



1,125

CIRs/KCIs engaged



521,559 members

Community awareness raising



15,604

Symptomatic individuals identified



455

Referrals declared TB-positive

Community Mobilisation and Case Finding

Community mobilisation is a key entry point for identifying people who may have TB symptoms and connecting them with appropriate screening and diagnostic services. RSPN is provided a list of TB patients (index cases) by the Communicable Disease Control (CDC) Wing of the Sindh Health Department, and has traced 12,838 of the 13,200 patients on that list referring traced patients to Basic Health Units (BHUs) for household contact screening.

Awareness at the community level is critical to addressing myths and fears about TB. From July 2025 to June 2026, the project conducted 32,938 community awareness sessions, reaching 521,559 community members including 192,977 women and 328,582 men and identifying 15,604 symptomatic individuals for referral, of whom 455 were subsequently confirmed TB-positive. These activities were delivered through 1,125 Community Institution Representatives (CIRs) and Key Community Influencers (KCIs), supported by 60 Social Mobilisation Teams comprising 120 social mobilisers.

Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy

People diagnosed with TB, referred to as index patients, can have family members or other household contacts who may have been exposed to TB infection. The project follows up with the households of index patients to identify and screen people who may have TB or may be at risk of developing it.

The process begins with reaching the index patient and identifying members of their household. Household contacts are then referred to Basic Health Units (BHUs) for screening for TB symptoms and other relevant risk factors. Suspected cases receive diagnostic assessment; where TB disease is confirmed, patients are registered and linked to treatment, while contacts found not to have active disease but eligible for prevention are offered Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy (TPT).

During the reporting period, the project reached 12,838 of the 13,200 index patients on the government-provided list (97%). Through these index patients, 90,983 household contacts were identified, of whom 90,983 were reached and

84,421 were screened. Screening led to the identification of 1,111 new TB-positive cases that may otherwise have remained undiagnosed and continued transmitting TB within their households.

Of the household contacts screened, 81,820 were declared eligible for TPT. Of these, 37,980 have so far initiated treatment, and 4,282 have successfully

completed the full course. As TPT courses run over several months, the gap between initiation and completion reflects contacts still mid-treatment rather than a shortfall in follow-through; 288 contacts have reported side effects during treatment (129 major, 159 minor), which are being monitored as part of routine follow-up.



Impact

TB spreads quietly within households long before most cases are ever diagnosed, which is precisely the gap this project closes. By systematically tracing and screening the household contacts of every index patient, the project doesn't just treat individuals already diagnosed with TB it identifies new cases before they progress or spread further. Reaching over 90,000 household contacts through 12,838 index patients allowed the project to identify 1,111 new TB patients among those contacts, patients who may otherwise have remained undiagnosed and continued transmitting the disease within their own households.

The scale of community mobilisation over 32,000 awareness sessions reaching more than half a million people matters for a similar reason. In a country where a substantial share of TB cases go undiagnosed, awareness itself is a diagnostic tool. Of the 15,604 people identified as symptomatic through this outreach, 455 were confirmed TB-positive, demonstrating that community-level vigilance is translating directly into new case detection.

Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy represents the project's most forward-looking contribution to disease control: 81,820 household contacts have been identified as eligible for prevention, and 37,980 have already initiated treatment action taken before these individuals could develop active TB, rather than waiting to treat them only after diagnosis. With 4,282 contacts having completed the full course so far and the remainder still progressing through a multi-month treatment period, the project's preventive impact will continue to compound well beyond the current reporting period, as more contacts complete treatment and the pool of people protected from developing active disease continues to grow.

GATES FOUNDATION BALANCED ENERGY PROTEIN (BEP) INTEGRATED HEALTH INTERVENTIONS

JUNE 2025 – JUNE 2026

RSPN implemented the Gates Foundation-funded Balanced Energy Protein (BEP) Rural Market Test Phase II across 200 villages in Bahawalpur, Punjab, and Qambar Shahdadt, Sindh, in partnership with NRSP (Bahawalpur) and SRSO (Qambar Shahdadt).

Phase I of the BEP Rural Market Test ran from January 2022 to March 2025 across 300 villages in three districts — Bahawalpur, Qambar Shahdadt and Jacobabad. It introduced "Wellma," a subsidised balanced energy protein supplement, sold door-to-door by 300 female Community Resource Persons (CRPs) alongside a wider "Basket of Goods" (BOG) of 23 health, nutrition and hygiene products. Phase I reached 80,572 MWRAs, sold over 1 million nutrition sachets, and generated PKR 40,789,287 in sales. In March 2024, the project transitioned from Wellma to UNIMMAP Multiple Micronutrient Supplements (MMS) — a WHO-approved daily vitamin and mineral formulation for pregnant and lactating women — introducing MMS to 11,000 PLWs, in line with the Government of Pakistan's shift away from traditional Iron Folic Acid tablets.

Phase II, covered in this report, began in June 2025 using unspent bank profit (PKR 49,538,134) accrued on the original Gates Foundation grant, following a no-cost extension approved for this purpose. Phase II narrowed geographic coverage to two districts (dropping Jacobabad) but broadened the intervention from nutrition alone into an Integrated Health Intervention model — adding family planning, menstrual hygiene and immunisation support to the existing nutrition and CRP-led sales infrastructure.



The BEP Rural Market Test was designed to test a market-based approach to improving access to maternal nutrition products among underserved rural women. The core product remained UNIMMAP MMS and Calcium D supplements, sold alongside the wider Basket of Goods established in Phase I. Female Community Resource Persons (CRPs) served as the last-mile link with communities, registering pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and married women of reproductive age (MWRAs), conducting household outreach visits, raising awareness about maternal nutrition, and facilitating access to health and nutrition products.

Building on the RSP community network, the digital household registration and inventory-tracking application developed during Phase I, and the last-mile distribution mechanism already in place, the intervention was expanded through the Integrated Health Intervention model — broadening the focus from maternal nutrition to a package of maternal health, family planning, menstrual hygiene and immunisation support.

Project Objectives

The Integrated Health Intervention aimed to:

- Improve access to maternal nutrition and maternal health support.
- Expand access to family planning information, products and services.
- Improve access to menstrual hygiene products among women and adolescent girls.
- Support government immunisation campaigns through community-level identification, registration and mobilisation.
- Strengthen women-led last-mile delivery of health and hygiene products in underserved communities.
- Demonstrate a low-cost, commercially oriented community-based delivery model that could complement existing government health services.

Results at a Glance



200

Villages covered



300,000

Population covered



200

Community Resource Persons



3,751

Unique PLWs receiving MMS



4,334

MMS bottles sold



1,459

Calcium bottles sold



1,235

MWRAs receiving Calcium D



22,045

Family Planning users (MWRAs)



14,623

New family planning users



7,736

CYP generated



85,243

Sanitary napkins sold



28,414

MWRAs/girls reached through sanitary napkins

*CYP (Couple Years of Protection) is a standard family planning indicator estimating the total protection from pregnancy provided by contraceptive methods distributed, expressed in years.

**OOSC = Out-of-School Children.

Total beneficiaries across all activities: A single deduplicated beneficiary count isn't available from current reporting, as the same women frequently received more than one service (e.g., a PLW receiving MMS may also be a family planning user or sanitary napkin recipient), so summing individual activity figures would double-count beneficiaries. The project's population coverage — 300,000 people across 200 villages — represents the total potential reach; the achievement figures above reflect actual uptake within that population across each service line.

Maternal Nutrition and Health

Maternal nutrition remained a key component of the intervention, with UNIMMAP Multiple Micronutrient Supplements (MMS) and Calcium D distributed and sold through the community-based network. During the project period, 4,334 MMS bottles were sold to 3,751 unique PLWs, while 1,459 Calcium D bottles were sold to 1,235 MWRAs.



To strengthen community-level maternal health support, the project also procured four ultrasound machines ("baby checkers") and handed them over to Lady Health Visitors (LHV) for use in communities, charging clients Rs. 300 per use, with Rs. 50 paid to the referring CRP.

Family Planning

Family planning services were delivered through outreach camps, offering a range of contraceptive methods, including Copper-T, injectables, oral pills



and condoms, at service charges of Rs. 230 (Copper-T and injectables), Rs. 150 (oral pills) and Rs. 130 (condoms) — with Rs. 30 per client paid to the CRP facilitating access. The intervention recorded 22,045 family planning users, including 14,623 new users, generating 7,736 Couple Years of Protection (CYP), against a target of 45,000 MWRAs reached for family planning services.

Menstrual Hygiene

Menstrual hygiene products were incorporated into the community-based Basket of Goods distribution model, allowing women and adolescent girls to access sanitary napkins through the CRP network. A total of 85,243 sanitary napkins were sold, reaching 28,414 MWRAs and girls across the intervention areas — against a target of 90,000 women and adolescent girls.



Support to Government Immunisation

The project complemented government immunisation efforts by using its community networks to identify and mobilise eligible children and girls. Across the 200 intervention clusters, out-of-school girls aged 9–14 were identified and vaccinated. During the Measles-Rubella (MR) campaign, field teams, supported by CRPs, also registered children aged 6 months to 5 years and facilitated government vaccination activities, against an eligible population target of 18,300 children aged 0–23 months.

Impact

Unlike most humanitarian or health interventions, this project wasn't just delivering products, it was testing, for a second consecutive phase, whether rural women would pay for them, and whether a commercially-oriented model could sustainably reach places government and donor-funded services often struggle to reach. Phase I already demonstrated genuine demand at scale, generating PKR 40.8 million in sales and reaching over 80,000 MWRAs; Phase II's expansion into family planning, menstrual hygiene and immunisation shows the same last-mile network can carry a broader basket of essential health services, not just nutrition. Nearly 4,300 MMS bottles and over 85,000 sanitary napkins sold through the CRP network in this phase alone reinforce that this is sustained demand, not a one-off response.

The project's second major contribution is structural efficiency: rather than building separate delivery channels for nutrition, family planning, menstrual hygiene and immunisation support, it layered all of these onto the same last-mile network of 200 Community Resource Persons already established through Phase I's registration and distribution infrastructure. This integration means every household visit does more — a CRP registering a pregnant woman for nutrition support is simultaneously a touchpoint for family planning information, hygiene products and immunisation mobilisation. That efficiency is what allowed the project to generate 7,736 Couple Years of Protection and support identification of out-of-school girls for vaccination, without needing to build a separate infrastructure for each service line from scratch.

Finally, the CRP model itself carries impact beyond service delivery. By positioning women as the last-mile distributors not just recipients of health and nutrition products, the project created a form of local economic participation alongside health access. Phase I data shows this is not incidental: CRPs earned an average monthly profit of PKR 1,700 on a PKR 14,000 basket, giving the model a genuine livelihood dimension alongside its health objectives, while also complementing rather than duplicating government services like LHV support and MR immunisation campaigns. That combination of women-led delivery, demonstrated earning potential, and government alignment is what makes the model something worth testing for continued replication, rather than a one-off intervention.





OUR IMPACT

RSPs' Progress on
Cross-cutting Social
Sector Indicators

EDUCATION


114,814
Parent Teacher
Associations
Organised/ Revitalised
in Government Schools


192,435
Members of Parent
Teacher Associations
in Government Schools
Capacitated


37,025
Government Schools
Provided Missing
Facilities


**2.36
MILLION**
Children Enrolled
in Government Schools

HEALTH


69,432
Community
Health Workers
Trained


2,300
Public Health
Facilities
Upgraded


**11.2
MILLION**
Children
Immunised


**3.67
MILLION**
Children Vaccinated
against Poliovirus


**4.7
MILLION**
Pregnant Women
Vaccinated for Tetanus
Toxoid (TT)


**4.25
MILLION**
Married Women of
Reproductive Age (MWRA)
Provided Family Planning
Services in Un-served/
Non-LHWs Rural Areas

WASH


50,089
Community
Facilitators Trained
on WASH


10,059
Villages with
Open Defecation
Free Status


49,535
Community
Drinking Water
Supply Schemes

AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE


732,997
Housing Units
Constructed


813
Micro-hydro
Schemes
Constructed


75,015
Households Benefitting
from Renewable Energy
Solutions


1,406
Small Dams
& Water Reservoirs
Built


10,803
Irrigation
Channels Built


**57.4
MILLION**
Trees
Planted


28,825
Community Based
Nurseries Established


141,407
Community Agriculture
Extension Workers Trained


130,580
Community Livestock
Extension Workers Trained

*As at June 2026

OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH

544,023

Community Organisations (53% Women Only COs)

8,823,951

Organised Rural Households

9,157,042

Members of Community Organisations (56% Women Membership)

56 million

Population Covered (Based on Average Household Size)

152/158

Districts with RSP Presence

4,832

Rural Union Councils with RSP Presence

45,817

Village Organisations (67% women only VO's)

2,558

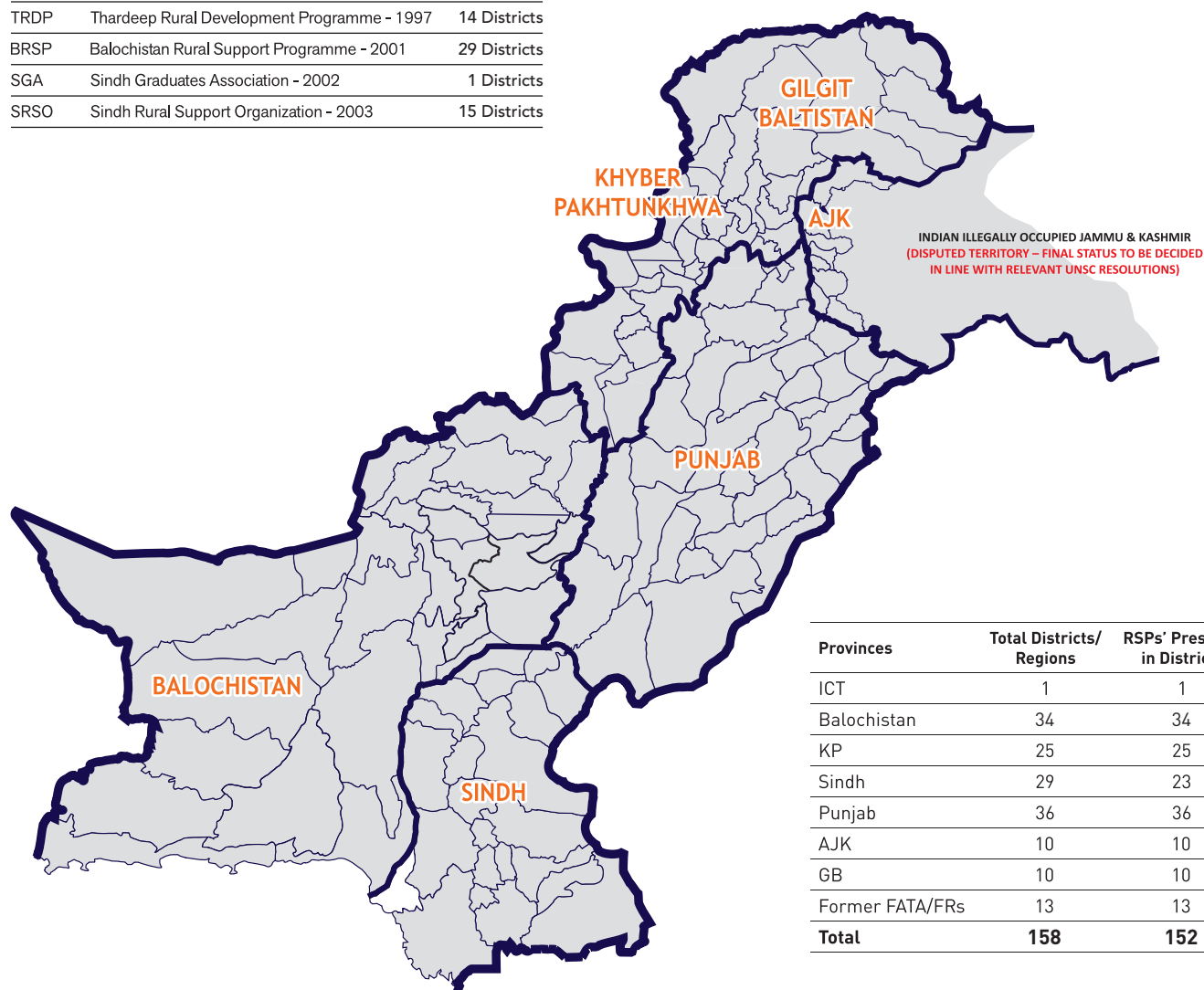
Local Support Organisations (45% Women Only LSOs)

Summary of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) as of June 2026

		Province/Administrative Units						Total
		AJ&K	Balochistan	GB	KP/ FR/ FATA	Punjab (Incl. ICT)	Sindh	
1	Aga Khan RSP	-	-	63	20	-	-	83
2	Balochistan RSP	-	222	-	-	-	-	222
7	Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara	-	-	-	6	10	-	16
3	National RSP	159	124	-	63	415	170	931
4	Punjab RSP	-	-	-	-	305	-	305
9	Sindh Graduate Association	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8	Sindh Rural Support Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	664	664
5	Sarhad RSP	-	-	-	193	-	-	193
6	Thardeep Rural Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	143	143
Total		159	346	63	282	730	978	2,558

Rural Support Programmes Network's Outreach across Pakistan

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 Taraqati 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



Provinces	Total Districts/ Regions	RSPs' Presence in Districts
ICT	1	1
Balochistan	34	34
KP	25	25
Sindh	29	23
Punjab	36	36
AJK	10	10
GB	10	10
Former FATA/FRs	13	13
Total	158	152

RSPs PRESENCE



152
DISTRICTS



56 million
POPULATION COVERED



Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, Cumulative Progress as of June 2026

Indicators		AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total
# of RSP working districts/areas**		8	11	29	4	61	21	1	15	41	15	152
# of rural union councils with RSP presence*		136	130	319	49	2,543	806	13	725	1,093	510	4,993
# of organised households		102,320	120,829	345,819	52,579	3,659,286	1,539,614	16,500	1,438,138	1,078,881	469,985	8,823,951
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)		-	83	222	16	931	305	1	664	193	143	2,558
# of Village Organisations (VOs)		-	2,833	8,025	124	10,643	3,745	-	14,015	2,820	3,612	45,817
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed	Women COs	1,577	2,211	14,123	2,294	113,432	41,714	410	79,886	14,787	17,276	287,710
	Men COs	2,138	3,024	24,184	1,436	111,019	54,872	450	-	30,932	2,798	230,852
	Mix COs	1,035	-	84	-	16,894	-	-	-	-	7,447	25,460
	Total	4,750	5,235	38,391	3,730	241,345	96,586	860	79,886	45,719	27,521	544,023
# of CO members	Women	44,063	87,174	211,018	37,786	2,049,200	662,001	10,845	1,438,152	332,634	349,928	5,222,801
	Men	58,257	128,625	380,230	26,560	1,610,086	903,191	11,348	-	745,953	114,254	3,978,504
	Total	102,320	215,799	591,248	64,346	3,659,286	1,565,192	22,193	1,438,152	1,078,587	464,182	9,201,305
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	146	-	12	237	70	-	236	48	-	773
	Men	12	390	-	6	1,308	67	1	7	112	-	1,902
	Total	36	536	-	18	1,544	137	1	243	161	-	2,675
# of community members trained in managerial skills (CMST/LMST/etc.)	Women	10,954	20,322	21,453	5,531	2,736,662	226,610	4,830	413,315	154,814	188,165	3,782,656
	Men	6,385	16,049	42,684	5,688	1,463,856	267,337	4,830	-	255,177	71,715	2,133,721
	Total	17,339	36,371	64,137	11,219	4,200,518	493,947	9,660	413,315	409,991	259,880	5,916,377
# of community members trained in vocational & technical skills	Women	-	55,457	55,987	23,975	738,522	45,971	-	90,768	67,177	22,837	1,100,694
	Men	-	27,345	28,130	4,405	643,877	58,324	-	24,695	92,786	4,403	883,965
	Total	-	82,802	84,117	28,380	1,382,399	104,295	-	115,463	159,963	27,240	1,984,659
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs managing CIF	6	16	151	8	502	2	-	413	-	100	1,198
	# of VOs managing CIF	-	-	-	7	69	34	-	4,532	377	740	5,759
	CIF Men Borrowers	547	1,533	5,245	7	28,539	872	-	-	897	-	37,640
	CIF Women Borrowers	-	2,558	3,832	1,305	211,333	5,290	-	534,856	63,500	62,854	885,528
	# of CIF borrowers	547	4,091	9,077	1,312	239,872	6,162	-	534,856	64,397	62,854	923,168
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs.)	16	20	197	28	5,346	115	-	12,194	929	1,279	20,124
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Women	79	195	-	6,085	349,590	10,121	-	3,408	2869	14	372,361
	Men	59	834	-	540	194,666	12,297	-	34,886	124	24	243,430
	Total	138	1,030	-	6,625	544,255	22,418	-	38,294	2,993	38	615,791
# of loans	Women	4,764	74,827	-	201,303	9,242,848	545,204	-	1,100,195	113,301	193	11,282,635
	Men	3,217	546,334	-	19,278	4,645,145	687,341	-	98,439	10,716	230	6,010,700
	Total	7,981	621,161	-	220,581	13,887,993	1,232,545	-	1,198,634	124,017	423	17,293,335

Indicators		AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total
# of health micro insurance schemes	Women	-	74,813		169,412	5,710,110	-	-	1,112,986	5,834	-	7,073,155
	Men	-	546,311		14,730	3,407,620	-	-	50,314	21,566	-	4,040,541
	Total	-	621,124	-	184,142	9,117,730	-	-	1,163,300	27,400	-	11,113,696
# of population insured	Women	-	74,813		169,412	7,524,670	-	-	1,138,129	35,004	-	8,942,028
	Men	-	546,311		14,730	7,712,817	-	-	50,314	129,396	-	8,453,568
	Total	-	621,124	-	184,142	15,237,487	-	-	1,188,443	164,400	-	17,395,596
# of PPI/CPI schemes initiated		1,637	7,164	2,652	821	46,030	6,360	16	28,882	13,525	65,252	172,339
# of PPI/CPI schemes completed		1,637	6,783	2,602	821	45,515	6,360	16	28,882	13,404	65,069	171,089
# of beneficiary households of initiated CPIs		100,347	434,000	335,113	32,974	2,253,965	674,798	6,500	445,518	2,887,724	322,457	7,493,396
# of beneficiary households of completed CPIs		100,347	432,631	333,897	32,974	2,204,442	674,798	-	445,518	2,866,780	274,069	7,365,456
Total cost of initiated CPIs (Rs. Million)		636	5,000	2,425	443	21,142	1,639	20	3,367	16,376	2,222	53,270
Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million)		636	4,996	2,356	443	20,525	1,639	20	3,367	15,736	2,087	51,805
# of community schools established		355	867	165	54	545	80	25	35	116	273	2,515
# of students enrolled	Girls	11,370	2,900	4,900	1,876	9,852	1,946	3,526	5,259	4,900	2,917	49,446
	Boys	9,922	7,375	9,490	1,739	10,537	1,752	5,110	8,279	5,150	957	60,311
	Total	21,292	10,275	14,390	3,615	20,389	3,698	8,636	13,538	10,050	3,874	109,757
# of adults graduated in adult literacy	Women	-	20,000	9,810	580	41,782	-	-	-	6,636		78,808
	Men	-	-		405	5,172	-	-	-	722		6,299
	Total	-	20,000	9,810	985	46,954	-	-	-	7,358	-	85,107
# of traditional birth attendants / health workers trained	Women	31	1,243	2,929	95	696	8,442	410	4,807	1,099		19,752
	Men	-	-	1,335	-	-	1,770	-	-	606		3,711
	Total	31	1,243	4,264	95	696	10,212	410	4,807	1,705	-	23,463
# of offices	Head Offices	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
	Regional Offices	-	3		1	10	3	4	2	2	1	26
	District Offices	-	3	20	4	47	18	1	30	8	7	138
	Sub District/Field Units	-	2		24	180	65	-	74	2	18	365
	Special Project Offices	-	1		-	-	3	1	-	1	10	16
	Total	-	10	21	30	238	90	7	107	14	37	554
# of management and professional staff members	Male	-	132	199	60	5,177	191	30	2,174	598	228	8,789
	Female	-	28	69	42	1,258	77	-	437	208	57	2,176
	Total	-	160	268	102	6,435	268	30	2,611	806	285	10,965

Note: * This RSP quarterly SM outreach is fully aligned with the population and household census of 2023 where all districts' 2017 census data replaced with the latest rural household numbers in all districts

Note: ** The 152 districts include all Newly Merged Districts (NMDs) of KP province were previously known as FATA agencies and FR areas.

* The total figure for districts/areas and union councils excludes 47 overlapping districts (presence of multiple RSP) and 960 overlapping union councils.

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

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of June 2026

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of December 2025)	Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of June 2026)	Total rural HHs in the District (2023 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of December 2025	# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of June 2026	# of LSOs as of December 2025	# of LSOs as of June 2026	RSP	Distract office (Yes/NO)	Number of Sub district or Field Units
			# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026				# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026	# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr							
ISLAMABAD																							
1	ICT	15	15	15	0%	100%	67	67	226,022	33,730	33,730	0%	15%	1,869	1,869	0%	67	67	5	5	NRSP	No	1
1	Sub Total ICT	15	15	15	0%	100%	67	67	226,022	33,730	33,730	0%	15%	1,869	1,869	0%	67	67	5	5			
BALOCHISTAN																							
1	Awaran	12	12	12	0%	100%	75	75	21,364	11,472	11,472	0%	54%	690	690	0%	72	72	5	5	NRSP	Yes	2
2	Barkhan	8	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	21,582	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	69	69	-	-	BRSP	Yes	1
3	Bolan / Kachhi	27	1	1	0%	4%	6	6	41,450	2,434	2,434	0%	6%	109	109	0%	7	7	1	1	BRSP	Yes	-
4	Chaghi	10	1	1	0%	10%	5	5	35,640	767	767	0%	2%	40	40	0%	-	-	-	-	BRSP	No	-
5	Chaman	16	16	16	0%	100%	377	377	42,810	28,529	28,529	0%	67%	2,961	2,961	0%	505	505	16	16	BRSP	No	
6	Dera Bugti	12	2	2	0%	17%	23	23	42,439	2,246	2,246	0%	5%	128	128	0%	35	35	1	1	BRSP	Yes	-
7	Gawadar	22	25	25	0%	114%	218	219	50,357	36,326	36,326	0%	72%	1,909	1,909	0%	250	252	23	23	NRSP	Yes	2
8	Duki	16	16	16	0%	100%	294	294	40,066	12,430	12,430	0%	31%	1,180	1,180	0%	454	454	16	16	BRSP	Yes	1
9	Harnai	10	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	16,393	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	BRSP	No	-
10	Jhal Magsi	12	12	12	0%	100%	181	181	27,257	12,705	12,705	0%	47%	2,282	2,282	0%	686	686	12	12	BRSP	Yes	1
11	Jaffarabad	46	38	38	0%	83%	41	41	62,763	2,445	2,445	0%	4%	163	163	0%	234	234	3	3	BRSP	Yes	1
12	Kallat	18	15	15	0%	83%	226	226	45,654	28,829	28,829	0%	63%	1,797	1,797	0%	36	36	-	-	BRSP	No	-
13	Kech / Turbat	43	43	43	0%	100%	364	364	164,440	84,085	84,085	0%	51%	4,996	4,996	0%	570	570	54	54	NRSP	Yes	3
14	Kharan	7	7	7	0%	100%	137	137	24,823	15,739	15,739	0%	63%	943	943	0%	115	115	7	7	BRSP	Yes	1
15	Khuzdar	40	37	37	0%	93%	415	415	111,846	59,311	59,311	0%	53%	7,798	7,798	0%	1,510	1,510	37	37	BRSP	Yes	1
16	Killa Abdullah	20	20	20	0%	100%	196	196	60,913	31,100	31,100	0%	51%	3,235	3,235	0%	1,107	1,107	20	20	BRSP	No	-
17	Killa Saifullah	15	15	15	0%	100%	131	131	58,088	19,117	19,117	0%	33%	1,225	1,225	0%	163	163	-	-	BRSP	Yes	1
18	Kohlu	0	8	8	0%	0%	-	-	34,936	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	1
19	Lasbela	30	30	30	0%	100%	262	262	61,309	53,982	54,006	0%	88%	3,392	3,392	0%	442	442	25	27	NRSP	Yes	3
20	Lehri	6	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	16,143	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	BRSP	No	-
21	Loralai	20	20	20	0%	100%	235	235	30,607	19,808	19,808	0%	65%	2,746	2,746	0%	824	824	19	19	BRSP	Yes	1
22	Mastung	13	13	13	0%	100%	82	82	38,262	18,831	18,831	0%	49%	1,389	1,389	0%	82	82	4	4	BRSP	Yes	-
23	Musa Khel	10	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	28,892	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
24	Naseerabad	24	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	73,243	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	1
25	Noshki	10	1	1	0%	10%	4	4	23,995	60	60	0%	0%	4	4	0%	-	-	-	-	BRSP	No	1
26	Panjgoor	22	22	22	0%	100%	97	97	87,916	23,844	23,844	0%	27%	1,373	1,373	0%	175	175	15	15	NRSP	Yes	2
27	Pishin	53	53	53	0%	100%	592	592	105,247	51,372	51,372	0%	49%	6,908	6,908	0%	1,105	1,105	53	53	BRSP	Yes	-
28	Quetta	47	5	5	0%	11%	-	-	127,338	2,402	2,402	0%	2%	188	188	0%	8	8	-	-	BRSP	Yes	1
29	Sherani	7	2	2	0%	29%	38	38	36,100	2,520	2,520	0%	7%	118	118	0%	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
30	Sibi	11	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	19,771	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	BRSP	Yes	-
31	Sohbarpur	10	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	31,941	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	BRSP	No	-
32	Washuk	10	10	10	0%	100%	241	241	41,953	14,272	14,272	0%	34%	1,539	1,539	0%	359	359	9	9	BRSP	Yes	-

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of June 2026

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			# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026				# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026	# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr							
33	Zhob	24	24	24	0%	100%	315	315	41,474	20,314	20,314	0%	49%	3,588	3,588	0%	726	726	24	24	BRSP	Yes	1
34	Ziarat	10	3	3	0%	30%	118	118	17,299	588	588	0%	3%	50	50	0%	-	-	-	-	BRSP	No	-
34	Sub Total Balochistan	641	451	451	0%	70%	4,673	4,674	1,684,311	555,528	555,552	0%	33%	50,751	50,751	0%	9,534	9,536	344	346		25	25
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)																							
1	Abbottabad	54	51	51	0%	94%	189	189	183,532	52,151	52,151	0%	28%	2,207	2,207	0%	156	156	17	17	SRSP	Yes	1
1	Abbottabad (Overlapping)	54	10	10	0%	19%	35	41	183,532	1,733	2,052	18%	1%	114	139	22%	13	13	-	-	GBTI	Yes	2
2	Bannu	49	4	4	0%	8%	8	8	176,054	1,444	1,444	0%	1%	83	83	0%	-	-	-	-	SRSP	Yes	1
3	Battagram	20	20	20	0%	100%	92	92	86,196	35,815	35,815	0%	42%	1,508	1,508	0%	118	118	10	10	SRSP	No	-
4	Buner	27	10	10	0%	37%	33	33	118,665	12,092	12,092	0%	10%	681	681	0%	71	71	3	3	NRSP	Yes	1
4	Buner (overlapping)	27	21	25	19%	93%	111	111	118,665	36,193	36,193	0%	31%	1,411	1,411	0%	166	166	9	9	SRSP	No	-
5	Charsadda	49	28	28	0%	57%	75	75	219,425	13,796	13,796	0%	6%	927	927	0%	11	11	2	2	NRSP	No	-
5	Charsadda (overlapping)	49	47	47	0%	96%	68	68	219,425	40,143	40,143	0%	18%	1,707	1,707	0%	49	49	7	7	SRSP	Yes	1
6	Chitral	24	24	24	0%	100%	385	385	64,038	36,005	36,005	0%	56%	1,808	1,808	0%	986	986	20	20	AKRSP	Yes	2
6	Lower Chitral (overlapping)	14	14	14	0%	100%	77	77	37,673	37,677	37,677	0%	100%	1,598	1,598	0%	87	87	6	6	SRSP		
7	Upper Chitral (overlapping)	10	10	10	0%	100%	54	54	26,365	25,025	25,025	0%	95%	1,068	1,068	0%	63	63	8	8	SRSP		
8	Dir Upper	32	32	32	0%	100%	328	328	142,928	84,566	84,718	0%	59%	3,570	3,579	0%	148	148	8	8	SRSP	Yes	1
9	Dir Lower	41	41	41	0%	100%	140	140	196,763	61,458	61,458	0%	31%	2,620	2,620	0%	50	50	3	3	SRSP	No	-
10	D.I.Khan	47	47	47	0%	100%	6	6	210,230	8,439	8,439	0%	4%	419	419	0%	54	54	-	-	SRSP	Yes	1
11	Hangu	19	19	19	0%	100%	337	337	50,414	12,166	12,166	0%	24%	518	518	0%	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
12	Haripur	45	13	13	0%	29%	26	30	167,945	11,218	11,683	4%	7%	818	846	3%	19	21	3	3	GBTI	Yes	12
12	Haripur (overlapping)	45	2	2	0%	4%	16	16	167,945	5,039	5,039	0%	3%	325	325	0%	22	22	-	-	NRSP	No	-
12	Haripur (overlapping)	45	45	45	0%	100%	157	157	167,945	37,416	37,437	0%	22%	1,593	1,593	0%	268	268	25	25	SRSP	No	-
13	Karak	21	21	21	0%	100%	117	117	88,061	47,452	47,452	0%	54%	2,005	2,005	0%	68	68	5	5	SRSP	No	-
14	Kohat	32	32	32	0%	100%	243	243	127,770	75,469	75,469	0%	59%	3,210	3,210	0%	35	35	5	5	SRSP	Yes	1
15	Kolai Palas	11	11	11	0%	100%	72	72	33,983	21,298	21,298	0%	63%	899	899	0%	18	18	1	1	SRSP	No	-
16	Upper Kohistan	15	15	15	0%	100%	86	86	63,712	23,760	23,760	0%	37%	1,002	1,002	0%	30	30	3	3	SRSP	No	-
17	Lower Kohistan	12	12	12	0%	100%	137	137	47,347	16,036	16,036	0%	34%	679	679	0%	20	20	2	2	SRSP	No	-
18	Lakki Marwat	33	33	33	0%	100%	46	46	117,906	1,871	1,871	0%	2%	91	91	0%	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
19	Malakand P.A	36	36	36	0%	100%	119	119	102,779	47,970	47,970	0%	47%	3,040	3,040	0%	101	101	14	14	NRSP	Yes	1
19	Malakand P.A (overlapping)	36	36	36	0%	100%	43	43	102,779	41,351	41,351	0%	40%	1,673	1,673	0%	171	171	6	6	SRSP	No	-
20	Mansehra	59	59	59	0%	100%	43	43	267,481	92,087	92,087	0%	34%	3,908	3,908	0%	283	283	16	16	SRSP	No	-
21	Mardan	75	54	54	0%	72%	115	115	332,734	80,495	80,495	0%	24%	5,427	5,427	0%	112	112	19	19	NRSP	Yes	1
21	Mardan (overlapping)	75	75	75	0%	100%	63	64	332,734	43,597	43,636	0%	13%	1,844	1,846	0%	232	233	10	10	SRSP	No	-
22	Nowshera (overlapping)	48	19	19	0%	40%	40	40	206,464	10,228	10,228	0%	5%	554	554	0%	38	38	3	3	NRSP	Yes	1
22	Nowshera	48	48	48	0%	100%	33	33	206,464	20,567	20,567	0%	10%	869	869	0%	49	49	8	8	SRSP	Yes	1
23	Peshawar	67	67	67	0%	100%	55	55	415,031	21,291	21,291	0%	5%	908	908	0%	54	54	8	8	SRSP	Yes	1

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of June 2026

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			# as of Decem ber 2025	# as of June 2026	% increa se during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026				# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverag e as of June 2026	# as of Decemb er 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr							
24	Shangla	28	28	28	0%	100%	115	115	125,540	86,713	86,761	0%	69%	3,551	3,554	0%	187	187	8	8	SRSP	No	-
25	Swabi	55	11	11	0%	20%	60	60	229,665	13,116	13,116	0%	6%	942	942	0%	42	42	3	3	GBTI	Yes	3
25	Swabi (overlapping)	55	43	43	0%	78%	84	84	229,665	72,346	72,346	0%	32%	4,208	4,208	0%	166	166	21	21	NRSP	Yes	1
25	Swabi (overlapping)	55	12	12	0%	22%	184	184	229,655	294	294	0%	0%	15	15	0%	4	4	-	-	SRSP		
26	Swat	67	25	25	0%	37%	54	54	263,159	9,627	9,627	0%	4%	591	591	0%	8	8	1	1	NRSP	No	-
26	Swat (overlapping)	67	67	67	0%	100%	136	136	263,159	96,440	96,550	0%	37%	3,990	3,995	0%	394	394	13	13	SRSP	Yes	1
27	Tank	16	16	16	0%	100%	2	2	63,302	6,079	6,569	8%	10%	239	262	10%	43	43	-	-	SRSP	No	-
28	Torghar	16	16	16	0%	100%	-	-	29,410	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
28	Sub Total KP	998	930	934	0%	94%	3,984	3,995	4,130,534	1,340,463	1,342,107	0%	32%	62,620	62,715	0%	4,336	4,339	267	267		18	33
SINDH																							
1	Badin	79	79	79	0%	100%	409	409	311,949	197,365	197,365	0%	63%	7,897	7,897	0%	329	329	22	22	NRSP	Yes	-
1	Badin (overlapping)	79	68	68	0%	86%	443	443	311,949	148,798	148,806	0%	48%	8,539	8,539	0%	995	1,001	68	68	SRSO	Yes	4
1	Badin (overlapping)	79	5	5	0%	6%	55	55	311,949	12,890	12,890	0%	4%	-	-	0%	67	67	-	-	TRDP	Yes	1
2	Dadu	66	66	66	0%	100%	296	296	256,607	161,045	161,045	0%	63%	8,631	8,631	0%	1,298	1,298	66	66	TRDP	Yes	3
3	Ghotki	66	66	66	0%	100%	268	268	261,520	120,767	120,767	0%	46%	6,961	6,961	0%	1,118	1,118	64	65	SRSO	Yes	8
4	Hyderabad	37	12	12	0%	32%	49	49	75,495	11,979	11,979	0%	16%	725	725	0%	-	-	-	-	NRSP	Yes	-
4	Hyderabad (overlapping)	37	15	15	0%	41%	25	25	75,495	3,300	3,300	0%	4%	-	-	0%	45	45	-	-	TRDP	Yes	2
5	Jacobabad	40	29	29	0%	73%	207	207	138,726	84,893	84,893	0%	61%	5,074	5,074	0%	1,811	1,811	27	27	SRSO	Yes	4
5	Jacobabad	40	3	3	0%	8%	39	39	138,726	1,200	1,200	0%	1%	-	-	0%	25	25	-	-	TRDP	Yes	1
6	Jamshoro	30	30	30	0%	100%	133	133	117,170	64,714	64,714	0%	55%	3,861	3,861	0%	537	537	28	28	TRDP	Yes	2
7	Karachi Central	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Karachi East	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Karachi South	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karachi West	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Korangi	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Malir	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kashmore	37	37	37	0%	100%	153	153	162,939	80,345	80,345	0%	49%	4,710	4,710	0%	1,673	1,673	29	29	SRSO	Yes	3
14	Khairpur	88	88	88	0%	100%	344	344	305,732	189,253	189,253	0%	62%	10,258	10,258	0%	1,163	1,163	87	87	SRSO	Yes	6
14	Khairpur (Overlapping)	88	5	5	0%	6%	65	65	305,732	1,535	1,535	0%	1%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	TRDP	Yes	1
15	Larkana	47	47	47	0%	100%	171	171	177,901	74,135	74,135	0%	42%	3,454	3,454	0%	574	574	47	47	SRSO	Yes	8
16	Matiari	30	30	30	0%	100%	100	100	122,399	53,651	53,651	0%	44%	2,878	2,878	0%	244	244	30	30	NRSP	Yes	2
16	Matiari (Overlapping)	30	30	30	0%	100%	56	56	122,399	1,450	1,450	0%	1%	145	145	0%	56	56	-	-	TRDP	Yes	1
17	Mirpur Khas	60	60	60	0%	100%	365	365	228,271	107,833	107,833	0%	47%	5,326	5,326	0%	254	254	15	15	NRSP	Yes	1
17	Mirpur Khas (overlapping)	60	55	55	0%	92%	55	55	228,271	108,871	108,871	0%	48%	6,350	6,350	0%	793	793	56	56	SRSO	Yes	4
17	Mirpur Khas (overlapping)	60	55	55	0%	92%	255	255	228,271	2,065	2,065	0%	1%	207	207	0%	163	163	-	-	TRDP	Yes	2
18	Naushero Feroz	51	39	39	0%	76%	39	39	231,188	14,325	14,325	0%	6%	796	796	0%	214	214	5	5	SRSO	Yes	10

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of June 2026

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			# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026				# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026	# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr							
19	Nawabshah / Shaheed Benazir abab	51	27	27	0%	53%	54	54	233,705	3,092	3,092	0%	1%	564	564	0%	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	-
19	Nawabshah (Overlapping)	51	32	32	0%	63%	90	90	233,705	2,900	2,900	0%	1%	30	30	0%	-	-	-	-	TRDP	Yes	2
19	Nawabshah (Overlapping)	51	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	233,705	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	SRSO	Yes	-
20	Kambar Shahdad Kot	52	52	52	0%	100%	247	247	194,027	101,747	101,747	0%	52%	4,682	4,682	0%	677	677	52	52	SRSO	Yes	4
21	Sanghar	73	13	13	0%	18%	260	260	300,793	16,500	16,500	0%	5%	860	860	0%	-	-	1	1	SGA	Yes	-
21	Sanghar (overlapping)	73	73	73	0%	100%	355	355	300,793	154,872	154,874	0%	51%	7,972	7,972	0%	1,055	1,055	73	73	SRSO	Yes	4
21	Sanghar (overlapping)	73	73	73	0%	100%	455	455	300,793	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	TRDP	Yes	1
22	Shikarpur	51	50	50	0%	98%	335	335	162,493	102,306	102,306	0%	63%	5,846	5,846	0%	1,813	1,813	39	39	SRSO	Yes	6
23	Sujawal	37	37	37	0%	100%	333	333	142,489	68,788	68,788	0%	48%	3,750	3,750	0%	352	352	37	37	NRSP	Yes	4
24	Sukkur	46	37	37	0%	80%	212	212	145,392	74,096	74,111	0%	51%	4,230	4,230	0%	567	567	35	35	SRSO	Yes	6
25	Tando Allahyar	26	26	26	0%	100%	82	82	123,667	56,870	56,870	0%	46%	2,881	2,881	0%	252	252	26	26	NRSP	Yes	2
25	Tando Allahyar (Overlapping)	26	26	26	0%	100%	49	49	123,667	871	871	0%	1%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	TRDP	Yes	1
26	Tando Muhammad Khan	28	28	28	0%	100%	152	152	112,538	51,377	51,377	0%	46%	2,846	2,846	0%	285	285	28	28	NRSP	Yes	2
26	Tando Muhammad Khan (Overlapping)	28	28	28	0%	100%	85	85	112,538	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	TRDP	Yes	1
27	Tharparkar	64	64	64	0%	100%	166	166	300,328	169,835	169,835	0%	57%	11,796	11,796	0%	1,214	1,214	44	44	TRDP	Yes	5
28	Thattha	46	46	46	0%	100%	177	177	172,496	71,815	71,815	0%	42%	3,770	3,770	0%	116	116	12	12	NRSP	Yes	1
28	Thattha (overlapping)	44	41	41	0%	93%	222	222	172,496	93,675	93,675	0%	54%	5,673	5,673	0%	801	801	41	41	SRSO	Yes	3
28	Thattha (overlapping)	44	35	35	0%	80%	135	135	172,496	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	TRDP	Yes	1
29	Umer Kot (overlapping)	43	13	13	0%	30%	53	53	171,106	4,672	4,672	0%	3%	228	228	0%	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	1
29	Umer Kot (overlapping)	43	43	43	0%	100%	219	219	171,106	90,028	90,030	0%	53%	5,341	5,341	0%	755	755	40	40	SRSO	Yes	3
29	Umer Kot	43	43	43	0%	100%	238	238	171,106	48,180	48,180	0%	28%	2,851	2,851	0%	207	207	5	5	TRDP	Yes	2
29	Sub Total Sindh	1,212	1,071	1,071	0%	88%	7,446	7,446	4,848,150	2,552,038	2,552,065	0%	53%	139,132	139,132	0%	19,453	19,459	977	978		39	112
PUNJAB																							
1	Attock	65	15	15	0%	23%	71	71	256,574	25,533	25,728	1%	10%	1,790	1,803	1%	48	48	10	10	GBTI	Yes	12
1	Attock (overlapping)	65	64	64	0%	98%	377	377	256,574	84,563	84,968	0%	33%	5,192	5,224	1%	198	198	26	26	NRSP	Yes	5
2	Bahawalnagar	101	97	97	0%	96%	933	937	401,319	234,524	234,524	0%	58%	16,713	16,713	0%	943	943	67	67	NRSP	Yes	3
3	Bahawalpur	97	95	95	0%	98%	730	730	416,480	292,730	292,730	0%	70%	19,670	19,670	0%	1,049	1,049	65	65	NRSP	Yes	4
4	Bhakkar	42	38	38	0%	90%	472	472	257,142	178,577	178,577	0%	69%	13,775	13,791	0%	274	274	35	35	NRSP	Yes	6
5	Chakwal	68	68	68	0%	100%	291	292	218,222	73,957	74,153	0%	34%	4,195	4,208	0%	167	167	24	24	NRSP	Yes	4
6	Chiniot (Overlapping)	42	33	33	0%	79%	108	108	173,343	4,640	4,640	0%	3%	402	402	0%	-	-	-	-	NRSP	Yes	3
6	Chiniot*	42	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	173,343	1,069	1,069	0%	1%	60	60	0%	-	-	-	-	PRSP	No	-
7	D G Khan	55	53	53	0%	96%	655	656	339,865	293,930	293,930	0%	86%	17,644	17,692	0%	867	867	32	32	NRSP	Yes	7
7	D G Khan (overlapping)*	55	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	339,865	20,260	20,260	0%	6%	1,302	1,302	0%	-	-	-	-	PRSP	No	-
8	Faisalabad	82	82	82	0%	100%	369	369	714,572	80,005	80,005	0%	11%	5,554	5,554	0%	175	175	15	15	PRSP	Yes	4
9	Gujranwala (overlapping)	97	59	59	0%	61%	134	134	333,189	3,509	3,509	0%	1%	325	325	0%	-	-	-	-	NRSP	Yes	6
9	Gujranwala	97	62	62	0%	64%	373	373	333,189	64,348	64,348	0%	19%	3,582	3,582	0%	94	94	-	-	PRSP	Yes	3

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			# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026				# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026	# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr							
10	Gujrat	87	37	37	0%	43%	393	393	284,607	67,346	67,346	0%	24%	4,511	4,511	0%	230	230	17	17	PRSP	Yes	3
11	Hafiz Abad (overlapping)	40	31	31	0%	78%	178	178	120,258	10,113	10,113	0%	8%	878	878	0%	-	-	-	-	NRSP	Yes	4
11	Hafiz Abad	40	22	22	0%	55%	202	202	120,258	42,857	42,857	0%	36%	2,794	2,794	0%	153	153	11	11	PRSP	Yes	2
12	Jhang	79	35	35	0%	44%	266	266	358,141	39,149	39,149	0%	11%	2,895	2,895	0%	119	119	11	11	PRSP	Yes	2
13	Jhelum	50	48	48	0%	96%	361	361	138,838	56,668	56,824	0%	41%	2,975	2,986	0%	83	83	5	5	NRSP	Yes	4
14	Kasur	89	14	14	0%	16%	70	70	443,044	15,760	15,760	0%	4%	1,267	1,267	0%	58	58	-	-	PRSP	No	1
15	Khanewal (overlapping)	98	70	70	0%	71%	305	305	410,319	17,775	17,775	0%	4%	1,662	1,662	0%	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	-
15	Khanewal	98	24	24	0%	24%	143	143	410,319	41,634	41,634	0%	10%	2,671	2,671	0%	133	133	13	13	PRSP	Yes	2
16	Khushab	49	45	45	0%	92%	281	281	180,583	155,378	155,378	0%	86%	10,938	10,961	0%	166	166	42	42	NRSP	Yes	7
17	Lahore	31	31	31	0%	100%	212	212		54,118	54,118	0%	0%	3,998	3,998	0%	168	168	19	19	PRSP	Yes	3
18	Layyah (Overlapping)	44	35	35	0%	80%	441	448	277,326	21,024	21,024	0%	8%	2,518	2,606	3%	41	41	1	1	NRSP	No	5
18	Layyah	44	29	29	0%	66%	363	363	277,326	146,532	146,532	0%	53%	9,813	9,813	0%	210	210	12	12	PRSP	Yes	4
19	Lodhran	70	70	70	0%	100%	386	386	267,053	46,705	46,705	0%	17%	3,886	3,886	0%	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	-
19	Lodhran (overlapping)	70	17	17	0%	24%	59	59	267,053	19,671	19,671	0%	7%	1,384	1,384	0%	110	110	11	11	PRSP	Yes	2
20	Mandi Bahauddin (Overlapping)	65	57	57	0%	88%	172	172	230,572	8,986	8,986	0%	4%	843	843	0%	66	66	2	2	NRSP	Yes	4
20	Mandi Bahauddin	65	56	56	0%	86%	289	289	230,572	51,819	51,819	0%	22%	3,544	3,544	0%	223	223	16	16	PRSP	No	3
21	Mianwali	53	48	48	0%	91%	194	194	232,193	129,095	129,095	0%	56%	8,742	8,792	1%	192	192	32	32	NRSP	Yes	7
22	Multan (overlapping)	69	58	58	0%	84%	160	160	476,748	17,654	17,654	0%	4%	1,958	1,958	0%	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	-
22	Multan	69	22	22	0%	32%	148	148	476,748	35,212	35,212	0%	7%	2,382	2,382	0%	14	14	-	-	PRSP	No	-
23	Muzaffargarh (overlapping)	93	69	69	0%	74%	295	313	652,613	52,318	55,630	6%	9%	2,893	3,074	6%	38	38	2	2	NRSP	No	5
23	Muzaffargarh	93	24	24	0%	26%	268	268	652,613	167,208	167,208	0%	26%	10,458	10,458	0%	150	150	10	10	PRSP	Yes	3
24	Nanakana Sahib*	65	-	-	0%	0%	229	229	196,169	695	695	0%	0%	45	45	0%	9	9	-	-	PRSP	No	-
25	Narowal	74	64	64	0%	86%	747	747	227,230	151,437	151,437	0%	67%	7,818	7,818	0%	162	162	35	35	PRSP	Yes	5
26	Okara (overlapping)	111	1	1	0%	1%	1	1	360,646	1,447	1,447	0%	0%	103	103	0%	15	15	1	1	NRSP	No	2
26	Okara	111	34	34	0%	31%	234	234	360,646	54,043	54,043	0%	15%	3,644	3,644	0%	132	132	13	13	PRSP	Yes	3
27	Pakpattan (overlapping)	63	54	54	0%	86%	291	291	267,416	12,295	12,295	0%	5%	1,486	1,486	0%	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	2
27	Pakpattan	63	30	30	0%	48%	192	192	267,416	38,910	38,910	0%	15%	2,711	2,711	0%	117	117	14	14	PRSP	Yes	2
28	Rahim Yar Khan	117	116	117	1%	100%	898	907	617,082	126,248	126,294	0%	20%	14,691	14,767	1%	95	95	5	5	NRSP	Yes	12
29	Rajanpur	44	43	43	0%	98%	392	392	257,505	153,986	153,991	0%	60%	13,369	13,437	1%	503	503	26	26	NRSP	Yes	7
29	Rajanpur (overlapping)*	44	-	-	0%	0%	319	319	257,505	18,650	18,650	0%	7%	1,218	1,218	0%	-	-	-	-	PRSP	No	-
30	Rawalpindi	70	70	70	0%	100%	446	446	325,262	134,257	134,691	0%	41%	7,687	7,719	0%	442	449	40	40	NRSP	Yes	8
31	Sahiwal (overlapping)	83	52	52	0%	63%	218	218	324,448	12,414	12,414	0%	4%	1,201	1,201	0%	-	-	-	-	NRSP	No	-
31	Sahiwal	83	39	39	0%	47%	214	214	324,448	64,594	64,594	0%	20%	4,217	4,217	0%	201	201	21	21	PRSP	Yes	3
32	Sargodha (overlapping)	132	123	123	0%	93%	450	450	424,976	22,954	22,954	0%	5%	2,067	2,067	0%	9	9	2	2	NRSP	Yes	12
32	Sargodha	132	59	59	0%	45%	234	234	424,976	63,906	63,906	0%	15%	4,265	4,265	0%	156	156	15	15	PRSP	Yes	3
33	Sheikhupura	91	13	13	0%	14%	178	178	362,146	35,202	35,202	0%	10%	2,509	2,509	0%	127	127	9	9	PRSP	Yes	2
34	Sialkot	94	88	88	0%	94%	864	864	445,606	210,884	210,884	0%	47%	10,162	10,162	0%	836	836	50	50	PRSP	Yes	7

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			# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026				# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026	# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr							
35	Toba Tek Singh (overlapping)	79	61	61	0%	77%	214	214	302,354	13,594	13,594	0%	4%	1,545	1,545	0%	-	-	-	-	NRSP	Yes	1
35	Toba Tek Singh	79	24	24	0%	30%	162	162	302,354	54,305	54,305	0%	18%	3,782	3,782	0%	168	168	13	13	PRSP	Yes	3
36	Vehari	87	80	80	0%	92%	528	528	418,471	39,089	39,089	0%	9%	3,149	3,149	0%	49	49	3	3	NRSP	Yes	3
36	Sub Total Punjab	2,676	2,038	2,039	0%	76%	16,510	16,550	11,712,312	3,763,577	3,768,326	0%	32%	258,883	259,534	0%	8,990	8,997	725	725		38	193
AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR (AJK)																							
1	Bagh (overlapping)	19	10	10	0%	53%	53	53	49,946	672	672	0%	1%	32	32	0%	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-
1	Bagh	19	19	19	0%	100%	115	115	49,946	39,051	39,051	0%	78%	2,276	2,276	0%	181	181	19	19	NRSP	Yes	4
2	Hattian (overlapping)	13	10	10	0%	77%	77	77	32,621	16,770	16,770	0%	51%	827	827	0%	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-
2	Hattian	13	12	12	0%	92%	134	134	32,621	23,452	23,452	0%	72%	1,225	1,225	0%	155	155	12	12	NRSP	Yes	1
3	Kotli (overlapping)	38	36	36	0%	95%	95	95	102,120	13,807	13,807	0%	14%	566	566	0%	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-
3	Kotli	38	36	36	0%	95%	197	197	102,120	67,342	67,342	0%	66%	4,048	4,048	0%	241	241	35	35	NRSP	Yes	7
4	Muzaffarabad (overlapping)	32	26	26	0%	81%	81	81	81,320	45,689	45,689	0%	56%	2,192	2,192	0%	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-
4	Muzaffarabad	32	29	29	0%	91%	294	294	81,320	59,909	59,909	0%	74%	3,483	3,483	0%	368	368	32	32	NRSP	Yes	1
5	Neelum (overlapping)	9	9	9	0%	100%	100	100	25,128	6,722	6,722	0%	27%	267	267	0%	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-
5	Neelum	9	9	9	0%	100%	76	76	25,128	16,583	16,583	0%	66%	821	821	0%	77	77	9	9	NRSP	Yes	1
6	Poonch (Rawalakot) (overlapping)	26	12	12	0%	46%	46	46	64,780	4,523	4,523	0%	7%	260	260	0%	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-
6	Poonch (Rawalakot)	26	26	26	0%	100%	109	109	64,780	54,427	54,427	0%	84%	2,752	2,752	0%	197	197	26	26	NRSP	Yes	4
7	Bhimber	18	18	18	0%	100%	100	100	58,640	5,541	5,541	0%	9%	227	227	0%	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-
7	Bhimber (overlapping)	18	15	15	0%	83%	120	120	58,640	16,445	16,445	0%	28%	1,282	1,282	0%	116	116	5	5	NRSP	Yes	3
8	Sudhnoti	14	14	14	0%	100%	55	55	38,835	29,458	29,458	0%	76%	1,752	1,752	0%	69	69	12	12	NRSP	Yes	3
9	Mirpur	22	15	15	0%	68%	68	68	51,650	8,596	8,596	0%	17%	379	379	0%	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-
9	Mirpur (overlapping)	22	13	13	0%	59%	34	34	51,650	7,488	7,488	0%	14%	563	563	0%	1	1	-	-	NRSP	Yes	3
10	Forward Kahuta / Havel	9	9	9	0%	100%	87	87	20,708	19,649	19,649	0%	95%	1,151	1,151	0%	95	95	9	9	NRSP	Yes	1
10	Sub Total AJK	200	187	187	0%	94%	1,841	1,841	525,748	436,124	436,124	0%	83%	24,103	24,103	0%	1,500	1,500	159	159		10	28
GILGIT-BALTISTAN (GB)																							
1	Astore	8	8	8	0%	100%	44	44	8,103	9,036	9,036	0%	112%	334	334	0%	190	190	6	6	AKRSP	Yes	1
2	Diamir	11	11	11	0%	100%	157	157	16,572	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	AKRSP	Yes	1
3	Ghanche	14	14	14	0%	100%	56	56	13,229	10,850	10,850	0%	82%	469	469	0%	236	236	7	7	AKRSP	Yes	1
4	Ghizer	16	16	16	0%	100%	80	80	13,392	16,401	16,401	0%	122%	565	565	0%	304	304	15	15	AKRSP	Yes	1
5	Gilgit	10	10	10	0%	100%	56	56	17,721	9,709	9,709	0%	55%	443	443	0%	242	242	6	6		Yes	2
6	Hunza	8	8	8	0%	100%	46	46	5,919	7,351	7,351	0%	124%	261	261	0%	115	115	9	9	AKRSP	Yes	1
7	Nagar	7	7	7	0%	100%	39	39	6,860	14,406	14,406	0%	210%	254	254	0%	124	124	4	4	AKRSP	No	-
8	Skardu	14	14	14	0%	100%	71	71	16,256	6,036	6,036	0%	37%	585	585	0%	305	305	11	11	AKRSP	Yes	2
9	Shigar	10	10	10	0%	100%	56	56	5,750	5,650	5,650	0%	98%	276	276	0%	170	170	4	4	AKRSP	No	-
10	Kharmang	8	8	8	0%	100%	40	40	6,201	5,385	5,385	0%	87%	240	240	0%	161	161	1	1	AKRSP	No	-
10	Sub Total GB	106	106	106	0%	100%	645	645	110,003	84,824	84,824	0%	77%	3,427	3,427	0%	1,847	1,847	63	63		7	9

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of June 2026

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of December 2025)	Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of June 2026)	Total rural HHS in the District (2023 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of December 2025	# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of June 2026	# of LSOs as of December 2025	# of LSOs as of June 2026	RSP	Distract office (Yes/NO)	Number of Sub district or Field Units
			# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026				# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026	# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr							
NEWLY MERGED DISTRICTS (NMDs) Former FATA/FRs																							
1	Bajaur District	37	37	37	0%	100%	78	78	181,699	9,432	9,432	0%	5%	393	393	0%	24	24	2	2	SRSP	No	-
2	Khyber District	28	28	28	0%	100%	70	70	152,977	5,633	5,783	3%	4%	327	327	0%	4	4	2	2	SRSP	Yes	1
3	Kurram District	23	23	23	0%	100%	70	70	89,810	9,336	9,336	0%	10%	432	432	0%	32	32	5	5	SRSP	Yes	1
4	Mohmand District	21	21	21	0%	100%	78	78	63,973	3,432	3,432	0%	5%	143	143	0%	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
5	North Waziristan District	22	22	22	0%	100%	75	75	98,985	7,695	7,695	0%	8%	406	406	0%	4	4	-	-	SRSP	Yes	1
6	Orakzai District	15	15	15	0%	100%	75	75	52,104	3,301	3,301	0%	6%	194	194	0%	4	4	3	3	SRSP	Yes	1
7	South Waziristan District	29	29	29	0%	100%	78	78	178,636	9,460	9,460	0%	5%	481	481	0%	4	4	1	1	SRSP	No	-
8	T.A.Adj Lakki Marwat District	1	1	1	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
9	T.A.Adj Bannu District	1	1	1	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
10	T.A. Adj D.I.Khan District	3	3	3	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
11	T.A.Adj Kohat District	5	5	5	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
12	T.A.Adj Peshawar District	3	3	3	0%	100%	-	-	-	2,789	2,784	0%	0%	116	116	0%	-	-	2	2	SRSP	No	-
13	T.A.Adj Tank District	2	2	2	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	SRSP	No	-
7	Sub Total NMDs	190	190	190	0%	100%	524	524	818,184	51,078	51,223	0%	6%	2,492	2,492	0%	72	72	15	15		4	4
155	Grand Total	6,038	4,988	4,993	0%	83%	35,690	35,742	24,055,264	8,817,362	8,823,951	0%	37%	543,277	544,023	0%	45,799	45,817	2,555	2,558		141	405

RSP-wise Summary of Coverage/Outreach																							
Number of districts / areas	Name of RSPs	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of December 2025)	Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of June 2026)	Total rural HHs in the District (2023 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of December 2025	# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of June 2026	# of LSOs as of December 2025	# of LSOs as of June 2026	RSP	Number of District Offices	Number of Sub district or Field Units
			# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026				# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026	# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr							
8	Azad Jammu and Kashmir RSP	177	136	136	0%	77%	620	620	466,205	102,320	102,320	0%	22%	4,750	4,750	0%	-	-	-	-	AJKRSP	-	-
11	Aga Khan RSP	130	130	130	0%	100%	1,030	1,030	174,041	120,829	120,829	0%	69%	5,235	5,235	0%	2,833	2,833	83	83	AKRSP	8	11
29	Balochistan RSP	512	319	319	0%	62%	3,657	3,657	1,298,925	345,819	345,819	0%	27%	38,391	38,391	0%	8,025	8,025	222	222	BRSP	20	13
4	Ghazi Barotha Tarqiati Idara	219	49	49	0%	22%	192	202	837,716	51,600	52,579	2%	6%	3,664	3,730	2%	122	124	16	16	GBTI	4	29
61	National RSP	3,167	2,542	2,543	0%	80%	14,525	14,566	13,152,904	3,654,708	3,659,286	0%	28%	240,707	241,345	0%	10,634	10,643	929	931	NRSP	47	180
21	Punjab RSP*	1,877	806	806	0%	43%	6,528	6,528	8,250,146	1,539,614	1,539,614	0%	19%	96,586	96,586	0%	3,745	3,745	305	305	PRSP	18	60
1	Sindh Graduate Association	73	13	13	0%	18%	260	260	300,793	16,500	16,500	0%	5%	860	860	0%	-	-	1	1	SGA	1	-
15	Sindh Rural Support Organisation	828	725	725	0%	88%	3,270	3,270	3,198,238	1,438,111	1,438,138	0%	45%	79,886	79,886	0%	14,009	14,015	663	664	SRSO	15	73
41	Sarhad RSP	1,188	1,089	1,093	0%	92%	3,466	3,467	4,948,708	1,077,876	1,078,881	0%	22%	45,677	45,719	0%	2,819	2,820	193	193	SRSP	13	13
15	Thardeep Rural Development Programme	759	510	510	0%	67%	2,142	2,142	2,970,982	469,985	469,985	0%	16%	27,521	27,521	0%	3,612	3,612	143	143	TRDP	15	26
155	G. Total	6,038	4,988	4,993	0%	83%	35,690	35,742	24,055,264	8,817,362	8,823,951	0%	37%	543,277	544,023	0%	45,799	45,817	2,555	2,558		141	405

* Punjab RSP after restructuring in mid 2011, closed its operation in four districts, Chiniot, Nankana Sahib, DG Khan and Rajanpur.

Province-wise Summary of RSPs Coverage/Outreach																							
Number of districts /areas	Name of Province/Area	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence				Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of December 2025)	Number of Revenue Villages Having RSPs Presence (as of June 2026)	Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed				# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of December 2025	# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of June 2026	# of LSOs as of June 2026	Number of total districts /areas in the province/area	Number of District Offices	Number of Sub district or Field Units
			# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026				# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of June 2026	# as of December 2025	# as of June 2026	% increase during Qtr							
1	Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	15	15	15	0%	100%	67	67	226,022	33,730	33,730	0%	15%	1,869	1,869	0%	67	67	5	5	1	-	1
34	Balochistan	641	451	451	0%	70%	4,673	4,674	1,684,311	555,528	555,552	0%	33%	50,751	50,751	0%	9,534	9,536	344	346	34	25	25
28	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	998	930	934	0%	94%	3,984	3,995	4,130,534	1,340,463	1,342,107	0%	32%	62,620	62,715	0%	4,336	4,339	267	267	28	18	33
29	Sindh	1,212	1,071	1,071	0%	88%	7,446	7,446	4,848,150	2,552,038	2,552,065	0%	53%	139,132	139,132	0%	19,453	19,459	977	978	29	39	112
36	Punjab	2,676	2,038	2,039	0%	76%	16,510	16,550	11,712,312	3,763,577	3,768,326	0%	32%	258,883	259,534	0%	8,990	8,997	725	725	36	38	193
10	Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)	200	187	187	0%	94%	1,841	1,841	525,748	436,124	436,124	0%	83%	24,103	24,103	0%	1,500	1,500	159	159	10	10	28
10	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)	106	106	106	0%	100%	645	645	110,003	84,824	84,824	0%	77%	3,427	3,427	0%	1,847	1,847	63	63	10	7	9
7	Newly Merged Districts (NMDs) Former FATA/FRs	190	190	190	0%	100%	524	524	818,184	51,078	51,223	0%	6%	2,492	2,492	0%	72	72	15	15	7	4	4
155	Grand Total	6,038	4,988	4,993	0%	83%	35,690	35,742	24,055,264	8,817,362	8,823,951	0%	37%	543,277	544,023	0%	45,799	45,817	2,555	2,558	155	141	405

* Multiple RSPs are working in some districts.



WHO WE ARE

The Rural Support Programmes Network is the largest development network of Pakistan, with an outreach of over 56 million rural Pakistanis. It consists of 9 member Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) that espouse a common approach to rural development: social mobilisation. Social mobilisation centers around the belief that poor people have an innate potential to help themselves, that they can better manage their limited resources if they organise and are provided technical and financial support. The RSPs provide social guidance, and technical and financial assistance to the rural poor. RSPN is the strategic platform for the RSPs: it provides capacity building support to them, and assists them in policy advocacy and donor linkages.



More information about Rural Support Programmes Network is available on:
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