

OUTREACH

#43

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK | OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019

COVER STORY

RSPN and EU-funded SUCCESS Programme collaborated with PODA for the 12th Annual Conference on Rural Women Day

PAGE 2

HIGHLIGHTS

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

PAGES 8-16

OVERVIEW, MAP & DATA

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

PAGES 17-27



COVER STORY

RSPN and EU-funded SUCCESS Programme collaborated with PODA for the 12th Annual Conference on Rural Women Day

The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) and the European Union supported SUCCESS Programme collaborated with the Potohar Organisation for Development Advocacy (PODA) to hold the Annual Conference on the International Rural Women Day. This year marks the 12th Annual Conference on Rural Women Day and took place on October 15-17, 2019, in Islamabad under the theme “Synergising Rural Women Leadership for Rights-Based Development”. The conference is the largest networking event for rural women of Pakistan where over 3,000 women from over 100 districts interact with policymakers, donors and stakeholders from government, businesses, civil society, media and academia.

This year RSPN and the SUCCESS Programme hosted a panel session on “Rural Women taking Charge through Social Mobilisation; Successes, Lessons and Challenges”. The robust panel discussion on the first day of the conference, featured Sindh Commission on the Status of Women Chairperson Ms Nuzhat Shirin, RSPN Chairman Shoaib Sultan Khan, RSPN CEO Shandana



Community members at the 12th Annual Conference on Rural Women Day in Islamabad

Khan, NRSP CEO Dr Rashid Bajwa, SUCCESS Programme Manager Fazal Ali Saadi, RSPN's Programme Officer of Gender and Development Sadaf Dar, and women leaders of community institutions fostered by the RSPs all over Pakistan.

RSPN's policy dialogue particularly focused on SDG 5 “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” at the final session on day one (15 October). The dialogue aimed to promote the ways in which rural women leaders could lead community

institutions. Community institutions promote socio-economic development and empower women through social mobilisation. Social mobilisation is a process whereby people are organised in order to enable them to think collectively and act to improve their livelihoods and lives.

The three-day event showcased various food and artefact stalls which included handicrafts from the RSPs as well. Overall, more than 50 women leaders and RSPs' women staff participated in the conference.

Social Mobilisation

Shandana Khan, CEO of RSPN explained the role of women in community development. She discussed the social mobilisation approach to community driven development approach, and that by following this approach the RSPs have mobilised and organised over 8,4 million rural households into nearly 500,000 Community Organisations, half of which are led by women. Shandana Khan particularly highlighted the social mobilisation work of RSPs in Sindh province which focuses on solely mobilising and organising poor rural women in to a three-tiered network of community institutions. The Government of Sindh and the European Union are supporting the province-wide rollout of women's social mobilisation in Sindh. Once organised, the poor women are supported through the provision of income generating grants (IGG), micro loans from the community investment fund (CIF), leadership and management training, technical and vocational training and supported to fostered linkages with Government Administration through the Joint Development Committees chaired by the Deputy Commissioners at the district level. Shandana concluded her comments by saying that once the rural women are organised then they can begin to take self-initiatives in domains that are



RSPN CEO, Shandana Humayun Khan explaining the importance of women in rural development

of key concern to them, e.g. education, health, sanitation, savings mobilisation and utilisation, etc.

To explain the difference that social mobilisation has brought into the lives of the organised rural women, Ms Ishrat, member of Local Support Organisation and a Community Resource Person (CRP) from district Tando Allahyar said,

“Earlier, men would refuse to take women from the village to hospitals or anywhere else. But today, after joining a Community Organisation in Tando Allahyar under EU-funded SUCCESS Programme, our mobility related issues have been reduced significantly. One benefit of enhanced mobility has been that now we women collectively visit government departments to hold them accountable for the provision of services in our communities.”

Becoming a part of community institutions has not been achieved without struggles though, as Ms Ishrat explains,

“People made several accusations against me when I first joined the tanzeem (Community Organisation). They said that when I go out, I meet with strange people and men, but today here I am in Islamabad and sharing my successes with you. The Union Council Chairman came to see before I left for Islamabad. Earlier, these government officials would call me by my name but now they call me 'Madam' signifying the newly gained recognition as a leader of my community”.

Poverty Graduation Programme

Programme Manager SUCCESS, Mr Fazal Ali Saadi explained that a prominent way in which social mobilisation allows for socio-economic empowerment of women by reaching to the household level. This can be achieved through a poverty graduation programme led by the RSPs. He emphasised on the importance of including the communities in the development process. He spoke about the creation of the community institutions and the need for sustainability of such institutions by the communities themselves. He further shed light on the importance of accessing financial resources, trainings and services (such as health, education, sanitation and access to potable water) for the socio-economic empowerment of the poor.



Benazir from Mohenjo-Daro, district Larkana, speaks about the impact of the SUCCESS Programme

To elaborate further on the achievements of the SUCCESS Programme, Benazir from Mohenjo- Daro, district Larkana, shared her experience with the Programme. Benazir began,

"I belong to a village where education for women is looked down upon but together, we have mobilised ourselves and have enrolled 215 girls in the village after joining the Community Organisations under the SUCCESS Programme".

Legal Empowerment Programme

Ms Sadaf Dar (Programme Officer Gender & Development, RSPN) spoke about the first legal empowerment project (LEP) that was implemented by the Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2011, and which is still functioning. National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) implemented LEP projects in South Punjab and Sindh, training 160 community-based paralegals (84 women and 76



Programme Officer Gender & Development RSPN, Ms Sadaf Dar speaking about the importance of legal empowerment in rural communities

men) facilitating roughly 9,000 cases (60% of which were women related cases).

Ms Sadaf Dar further added that LEP despite facing some challenges was a great success, as it had massive impact on rural communities and women in particular. The project created rights-based activists at the community level; promoted RSPs' outreach; fostered accountability and combated impunity; improved the functioning of justice

institutions; and injected rights into the development discourse.

Ms Sadaf Dar said,

"At this forum, I would like to take the opportunity to announce that the paralegal is a relatively new programme, but because of its impact it should become a national programme".

She added, *"Community-based paralegals must be given recognition so women can easily*

reach out to them, which they are unable to, given poor access of legal instruments in rural areas."

Paralegal Ms Noor Bibi from district Nowshera explained her role in the programme saying,

"I have enabled many women to understand the simple process of getting CNICs from NADRA on their own."

Over 210 women were able to make their identity cards through her efforts.

Contribution towards Sustainable Development Goals

With their work in the community, RSPs are also contributing towards meeting the Government of Pakistan's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To enable a more direct impact on the SDGs, NRSP launched the WISE (Water, Immunisation, Sanitation and Education) interventions in Tando Muhammad Khan and Bahawalpur districts. The focus of the WISE Programme is to address the diverse problems related to unhygienic practices, unsafe drinking water, low enrolment and low immunisation coverage.

Explaining the role of women in the Programme, CEO NRSP Dr Rashid Bajwa said,

"Only women can go door to door in Pakistan. Men cannot do the same. Therefore, it's necessary to empower women to spread awareness on the 17



(Left to Right):
Chairman RSPN, Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan and CEO NRSP, Mr Rashid Bajwa

SDGs to every household in Pakistan. We can achieve these goals through partnership with all women in Pakistan."

Dr Bajwa concluded by saying that the WISE Programme is very cost effective since much of the efforts are made by the organised households and their own community institutions.

Shagufta Shaheen, a beneficiary of NRSP, attests to the fact that women can bring about the necessary changes towards development.

"However, there needs to be a change in the mind-set of the people. Just like our homes, we have to start seeing the street and the village as our own. We would

not need to depend on anyone after that. Education can also bring about this change. I have only studied till primary school, but my daughter will do her

Master's degree to positively impact her community. This way the mind-set in my own household towards female literacy has changed".

The panel discussion of experts and community activists were supplemented with an open discussion as questions were taken from the audience.

Concluding Remarks

Chairman RSPN Mr Shoaib Sultan Khan, spoke at length about the formation of the RSPs and their role in empowering rural women. He said, *"My experience of working with Dr Akhtar Hameed Khan during my days as Assistant Commissioner taught me that we don't need to reinvent the wheel to reduce poverty. We just need to study experiences of other countries/communities and adjust it to our situation."*

The learnings from this experience and teaching formed the basis of RSPs' social mobilisation approach to community driven development.

"The key [to RSP programmes] is to mobilise communities and teach them the skill to create wealth of their own. Then improve on those skills, brush up their leadership potential and outline their needs to set poverty reduction programmes in

motion", said the RSPN Chairman.

He concluded by saying that the recently launched government's Ehsaas Programme will benefit from RSPN and RSPs' expertise.

"We will work with Ms Sania Nishtar and the Ehsaas Programme through the women and their organisations (tanzeems) for poverty reduction across the country."



Chairman RSPN, Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan delivers concluding remarks

Policy Recommendations

The following are the policy recommendations that emerged from the policy panel discussion:

- People alone cannot accomplish much on their own, they need to be mobilised, making the voice of the public prominent. Mobilising women can provide the most vulnerable sections of society the skill to create wealth of their own.
- Poverty graduation or reduction programmes tend to have issues as the respective non-governmental organisations make the design of the programme without consulting the beneficiaries. Therefore, beneficiaries (especially women) in poverty graduation programmes must be involved in the development process as they are the ones that understand their needs the most.
- The sustainability of community institutions depends on the beneficiaries themselves, as these institutions cannot be maintained by the respective RSPs in the future.
- Access to financial resources is crucial to socio-economic empowerment of the poor. It is for this reason, that the SUCCESS Programme offers interventions such as Income Generating Grants, Community Investment Funds and Micro Health Insurance to the most vulnerable sections of society.
- Labour participation of rural women is quite immense, but it is not sufficiently recognised. Therefore, the SUCCESS Programme offers skills trainings to further enhance women participation in the market and provide better financial compensation.
- Poverty also encompasses the lack of basic goods and services such as health, education, clean water and sanitation. The poor do not have the same access to these services as compared to other segments of society. It is the responsibility of the government to provide access to such services.
- Government planning does not involve the people which leads to its failure.
- In order to enhance legal empowerment of rural women, a community-based paralegal programme should be supported. The current community-based paralegals need to be recognised so women in the community can easily reach out to them, given the poor access of legal instruments in rural areas.
- In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), women should be empowered to spread awareness to every household in Pakistan.
- Women empowerment programmes, based on social mobilisation, should also include the transgender community as they identify themselves as women.
- Government-led Commission on the Status of Women should form linkages with civil society and bring civil society institutions with their specialised expertise together in order to achieve common objectives.

SUCCESS PROGRAMME

Ambassador of the European Union to Pakistan's Inaugural Visit to Tando Muhammad Khan



Ambassador of the European Union H.E. Androulla Kaminara at her inaugural visit to district Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh

On 23 October 2019, the Ambassador of the European Union to Pakistan H.E. Androulla Kaminara undertook an inaugural visit to district Tando Muhammad Khan. During the visit H.E. visited communities where the SUCCESS Programme and the Programme for Nutrition in Sindh (PINS) was being implemented. The visit was facilitated by the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) and Action Against Hunger (ACF). H.E. was accompanied by Ms Vivien Rigler (Head of Rural Development and Economic Co-

operation) and Ms Shohreh Naghchbandi (Development Advisor on Rural Development and Nutrition).

The first stop of the field visit was at an Outpatient Therapeutic Centre at UC Lakhat, which is a PPHI facility for improving nutrition of rural mothers and children in Sindh, and supported by EU-funded PINS Programme. The visit corresponded with a health session with young mothers, where the Ambassador spoke to mothers and was particularly interested in learning about

teenage pregnancies and their understanding of nutritional needs of the mothers and children.

This was followed by a meeting with LSO members in Village Haji Sobho Leghari to discuss progress of the SUCCESS Programme activities in the region. The discussion heavily focused upon women in Tando Muhammad Khan demanding and prioritising education and nutrition for both girls and boys. The Ambassador was particularly interested in women entrepreneurship and

business development. Majority of the LSO members linked their businesses to grants, funds or training that they received from the SUCCESS Programme. A Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST) beneficiary from Village Haji Sobho Leghari explained to the delegation, *“I received training for applique work, I now get orders from different towns, which has increased my income immensely. I am even wearing one of my own outfits today. I am able to earn PKR 12,000 per month now.”*



Ambassador of the European Union H.E. Androulla Kaminara interacting with the community members



The Ambassador concluded the discussion with an uplifting message for the women by saying, *“If you feel you can do something, don't let anybody stop you. I think it is very important that one supports the other. I have been supported by other women and I want to support other women. That is how you change. I am the first female EU Ambassador to Pakistan and in my career, I have had problems, but here I am. I am sure it is the same for all the women here. We all face difficulties, but you keep going and then you get there.”*

The LSO meeting was supplemented by another session of personal interviews with SUCCESS and PINS beneficiaries in Village Luqman Leghari, UC Shaikh Fareed. These beneficiaries participated in a Farmer Field School (FFS), gained access to clean water and had village infrastructure upgraded through EU-funded

programmes. The Ambassador also planted a tree to commemorate her visit to the village.

The delegation also observed a brick pavement scheme that was financed through the SUCCESS Programme and implemented by the Village Organisation members to help local communities in improving

mobility, mitigating for floods and in reducing environmental dust.

The one-day visit ended with a meeting with the Deputy Commissioner Tando Mohammad Khan Mr Yasir Bhatti, who appreciated the European Union support for the women of the district.



Community members displaying their traditional Sindhi handiwork

BRACE PROGRAMME

Training of Local Government, Line Departments and LSO representatives on Participatory Community Development Approaches (PCDA)



NRSP, District Kech, hosts a training on 'Participatory Community Development Approaches'

NRSP District Kech organised a training on 'Participatory Community Development Approaches' on 16-18, December 2019 at Karachi for the provincial government officials, members of the Line Departments and LSO representatives. With the support of the European Union Delegation to Pakistan, the BRACE Programme not only aims to reduce poverty in Balochistan but it also aims to create positive synergies between line departments,

provincial departments and community members to achieve the goal of sustainable community driven development in the province. Mr. Syed Zahoor ul Hassan (Divisional Director Local Government & Rural Development - Makran Division) was the chief guest at the training. A total of 16 participants attended the training with 6 females and 10 males. During the training, NRSP Senior Programme Officer HRD, Mr. Muhammad Aamir Miraj, briefed the

participants in detail regarding the social mobilisation process and objectives of the BRACE programme. Government officials and community representatives were given simulated tasks to practice consensus building. Participants also increased their understanding of the BRACE Programme and partner organisations including European Union, the Government of Balochistan & the Rural Support Programmes.

Exposure visit by members of the Government of Balochistan, Line Departments and LSO representatives to the SUCCESS Programme in Sindh

BRACE Programme arranged a one-day visit for representatives from the Government of Balochistan, Line Departments and LSOs to district Sujawal, Sindh. The delegation, consisting 16 persons with 6 females and 10 males, visited LSO Shah Muhammad Shah in Sujawal, where they met with the LSO representatives. Ms Hameeda Zaur, president of the LSO gave the delegation a presentation, highlighting their extensive work and achievements. The delegation was impressed with the work getting done under



Exposure visit hosted by BRACE Programme for the Government of Balochistan, Line Departments and LSO representatives to the SUCCESS Programme

the approach of social mobilisation towards community driven development. At the end of the

presentation, members of the LSO Sujawal presented the traditional Ajrak as a souvenir to the visiting delegation.

PINS – ER3

Improving access to Fish through Paddy Fish Farming Pilot

Fish meat is an essential component of a healthy diet as it is high in protein, low in fats, and contains minerals, vitamins and omega-3 fatty acids that provide a variety of health benefits. As such, the PINS Programme is working towards improving access to increase consumption of this protein source by promoting integrated aquaculture with rice-fish farming in the riverine paddy production in four agro-climatically fit districts in Sindh,



Community member Muhammad Ayyaz, District Shikarpur demonstrates paddy fish farming techniques to the PINS-ER3 team

i.e., Thatta, Dadu, Sujawal and Shikarpur. This methodology has been introduced as a pilot initiative to enhance food production and yield dual produce, i.e. rice crop and fish.

From each of these districts, five farmers cultivating rice and having land up to 5 acres have received technical and financial support from the PINS Programme for establishing paddy fish farms. Agriculture Officers oriented these farmers about this new intervention and explained the whole process. They have also been

instrumental in ensuring that these farmers actively work towards achieving the desired outcomes and be available to the community at affordable rates. The rice crop takes approximately 3 - 4 months in maturity and by this time, 60% of the fish is also ready for consumption. The remaining fish attains useable growth in another month. In paddy fish farms, fish and rice crop have a symbiotic relationship where fish faeces act as an organic fertiliser for the rice crop and fish gets its food from paddy

rice field without any external input.

Muhammad Ayyaz from VO Madd in District Shikarpur is the pioneer of paddy fish farming in his area. He says,

"My yield has definitely been better since I applied this method as the fish faeces act as an organic fertiliser for my crop. It has also sparked the interest of other farmers in the area and I am glad because it would lead to an easier access to fish for consumption which has many health benefits."

Communities under PINS ER3 Commemorate Global Handwashing Day and World Food Day

Communities across 161 union councils under the PINS Programme celebrated Global Handwashing Day and World Food Day. Celebrations were focused on discussions around the importance of handwashing and healthy, diverse diets; and why they are imperative and go hand-in-hand in efforts to reduce malnutrition prevalent in the area. The primary objectives of this year's celebrations were to strive to make handwashing at critical times a priority behaviour for improvement in health and nutrition. The celebrations also focused on explaining to communities the links between handwashing and health by providing information on the adverse impact on health, if hands are not properly washed.



Communities under PINS-ER3 commemorate Global Handwashing Day

The need for creating awareness about necessity of balanced diet and diversity in food groups that are consumed was also highlighted. Participants agreed on discouraging the consumption of junk food and promote food security as a basic right of all. They also brought some cooked items to showcase how they were incorporating different

food groups, particularly seasonal and organic produce from their kitchen gardens, in their diet to improve their health. Before they sat down for the meal, they washed hands with soap using the correct 10-step model. The events ended with community members taking a pledge to continue their fight against malnutrition.

PINS Organised a Two-day Learning Visit and Experience Sharing Workshop in Shikarpur and Sukkur

PINS Programme held a two-day learning visit and experience sharing workshop (25th - 26th October, 2019) in districts Shikarpur and Sukkur for the Government of Sindh's Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition (AAP), which PINS is complementing with the support of the European Union. The visit highlighted the work being undertaken by the PINS Programme staff with organised community institutions since the Programme's inception in 2018 for improving nutrition in Sindh and served as a platform to share experiences and for the relevant Departments to come together and discuss methods

of collaboration to help the rural communities achieve healthy sustainable nutrition practices.

Participants spent the first day in district Shikarpur interacting with communities and observing their participation in different interventions such as paddy-fish farming, Farmer Field Schools and kitchen gardens. LSOs working with the PINS Programme also presented their achievements to date, including achieving open defecation free (ODF) status by the VO Khabri. After the field visit to VO Khabri, the participants attended the District Coordination Committee on Nutrition (DCCN)

meeting at the Deputy Commissioner's office.

On the second day, an experience sharing workshop was arranged where members from LSOs across Shikarpur, Larkana and Kambar Shahdadkot had a chance to talk about the strides they have taken towards better nutrition, the issues they have faced in the year of implementation and the way forward. Ms Basheera, President of LSO Mohenjodaro, district Larkana, credited the EU's support in enabling her to talk about how her community is working together to reduce stunting prevalent in the area.

PINS – ER2

Cooking Demonstration Sessions

Under the European Union supported PINS Programme (Nutrition Specific Component), Action Against Hunger (ACF) is working eight districts of Sindh. In three districts (Shikarpur, Larkana and Kambar Shahdadkot), RSPN is partnering with ACF. Field implementation is undertaken by SRSO. Under the PINS Programme, RSPN/SRSO are undertaking Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC)



Cooking demonstration sessions taking place under PINS-ER2

activities among the rural communities of the target districts to address the nutrition specific causes of malnutrition. One of the key components of the SBCC, cooking demonstration sessions, were organised to facilitate the prevention of malnutrition.

These interactive cooking demonstration sessions were intended to help increase understanding of the participants regarding appropriate feeding for children under 5 years of age to enhance their feeding care practices and food diversity to prevent malnutrition. The sessions were also intended to increase the knowledge of participants on choosing and preparing a healthy diet for

their families and understanding the increased nutritional requirement of pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

With the support of Community Health Workers (CHWs), each Community Health Supervisor (CHS) organised 8-9 cooking demonstration sessions at community level in their respective districts. For each session, CHS selected 4-6 CHWs from nearby villages to conduct the session. Each CHW was responsible for bringing 2-3 active community mothers (from the Mother to Mother Support Groups-MTMSG) from their villages.

Three easy to make balanced and nutritious diet recipes were demonstrated; one for age

group 6-12 months, one for >12 months' children and one for adults, emphasis on PLW. Furthermore, during the course of cooking demonstrations, participants were not only provided with the instructions for recipe preparation, but mothers and support groups were also oriented on importance of food diversity and eating a balanced diet every day with proper hygiene/sanitation.

A total of 80 cooking demonstration sessions were conducted during reporting period. These 80 cooking demonstration sessions were attended by 1,600 rural women participants, including 253 pregnant and 491 lactating women.



Cooking demonstrations being held in districts Shikarpur, Larkana and Kambar Shahdadkot

DAFPAK

Service Delivery



Consultative meeting on sustainability of family planning services being held in Islamabad

RSPN is implementing the Department for International Development (DFID) and Population Services International (PSI)-supported DAFPAK Project in 10 districts across Pakistan in partnership with Punjab Rural Support Programme (PRSP), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sarhad Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) & Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) to provide family planning services to an underserved population of 5.7 million through counselling and services in the form of RSP-arranged mobile camps. These efforts are intended to minimise pregnancy-related risks within these communities. To date, a projected 134,842 unintended pregnancies, 40,997 unsafe abortions, 117 maternal deaths and 1,368 total Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) have been averted in DAFPAK's 26 months of operation. DALYs are the sum of the years of life lost due to death and the years lived with a disability.

From October – December 2019, 58,648 women from underserved communities received services from trained Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) at the RSPs' mobile family planning camps. 39% of the women opted for an Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD), making it the most popular long-term method, followed by Oral Pills with 28%, Condoms with 23% and the Depo-Provera injectable for 10% of the women.

Public Sector Engagement

RSPN held a Consultative Meeting for the Sustainability of Family Planning Services in Hill View Hotel, Islamabad on the September 30, 2019, with representatives from the RSPN, RSPs, and Punjab and Sindh's respective Population Welfare Departments and Health Departments in attendance. The focus of the meeting was on working together to ensure underserved communities could sustainably access family planning counselling and services throughout DAFPAK's

project life (till December 2021) and beyond.

RSPs' District Project Officers held meetings throughout November and December 2019 with Lady Health Supervisors in their respective districts on ways to integrate DAFPAK's service delivery net into government coverage. A potential solution exists through the merit-based upskilling and absorption of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) into the LHW Programme.

Private Sector Engagement

In order to avoid any disruption in the family planning camps being conducted for underserved communities, RSPN successfully piloted the Business-in-Box initiative for 1,680 rural women working as CRPs in the project's first phase. The initiative comprised of giving each woman a starter pack of high-demand everyday consumer goods as well as coaching on essential social marketing skills.

Following RSPN's successful one-year pilot in Jhang, Bahawalpur and Rahim Yar Khan, a more ambitious expansion of the initiative is moving forward with the financial support of the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and technical assistance of the BoP

Innovation Center. The new initiative, called 'Empowering Pakistani Women through Financial Inclusion and Economic Growth', had its Training of Trainers (ToT) at Lahore December 13-15, 2019. The initiative addresses supply chain inconsistencies of the pilot initiative through

partnerships with Unilever and JazzCash, who will be supplying high-demand products and quality-of-life-enhancing digital cash transactions. The RSP staff was oriented on how to conduct these trainings for the CRPs who will be working as JazzCash Guddi Bajis under this new initiative.

IHSS-SD

Latrines Opened in Schools After Four Years

For the last four years, latrines in the Government Primary School Kishawra, Charbagh, Swat, were closed due to unavailability of water. This compelled students to defecate in the open and also not wash their hands. The latrines were not only closed but they were also not clean, thus, posing a health risk for the students and teachers. This led to poor sanitation in the school. Locals also claimed high rates of sickness among students. Mr. Mian, General Secretary of Local Support Organization (LSO), stated that the ratio of sickness among school kids was high in the past due to poor sanitation and unawareness.

Mr. Fayaz Ahmad, along with his colleagues, not only cleaned the latrine but also made water available for latrine and handwashing with soap. This initiative was taken after Mr. Fayaz, who is a teacher at GPS

Kishawra, was trained under the IHSS – SD Activity by SRSP on Health and Hygiene in school. The training sensitized the teacher on various hygiene related issues in school, including the importance of latrine and handwashing with soap for prevention of diseases. Post training, Mr. Fayaz took the initiative and mobilized his other teacher colleagues; they all cleaned the latrines and started fetching water from the nearby well on a daily basis. Mr. Fayaz's initiative not only stopped students from open defecation, but also promoted the practice of handwashing with soap. The teachers have made a schedule, where each has their own turn to fetch water for the school. It is due to this behavioural change that not only students, but teachers also now had access to latrine and handwashing with soap facility.

Mr. Fayaz enthusiastically conducts awareness sessions with his students on a monthly basis. His first session with students on the importance of health and hygiene was also attended by his colleagues, thus spreading the message to a wider audience. The school headmaster, while expressing his views on the sessions, claimed that "The number of absentees due to sickness has reduced significantly after the sessions on health and hygiene. Now, hygiene practices among students have improved, and they even communicate the message to their families." The school, however, would require a sustainable solution to ensure access to water for latrines.



OUR IMPACT

RSP Progress on
Cross-cutting Social
Sector Indicators

*as at December 2019

EDUCATION

102,434
Parent Teacher
Associations
Organised/ Revitalised

195,878
Members of Parent
Teacher Associations
capacitated

10,109
Government
Schools Provided
Missing Facilities

2,061,324
Out of Schools
Children Enrolled in
Government Schools

HEALTH

38,569
Community
Health Workers
Trained

931
Health
Facilities
Upgraded

**10.75
MILLION**
Children Facilitated
for Routine
Immunization

**3.64
MILLION**
Children
Facilitated for
Polio Vaccination
in High Risk Areas

**4.40
MILLION**
Pregnant Women
Facilitated for
Tetanus Toxoid (TT)
Vaccination

**4.12
MILLION**
MWRAs Provided
Family Planning
Services in Un-served
Rural Areas

WASH

48,671
Community
Facilitators
Trained on WASH

8,732
Villages with
Open Defecation
Free Status

48,561
Community
Drinking Water
Supply Schemes

AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

131,534
Housing Units
Constructed

820
Micro-hydro
Schemes
Constructed

45,412
Households Benefiting
from Renewable Energy
Solutions

1,094
Small Dams &
Water
Reservoirs Built

10,597
Irrigation
Channels Built

75 mil.
Trees
Planted

28,498
Community Based
Nurseries Established

140,572
Community Agriculture
Extension Workers Trained

130,131
Community Livestock
Extension Workers Trained

OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH

496,352

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS (53% WOMEN ONLY COs)

8,412,543

ORGANISED HOUSEHOLDS

8,600,226

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS (56% WOMEN MEMBERSHIP)

149

DISTRICTS INCLUDING ALL NEWLY MERGED DISTRICTS (EX-FATA/FRS) WITH RSP PRESENCE

4,401

RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSP PRESENCE

28,174

VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS (66% WOMEN ONLY VOs) FEDERATED IN

2,184

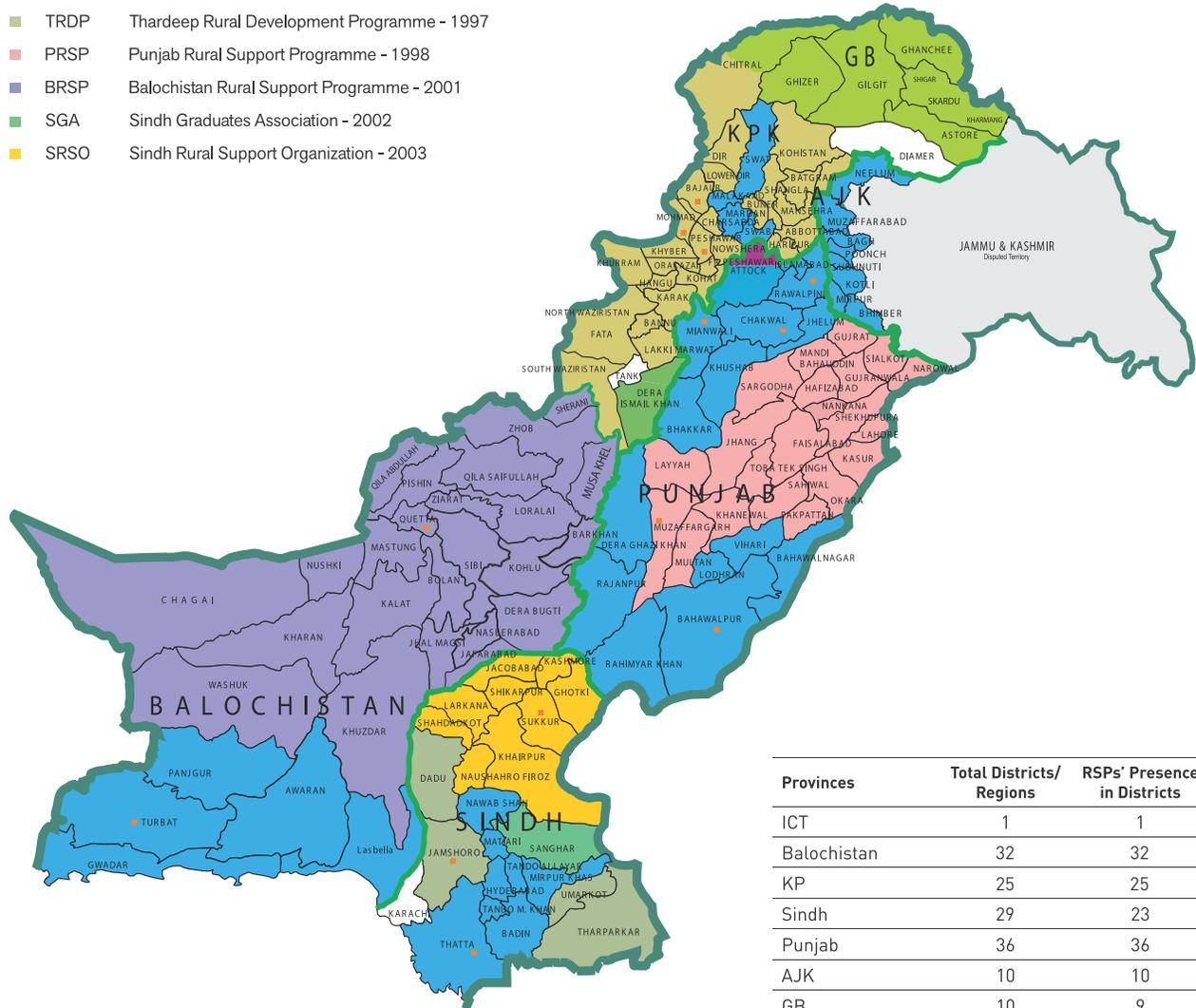
LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (953 WOMEN ONLY LSOs)

Summary of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) as of 31 December 2019

		Province/Administrative Units						Total
		AJ&K	Balochistan	GB	KP incl, FATA/FRs	Punjab (Incl. ICT)	Sindh	
1	Aga Khan RSP	-	-	60	19	-	-	79
2	Balochistan RSP	-	143	-	-	-	-	143
7	Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara	-	-	-	6	10	-	16
3	National RSP	127	99	-	53	410	170	859
4	Punjab RSP	-	-	-	-	305	-	305
9	Sindh Graduate Association	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8	Sindh Rural Support Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	454	454
5	Sarhad RSP	-	-	-	184	-	-	184
6	Thardeep Rural Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	143	143
	Total	127	242	60	262	725	768	2,184

The Outreach of the Rural Support Programmes Across Pakistan

- AKRSP Aga Khan Rural Support Programme - 1982
- SRSP Sarhad Rural Support Programme - 1989
- NRSP National Rural Support Programme - 1992
- IRM Institute of Rural Management - 1993
- GBTI Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara - 1995
- TRDP Thardeep Rural Development Programme - 1997
- PRSP Punjab Rural Support Programme - 1998
- BRSP Balochistan Rural Support Programme - 2001
- SGA Sindh Graduates Association - 2002
- SRSO Sindh Rural Support Organization - 2003



Provinces	Total Districts/ Regions	RSPs' Presence in Districts
ICT	1	1
Balochistan	32	32
KP	25	25
Sindh	29	23
Punjab	36	36
AJK	10	10
GB	10	9
Former FATA/FRs	13	13
Total	156	149

RSPs are present in 149 districts.



Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, Cumulative Progress as of December 2019

Indicators	AJKRSP+	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	Total	
# of RSP working districts/areas**	8	10	27	3	60	21	1	14	37	4	149	
# of rural union councils with RSP presence*	136	119	263	22	2,387	806	13	710	669	167	4,401	
# of organised households	102,320	120,829	386,736	39,095	3,466,207	1,539,614	16,500	1,300,245	1,050,159	390,838	8,412,543	
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)	-	79	143	16	859	305	1	454	184	143	2,184	
# of Village Organisations (VOs)	-	1,961	4,365	83	9,719	3,745	-	12,285	2,608	2,368	37,134	
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed	Women COs	1,577	2,211	9,497	1,890	101,619	41,714	410	72,147	14,158	16,503	261,726
	Men COs	2,138	3,024	16,446	1,436	99,457	54,872	450	3,120	29,881	5,775	216,599
	Mix COs	1,035	-	54	-	15,135	-	-	40	-	1,763	18,027
	Total	4,750	5,235	25,997	3,326	216,211	96,586	860	75,307	44,039	24,041	496,352
# of CO members	Women	44,063	87,174	136,367	31,299	1,949,676	662,001	10,845	1,280,725	295,725	312,700	4,810,575
	Men	58,257	128,625	252,317	26,508	1,516,531	903,191	11,348	19,520	754,434	118,920	3,789,651
	Total	102,320	215,799	388,684	57,807	3,466,207	1,565,192	22,193	1,300,245	1,050,159	431,620	8,600,226
Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million)	Women	24	146	8	5	237	70	-	196	81	86	852.1
	Men	12	390	17	6	1,308	67	1	7	166	123	2,096.4
	Total	36	536	24	11	1,544	137	1	203	247	209.4	2,948.5
# of community members trained in managerial skills (CMST/LMST/etc.)	Women	10,954	20,322	273,201	3,847	2,152,349	226,610	4,830	282,762	140,950	175,658	3,291,483
	Men	6,385	16,049	239,323	4,149	1,297,687	267,337	4,830	12,103	211,729	71,147	2,130,739
	Total	17,339	36,371	512,524	7,996	3,450,036	493,947	9,660	294,865	352,679	246,805	5,422,222
# of community members trained in vocational & technical skills	Women	-	55,457	55,517	12,045	580,054	45,971	-	66,373	60,314	18,606	894,337
	Men	-	27,345	27,848	3,983	609,874	58,324	-	4,124	86,241	2,835	820,574
	Total	-	82,802	83,365	16,028	1,189,928	104,295	-	70,497	146,555	21,441	1,714,911
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	# of LSOs managing CIF	6	16	29	8	463	2	-	448	-	95	1,067
	# of VOs managing CIF	-	-	285	7	67	34	-	5,974	349	738	7,454
	CIF Men Borrowers	547	1,533	797	7	22,155	872	-	-	-	-	25,911
	CIF Women Borrowers	-	2,558	559	1,051	136,873	5,290	-	185,276	56,892	35,061	423,560
	# of CIF borrowers	547	4,091	1,356	1,058	159,028	6,162	-	185,276	56,892	35,061	449,471
	Total amount of CIF disbursed (Rs. million)	16	20	58	23	3,110,83	115	-	2,312	664	601	6,920.1
Amount of micro-credit disbursement (Rs. Million)	Women	79	195	107	2,693	131,999,00	10,120,99	-	13,662	668	5,417	164,942
	Men	59	834	64	392	80,900,31	12,297	-	1,515	123	5,494	101,678
	Total	138	1,030	171	3,085	212,899	22,418	-	15,177	791	10,911	266,619,86
# of loans	Women	4,764	74,827	5,045	113,114	3,684,934	545,204	-	715,487	53,423	370,088	5,566,886
	Men	3,217	546,334	2,915	14,416	3,744,096	687,341	-	3,108	10,688	290,896	5,303,011
	Total	7,981	621,161	7,960	127,530	7,429,030	1,232,545	-	718,595	64,111	660,984	10,869,897
# of health micro insurance schemes	Women	-	74,813	-	90,531	2,900,191	-	-	681,990	5,834	251,205	4,004,564
	Men	-	546,311	-	12,982	2,744,495	-	-	50,314	21,566	139,671	3,515,339
	Total	-	621,124	-	103,513	5,644,686	-	-	732,304	27,400	390,876	7,519,903

# of PPI/CPI schemes completed	1,637	4,375	2,340	795	37,756	6,360	16	40,035	10,659	64,124	168,097	
# of beneficiary households of completed CPIs	100,347	404,539	227,509	28,835	1,648,762	674,798	-	253,190	2,238,304	324,362	5,900,646	
Total cost of completed CPIs (Rs. Million)	636	4,419	1,843	433	11,605	1,639	20	2,770	10,987	1,783	36,134	
# of community schools established	355	867	142	6	545	80	25	9	116	114	2,259	
	Girls	11,370	2,900	4,673	1,138	9,852	1,946	3,526	1,050	2,646	1,947	41,048
# of students enrolled	Boys	9,922	7,375	9,490	1,018	10,537	1,752	5,110	1,634	3,262	707	50,807
	Total	21,292	10,275	14,163	2,156	20,389	3,698	8,636	2,684	5,908	2,654	91,855
	Women	-	20,000	2,334	406	27,222	-	-	-	4,646	228	54,836
# of adults graduated in adult literacy	Men	-	-	-	231	5,078	-	-	-	722	198	6,229
	Total	-	20,000	2,334	637	32,300	-	-	-	5,368	426	61,065
	Women	31	1,243	2,929	95	3,153	8,442	410	4,777	1,066	982	23,128
# of traditional birth attendants / health workers trained	Men	-	-	1,335	-	-	1,770	-	-	467	675	4,247
	Total	31	1,243	4,264	95	3,153	10,212	410	4,777	1,533	1,657	27,375

Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan, District-wise RSPs Coverage/Outreach as of December 2019

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Dec 2019	# of LSOs as of Dec 2019	RSP
			# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% coverage as of Dec 2019		# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Dec 2019	# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% increase during Qtr			
ISLAMABAD																
1	ICT	15	15	15	100	165,246	32,666	32,755	0	20	1,794	1,801	0	61	5	NRSP
1	Sub Total ICT	15	15	15	100	165,246	32,666	32,755	0	20	1,794	1,801	0	61	5	
BALUCHISTAN																
1	Awaran	12	12	12	100	13,881	11,472	11,472	-	83	690	690	-	72	5	NRSP
2	Barkhan	8	-	-	-	24,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	BRSP
3	Bolan	27	1	1	4	25,868	2,434	2,434	-	9	109	109	-	7	1	BRSP
4	Chaghi	10	1	1	10	29,060	767	767	-	3	40	40	-	-	-	BRSP
5	Dera Bugti	12	2	2	17	32,312	2,246	2,246	-	7	168	168	-	35	1	BRSP
6	Gawadar	22	22	22	100	17,275	36,326	36,326	-	210	1,909	1,909	-	146	14	NRSP
7	Harnai	10	-	-	-	13,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
8	Jhal Magsi	12	10	12	100	23,791	19,666	21,122	7	89	1,306	1,410	8	375	10	BRSP
9	Jaffarabad	46	29	29	63	56,023	8,739	8,739	-	16	163	163	-	234	3	BRSP
10	Kallat	18	15	15	83	45,654	28,829	28,829	-	63	1,870	1,870	-	36	-	BRSP
11	Kech / Turbat	43	43	43	100	91,658	68,175	68,778	1	75	3,756	3,812	1	400	45	NRSP
12	Kharan	7	7	7	100	18,370	15,739	15,739	-	86	943	943	-	115	7	BRSP
13	Khuzdar	35	28	30	86	81,296	60,450	65,378	8	80	3,912	4,264	9	853	26	BRSP
14	Killa Abdullah	25	18	21	84	77,919	35,445	43,662	23	56	2,404	2,991	24	451	12	BRSP
15	Killa Saifullah	15	15	15	100	43,574	19,117	19,117	-	44	1,225	1,225	-	163	-	BRSP
16	Kohlu	8	-	-	-	24,676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
17	Lasbella	28	28	28	100	53,904	44,767	44,767	-	83	2,756	2,756	-	331	20	NRSP
18	Lehri	6	-	-	-	16,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
19	Loralai	26	23	26	100	47,143	26,138	30,534	17	65	1,988	2,302	16	579	23	BRSP
20	Mastung	13	13	13	100	33,781	18,831	18,831	-	56	1,389	1,389	-	92	4	BRSP
21	Musa Khel	10	-	-	-	22,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
22	Naseerabad	24	-	-	-	53,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
23	Noshki	10	1	1	10	17,023	60	60	-	0	4	4	-	-	-	BRSP
24	Panjgoor	22	22	22	100	31,590	23,844	23,844	-	75	1,373	1,373	-	175	15	NRSP
25	Pishin	41	38	41	100	102,304	63,318	69,044	9	67	4,392	4,920	12	634	30	BRSP
26	Quetta	47	5	5	11	148,093	2,402	2,402	-	2	188	188	-	8	-	BRSP
27	Sherani	7	7	7	100	21,213	2,520	2,520	-	12	118	118	-	-	-	BRSP
28	Sibi	11	-	-	-	11,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
30	Sohbarpur	10	-	-	-	28,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRSP
29	Washuk	10	10	10	100	27,517	13,045	15,313	17	56	890	1,052	18	214	7	BRSP
31	Zhob	24	24	24	100	39,094	36,485	39,411	8	101	2,582	2,791	8	500	19	BRSP
32	Ziarat	10	3	3	30	28,308	588	588	-	2	50	50	-	-	-	BRSP
32	Sub Total Balochistan	609	377	390	64	1,301,212	541,403	571,923	6	44	34,225	36,537	7	5,489	242	

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Dec 2019	# of LSOs as of Dec 2019	RSP
			# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% coverage as of Dec 2019		# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Dec 2019	# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% increase during Qtr			
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)																
1	Abbottabad	54	51	51	94	171,369	61,272	61,272	-	36	2,178	2,178	-	156	16	SRSP
2	Bannu	49	3	3	6	113,735	580	580	-	1	25	25	-	-	-	SRSP
3	Battagram	20	20	20	100	69,525	36,501	36,501	-	53	1,505	1,505	-	118	10	SRSP
4	Buner	27	10	10	37	94,095	10,249	11,778	15	13	576	663	15	71	3	NRSP
4	Buner (overlapping)	27	21	21	78	94,095	31,818	31,818	-	34	1,363	1,363	-	142	9	SRSP
5	Charsadda	49	28	28	57	183,437	13,353	13,374	0	7	898	900	0	7	2	NRSP
5	Charsadda (overlapping)	49	47	47	96	183,437	39,380	39,380	-	21	1,658	1,658	-	47	7	SRSP
6	Chitral	24	24	24	100	54,556	36,005	36,005	-	66	1,808	1,808	-	986	19	AKRSP
6	Chitral (overlapping)	24	24	24	100	54,556	72,240	72,240	-	132	2,614	2,614	-	150	14	SRSP
7	Dir Upper	32	32	32	100	114,259	92,883	92,883	-	81	3,377	3,377	-	148	8	SRSP
8	Dir Lower	41	41	41	100	150,723	60,828	60,828	-	40	2,579	2,579	-	50	3	SRSP
9	D.I.Khan	47	4	4	9	150,220	1,125	1,125	-	1	47	47	-	-	-	SRSP
10	Hangu	19	19	19	100	38,155	14,204	14,204	-	37	505	505	-	-	-	SRSP
11	Haripur	45	4	4	9	143,167	7,985	8,015	0	6	780	780	-	14	3	GBTI
11	Haripur (overlapping)	45	2	2	4	143,167	5,039	5,039	-	4	325	325	-	22	-	NRSP
11	Haripur (overlapping)	45	45	45	100	143,167	46,715	46,715	-	33	1,598	1,598	-	268	25	SRSP
12	Karak	21	21	21	100	67,784	49,680	49,680	-	73	2,005	2,005	-	62	4	SRSP
13	Kohat	32	32	32	100	85,581	70,390	70,390	-	82	3,164	3,164	-	27	4	SRSP
14	Kohistan	38	38	38	100	101,911	36,610	36,610	-	36	2,564	2,564	-	68	6	SRSP
15	Lakki Marwat	33	22	22	67	87,009	1,535	1,535	-	2	57	57	-	-	-	SRSP
16	Malakand P.A	36	36	36	100	82,892	40,343	41,585	3	50	2,547	2,628	3	89	13	NRSP
16	Malakand P.A (overlapping)	28	28	28	100	82,892	42,369	42,369	-	51	1,672	1,672	-	148	6	SRSP
17	Mansehra	59	55	55	93	217,494	110,566	110,566	-	51	3,865	3,865	-	283	16	SRSP
18	Mardan	75	54	54	72	252,486	71,440	71,525	0	28	4,960	4,966	0	99	15	NRSP
18	Mardan (overlapping)	75	20	20	27	252,486	43,493	43,493	-	17	1,838	1,838	-	229	10	SRSP
19	Nowshera (overlapping)	48	18	18	38	152,066	10,047	10,091	0	7	543	546	1	36	3	NRSP
19	Nowshera	48	10	10	21	152,066	20,349	20,349	-	13	857	857	-	47	7	SRSP
20	Peshawar	67	17	17	25	253,787	17,651	17,651	-	7	961	961	-	45	7	SRSP
21	Shangla	28	28	28	100	89,695	72,395	72,395	-	81	3,568	3,568	-	201	8	SRSP
22	Swabi	55	6	6	11	177,254	10,175	10,210	0	6	854	854	-	31	3	GBTI
22	Swabi (overlapping)	55	42	42	76	177,254	58,572	60,106	3	34	3,369	3,472	3	136	16	NRSP
23	Swat	65	25	25	38	189,173	9,610	9,610	-	5	590	590	-	7	1	NRSP
23	Swat (overlapping)	67	67	67	100	189,173	83,273	83,273	-	44	3,990	3,990	-	363	15	SRSP
24	Tank	16	-	-	-	37,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
25	Torghar	16	-	-	-	26,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
25	Sub Total KP	996	737	737	74	3,104,154	1,278,675	1,283,195	0.35	41	59,260	59,522	0.48	4,050	253	

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Dec 2019	# of LSOs as of Dec 2019	RSP
			# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% coverage as of Dec 2019		# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Dec 2019	# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% increase during Qtr			
SINDH																
1	Badin	79	79	79	100	282,574	197,028	197,028	-	70	7,861	7,861	-	329	22	NRSP
1	Badin (overlapping)	79	68	68	86	282,574	104,314	107,403	3	38	6,523	6,727	3	721	43	SRSO
2	Dadu	66	66	66	100	217,340	130,373	131,231	1	60	6,494	6,514	0	729	66	TRDP
3	Ghotki	46	37	37	80	223,706	120,767	120,767	-	54	6,961	6,961	-	1,118	20	SRSO
4	Hyderabad	37	12	12	32	71,523	11,979	11,979	-	17	725	725	-	-	-	NRSP
5	Jacobabad	40	29	29	73	125,341	84,893	84,893	-	68	5,074	5,074	-	1,811	26	SRSO
6	Jamshoro	30	30	30	100	103,199	50,924	51,162	0	50	3,141	3,160	1	339	28	TRDP
7	Karachi Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Karachi East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Karachi South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karachi West	6	-	-	-	44,051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Korangi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Malir	51	-	-	-	149,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Kashmore	59	59	59	100	140,872	80,345	80,345	-	57	4,710	4,710	-	1,673	29	SRSO
12	Khairpur	105	88	89	85	280,079	108,131	123,582	14	44	6,060	6,867	13	712	47	SRSO
14	Larkana	47	47	47	100	140,795	122,283	122,879	0	87	6,672	6,691	0	548	46	SRSO
16	Matiari	30	30	30	100	110,382	48,953	51,265	5	46	2,612	2,747	5	242	30	NRSP
17	Mirpur Khas	60	60	60	100	209,861	107,764	107,764	-	51	5,326	5,326	-	252	15	NRSP
17	Mirpur Khas (overlapping)	60	55	55	92	209,861	86,440	90,604	5	43	5,589	5,854	5	722	44	SRSO
18	Naushero Feroz	51	43	43	84	212,073	42,852	42,852	-	20	2,585	2,585	-	241	4	SRSO
19	Nawabshah	51	27	27	53	210,984	3,092	3,092	-	1	564	564	-	-	-	NRSP
20	Shahdad Kot	52	52	52	100	155,051	148,837	150,169	1	97	6,620	6,628	0	644	52	SRSO
21	Sanghar	73	13	13	18	270,891	16,500	16,500	-	6	860	860	-	-	1	SGA
21	Sanghar (overlapping)	73	71	71	97	270,891	104,030	109,499	5	40	6,230	6,523	5	798	41	SRSO
22	Shikarpur	51	50	50	98	155,902	102,306	102,306	-	66	5,846	5,846	-	1,813	37	SRSO
23	Sujawal	37	37	37	100	136,397	67,424	67,783	1	50	3,631	3,652	1	352	37	NRSP
24	Sukkur	46	26	26	57	135,906	37,941	37,941	-	28	2,710	2,710	-	400	6	SRSO
25	Tando Allahyar	26	26	26	100	114,105	50,738	51,691	2	45	2,562	2,603	2	240	26	NRSP
26	Tando Muhammad Khan	28	28	28	100	103,853	51,377	51,377	-	49	2,846	2,846	-	285	28	NRSP
27	Tharparkar	44	44	44	100	274,691	160,365	160,365	-	58	11,516	11,516	-	1,104	44	TRDP
28	Thattha	42	42	42	100	152,881	64,652	64,670	0	42	3,770	3,770	-	110	12	NRSP
28	Thattha (overlapping)	43	41	41	95	152,881	53,335	62,514	17	41	3,315	3,910	18	485	27	SRSO
29	Umer Kot (Overlapping)	35	13	13	37	163,551	4,672	4,672	-	3	228	228	-	-	-	NRSP
29	Umer Kot (Overlapping)	43	43	43	100	163,551	58,714	64,491	10	39	3,852	4,221	10	599	32	SRSO
29	Umer Kot	35	27	27	77	163,551	48,080	48,080	-	29	2,851	2,851	-	196	5	TRDP
23	Sub Total Sindh	1,192	1,026	1,027	86	4,185,828	2,269,109	2,318,904	2	55	127,734	130,530	2	16,463	768	

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Dec 2019	# of LSOs as of Dec 2019	RSP
			# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% coverage as of Dec 2019		# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Dec 2019	# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% increase during Qtr			
PUNJAB																
1	Attock	65	12	12	18	228,435	20,830	20,870	0	9	1,692	1,692	-	38	10	GBTI
	Attock (overlapping)	65	62	62	95	228,435	81,673	81,909	0	36	4,969	4,985	0	198	26	NRSP
2	Bahawalnagar	101	95	96	95	379,449	234,524	234,524	-	62	16,713	16,713	-	931	66	NRSP
3	Bahawalpur	97	80	80	82	392,678	292,730	292,730	-	75	19,670	19,670	-	1,010	64	NRSP
4	Bhakkar	42	38	38	90	226,306	177,984	178,199	0	79	12,722	12,741	0	274	35	NRSP
5	Chakwal	68	68	68	100	217,585	72,300	72,314	0	33	4,084	4,085	0	163	24	NRSP
6	Chiniot (Overlapping)	42	33	33	79	150,625	4,640	4,640	-	3	402	402	-	-	-	NRSP
6	Chiniot*	42	-	-	-	150,625	1,069	1,069	-	1	60	60	-	-	-	PRSP
7	D G Khan	55	52	52	95	270,524	293,930	293,930	-	109	13,546	13,619	1	847	32	NRSP
7	D G Khan (overlapping)*	55	-	-	-	270,524	20,260	20,260	-	7	1,302	1,302	-	-	-	PRSP
8	Faisalabad	82	82	82	100	631,434	79,751	80,005	0	13	5,531	5,554	0	175	15	PRSP
9	Gujranwala (overlapping)	97	59	59	61	301,072	3,509	3,509	-	1	325	325	-	-	-	NRSP
9	Gujranwala	97	62	62	64	301,072	64,348	64,348	-	21	3,582	3,582	-	94	-	PRSP
10	Gujrat	87	37	37	43	308,668	66,878	67,346	1	22	4,466	4,511	1	230	17	PRSP
11	Hafiz Abad (overlapping)*	40	31	31	78	114,058	9,510	9,510	-	8	847	847	-	-	-	NRSP
11	Hafiz Abad	40	22	22	55	114,058	42,551	42,857	1	38	2,766	2,794	1	153	11	PRSP
12	Jhang	79	35	35	44	332,134	39,013	39,149	0	12	2,882	2,895	0	119	11	PRSP
13	Jhelum	50	42	42	84	145,783	54,420	54,775	0	38	2,831	2,841	0	83	5	NRSP
14	Kasur	89	14	14	16	385,537	15,708	15,760	0	4	1,262	1,267	0	58	-	PRSP
15	Khanewal (overlapping)	98	70	70	71	375,349	17,775	17,775	-	5	1,662	1,662	-	-	-	NRSP
15	Khanewal	98	24	24	24	375,349	41,634	41,634	-	11	2,671	2,671	-	133	13	PRSP
16	Khushab	49	45	45	92	153,048	155,053	155,245	0	101	10,142	10,157	0	166	42	NRSP
17	Lahore	31	31	31	100	-	53,879	54,118	0	-	3,975	3,998	1	168	19	PRSP
18	Layyah (Overlapping)	44	16	16	36	232,310	13,927	13,927	-	6	810	810	-	41	1	NRSP
18	Layyah	44	29	29	66	232,310	146,368	146,532	0	63	9,799	9,813	0	210	12	PRSP
19	Lodhran	70	70	70	100	220,432	46,705	46,705	-	21	3,886	3,886	-	-	-	NRSP
19	Lodhran (overlapping)	70	17	17	24	220,432	19,271	19,671	2	9	1,353	1,384	2	110	11	PRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin (Overlapping)	65	51	52	80	199,336	8,654	8,699	1	4	649	680	5	27	1	NRSP
20	Mandi Bahauddin	65	56	56	86	199,336	51,578	51,819	0	26	3,521	3,544	1	223	16	PRSP
21	Mianwali	53	48	48	91	186,770	129,095	129,095	-	69	7,903	7,903	-	192	32	NRSP
22	Multan (overlapping)	69	58	58	84	429,984	17,654	17,654	-	4	1,958	1,958	-	-	-	NRSP
22	Multan	69	22	22	32	429,984	35,212	35,212	-	8	2,382	2,382	-	14	-	PRSP
23	Muzaffargarh (overlapping)	93	24	24	26	557,112	15,072	19,424	29	3	1,072	1,123	5	37	2	NRSP
23	Muzaffargarh	93	24	24	26	557,112	166,749	167,208	0	30	10,421	10,458	0	150	10	PRSP
24	Nanakana Sahib*	65	-	-	-	176,003	695	695	-	0	45	45	-	9	-	PRSP
25	Narowal	74	64	64	86	200,434	150,688	151,437	0	76	7,746	7,818	1	162	35	PRSP

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Dec 2019	# of LSOs as of Dec 2019	RSP
			# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% coverage as of Dec 2019		# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Dec 2019	# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% increase during Qtr			
26	Okara	111	34	34	31	360,592	53,707	54,043	1	15	3,619	3,644	1	132	13	PRSP
27	Pakpattan (overlapping)	63	54	54	86	256,016	12,295	12,295	-	5	1,486	1,486	-	-	-	NRSP
27	Pakpattan	63	30	30	48	256,016	38,489	38,910	1	15	2,680	2,711	1	117	14	PRSP
28	Rahim Yar Khan	103	80	81	79	537,401	97,332	97,332	-	18	9,525	9,798	3	63	4	NRSP
29	Rajanpur	44	43	43	98	215,883	144,979	145,756	1	68	10,923	11,066	1	503	26	NRSP
29	Rajanpur (overlapping)*	44	-	-	-	215,883	18,650	18,650	-	9	1,218	1,218	-	-	-	PRSP
30	Rawalpindi	70	70	70	100	418,177	126,326	126,875	0	30	7,140	7,177	1	414	40	NRSP
31	Sahiwal (overlapping)	83	52	52	63	309,865	12,414	12,414	-	4	1,201	1,201	-	-	-	NRSP
31	Sahiwal	83	39	39	47	309,865	64,594	64,594	-	21	4,217	4,217	-	201	21	PRSP
32	Sargodha (overlapping)	132	123	123	93	420,867	22,954	22,954	-	5	2,067	2,067	-	9	2	NRSP
32	Sargodha	132	59	59	45	420,867	63,688	63,906	0	15	4,244	4,265	0	156	15	PRSP
33	Sheikhupura	91	13	13	14	334,617	35,076	35,202	0	11	2,497	2,509	0	127	9	PRSP
34	Sialkot	94	88	88	94	400,653	210,325	210,884	0	53	10,107	10,162	1	836	50	PRSP
35	Toba Tek Singh (overlapping)	79	61	61	77	267,821	13,594	13,594	-	5	1,545	1,545	-	-	-	NRSP
35	Toba Tek Singh	79	24	24	30	267,821	54,058	54,305	0	20	3,758	3,782	1	168	13	PRSP
36	Vehari	87	80	80	92	377,144	39,089	39,089	-	10	3,149	3,149	-	49	3	NRSP
36	Sub Total Punjab	2,662	1,924	1,926	72	10,714,102	3,653,407	3,665,357	0	34	239,023	240,174	0	8,790	720	
AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR (AJK)																
1	Bagh (overlapping)	19	10	10	53	46,470	672	672	-	1	32	32	-	-	-	AJKRSP
1	Bagh	19	19	19	100	46,470	39,105	39,105	-	84	2,276	2,276	-	173	16	NRSP
2	Hattian (overlapping)	13	10	10	77	21,296	16,770	16,770	-	79	827	827	-	-	-	AJKRSP
2	Hattian	13	12	12	92	21,296	22,460	22,460	-	105	1,225	1,225	-	136	10	NRSP
3	Kotli (overlapping)	38	36	36	95	67,483	13,807	13,807	-	20	566	566	-	-	-	AJKRSP
3	Kotli	38	36	36	95	67,483	67,342	67,342	-	100	4,048	4,048	-	170	22	NRSP
4	Muzaffarabad (overlapping)	32	26	26	81	60,712	45,689	45,689	-	75	2,192	2,192	-	-	-	AJKRSP
4	Muzaffarabad	32	29	29	91	60,712	58,471	58,501	0	96	3,411	3,413	0	315	26	NRSP
5	Neelum (overlapping)	9	9	9	100	15,649	6,722	6,722	-	43	267	267	-	-	-	AJKRSP
5	Neelum	9	9	9	100	15,649	13,147	14,472	10	92	633	700	11	74	6	NRSP
6	Poonch (Rawalakot) (overlapping)	26	12	12	46	61,000	4,523	4,523	-	7	260	260	-	-	-	AJKRSP
6	Poonch (Rawalakot)	26	26	26	100	61,000	54,427	54,427	-	89	2,752	2,752	-	192	26	NRSP
7	Bhimber	18	18	18	100	54,333	5,541	5,541	-	10	227	227	-	-	-	AJKRSP
7	Bhimber (overlapping)	18	11	12	67	54,333	3,176	3,394	7	6	212	236	11	33	-	NRSP
8	Sudhnoti	14	14	14	100	26,849	29,458	29,458	-	110	1,752	1,752	-	62	12	NRSP
9	Mirpur	22	15	15	68	40,208	8,596	8,596	-	21	379	379	-	-	-	AJKRSP
9	Mirpur (overlapping)	18	1	2	11	40,208	14	158	1,029	0	1	9	800	-	-	NRSP
10	Forward Kahuta	9	9	9	100	18,651	19,646	19,646	-	105	1,151	1,151	-	95	9	NRSP
10	Sub Total AJK	200	187	187	94	412,651	409,566	411,283	0	100	22,211	22,312	0	1,250	127	

S. No.	Name of District	Total rural and Peri-Urban UCs in the District	Union Councils Having RSPs Presence			Total rural HHs in the District (2017 Population & Households Census)	Households Organised				Community Organisations Formed			# of Village Organisations (VOs) as of Dec 2019	# of LSOs as of Dec 2019	RSP
			# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% coverage as of Dec 2019		# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% increase during Qtr	% coverage as of Dec 2019	# as of Sep 2019	# as of Dec 2019	% increase during Qtr			
GILGIT-BALTISTAN (GB)																
1	Astore	8	8	8	100	8,103	9,036	9,036	-	112	334	334	-	190	4	AKRSP
2	Diamir	9	-	-	-	16,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Ghanche	14	14	14	100	13,229	10,850	10,850	-	82	469	469	-	-	7	AKRSP
4	Ghizer	16	16	16	100	13,392	16,401	16,401	-	122	565	565	-	304	14	AKRSP
5	Gilgit	10	10	10	100	17,721	9,709	9,709	-	55	443	443	-	242	6	AKRSP
6	Hunza	8	8	8	100	5,919	7,351	7,351	-	124	261	261	-	115	9	AKRSP
7	Nagar	7	7	7	100	6,860	14,406	14,406	-	210	254	254	-	124	4	AKRSP
8	Skardu	14	14	14	100	16,256	6,036	6,036	-	37	585	585	-	-	10	AKRSP
9	Shigar	10	10	10	100	5,750	5,650	5,650	-	98	276	276	-	-	4	AKRSP
10	Kharmang	8	8	8	100	6,201	5,385	5,385	-	87	240	240	-	-	2	AKRSP
9	Sub Total GB	104	95	95	91	110,003	84,824	84,824	-	77	3,427	3,427	-	975	60	
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA (FATA)/Frontier Regions (FRs)																
1	Bajaur Agency	37	3	3	8	120,457	10,183	10,183	-	8	398	398	-	24	2	SRSP
2	Khyber Agency	28	3	3	11	99,799	3,138	3,278	4	3	175	182	4	-	-	SRSP
3	Kurram Agency	23	3	3	13	63,235	8,300	8,544	3	14	324	333	3	32	5	SRSP
4	Mohmand Agency	21	3	3	14	48,118	4,345	4,345	-	9	143	143	-	-	-	SRSP
5	North Waziristan Agency	22	3	3	14	58,647	3,586	4,994	39	9	186	267	44	-	-	SRSP
6	Orakzai Agency	15	3	3	20	31,253	3,355	3,515	5	11	154	162	5	-	-	SRSP
7	South Waziristan Agency	29	3	3	10	80,717	6,672	7,705	15	10	375	448	19	-	-	SRSP
8	T.A,Adj Lakkī Marwat Distt	1	-	-	-	3,348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
9	T.A,Adj Bannu Distt	1	-	-	-	4,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
10	T.A,Adj D.I,Khan Distt	3	-	-	-	6,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
11	T.A,Adj Kohat Distt	5	-	-	-	14,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
12	T.A,Adj Peshawar Distt	3	3	3	100	7,065	1,738	1,738	-	25	116	116	-	-	2	SRSP
13	T.A,Adj Tank Distt	2	-	-	-	4,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SRSP
13	Sub Total FATA/ FRs	190	24	24	13	542,255	41,317	44,302	7	8	1,871	2,049	10	56	9	
149	Grand Total	5,968	4,385	4,401	74	20,535,451	8,310,967	8,412,543	1	41	489,525	496,352	1	37,134	2,184	



WHO WE ARE

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



This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

More information about the European Union is available on:
Web: <http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/pakistan/>
Twitter: EUPakistan
Facebook: European Union in Pakistan



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

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