

Visit to the Domestic Biogas Programme in Pakistan

Final report



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Acknowledgement

It was a real pleasure to undertake the short visit to Pakistan, to meet with all persons being assigned to the Domestic Biogas Programme (DBP) by RSPN and Winrock International. A special word of thanks goes to Mr. Jamal Haider of RSPN for arranging all required logistics.

Summary

This report presents the findings of a visit paid by the Biogas Practice Leader of SNV Netherlands Development Organisation to the Domestic Biogas Programme (DBP) implemented through Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN) in Pakistan. This visit took place from 4 to 9 February 2009, with the objective to contribute to the effective start-up of the Programme in 2009 and to (further) explore the possibilities for funding of the Programme beyond 2009.

The following activities were executed to achieve the objectives of the visit:

- Meetings with the (newly appointed) staff of RSPN, Winrock International and SNV and discuss with them actions required to get the Programme running;
- Visit to the Biogas Support Office established by RSPN in Faisalabad and meeting with the office staff recruited so far; and
- Participation (half day) in the Inception Meeting organised by RSPN, including also the Winrock and SNV advisors; and
- Meetings with a number of potential donors.

Just six weeks old, the DBP is well on its way. Most of the staff members have been recruited, the Winrock and SNV advisors did arrive and a nice office in Faisalabad has been established. It is now time to effectively start the activities at field level, to mobilise and train the required actors, to attract potential customers and to get the first cluster of quality biogas plants constructed.

As the current financing is only covering 2009, it is required to continue the consultations with potential financiers for the remaining period (2010-2012) of the first phase of the programme being donors, PC1 parties and buyers of carbon revenues.

The following actions are recommended:

Action	When	By whom
-Request Prakash Ghimire to assist in the development of the training manual and the related training for trainers, supervisors and masons, if required assisted by a Nepali technician	asap	Wim van Nes
-Get the programme started at field level (see Chapter 4)	asap	RSPN/DBP, supported by Dan Jantzen and Rajesh Shrestha
-Visit the RSPN/DBP to discuss about the administrative and financial aspects of the programme	asap	Misja Brandenburg and/or Rajendra Shakya
-Lead the relation with EKN/Islamabad, ADB, KfW/Frankfurt and GTZ/Eschborn with respect to funding	ongoing	Andy Wehkamp and Wim van Nes
-Decide who will lead the relation with other potential donors like USAID, SCD, EU and DFID	February 2009	RSPN and Winrock
-Establish a formal link with the most suitable government organisation and prepare the PC1	asap	RSPN
-Lead the development of documents required for the sale of carbon credits	ongoing	Bikash Pandey
-Consider a visit to Pakistan to support the efforts related to fund raising	May/June	Andy Wehkamp

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Abbreviations

AEDB	Alternative Energy Development Board (GoP)
BCE	Biogas Construction Enterprise
BSP	Biogas Support Programme (Nepal)
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism (under the Kyoto protocol)
DBP	Domestic Biogas Programme (RSPN)
DG	Director-General
DGIS	Directorate General for International Cooperation (Netherlands)
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
FIRR	Financial Internal Rate of Return
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
ID	Implementation Document
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NBSC	National Biogas Steering Committee
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme (RSPN member)
PID	Programme Implementation Document
PKR	Pakistani Rupiah
PoA	Programme of Activities (CDM)
PRSP	Punjab Rural Support Programme (RSPN member)
RE	Renewable Energy
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
US	United States
USAID	US Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank

Rounded exchange rates: 1 Euro = PKR 101
1 USD = PKR 78

CHAPTER 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

As per the Programme Implementation Document (PID)¹ prepared by Winrock International and SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, the goal of the Pakistan Domestic Biogas Programme is to improve the livelihoods and quality of life of rural farmers in Pakistan through exploiting the market and non-market benefits of domestic biogas. The purpose of the programme is to develop a commercially viable domestic biogas sector. The programme has forecast a production of 275,000 domestic biogas installations over a period of 10 years, out of which the proposed first phase of 4 years aims to install 30,000 digesters. To kick start the Programme, SNV has made available funds for the implementation of the programme for its first year, 2009. During this first year, Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) will host the programme under its “Special Projects Wing”. In this respect, a MoU² was signed between RSPN and SNV in December 2008. In pursuance of this MoU, an agreement³ was signed between RSPN and Winrock at the end of 2008. As per the PID, the programme will be started-up in Punjab with the establishment of a Provincial Biogas Support Office in Faisalabad by RSPN. In subsequent years, the programme will expand to other provinces of Pakistan. Both Winrock and SNV will render advisory services to the Programme. To support the start-up of the Programme, the Biogas Practice Leader of SNV paid a brief visit to Pakistan from 4 to 9 February 2009.

1.2 Objectives

The following objectives were set for the visit:

- To contribute to the effective start-up of the Programme in 2009;
- To(further) explore the possibilities for funding of the Programme beyond 2009;

1.3 Activities, methodology and limitations

The following activities (see Annex 1 for the agenda of the visit) were executed to achieve the objectives of the visit:

- Meetings with the (newly appointed) staff of both RSPN and Winrock and discuss with them actions required to get the Programme running;
- Visit to the Biogas Support Office established by RSPN in Faisalabad and meeting with the office staff recruited so far; and
- Participation (half day) in the Inception Meeting organised by RSPN including also the Winrock and SNV advisors; and
- Meetings with a number of potential donors.

¹ Felix ter Heegde and Bikash Pandey, *Programme Implementation Document for a national programme on Domestic Biogas Dissemination in Pakistan*. Winrock International and SNV, March 2008, Revised October 2008

² *Memorandum of Understanding between the Rural Support Programmes Network and SNV-Netherlands Development Organisation on the Pakistan Domestic Biogas Programme*. December 2008

³ *Agreement between the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), Islamabad, Pakistan, and Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development, Little Rock, Arkansas, USA*. December 2008

The main limitation of the visit was the limited time of the visit (with 5th of February being Kashmir Day, a holiday), not allowing longer meetings and meetings with more stakeholders.

1.4 Structure of the report

This report presents the results of the visit. Chapter 2 summarises the explorations on the funding of the Programme beyond 2009, while the visit to Faisalabad is described in Chapter 3. The inception meeting is reported in Chapter 4. Finally, the main conclusions and action list are included in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER 2: Funding beyond 2009

Prior to the visit to Pakistan, communication through e-mail provided the following information about potential donors:

- DFID: They are designing their climate change program for Pakistan by around June 2009 under which they could possibly fund this program. In earlier meetings they have expressed a preference for being part of a basket of funders. Mr. Andrew McCoubrey was not free till middle of February for a meeting;
- SDC: They have hired consultants to design their climate change program. Although Pakistan is not a priority country for SDC, they may also be interested to be part of a basket of funders. Mr. Arshad Gill indicated that by April 2009 a meeting could be useful as by then they would have a better idea of their future programme;
- KfW: Dr. Parvaiz Naim of KfW/Islamabad was met a couple of times and he expressed that decisions will be made from HQ (Frankfurt), not Islamabad. I did contact Mr. Otmar Werner, our contact-person for Nepal and Bangladesh. He briefly checked with his superior, Mr. Pischke, and replied that KfW would not rule out participation to DBP. He advised to contact his colleague in charge of energy projects in Pakistan, Mr. Thorsten Schneider. No reply received yet;
- ADB: Mr. Jiwana Acharya of ADB/Manila indicated that the ADB office in Islamabad (Country Director Rune Stroem) was not yet informed on the Energy for All Initiative the ADB is going to start. This information will be provided mid-February when Mr. Acharya will visit Pakistan;
- EU: They will have a large solicitation for projects in Pakistan this spring/summer. It is expected to be for Euro 25 million and covering 4-5 renewable projects in Balochistan and NWFP. They will be looking for well developed projects which can spend Euro 3-8 million in these two provinces. This could be an opportunity for the DBP. The Development Advisor, Mohammad Imran Ashraf, was met already in the past. A meeting with the EU could not be settled during the visit;
- PC1 funding: Possibilities for PC-1 funding are rather bleak, with the GoP being cashed out, long approval procedures, and delayed disbursements once approved. The AEDB is not changing its stand about their role in the DBP. RSPN has experience with the Ministry of Food & Agriculture on accessing PC1 funding without having an overbearing role by the government agency. Unfortunately, the meeting planned for Friday, 6th of February could not materialise. Also the newly established Ministry of Livestock & Dairy Development could be approached, though RSPN encountered a few problems with this Ministry;
- Carbon (CER/VER) trading: Two project idea notes have been developed by the SNV biogas advisor Mr. Felix ter Heegde for the World Bank and UNDP, indicating yearly carbon revenues up to EUR 900,000 for 30,000 digesters. Mr. Bikash Pandey of Winrock will develop the PDD for the DBP, most likely on the basis of a Programme of Activities (PoA), will lead the possible carbon financing and request RSPN and SNV for assistance when required. One potential and interested buyer is ADB, willing to additionally provide TA grant funding for programme in case a deal can be made on carbon trading. However, such deal should include working with AEDB and also include a loan that could be used for micro-credits.

In the short time of the visit, meetings could be set-up with EKN/Islamabad, USAID and GTZ. Basket funding could become an option in case more donors could be attracted. At the moment, all RSPN programmes have single-source funding. The core programmes of the RSPN

members, however, are funded through various donors, where different donors would be funding different programme components. Similar modalities could be worked out for the DBP as well.

2.1 EKN/Islamabad

Mr. Marc Mazairac and Mr. Jan Maas of the EKN were updated about the history and start of the DBP by SNV funds in 2009. Mr. Maas recently arrived in Islamabad and will act on a temporary basis (up to summer) as the First Secretary for the Environment & Water Sector. Possible financial support by EKN/Islamabad will exclude activities in Punjab and Sindh. Mr. Maas was provided with the latest version of the PID and the two-pager prepared by SNV/Asia on the biogas programme in Pakistan. Ms. Andy Wehkamp, SNV/Asia Director in Hanoi, and I will stay in touch with Mr. Maas about possible financing and introduce our Advisor, Mr. Rajesh Shrestha, to him when required.

Other information:

- Related EKN/staff: Mr. Tjeerd de Zwaan, Ambassador, and Mr. Geoffrey van Leeuwen, Head Development Cooperation, both since summer 2008;
- EKN has commissioned a study to NEC (www.nec.com.pk) to explore possibilities for Dutch companies to engage in the area of sustainable energy in Pakistani;
- Contact-person at the EU is Mr. Frank Hess, German national, phone: 051-2271828;
- On vocational training, EKN will try to work with ILO;
- Contact-person of Punjab Alternative Power Agency in Lahore is Mr. Allan Henry Cheshire, phone: 0323-4155378.

2.2 USAID

Mr. Aazar Bhandara, Economic Growth Advisor, was informed on the status of the DBP and provided with the 2-pager. USAID has been working in education, health, democracy, disaster (earthquake) management and economic development with a total budget of about USD 750 per year. Very recently, the Community Rehabilitation Infrastructure Support Project (CRISP) with a proposed budget of USD 150 million to be implemented by Winrock has been approved. They are also engaged in energy policy development: support to National Planning Commission, integrated energy planning, setting of electricity tariffs through modelling, and energy efficiency. The next sector to be embarked is the agricultural sector including the dairy sector, focussing among others on gender, sanitation, value chain development. Domestic biogas may be considered in the framework of the programme design. Contacts will be maintained through RSPN.

2.3 GTZ

Mr. Ulrich Stoehr-Grabowski was informed on the status of the DBP. He communicated that the focus of the 2nd phase of the Energizing Development programme will be on African countries. He will however provide GTZ/HQ with the 2-pager in case a space may become available for the DBP in Pakistan.

Other information:

- Craftsmanship in general is quite poor in Pakistan, and this may be a threat to the DBP;
- Availability of water may be an issue in some parts of the country;
- Optimal use of bio-slurry should get much attention in the DBP;
- Turnover of trained masons could be high;
- Experience in working with the AEDB is quite good, though they lack sufficient staff;

- Mr. Alex Haase is a SIM expert seconded to PCRET and may be contacted, phone: 0302-5111463;
- Mr Haroon Khawaja, Chairman, Chief Minister's Monitoring & Implementation Cell, Chief Minister's Secretariat, 9 Club Lane, GOR I, Lahore, phone +92 42 920 4939, fax: +92 42 920 4937, e-mail: cmmic.punjab@gmail.com, may be contacted in case support is required from the Punjab provincial government;
- Joanna is a woman from Poland who could be hires for gender & social issues, phone: 0342-5129245;
- Mr. Ulrich will leave Pakistan in April/May 2009. Mr. Romeo Pacudan will take over his duties on renewable energy.

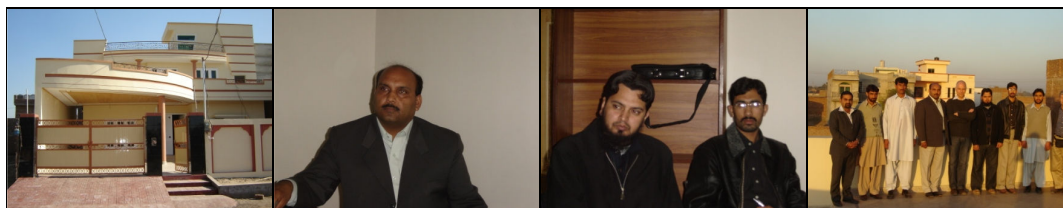
CHAPTER 3: Visit to Faisalabad

The visit to Faisalabad was made to meet with the RSPN/DBP staff, to have a look at the newly established office and to get an impression of the initial working area of the DBP. For the latter, a visit was paid to a livestock farmer in a village on a distance of about 5 km from the office.

RSPN has established the DBP office in a newly built house containing eight spacious rooms. The rented building is being furnished with desks, chairs, cupboards and is equipped with computers, photo copy machine and internet. A generator is till to be installed to cope with the electricity black-outs (about 12 hours per day). On 26 January 2009, RSPN appointed the following professional DBP staff:

- Mr. Muhammad Murad Chattha: Area Manager for Faisalabad;
 - Mr. Tashfeen Siddique: Promotion and PR Officer; and
 - Mr. Rana Amir Shafique: Training & Extension Officer.
- This team is being supported by a Driver, Watchman, Cook and Sweeper.

On short term, four additional staff will be appointed: Senior Technical Officer, Technical Officer, MIS Officer and Accountant; the latter two staff will be female. An initial discussion was held on activities required to start the programme, see Chapter 4.



Finally, a visit was paid to a livestock farmer (cattle and buffaloes) close to Faisalabad. His house was in the village, while his livestock was kept just outside of the village and managed by several labourers. This is rather extraordinary for Pakistan, as in most cases the farmers will live at the same location as where the animals are kept. The farmer owned about 40 to 50 animals for milking and meat production. The milk was sold in the neighbourhood for PKR 25 per litre. A good cow is providing 12 litres of milk per day. The manure was used twice a year on the fields and transported by cart. Dung cakes were prepared as cooking fuel for the servants and for the house of the owner in the village. He has heard about biogas, would be interested to install a plant, but will need to see it working first.

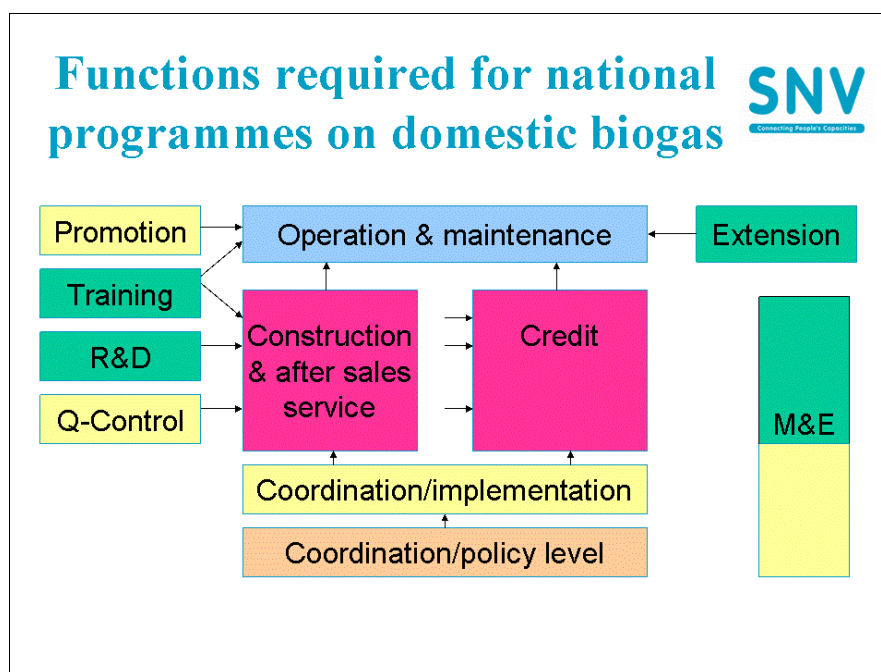
This particular farmer would be in the position to produce more gas than required for cooking by his servants if he would feed all manure produced at his farm. Such situation could occur at other farms as well. The issue here is to wisely advise and decide on the size of the biogas plant. All produced gas should be consumed in one way or another to avoid methane leakage to the atmosphere.



CHAPTER 4: Inception Meeting

The RSPN Inception Meeting was opened by Mr. Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay. He expressed the need of a clear and open communication between all staff involved and of a clear communication strategy. The DBP was wished all success.

Mr. Wim van Nes delivered a presentation explaining the approach followed by SNV in other national biogas programmes. This presentation included a function model to facilitate discussion on the possible roles of the stakeholders:



A brief explanation of this model with its depicted functions is as follows:

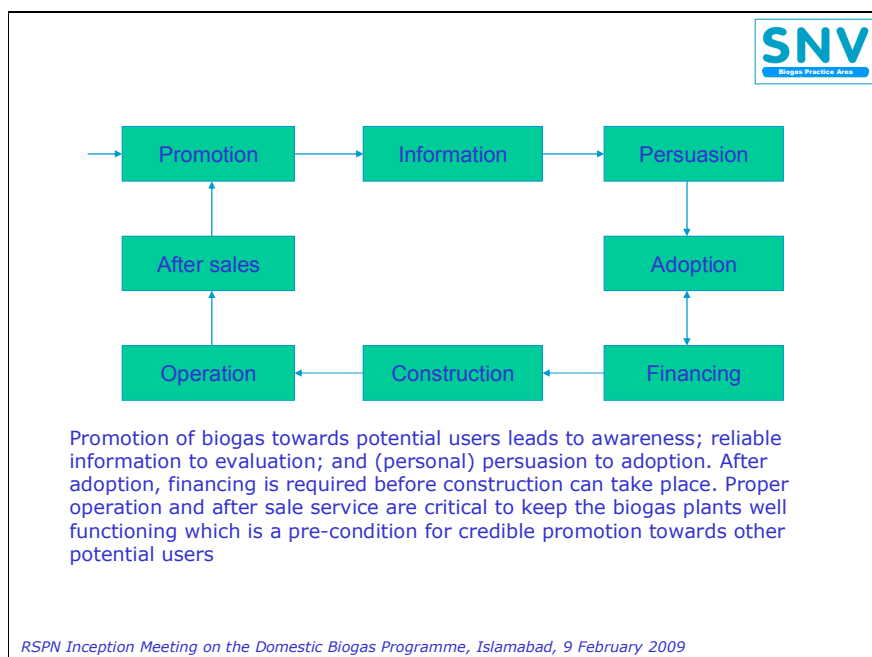
- The function of “operation & maintenance” relates to the biogas plant after its construction and needs to be performed by the customer;
- The function of “construction & after sales service” is one of the key functions of a market-based biogas program. Once the potential user has decided to invest into the installation of a biogas plant, he/she needs to have this plant constructed and serviced as per the stipulated quality standards. This function can be executed by multiple actors – all certified by the program - based on competition to ensure that the customer is getting the service as quick and cheap as possible;
- The function of “credit” is another key function, especially required for those potential customers who like to invest into the installation of a biogas plant, but lacks the financial resources to pay for the plant on cash-basis. Also this function can be executed by multiple actors, and based on competition to ensure that the customer is getting the credit as quick and cheap as possible;
- The function of “promotion” encompasses the provision of information to potential customers, among others the benefits and costs of biogas, minimum requirements to qualify

for the receipt of investment subsidy and guidelines to determine the proper size of the biogas unit. This function can be performed by many actors based on contract basis, but it is crucial that the potential customer will receive *reliable* information as a base for his/her investment decision;

- All involved manpower like users, masons, supervisors, company managers, quality controllers, promoters and loan officers in the program needs to be educated and instructed, therefore the program needs a function on “training”. This function can be contracted out on the basis of ToRs to qualified actors;
- Applied “R&D” will be required, for example to develop and test biogas appliances. Also this function can be contracted out to qualified parties based on ToRs;
- The function of “quality control” is undoubtedly a key function in every national programme, relating to the manner how the biogas plants are constructed, how after sales service is provided and how biogas credit is extended. Especially at the pilot stage, it is advised that the actor for the function of “coordination/implementation” performs the Q-control function as well;
- Proper use of bio-slurry by the users can often not be achieved by training, but needs a long-term support. Therefore, the function of “extension” is required. This function can be contracted out on the basis of ToRs to qualified actors;
- For the sake of monitoring, the programme needs to collect different kind of data through a number of standard reports like pre-construction form, construction completion report and after sales service report. In addition, both internal and external evaluations will be required from time to time. This explains the function of “monitoring & evaluation”. Some activities under this function could be performed by the actor for the function of “coordination/implementation”, while other activities should be contracted out to independent, qualified actors;
- The function of “coordination at implementation level” refers to the daily management of the biogas program. This function includes the establishment and maintenance of the institutional arrangements between the actors in the programme. Often, it is a specialised national biogas programme office, sometimes with branch-offices at regional level that performs this function. Such office needs to be effective, efficient, responsive, dedicated, accountable, professional and market-oriented;
- As domestic biogas is linked to various sectors like energy, agriculture, livestock, health, gender, environment, employment generation and private sector development, the function of “coordination at policy level” is required to integrate the program in the related national and provincial policies, strategies and programmes. A national steering or advisory committee or board including also representatives from the private and civil society sector may fulfil this function.

It is important to mention that - to avoid conflict of interests - some functions can not be performed by one and the same actor. The functions of “construction & after sales service” and “credit” can not be executed by the actor who is fulfilling the role of “coordination at implementation level”. This actor should limit its role to the setting, control and enforcement of quality standards, and leave the actual construction, after sales service and credit supply to other actors in the market.

Also, a graph was presented indicating the chronological steps the (potential) customer has to go through before becoming a satisfied customer:



Finally, some input was provided on key-activities to get the programme started:

- Definition of the working area in consultation with RSPN members and milk processing companies and plan through them promotional meetings at village level to attract potential customers;
- Identification of private companies or NGOs, able and willing to become a Biogas Construction Enterprise (BCE) and to work in the defined area; prepare the agreement to be concluded between RSPN/DBP and BCEs;
- Preparation of the detailed manuals for the training of trainers, BCE supervisors and BCE masons and plan the related trainings;
- Survey, evaluate and document the performance of the 10 units (Nepal design) installed in 2007 by PRSP and its spin-off;
- Identification of (financial) institutes able and willing to provide suitable credit facilities to customers willing to install a biogas plant, but lacking the up-front payment of the related investment costs; and
- Division of work and responsibilities among the various RSPN, RSPN/DBP, Winrock and SNV staff.

Mr. Bikash Pandey revealed the history of the DBP including the feasibility study conducted in January 2007, piloting the GGC plants, survey of existing biogas plants in Pakistan and formulation of the PID.

The meeting continued with questions & answers, discussion on how to attract what kind of BCEs, identification of the working area and the multiple purpose of an initial discount on the costs of a biogas plant. After that, Mr. Wim van Nes had to leave for the airport.

CHAPTER 5: Conclusions and action list

Just six weeks old, the DBP is well on its way. Most of the staff have been recruited, the Winrock and SNV advisors did arrive and a nice office in Faisalabad has been established. It is now time to effectively start the activities at field level, to mobilise and train the required actors, to attract potential customers and to get the first cluster of quality biogas plants constructed.

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The following actions are recommended:

Action	When	By whom
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-Get the programme started at field level (see Chapter 4)	asap	RSPN/DBP, supported by Dan Jantzen and Rajesh Shrestha
-Visit the RSPN/DBP to discuss about the administrative and financial aspects of the programme	asap	Misja Brandenburg and/or Rajendra Shakya
-Lead the relation with EKN/Islamabad, ADB, KfW/Frankfurt and GTZ/Eschborn with respect to funding	ongoing	Andy Wehkamp and Wim van Nes
-Decide who will lead the relation with other potential donors like USAID, SCD, EU and DFID	February 2009	RSPN and Winrock
-Establish a formal link with the most suitable government organisation and prepare the PC1	asap	RSPN
-Lead the development of documents required for the sale of carbon credits	ongoing	Bikash Pandey
-Consider a visit to Pakistan to support the efforts related to fund raising	May/June	Andy Wehkamp

Annex 1: Programme of the visit

Wednesday, 4 February 2009:		
-22.25	Arrival of Wim van Nes in Islamabad by air	
Thursday, 5 February 2009 (Kashmir Day, holiday):		
09.00-11.30	Meeting with: -Jamal Haider -Dan Jantzen	-RSPN, Manager DBP -Winrock, Biogas Advisor
12.30-14.15	Meeting at Serena Hotel with EKN/Islamabad: -Marc Mazairac -Jan Maas	- -First Secretary Environment & Water
Friday, 6 February 2009:		
09.00-10.00	Introduction to RSPN: -Mr. Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay -Mr. Aadil Mansoor -Mr. Jamal Haider	-Chief Operating Officer -Manager Special Projects -Manager DBP
10.00-10.45	Meeting with USAID: -Mr. Aazar Bhandara	-Economic Growth Advisor
11.00-12.45	Preparation of the Planning Meeting of 9 February with Jamal Haider and Dan Jantzen	
13.00-15.15	Meeting with GTZ: -Mr. Ulrich Stoehr Grabowski	-Principal Advisor
Saturday, 7 February 2009:		
07.30-12.00	Travel by car from Islamabad to Faisalabad accompanied by: -Mr. Jamal Haider -Mr. Dan Jantzen	-RSPN, Manager DBP -Winrock, Biogas Advisor
11.30-15.00	Meeting with RSPN: -Mr. Muhammad Murad Chattha -Mr. Tashfeen Siddique -Mr. Rana Amir Shafique -Mr. Mohammad Hassaan	-DBP/Area Manager for Faisalabad -DBP/Promotion and PR Officer -DBP/Training & Extension Officer -Administrative Officer
15.00-17.30	Visit to a livestock farmer	
17.30-22.00	Travel by car from Faisalabad to Islamabad	
-13.00	Arrival of Rajesh Shrestha in Islamabad by air	
Sunday, 8 February 2009:		
10.00-12.00	Tea meeting with Mr. Rajesh Shrestha, SNV Biogas Advisor to RSPN/DBP	
13.00-16.30	Lunch meeting at the residence of -Mr. Bikash Pandey, Winrock	-Country Representative Pakistan
20.00-22.30	Dinner meeting on invitation of RSPN at the Kitchen Cuisine Restaurant	
Monday, 9 February 2009:		
09.00-11.30	RSPN/DBP Inception Meeting at Margalla Hotel	
14.35-	Departure Wim van Nes from Islamabad by air	

Annex 2: Contact details

Name	Organisation	Phone	E-mail
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