Who We Are

The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) is the largest development network of Pakistan, with an outreach to nearly 32 million rural Pakistanis. It consists of 12 member Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) that espouse a common approach to rural development: social mobilisation. Social mobilisation centres on the belief that poor people have an innate potential to help themselves, that they can better manage their limited resources if they organise and are provided technical and financial support. The RSPs provide social guidance, and technical and financial assistance to the rural poor. RSPN is the strategic platform for the RSPs: it provides capacity building support to them, and assists them in policy advocacy and donor linkages.
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.
30 YEARS OF BUILDING PEOPLE’S INSTITUTIONS
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Rehabilitating community infrastructure restored or improved access of people to public spaces within their villages, which notably included religious buildings such as mosques.
The idea was simple. It has spread fast. Its impact is far-reaching. Thirty years ago, on the night of 7 December 1982, Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, arrived in Gilgit to initiate the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP). The AKRSP is a project of the Aga Khan Foundation, inspired by the commitment and vision of His Highness the Aga Khan. The AKRSP idea was not new, it was based on Mr Shoaib Sultan’s learning from Akhtar Hameed Khan – if a support organisation harnesses people’s potentials through organising them, they can move mountains. Mr Shoaib Sultan held his first dialogue with a local village the next morning and hence began the partnership with rural communities.

Over the past thirty years, this approach has been adopted and adapted in many rural communities and across many countries of South and Central Asia. In Pakistan there are now 11 RSPs, all members of the RSP Network, which was set up in 2001. The Pakistan RSPs have fostered about 300,000 community organisations, touching the lives of nearly 32 million women and men in nearly 5 million households. The RSP impact has led successive governments to partner with the RSPs to implement programmes ranging from infrastructure to social protection, in some of the remotest parts of the country. Today the RSPs work in 110 districts and administrative areas of Pakistan (four Province, AJK, parts of FATA and Gilgit-Baltistan). The commitment of government and donors has enabled the RSPs to foster the largest self-help movement in Pakistan, standing firm on the largest network of institutions and organisations of the poor.

This social mobilisation approach has been espoused in other countries of South Asia, when, in 1994, through the UNDP’s South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme, Mr Shoaib Sultan worked with the governments of six SAARC member countries to demonstrate social mobilisation. In India’s State of Andhra Pradesh there is today not a single village that does not have women’s organisations. In 2011 the Central government of India used the learning from Andhra’s Indira Kranthi Patham (Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty) to create one of India’s largest rural development initiatives, the National Rural Livelihoods Mission.

In Afghanistan the National Solidarity Programme of the government is also based on the principles of social mobilisation espoused by Akhtar Hameed Khan and the AKRSP. Through this NSP, Afghans have organised to rebuild their lives and their country, demonstrating a most effective mobilisation effort.

Today the RSPs of Pakistan are proud to celebrate the work of Pakistan’s rural communities. We are also proud to be associated with our neighbours whose governments have owned this approach and taken it to national scale.

Shandana Khan
## Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AKRSP</td>
<td>Aga Khan Rural Support Programme</td>
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<td>ASP</td>
<td>Assessment and Strengthening Programme</td>
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<td>BCCs</td>
<td>Biogas Construction Companies</td>
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<td>BISP</td>
<td>Benazir Income Support Programme</td>
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<td>BRSP</td>
<td>Balochistan Rural Support Programme</td>
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<td>CBV</td>
<td>Community Based Volunteers</td>
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<td>CIF</td>
<td>Community Investment Fund</td>
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<td>CO</td>
<td>Community Organisation</td>
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<td>CPI</td>
<td>Community Physical Infrastructure</td>
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<td>CRP</td>
<td>Community Resource Person</td>
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<td>EKN</td>
<td>Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands</td>
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<td>GBTI</td>
<td>Ghazi Barotha Tarqiai Idara</td>
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<td>GRG</td>
<td>Gender Resource Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>Federally Administered Tribal Area</td>
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<td>FP</td>
<td>Family Planning</td>
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<td>FRs</td>
<td>Frontier Regions</td>
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<td>KPK</td>
<td>Khyber Pukhtunkhwa</td>
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<td>LSO</td>
<td>Local Support Organisation</td>
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<td>MWRA</td>
<td>Married Women of Reproductive Age</td>
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<td>NADRA</td>
<td>National Database and Registration Authority</td>
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<td>IRM</td>
<td>Institute of Rural Management</td>
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<td>NRSP</td>
<td>National Rural Support Programme</td>
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<td>PDBP</td>
<td>Pakistan Domestic Biogas Programme</td>
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<td>PRSP</td>
<td>Punjab Rural Support Programme</td>
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<td>RAF</td>
<td>Research Advocacy Fund</td>
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<td>RSP</td>
<td>Rural Support Programme</td>
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<td>RSPN</td>
<td>Rural Support Programmes Network</td>
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<td>SGA</td>
<td>Sindh Graduate Association</td>
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<td>SGAFP</td>
<td>Small Grants and Ambassadors Fund Programme</td>
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<td>SNV</td>
<td>Netherlands Development Organisation</td>
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<td>SRSO</td>
<td>Sindh Rural Support Organisation</td>
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<td>SRSP</td>
<td>Sarhad Rural Support Programme</td>
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<td>TRDP</td>
<td>Thardeep Rural Development Programme</td>
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<td>UCPRP</td>
<td>Union Council Poverty Reduction Programme</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>VO</td>
<td>Village Organisation</td>
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Community

Our Approach
The community lies at the heart of our approach towards rural development. It centres on 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.

In order to realise this communal promise, a movement of Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) has evolved over the past three decades in Pakistan that mobilises rural communities into aware and publicly active social units capable of positively changing their own lives. Rural communities across the country are being organised along three interlocking social units of successively larger scale: groups of households in a neighbourhood organised into a Community Organisation (CO), the various COs in a village organised into a Village Organisation (VO), and the various VOIs in a union council federated into a Local Support Organisation (LSO).

Our Work
At present, there are 12 RSPs - members of RSPN of which 11 are RSPs and one, IRM, a training institute that caters to the RSPs. Working with communities, the RSPs have a collective outreach to nearly 32 million rural Pakistanis. As the strategic platform for these RSPs, RSPN is the largest development network in Pakistan. The reporting year saw RSPN support its member RSPs in their work with rural communities in the context of specific emerging challenges. The institutional development of community organisations, particularly along issues of standardisation, strategy and capacity, was addressed. The centrepiece of this support has been a dedicated EU funded capacity building programme that is enhancing governance, transparency and gender sensitivity in 130 LSOs and 30 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in 12 districts. Through 25 newly trained male and female master trainers from within three RSPs (AKRSP, NRSP and SRSP), the programme has already delivered a total of 13 extensive training courses to its targeted LSOs and CSOs. The cumulative
A community organisation meeting in Mirpurkhas, Sindh

Training of project master-trainers under the EU funded RSPN capacity building programme
305,561
COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

5,071,737
ORGANISED HOUSEHOLDS

5,222,531
COMMUNITY ORGANISATION MEMBERS

715
LOCAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

112
DISTRICTS+FATA/FRs WITH RSPs PRESENCE

3,565
RURAL UNION COUNCILS WITH RSPs PRESENCE
Our Outreach

- **AKRSP** Aga Khan Rural Support Programme - 1982
- **SRSP** Sarhad Rural Support Programme - 1989
- **NRSP** National Rural Support Programme - 1992
- **IRM** Institute of Rural Management - 1993
- **GBTI** Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara - 1995
- **TRDP** Thardeep Rural Development Programme - 1997
- **PRSP** Punjab Rural Support Programme - 1998
- **BRSP** Balochistan Rural Support Programme - 2001
- **SGA** Sindh Graduates Association - 2002
- **SRSO** Sindh Rural Support Organisation - 2003
- **FIDA** Foundation of Integrated Development Action - 2012
Creating New Knowledge
One of the central contributions of the RSPN to its RSPs is to assess and create new knowledge around their work. During 2011-12, RSPN research ranged from assessing a livelihood strengthening programme under SRSP, evaluating food insecurity alleviation under AKRSP and assessing community infrastructure projects under NRSP. In their various contexts, this diverse range of research has specifically answered epistemic challenges concerning sustainability of RSP work, the enhancement of its impact, and the correction of its constituting practices and approaches.

Mediating Regional Impact
The RSP approach towards and work with rural communities in Pakistan has had a profound impact in the work of the neighbouring regions. RSPN’s expertise has therefore been called upon variously across the region. In the reporting year, the Rajiv Gandhi Mahila Vikas Pariyojana (RGMVP) in Uttar Pradesh invited RSPN’s Chairman Shoaib Sultan Khan to re-inform their community driven vision and programme. Similarly, UNDP Myanmar invited Mr Shoaib Sultan Khan and Khaleel Tetlay, Chief Operating Officer RSPN to provide input into the strategy for community processes social capital building for its new programme formulation, for the 2013-2016 phase. While appreciating the tremendous achievements of the UNDP programme in the face of trying conditions, the RSPN team offered inputs into making the programme improve its sustainability, impact and value for money. Principally, it recommended that there should be one unified programme that follows the established social mobilisation approach for poverty reduction.
Advocacy and 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 2011-12 term saw the wing remained engaged with the Government of Pakistan, and with bilateral and multilateral donors, including USAID, the EU, UNICEF and the Research Advocacy Fund.
impact of these ongoing training courses is an institutional development of the maturity that will see these community-based organisations able to effectively manage themselves and carry out development work, which is well planned and includes women, men, the poor and youth.

The year’s specific challenges were also addressed at the specialised forums RSPN has created for helping the RSPs in their work with the communities: the Social Mobilisation Resource Team (SMRT), the Gender Resource Group (GRG), and the annual National Convention of LSOs. SMRT, together with GRG - quarterly forums of social mobilisation and gender specialists respectively from across the RSPs - specifically scrutinised institutional standardisation, gender sensitivity and accountability of community institutions. Based on SMRT evaluations, RSPN has offered both advisory services to all the RSPs and hence their community organisations, in the form of procedural and legal guidelines and institutional standards. To this end, RSPN has also helped specific RSPs develop their social mobilisation strategies, namely FIDA, SRSO and BRSP. The Convention, a forum of LSOs and representatives from the RSPs, the government and international donors and NGOs, aimed to consolidate and learn from community experiences. This reporting year’s convention saw various areas addressed: peace and security, the role of organised communities, the environment, gender equality, supporting the poorest, resource mobilisation and developing partnerships and linkages with various organisations.

Through both SMRT and a standalone research commission from its member AJKRSP, RSPN analysed and assessed the efficacy and future of LSO Networks (LSONs), a recent, fourth level of organised social units that has naturally emerged in various regions where some LSOs are associating with each other at the tehsil and district levels. Specifically focusing at LSONs in district Rawalakot, tehsils Dargai of Malakand and tehsil Muzaffarabad, AJK, RSPN found that this form of networking has actually improved both the quantity and quality of social mobilisation, with the household coverage in the LSON areas found to have been substantially increased. The management capacity, and transparency and accountability of member LSOs have also been determined to have improved significantly. The LSONs therefore constitute a common platform to share development information, experiences and ideas amongst LSOs and other stakeholders. These networks are helping member LSOs to forge development linkages with government and donor agencies with greater parity and representative power. LSONs are tactfully lobbying and influencing government functionaries to act in favour of their constituent rural communities.
Our Approach

Without the inclusion of women into the mobilisation of rural communities, the community organisation and change RSPN and the RSPs seek would never be possible. Recognising this, RSPN has incorporated gender justice into its community-driven approach, so as to not only create social units of change but through them, introduce social rules that specifically include and empower women. More than even in the case of male social mobilisation, the premise that income earning potential and skills are a first step towards empowerment applies to women. Once this step is taken, a world of different opportunities open up.

RSPN’s principle mode of ensuring gender justice has been to work closely with the RSPs in identifying and meeting any challenges, and to normalise gender mainstreaming across all activities undertaken by the RSPs and the community organisations they foster.

Our Work

For this purpose, RSPN has created two specialised forums, the Gender Resource Group (GRG), and the Gender Training of Trainers (GToT). RSPN’s GToT is an ongoing annual capacity building programme that builds the staff capacity of RSPs master trainers (in areas such as gender and Islam, gender concepts) through gender sensitisation, gender awareness and gender analysis courses. Graduates of this programme join a growing pool of gender experts who undertake gender mainstreaming within the RSPs and in the field with the community organisations. After the successful completion of two rounds of GToT, RSPN initiated a third round. It ran from June to December 2011 with all 9 participants, variously from TRDP, SRSO, SRSP, NRSP and IRM, successfully graduating.

Consisting of RSP gender programme managers, gender focal persons, gender advocates and gender trainers, RSPN’s GRG is a quarterly forum that serves as the think tank, and as the coordination and exchange mechanism for gender mainstreaming in the RSPs. This
Making community organisation possible - Without the inclusion of women into the mobilisation of rural communities, the community organisation and change RSPN and the RSPs seek would never be possible.
The Women of Bhagi Bheel

A year ago, the Hindu village of Bhagi Bheel in Badin, Sindh was destroyed by floods. Its annual celebration of ‘Thadri’ did not take place that year. Under its Cash-for-Work assistance, the USAID funded, RSPN implemented Bahaal project organised and funded the women of Bhagi Bheel to rehabilitate their community infrastructure, specifically the village brick pavement. The year has passed. The village brick pavement has been completed. Bhagi Bheel has recovered. Its people are now celebrating ‘Thadri’, with a procession moving through the village, feet on pavement.

“The greatest benefit from all of this work has been that we are living happily now,” says Sajna, Manager of her village’s eponymous all women community organisation fostered by Bahaal project. “Now we have access to transportation, our vehicles reach our homes and we are able to travel back and forth without becoming difficulty. Our streets are clean. Our entire village has improved now.” She is particularly happy for her village children, of whom she says: “Our children reach school easily, clean and in good condition. Before, their trouser cuffs would get filled with dirt, they would reach their school dirty.

For herself and the women of Bhagi Bheel, the work has brought a sense of empowerment and ownership. “We did the work ourselves, we did it ourselves. We are 15 members and I supervised the work myself. We pushed the carts, laid the dirt on the ground, shovelled, we did everything ourselves. There were no men involved in any of this. We didn’t seek their support.” Her village women are now in fact supporting the men of their village, whenever needed, from their Cash-for-Work earnings: “Whatever we earned and saved from our labour, we even helped our men if ever they were in need of any money.”
year saw RSPN focusing on gender auditing mechanisms and the mainstreaming of gender into the RSPs social mobilisation activities. The latter happened in close collaboration with RSPN’s SMRT forum, and resulted in the incorporation of gender aspects into the gender sensitivity component of RSPN’s EU funded LSO capacity building programme. Within the framework of this collaboration, the need to incorporate gender mainstreaming into the social mobilisation strategies of the RSPs was also recommended and seeded in the strategies being developed for FIDA, SRSP and BRSP. The former happened in close collaboration with RSPN’s Monitoring, Evaluation and Research (MER) department, with the specific objective of creating a gender audit methodology for the work of the RSPs and rural community organisations.

In line with these concerns and actions of gender auditing, RSPN also evaluated the impact of gender mainstreaming in its biogas energy programme. This evaluation confirmed that both the programme itself and the biogas construction companies are increasingly becoming gender sensitive. This is specifically visible in the area of user trainings, which now use gender sensitive training material, and have shifted from exclusively male training sessions to sessions where one man and one woman from a user household are trained: as of now, a total of 113 women and 251 men have been trained in biogas plant use. Together with the numerous health and other benefits received by women in the household, this gender equity is hoped to eventually position women not simply as consumers but as contributors to the necessary shift towards renewable energies.

Through its pivotal position within the RSPs and across the outreach of rural community organisations, RSPN continued its ongoing efforts to raise awareness of violence and discrimination against women, and to trigger action on these pervasive human rights violations. It did so notably by participating in the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and the ensuing 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence. RSPN also formalised this realisation into its own organisational framework by adopting a gender policy that has incorporated “The Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2010”; beyond being a significant internal development, this policy move is now acting as a fast impacting catalyst criminalising workplace sexual harassment across the network of RSPs and the communities they work closely with. RSPN also worked to engender international solidarity around gender issues specific to rural women by participating in PODA’s International Rural Women’s Day, through which it specifically advocated the cause of ensuring food and physical security for women in rural Pakistan, a significant emphasis given the immediacy of the two successive, and unprecedented, floods in Pakistan.
Our Approach

Rural communities in Pakistan have been characteristically underserved in healthcare and this has been a major cause behind poor rural development in the country. RSPN’s approach to improving health in rural Pakistan has been to create community-based institutions and services that act as both self-contained, low cost sources of behaviour change and healthcare within the communities themselves and as bridges between these communities and formal healthcare systems. RSPN has animated this approach primarily through institutionalising the practice of community healthcare workers and health management structures within the community organisations the RSPs foster.

Our Work

This approach of establishing behaviour change and health services though community healthcare workers was applied in RSPN’s flagship healthcare collaboration, Falah, a USAID-funded project with the Population Council in the lead, that aimed to improve maternal and child health, and reduce associated mortality rates, by promoting WHO-recommended timing and spacing of pregnancies. Tasked with uniquely underserved areas, RSP trained Community Based Volunteers (CBVs) sought behaviour change through the sensitisation of husbands and Married Women of Reproductive Ages (MWRAs) in birth spacing practices and services, and also constituted a referral and follow-up system to birth spacing and pregnancy services provided by designated healthcare providers.

The concern for better maternal and child health, and how its realisation through the institutions of the community can be further improved and sustained has thus been an ongoing area of interest and discourse within RSPN and its member RSPs. This year saw the initiation of a Research and Advocacy Fund (RAF) funded research project formally addressing this very issue. Exploring the issue from the perspective of emergency obstetric and neonatal care, this seventeen-month project aims to see by comparative trial in district Dadu, Sindh with TRDP whether the practice of community healthcare
A Vital funded hygiene sensitisation session at a girls’ primary school in Swabi

Campaigner making polio awareness announcements in Korangi Town, Karachi
One of RSPN's main concerns has been to improve maternal and child health.
VITAL STORY

Future Trees
Nearly 12,000 trees have been planted in two villages of union council Saleem Khan in the space of a few months. Their LSO, SRDO, was given a set-to-order stock of 6,999 trees to plant under the project: 3,214 eucalyptus, 3,214 poplar and 571 guava trees. A further 4,987 trees were planted by the LSO on its own initiative. These trees, planted in areas such as graveyards and communal land, were distributed under a resolutely participatory way, with the LSO delivering the trees to their neighborhood level COs.

To care for the poplar and eucalyptus trees, the LSO has hired a caretaker on a pay of Rs. 4,000 a month. He spends three days every week caring for the trees in each of the villages. Taking care of the trees is important to two villages, important to their future. Mr. Iftikhar, a retired army officer from village Saleem Khan, says, "There is a stream that runs by our village and every monsoon it floods, destroying property and livelihood. We hope that by next year, when the trees we have planted along its banks have grown, it will provide the village with a measure of protection."
Zareen’s Story

Zareen was pregnant for the seventeenth time when the RAF project began in her village. She lives in Karam Khan Lund, a village of Union Council Khudabad and has been married to Zahoor, her first cousin, for 20 years. She lives in an extremely restrictive household and cannot leave home without permission from her husband and mother in law.

Despite becoming pregnant almost once a year, she had no knowledge of contraceptive methods or birth spacing practices. When Zareen met with CRPs at the village group meetings and during their visit to her home, she learned of the importance of maternal and neonatal health. Until now all her deliveries, except for one, have taken place at home, and she has had 10 miscarriages. She spoke to her husband, who had attended the male group meetings in the village and gotten information on maternal and child health. Together they convinced her mother in law to let her avail healthcare services at a MNH centre. In her last 3 months of pregnancy she received monthly antenatal checkups at a health facility which she had been referred to by a CRP, and delivered her baby at the District Head Quarter, Dadu.

While talking about her delivery experience she said, “Delivery of my baby at the hospital was a very nice experience; I was well treated and received attention from the health care providers. I am glad the CRPs helped me make an informed decision for a safe delivery in the hospital.” She now realizes the importance of antenatal checkups and hospital deliveries. She plans to visit the BHU very soon to obtain contraceptives and begin birth spacing.
workers and health management structures within community organisations diminish the specific service delays that together overwhelmingly lead to pregnancy-related mortality.

Bringing forth its experience in behaviour change through community awareness, RSPN partnered with UNICEF to address the urgent crisis of eliminating the still persisting incidence of polio in Pakistan, one of four countries left in the world with this health challenge. Following its pioneer campaign of awareness raising in high risk districts of Karachi on ongoing polio vaccination drives by UNICEF, RSPN expanded its activities with UNICEF over a longer duration and to a greater number of districts across polio vulnerable Sindh. This occurred over two phases. During the initial phase, RSPN conducted awareness raising campaigns in a further 87 union councils. The campaigns reached a total of 939,112 households, representing a target population of 449,989 children of up to 5 years of age. These community awareness raising efforts successfully reduced possible vaccination refusals: for example, during the polio service delivery campaign of December 2011, RSPN’s social mobilization teams addressed 1,573 out of 1,808 refusals on the spot. The following phase saw RSPN raising community awareness on polio in 13 high risk districts of Sindh. These 13 districts include 46 taluks, which consist of 93 union councils. The estimated population affected by this campaign was 3.45 million people, covering 593,946 households. The awareness outreach of campaign was 586,587 children under the age of five.

An indispensable, yet often unrecognised, way of improving community health is through ensuring better community environment. Environmental degradation and the arbitrary disposal of waste have adversely impacted health in Pakistan, particularly in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where deforestation has been rapid, a system of solid waste management in rural areas absent, and half the population without access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation. This crisis has majorly affected women and children in the province. RSPN, with NRSP, accordingly undertook the VITOL funded environmental and hygiene action programme in the province’s Swabi district, which over the course of its six-month duration promoted community level environmental practices and personal and family level hygiene practices. It did so by institutionalising participatory environmental and hygiene management into the district’s communities. Through the system of specialised committees, the local communities deployed both asset-based and behaviour change actions. Notably, 105,000 trees were planted in selected villages to maintain biodiversity and provide catchment soil and water conservation, trained male and female health campaigners conducted household hygiene awareness sessions with 28,800 community members of their respective gender, and 90 dedicated solid waste management points in association with clean village campaigns were setup. Significantly, this programme of change was carried out through the platform of the LSON in district Swabi. The LSON of Swabi identified 30 model villages, 2 each from 15 LSOs, in which project interventions were implemented with an understanding that based on success of the project in these villages, the methodology will thereafter be replicated and thus sustained through the LSON.
Energy

Our Approach
Renewable energy has become a uniquely urgent need of rural Pakistan, which is both facing the depletion or unavailability of conventional energies and is also rubbing up against its local ecological limit. This conventional energy trap has meant that the livelihoods and wellbeing of the rural poor are being threatened, and ultimately any possibility of sustainable poverty alleviation is being diminished.

Recognising that any movement towards renewable sources will only happen when rural communities will mobilise themselves to organise this energy shift, RSPN has adopted the structurally participatory and decentralised approach of helping create specialised markets in renewable energy within rural Pakistan. RSPN has applied this approach in the form of a market sector development programme, the Pakistan Domestic Biogas Programme (PDBP), the largest biogas initiative in the country. Supported by Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and SNV, the programme is specifically developing the biogas market in central Punjab by fostering supply through the creation, training and subsidisation of biogas plant construction companies and fostering demand by marketing and incentivising the biogas services of these companies within their local economy.

Our Work
With the biogas services under the programme focusing on constructing and installing household biodigesters, the energy produced is sufficiently scaled for domestic use, mainly for household cooking, and also offer the benefit of yielding enriched fertilizer as a by-product, which homeowners can use or sell for profit. The programme has undertaken developmental initiatives in improving biomass cookstoves, innovating the first biogas stove in Pakistan in collaboration with the Christian Training and Testing Centre in Gujranwala. Initial tests indicate that it is more efficient than all the biogas stoves produced in 13 SNV countries. Local appliance manufacturers in Faisalabad and Sargodha have been trained to make
Biogas technology has allowed women to spend less time on ensuring their household's energy demands and more on contributing towards household income.
the stove and it is expected to be out in the market in the immediate future. More beneficial ways of utilising the biogas by-product slurry as fertiliser for local agricultural land are also being explored by the programme, in collaboration with the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad and the Ayub Agriculture Research Institute.

In its bid to institutionalise a carbon-neutral economy, the programme is moving towards the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), which will result in RSPN receiving carbon credits that can be sold to expand the programme to other areas of Pakistan. This carbon funding mechanism is expected to become active by early 2013.

With nearly a 1,000 biogas plants completed, 55 masons trained, and five more construction companies created already during the past reporting year, the overall tally of the programme stands at 1,963 biogas plants, 227 trained masons, and 23 construction companies. This represents an investment of nearly PKR 95 million from the rural households into this renewable energy market.

The impact of this progress has been significantly visible in the programme’s local rural area. It has created green jobs, raised the domestic standard of living, particularly of women, and protected the ecological assets of the local rural economies. In March 2012, specifically in recognition of its efforts to promote biogas in rural areas to improve livelihoods of rural people, the National Forum for Environment and Health awarded the programme the CSR Award 2012 in the category of ‘Alternative Energy Solutions’.
Our Approach

Since the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan, natural disasters have featured as primary shocks to rural livelihoods and to overall development in rural communities. Presently, the trial for many rural communities across Pakistan has not only been to rebuild out of the devastation stemming from the 2010 floods, the country’s worst ever natural disaster, but to also survive the new spate of floods that arrived a year later in 2011, affecting nearly 8.1 million people, mostly in Sindh. Specifically, the loss of food, physical security, the dismantling of physical infrastructure, and the elevated vulnerability to epidemiological threats have been the essential challenges that these rural communities are uniformly facing and seeking to overcome.

In the context of these two successive floods, the RSP community-driven approach became highly salient in overcoming to these challenges. The sheer scale, remoteness and scarcity of resources of the affected communities made social cohesion vital to a successful recovery. In order to help restore their livelihoods and communal development, therefore, RSPN engendered a rapid, direct and coherent response from within the communities themselves by channelling assistance through the massive and intimate outreach of the RSPs to these communities.

Our Work

This response largely occurred under the mast of its ongoing flood assistance programme, Bahaal, a USAID funded community-based emergency relief and rehabilitation effort that is improving food and physical security through agricultural and livestock inputs and shelters and winterisation items respectively, thwarting epidemiological threats through water, sanitation and hygiene services, and re-establishing physical infrastructure through participatory schemes. Having already provided over $8 million worth in assistance in the context of the 2010 floods, to nearly half a million people in 16 of the worst affected districts across all four provinces of Pakistan, the programme provided a further $1.7 million in assistance to quarter of
A cash grant being disbursed in a flood affected village

A woman clearing earth to help build a link road under Bahaal’s Cash-for-Work assistance
One of the chief beneficiaries of disaster assistance were children.

RSPN provided water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance, which included jerrycans for safe water storage.
a million people in four of the country’s worst affected districts, all exclusive to Sindh. In these districts, Bahaal also introduced a new Cash-for-Work component, which is now providing temporary employment in local infrastructure rehabilitation projects to the most vulnerable segments of a disaster-affected population. Directly using community resources and knowledge, this support is helping beneficiary households restore their economic assets, and improve or rehabilitate the community infrastructure of roads. 433 such local projects, benefiting nearly 150,000 people, are expected to be completed by September 2012.

This focus on community infrastructure also appeared in RSPN’s dedicated project in Swat, a highland area where highly concussive flash flooding during 2010 directly affected livelihood assets, most crucially community physical infrastructures. The project was funded by the American Pakistan Foundation (APF), an organisation that catalyses support for projects and initiatives that are important to the future of Pakistan and its relationship with the United States. SRSP mobilised the local communities in the area and initiated a community-driven rehabilitation programme. At its completion, the programme successfully channelled its funding of $200,000 from APF to rebuild 33 micro infrastructure projects, impacting 3,630 households consisting of nearly 25,000 people.

Recognising the need to move beyond disaster reaction into disaster preparedness RSPN has initiated a research project with Institute for Social and Environmental Transition (ISET), an organisation that focuses on understanding social and environmental change processes, including climate change and urbanisation, and supporting adaptive responses to the fundamental challenges such processes pose for society and marginalised populations. This project is focusing on the state and access to basic services within rural communities that build adaptive capacity to disasters, specifically floods. In partnership with AKRSP, SRSP and TRDP, four districts along a transect across the Indus River – Chitral,Charsadda,Dadu and Mithi – this project has preliminarily found that sources of resilience in different communities may stem from provision of certain critical services and systems that support them. The relative importance of different services and some of the supporting systems differs, however, according to the nature of the flooding. Flood resilient housing and sanitation are, for example, more important in areas subject to inundation than to flash flooding. Resilient transportation, communications, education, social organisations appear important in all locations. The research has therefore shown that building long-term adaptive capacity for dealing with floods requires context sensitive service development.
Aid Effectiveness

Our Approach

Development assistance, specifically in the form of aid, plays a critical role in the fight against extreme poverty. The sound financial management and accurate allocation of aid are significant challenges facing any developing country, including Pakistan.

At present, RSPN is working on both these aspects of development assistance to improve Pakistan’s aid effectiveness. On the one hand, it is focusing on improved allocation of aid through its poverty targeting efforts under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), and on the other, it is focusing on sound financial management of aid under the Assessment and Strengthening Programme (ASP).

Our Work

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 BISP, the largest social protection programme of the government of Pakistan that used this very methodology of poverty scoring. In 2010, based on RSPN’s past experience and advocacy, RSPN and its RSPs were selected though a competitive bidding process to undertake the National Poverty Targeting Survey in three areas: upper Punjab and AJK, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan. As of June 30, 2012, a total of 13,965,313 million households representing a population of 82,826,029 million were scored in 64 districts. This accounts for 112% of targeted households to be surveyed under its given mandate.
Poverty targeting has particularly benefitted female headed households.

Ghizer, Gilgit Baltistan - During the enumeration for the ASP’s Third Party Validation of the Citizens’ Damage Compensation Program (CDCP)’s Watan Card

The primary motivation behind improving aid effectiveness is to improve access of development resources and services to the rural poor.

Trainings given by ASP covered a range of critical areas, including on government rules and regulations.
The substantial increase in donor assistance during the last few years has posed serious concerns over the absorptive capacity of government and civil society institutions alike. Both lack the capacity to effectively manage large scale programmes, notably because of issues related to financial management, internal controls, and governance. Funded by USAID, ASP is mandated to assess and build the institutional capacities of public and civil society organisations for ensuring accountability and integrity in aid effectiveness. ASP improves institutional competence of these local organisations through capacity building intervention in four core areas: financial management, monitoring and evaluation, human resource and procurement. The mechanism adopted by ASP is to effectively identify, immediately address and subsequently validate the institutional capacity weaknesses of local organisations. The programme also establishes strategic partnerships with prestigious government institutions such as the National School of Public Policy.

Between July 2011 to June 2012, ASP has accomplished a host of improvements. It has targeted project interventions by making policy recommendations to the Ministry of Finance to revise government account created for both local and donor funded projects, and making policy recommendations to the Planning Commission of Pakistan to improve project designs, implementation and approval processes. For the effective utilisation and accountability of public resources, ASP is providing support to the country’s most supreme audit institution, the Auditor General of Pakistan (AGP)’s office, notably a strategic plan for their actions; for the same purpose, it is also involved in building the capacity of Pakistan’s premier accounting office, the Controller General of Accounts (CGA). This support has also gone beyond the national scale to reach provincial institutions: ASP is working with the finance department of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in institutionalizing the internal audit system of the province. This will enable the provincial authorities to conduct internal audit in accordance with the approved charter and will eventually build the capacity of the government officials involved in conducting this vital audit across all provinces. ASP is also undertaking research activities to develop technical tools that foster aid effectiveness. A study is currently underway to develop a country specific Public Financial Management Assessment Framework for Pakistan, with the expectation that through its focus on institutional performance, it will lead to the development of a useful tool for the provincial and federal government to assess the efficacy of governance processes. The overwhelming context of disasters has not exceeded ASP’s action. It successfully undertook a third party validation of flood assistance distribution in 81 districts under the governments flagship assistance programme, the Citizen’s Damage Compensation Program (CDCP). Moreover, keeping in view the long-term view of strengthening the national institutions for disaster management, ASP has now also embarked a one-year capacity building plan of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) and the Provincial Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority (PaRRSA).
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Rural Support Programmes Network (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at June 30, 2012, and the related income and expenditure account, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement and statement of changes in fund 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 statements based on our audit.

We conducted or 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 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 state that:

a) in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Company 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 the accounting policies consistently applied;
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, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement and statement of changes in fund 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 June 30, 2012 and of the surplus, its comprehensive income, 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 the notes 10.4 and 10.5 to the financial statements, which explain the current status of the Projects and the recoverability of the Project’s funds balance amounting to Rs. 171.425 million from the Government of Pakistan.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2011 were audited by another firm of chartered accountants who had expressed unqualified opinion with a matter of emphasis paragraph on the recoverability of Prime Minister’s Special Initiative for Livestock (PMSIL) project fund balance from the Government of Pakistan.

Chartered Accountants
Engagement Partner: Abdul Qadeer
Date: Nov 18, 2011
Place: Islamabad
# Balance Sheet

**AS AT JUNE 30, 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2012 (PKR)</th>
<th>2011 (PKR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NON CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT-TANGIBLE</td>
<td>34,823,102</td>
<td>28,126,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INVESTMENT PROPERTY-TANGIBLE</td>
<td>38,475,875</td>
<td>40,184,672</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LONG TERM DEPOSITS</td>
<td>6,585,403</td>
<td>1,202,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PROJECT RECEIVABLES</td>
<td>823,262,606</td>
<td>1,154,801,442</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADVANCES</td>
<td>109,432,552</td>
<td>263,174,132</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PREPAYMENTS</td>
<td>8,147,472</td>
<td>6,002,452</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OTHER RECEIVABLES</td>
<td>10,713,092</td>
<td>15,423,08</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT</td>
<td>240,000,000</td>
<td>140,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CASH &amp; BANK BALANCES</td>
<td>1,361,509,031</td>
<td>1,852,450,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL ASSETS</td>
<td>1,441,393,411</td>
<td>1,921,964,208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</th>
<th>2012 (PKR)</th>
<th>2011 (PKR)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GENERAL FUNDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RESERVE FUND</td>
<td>89,500,000</td>
<td>67,000,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ACCUMULATED FUND</td>
<td>456,620,807</td>
<td>450,657,754</td>
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<td></td>
<td>TOTAL FUNDS</td>
<td>546,120,807</td>
<td>517,657,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DEFERRED REVENUE GRANT</td>
<td>79,891,421</td>
<td>112,128,251</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS-UNAMORTIZED</td>
<td>29,468,265</td>
<td>18,318,289</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DEFERRED LIABILITY- STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS</td>
<td>7,712,242</td>
<td>3,858,531</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PROJECT AND OTHER PAYABLES</td>
<td>778,200,676</td>
<td>1,270,001,383</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</th>
<th>2012 (PKR)</th>
<th>2011 (PKR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</td>
<td>1,441,393,411</td>
<td>1,921,964,208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes, from 1 to 31, form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Director**

**Chief Executive Officer**

**FINANCE 37**
## Income and Expenditure Account

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2012 (PKR)</th>
<th>2011 (PKR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INCOME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT INCOME</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>522,094,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSULTANCY AND MANAGEMENT FEES</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>131,209,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXCHANGE GAIN</td>
<td></td>
<td>308,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTITUTIONAL FEES</td>
<td></td>
<td>486,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER OPERATING INCOME</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>39,249,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPENDITURE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAMME COSTS</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>402,534,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATING COSTS</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>203,510,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSULTANCY SERVICES COSTS</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>80,853,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCE COSTS</td>
<td></td>
<td>686,899,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,963,053</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes, from 1 to 31, form an integral part of these financial statements.

Director

Chief Executive Officer
# Cash Flow Statement

## For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2012 (PKR)</th>
<th>2011 (PKR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus for the Year</strong></td>
<td>5,963,053</td>
<td>294,791,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjustment for Non Cash and Other Items</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grant Income</strong></td>
<td>(522,094,184)</td>
<td>(2,829,533,514)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation</strong></td>
<td>11,323,571</td>
<td>13,242,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit on Short-Term Investment and Bank Deposits</strong></td>
<td>(34,391,876)</td>
<td>(19,931,354)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provision for Staff Retirement Benefits</strong></td>
<td>7,730,360</td>
<td>10,425,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gain on Disposal of Fixed Assets</strong></td>
<td>(60,007)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provision for Bad Debts</strong></td>
<td>381,193</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss / (Income) from Closure of Projects</strong></td>
<td>65,350</td>
<td>(4,093,154)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Deficit Before Working Capital Changes</strong></td>
<td>(531,082,540)</td>
<td>(2,535,098,805)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decrease / (Increase) in Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Receivables</strong></td>
<td>326,494,401</td>
<td>976,991,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advances, and Other Receivables</strong></td>
<td>153,906,420</td>
<td>258,249,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prepayments</strong></td>
<td>2,145,021</td>
<td>507,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Receivables</strong></td>
<td>10,826,545</td>
<td>5,832,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receivables</strong></td>
<td>489,082,345</td>
<td>1,241,586,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Decrease) / Increase in Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trade and Other Payables</strong></td>
<td>491,800,706</td>
<td>1,027,292,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2,718,361)</td>
<td>(214,293,822)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long-Term Deposits and Prepayment</strong></td>
<td>(5,383,170)</td>
<td>(457,300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grants Received During the Period</strong></td>
<td>491,291,596</td>
<td>2,855,705,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff Retirement Benefits Paid</strong></td>
<td>3,876,649</td>
<td>23,593,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cash (Used In) / Generated From Operating Activities</strong></td>
<td>(51,769,124)</td>
<td>82,262,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>(3,012,135)</td>
<td>(17,475,844)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets</strong></td>
<td>72,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short Term Investment</strong></td>
<td>(100,000,000)</td>
<td>(140,000,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit on Deposit Received</strong></td>
<td>29,112,753</td>
<td>17,971,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</strong></td>
<td>(73,827,382)</td>
<td>(139,504,490)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amounts Received in Respect of Reserve Fund</strong></td>
<td>22,500,000</td>
<td>26,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cash Generated from Financing Activities</strong></td>
<td>22,500,000</td>
<td>26,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents</strong></td>
<td>(103,096,506)</td>
<td>(30,742,396)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year</strong></td>
<td>273,049,814</td>
<td>303,792,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year</strong></td>
<td>169,953,308</td>
<td>273,049,814</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes, from 1 to 31, form an integral part of these financial statements.
### Statement of Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012 (PKR)</th>
<th>2011 (PKR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</strong></td>
<td>5,963,053</td>
<td>294,791,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</strong></td>
<td>5,963,053</td>
<td>294,791,155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Director  
Chief Executive Officer

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### Statement of Changes in Funds

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GENERAL FUNDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RESERVED FUND (PKR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALANCE AS AT JULY 01, 2010</strong></td>
<td>40,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUNDS RECEIVED FROM RSPs DURING THE YEAR</strong></td>
<td>26,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2010</strong></td>
<td>67,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FUNDS RECEIVED FROM RSPs DURING THE YEAR</strong></td>
<td>22,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2011</strong></td>
<td>89,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes, from 1 to 31, form an integral part of these financial statements.

Director  
Chief Executive Officer
Our People

Board of Directors
Shoaib Sultan Khan
Chairman
Mr. Abdul Malik
Mr. Allah Rakha Asi
Mr. Nadir Gul Barech
Mrs. Munawar Humayun Khan
Mr. Nazar Memon
Mr. Sardar Naseer Tareen
Mr. Khalid Mohtadullah
Mr. Ali Noor Muhammad Rattansey
Mr. Muhammad Azam Khan
Mr. Naseem M. Nizamani
Mr. Agha Ali Javed
Mr. Faiysal Ali Khan
Mr. Roomi S Hayat
Mr. Attique ur Rehman
Dr. Shahida Jaffery
Dr. Sono Khangharani
Mr. Masood ul Mulk
Dr. Khalida Ghaus
Mr. Fazalullah Qureshi
Mr. 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
Bashir Anjum
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
Syed Sheraz Ahmad
Accounts/ FIS Officer
Nasir Ahmed Khan
Finance Assistant
Internal Audit
Qazi Haseeb Rauf
Internal Auditor
Compliance
Bader ul Islam Siddiqui
Manager Compliance
Special Projects Wing
Zeeshan Zahid
Manager Special Projects
Burhan Razi
Programme Officer Special Projects
Ayesha Aamina Askari
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Pakistan Domestic Biogas Programme (PDBP)
Sajjad Haider
Programme Manager
Rana Aamir Shafique
Area Manager Faisalabad
Ghulam Farid Khan
Finance Officer
Munazzam Jawad Shahid
Training & Extension Officer
Naeem Ahmad
Communication and Media Officer
Gulraiz Saeed
Biogas Engineer
Muhammad Shoaib
Marketing Officer
Abid Shahzad
MIS Officer
Sajid Nadeem
Accounts Officer
Muhammad Mushtaq Shahid
Admin Officer
RAF-RSPN Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care in non LHW Areas of Pakistan Project
Umm Lila Hussain
Communications Officer
Asim Nazeer
Training Officer
Mahwish Gul
Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
Manzoor Hussain
Data Analyst
Misbah Jatoi
Research Officer Dadu
Intiaz Hussain Roonjho
Research Officer Dadu
Waqas Munir
Finance Officer
Zia ul Qamar
Admin Assistant
**USAID-RSPN Assessment and Strengthening Programme**

Ejaz Rahim  
*Chief of Party*

Khalid Khan  
*Deputy Chief of Party*

Muhammad Arif  
*Director Administration & Contracts*

Rizwan Mahmood Sheikh  
*Director MER*

Syed Rashid Ali  
*Director Finance & Compliance*

Nazar Rauf Rathore  
*Director Capacity Building*

Farhan Ghafoor  
*Advisor, Institutional Development*

Naveed Aziz  
*Advisor, Institutional Development*

Junaid Rathore  
*Manager Assessment and Capacity Building*

Riaz Ahmad Khan  
*Manager Finance & Accounts*

Hamid Ashraf Khan  
*Manager Admin & Contracts*

Naveed Basharat Hashmi  
*Manager IT & Database*

Kiran Safwan Malik  
*Manager Research*

**EU-RSPN Capacity Building of Local Grassroots Organisations in Governance, Transparency and Gender Sensitisation**

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*Training Officer*

Noor Afzal  
*Monitoring Officer*

Asadullah Khalil  
*Finance Officer*

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*Coordination Associate*

**USAID-RSPN BAHAAL Project**

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*Project Monitoring Officer*

Zahida Amin  
*Project Monitoring Officer*

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Ali Anis  
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Ahmed Zia Chaudhary  
*Project Monitoring Officer*

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*Project Engineer*

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*Finance Officer*

**USAID Small Grants and Ambassador’s Fund Program**

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*Deputy Chief Of Party Grants*

Muhammad Saleem Baloch  
*Manager Monitoring and Evaluation*

Rizwana Sadiq  
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Syed Khurram Hassan  
*Programme Officer-Monitoring and Evaluation*

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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 December 2012. 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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Celebrating 30 Years of Rural Support Programmes