

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

www.rspn.org



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ANNUAL REPORT 2022



**RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK
PAKISTAN**

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Message from the Chairman

Since their inception, the RSPs have faced and overcome many challenges through perseverance, determination, and sheer grit. It has indeed been a rewarding experience. The RSPs' advocacy for and protection of the rural communities has been unparalleled. In the face of crisis, the RSPs have shown by example the potential of the people. It has shown that unity with purpose creates capacity for concrete actions producing meaningful and sustainable impact on ground.

In my seventy years of working life, over forty have been dedicated to the RSPs. I have been exceptionally blessed to have the relentless support from the CEOs of all RSPs under this network. The CEOs have been my sparkling diamonds in this long fulfilling journey. Their diligence and dedication are par excellence. They are the ones who have made this network successful today, and I want to thank each one of them from the bottom of my heart for their devotion. It has been a great privilege to serve with them. When I see their commitment panning over 40 years, I am overwhelmed with humility.

The question of succession of RSPN Chairmanship has been a tough one to answer. All the CEOs of the RSPs are undeniably qualified for this role. I believe the agreeable principle to address this concern, which will also be a neutral approach, is considering the seniority of RSPs. The first RSP that was replicated after Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, was the Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP). As such, I would like to announce CEO of SRSP, Mr. Masood-ul-Mulk to take charge as Vice-Chairman till the time I decide to step down and he will succeed me as



Chairman of RSPN. In future, a similar approach may also be adopted to continue succession of RSPN's Chairmanship.

I will forever be grateful for the love and commitment that my RSP family has blessed me with. I wish you all a bright and successful future.

Sincerely,

Chairman Rural Support Programmes Network

Mr Shoaib Sultan Khan

SI, HI, NI



About RSPN

The history of the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) in Pakistan dates to 1982, when the first RSP, the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme was established by the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF). It was the strongly routed participatory approach to working with communities that led to worldwide acknowledgment of the AKRSP programme. Spearheaded by Mr Shoaib Sultan Khan, currently RSPN's Chairman, its first and founding General Manager, AKRSP demonstrated to the world that even the poorest person has potential to improve his or her own life, provided people organise through an effective social mobilisation process that ensures the participation of the poorest and their lead in making decisions impacting

their lives. Over the years the nine RSPs that are part of the RSP Network have supported some of the poorest households across Pakistan to form 520,391 Community Organisations, many of which have federated to undertake larger scale activities and advocacy with government at the local level.

By the year 2000, seven RSPs were operating in various parts of Pakistan. The larger RSPs were either set up with or received generous support from the federal and provincial governments. The RSPs came together to set up the RSP Network in 2000 to be their strategic, national platform, to share lessons and knowledge between them, to provide support in fund raising and

programme development and specific technical support in certain areas. RSPN represents over 40 years of knowledge in Community Driven Development (CDD). RSPN is the largest, CDD network in the country and is indeed an asset for the country.

RSPN works closely with government, donors, and communities to promote the RSP approach to CDD that has significant pro-poor impacts. RSPN's edge is its vast outreach to rural communities across the country through the RSPs, its strong and influential relationship with government for impacting pro-poor public policy, and its central position that brings together over three decades of experience from the RSPs.

Timeline of RSP Creation in Pakistan

**Aga Khan Rural
Support Programme**



1982

1989



**Sarhad Rural
Support Programme**

**National Rural
Support Programme**



1992

1993



**Institute of
Rural Management**

**Ghazi Barotha
Taraqiati Idara**



1995

1997



**Thardeep Rural
Development Programme**

**Punjab Rural
Support Programme**



1998

2001



**Balochistan Rural
Support Programme**

**Sindh Graduates
Association**



2002

2003



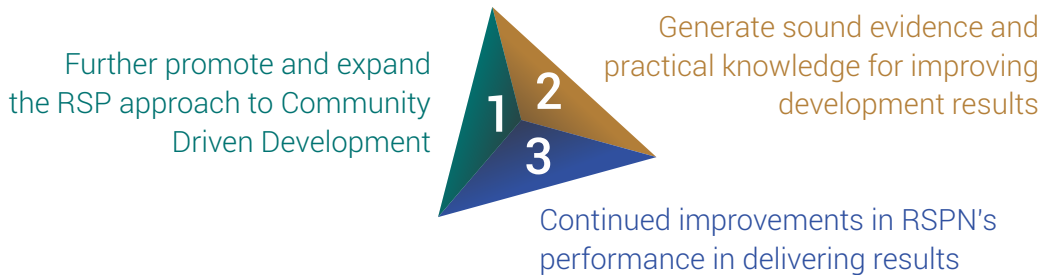
**Sindh Rural
Support Organisation**

RSPN'S Mission

Strengthen the Rural Support Programmes to foster institutions of the people, i.e. to facilitate, enable and provide technical support to member RSPs to foster sustainable institutions of the people.



Strategic Objectives 2020-25



RSPN'S Thematic Focus



OUR SOCIAL MOBILISATION OUTREACH

520,391

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS (56% WOMEN ONLY COs)

8,599,566

ORGANISED RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

8,945,008

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS (56% WOMEN MEMBERSHIP)

152

DISTRICTS WITH RSP PRESENCE

4,655

RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSP PRESENCE

32,864

VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS (66% WOMEN ONLY VOs) FEDERATED IN

2,451

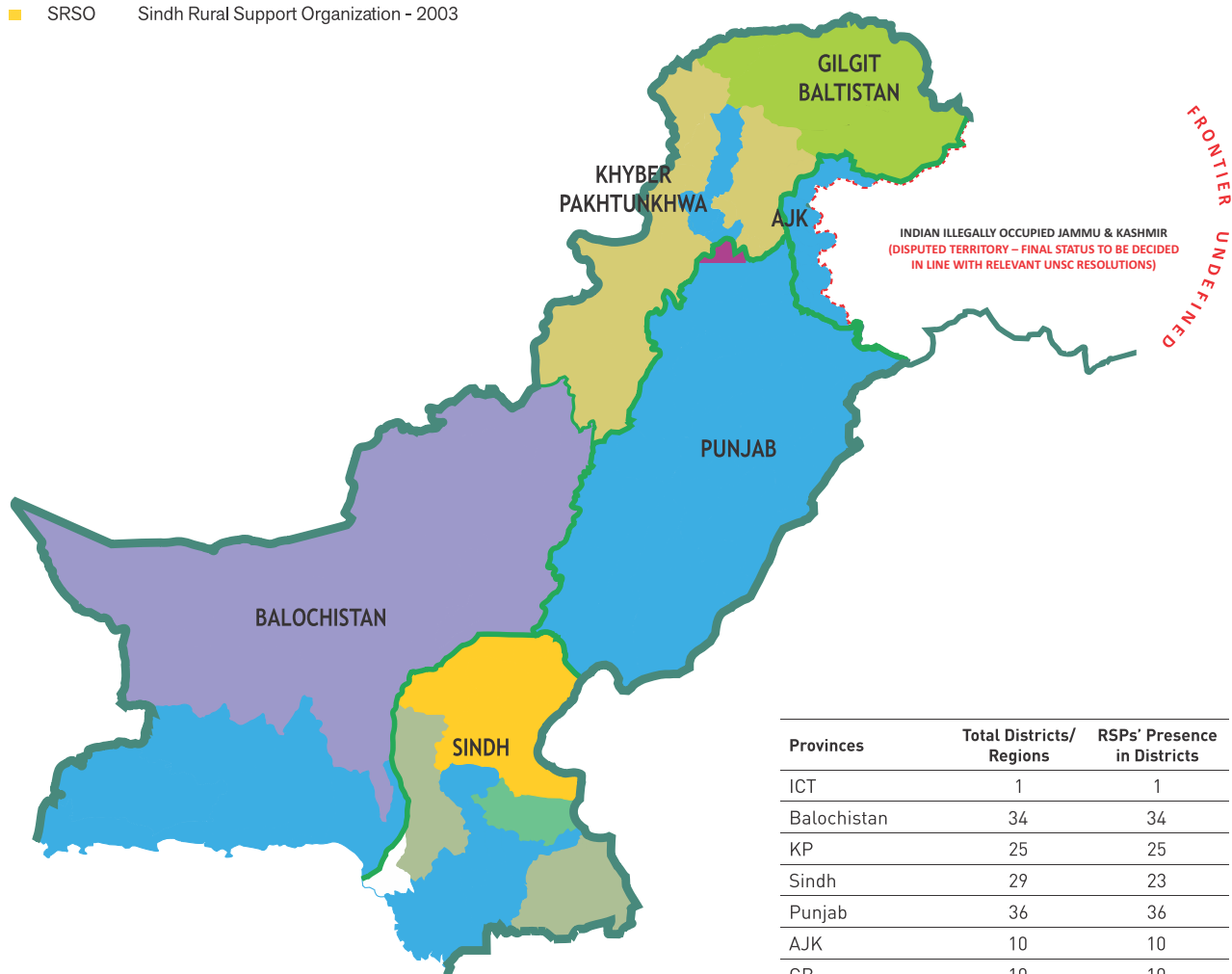
LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (1,132 - 46% WOMEN ONLY LSOs)

Summary of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) as of 30 June 2022

		Province/Administrative Units						Total
		AJ&K	Balochistan	GB	KP	Punjab (Incl. ICT)	Sindh	
1	Aga Khan RSP	-	-	63	20	-	-	83
2	Balochistan RSP	-	218	-	-	-	-	218
7	Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara	-	-	-	6	10	-	16
3	National RSP	159	109	-	63	415	170	916
4	Punjab RSP	-	-	-	-	305	-	305
9	Sindh Graduate Association	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8	Sindh Rural Support Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	582	582
5	Sarhad RSP	-	-	-	187	-	-	187
6	Thardeep Rural Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	143	143
Total		159	327	63	276	730	896	2,451

The Outreach of the Rural Support Programmes Across Pakistan

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



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

RSPs are present in 152 districts.



Rural Support Programmes Response to Flood Disaster 2022



Floods caused by heavy and unprecedented monsoon rains affected more than 33 million people according to National Disaster Management Authority. The RSPs sprung into immediate humanitarian action in 63 districts of the total **116** affected in Pakistan providing relief to **2.1** million people.

RSPs engaged in the distribution of food to **916,338** beneficiaries, shelter/tent

provision to **45,832** beneficiaries, distribution of mosquito nets and repellents to **97,084** beneficiaries, hygiene/dignity kits to **98,735** beneficiaries, water purification tablets to **280,410** beneficiaries, provision of clean drinking water can to **132,548** beneficiaries, setting up medical camps and

vaccination drives for **65,424** people and **212,961** livestock treatment and vaccinations. **94,126** people participated in awareness sessions held on health & hygiene, child protection, and gender-based violence. **7,100** benefitted from

installation of chairlifts and **2,243** benefitted from pit latrines.

Early recovery and rehabilitation phases started in some districts as soon as the flood waters began clearing.



RSPN's Flood Response Projects

RSPN undertook five projects for relief and rehabilitation post-floods.

- In partnership with **The Asia Foundation**, a total **600** hygiene kits, **527** food packages and total **3,818** people benefitted in two districts of Balochistan, Killa Saifullah and Sohbatpur.
- In partnership with **Project Hope** – People to People Health Foundation, **3600** families were distributed mosquito and repellent lotion, **3500** people benefitted from water cans, **5404** patients were treated through **40** medical camps and support was provided for construction of **77** pit latrines. Project was implemented in Dadu & Jamshoro, Sindh through Thardeep Rural Development Programme.
- In partnership with **Philip Morris**, **22,000** food packages were distributed to six districts of Sindh benefitting **130,000** people.
- In partnership with **British Asian Trust**, RSPN is currently implementing recovery support in Rajanpur. The project aims to rehabilitate **140** water points through manual and solar filtration, **548** agri-inputs such as fertilizers will be provided to farmers for cash crop production and **PKR 9500** cash grant each will be given to **240** households for fodder.
- In partnership with **PSI/FCDO** under the DAFPAK programme, in two districts of Sindh, Shikarpur and Kamber Shahdadt, **600** delivery kits and **600** newborn kits have been distributed and **10,000** women have been provided with dignity kits. **300** medical camps were set up that benefitted **24,000** beneficiaries. Family planning services have been provided to **27,000** clients.

RSPN and our partner RSPs continue rehabilitation in affected districts across Pakistan assisting federal and provincial governments along with international donors and humanitarian organisations. We will focus on designing and implementing low-cost housing, livelihood rehabilitation to help revive agriculture, promote self-employment and entrepreneurship, creating productive assets, skills trainings, access to financial services and community infrastructure for water and sanitation.



Gender Issues During Floods 2022



The Gender Resource Group (GRG) is a group of gender focal persons from all RSPs setup by RSPN to address gender issues. In September 2022, GRG reviewed gender/women issues in emergency flood situation in Pakistan. The identified women's issues during this crisis included menstrual health management, safety and security, accessibility to food and clean water, access to medical facilities for pregnant women, exposure to Gender-based violence and loss of legal documents.

To combat this crisis, GRG recommended the following be adopted:

- **Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Kits** to be added to ration bags including underwear, reusable cloth, and detergent.
- **Separate safe spaces for women** to address safety and security including separate latrines equipped with lights.
- **Separate desk** for vulnerable groups to access food and water.
- **Delivery kits and newborn baby kits** including female doctors to be available at medical camps.
- **Organisations working in relief and rehabilitation** should consider and prioritise gender-based violence prevention and response services, including medical and psychosocial support to survivors of GBV.
- **The non-government organisations and RSPs** should collect the data of women and children who have lost their CNIC and during relief work and connect with NADRA to reissue copies of their CNIC and B forms.

Strategic Partnerships with the European Union



Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme



Donor:



Names of Districts:

Kambar Shahdadkot, Larkana, Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, Sujawal, Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan

Implementing Partners:



Objectives of the Project:

- Poverty reduction
- Promotion of Community Driven Local Development (CDLD)
- Women Empowerment through women-led Community Institutions (CIs)

Start Date:

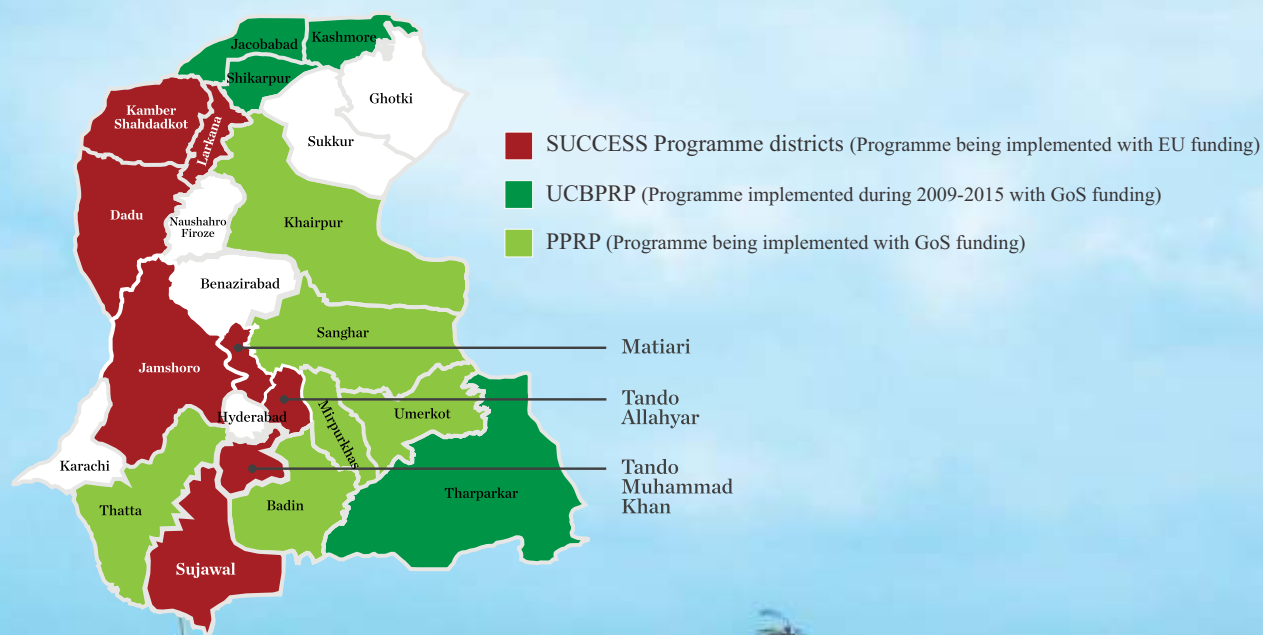
1 October, 2015

End Date:

30 September, 2021

(NCE granted till: 28 February 2023)

WHERE WE WORK



SUCCESS and UCBPRP Programme Coverage Area

	SUCCESS	UCBPRP	PPRP	Total
Number of Districts	8	4	6	18
Number of Tehsils/Talukas	33	16	29	78
Number of Union Councils	316	157	321	794
Number of Revenue Villages/Deh	1,545	755	1,743	4,043
Number of Settlements/Goth	14,708	9,672	16,922	41,302
Number of Households	849,781	513,873	950,130	2,313,784
Total Population	5,691,953	3,024,072	5,225,715	13,941,740

About SUCCESS



SUCCESS is funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) in eight districts of Sindh, namely: Kambar Shahdadkot, Larkana, Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, Sujawal, Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan. The SUCCESS programme's objectives were graduating the poor out of poverty offering access to social services, empowering women and communities and realising Government of Sindh's support for community-driven local development. The Programme has now successfully concluded. During its six years,

SUCCESS programme organised **607,943 households** into **30,274 Community Organisations (COs)**, **3,460 Village Organisations (VOs)** and **314 Local Support Organisations (LSOs)** in the **8 Programme districts**. Each CO has an average of 20 households' membership thus constituting **610,260 representation of women community members**.

According to the Institutional Maturity Index (IMI) Survey (2022), **95% of COs** follow their own saving programmes, which contain an overall total saving of over **PKR 271 million**.

Our implementing partners have trained over **71,241** women in management and leadership skills who are now running their community

institutions, managing financial components, coordinating with the stakeholders, and providing institutional support to their members. Modern contraception use increased from **25% to 49%** among married CO members of reproductive age and **93%** of the CO member households have vaccination cards for children (0-23 months) as compared to **52%** at the beginning of the programme. According to IMI Survey 2022, overall **76%** of the community institutions are fully functional. **75%** of organised households have access to latrines in their homes compared to **52%** at the beginning of the Programme. **78%** of children (5-12 years) have been enrolled in school as compared to **38%** at the beginning of the Programme.

SUCCESS Programme Interventions

1. **Community Investment Fund (CIF)** is a capital grant from the SUCCESS programme to community institutions, especially LSOs, to support the financial and institutional sustainability of community institutions and to provide financial access to CO member households. SUCCESS Programme LSOs established CIF worth **PKR. 1.7 billion** and provided micro-loans to **118,703 households**. The results of multiple cycles of CIF revealed that **42% of the sample CIF beneficiary households** moved to a higher band of poverty score, with **24% of the CIF beneficiaries** moved out of the extremely poor category of PSC 0-23 since the baseline.
2. **Income Generating Grants (IGGs)** assisted the poorest community members through a one-time cash grant to start economic/income-generating activities. **64,377 households** received this grant worth **PKR 1.1 billion**. **43% of sample beneficiaries of IGG** moved to a higher PSC band with **9% of IGG** beneficiaries moving out from PSC 0-23.

Approximately, **82% of the CIF/IGG** beneficiaries invested the grant in livestock, **10% in agriculture** and **8% in enterprise** in the informal sector. The average income from CIF and IGG investments per beneficiary stood at **PKR 12,702** per annum and assets of **PKR 38,894 for livestock; PKR 19,836 per season for agriculture;** and profit of **PKR 24,360** per annum and value of business stock **PKR 20,428** for micro-enterprise.

3. **Micro Health Insurance (MHI)** component prevented families to sell their belongings or long-term resources to cover health expenses, particularly in unforeseen circumstances. It also stopped them from borrowing money at higher interest rates from landlords or moneylenders or approaching traditional medical practitioners' inexpensive services. Over the programme implementation, the MHI component's claim ratio to premium investment drastically increased to **73%**. This shows that not only did the community members understand the importance of health insurance and used it during emergencies, but the insurance also contributed to improving the health indicators. The Programme insured **137,508 poorest families** with five-year-long micro-health insurance, and approximately **23,483** of them have availed of the medical services by using their insurance cards.
4. **Community Physical Infrastructures (CPI)** schemes improved basic community-level productive assets built by the communities. The women members of the Village Organisations identified, implemented, and maintained the CPI projects, thus building their institutional capacity and ownership and meeting their needs. The VOs with technical support of RSPs completed **2,680 CPI schemes** benefitting more than **229,414 households**. The Impact Assessment of the CPI component revealed that the water supply schemes saved PKR 1 million to 9 million in health expenditures per year by avoiding water-borne diseases and reducing the burden and time of water fetching for women, men and children. The irrigation schemes on average increased the beneficiary households' annual income by **PKR 27,000**. The drainage and sanitation schemes reduced health expenditures for beneficiaries valued in the range of **PKR 300,000 to PKR 714,000**. Roads and bridges saved the beneficiaries' travel time and reduced transportation costs.

5. **Technical and Vocational Skills Training (TVST)** enables young women and men from the poor households to generate incomes either by providing access to local labour markets or through self-employment. For increasing the effectiveness of the TVST in the last year of the programme, grants were provided to the beneficiaries of TVST for buying the necessary tools/equipment and enterprise grants to initiate self-employment activities. Overall, **43,632 beneficiaries** have been provided technical and vocational skills training. The EU's External Performance Monitoring Mission (EPM) 2022 confirms that **94% of TVST beneficiaries** are involved in income-generating activities. **34%** are earning additional income approximately PKR 1000 to 3000 per month, **12% of TVST beneficiaries** are earning from **PKR 12,000 to 15,000** per month.

According to the EU's Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) 2022 reports 'regarding households' economic development, the TVST's technical content and market-driven course quality are high and effective, leading to sustainable effects in terms of job creation, which was consolidated with beneficiaries' access to the CIF credit scheme and enterprise grant. Vocational training and loans have demonstrated a positive effect on households' resilience.

6. The **Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills Component** has benefitted **35,000** women learners who successfully graduated from an eight-month-long course with an average 85% marks.
7. The **Joint District Development Committee** platforms connects community members with government. **149 meetings** were convened to discuss local development issues and improve the delivery of government services and supplies to the people. The LSOs implemented more than **1,000 activities** through these linkages with the government line departments, elected representatives and other development organisations.

Excerpt from the Field:

Reshaping the Social Fabric

Leading and managing the construction of physical infrastructure was never considered a job performed by women. It has always remained a male-oriented and dominated activity. However, in the village Phulpota, women leaders took the initiative to manage and oversee the construction of block pavement. Phulpota was known as a village with awful infrastructure; not only was the mudded road dangerous but it was also adversely affecting the residents in a negative way.

The VO leader uttered, "The road condition was so poor that driving bike or auto-rickshaw without the fear of encountering an accident was close to impossible. Elderly inhabitants and children were at a higher risk to fall over while crossing the road. Farmers also could not pass their livestock from the road to take their crops to the market. People were forced to take different route that were neither cost-effective nor time-efficient. These roads were full of potholes that carry stagnant water resulting in the wild spread of diseases and higher chances of accidents. The nearby houses were suffering due to stagnant water after rain."

Such condition made the organised households prioritise the construction of the block pavement scheme. The scheme was completed in 2020 within a period of 6 months with the cost of PKR 711,115 and a total length of 458 RFT. It provided an easy access to 334 households consisting of 511 males, 495 females and 500 children. With improved infrastructure, the rate of fatal accidents has reduced over last two years. Children and young students started taking this route to go to the school and elderly people have an ease to cross the road. Farmers and suppliers take their crops and products in the market using the newly constructed infrastructure. This road has become a mean for increasing source of income for many local businesses.

Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme



Donor:



Names of Districts:

Pishin, Zhob, Loralai, Dukki, Killa Abdullah,
Chaman, Khuzdar, Jhal Magsi, Washuk, Kech

Implementing Partners:



Technical Partner:



Start Date:
30 June, 2017

End Date:
29 June, 2022 (Extended till Sep-2023)

WHERE WE ARE



10
Districts

240
Union Councils

1.9 million
Total Targeted Rural Population



300,000
Households are being Organised



3,085 VOs



19,129 COs



243 LSOs

About BRACE

The BRACE Programme supports the Government of Balochistan to reduce the negative impact of economic deprivation, poverty, and social inequality. The Programme creates opportunities to build and empower resilient communities through various interventions such as Community Investment Fund, Income Generating Grants, Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Community Physical Infrastructure schemes, and Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills training.

1. As of December 2022, **BRACE Programme** has organised **287,869 households** into **26,013 community organisations**, **5,660 Village Organisations** and **237 Local Support Organisations**.
2. As of December 2022, the **Community Investment Fund (CIF)**, a capital grant given by the Programme to communities, especially LSOs supporting the financial and institutional sustainability of community institutions has benefitted **11,159 households** where CIF disbursed is worth **PKR 300 million**.
3. **Income Generating Grants** assist the poorest community members through a one-time cash grant to start economic/income-generating activities has been given to **12,670 households** collectively worth **PKR 636 million**.
4. **2,717 people** have been given **Technical and Vocational Education and Training** that has enabled young women and men from the poor households to generate income either by providing access to local labour markets or through self-employment.
5. **218 Community Physical Infrastructure schemes** have been completed benefitting **24,575 households**. These schemes are worth **PKR 298 million**. The CPI schemes have improved basic community-level infrastructure and productive assets to communities.
6. **12,104 women** have been trained under the **Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills**.
7. **6,056 Persons** with Special Needs were provided **6,776 assistive devices**.

Excerpt from the Field:

Ms Sammi Hussain Jan, from district Kech, took a Community Investment Fund (CIF) loan of PKR 50,000 and hired a migrant labourer, Muhammad Ali, to run a tire repair shop along the Kech-Karachi Highway. It was inspiring to see those women in Kech, with little formal education, had gained the wisdom and courage to manage finances as entrepreneurs and run businesses that were traditionally occupied by men only.

After successfully completing the cycle of repayments, Ms Sammi gained confidence and applied for a second loan of PKR 50,000. Separately, she booked a costly machine although second-hand in installments, and used it in repairing the heavy tires. She then entered a partnership to split the profits with the labourer, Muhammad Ali of Khuzdar. Today, she earns a good profit of PKR 15,000 per month after paying back the installments.



Nutrition Programmes in Sindh

The prevalence of stunting among young children in Sindh is much higher than the national average of 40.2%¹. Table below shows the key statistics of the *National Nutrition Survey 2018* disaggregated by province.

Table: Key Statistics of the National Nutrition Survey conducted in 2018

Province	% of children		
	Stunting	Wasting	Underweight
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP-NMD)	40	15	23.1
Punjab	36.4	15.3	23.5
Balochistan	46.6	18.9	31
Sindh	45.5	23.3	41.3
Gilgit Baltistan	46.6	9.4	21.3
National Average	40.2	17.7	No data available

To improve nutrition key indicators in Sindh, the Government of Sindh (GoS) launched in 2015 a large-scale multi-sectoral ***Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition in Sindh (2016-2026)***². The primary objective of AAP is to reduce the stunting rate in children from 48% to 40% in Sindh province by 2021 and by 15% by 2026.

In line with the Plan's focus, the European Union, under the EU Commission Action Plan on Nutrition (2014), is supporting the Sindh Government through the comprehensive Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS) which aims to sustainably improve the nutritional status of children under five (U5) and of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through nutrition specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions while capacitating the Government of Sindh so that it may efficiently implement its multi-sectoral nutrition policy.



¹National Nutrition Survey, 2018

²<https://pnd.sindh.gov.pk/storage/resourcePage/5PI96sS44faHuCQA7hdbQfXKobMywWm5bGZoxUBU.pdf>

Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS) Nutrition Sensitive Component (ER-3)



Donor:



EUROPEAN UNION

Names of Districts:

Thatta, Matiari, Sujawal, Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan (NRSP), Kambar Shahdadkot, Larkana and Shikarpur (SRSO), and Dadu, Jamshoro (TRDP)

Implementing Partners:



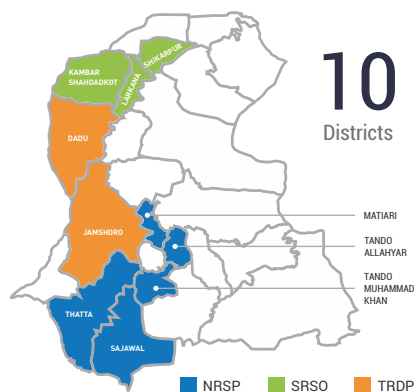
Led by Action Against Hunger
(technical back-stopper)

Start Date:

15 February, 2018

End Date:

31 July, 2023



381,141
Households



19,443
Community Organisations



1,938
Village Organisations



193
Local Support Organisations

RSPN is leading PINS ER-3, which focuses on community level Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Agriculture and Food Security (AFS) interventions in 193 rural Union Councils covering 1,938 villages across 10 target Districts. The WASH component of PINS ER-3 is working to reduce waterborne diseases in children (esp. diarrhea) by changing individual, household, and community hygiene and sanitation practices, and by improving their access to and use of safe drinking water. The AFS component of the Programme is working to improve awareness of dietary diversity and increase localised food production.

The following are highlights of the investments made under the WASH Component of PINS support the GoS efforts to **Reduce water borne diseases**;

- **PKR 247 million** invested in community water supply schemes (PKR 90 million during the current year)
- **42,680** Households benefitting from **1,003** hand pumps.
- **8,611** communal water sources used tested for safety across all **1,938** villages.
- **PKR 364 million** invested in household construction of latrines (**PKR 161 million during the current year**)
- **14,902** latrines constructed with the funds.
- **PKR 210 million** invested in Community and Household Behaviour Change Activities (**PKR 61 million during the current year**)
- **156,107** households previously without latrines constructed latrines with their own funds.
- **1,063 (55%)** of the target **1,938** villages certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- **PKR 502 million** provided to women to purchase goats to improve household milk consumption (**PKR 270 million during the current year**)
- **PKR 212 million** invested in establishing **1,938** village level sites to grow seasonal vegetables (**PKR 48 million during the current year**)
- **201,000** Households provided inputs to establish seasonal Kitchen Gardens.
- **PKR 114 million** invested in grants to **22,945** small farmers to apply improved cultivation techniques (**PKR 44 million during the current year**).
- MoU signed with the GoS Forestry Department for **500k Fruit Trees** to be planted across **10 Districts**
- Over **1 million Moringa Trees** planted in the community.

PINS ER3 External Evaluation

An Independent External Monitoring Mission (EMM) of PINS ER3 was conducted by the EU during July 2022. The EMM monitors the accuracy of the Programme's reported activities through extensive fieldwork, on-site observations, key stakeholder interviews, and focus group discussions with beneficiary communities. Their most recent report included the following observations and comments about PINS ER3:

PINS ER3 continues to be “In-line with GoS Accelerated Action Plan and has largely achieved or exceeded its key output targets”

1. In relation to (Outcome 1) “to contribute to efforts of Government of Sindh (GoS) in reducing water borne diseases”, the EMM report states:

Activities, such as household and village level behavior change sessions to improve individual, household and community hygiene and sanitation practices and making water safe to use through using various treatment methods, as well as the construction and rehabilitation of safe water sources in areas of extreme need **“have tremendously improved the community's understanding, sensitization and awareness of water contamination”** and **“Improved access to clean drinking water and reduced incidences of diarrhea in children.”**

2. In relation to (Outcome 2) “to contribute to efforts of Government of Sindh (GoS) to improve availability and diversity of nutritious crops/food”, the EMM report states:

Activities, such as provision of grants to purchase livestock was **“effective in providing milk to children and pregnant and lactating women.”** Similarly, construction of farmer field schools, water harvesting ponds, kitchen gardens and various fruit plantation drives, **“diversified the diet of beneficiaries.”** The introduction of improved cultivation techniques, such as drill sowing method **“decreased farmers' cost of production by 25% and increased their crop yields by an average 10% per acre.”**

Protecting community livestock at low cost

Livestock is often seen exclusively as an economic resource for rural households. However, healthy livestock is a critical source of nutrient-dense foods which may otherwise be too expensive for poor households to access. Preventing diseases and associated mortality in livestock is therefore important in making households food secure. Seasonal vaccinations are a cost-effective and efficient way to prevent diseases in livestock. But private veterinarians are often too expensive for poor rural households, while the Livestock Department does not reach these rural communities with free vaccinations due to its resource constraints.

Community Livestock Extension Workers

Evidence from PINS ER-3 supports the institutionalisation of a cost-effective way to increase the outreach of the Livestock Department for seasonal vaccinations. In collaboration with the Government of Sindh Livestock Department, PINS ER3 trained 192 community-nominated individuals and deployed them as Union Council vaccinators: **Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs)**. CLEWs supported the Livestock Department to reach remote rural households with seasonal vaccinations and filled the service delivery outreach gaps. To date they've reached **over 1 million animals** in remote rural areas at no additional cost to the livestock department. They charge nominal fees for their vaccinations which are 50-70% less when compared to private veterinarians. As they become more experienced, they have also identified and reported diseases, provided first aid and are being used by the department to increase community awareness on better livestock management.

	Cost of vaccination	
	Goat / Sheep	Cattle
CLEW	10-20 PKR	20-50 PKR
Private Veterinarian	20-50 PKR	20-100 PKR

Excerpt from the Field:

UC Dadjarwar, Tando Allahyar

Lakshmi, a mother of 5, keeps a buffalo which provides her family with milk and yoghurt. The family also sees it as a financial cushion as it can be sold in times of need (e.g. crop failure). She had little knowledge about preventive vaccines for her livestock and had previously lost animals to disease. She says about the CLEW from her UC (Rizwan Ali) that "he visits us and vaccinates my animals for only PKR 10. My animal is now healthier and gives more milk, which I use for my children"

Rizwan Ali is a farmer, and until training as a CLEW, was dependent solely on crops for his income. After training he cheerfully states that he now earns "PKR 15,000 -16,000 monthly." While most households are happy to pay him as they are comfortable with the government provided vaccines and see the value of this, he states that he also gives back to the community "vaccinate their animals for free, if their financial condition means they can't pay me."

Dr Riaz Ahmed Laghari, Deputy Director Livestock, in District Matiari states that his District has over 1m Cows, Buffalo and Goats. The reach all these animals with seasonal vaccinations is practically impossible. During the year, through 14 active CLEWs in his District he reached over 30,000 animals belonging to the poorest households which the Department would not have previously reached. For him "this partnership is proving successful and is a workable solution to fill the gap in service delivery and for outreach to remote areas." He also found CLEWs "very useful during the Lumpy Skin disease outbreak." He feels that his regular "coordination with CLEWs, especially their monthly review meetings make this a sustainable model."

Programme for Improved nutrition in Sindh

Nutrition Specific Component

(PINS ER-2 D&J)



Donor:



Implementing Partners:



Names of Districts:

Dadu and Jamshoro

Start Date:

April 2020

End Date:

March 2023



About the Project

The Nutrition Specific Component of the PINS programme in Dadu and Jamshoro has been awarded to RSPN by the EU. PINS ER2 is led by RSPN with implementing partners People's Primary Health Care Initiatives (PPHI) and the Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP). PPHI is the 'treatment partner' for strengthened facility-based treatment to address Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) under 5 children and foster links with other healthcare programmes.

TRDP is involved in identifying under-nutrition in under 5 children and pregnant and lactating women enhancing outreach to facilitate acute under-nutrition treatment and behaviour change activities through community health workers (CHWs)



791

Community Health Workers (CHWs)
hired and trained



93

Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTP)
established



2

Nutrition Stabilisation Centres (NSC)
established



17,810

Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM)
Children cured at OTPs

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Ach Jul 21 - June 22



77,615

Number of children 6-59 months of age screened
(12.1% of total population)



22,957

Number of Children (6-59 Mo) Enrolled in OTP



21,561

Number of Children (6 to 23 Mo) Received MNP



31,370

Number of PLW Screened



19,433

Total PLW received IFA tablets



19,402

MTMSG awareness sessions conducted



14,95

FTFSG awareness sessions conducted

Case Study

Timely and Targeted Counselling Matters!

A child named Zaira from village Farooqabad, Taluka Dadu of district Dadu was screened by our outreach partner TRDP, her Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement done by TRDP team categorized her as a SAM child. Zaira's mother told the team that she had taken Zaira to many private doctors in the past - it helped her in the short-term, but her overall health did not improve. TRDP team referred Zaira to the nearest OTP to receive treatment for under-nutrition. The team also visited their home to assess the potential prevailing underlying causes of malnutrition, such as poor feeding and hygiene practices.

Zaira's mother was counselled on how diet diversity and good hygiene practices can prevent further malnutrition. Seasonal vegetables like spinach, okra, eggplant, and gourds were encouraged, as were staple foods like ricat products. The team also promoted locally available fruits like mango, banana, papaya, dates, and chikoo and proteins like milk and milk products, meat products, and eggs.

Zaira's mother continued her treatment from the OTP site and the baby was successfully cured.

"Zaira's nutritional status has improved greatly, and we are thankful to RSPN, TRDP, PPHI and EU for the support of the therapeutic foods, guidance on improving hygiene conditions, age-appropriate feeding initiation. This has strengthened the immune system of the child.", Says Zaira's Mother.



BEFORE THE TREATMENT MUAC: 11.1



AFTER THE TREATMENT MUAC: 12.4

PSI-Supported Family Planning Programme



Donor:



Names of Districts:

Toba Tek Singh, Bahawalpur, Shikarpur and Kambar Shahdadkot

Implementing Partners:

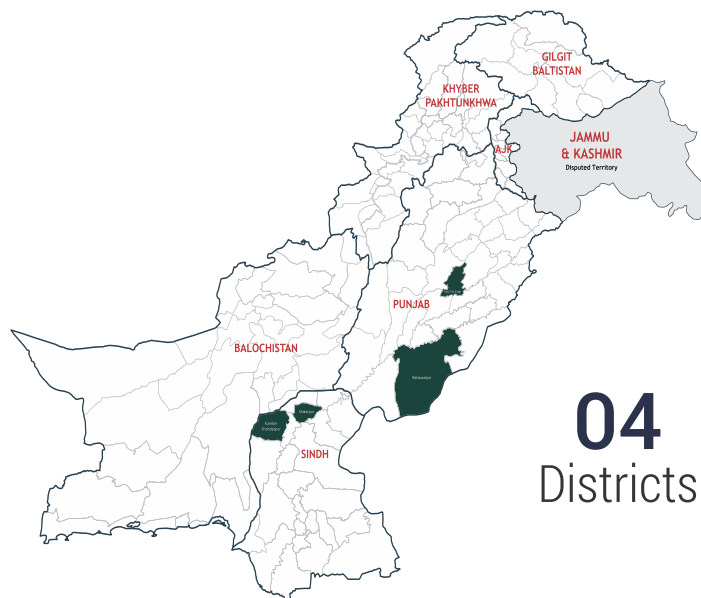


Start Date:

December 2017

End Date:

February 2024



04
Districts

About the Project

The PSI-Supported Family Planning Programme DAFPAK successfully completed its first phase from December 2017 to February 2022. PSI has granted two more years cost extension to DAFPAK project. This new extension is a 23-months project that is being implemented by RSPN with the technical and financial assistance of Population Services International Pakistan, who in turn are a grantee under Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan (DAFPAK). The Programme aims to grow the health market and the use of sexual & reproductive health products and services for poor and vulnerable rural communities. The Programme will target a total uncovered population of 1.4 million people of these four districts. RSPN mobilises community to encourage the uptake of family planning services including condoms, oral pills and injectables through counselling sessions, access to services, and health camps.



Shazia Bibi of UC Hajifoor, District Rahim Yar Khan with her husband Amir and two kids

1. Health Impact (July 2021 to June 2022)

Unintended pregnancies averted	45,656
Live births averted	18,136
Abortions averted	21,459
Maternal deaths averted	38
Child deaths averted	463
Unsafe abortions averted	13,881
Total DALYs averted	41,401

2. Married Woman of Reproductive Age (MWRAs) Referred by CRPs

21,003

3. Additional users Created

14,288

Balanced Energy Protein (BEP) Rural Market Test

Donor:



Names of Districts:

Bahawalpur & Kamber Shahdadt

Implementing Partners:



Start Date:

1st Jan 2022

End Date:

31st Dec 2023

Project Objectives

The purpose of the project is to increase availability of nutritious, high-protein supplements to Pakistan's poorest populations, targeting pregnant and lactating women, to improve their nutritional status and subsequently reducing stunting amongst children.

RSPN's BEP Pakistan Rural Market Test is a two-year project funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and implemented by RSPN in partnership with NRSP and SRSO. The other partners are Hystra, BoP Inc., Hudson Pharma, Centre for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP) and Mathematica. The project is being implemented in two districts: Bahawalpur by NRSP and in Kamber Shahdadt by SRSO. Districts were selected based on their demographic make-up; RSPN's existing community level presence in form of community networks; synergies with other programs; and ensuring significant distance between rural and urban market test sites, to limit potential leakage and cannibalisation given the difference in MRP. The rural market test will cater to a total population of around 300,000 people (150,000 people per district, roughly 10% of the total district rural population), of which around 11,000 would be PLWs (at any given time) in non-LHWs covered clusters.

The rural market test seeks to test potential uptake and consumption frequency of Wellma (the nutrition supplement), as well as its impact on the nutritional status of PLWs, when sold via private channels at a subsidised price, with a minimum recommended price of PKR 30 per sachet (based on estimated willingness to pay in rural areas). This would ultimately be with a view to determine the cost-effectiveness of such an approach vs. a fully subsidised strategy.

Project Achievements & Impact

After the RSPN launch of rural market test on 11th March, 2022 and till June 2022, both districts have sold a total of 55,163 Wellma sachets (25,384 in Bahawalpur and 29,779 in Kamber Shahdadt).

CERP's MLE team conducted an independent, small-scale survey of PLW in early June to validate the monitoring results and generate additional insights on product awareness, purchase decisions, and consumption behaviors. 100 PLWs per district, were randomly sampled from CRPs' registration lists. Almost all surveyed, PLWs were aware of Wellma (99%) and reported that they had been visited by a CRP in the past 2 weeks. Data also reflected that 82% of PLWs in Kamber Shadadt and 72% of PLWs in Bahawalpur had purchased Wellma. With regards to the perception of Wellma, data showed that most PLWs intended to keep consuming Wellma at the same rate or higher, because it improved their energy levels/health.

Community Engagement for Promotion of Reproductive Health Rights (RHR) of Youth and Improve their Access to Reproductive Health (RH) Services under Sihat Mand Khaandaan Project

Donor:



Names of Districts:

Kamber Shahdadt & Matiari

Implementing Partners:



Start Date:

1st July, 2021

End Date:

31st Dec 2022

(Extended till July 2023)

UNFPA's RHR program is aimed to help adolescents and youth (aged 15-24) make a smooth and informed transition to adulthood in socio-economically marginalised communities of Sindh. Bodily changes paired with inequitable external conditions such as poverty, discriminatory gender rights, oppressive local customs and lack of awareness about reproductive rights often puts youth in acute vulnerability which results in increased statistics of violence, distressing mental and physical health, and low literacy rate in the region.

RSPN currently works with community institutions (SRSO, NRSP, Village Organisations and LSOs) in two districts of Sindh, Kamber Shahdadt and Matiari, to raise awareness about reproductive health rights and to enable communities create an empowering and thriving environment for youth and women.

The Programme has been able to engage 399 adult youth (Girl), 399 community youth (Boys) and 168 as key community influencers and 798 youth as Youth Champions and advocates in the past one year.

Community institutions and members organised awareness sessions on numerous crucial issues such as sexual and reproductive health, gender based violence, self-esteem, communication skills etc. using RSPN's Reproductive Health Rights Toolkit regularly. The project also facilitated meetings on advocacy dialogue and worked persistently to improve beneficiaries' access to good health services.

In a short period of time, RSPN's RHR project has made significant impact by increasing literacy rate and raising awareness about reproductive health rights, against child marriages and early pregnancies, and destigmatizing issues related to sexual and reproductive health in rural and urban areas of both districts. The project has majorly contributed to capacity building of youth in the region and hopes to bring a generational change so younger generation could be saved from cultural practices that are detrimental to their physical and mental health.

Case Study

Union Council: Odherolal Village

Village Organisation: Odherolal Village 1

Youth champion name: Sahiba

"I was thirteen years old when my mother had me married off. That was a very difficult time in my life," recalls Youth Champion Sahiba. After the demise of Sahiba's father, her mother felt societal pressures to have her daughter settled as soon as possible, but it seemed life had other plans for Sahiba.

"At that time, I had neither an interest nor an understanding of what it meant to be a married woman in this society. I was not prepared to take on the responsibility of a household", says Sahiba. Not long after she was married, Sahiba began experiencing domestic violence and abuse at the hands of her in-laws for not managing household tasks according to their expectations. Eventually, she got a court divorce after permission from the Panchayat (village council).

"I was thought a worthless woman by the Panchayat...as if I could only be of value to others if I lived for them", she said.

Sahiba gradually became depressed after this event and felt that her community had excommunicated her in some ways because she was now a divorced woman. It was not until she came across RSPN's UNFPA-funded *Community Engagement for Promotion of Reproductive Health Rights (RHR) of Youth and Improve their Access to Reproductive Health (RH) Services under Sihat Mand Khaandaan Project* that she was able to regain her hope and confidence. At first, like many others, she too, was apprehensive about the subject matter being discussed, but soon found her perspective shifting otherwise.

"After attending one session, I felt like I had found a reason to live. I wanted to stop what happened to me from happening to other girls," says Sahiba, who is now a Youth Champion delivering sessions in her union council. She is now 22 years old, empowered member of her community who continues to advocate for the prevention of early child marriages and gender-based violence, helping young girls in her community realise their sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as accessing reproductive health services.

UNFPA's *Community Engagement for Promotion of Reproductive Health Rights (RHR) of Youth and Improve their Access to Reproductive Health (RH) Services under Sihat Mand Khaandaan Project* is being implemented in two districts of Sindh – Matiari and Kambar Shahdadkot. The project is implemented through the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) in Matiari, and Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) in Kambar Shahdadkot. The overall objective is to contribute in UNFPA's effort to support policy initiatives and advocacy for increased investment in marginalised young people, including access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR).



ECW Multi-Year Resilience Programme 2022-2025

Donor:



Names of Districts:

Kohlu, Panjgur and Loralai

Implementing Partner:



Start Date:

4th March 2022

End Date:

4th February 2025

About the Project

Education Cannot Wait (ECW) is the first global fund dedicated to education in emergencies and protracted crises. The fund's Multi-Year Resilience investment window addresses longer-term needs through multi-year joint programs in protracted crises, enabling humanitarian and development actors to work together on delivering collective education outcome. The MYRP is being implemented as a partnership between the Government of Pakistan and a consortium led by UNICEF, Voluntary Service Overseas and the Rural Support Programmes Network in Balochistan and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.

The goal of the project is improving the access to inclusive and equitable quality education for refugees, crisis affected and otherwise vulnerable children and adolescents. In providing the 'whole-of-child' solutions, the funding ensures that target beneficiaries have access to protective interventions that improve both their mental and physical well-being. The programme also improves learning environments by ensuring safety and inclusivity for all learners, building capacity by working with national and provincial education authorities to make education systems more resilient, and will work to address the significant barriers girls face in accessing quality and inclusive learning environments.

RSPN, in partnership with BRSP, will reach 42,420 children and adolescents through Formal and Non-Formal Education. In reaching the most vulnerable and marginalized, 60% of beneficiaries are girls, 20% will be Afghan refugees and 12% children with disabilities.

Financials

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT JUNE 30, 2022

	Note	2022 Rupees	2021 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	5	45,970,977	60,757,674
Right-of-use assets	6	24,914,844	44,407,190
Investment in associated company	7	6,653,718	9,894,648
Long-term deposits	8	4,757,067	3,666,121
		82,296,606	118,725,633
CURRENT ASSETS			
Project receivables	9	18,874,758	17,734,891
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	10	85,015,798	631,400,699
Accrued mark-up		2,034,247	10,442,466
Income tax refundable	11	72,066,370	117,673,909
Short-term investments	12	550,000,000	550,000,000
Cash and bank balances	13	995,065,166	1,148,061,711
		1,723,056,339	2,475,313,676
TOTAL ASSETS		1,805,352,945	2,594,039,309
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
Reserve fund	14	99,000,000	99,000,000
Investment fund	4.7.2	6,653,718	-
Accumulated fund		733,317,309	720,519,186
		838,971,027	819,519,186
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred capital grants	15	28,093,616	35,476,672
Restricted grants	16	765,825,841	1,629,243,383
Lease liabilities	17	8,098,131	27,068,771
Security deposit		180,000	180,000
		802,197,588	1,691,968,826
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payable to related parties	18	61,074,752	576,715
Project and other liabilities	19	86,463,648	66,624,126
Current portion of lease liabilities	17	16,645,930	15,350,456
		164,184,330	82,551,297
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		1,805,352,945	2,594,039,309

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

20

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

[Signature]

[Signature]
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

[Signature]
DIRECTOR

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

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

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	Note	2022 Rupees	2021 Rupees
INCOME			
Grant income	21	1,975,074,093	1,744,682,843
Management fees	22	83,608,492	88,765,398
Other income	23	100,474,856	97,913,344
		2,159,157,441	1,931,361,585
EXPENDITURE			
Programme costs	24	1,966,529,603	1,733,950,872
Operating costs	25	187,791,824	194,304,506
		2,154,321,427	1,928,255,378
(LOSS) / SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		4,836,014	3,106,207

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

Shafiqul

Shondana Khan
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

[Signature]
DIRECTOR

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

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

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	Note	2022 Rupees	2021 Rupees
(LOSS) / SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		4,836,014	3,106,207
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE GAIN / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR			
Other comprehensive gain / (loss) not to be reclassified to statement of income and expenditure in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gain / (loss) on employees' defined benefit plan	10.4	2,856,757	(3,150,340)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) / INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>7,692,771</u>	<u>(44,133)</u>

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

WZL


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


DIRECTOR

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Note	UNRESTRICTED FUNDS		
		Reserve fund	Investment fund	Accumulated fund
		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Balance as at June 30, 2020		99,000,000	-	720,563,319
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Surplus for the year		-	-	3,106,207
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	(3,150,340)
		-	-	(44,133)
Balance as at June 30, 2021		99,000,000	-	720,519,186
Balance as at July 1, 2021		99,000,000	-	720,519,186
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year		-	-	4,836,014
Other comprehensive gain		-	-	2,856,757
		-	-	7,692,771
Transfer from restricted grants		-	15,000,000	-
Transfer to accumulated fund		-	(5,105,352)	5,105,352
Other income	23	-	(3,240,930)	-
Balance as at June 30, 2022		99,000,000	6,653,718	733,317,309

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

Shondam N. Jahan

Shondam N. Jahan
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

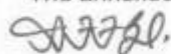
[Signature]
DIRECTOR

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Note	2022 Rupees	2021 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating deficit before working capital changes	27	(1,904,360,244)	(1,686,577,251)
Working capital changes:			
Decrease / (increase) in current assets			
Advances, prepayments and other receivables		545,222,850	(35,172,863)
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities			
Payable to related parties - unsecured		60,498,037	(20,823,079)
Project and other liabilities		19,839,522	7,770,001
		625,560,409	(48,225,941)
Decrease / (increase) in long-term deposits		(1,090,946)	(323,573)
Grants received during the year (including interest income and foreign exchange gain)		1,080,901,034	1,811,687,220
Income taxes paid		(4,941,968)	(19,662,449)
Payments made to employee's provident fund		(12,078,259)	(12,490,510)
Staff retirement benefits paid - gratuity	10.4	(13,392,135)	(18,436,659)
Net cash generated from operating activities		(229,402,109)	25,970,837
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure		(8,554,336)	(10,006,458)
Short-term investment matured during the year		550,000,000	450,000,000
Short-term investments made during the year		(550,000,000)	(550,000,000)
Profit received on short-term investments and bank deposits		106,044,927	135,008,870
Net cash generated from investing activities		97,490,591	25,002,412
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease liability	17	(18,408,622)	(19,783,829)
Net cash generated from financing activities		(18,408,622)	(19,783,829)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(150,320,140)	31,189,420
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,148,061,711	1,116,303,892
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(2,676,405)	568,399
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	13	<u>995,065,166</u>	<u>1,148,061,711</u>

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




CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


DIRECTOR

Our Team

Board of Directors

Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan	Chairman
Mr. Muhammad Azam Khan	Director
Dr. Rashid Bajwa	Director
Dr. Shahida Jaffrey	Director
Mr. Masood ul Mulk	Director
Mr. Fazalullah Qureshi	Director
Mr. Shahnawaz Khan	Director
Mr. Muhammad Nazar Memon	Director
Mr. Malik Fateh Khan	Director
Mr. Roomi Saeed Hayat	Director
Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi	Director
Mr. Muhammad Dittal Kalhoro	Director
Mr. Naseer Muhammad Nizamani	Director
Mr. Javed Iqbal	Director
Dr. Allah Nawaz Samoo	Director
Mr. Sohail Khoja	Director
Mr. Jamil Uddin	Director
Mr. Syed Asif Shah	Director
Ms. Khawar Mumtaz	Director

Advisors to Board of Directors

Mr. Ejaz Rahim	Advisor
Mrs. Munawar Humayun Khan	Advisor
Mr. Ali Noor Muhammad Rattansey	Advisor
Dr. Pervez Tahir	Advisor

Core Team	
Shandana Khan	Chief Executive Officer
Operations	
Khurram Shahzad	Programme Manager Operations
Asif Jehanzeb	Programme Officer Operations
Monitoring & Evaluation	
Bilal Nageeb	Programme Manager Monitoring & Evaluation
Gender & Development	
Sadaf Dar	Programme Officer Gender & Development
Communications	
Foha Raza	Programme Officer Communications
Finance & Accounts	
Assad Ali Hashmi	Chief Financial Officer / Company Secretary
Syed Sheraz Ahmad	Programme Officer Finance & Accounts
Nasir Ahmed Khan	Finance Officer
Human Resources & Administration	
Jawad Khan	Manager Human Resources & Administration
Affan Muhammad Baig	Programme Officer Administration & Procurement
Farrukh Hashmi	Programme Officer Information Technology
Umar Daraz Khan	Admin Assistant
Internal Audit & Compliance	
Abdullah Khan	Manager Internal Audit & Compliance
RSPN-EU: Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme	
Fazal Ali Saadi	Programme Manager
Ghulam Sarwar Khro	Programme Coordinator
Amna Ejaz	Team Leader Research
Feroza Zahra	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
Huma Irfan	Communications Officer

Zubaida Yasub	Knowledge Management Officer
Rubab Zehra	Administration & Procurement Officer
Farheen Iftikhar	MIS Officer
Nadir Ali Shah	Field Researcher
Sultana Kori	Field Researcher
RSPN-EU: Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme	
Sajjad Hussain Changezi	Programme Manager
Ghulam Farid Khan	Finance Manager
Dr Sulaman Ijaz	Research Coordinator
Rimsha Taj	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
Muhammad Omer Farooq	Communications Officer
Sanobar Shaikh	Documentation & Reporting Officer
Jamshaid Azhar	MIS Officer
RSPN-EU: Implementation of the Nutrition-Sensitive Component (ER3) of the Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS)	
Mudassar Ahmed	Programme Director
Iftikhar Leghari	WASH Specialist
Fozia Memon	Senior AFS Officer
Munawar Alee Kapri	Monitoring & Evaluation Coordinator
Dr. Abdul Khaliq	Government Technical Liaison Officer
Babar Hussain Shah	Technical Officer Aquaculture
Alma Soomro	Communications Officer
Sarah Zafar	Knowledge Management Officer
Zaheer Ahmed	Capacity Building Officer
Mohan Thakur	WASH Engineer
Muhammad Afzal	WASH Engineer
Ejaz Ali	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
Shahana Ali	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
Maha Adil	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer

Muhammad Naeem Khan	MIS Officer
Abdul Ghani	Finance Officer
Muhammad Akram	Finance Officer
Annum Younus	Procurement Officer
Ghulam Sarwar Memon	Admin & Logistics Officer
RSPN-EU: Implementation of the Nutrition-specific Component (ER2) of Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (PINS) – Districts of Jamshoro & Dadu	
Meena Iqbal	Project Coordinator
Syed Saleem Ali Shah	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
Mukhtiar Ahmed Umrani	MIS Officer
Fahad Ullah Khan	Finance Officer
Adil Shahzad	Admin Officer
RSPN-PSI-Delivering Accelerated Family Planning in Pakistan (DAFPAK) Project	
Manzoor Hussain	Project Manager
Ali Akbar Qureshi	Admin & Logistics Officer
Vacant	M&E Coordinator
Usman Asif	MIS Coordinator
Waqas Munir	Finance Officer
RSPN-UNFPA: Community Engagement for Promotion of Reproductive Health Rights (RHR) of Youth and Improve their Access to Reproductive Health (RH) Services Project	
Almas Akbar	Project Manager
Saima Shaikh	Training Coordinator
Almas Akbar	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
Arshia Chand	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
Khalil Baig	Finance Officer
RSPN-BMGF: Balance Energy Protein – Pakistan Rural Market Test Project	
Ayesha Tariq	Project Manager
Bader Ul Islam Siddiqui	Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation Officer
Shayaah Raza	Finance Officer
Nasir Abbas	Supplies & Logistics Officer

RSPN-Unicef: Improving access to inclusive and equitable quality education for refugee, crisis-affected and otherwise vulnerable children and adolescents in Pakistan Project

Nasreen Shaikh	Project Manager
Kashir Ali Chahdhry	Finance Officer
Qurat-ul-Ain Hameed	Admin & Procurement Officer
Imran Masih	M&E Coordinator

RSPN-JSI: Integrated Health System Strengthening _ Service Delivery Activity (IHSS-SD) Project

Shahbaz Faiq Khattak	Project Manager
Javed Salik	M&E Coordinator
Mohammad Osama	Finance Officer
Zia ul Qamar	Admin Officer

ACRONYMS

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme	AKRSP
Alternative Dispute Resolution	ADR
Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme	BRACE
Balochistan Rural Support Programme	BRSP
Benazir Income Support Programme	BISP
Business in a Box	BIB
Community Awareness Toolkit	CAT
Community Driven Development	CDD
Community Driven Local Development	CDLD
Community Institutions	CIs
Community Investment Fund	CIF
Community Organisations	COs
Community Physical Infrastructure	CPI
Community Resource Persons	CRPs
Department for International Development	DFID
Disaster Risk Reduction	DRR
District Disaster Management Authority	DDMA
Ernst and Young	EY
European Union	EU
Family Planning, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health	MNCH/FP
Foundation for Integrated Development Action	FIDA
Ghazi Barotha Tarqiati Idara	GBTI
Gilgit Baltistan	GB
Government of Balochistan	GoB
Government of Sindh	GoS
Income Generating Grants	IGG
Information, Education and Communication	IEC
Institute of Rural Management	IRM
Institutional Maturity Index	IMI
Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics	JHPIEGO
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	KP
Lady Health Worker	LHW
Local Support Organisation	LSO
Married Women of Reproductive Age	MWRA
Micro Health Insurance	MHI
Monitoring and Evaluation	M&E
National Disaster Management Authority	NDMA

National Rural Livelihoods Mission	NRLM
National Rural Support Programme	NRSP
Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance	OFDA
Poverty Reduction Strategy	PRS
Poverty Score Card	PSC
Programme Implementation Manual	PIM
Provincial Disaster Management Authority	PDMA
Provision of Reproductive Health Services through Social Marketing	PRHSSM
Public Finance Management	PFM
Punjab Rural Support Programme	PRSP
Quality Assurance and Control Plan	QACP
Rural Support Programmes	RSPs
Rural Support Programmes Network	RSPN
Sarhad Rural Support Programme	SRSP
Sindh Graduates Association	SGA
Sindh Rural Support Organisation	SRSO
Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support	SUCCESS
Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty	SERP
South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme	SAPAP
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	SAARC
Strategy Policy and Dialogue Committee	SPDC
Technical and Vocational Skills Training	TVST
Technical Assistance	TA
Terms of Reference	ToRs
Thardeep Rural Development Programme	TRDP
The Aga Khan Foundation	AKF
The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme	AKRSP
Union Council	UC
Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme	UCBPRP
Union Disaster Management Committee	UDMC
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
United States Agency for International Development	USAID
University of Mannheim	UM
Village Disaster Management Committee	VDMC
Village Organisations	VOs
Violence Against Women	VAW

OUR PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT



THE NETWORK OF THE RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES





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