



ANNUAL REPORT 2010-11

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK (RSPN)

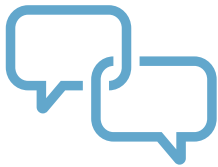
Our Vision

A peaceful, tolerant and prosperous Pakistan where all people are able to realise their potential and live fulfilled lives.

Our Mission

Harnessing people's potential by fostering and strengthening participatory, transparent and accountable organisations of the people for poverty reduction and improvement in their quality of life.

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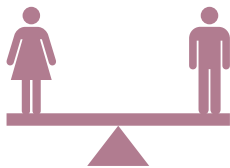
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Foreword

As the largest non-government development network in Pakistan, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) played a significantly ameliorative role in the country during a year that proved exceptionally challenging for its rural poor. In July 2010, Pakistan faced its worst ever natural disaster: massive floods swept the length of the country and affected some 20 million, mostly rural, people. Given their effective linkages with both the government and donors, and their ability to rapidly mobilise rural communities, RSPN and its RSPs mediated an assistance effort that saw millions of people regaining their food and physical security, health and livelihoods. RSPN alone mobilised resources for relief and recovery projects worth USD 24.57 million.

Despite the challenging backdrop of the floods, RSPN-mediated poverty reduction efforts for Pakistan's rural poor also made significant progress.

Of a piece with its efforts to see more accurate poverty targeting, RSPN and its RSPs have been conducting the poverty scorecard based National Poverty Targeting Survey across the country, under the aegis of the government's Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). As of June 2011, a total of 96% of the targeted households, 13.6 million with a population of 77.2 million over 64 districts, have been successfully surveyed. RSPN's bid to improve service delivery to the rural poor also advanced in the form of the RSP implemented Union Council Poverty Reduction Programme (UCPRP) in Sindh and Khyber Pukhtunkha, a multi-sector, poverty and women targeted programme that provides different services catered to different bands of the poor. RSPN specifically added value to UCPRP by coordinating process reviews of the programme in both provinces. These process reviews helped the implementing RSPs in streamlining the programme and both the RSPs and the government in anticipating and rectifying possible challenges.

RSPN played a significantly ameliorative role in the country during a year that proved exceptionally challenging for its rural poor.

As a resource group that accrues both new and retrospective knowledge on its network, RSPN undertook a series of monitoring, evaluation and research (MER) initiatives that critically documented the activities of the RSPs. Ranging from impact assessments of RSP fostered services such as Community Physical Infrastructures (CPIs) and case studies on social mobilisation, the findings of these MER initiatives constitute a valuable body of lessons learnt that are already helping the RSPs improve and scale their activities further across Pakistan.

Between July 2010 and June 2011, RSPN also continued to support its member RSPs in their core work of social mobilisation: RSPN specifically accomplished this by providing strategic, value added services to the RSPs through strategic guidance and training of RSP staff and supporting RSPs in setting up Local Support Organisations (LSOs) and higher level community-based networks. The number of Community Organisations (COs) increased from 235,093 in July 2010 to 266,815 in June 2011 (13% increase). CO membership increased to 4.6 million, with 14% increase over the year. The formation of LSOs has picked up from 389 LSOs in July 2010 to 531 in June 2011.

These successes and developments are evidently only a sample of the year that was. The following pages offer a detailed review of RSPN's effort for the past year. More than anything, it is hoped that this account will convey, both to the familiar and unfamiliar reader, the significance of organised rural communities, and the level of effort RSPN and its supporters have undertaken to make these organised communities possible.

Abbreviations

AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
ASP	Assessment and Strengthening Programme
BCCs	Biogas Construction Companies
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Programme
CBV	Community Based Volunteers
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CO	Community Organisation
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CRP	Community Resource Person
DFID	Department for International Development
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
GBTI	Ghazi Barotha Tarqiati Idara
GRG	Gender Resource Group
FA	Farmers' Association
FAO	Food Agriculture Organisation
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area
FP	Family Planning
FRs	Frontier Regions
KPK	Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
LSO	Local Support Organisation
MWRA	Married Women of Reproductive Age
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
N-IRM	NRSP Institute of Rural Management
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
PDBP	Pakistan Domestic Biogas Programme
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PRSP	Punjab Rural Support Programme
RSP	Rural Support Programme
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
SAB	Sindh Abadgar Board
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SGA	Sindh Graduate Association
SGAFP	Small Grants and Ambassadors Fund Programme
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organisation
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Programme
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
UC	Union Council
UCPRP	Union Council Poverty Reduction Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VO	Village Organisation



RSPN works to improve the lives of Pakistan's rural people, who constitute the majority of the country's poor. RSPN currently has an outreach to over 30 million rural Pakistanis.



Introduction

Pakistan's rural areas account for both the majority of its population and a disproportionately high share of its poor population. Pakistan is home to 177 million people, with 112 million (63%) people living in rural areas¹. The proportion of people living under the poverty line income is double in rural areas as compared to in urban areas: 27% to 13% respectively². Hence, as Pakistan's second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP II) emphasises, the country faces a two-fold challenge of increasing economic growth and reducing rural poverty.

Due to its diverse nature and, in many cases, its remoteness, rural Pakistan presents significant challenges for development work. Traditional top-down approaches to development do not and cannot reach rural households, mainly because of the centralised forms of decision making and the large scales involved. Thus people centered, participatory approaches are needed, where the local communities can participate from the very beginning of their need identification to make decisions on the implementation of development programmes.

The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) is the largest non-government, development network in Pakistan, with an outreach to 30 million rural Pakistanis. It consists of 11 member Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) that espouse a common development vision and approach to rural development, social mobilisation. The RSP approach to 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. Hence, the RSPs provide social guidance, and technical and financial assistance to the rural poor. The social mobilisation process starts by organising households into Community Organisations (COs) at the neighbourhood level, federating these COs into village-level Village Organisations (VOs) and then agglomerating the VOs into union council-level Local Support Organisations (LSOs). These community based

¹ Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-11.

² Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2005/06 Federal Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan.

RSPN is the largest non-government development network in Pakistan.

organisations engage with governments and other stakeholders, to access basic services and to create accountabilities between citizens and the state. Today, the RSPs are working with 4.35 million rural households in 112 out of Pakistan's 131 districts of the country's four provinces, Azad Jammu & Kashmir, and Gilgit-Baltistan. The Sarhad RSP also operates in one FATA agency, Kurram, and in FR Peshawar. These households are members of over 266,815 COs. Across the country, some COs have federated to form 531 LSOs at the union level, with some LSOs having networked at the *tehsil* and district levels to form 14 LSO Networks (LSONs).

In 2001, the RSPs came together to set up RSPN, which is registered as a non-profit company under Pakistan's Companies Ordinance 1984 (Section 42). The purpose of setting up RSPN has been to coordinate the RSPs strategically, to encourage and create a commonality of strategy and approach, to advocate to government on behalf of the RSPs, and to be a one-window operation that donors may use to access the rural communities through the RSPs. RSPN is strategically situated to work with government, donors and communities.

An Overview of the Year 2010-11

The period under review witnessed a number of successes and challenges during the financial year 2010-11. Building on RSPN's earlier efforts, the Union Council Poverty Reduction Plan (UCPRP) gained recognition and acknowledgement from the provincial governments, particularly in the Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. The year 2010 was the last year of DFID's five-year long support to RSPN's core programme. RSPN concentrated on consolidating its efforts and the work done in the past five years. This was done through the documentation and dissemination of key learning, and the development of a future strategy for RSPN for the period 2011-15, through a consultative process with the RSPs and the RSPN Board. With the support and collaboration of DFID, RSPN put in place a detailed sustainability plan, and exceeded its targets. The result has been that when DFID support ended, RSPN had established an endowment fund that today sustains its core programme.

In July 2010, Pakistan experienced its worst ever natural disaster. The flood of July 2010 affected 20 million people, damaged 1.7 million houses, and destroyed food stocks and approximately 10 percent of the country's standing crops, leaving an estimated 10 million people vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition. RSPN, the RSPs and their donor partners (i.e. DFID, USAID, UN agencies and others) came together on an emergency footing to provide food and non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health services, and early recovery facilities to people affected by the floods in 64 districts. As of June 2011, RSPN and its partner RSPs provided food items to 1.17 million households, NFIs to 0.31 million households, shelter to 0.16 million households, WASH services to 0.47 million households, and agricultural inputs to 0.24 million households. The RSPs also provided cooked food to 1.6 million, and medical aid to 1.85 million, individuals. In addition to this, the RSPs also provided animal feed and veterinary supplies for 0.75 million livestock. RSPN was instrumental in mobilising resources from



An RSPN monitoring officer evaluating service delivery to a rural household in Sindh

donors and coordinating the response efforts of the partner RSPs and other agencies working for the flood affected population. RSPN alone mobilised resources for relief and early recovery projects worth USD 24.57 million.

social mobilisation work of the RSPs continued with the organisation of more households into COs. However, RSPN's focus has been on strategic, value added services to its partners through strategic guidance and training of RSP staff, and supporting the RSPs in setting up LSOs and higher level networks.

The number of COs increased from 235,093 in July 2010 to 266,815 in June 2011 (13% increase). CO membership increased to 4.6 million, with a 14% increase over the year. The formation of LSOs has picked up from 389 LSOs in July 2010 to 531 in June 2011.

In AJK, Ghizer district, Chitral district and Dargai tehsil of Malakand district, and Turbat district, the LSOs have further federated into networks at tehsil and district levels. At present, there are 14 LSONs. These community-based civil society organisations have taken on a variety of innovative initiatives. To cite some examples: LSOs in Gilgit Baltistan and Chitral are engaging government, other civil society organisations and community members in democracy and development dialogues. The Ghizer LSON has held a meeting with government officials and political representatives (members of the Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly - GBLA) to discuss the issue of "intrusions" from Diamer district into Ghizer district. Historically, there has been a problem of livestock theft and kidnapping of women by some people from neighboring Diamer district, who come through the mountain passes and "nalas" into the Ghizer valley. The LSOs have made a video, with interviews of affected families, which they used as an advocacy tool to petition to the



A beneficiary family of the Union Council Poverty Reduction Programme in Sindh

GBLA members. In addition to this, a group of 20 men from NGO Network Diamer (fostered by the IFAD-funded Northern Areas Development Project - NADP) were provided exposure by the Ghizer LSON, which deliberately concentrated on showing their efforts in girls' education and women's projects. This exchange is starting a unique relationship and a pathway to change in a conservative area like Diamer district.

RSPN continuously provides value added services and closely reviews these grassroots organisations through internal and external assessments. It conducted studies of LSOs and shared the findings with the RSPs' management and with the LSOs for improvement. RSPN also organised the 3rd National Convention of LSOs and the RSPs' Annual Strategy Retreat in December 2010. Both events provided a platform for LSOs, RSPs, the government, and other development partners to share their achievements and development perspectives.

As part of its monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management role, a number of RSP-wide assessments and studies were conducted. These included impact assessments of Community Physical Infrastructures (CPIs) and COs fostered by the RSPs, case studies on the impact of social mobilisation on women, selected CPI schemes, post-social mobilisation social structures and dynamics, and a synthesis report on the impact assessment programme. These reports highlighted the impact of RSPs work and also provided useful insights into improving RSP programming.



Beneficiaries at an emergency relief distribution site of an RSPN implemented flood assistance project



Policy Advocacy

One of the central tasks of RSPN has been to influence public policy in order to make it more pro-poor. RSPN has developed an excellent working relationship with policymaking bodies of the government. RSPN has won recognition as a key institution providing insightful and evidence-based recommendations to different levels of government on rural development and poverty alleviation. It has done so by having membership and presence on high-level government committees and commissions, largely with the Planning Commission and also with numerous ministries. RSPN and its member RSPs have had tangible input into the government of Pakistan's MTRF (2005-10), 'Pakistan in 21st Century': Vision 2030, and PRSPs I and II, which recognises the central role of social mobilisation as a key approach to rural development and poverty reduction.

The government has increasingly recognised the importance of social mobilisation and the role of RSPs as partners in combating poverty at scale. Four RSPs were set up with government seed grants (i.e. NRSP, PRSP, SRSO, GBTI and funds were also provided to SRSP). Seed grants were provided to the RSPs for undertaking mobilisation work and linking communities to government line agency services.

RSPN has also contributed to the development of many government projects, making these more participatory in nature by adopting the social mobilisation approach. RSPN's continuous advocacy resulted in the implementation of government-funded projects by the RSPs for improved service delivery to rural people through the network of community driven organisations. One such project is the Union Council Poverty Reduction Programme (UCPRP) being implemented by SRSO and TRDP in Sindh and by SRSP in Khyber Pukhtunkha (with funding by the respective provincial government). UCPRP is a multi-sector, poverty and women targeted programme. The programme includes social mobilisation as its key strategy to implement the five main programme activities. The activities include: (i) Community Investment Fund (CIF) -

The government has increasingly recognised the importance of social mobilisation and the role of RSPs as partners in combating poverty at scale.

small loans and income generating grants; (ii) Micro Health Insurance (MHI); (iii) Vocational Training Programme; (iv) CPI and Low Cost Housing Scheme; and (v) School Improvement Programme. The programme is designed in way that it includes different activities catered to different bands of the poor. The project is being implemented in 4 districts of Sindh and 4 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

In 2010 and 2011, RSPN provided its value added services to UCPRP by engaging the Sustainable Development Policy Institute to carry out a third-party process review of the UCPRP being implemented by SRSP. RSPN also conducted a review of the UCPRP being implemented by SRSO in two districts (Shikarpur and Kashmore-Kandhkot) in Sindh. These third party process reviews have not only helped the implementing RSPs to streamline projects but have also informed the government about the successes and issues faced in the implementing the programme, and have provided advice for improvement in the programme.

Contributions to Improved Poverty Targeting

One of the core challenges to poverty reduction in general and social protection programmes in particular is to ensure that investments effectively reach the population that is most in need. In the past, the RSPs had encouraged communities to undertake a localised, participatory poverty ranking, according to indicators they had identified. Although locally effective, this 'ranking' did not enable the RSPs to undertake a comparison of poverty across villages and at higher levels for resource distribution. There was also a concern that community-based poverty ranking is sometimes biased and skewed to show a larger number of poor households. To address this challenge, the RSPs adopted the poverty scorecard tool developed by the Grameen Foundation. In 2008, the Government of Pakistan initiated the Benazir Income Support



Community driven physical infrastructure schemes were one of the various policy possibilities discussed during RSPN's 2010 Annual Retreat

Programme (BISP), the largest social protection programme of the government of Pakistan. Based on the experience of the RSPs that found the poverty scorecard an easy and cost effective tool, RSPN strongly advocated with BISP to adopt the poverty scorecard for identifying BISP beneficiaries. RSPN was also instrumental in 'popularising' it and facilitating communication between the World Bank and the Grameen Foundation³, resulting in the Government of Pakistan adopting the scorecard for BISP. In early 2009, BISP decided to pilot the scorecard in 16 districts and invited RSPN to conduct the poverty scorecard census in five districts covering half a million population. In 2010, BISP selected RSPN and its RSPs (through a competitive bidding process) to undertake the National Poverty Targeting Survey in three clusters: Upper Punjab and AJK, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan. As of June 30, 2011, a total of 13.6 million households with a population of 77.2 million were completed in 64 districts. This counts for 96% of targeted households to be surveyed under RSPN's mandate.

Input into National Drinking Water Policy and Water Sanitation National Action Plan

RSPN has provided strategic support to the Ministry of Environment in the formulation of the National Drinking Water Policy (2009) and the Water Sanitation National Action Plan (2010). RSPN has extended support to six provincial governments in the formulation of provincial policies, strategies and action plans in drinking water and sanitation, including a PC1 on sanitation (2010). A national dissemination workshop in partnership with the Planning Commission of Pakistan and UNCIEF is planned for July 15, 2011.

³ The poverty scorecard was first developed by Mark Schreiner for the Grameen Foundation. The National Rural Support Programme piloted the poverty scorecard tool developed by the Grameen Foundation with its community organisations and found it to be an effective and cost efficient tool that could easily be used on a large scale.



The Union Council Poverty Reduction Programme installed handpumps under its community infrastructure component

Social Mobilisation



RSPN and its partner RSPs have adopted, nurtured and developed the social mobilisation approach in order to assist the poor in organising into groups at different levels, in order to create economies of scale and a stronger, united voice to access public services. The RSPs' methodology of enabling grassroots communities to build their own organisations is through the three-tiered structure of social mobilisation. The foundations of social mobilisation are COs, neighbourhood-level community groups consisting of 15-20 members. COs meet fortnightly to carry out basic but essential activities, such as savings, household-level development planning, and coming together to solve neighbourhood-level problems. For development and planning at the village level, these COs are then federated to form VOs, the second tier. VOs consist of representatives from each and every CO in the village that come to plan and implement development initiatives that cover and impact the entire village. At the third tier, representatives from all the VOs in a union council come together to form an LSO, an organisation of the people working at the union council level. LSOs are able to carry out development at a much greater level due to the advantage they gain from numbers. An LSO ordinarily represents 60-70% of the households in a union council, with some LSOs having an even higher coverage. LSOs are able to interact with local government, NGOs, donors and the private sector in order to link up with them for the development of their communities. In addition to this, LSOs are also able to carry out a greater level and range of self-help activities due to their greater outreach amongst the local residents in their respective union councils.

The range and scope of LSOs and their initiatives have surpassed all expectations and are proof of the potential of people when they are organised. LSOs have been able to carry out activities such as: accessing public sector services through links with local governments (e.g. for agricultural and livestock inputs), putting in place basic community infrastructure (e.g. drinking water, hand-pumps and paving of streets), through accessing local government funds as well as through MPAs,

Social mobilisation centres around the belief that poor people have an innate potential to help themselves and that they can better manage their limited resources if they organise and are provided technical and financial support.

obtaining primary, middle and high schools from local governments, obtaining micro-credit from provincial banks, and working with the local police and military forces for the protection of communities in conflict areas. These are big strides for LSOs. Internally, LSOs have shown to be resilient in addressing social issues e.g. they have developed systems of internal conflict resolution, encouraged girls' enrolment, educated communities in rights issues, worked on voter education and the provision of national identity cards to women, provided free legal aid to poor women in distress, and also raised and distributed resources to flood-affected households within and outside their areas.

In addition, LSOs have demonstrated an ability to implement projects. One such example is the Cash for Work project, that was introduced for removing mud and debris from flood affected villages in the Charsadda district, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa through LSOs. Pakistan faced unprecedented Monsoon rains in July of 2010, and union councils Mirza Der, Tarnab and Hisara Yasin Zai in district Charsadda were among the worst affected locations. Fields were left damaged due to debris, houses and streets were destroyed by rubble brought on by the force of the floods, and deposits of mud and debris were left in the streets when the water receded. Three LSOs namely, LSOs Kot Maina, Sharik Jund and Parwaz, from the adjoining districts of Mardan, Malakand and Swabi respectively had not been flood-affected and whose communities were adamant in assisting their peers in this time of need. These three LSOs, with technical assistance from NRSP and financial assistance from RSPN, initiated a three month Cash for Work project. With the dedication and sheer hard work of these organisations of the people, the Cash for Work project has helped over 4,268 poor people in clearing their houses from mud and debris, for which they were provided Rs. 4,500,000, at a time when most households had no source of income. From living in neighborhoods and villages drowned in water and covered in mud to now having clean



Debris being cleared under the Cash for Work project



Vetting documents of an LSO in AJK



Students at an LSO run school

streets, schools and drains, the people of union councils Mirza Der, Tarnab and Hisara Yasin Zai can now aim to start rebuilding their lives after the devastating floods of 2010.

As in previous years, RSPN's focus has remained on strengthening the three-tier structure of social mobilisation. RSPN has worked with the RSPs to develop Standard Operating Procedures, manuals and training modules as technical back up for the RSPs to take this approach forward.

Lessons Learnt

RSPN has undertaken several studies and documentations to learn lessons from and disseminate the work of social mobilisation. RSPN also published a manual on institutional development catered specifically to the needs of LSOs. In the manual, all aspects of organisational governance and management in LSOs are included.

RSPN, upon the request of the Board of Directors of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Rural Support Programme (AJKRSP), conducted an assessment of LSOs in AJK. A sample of 8 LSOs including two women-exclusive LSOs, eight VOs including two women's only VOs, and 16 COs including nine women's COs, were studied. LSOs were found to be well embedded in the local community and representative of the different social and interest groups in terms of women, the poor and other groups. The average representation of 73% poor and 27% poorest members in the executive committee of the LSOs is an undeniable proof of this. The study did not find any significant difference between women and mixed LSOs and VOs regarding institutional strengths and weaknesses, which goes to show that women in AJK, at the level of LSOs, are able to manage LSOs just as effectively as men. The main areas where the LSOs and VOs needed capacity building were in planning, monitoring, reporting and financial recordkeeping. For independent entities that can now work with government and donors, these are important skills to have.

During the first half of 2011, RSPN conducted an Assessment of the Community Investment Fund (CIF) in districts Shikarpur and Kashmore-

> 70%

women beneficiaries of the Community Investment Fund have been moved out of the lowest band of poverty

Kandhkot. CIF is a component of the PKR 3 billion Government of Sindh funded project called the Union Council Poverty Reduction Programme (UCPRP). This programme is being implemented in districts Shikarpur, Kashmore-Kandhkot and Jacobabad. UCPRP has several components, of which one is CIF. CIF is a revolving fund, which is provided to organised communities (in the case of this project, to VOs), which manage the fund entirely on their own. Flexible loans are provided from the revolving fund to only the poor women for income-generating activities, with terms and conditions being decided by the women themselves. CIF has demonstrated its effectiveness in providing monetary and empowerment benefits to Sindhi women. The study showed that over 70% of the beneficiaries in the lowest band of poverty (measured through the poverty scorecard) had shifted out of the lowest band and into higher bands. CIF had empowered women in several ways, i.e. through the profit they had earned independently and their management of the loan. Women had become more confident, had increased self-respect, found that others around them had more respect for them, including their spouses and in-laws, and had a more secure outlook on life. The assessment also found that the benefits of CIF were not just restricted to the women themselves but also to their families, especially their children, in terms of investing in their education and providing them with more meals.

The Utilisation of the Community Investment Fund

It is a well documented fact that when money is utilised by women, it tends to benefit the entire household, especially children. One of the aspects that RSPN's study 'An Assessment of the Community Investment Fund in Kashmore-Kandhkot and Shikarpur Districts of Sindh' looked at was the way in which beneficiaries of CIF (under the UCPRP project) utilised the profit gained from their loans. The study showed that the overwhelming majority of beneficiaries, i.e. 45% spent their profit on food items for the entire family. The next highest use of the profit, i.e. 19% and 11% was to purchase assets and spending on the education of their children. This was followed by 9% of the beneficiaries repaying their loans and 6% on purchasing consumable items such as clothes and shoes for other family members. Not surprisingly, not even a single beneficiary spent her profit on just herself.

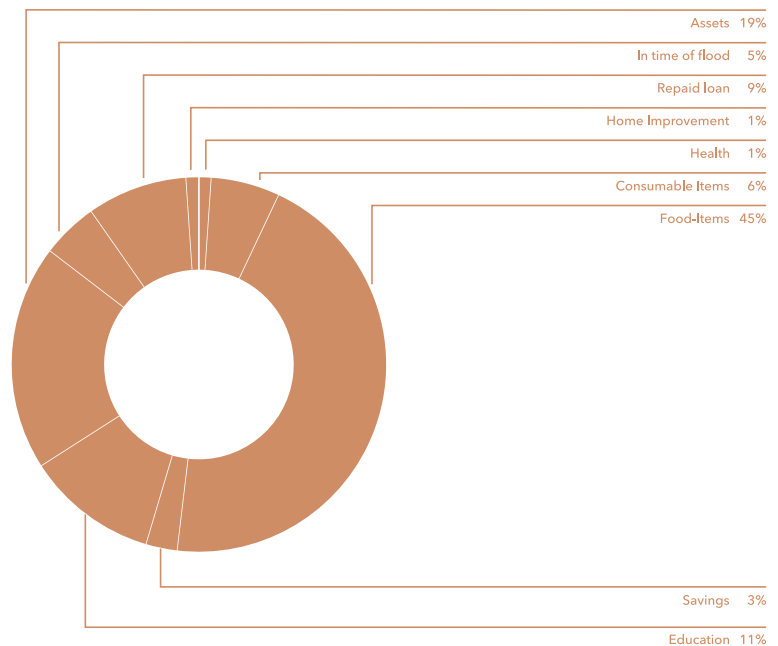
Assisting the Rural Support Programmes

RSPN, being the umbrella organisation of the RSPs, also ensures coordination amongst the partners and provides capacity building support in social mobilisation. One way in which coordination and mutual support is provided in regard to social mobilisation is through the Social Mobilisation Resource Team (SMRT). SMRT consists of the social mobilisation heads of all the RSPs, and meets twice a year to discuss and reflect on social mobilisation practices. This year, SMRT provided input into developing an institutional development manual and basic certification standards for LSOs. These standards have now been adopted by the RSPs. In addition to this, the SMRT meetings provided a platform to share the findings of studies conducted by RSPN in 2010-11. The studies included an institutional assessment of LSOs in AJK, and the study on LSOs by Dr. Mahmood Hasan Khan.



Women deliberating the disbursement of their Community Investment Fund

Utilisation of Profits by CIF Beneficiaries



Training of BRSP Staff and LSO Leaders in Organisational Development of LSOs

BRSP had planned to first strengthen their existing LSOs, and then to scale up the number of LSOs in its programme area. In this regard, RSPN facilitated a weeklong 'Training of Trainers in Organisational Development of LSOs' for six staff members and 21 LSO leaders. The training was based on the training manual for organisational development of LSOs mentioned above. The training has played a positive role in increasing the quality of activities of LSOs.

Training of SRSO Staff and LSO Leaders in LSO Orientation

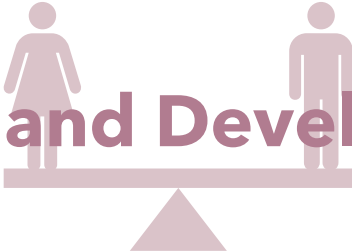
SRSO had planned to form LSOs across its programme area. On SRSO's request, RSPN facilitated a two-day orientation training in LSOs for 27 SRSO staff and conducted a two-day training for 29 members of newly formed LSOs. The purpose of these training events was to properly orient the participants on the core objectives of the LSO programme, and on how to form and nurture LSOs into viable organisations.

Financial Management Training for LSOs

Studies carried out on LSOs have consistently highlighted financial recordkeeping as one of the weakest capacity areas of LSOs. NRSP, which has the largest number of LSOs (394) in its programme area, asked for RSPN's assistance in developing a simple and easy to follow training manual regarding financial recordkeeping in LSOs. RSPN developed the manual in consultation with N-IRM, and also trained around 100 participants across five training events.



Scrutinising assessment tools during an RSPN SMRT meeting



Gender and Development

One of RSPN's key roles is to promote gender equity in the RSPs, at both the organisational and programme levels. RSPN's gender and development section assists the RSPs in terms of coordinating lessons learnt. This is accomplished through a Gender Resource Group (GRG), which features representative from all the RSPs and is coordinated by RSPN. This group meets each quarter to debate gender-focused programming, research and documentation.

Supporting the Rural Support Programmes in Gender Programming and Mainstreaming

The RSPs in the past made efforts to mobilise men and women equally through their social mobilisation, microcredit, and other development activities. From 2008 onwards in particular, the RSPs began to make changes in this approach to social mobilisation. The RSPs realised that for bringing a significant change in the lives of women, there needed to be a programme that focused particularly on women and the poor. Accordingly, the RSPs began to look outside Pakistan to replicate the highly innovative CIF, later to become part of Union Council Poverty Reduction Plan in Sindh implemented by SRSO and the KP government's rural poverty reduction programmes implemented by SRSP. The CIF idea was taken from SERP in Andhra Pradesh. In early 2008, RSPN and NRSP began piloting UCPRP in union council Kamar Mashani of Mianwali district. In late 2008, UCPRP also became part of the Planning Commission's official policy for rural development, social protection and women's development.

This new approach resulted in an increased participation of women in the RSP programmes and their benefits. The proportion of women members increased from one-third in 2007 to nearly one-half (47%) in June 2011. There are 110 women LSOs out of the total 550 LSOs and the executive committees of the LSOs have 39% women membership. CIF is solely managed by and disbursed to women. As of June 2011, a

One of RSPN's key roles is to promote gender equity in the RSPs, at both the organisational and programme levels.

total of PKR 777 million has been disbursed to a total of 80,310 women under CIF.

Gender Resource Group and Advocacy for Gender Mainstreaming

GRG is integral to the 'gender infrastructure' at RSPN and the RSPs. With members who are gender programme managers and gender focal persons, GRG continues to operate through quarterly meetings, where participants undertake analyses of RSP projects and provide input into RSP project design. GRG has been instrumental in pointing out gaps in RSP activities, by including women-specific indicators and a gender-focused review of PC-1s in projects with the government, and by providing input into drafting gender equality guidelines in emergency settings.

During the 2010 floods, GRG met to assess women issues in the flood relief operations of the RSPs. RSPN hired two senior consultants to develop gender equality guidelines in emergency settings, with field input from GRG. The guidelines pertained to camp management and shelter, food, non-food items and nutrition, registration, health, wash, education, livelihoods and protection. The guidelines now have been adopted by the RSPs for their emergency relief operations.

In July 2011, GRG met to conduct a gender analysis of one of the projects of AKRSP: Enhancing Employability and Leadership for Youth Development (EELY), funded by CIDA. GRG made the following recommendations to gender mainstream the project:

- ¥ Women skills and opportunities should not be restricted to traditional and stereotyped roles and should instead be expanded beyond these domains.
- ¥ The outreach systems of information and opportunities should reach out to women.
- ¥ Women should have equal access to opportunities and an equity-based approach should be followed to account for women's lack of choices or limited domains.

The gender section of RSPN also organised an awareness session for its GRG members on the 'The Protection Against Harassment of Women Act 2010' recently passed by the parliament of Pakistan.

Development of RSPN's Gender Policy

The gender and development section has developed a gender policy for RSPN. The policy identifies three objectives:

- ¥ Defining and addressing discrimination against women using the CEDAW definition;
- ¥ Ensuring that, to the fullest extent possible, gender-intelligent principles and practices are integrated into the organisational structure of RSPN, and into any programming (including large scale projects) and advocacy initiatives into which RSPN has input, and

Ghulam Bibi, 40, of Kashmore-Kandhkot, Sindh, used the Community Investment Fund to become a livestock keeper. Having thrived with this livelihood, she now preaches neighbouring villages to also take up this innovative form of microfinance



¥ Establishing and maintaining an equitable and supportive professional environment for women and men staff members. A two-day gender sensitisation and gender policy orientation session was organised for RSPN management and staff.

The policy recommends the adoption of the recently passed law 'The Protection of Women Against Harassment at Workplace'. AASHA has conducted two orientation sessions on this law: one for RSPN management and staff and another for the board. RSPN is in the process of implementing this law and has formulated a three-member committee based on the law to deal with any violations of the policy's code.

Capacity Building for Gender Mainstreaming

To bridge the capacity gap of the RSPs in gender and development, RSPN initiated a Gender Training of Trainers (GToT) course in May 2009 and March 2010, with participants from TRDP, SRSO, AKRSP and PRSP. The RSPs now have 26 gender trainers, who can deliver high quality training to the RSPs and other organisations. Some of the graduates have been hired by organisations other than the RSPs to conduct gender trainings. These RSP trainers have trained 1,136 RSP staff (NRSP 502, SRSP 266, PRSP 263, TRDP 40 and SRSO 65). A gender training manual has been developed and is being used in these courses. The trainers also undertake sessions with LSOs, with 'Gender and Islam' being the most popular session.

After the successful completion of two rounds of GToT in 2009-10, RSPN initiated the third round of GToT in June 2011. Nine participants from five RSPs (TRDP, SRSO, SRSP, NRSP and N-IRM) are part of this six-month extensive training course. The ToT will end by December 2011. The participants trained under this ToT will develop and rollout a plan for gender workshops in their respective RSPs.

RSPN also funded the participation of a GRG member in the 15th South Asian Feminist Capacity Building Course on 'Gender, Sustainable Livelihoods, Human Rights and Peace' in Rajendrapur (Dhaka), Bangladesh.



The Community Investment Fund not only allows women to pool and manage financial resources - it also enables them to voice their concerns and challenges



A gender sensitisation session of Community Resource Persons underway

This is a month-long course that provides the opportunity to discuss gender issues in depth with experts and participants from all South Asian countries.

An Internal Evaluation of Gender Training of Trainers

The gender section of RSPN conducted an internal evaluation of GToT run in 2009-10. Key findings of the evaluation are:

- ¥ Gender trainers shared that they had not only conducted training with the staff of the RSPs but had also been asked to conduct training with other organisations. Trainers were of the view that the content, methodology, conceptual framework, tools, and manual provided for the two-day workshop were excellent. The sequencing of workshop sessions was particularly powerful in building the case for gender justice. Almost all the participants agreed that the 'Gender and Islam' sessions, if competently delivered, were the biggest strength of the workshop sessions.
- ¥ The trainers were of the opinion that the follow up, feedback, experience sharing and networking built into the ToT process generated a commitment and a spirit of camaraderie that was quite unlike anything they had experienced in any other trainings. The six-month duration of the ToT process was perceived to be a strength, as it provided multiple opportunities for reflecting and learning. Several participants agreed that the ToT process and their work on gender in the RSPs was subsequently facilitated greatly through the other RSPN activities for gender mainstreaming, such as the Women's Leadership Programme (WLP) and the CEO dialogues on gender.
- ¥ The trainers maintained that their conceptual understanding of gender and their confidence in delivering training were greatly enhanced. The skills they acquired were applicable and useful to both their work and personal lives. The trainers shared that the ToT had also led to changes in attitudes. Men shared adopting gender-sensitive attitudes, influencing other men to be more gender sensitive and taking progressive actions with regard to women in their personal lives. Women reported more maturity, and a shift in perspective from blaming men to understanding issues from men's perspectives. Most reported a positive impact on their professional development through enhanced knowledge and skills as well as increased stature and recognition in the organization. Most trainers were of the view that they were able to use a 'gender lens' in their work and incorporate a gender perspective in project proposals, implementation and evaluations that they were undertaking through the course of their work. There was an overall consensus that the participants of GToT enjoyed increased support for their gender training work and respect in their organizations and among their colleagues as a result of GToT. However, some participants also felt that some of their colleagues and managers remain dismissive of gender trainings in the rollout workshops.

1,136

staff trained in Gender Mainstreaming
by graduates of the RSPN's Gender
Training of Trainers programme



RSPN's Sindh Agriculture Recovery Project offered livelihood and food security assistance while giving special preference to women

¥ Several trainers reported a positive impact on participants in the rollout gender training workshops they conducted and shared anecdotal evidence in support of their claim. For example, workshops with 13 LSO managements ensured women participation in their executive bodies and the invocation of women as joint signatories. Participating LSOs also decided to form 'Gender Committees' to review projects within the LSO.

Conference on the Effects of the Floods on Food Security in Pakistan

On October 19, 2010, RSPN hosted a conference on the effects of the 2010 floods on food security in Pakistan. Speakers included Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Mr. Angus Graham, Food Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Dr. Shahnawaz Khan, BRSP, and Mr. Nazar Memon, RSPN Board member. A key message of the conference was delivered by Dr. Suleri of SDPI, who said that, according to a study by FAS-SDPI in 2009, 61% of 127 selected districts were extremely deficient in food availability, where 76% of the population faced food shortages and that the flood was aggravating this situation manifold⁴. It was agreed that the RSPs had a significant role to play in the post-relief phase, in that the development work they do with people needed to focus on vulnerabilities such as food shortages and malnutrition.

⁴ Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad Pakistan



Monitoring, Evaluation and Research

RSPN has actively pursued a central role in strengthening the monitoring and evaluation systems of its RSP partners. RSPN's Monitoring, Evaluation and Research (MER) section has focused on improving the RSP capacities to better track and assess their programmes. It has also conducted research, impact assessments, and case studies for input into the RSPs strategy. In 2010-11, RSPN, with HTSPE through DFID support, undertook capacity building work with the RSPs under the 'Strengthening Performance Monitoring and Impact Assessment of the Rural Support Programmes' initiative. This consisted of:

- ¥ A Social Mobilisation Snapshot (SMS), an inventory 145,389 of all COs formed from 1982 to 2009, with a summary of the services each CO has received;
- ¥ Three impact assessment surveys on Community Physical Infrastructure (CPIs), social mobilisation, and RSPs' women's programmes;
- ¥ Three case studies on CPIs, social mobilisation, and RSPs' women's programmes.

The Social Mobilisation Snapshot

SMS is an inventory of 145,389 COs, with details of inputs each CO has received from the RSPs. The SMS is based on RSP records of COs. Once the SMS was completed, a third party data validation exercise was conducted by HTSPE to verify the data. The data validation was of 20 RSP field units, covering 800 COs. The SMS can be used for different purposes by the RSPs, such as developing their own MIS of COs, basing their quarterly reporting on the SMS structure, and making the snapshot a live and up-to-date record.

Impact Assessment Survey of Community Physical Infrastructure Schemes

An assessment of 240 CPI schemes (2,400 households interviewed) of

RSPN has actively pursued a central role in strengthening the monitoring and evaluation systems of its RSP partners.

7 RSPs was conducted, followed by a qualitative case study on four successful and four unsuccessful infrastructure projects. Projects included farm-to-market roads, drinking water schemes, irrigation schemes, and sanitation and drainage schemes. The results of this CPI assessment were:

- ¥ The survey shows that the RSPs have assisted COs across Pakistan to implement a large portfolio of successful projects. All but a few projects have been built within budget and on time. Most projects are in good condition and their utilisation rates are high, with each scheme serving between 55 and 300 households. The communities have participated actively in planning projects and made substantial contributions to the cost i.e. 20% of the total cost of schemes, mainly in the form of labour. Moreover, the COs have had close support from RSP social organisers and engineers, who visited each project up to an average of 40 times during project planning and implementation. However, only half of the COs had been given specific training in managing their CPIs.
- ¥ Community satisfaction with schemes rated at a high of 90%, where COs said they were satisfied with their CPI and with RSP support. However, of the 240 CPIs, 6% were not operational. These were dug wells, reservoirs and tube wells.
- ¥ Of the drinking water schemes, 40% surveyed included piped distribution either to a household or to a nearby stand post. With piped distribution to households, there was a positive impact on women: their water fetching times were reduced by about one hour per trip. Hence, 66% of households with piped water distribution reported 'large benefits' in terms of women's time and health.
- ¥ Irrigation CPIs have increased irrigated areas by 14% and almost doubled crop intensity. Fallow areas have been reduced by two-thirds by pipe schemes, with much of the extra land being used for high value crops such as vegetables. Yields of most crops have also increased. Of the six principal kharif crop and three rabi crops, farmer estimates show increases of between 30% and 40% for eight crops.
- ¥ For the other two crops - cotton and rice - the estimates show a decline in yield of around 5%. It must be noted that yields may change for many reasons, not just because of the availability of irrigation water. As the negative results for cotton and rice indicate, market prices and other factors can have a much stronger influence. In terms of livelihoods, 75% of the respondents perceived 'large benefits' to their farm revenue and 63% to their food security.
- ¥ Two-thirds of the households report 'large benefits' to household income from the farm-to-market link roads, and just over half report the same impact on marketing household produce.
- ¥ The principal benefits of street pavement and drainage schemes take the form of amenity and reductions in pollution and disease. These are difficult to measure. To gain some indication, 409 beneficiary households were asked how they had changed the way they dispose of waste water and waste material, or rubbish. With regard to waste water, the results were very consistent. Before the CPI, 70% threw their water into the street. Now, the same percentage has waste piped into the CPI drain. With regard to rubbish, the CPIs made less



A community-built infrastructure being used

difference. There has been some increase in the numbers taking their waste to a dump, from 66% to 72%. The proportion benefiting from a collection scheme has also increased, from 8% to 15%.

Social Mobilisation Survey

RSPN conducted both an institutional assessment survey of COs fostered by the RSPs and a qualitative case study on the social structures and dynamics in five selected villages with COs. The survey covered 272 men COs and 272 women COs: 68 from each of eight RSPs (AKRSP, BRSP, GBTI, NRSP, PRSP, SRSP, SRSO and TRDP). The sample included districts from Azad Jammu Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan, as well as the four provinces of Pakistan.

According to the survey results, the RSPs created a critical mass of organised communities in Pakistan. 69% of the COs and 93% of the members were found to be active. In 70% of the COs, the CO leader was never changed and 70% of the members were satisfied with the performance of their leaders. 70% of the COs have maintained CO records. 58% of COs have implemented activities sponsored by the RSPs and other development organisations, and 27% of the COs have carried out self initiatives. Both sponsored activities and self-initiatives are seen as 'Very Successful', 'Very Important'.

Along classifications of the Institutional Development Score, the survey found 5.5% COs to be in the institutional independence category, 59.2% in the institutional development category, 25.2% in the institutional infancy category, and a further 10.1% in the institutional inactive category. In general, women COs scored lower. In conclusion, the survey and case studies showed that the RSPs have created an unparalleled network of COs. A solid majority of those COs is functional and institutionally sound; however, their development capacities are weak and in need of support for improvement.

>95%

of the poorest households organized in the two pilot districts of the Union Council Poverty Reduction Programme

Case Studies

Three in-depth qualitative case studies, including on reasons for successful and unsuccessful CPIs, the impact of social mobilisation on women, and post-social mobilisation social structure and dynamics were completed. These case studies provided some good insights on some of the important social and gender issues to improve the RSP programmes.

Synthesis of Impact Assessments and Case Studies

The report presented a synthesis of the results of all activities completed under the Impact Assessment Programme. The aim of the report was to identify key findings and use these to develop an overview of the impact RSP social mobilisation has had in rural Pakistan. The report provides a basis for RSP management and others to consider the direction of future strategies.

Evaluation and Documentation of Programmes and Projects of the Rural Support Programmes and RSPN

One of the key elements of RSPN's in-house MER activities is conducting research, assessments and studies on RSP programmes, and on issues concerning the RSPs and COs. The intent of the in-house studies is to assess and document innovative practices, with a view to share the lessons with other RSPs as well as with the wider development community. Some recent examples are:

Review of the Union Council Poverty Reduction Programme

On the request of SRSO, RSPN conducted a review of SRSO's UCPRP during the months of May and June 2011. The review looked at the implementation process and major outcomes of the programme, and provided some critical recommendations to SRSO for improvement. The review found that UCPRP has been remarkably successful: in just 26 months, SRSO has mobilised 176,804 women into 10,321 COs. A total of 3,382 VOs and 2 LSOs have also been formed. This represents a household coverage of 66% in the two pilot districts of UCPRP. More than 95% of the poor households were organised - this is particularly important to overcome social exclusion within the community. Findings of the study also show that the members actively participated in forming COs and are familiar with the objectives behind the formation of VOs and COs.

CIF, Micro Health Insurance (MHI) and CPIs (mostly hand pumps) are the three most common services provided to the majority of the COs, i.e. to more than 83% of the sample COs. The poverty scorecard proved to be a useful and effective tool in identifying and targeting programme activities to the poorest segment of the society: an overwhelming majority (96%) of participating, member households that fall in the category of the poorest (0-9 score range) have participated in receiving two or more services from UCPRP, with 61% of them adopting three services. None

of the households in the non-poor households have been offered three or more services, except a small proportion (3%) in the category of 25-100 score range that have received three UCPRP services.

Recordkeeping has significantly improved over time. All the VOs and COs had their required registers and books available at the time of the survey, and their records were fully maintained, except in the case of two VOs, where the cashbook was not fully maintained and in another VO, which did not have a fully maintained CIF recovery register.

Over 45% of the 3,383 VOs formed as of April 2011 had been given CIF funds. The process given in the project SOPs was followed, indicating that the right targeting mechanisms were in place and that the benefits had been provided to the poor and poorest households.

Around 80% of CIF disbursements were used on the purchase of livestock (especially goats), 13% were used to fund for establishing small village level enterprises, and the rest were used for agriculture inputs, indicating that CIF is playing a key role in building the asset base of poor households.

Under the MHI component, UCPRP provided protection against hospitalisation costs to 56,541 poor households and to an estimated 339,236 people that are in the 0-18 PSC category (which is around one-third of the total organised households in the two programme districts). The claim ratio as of May 15, 2011 was 84.4% and the estimated claim ratio as of June 30, 2011 was 92%, with a zero rejection rate. The process given in the SOPs was followed in letter and spirit. The study revealed that women and people falling in the productive age of 26-60 shared the majority of the MHI claims. A large cadre of rural men and women has been trained in a wide array of vocational trades and skills: a total of 14,188 people (8,845 men and 5,343 women) have been trained in 59 trades. Only 38% of the trainees are women and the majority of them have been trained in traditional skills like handicraft and dressmaking (85%), and beautician services (10%). 68% of the sample trainees reported that they are currently using the skills they acquired during training. 70% of them have now started self-employment initiatives and the rest of them have received employment in the market.

Impact Assessment of Landless Harees Project

RSPN undertook an Impact Assessment of the Landless Harees Project, a Government of Sindh and SRSO project. It concluded that about two-thirds of the beneficiaries experienced an average increase in income of PKR 104,085. It also showed that as many as 95.5% of the beneficiaries were indeed landless, and that the project had been markedly successful in generating employment and self-employment within beneficiary households. Unemployment reduced by 37.5%, and 84.5% of farm labourers and sharecroppers became self-employed. It also generated a total of 2,600 man days for paid labourers. These benefits, in turn, led to increased expenditures on food and human capital as well as improvements in working conditions, social status and family cohesion. Women's empowerment was also observed. Women reported increased control over income as well as improved voice and respect within the household.



Shahana, a successful dressmaker



A haree working in Thatta



RSPN's social sector section assists the RSPs in formulating and programming their social sector strategies, in building the capacity of RSP staff to implement their social sector programmes, in introducing community initiatives to the sector, in documenting the RSPs' social sector initiatives, and in networking and mobilising resources through government and other donors. The section took the following initiatives in 2010-11:

FALAH - Family Advancement for Life and Health

This USAID-funded project focuses on 20 districts in the four provinces of Pakistan. The project is being implemented by a consortium lead by the Population Council, a US-based research organisation, and includes a number of Pakistani and international organizations. RSPN has the role of community mobilisation in the areas that are not covered by the Lady Health Worker programme. The focus of RSPN's community mobilisation is the sensitisation of husbands and Married Women of Reproductive Ages (MWRAs) for the adoption of the WHO-recommended birth interval for better mother and child health. As of June 2011, partner RSPs have trained 572 women and 564 men Community Based Volunteers (CBVs) on the Government of Pakistan's Family Planning (FP) programmes, Health Timing and Spacing in Pregnancies (HTSP) messages, contraceptive methods and associated side effects, and Islam and FP. A trained cadre of the women CBVs conducted 2,222 group meetings with 36,655 MWRAs, and men CBVs conducted 1,912 group meetings with 31,659 husbands. Women CBVs also conducted household visits of 36,500 MWRAs to provide them information about the importance of birth spacing, available contraceptive choices, and to address myths and misconceptions associated with the use of contraceptives. Through group meetings and household visits, Women CBVs referred 5,779 women to seek birth spacing services. RSPN and its RSPs, through the CBV approach, have created 4,707 new users, which represents about 13% of the total MWRA reached out by the CBVs through group meetings and household visits.



Anti-polio campaigners interacting with residents in high risk Korangi Town, Karachi

Polio Awareness Project

In partnership with UNICEF Sindh, for a period of ten days in July 2011, RSPN contacted 96,615 households from 7 high risk union councils of Karachi. Women present at their houses were provided information about the importance of polio vaccination and were informed of upcoming polio vaccination visits to their households. UNICEF and WHO recognised the value of the RSPN approach and now plan to expand this approach to 37 further union councils of Sindh.

Sehat Project

RSPN's British Pakistan Foundation (BPF) funded Sehat project established 14 Union Council Health Networks (UCHNs) and 184 Village Health Committees (VHCs) to mobilise communities and government institutions for the delivery of health services in three flood affected districts of Sindh. RSPN locally implemented this effort in partnership with two RSPs, TRDP in district Dadu and SRSO in districts Shahdadkot and Shikarpur.

At the community level, the project trained 560 men and 560 women Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to rally community health actions. The CRPs conducted meetings with 38,517 women and 36,505 men, and disseminated messages on the importance of hygiene, prevention from diarrhoea, waterborne diseases, use of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS), maternal and child health, birth spacing, and immunisation. At the government level, Sehat's UCHNs advocated health departments to deliver vaccination in underserved areas, and successfully organised government vaccination outreach to 7,972 pregnant women and 31,591 children (of up to 2 years). Both VHCs and UCHNs, with support from health departments, People's Primary Health Care Initiatives (PPHI) and local NGOs, also organised 60 medicals camps, which provided antenatal care services and treatment of minor ailments to 5,125 women, birth spacing services to 1,190 women, treatment of diarrhoeal cases to 2,153 children, and neonatal services to 1,755 neonates.



Special Projects

RSPN is able to leverage the RSPs' collective outreach, scale and capacities to positively influence donor and government strategies and programmes. While this advocacy primarily materialises in the form of new partnerships and resources for the RSPs, in particular situations, RSPN is often called upon to act as a coordination and fund-management agency between the donor and the RSPs. These programmes and projects are managed by RSPN's Special Projects wing, a dedicated unit with a separate cost centre, strategy and business plan.

This wing works with the dual objectives of adding value to RSPN and RSP programmes through programme design and resource mobilisation, and contributing to RSPN's financial sustainability and portfolio diversification. It takes the lead in preparing concept notes and proposals for funding under various government and donor-funded programmes, and drawing on the expertise and experience available within RSPN and the RSPs. The wing remained engaged with the Government of Pakistan, and with bilateral and multilateral donors, especially USAID, DFID, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

Some recent programmes in which the wing has been actively involved are listed below:

Nationwide Poverty Targeting Survey 2010-11

The Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), following a competitive bidding process, contracted RSPN as the partner organisation to conduct the Nationwide Poverty Targeting Survey (NPTS). RSPN, in partnership with its five member RSPs AKRSP, NRSP, SRSP, SRSO and TRDP, is implementing NPTS in 64 districts of three clusters: Cluster-A (Upper Punjab and AJK), Cluster-C (Sindh) and Cluster-D (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan). The project started in the first week of August 2011 with a massive countrywide public information campaign. The President of Pakistan inaugurated the NPTS in Cluster-C (Sindh) in a public gathering

RSPN is often called upon to act as a coordination and fund-management agency between the donor and the RSPs.

held on 1 October 2010 in Badin, while the Prime Minister of Pakistan inaugurated the NPTS in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in a public gathering in Charsadda on 12 October 2010. As of 30 June 2011, RSPN and its RSPs have conducted surveys of 13.65 million households (representing a 77.21 million population). This counts for 96% of the targeted households to be surveyed.

Pakistan Domestic Biogas Programme

Building upon the successful piloting of domestic biogas under a DFID grant in 2007, RSPN is implementing a four-year (2009-2013) Pakistan Domestic Biogas Programme (PBDP), with technical support from SNV (a Netherlands NGO) and Winrock International. PDBP is funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN). The specific objectives of the projects include: strengthening the institutionalisation of the biogas sector in Pakistan, increasing demand for domestic biogas technology in Punjab through raised awareness on the benefits of biogas and improved access to appropriate financing mechanisms, and enhancing the capacity of the private sector in installing quality biogas plants and offering after sales services in Punjab.

As of June 2011, 1,007 biogas plants have been completed in central Punjab through 18 Biogas Construction Companies formed and trained by the project. A National Biogas Steering Committee has been formed under the Ministry of Environment, and research on bio-slurry benefits is being done with the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad and Ayub Agriculture Research Institute. A gender mainstreaming strategy, action plan and M&E plan for PDBP has also been developed and implemented. The Ministry of Environment has agreed to assist RSPN in accessing carbon credits for the project and an MOU to this effect has been signed.

The Annual Biogas Users Survey 2010 indicated that 94% of the plants constructed were in functional condition. 92% of the respondents reported



As a clean, sustainable and accessible source of energy, biogas has transformed household kitchens in Punjab into safe and hygienic environments

that an average time of 157 minutes a day was saved by women after the installation of a biogas plant, and 24% households indicated health benefits as a result of improved kitchen environment.

The programme is being developed as a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project, which will result in RSPN receiving carbon credits that can be sold to expand the programme to other areas of Pakistan. The host country's approval has been obtained, and an international validating team from SNV has completed the validation process. The project is likely to be registered with UNFCCC by December 2011 and credits will begin to roll in from early 2013.

Assessment and Strengthening Programme

A five-year partnership between RSPN and USAID that began in October 2010, The Assessment and Strengthening Programme (ASP) has been setup to establish a mechanism that will enable USAID to work with more local partners and host government institutions, many of which do not yet meet the minimum standards for managing development funds as defined in USAID rules and regulations. ASP is being implemented on a national scale, and a total of 257 organisations including 5% for profit, 20% non-profit and 75% governmental, will be assessed and provided with technical assistance required to build their institutional capacity. The project has three main components: pre-award assessment, institutional capacity building, and annual validation.

Under the first component, the project is currently implementing two assessments: Third Party Validation/Spot Check Survey of the Citizens' Damage Compensation Programme (CDCP), and Abacus Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Under the second component, the institutional capacity building of Municipal Services Delivery Programme (MSDP), Sindh has been initiated as the start-up assignment.



Emergency food - RSPN's mediated the immediate and massive distribution of food to districts worst affected by the floods



Revived water supply in Swat

Emergency Relief Across Pakistan

In August, 2010, USAID entered into a USD 2.3 million agreement with RSPN, to implement a three-month emergency relief project in 18 of the most affected districts of KPK, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. The main objective of this programme was to distribute emergency relief items, food and non-food items, and health and livestock services to families by the 2010 floods. The project was managed by RSPN and implemented by BRSP, PRSP, SRSP and SRSO. Through the project, 30,498 relief packages including food and non-food items were distributed that benefited a total of 213,486 families for one month. 307,116 heads of livestock were treated and 61,743 people were provided with medical health services.

Early Recovery in Swat

RSPN, with its partner SRSP, initiated the American Pakistan Foundation (APF) funded Early Recovery Project in Swat from March to September 2011. The contribution of APF was PKR 17 million (USD 200,000) and was used to rebuild 33 micro infrastructure projects that were destroyed during the 2010 floods. The project is expected to benefit 3,630 households, representing 25,000 people.

The project team is supervised by RSPN management and technical staff, while its implementation is being carried out by SRSP's regional and field teams. The project started with active participation and partnership with the local communities organised by SRSP. The objective of the project is to rebuild their damaged micro infrastructure and to give them hope, confidence and support in this difficult time of their lives. A total of 33 community infrastructure schemes have been identified, with the help of local communities, for rehabilitation. Five projects have been completed and the remaining 28 will be completed by August 31, 2011.



Fielding questions during the launch of the Assessment and Strengthening Programme

Small Grants and Ambassador's Fund Programme

With funding from USAID, NRSP as prime and RSPN as sub-partner are implementing the five-year Small Grants and Ambassador's Fund Programme (SGAFP). This programme aims to empower grassroots organizations and community groups working to strengthen the fabric of civil society in Pakistan, with special consideration to communities in flood-affected areas. As of June 2011, grants worth PKR 165 million have been approved for a total of 14 LSO and 12 NGOs.

Crop Maximisation Project

Funded by the Government of Pakistan's Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MINFA), this four-year project aimed to enhance food security through the increased production of food and cash crops, the creation of employment, sustainable livelihoods, and income generation in 1,012 villages across 26 districts in the four provinces, and in AJK, GB and FATA. RSPN implemented the social mobilisation component of this project through six partner RSPs (AKRSP, BRSP, NRSP, PRSP, SRSP and SRSO), by forming and strengthening Farmers' Associations (FAs) and incorporating these into VOs, assisting the farmers to establish small enterprises, and developing market linkages. As of June 2010, 3,706 FAs, with a membership of 56,501, were formed, and they have federated to form VOs in 831 villages (against a total target of 1,012 VOs). Of these, 739 VOs have applied for registration with the Department of Cooperatives, and thus far, 592 have been registered. The government wound up the project on April 2011 due to financial constraints.



A farmer training in Sindh

Komak - Emergency Relief and Early Recovery in Sindh and Punjab

This was an eight month (September 2010 - May 2011) DFID funded project to provide emergency shelter, health care and safe WASH services to a total of 153,360 households, representing 1,073,520 floods affected individuals in 20 worst flood affected districts of Punjab (8 districts) and Sindh (12 districts). The project was implemented in partnership with NRSP, SRSO, TRDP and PRSP. The project provided assistance to a total of 155,010 households with 14,000 Clean Water Kits, 14,000 Hygiene Kits, 14000 mosquito nets, and 30,256 emergency shelters. 508 sessions were also organised to sensitise the affected people about hygiene issues and 157,440 animal feed supplement items were distributed to 39,360 households. RSPN and its RSPs' national presence, and their long and relevant experience of working in the target districts, enabled them to effectively provide emergency relief and early recovery support to the flood affected people on time.



Seeding recovery - a farmer in Larkana, Sindh with his sunflower harvest

Bahaal - Emergency Relief and Early Recovery Across Pakistan

USAID/OFDA launched an emergency relief and early recovery initiative through RSPN in mid-October of 2010. The project provided assistance to 95,906 households affected by the floods in 16 districts of Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with emergency relief and



RSPN initially provided emergency shelters to flood displaced families



RSPN's later efforts provided permanent shelter to the flood affectees

early recovery interventions through agricultural inputs, animal feed supplement for livestock, emergency shelter and WASH services. RSPN is implementing the project in partnership with BRSP, NRSP, PRSP, SGA, SRSO, and SRSP.

Agriculture Recovery in Sindh

USAID, RSPN, SRSO and the Sindh Abadgar Board developed the Sindh Agriculture Recovery Project (SARP) to support sunflower cultivation for small farmers in the province's flood affected districts. The eight-month project began in November 2010 and provided 47,735 small farmers with sunflower inputs for two acres each. The programme support package included sunflower seed, fertiliser and cash grants for land preparation. The feedback from the beneficiaries has been extremely positive: on an average beneficiaries have managed to harvest 7-9 maunds (1 maund equals 40kgs) per acre. While the Oil and Seed Board of Pakistan set the price of sunflower seeds at PKR 2,000 a maund, the market price for sunflower rose between PKR 2,150 to PKR 2,350, making the small farmer's average income from 2 acres of land approximately PKR 40,000.



The Small Grants and Ambassador's Fund Programme has made possible income generating livelihoods



Financial Statements

Auditors' Report to the Members

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of (RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK) (the Company) as at **30 June 2011** and the related income and expenditure account, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof, for the year then ended and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

It is the responsibility of the Company's management to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the above said statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards and the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these statement based on our audit.

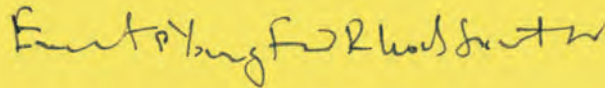
We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the above said statements are free of any material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the above said statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies and significant estimates made by the management, as well as, evaluating the overall presentation of the above said statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion and, after due verification, we report that:

- a) in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984;
- b) in our opinion:
 - i) The balance sheet and income and expenditure account together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Ordinance, 1984, and are in agreement with the

books of account and are further in accordance with accounting policies consistently applied except for the change, as stated in note 3.3 to the accompanying financial statements, with which we concur;

- ii) the expenditure incurred during the year was for the purpose of the Company's business; and
 - iii) the business conducted, investments made and the expenditure incurred during the year were in accordance with the objects of the Company;
- c) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the balance sheet, income and expenditure account, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof, conform with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and, give the information required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984, in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at **30 June 2011** and of the excess of income over expenditure, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- d) In our opinion no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 7.2 to the financial statements which explains the current status of the Project, and the recoverability of the balance Project funds from the Government of Pakistan, aggregating to Rs. 123.8 million.



Chartered Accountants

Audit Engagement Partners: Sajjad Hussain Gill

Date: 18 October 2011

Place: Islamabad

Balance Sheet

AS AT JUNE 30, 2011

	Note	2011 (PKR)	2010 (PKR)
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT-TANGIBLE	4	28,126,383	19,547,277
INVESTMENT PROPERTY-TANGIBLE	5	40,184,672	44,623,105
LONG TERM DEPOSITS	6	1,202,233	745,933
CURRENT ASSETS			
PROJECT RECEIVABLES	7	1,155,476,568	217,205,704
ADVANCES, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	8	283,924,538	17,335,144
SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT	9	140,000,000	-
BANK BALANCES	10	273,049,814	303,792,210
		1,852,450,920	538,333,058
TOTAL ASSETS		1,921,964,208	603,249,373
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
GENERAL FUNDS			
RESERVE FUND	11	67,000,000	40,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUND		450,657,754	155,866,599
		517,657,754	196,366,599
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
DEFERRED REVENUE GRANT	12	112,128,251	120,151,026
DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS	13	18,318,289	19,385,410
DEFERRED LIABILITY- STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS	14	3,858,531	17,026,374
		134,305,071	156,562,810
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
PROJECT AND OTHER PAYABLES	15	1,270,001,383	250,319,964
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		1,921,964,208	603,249,373

The annexed notes, from 1 to 27, form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director



Chief Executive Officer

Exp 1/2/11

Income and Expenditure Account

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	Note	2011 (PKR)	2010 (PKR)
INCOME			
GRANT INCOME	16	2,829,533,514	765,169,712
CONSULTANCY AND MANAGEMENT FEES	17	1,921,443,944	59,147,232
PROFIT ON SHORT TERM INVESTMENT AND BANK DEPOSITS		19,931,354	12,308,641
EXCHANGE GAIN		6,979,412	5,840,672
INSTITUTIONAL FEES		486,954	3,184,699
OTHER OPERATING INCOME	18	8,593,224	2,749,849
		4,786,968,402	848,400,805
EXPENDITURE			
PROGRAMME COSTS	19	2,662,939,632	645,550,880
OPERATING COSTS	20	190,226,017	123,526,211
CONSULTANCY SERVICES COSTS	21	1,638,694,241	29,360,957
FINANCE COSTS		317,357	617,556
		4,492,177,247	799,055,604
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR		294,791,155	49,345,201

The annexed notes, from 1 to 27, form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director



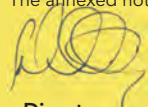
Chief Executive Officer

Cash Flow Statement

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	Note	2011(PKR)	2010 (PKR)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR		294,791,155	49,345,201
ADJUSTMENT FOR NON CASH AND OTHER ITEMS			
GRANT INCOME		(2,829,533,514)	(765,169,712)
DEPRECIATION		13,242,510	10,288,035
PROFIT ON SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT AND BANK DEPOSITS		(19,931,354)	(12,308,641)
PROVISION FOR STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS		10,425,552	7,706,377
INCOME FROM CLOSURE OF PROJECTS		(4,093,154)	
OPERATING DEFICIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES		(2,535,098,805)	(710,198,740)
(INCREASE) IN CURRENT ASSETS			
PROJECT RECEIVABLES		(976,997,171)	-
ADVANCES, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		(264,589,449)	(5,256,584)
		(1,241,586,620)	(5,256,584)
INCREASE IN CURRENT LIABILITIES			
PROJECT AND OTHER PAYABLES		1,027,292,798	201,500,717
		(214,293,822)	196,244,133
LONG TERM DEPOSITS PAID		(457,300)	(30,000)
GRANTS RECEIVED DURING THE PERIOD		2,855,705,416	582,806,179
UNSPENT BALANCE OF GRANT REFUNDED TO DONORS		-	(2,443,200)
STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS PAID		(23,593,395)	(2,478,949)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		82,262,094	63,899,423
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		(17,475,844)	(13,584,593)
SHORT TERM INVESTMENT		(140,000,000)	-
PROFIT ON DEPOSIT RECEIVED		17,971,354	12,308,641
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(139,504,490)	(1,275,952)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
AMOUNTS RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF RESERVE FUND		26,500,000	36,500,000
DECREASE IN SHORT TERM RUNNING FINANCE		-	(912,617)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		26,500,000	35,587,383
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(30,742,396)	98,210,854
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	10	303,792,210	205,581,356
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		273,049,814	303,792,210

The annexed notes, from 1 to 27, form an integral part of these financial statements.


Director


Chief Executive Officer

Statement of Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	2011 (PKR)	2010 (PKR)
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR	294,791,155	49,345,201
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	294,791,155	49,345,201

The annexed notes, 1 to 27, form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director



Chief Executive Officer

Statement of Changes in Funds

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	GENERAL FUNDS		
	RESERVED FUND (PKR)	ACCUMULATED FUNDS (PKR)	TOTAL (PKR)
BALANCE AS AT JULY 01, 2010	4,000,000	106,521,398	110,521,398
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	49,345,201	49,345,201
FUNDS RECEIVED FROM RSPs DURING THE YEAR	36,500,000	-	36,500,000
BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2010	40,500,000	155,866,599	196,366,599
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	294,791,155	294,791,155
FUNDS RECEIVED FROM RSPs DURING THE YEAR	26,500,000	-	26,500,000
BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2011	67,000,000	450,657,754	517,657,754

The annexed notes, from 1 to 27, form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director



Chief Executive Officer

Who we are



Board of Directors

Shoaib Sultan Khan
Chairman

Syed Mutahir Shah

Mrs. Munawar H. Khan

Sardar Naseer Tareen

Ali Noor Muhammad Rattansey

Muhammad Azam Khan

Agha Ali Javad

Dr. Suleman Shaikh

Dr. Shahida Jaffery

Masood ul Mulk

Fazalullah Qureshi

Dr. Sono Khangharani

Izhar Ali Hunzai

Nadir Gul Barech

Nazar Memon

Khalid Mohtadullah

Shandana Khan

Naseer M. Nizamani

Faiysal Ali Khan

Arif Hasan

Sakib Sherani

Dr. Khalida Ghaus

Malik Fateh Khan

Board Advisors

Dr. Rashid Bajwa

Dr. Pervez Tahir

Our Staff

Shandana Khan
Chief Executive Officer

Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay
Chief Operating Officer

Monitoring, Evaluation & Research

Fazal Ali Saadi
Specialist MER

Muhammad Hasnain Khalil
Programme Officer MER

Social Mobilisation

Mohammad Ali Azizi
Specialist Social Mobilisation

Nida Khan
Programme Officer Social Mobilisation

Social Sector

Tanya Khan
Specialist Social Sector

Gender & Development

Sadaf Dar
Programme Associate Gender & Development

Communications

Muhammad Faisal Khalil
Communications Officer

Human Resource/ Administration

Abdul Rauf
Programme Office Manager

Ali Akbar Qureshi
Programme Officer Admin

Muhammad Jawad Khan
HR Officer

Asim Mukhtar Janjua
IT Associate

Nasir Abbas
Admin Assistant

Umar Daraz Khan
Admin Assistant

Finance

Assad Ali Hashmi
Manager Finance / Company Secretary

Muhammad Nadeem Akhtar
Programme Officer Finance

Nasir Ahmed Khan
Finance Assistant

Qazi Haseeb Rauf
Internal Auditor

Syed Sheraz Ahmad
Accounts Assistant

Special Projects Wing

Zeeshan Zahid
Manager Special Projects

Burhan Razi
Programme Officer Special Projects

Pakistan Domestic Biogas Programme (PDBP)

Sajjad Haider
Programme Manager

Rana Aamir Shafique
Area Manager Faisalabad

Ghulam Farid Khan
Finance Officer

Muhammad Bilal Murtaza
Training & Extension Officer

Naeem Ahmad
Communication and Media Officer

Gulraiz Saeed
Biogas Engineer

Muhammad Shoaib
Marketing Officer

Sana Raheel
MIS Officer

Sajid Nadeem
Accounts Officer

Bilal Tufail
Admin Officer

USAID - Family Advancement for Life and Health (FALAH) Project

Bashir Anjum
Project Coordinator FALAH

Aasim Nazeer
Programme Officer

Manzoor Hussain
MIS Officer

Waqas Munir
Finance Officer

Zia ul Qamar
Admin Assistant

USAID - Assessment and Strengthening Programme

Ejaz Rahim
Chief of Party

Khalid Khan
Deputy Chief of Party

Muhammad Arif
Director Capacity Building

Shahzad Arif
Director MER

Nazar Rauf Rathore
Director Administration & Contracts

Syed Rashid Ali
Director Finance and Compliance

Muhammad Abubakr Mirza
Manager Compliance

Riaz Ahmad Khan
Manager Finance & Accounts

Hamid Ashraf Khan
Manager Admin & Contracts

Naveed Basharat Hashmi
Manager IT & Database

Sardar Karim
MER Officer

Nazia Shams
Planning & Reporting Officer

Muhammad Bilal Anwer
Finance Officer Reporting

Irfan Ali
Finance Officer Accounting & Compliance

Muhammad Rizwan
Finance Assistant

Muhammad Amjed Khan
Administration Officer

Qasim Ali
Executive Assistant to CoP

USAID - Small Grants and Ambassador's Fund Program

Qaiser Saleem
Deputy Chief Of Party - Grants

Mazhar Iqbal
Projects Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

Rizwana Sadiq
Programme Officer-Monitoring and Evaluation

Syed Khurram Hassan
Programme Officer-Monitoring and Evaluation

Shehzad Khalil
Programme Officer IT

Shakeel Yasin
Programme Assistant-Monitoring and Evaluation

RSPN - Benazir Income Support Programme

Sohail Manzoor
Team Leader Cluster-A

Ghias Muhammad Khan
Team Leader Cluster-C

Muhammad Saleem Baloch
Team Leader Cluster-D

USAID - Sindh Agriculture Recovery Project

Muhammad Hashim Leghari
Chief of Party

Ayesha Amina Askari
Senior Monitoring Officer

Beenish Kulsoom
Monitoring Officer

Fawad Aslam
Finance & Admin Officer

USAID - BAHAAAL Project

Akhlaq Hussain
Project Manager

Nageena Akhtar
Project Monitoring Officer

Zahida Amin
Project Monitoring Officer

Anum Anis
Project Monitoring Officer

Ali Anis
Project Monitoring Officer

Ahmed Zia Chaudhary
Project Monitoring Officer

Tasadduq Abbas
Project Monitoring Officer

Syed Abid Hussain Shah
Project Engineer

Muhammad Khalil Baig
Finance Officer

Muhammad Asif
Admin Officer

RSPN - APF Early Recovery Project in the Remote Districts of KPK

Zafar Ullah Kaka Khel
Monitoring and Reporting Specialist

DFID-RSPN Komak Project Flood Relief and Rehabilitation

Turan Khan Afridi
Project Manager

Qudsia Sadiq
Project Monitoring Officer

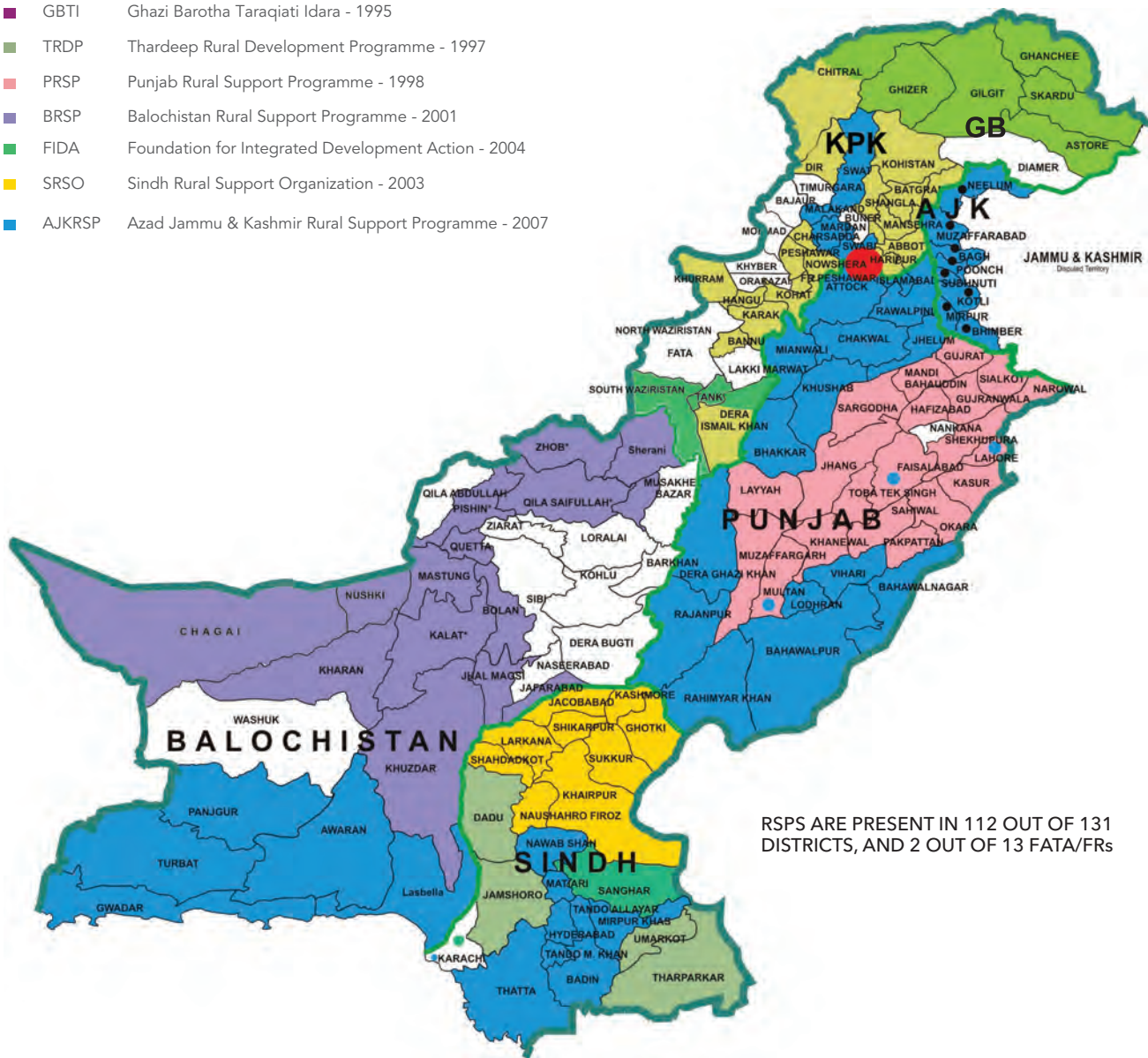
Belal Khan
Project Monitoring Officer

BPF-RSPN Sehat Project

Nasreen Sheikh
Project Officer

The Outreach of the Rural Support Programmes Across Pakistan as of June 2011

- SGA Sindh Graduates Association - 1972
- AKRSP Aga Khan Rural Support Programme - 1982
- SRSP Sarhad Rural Support Programme - 1989
- NRSP National Rural Support Programme - 1992
- N-IRM NRSP 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
- FIDA Foundation for Integrated Development Action - 2004
- SRSO Sindh Rural Support Organization - 2003
- AJKRSP Azad Jammu & Kashmir Rural Support Programme - 2007



RSPs ARE PRESENT IN 112 OUT OF 131 DISTRICTS, AND 2 OUT OF 13 FATA/FRS



RSPs in Pakistan, Cumulative Progress as of June 2011

Indicators	AJKRSP	AKRSP	BRSP	GBTI	NRSP	PRSP	SGA	SRSO	SRSP	TRDP	All RSPs
# of RSP Working Districts/Areas**	7	7	13	3	48	25	1	9	19	4	114
# of Rural Union Councils with RSP Presence*	115	118	191	20	1,806	833	11	286	424	112	3,529
# of Organized Households	77,929	108,969	156,568	30,501	1,860,974	893,737	10,500	443,323	520,475	252,135	4,355,111
# of Local Support Organisations (LSOs)	32	44	12	2	362	21	-	-	43	15	531
# of Community Organisations (COs) formed											
Women COs	1,197	2,018	2,960	1,266	52,117	20,917	351	24,057	5,446	7,864	118,193
Men COs	1,748	2,703	6,632	1,265	66,954	33,191	367	3,626	15,306	5,674	137,466
Mix COs	834	-	52	-	7,094	1,185	-	40	-	1,951	11,156
TOTAL	3,779	4,721	9,644	2,531	126,165	55,293	718	27,723	20,752	15,489	266,815
# of COs Members											
Women COs	33,833	68,007	48,692	21,980	903,098	369,912	9,548	400,031	139,842	162,238	2,157,181
Men COs	45,042	108,247	107,876	23,908	957,876	597,163	9,859	65,261	380,633	138,269	2,434,134
TOTAL	78,875	176,254	156,568	45,888	1,860,974	967,075	19,407	465,292	520,475	300,507	4,591,315
Amount of Savings of COs (Rs. Million)											
Women COs	25.5	129.4	4.8	3.0	188.9	48.2	-	35.0	34.1	74.2	543.2
Men COs	26.0	371.1	7.4	4.4	1,079.7	75.5	-	19.0	90.4	114.9	1,788.3
TOTAL	51.5	500.5	12.2	7.4	1,268.6	123.7	-	54.0	124.5	189.1	2,331.5
# of Community Members Trained											
Women COs	9,731	58,754	36,909	9,415	790,338	141,817	4,790	130,668	48,815	58,617	1,289,854
Men COs	5,481	27,804	88,042	3,371	856,248	288,892	4,790	7,811	58,585	75,506	1,416,530
TOTAL	15,212	86,558	124,951	12,786	1,646,586	430,709	9,580	138,479	107,400	134,123	2,706,384
Community Investment Fund (CIF)											
# of LSOs managing CIF	6	12	2	1	194	1	-	-	-	8	224
# of VOAs managing CIF	-	-	-	1	1,536	23	-	1,787	119	577	4,043
# of CIF Borrowers	1,094	2,055	20	152	7,097	1,115	-	49,095	7,959	11,723	80,310
Amount disbursed of CIF	16.0	16.1	0.2	1.2	90.3	6.6	-	418.8	80.0	148.0	777.2
Amount of Micro-Credit Disbursement (Rs. Mil)											
Women COs	40	195.00	9.00	203.00	17,795.22	2,821.55	-	1,103.00	284.00	1,298.76	23,749.56
Men COs	58	833.00	16.00	67.50	37,021.83	4,410.48	-	514.00	326.00	1,796.68	45,043.49
TOTAL	98.0	1,028.0	25.0	270.5	54,817.0	7,232.0	-	1,617.0	610.0	3,095.4	68,793.0
# of Loans											
Women COs	1,837	74,813	1,156	13,265	1,347,696	224,792	-	81,573	26,863	107,822	1,879,817
Men COs	3,053	546,311	1,600	6,010	2,260,846	339,850	-	38,364	30,347	112,434	3,338,815
TOTAL	4,890	621,124	2,756	19,275	3,608,542	564,642	-	119,937	57,210	220,256	5,218,632
# of Health Micro Insurance Schemes											
Women COs	-	-	-	10,167	487,578	-	-	143,062	5,834	56,711	703,352
Men COs	-	-	-	5,833	1,681,957	-	-	30,698	21,566	63,830	1,803,884
TOTAL	-	-	-	16,000	2,169,535	-	-	173,760	27,400	120,541	2,507,236
# of Health Micro Insurance Schemes Beneficiaries											
Women COs	-	-	-	10,167	1,304,939	-	-	295,840	5,834	61,653	1,678,433
Men COs	-	-	-	5,833	2,278,340	-	-	230,751	21,566	68,748	2,605,238
TOTAL	-	-	-	16,000	3,583,279	-	-	526,591	27,400	130,401	4,283,671
# of PPI/CPI Schemes Initiated	861	3,576	949	458	24,335	6,610	-	29,764	6,141	50,108	122,802
# of PPI/CPI Schemes Completed	800	3,576	937	458	22,705	6,381	16	29,774	5,960	49,370	119,977
# of Beneficiary Households of Initiated CPIs	66,930	284,440	36,312	56,974	998,473	709,744	-	96,823	1,321,649	307,861	3,879,206
Total Cost of Initiated CPIs (Rs. Million)	544.0	1,825.5	742.0	124.0	5,459.4	1,675.4	20.0	1,745.0	2,714.0	531.0	15,380.3
# of Community Schools Established	-	867	50	12	504	277	17	2	73	110	1,912
# of Students Enrolled											
Girls	-	2,900	687	780	8,041	8,968	-	25	1,991	-	23,392
Boys	-	7,375	655	608	8,853	8,863	-	55	2,470	-	28,879
TOTAL	-	10,275	1,342	1,388	16,894	17,831	-	80	4,461	-	52,271
# of Adults Literated or Graduated											
Girls	-	-	-	-	21,563	-	-	58	55	-	21,676
Boys	-	-	-	-	2,174	-	-	-	38	-	2,212
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	23,737	-	-	58	93	-	23,888
# of Traditional Birth Attendants/ Health Workers Trained											
Women COs	31	1,243	894	95	3,153	8,442	-	3,005	1,066	675	18,604
Men COs	-	-	-	-	-	1,770	-	-	467	675	2,912
TOTAL	31	1,243	894	95	3,153	10,212	-	3,005	1,533	1,350	21,516

Note:

** The 114 include 112 districts and 2 Federally Administered Tribal Areas

* The total figure for districts/areas and union councils excludes 22 overlapping districts (presence of multiple RSP) and 387 overlapping union councils

To receive indepth, regular updates on RSPN's efforts,
please subscribe to our newsletter, *Outreach*,
by contacting us at communications@rspn.org.pk

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Printing: DOT advertising

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Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this study. All information was deemed to be correct as of October 2011. Nevertheless, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) cannot accept responsibility of the consequences of its use for the other purposes or in other contexts.

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