



Ehsaas Rshan Portal

FAQs/Fact Sheet for the Ehsaas Rshan Portal

1. What is the Ehsaas Rshan Portal?

The Ehsaas Rshan portal is a **donor-beneficiary linking system for rshan distribution**. It has been set up to enable the private sector and civil society organizations to reach the most vulnerable deserving beneficiaries and provide them food rshan packs or cash equivalent in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis. Through the program, private sector generosity will be channeled by linking donor organizations with verified and eligible beneficiaries so that food security can be ensured for those most in need, while minimizing duplicity.

Donors and potential beneficiaries will register on the rations' portal. Beneficiaries' information will be validated and eligibility determined using data from NADRA. Donors will be evaluated against specific eligibility criterion to ensure only trustworthy, tax compliant, and at-scale organizations become partners of the program.

Subsequently, after relevant data privacy and sharing agreements, beneficiary information will be shared with donors to ensure disbursement of food ration packs or cash equivalent to beneficiaries. The government will monitor delivery on a sample basis.

2. Who will benefit from the Ehsaas Rshan Program?

The Ehsaas Rshan Portal is targeted towards ensuring food security for the most vulnerable segments of the population. Anyone who expresses a need for food ration by registering and fits the defined eligibility criteria may benefit from the Ehsaas Rshan Program.

3. How can beneficiaries and donors register for the Ehsaas Rshan Program?

Beneficiaries and donors will register through the website: rshan.pass.gov.pk ; at a later stage the government may open registrations through SMS and other potential channels.

4. What is the role of the government?

The role of the government is to enable the private sector to reach deserving beneficiaries. The government will be validating identities of donors and beneficiaries. It will facilitate linking of donors and beneficiaries (e.g., on geographic basis) and provide data on eligible beneficiaries to

donors. The government will ensure one person from family gets benefit. It is the responsibility of the government to protect beneficiary identity and information (information for disbursement will go to donor organizations only after signing relevant Non-Disclosures Agreement (NDAs). The Government will neither take money from donors, nor do procurements.

The private sector will be responsible for establishing mechanisms for sourcing and disbursement of Rashaan or cash equivalent for beneficiaries

5. How will beneficiaries be selected for the Ehsaas Rashaan Program?

Beneficiaries will register on the Ehsaas Rashaan Portal by filling out their personal information. Their personal information will then be vetted against a pre-approved eligibility criteria to check for deservedness after which they may receive Rashaan or cash equivalent from Donors.

6. What is the eligibility criteria for the beneficiaries?

There are four criteria to assure the eligibility of a beneficiaries :

- Beneficiary explicitly shows his/her will to share data with 3rd parties (donor organizations)
- Beneficiary needs to be a bona-fide individual and have a valid CNIC
- Beneficiary needs to be below a certain wealth profile benchmark as identified by NADRA; Wealth profile variables include vehicle ownership, government job, travel history, use of executive services etc. for the individual registering and their spouse.
- Beneficiary doesn't belong to a family where there is someone already verified as an eligible beneficiary for the Ehsaas Rashaan Program (to avoid duplication)

7. How will the Ehsaas Rashaan Program prioritize beneficiaries from a list of approved beneficiaries?

Donors will be given a list of parameters to select from to identify which segment of the beneficiaries do they want to support. The parameters include area of residence district/tehsil, gender of the beneficiary, etc. Based on the chosen parameters a subset of beneficiaries will be identified from a larger pool who may then benefit based on a first-in first-out basis.

8. How will the Ehsaas Rashaan Program be funded?

Ehsaas Rashaan Program will be funded through donations. In the first phase of the Ehsaas Rashaan Program the government is looking for donations from for-profit and not-for-profit private organizations. At a later stage, the government may look to receive donations from private individuals as well.

9. How will donor organizations sign-up to partner with the Rashaan program?

Donor organizations will sign up on the Roshan Portal to indicate an expression of interest. They will be required to fill in information regarding their point of contact and the amount they are willing to donate. Once the registration has been made, they will be vetted against a pre-approved eligibility criteria. All those organizations that are eligible will be contacted by the government and would be required to sign an MoU and NDA before they can be on-boarded as official partners.

10. What is the eligibility criteria for the donors?

There are two categories of donors that the government is looking towards initially in the Ehsaas Roshan Program i.e. For-profit private organizations and not-for-profit private organizations with the respective criteria given below:

1) Eligibility criteria for for-profit private organizations:

- Copy of SECP registration certificate
- Copy of tax registration certificate from FBR with NTN
- Copy of certificate from company's financial auditor stating satisfactory completion of audits
- Proof of annual revenue of at least PKR 2 bn (e.g. through declaration on company letter head)
- Organization is willing to donate at least PKR 10 Million in Roshan packs or cash equivalent
- Organization agrees to conditions laid out by GoP in the MOU and NDA, and any data privacy conditions
- Organization has no known history of engaging in unlawful/unethical practices
- Organization does not do business in harmful products

2) Eligibility criteria for not-for-profit private organizations:

- Copy of SECP registration certificate
- Copy of certification from Pakistan Center of Philanthropy
- Copy of MoU with EAD (if organization is a local NGO receiving international funding)
- Copy of registration certificate with Ministry of Interior (if organization is an international NGO)
- Copy of tax registration certificate from FBR with NTN
- Copy of annual report of activities (any reports highlighting the organization's activities over the previous year)
- Organization is willing to donate at least PKR 10 Million in ration packs or cash equivalent
- Organization agrees to conditions laid out by GoP in the MOU and NDA, and any data privacy conditions
- NGO has no known history of engaging in unlawful/unethical practices

11. Why is the Ehsaas Rashan Program only targeting larger organizations i.e. donations of >=10mn PKR for donations?

Government is currently looking at high value donations given the associated homework that is required before a donor is on-boarded which includes signature of MoUs and agreement on NDAs. Smaller donations would exponentially increase the associated complexity while launching ASAP. In parallel, the Government will develop a streamlined mechanism to encourage smaller donors to also come onboard.

12. Why are private individuals not allowed to donate in the Ehsaas Rashan Program?

The Government has deferred donations from private individuals at this point in time due to large administration & transactional costs associated with ensuring commitment to data privacy and quality checks on actual benefits disbursed .

13. How will the Ehsaas Rashan Program ensure that the beneficiary data is protected?

Government of Pakistan will sign an NDA with all partnering donors and will only provide the minimum information necessary for disbursement. The government has also outlined SOPs to ensure that the data is only used for the purpose of the Rashan disbursement.

14. What will be included as part of the ration package?

The Government has provided guidelines for standard ration packs constituting at least food staples (flour, rice, pulses etc.) to feed a family of 6-7 people for 15 days. Alternatively, donors can disburse cash equivalent of amount PKR 3,000.

Additionally, the Government can provide support if the donor wants guidance on any additional materials they want to include in the ration package.

The Government will only provide suggestive guidelines, and will not be mandating a standardized ration pack.

15. How will the Ehsaas Rashan Program ensure that the beneficiaries are actually receiving Rashans?

As part of the MoUs signed by donors, donors will be required to ensure delivery of ration or cash equivalent within 30 days of receiving data. Additionally, the donor organization will report weekly to the Government, on the number of packages and beneficiaries reached.

The Government may conduct sample based follow-up with beneficiaries to validate reports from donors.