

Project Completion Report

DERA BUGTI PROJECT PHASE II (JUNE 2016 TO JANUARY 2018)



Balochistan Rural Development Society (BRDS)
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1. Acronyms & Abbreviations

CRP	Community Resource Person
UC	Union Council
CO	Community Organization
VO	Village Organization
LSO	Local Support Organization
ESM	Environmental and Social Management
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
BRDS	Balochistan Rural Development Society
PIDS	Participatory Integrated Development Society
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Program
PO	Partner Organization
CI	Community Institution
CMST	Community Management Skills Training
VDP	Village Development Plan
UCDP	Union Council Development Plan
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply Scheme
O & M	Operation & Maintenance
EHN	Education, Health, Nutrition
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
PSC	Poverty Score Card
LIP	Livelihood Investment Plan
EDT	Enterprise Development Training
UAF	University of Agriculture Faisalabad
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ID	Institutional Development
IP	Implementation Plan
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
TOT	Training of Trainer
PAX	Participants
MIS	Management Information System
NOC	No Objection Certificate
Cusec	Cubic Feet Per Second
BHU	Basic Health Unit
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
PTC	Parent Teacher Committee
SMC	School Management Committee
GBHS	Government Boys High School
EPI	Extended Program on Immunization
LEP	Livelihood Enhancement and Protection
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
CLEW	Community Livestock Extension Workers
CIG	Common Interest Group

PSTC	Precision System Training Center
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
MOV	Means of Verification
HMC	Health Management Committee

2. Executive Summary

In June 2016, BRDS and PPAF had entered in a financing agreement to launch a multi-sectoral project, which completed in January 31, 2018. The project aimed at strengthening community institutions, building physical infrastructure, improving health and education, creating livelihoods, and developing a pool of institutional and sectoral community resource persons in the UC.

The project kicked off with staff recruitment and orientation. The orientation culminated in the formation of detailed implementation plans.

The project carried forth with the development of a UC profile, which depicted the characteristics and other information of the UC. PPAF and we organized a training in UCDP planning, wherein CRPs were trained, who went on to develop seven VDPs and a UCDP in the UC. Together with PPAF, we trained institutional CRPs, who imparted trainings to the CI members in CMST. We trained more CRPs in disability, gender, and environment. We organized trainings in peace and pluralism and VO as institution for the members of the VOs.

Under the CPI component, the CIs prioritized drinking water, irrigation, and flood protection schemes. In total, thirteen CPI schemes were implemented in the UC. Of the thirteen schemes, four were DWSS, eight were irrigation – mini dam and earthen bunds –, and one was flood protection – stone pitching. All the schemes aimed at ensuring structures for water storage for drinking and irrigation purposes.

Under the EHN component, the CIs identified and selected twelve CRPs for training as trainers in education and health. Six CRPs were trained as education trainers, whereas the other six were prepared as health trainers. The CRPs held awareness sessions in the field and trained community members in primary education and preventive health practices. As well, we developed WASH facilities in a government school and renovated a BHU and equipped it with necessary apparatus, furniture, and medicines.

During the implementation, BRDS and the CIs undertook a carpet PSC survey in the UC. After completion of the field survey, the developed PSCs were verified and endorsed by the CIs. In the light of the PSCs, the livelihood staff members made LIPs of the ultra-poor and vulnerable households. A pool of CRPs was trained in EDT, who imparted EDT training to the asset beneficiaries and trained 182 persons. Subsequently, we transferred 156 productive assets to the ultra-poor and vulnerable families in the UC.

In addition, two CRPs received training in livestock from the University of Agriculture Faisalabad for one month. Now, they are offering their services in their respective UC to ensure health and safety of the livestock. As many as five young boys were provided a technical training in electrician for forty-five days to help them start earning an income and to become self-sufficient.

Challenges and Coping Mechanism

- Security situation remained volatile; the risk of landmines was high. We, therefore, prepared our field plans in consultation with the CI members, CRPs, and other local representatives and conducted visits accordingly.
- The decade long displacement of the people of the UC created an emergency in the area and made social mobilization the toughest job. We, therefore, worked more closely with the local heads to motivate the community towards the social mobilization program.
- A local Mufti's Fatwa against the working of the NGOs created a misunderstanding among the people of the UC; it negatively affected our interventions. We, therefore, collaborated with other two POs of the PPAF and involved the tribal personalities in the four UCs in a bid to address the challenge. Thus, the Fatwa started fading away slowly and gradually.
- Most of the community members had conservative mindsets about women's participation and decision-making. Therefore, women's full participation and decision-making was limited. To increase their participation, we revolved the ID, livelihood, and CPI interventions around the women. Thus, this strategy of ours started producing results, as the role of the women was emphasized.

Major Learned Lessons and Recommendations

- We learned that the VOs were working more effectively and had a major role in the implementation of the project activities. All the main activities were vetted by the VOs before implementation. Thus, this decentralized approach made sure all the seven villages received equal benefits and due share in the project.
- We also learned that the project activities should revolve around the women to ensure their maximum participation and inclusion. By necessitating women's vetting of all the activities meant that the male counterparts started giving value to the women's decision-making.
- Our learning broadened, when we realized that the active engagement of the tribal heads into program planning and major decision-making ensures ownership of interventions.

3. Background

In the mid of 2016, PPAF and BRDS extended their mutual cooperation and entered into a financing agreement to launch phase II of the Dera Bugti Development Project in UC Sham for next eighteen months from June 2016 to November 2017.

It was very generous of the PPAF to commit its own resources to support the poorest and most vulnerable people of the UC Sham, district Dera Bugti. The phase II project was an integrated one, which encompassed human and institutional development, livelihood, infrastructure, education, health and nutrition.

The project was aimed at strengthening the existing CIs, training and developing institutional and sectoral CRPs, creating livelihoods and providing business trainings, building basic infrastructure, and improving EHN. The EHN component entailed a number of community awareness sessions.

The project was supposed to complete in November 2017; however, some unforeseen challenges during implementation necessitated BRDS to go for a two-month no-cost extension period. Thus, the original cut-off date of completion of the project was January 31, 2018.

4. Progress (Details of Component-wise Activities Implemented)

STAFF RECRUITMENT & ORIENTATION

BRDS started the project with staff recruitment: project positions were filled internally and from local community of UC Sham. BRDS' management gave an orientation to the project staff to make them aware of the project and the donor. The management thoroughly explained program, finance, and project visibility to the project staff, and facilitated them in preparing a detailed implementation plan of the project.

a) INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Social Mobilization and Institutional Building

During the implementation of the phase I in 2015, BRDS had established CIs in the UC Sham. The CIs were formed at hamlet, village, and UC levels. In phase II, a range of capacity building trainings were planned to augment capacities and skills of the existing CIs to see them mature.

Community Trainings

Conduct of a TOT in CMST of the CRPs

BRDS and two other POs of the PPAF took part in a TOT in CMST that took place at DG Khan in the month of December 2016. The TOT was designed, organized, and conducted by the staff

members of the PPAF for institutional CRPs of the Dera Bugti. The CRPs were nominated by the CIs from within the local communities of the focused UCs of the district.

The TOT in CMST was for a period of five days. The TOT aimed at enhancing the knowledge, skill, and capabilities of the participants in understanding their roles, responsibilities, and duties. In total, twelve participants attended the TOT from the four UCs; the details of which are as follows:

S. No	Name of Organization	No. of PAX
1	BRDS	3
2	BRSP	3
3	PIDS	6
	Total	12

After delivery of the TOT, the trainers initiated categorization of the trained CRPs to evaluate as to how many of the CRPs fared well in the training. The ones with excellent feedback were ranked in A-category, while others were placed in B and C respectively. According to PPAF's categorization, only A-category CRPs could deliver CMST trainings to the office bearers of the COs, whereas B-category CRPs could only assist A-category CRPs in the conduct of the trainings.

As well, the TOT aimed to develop CRPs as local master trainers. By virtue of this training, a pool of local trainers was developed to further train and build the capacity of the office bearers of the COs.

Conduct of CMST Trainings

Upon the successful categorization of the CRPs, we organized a number of trainings to train CO members in basic community management skills, including democratic organization, decision-making, meetings and minutes, participatory development, etc.



In total, we delivered six sessions on CMST, wherein male and female office bearers of the COs participated. The details of the session-wise participants are the following:

Sessions	No. of Male PAX	No. of Female PAX	Total
Session 1	18	0	18
Session 2	25	0	25
Session 3	32	0	32
Session 4	21	0	21
Session 5	21	0	21
Session 6	0	31	31
Total	117	31	148

Village Organization

In the phase I, BRDS set up seven VOs in the UC. During the phase II, a range of capacity building trainings were planned to be imparted to the members of the VOs.

Training and Development of CRPs on Disability, Environment, and Gender

BRDS and a PO of the PPAF jointly planned the disability, environment, and gender training. The PO led the training, which was held in the Quetta City. The training was delivered by an external resource person. The training spanned five days, in which male and female participants took part:

No. of Male PAX	No. of Female PAX	Total PAX
2	2	4



According to the training completion report and post evaluation, the participants learned about gender equality, gender considerations, gender mainstreaming, and PPAF's treatment of the gender in its funded interventions. They also became familiar with environmental protocols; they understood that environment was a crosscutting theme to reflect earnestly in designing and implementation of the interventions.

Training in Peace and Pluralism

BRDS organized two sessions on peace and pluralism at community level. The sessions were planned for three days each and were conducted for the members of the seven VOs in the UC. In total, twenty-four participants attended the two sessions.

Sessions	No. of PAX
Session 1	12
Session 2	12
Total	24

In the sessions, the topics under discussion were related to peace, pluralism, conflict resolution, tolerance, and cooperation and sharing. To ensure maximum participation of the participants, the sessions were made interactive. Group works were also an integral part of the sessions.

At the close of the sessions, the participants were able to describe peace and pluralism; they were able to define conflict and the methods to resolve a conflict. They also understood tolerance, cooperation and sharing.



Training in Village Organization as Institution

BRDS' team orchestrated two training sessions on village organization as institution. The sessions were of one day each. In the sessions, thirty-two VO members from the seven VOs participated.

Sessions	No. of PAX
Session 1	16
Session 2	16
Total	32



The sessions primarily focused on village organization as institution. The participants came to know about institution, its types, and its concept with regard to the CIs. They were also oriented to the by-laws of an institution. The roles and responsibilities of the institution were elaborated. The participants also came to know about governance and sustainability in the institution.

At the end of the two trainings, the participants were able to develop an understanding of the term: institution. They also built an idea of the by-laws of the institution as well as the roles and responsibilities of the institution.



Development of a Baseline Profile of UC Sham

In phase I of the BRDS and PPAF's Dera Bugti project – July to Dec 2015 –, BRDS did the spadework in UC Sham and laid the foundation upon which phase II interventions based. At the start of the phase II project, BRDS conducted a baseline survey of the UC Sham through qualitative and quantitative research to come up with the baseline profile of the UC Sham; a document intended

to provide a complete picture of the existing situation of the UC for the purpose of development planning, monitoring, and management.

The baseline profile contained exhaustive information on demographic, economic, and socio-cultural status, status of productive and social sectors and other UC characteristics. The profile is a vital document for macro-level planning and for provision of social sector services.

8 days CRPs' Training in UCDP Planning

An eight-day training was conducted in UCDP planning to prepare CRPs for planning at village and UC levels. The training took place in the Quetta City in August 2016. The training was a joint collaboration: BRDS and two other POs of the PPAF planned it and looked after the day-to-day training.



The eight-day training consisted of a six-day session and a two-day field visit nearby Quetta. In total, twelve participants attended the training from UC Sham.

No. of Male PAX	No. of Female PAX	Total PAX
10	2	12

During the training session and subsequent field visit, the participants were practically involved in all activities. They learned planning at village and UC levels. They were able to develop their field plans for the purpose of development of VDPs and a UCDP back in UC Sham.

Development of Seven VDPs

During the UCDP planning training, the CRPs developed their field plans to chalk out VDPs and a UCDP in UC Sham. Upon completion of the training, they returned to UC Sham and thereby initiated the planning process in seven villages as well as the UC itself.

According to the field plans, the CRPs split into groups and then carried out the village development planning exercises with the members of the VOs and COs in all the seven villages. The VDP exercise spanned five days in each village. In total, seven VDPs were formulated in the focused villages. The whole exercise was participatory and reciprocal.



In the light of the VDP exercises, the pressing needs of the people of the seven villages were identified. To satiate the prioritized needs of the people, viable and logical solutions were proposed in the VDP with realistic timelines.

Development of a UCDP

In view of the prepared VDPs, the CRPs started planning at UC level. All the executive and general body members of the LSO as well as other relevant stakeholders in the UC took part in the UC planning exercise. The whole exercise completed in fifteen days.



During the UC planning exercise, all the identified needs in the VDPs were reviewed and thereby ranked, keeping into consideration the scale of the problems and the urgency of the prioritized needs. As a result of the ranking exercise, the following social and economic sector needs were finalized by the participants of the UC planning:

Social Sector Prioritized Needs:

S. No.	Sectors	Total Score
1	Water	20
2	Education	18
3	Basic facilities	18
4	Health	17
5	Population – gap between citizens and state	17
6	Women's participation & status	16
7	Environment	15
8	Peace, pluralism and protection	13

Economic Sector Prioritized Needs:

S. No.	Sectors	Total Score
1	Trade	19
2	Agriculture	18
3	Services (business)	17
4	Government jobs	17
5	Livestock	16
6	Products manufacturing	16
7	Daily wages	14
8	Tourism	13

Three Day Refresher Training in MIS

In May 2017, a three-day refresher training took place at the head office of the BRDS in Quetta. The relevant staff members of the BRDS and other two POs of the PPAF attended the refresher training in MIS.

The purpose of the session was to track the exact progress of data entry in PPAF's MIS of the three POs to discuss issues in the MIS. Throughout the three days' session, the three POs carried

out data entry and presentation of the entered data. The three-day refresher training in MIS concluded with a number of agreed actions, including deadlines for data entry.



ID Intermediate Results

Developing and strengthening social structures representing youth, to effectively manage their own development and have increased capacity to relate with central institutions, other organizations and markets

Indicators	MOV
1.1 60% of households in targeted UCs were members of community institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COs monitoring checklist - Progress reports - Proceeding registers - CI resolutions reports - Monitoring reports - VDPs - UCDP
1.2 28% members of community institutions were women	
1.3 40% members of community institutions were youth	
1.4 70% of community institutions met regularly on monthly basis	
1.5 50% of inclusive institutions including 50% WCIs showed evidence of democratic decision-making in relation to internal organizational management and external decision-making	
1.6 All the priorities identified by WCIs and youth were included in village development plans (VDPs) and union council development plans (UCDPs)	
1.7 Number of conflicts registered with community institutions are mediated through participatory process	
1.8 At least 0% of the community institutions supported through the project continue to be actively involved in the planning and implementation of local development initiatives and/or have gained access to projects external services	

b) COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Under the CPI component, we had to carry out a number of schemes in the focused UC. The nature and type of schemes varied in design and scale. During the life of the project, the CIs and BRDS completed the following CPI schemes:

S. No.	Scheme Type	No. of Schemes
1	Drinking water supply scheme	4
2	Irrigation	8
3	Flood protection	1
Total Schemes		13

Drinking Water Supply Schemes

According to the developed VDPs and UCDP, the first and foremost priority need of the entire population of the UC was water. Water scarcity was the major challenge in the area that created havoc in the lives of the people of the UC. It particularly affected the children and women as they were responsible for fetching water from unsafe, natural ponds for drinking purposes.



As the water table was approx. a thousand feet deep and in the absence of other water sources on the ground, the whole population was compelled to drink the leftovers of the rains of the monsoon season. Therefore, the CIs proposed DWSS for the purpose of availability of water for the people of the villages.



In total, four DWSSs were proposed by the CIs. After social and technical feasibilities and proposal development by the project engineer of the BRDS, PPAF granted approval of the schemes for implementation. Consequently, the CIs erected four water storage tanks in their respective villages. For the water to be available for storage at village level, BRDS sought NOCs from the owners of the water sources of the bordering UCs.

Irrigation Schemes

In order for the rain waters to be stored and thereby used for agricultural purposes, the CIs passed resolutions for the development of earthen bunds / embankments in the seven villages. After ensuring formalities of the CPI proposal stage, approval was received from PPAF. In the light of the approved designs, the CIs initiated the irrigation schemes and allotted tractor hours to poor farmers, identified during proposal stage, for construction of the earthen bunds / embankments to support their agriculture.

In total, 6741 tractor hours were spent on the development of the earthen bunds; the detail of which are given below:

S. No.	Village Name	Hours Allocated
1	Sham	1163

2	Baglar	1040
3	Parkahor	665
4	Roshan Khiyal Solani	993
5	Bahramdi	621
6	Bhawani Patti	1164
7	Karbur	1095
Total Hours		6741

As well, a mini dam was also erected in Bahramdi Village. The VO of the Bahramdi Village requested for the mini dam for the purpose of irrigation.

Both the storage structures - earthen bunds and mini dam – were meant for storage of rain waters of the monsoon season. During monsoon, hundreds of thousands of cusec water traverse the villages, giving an opportunity for storage for the purpose of irrigation of the agricultural land. Thus, the newly built structures would become operational at the time of the monsoon season. And it is estimated that at least two thousand acres of lands would be irrigated due to the embankments. This would, in turn, improve the socio-economic condition of the small farmers and peasants in the UC.



Flood Protection Scheme

In order for the dual purpose of protection of the village from floods and storage of the flood waters, the VO of the Solani Village came up with the resolution of flood protection structure. Upon approval of the scheme, the VO started the scheme. As per the approved design, stone pitching was carried out to develop the structure. Now, the developed structure will protect the village from floods in future and store water for multiple purposes in the Solani Village.

CPI Intermediate Results

Local productive infrastructures built, used, operated, and maintained by the communities

Indicators	MOV
3.1 1 disaster resilient infrastructure (flood protection work) completed	- BRDS' field visit reports
3.2 70% of the community institutions were benefiting from improved infrastructure and rural access	- Progress reports

3.3 70% improvement in communities' access to irrigation water due to the infrastructure built 3.4 More than 80% of infrastructure sub-projects were used, operated and maintained by the inclusive targeted communities 3.5 40% of beneficiaries of infrastructure were women	- Monitoring reports
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c) EDUCATION, HEALTH, NUTRITION

In the phase II project, EHN was an integral part. During the life of the project, we endeavored to put right the sorry state of the education, health, and nutrition sectors to a possible extent. The education was in shambles in the UC; this was not only due to poor infrastructure and absent teachers, but also due to the unavailability of WATSAN facilities on the premises of the schools.

A similar situation was of the health sector: BHUs existed in the UC but in dysfunctional condition. Dilapidated BHU infrastructure coupled with absent BHU staff were further aggravated by the unavailability of WATSAN facilities.

We, therefore, centered our focus on primary education and basic health during the implementation phase of the project.

Education

Development of Community Resource Persons for Education

As a part of the education component, the CIs identified and thereby selected CRPs for acquisition of training in education. The CIs finalized the CRPs in the light of the selection criteria of CRPs. After finalization of the CRPs, the CIs submitted their names along with resolutions to the BRDS.

The five-day TOT in education took place in the Quetta City, and was delivered by an experienced external resource person. The details of the CRPs in attendance are as under:

No. of Training Sessions	No. of CRPs in Training
1	6

During the training, the CRPs were oriented to the education status with respect to the province of Balochistan and the district of Dera Bugti. They were acquainted with the needs and requirements of the primary education with emphasis on their respective UC.

They learned varied techniques to undertake enrolment campaigns at community levels to promote primary education and to ensure a balanced increase in the number of male and female students. They were also familiarized with PTCs or SMCs. At the end of the training, the resource person made the participants develop their action plans to implement after they have returned to their UC.



Conduct of Awareness Campaigns at Community Level

Upon completion of the TOT in education, the CRPs returned to their respective villages. In the light of the prepared action plans, they initiated awareness campaigns at the community level in all the seven villages of the UC.

The awareness sessions were in local language and pictorial. The CRPs ensured maximum interaction during the sessions to build the understanding of the participants of the topics under discussion. The beneficiaries of the sessions on education are as follows:

No. of Sessions	No. of PAX
7	223

Construction of WASH Facilities in School

Keeping into consideration the allocated funds for the education sector, we targeted a GBHS school in Sham Village of the UC Sham. The LSO passed a resolution and submitted it to BRDS, requesting for provision of WATSAN facilities for the students and teachers.

Consequently, the CI members commenced construction of WATSAN facilities in the school with the technical support of the BRDS. In due course, the following WATSAN facilities were erected on the premises of the GBHS in Sham Village:

S. No	Facilities Erected	No. of Facilities
1	Construction of latrines	2
2	Construction of water tank	1
3	Laying of pipeline for water supply	1

Although the CI members erected the WATSAN facilities in the school, the school was yet to use the facilities due to scarcity of water in the area. During construction of the WATSAN facilities, water flowed from UC Kalchas to Sham Village. Now, the water source reduced drastically. Nevertheless, the SMC was of the opinion that they would start using the facilities as soon as

water resumed in the UC. Fortunately, the Wadera of the UC Sham took responsibility of making water available in the area for the school facilities at his earliest.

Health

Training and Development of Health Resource Persons

Under the health component, the CIs identified and thereby selected CRPs for acquisition of training in preventive health practices. The CIs finalized the CRPs in the light of the selection criteria of CRPs. After finalization of the CRPs, the CIs submitted their names along with resolutions to the BRDS.



No. of Training Sessions	No. of CRPs in Training
1	6

The six-day training in preventive health practices occurred in the Quetta City, and was delivered by an experienced external resource person. During the training, the CRPs were informed about the following topics:

- Roles and responsibilities of a CRP
- WASH
- Polio
- Malaria
- Heat stroke



They were also acquainted with EPI across Balochistan and their respective district. On the 6th day of the training, the CRPs chalked out their plans of awareness campaigns back in their UC. Lastly, they were oriented to report writing skills; they wrote sample reports and had them reviewed by the resource person.

Conduct of Awareness Campaigns at Community Level

The CRPs returned to their respective villages after completing the six-day training in health. In the light of the prepared action plans, they initiated awareness campaigns at the community level in all the seven villages of the UC.

The awareness sessions were in local language and pictorial. The CRPs ensured maximum interaction during the sessions to build the understanding of the participants of the topics under discussion. The beneficiaries of the sessions on health are as follows:

No. of Sessions	No. of Beneficiaries
7	215

Renovation of BHU and Provision of Equipment

In line with the allocated funds for the health sector, we targeted a BHU in Sham Village of the UC Sham. The LSO passed a resolution and submitted it to BRDS, requesting for renovation of the BHU and provision of BHU apparatus, furniture, and medicines to make active the BHU.



Resultantly, the CI members had the BHU renovated in the Sham Village. The renovated BHU was equipped with crucial apparatus and furniture, and basic medicines. Now, the BHU is in a better condition, well equipped, and with sufficient medicines for visiting patients.

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As the BHU was dysfunctional before the intervention of the BRDS and PPAF, no one benefited from it in the UC. After our intervention, 100% population (50% women) would benefit from the health facility.



EHN Intermediate Results

Improved access to quality education and health services, through establishment and strengthening of existing government educational and health in the program areas

Indicators	MOV
4.1 Fully equipped 1 school and 1 health facility providing services to population of catchment areas	
4.2 Number of out-of-school children were enrolled annually at the programme supported educational facilities	- Progress reports
4.3 Number of the enrolled children including 40% girls retained in project schools annually	- Monitoring reports
4.4 100% increase in number of people (50% women) benefitted through the programme health facilities	- Field visit reports
4.5 70% of the beneficiaries reported satisfaction with the PPAF supported health and education facilities	

d) LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT AND PROTECTION

Conduct of Carpet PSC Survey

Under the LEP component, we conducted a carpet PSC survey of the households of the UC Sham in the initial quarter of the start of the project. The PSC survey took place in all the seven villages of the UC. The members of the CIs actively participated in the survey and extended maximum support for the purpose. Thus, BRDS together with the CIs reached 1284 available households for the PSC survey in the UC against the 1508 household. The 224 households could not be surveyed, as they still were residing in neighboring parts of the Punjab province.

For the purpose of data collection for the PSC, BRDS made different teams and assigned them the seven villages. After data collection and supervision, all the completed PSCs were got verified by the respective VOs to ensure their ownership of the PSCs.

After computerized analysis of the information of the PSCs, we categorized the 1284 households as ultra-poor, vulnerable poor, poor, and non-poor. The breakup of the PSCs categorization is as under:

Ultra-poor (0-11)	Vulnerable (12-18)	Poor (19-23)	Non-poor (24>)
665	428	115	76

Livelihood Investment Plans

Upon completion of the PSC exercise, the next was the preparation of the LIPs of the households of ultra-poor and vulnerable-poor. BRDS' livelihood team initiated the process and prepared the LIPs of the 60% households in the seven villages. The entire process of the LIPs was carefully completed. During the process, we made efforts to have authentic information of the households by interviewing the heads of the households. Where the head of the household was not available for the LIP exercise, another member of the family was asked to respond to the questions, give best, and accurate answers in line with the LIPs. In such cases, we made sure to collect data from members, who must be at least eighteen years old.

After the LIPs were completed, the VOs reviewed and verified them. Because of the LIPs, the desired trades of the households were identified. The entire process of LIP was participatory and the households were facilitated to the maximum to come up with their field of interest, i.e. their desired trades, for which productive assets were needed.

TOT in EDT of CRPs

PPAF, in consultation with its three POs, designed a TOT to develop CRPs around EDT, so that they further train the livelihood beneficiaries to take on their businesses with ease. The purpose was dual: To build capacity of the CRPs to impart trainings in the community and to be engaged in income generation by providing their training services.

Thus, with this dual purpose, the TOT in EDT took place. The trainers were from PPAF's side. Both male and female participants attended the training to become resourceful trainers and start

providing their training services in the community. The details of the training participants are below:

No. of Male PAX	No. of Female PAX	Total PAX
2	2	4

Conduct of EDT Trainings to the Asset Beneficiaries

Having received TOT in EDT, the trained CRPs initiated EDT trainings in the community. They conducted EDT trainings to train the beneficiaries of the productive assets. During the training sessions, they adopted interactive methods to engage the beneficiaries throughout the course of the training sessions. They also prepared the business plans of the beneficiaries at the time of the training in consultation with the beneficiaries.

In total, seven EDT trainings took place during the course of the project. The details of the participants are as under:

Sessions	No. of Male PAX	No. of Female PAX	Total
Session 1	31	0	31
Session 2	26	0	26
Session 3	26	0	26
Session 4	26	0	26
Session 5	34	0	34
Session 6	26	0	26
Session 7	0	13	13
Total	169	31	182

In the sessions, they explained business, bargaining, financial literacy, etc.



Identification and Development of Sectoral CRPs

In order to train a pool of sectoral CRPs, the VOs in the area identified and nominated a number of potential CRPs. Fulfilling the eligibility criteria, prospective CRPs were finalized for training in livestock.

No. of Training Sessions	No. of PAX
1	2

The sectoral skills training was a joint intervention of the three POs of the PPAF, which was led by BRSP. On behalf of the BRDS and other PO, BRSP communicated with the AUF and thereby signed an MoU. In the light of the MoU, the selected CRPs from the four UCs participated in the training at UAF. The training was titled: CLEW.

It was a month long training. During the training, the participants were trained to carry forth livestock extension work in their respective UCs to ensure healthy and productive livestock. Upon the completion of the training, the CRPs were provided with training completion certificates and also provided with a toolkit each for undertaking the extension work in their UCs.

Having received the CLEW training, the CRPs returned to their respective UCs and began to look after the livestock to ensure health and production of the livestock in a bid to support the poor, small farmers. In return for their services, the CRPs received small fees. According to one of the two CRPs, he did not have any skills prior to the CLEW training and had no income. Now, he was involved in income generation, and he earned his 100% income from the services he offered to the livestock owners.

Transfer of 156 Productive Assets

The VOs handed over resolutions along with lists of beneficiaries for transfer of assets to the project team. After review and crosschecking of the lists, the process of asset procurement initiated. Upon acquiring approval of the submitted procurement plans from the PPAF, the purchase committee, consisting of the representatives of the VOs, beneficiaries, and BRDS, started purchasing. The purchase committee procured all the required assets after ensuring all the due diligences.



After the procurement of the assets, transfer of the assets took place in the UC; assets were transferred to the beneficiaries in the presence of the CI members. 8% of the asset holders were women. The details of assets are as follows:

Type of Asset	No. of Assets
Livestock	51
Loader Rickshaw	48
Tailoring, Cloth	22
Flour Mill	16
Karyana	8
Motorcycle Shop Items	4
Others	7
Total	156

Moreover, we held visits to the asset holders to witness their newly established businesses. According to our visit reports, more than 80% of the beneficiaries were using their skills and assets productively in the seven villages.

During our visits to asset holders, as many as 68% asset holders reported that their income increased. 30% of the assets holders, whose income increased, opined that prior to the transfer of the assets they had no income; now, they were earning incomes. Thus, for the 30%, there was 100% increase in the income.



Formation of CIGs

During the course of the project, we created four CIGs in the UC. The CIGs were focused on agriculture sector with livestock as sub-sector. The membership of the four CIGs is given below:

No. of CIGs Formed	Total Membership
4	60

The purpose of creation of the CIGs was to help promote agriculture sector in the UC. For the sector to be promoted in the UC, linkage building with markets and agriculture departments was of utmost importance. Therefore, ten members from the four CIGs went on a linkage development visit to nearby markets and the agriculture department in Punjab province.

During the visit, the members met with three agriculture dealers, who had large agricultural businesses and years of experience. The members concluded contracts with the dealers to foster the sector in their respective UC. As well, they finalized a contract with the agriculture department to seek its support for the development and growth of the agricultural sector, especially in a situation, where water is scarce for irrigation in the UC. Thus, the linkage-building visit culminated in contracts with the market and service providers, and all the CIGs (100%) were a part of the linkage building.



Technical and Vocational Training for Marketable Skills for Employment

As a part of the LEP component, a technical and vocational training was due to be imparted to the willing youth of the UC. Therefore, the LSO submitted a resolution, which requested training of five young boys for marketable skills for employment.

For the technical training, we collaborated with PSTC. PSTC is a technical institution located in Quetta City. It is federal-affiliated technical institution that is a champion of training for marketable skills for employment for the youth in the province. After receiving formal approval of the PPAF, the five boys were admitted to PSTC.

In view its admission criteria, PSTC carried out a TNA of the five participants and thereby admitted them to electrician trade. The training was a residential one for forty-five days. During their stay at PSTC, the participants attended lectures and experienced workshop exposure. Upon completion of the training, the participants received completion certificates in General Electrician.



Upon completion of the training, we visited and interviewed the trainees. Three of the five trainees reported that they were using their technical skills productively, as they were involved in employment.

Livelihood Intermediate Results

Improved livelihood opportunities and capacities for the program focused communities especially the youth

Indicators	MOV
2.1 60% of the targeted households where LEP programming/ investment has taken place developed livelihood plans and mobilized resources for enhanced income and quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress reports - Monitoring reports - Field visit reports - Interviews - Asset transfer lists
2.2 80% of those who have received skills training and/or assets are using them productively	
2.3 100% of livelihood platforms formed developed productive linkages with market, input/service provider, service/product buyer, or technology provider- measured in terms of at least one transaction/contract concluded	
2.4 50% of the youth benefitted through skill trainings had at least 100% increase in income	
2.5 8% of the livelihoods grant recipients were women	

CONFORMITY WITH ESM GUIDELINES

We made sure adherence to the ESM guidelines of the PPAF in all the interventions during the project life. The CPI schemes were undertaken after completion social and technical feasibilities to avoid social conflicts and environment degradation. The environmental review was carried out using 'Form A' at the designing stage. We also oriented the beneficiaries to the guidelines present in the 'Form A'. Upon completion of the schemes, we used 'Form B' to indicate full observance of the environmental guidelines.

In livelihood interventions, the beneficiaries along with the CIs identified the assets. At identification stage, we followed livelihood 'Form A'. We oriented the asset beneficiaries to the guidelines in the 'Form A'. Later, productive assets were transferred to the beneficiaries in the light of the ESM guidelines. We utilized 'Form B' at the completion of the process of the asset transfer. Thus, environmental protocols were fully adhered to and followed by in livelihood interventions.

5. Challenges and Coping Mechanism

Challenges

During the implementation phase, we came across a number of challenges that somewhat hindered implementation of some of the activities. The challenges are as follows:

- Security situation was not conducive; the risk of landmines was high, as a couple of incidents took place in two of the focused villages in the UC.
- Lack of mobile network and electricity served as an obstacle in communicating with the CI members and implementing our activities accordingly
- Due to more than a decade's internal displacement, the situation in the focused areas was of an emergency nature. The population returned from displacement was houseless, penniless, and hopeless. Therefore, the process of social mobilization was slow.
- Religious factor also had a huge impact on our project activities: Mufti's Fatwa created misunderstanding among the people of the UC. The Fatwa negatively affected our interventions.
- Due to the old culture, most of the community members had conservative mindsets about women's participation and decision-making in the project activities. Therefore, we witnessed little participation of the women at the start of the project.
- Lack of a local market meant that the life was tough for the people of the UC; basic commodities were hard to get locally.

Coping Mechanism

In order to cope with the above challenges, we tried and tested various mechanisms to achieve the desired objectives during the implementation phase, which are as under:

- To deal with the volatile security situation, we prepared our field visit plans in consultation with the CI members, CRPs, and other local representatives and visited different villages with the help of the local activists.
- We developed a communication mechanism, which was not dependent on mobile phones only; it also focused on verbal communication, which included informing the CI members of meetings and or other events through the CRPs, who would visit the respective area and thereby inform the members.
- To ensure social mobilization to be effective in the UC, we started working more closely with the local heads to attract the community members towards the social mobilization program. The community members hold their tribal heads in high regard. Thus, this strategy proved beneficial during implementation.

- To undo the negative effects of the Fatwa of the Mufti, we collaborated with other two POs of the PPAF in the neighboring UCs and thereby involved the tribal personalities in the four UCs in a bid to address the challenge. Thus, the Fatwa started fading away slowly and gradually.
- To increase the participation and decision-making of the women in the project activities, we revolved livelihood and CPI interventions around the women. As a result, the four DWSS schemes were initially prioritized by the women. It was made mandatory to have women's say in selection of schemes and assets. Thus, this strategy started producing results, as the role of women was emphasized.
- We transferred 156 productive assets, which include karyana shop items, livestock, tailoring, and loader rickshaw. Now, there are karyana shops set up in all the villages. The people of the UC have access to these shops. The loader rickshaws further facilitated the local population and made access to nearby markets easy, as the people travel by rickshaw.

6. Lessons Learnt / Recommendations

While we went through a number of challenges during implementation, we had the opportunity to learn when in the field. The learned lessons are as following:

- We learned that the VOs were working more effectively and had a major role in the implementation of the project activities. As a result of the proactive role and participation, almost all the activities took place after the VOs showed their willingness. The LSO functioned ceremonially at important junctures in the project. This decentralized approach made sure all the seven villages received equal benefits and due share in the project.
- We learned that all the project activities should be revolved around the women to ensure their maximum participation and inclusion. In the UC, their direct participation in the project was way to challenging. Patriarchal environment in the UC meant that the women only had a little say in the area. By necessitating women's vetting of all activities meant that the male counterparts started giving value to women's decision-making.
- Our learning was further enhanced, when we realized we had to actively engage the tribal heads into program planning and major decision-making. Having their say in planning and implementation meant that there was a general consensus in the people of the activities implemented in the UC. The ownership of interventions was therefore extraordinary toward the end of the project.

7. Project Management / Monitoring

BRDS' program unit designs, implements and manages projects / programs of the organization. The program unit is headed by a manager program. The program unit with the support of the HR unit recruited the project staff. The project staff members were oriented to the project objectives, activities and indicators. Also, their job descriptions were so designed to enable them to perform their responsibilities effectively.

The program unit produced the DIP and assigned tasks to the field staff. At field level, the project coordinator was responsible for overall implementation, supervision and reporting. The field staff would develop their monthly member plans and monthly plan for submission to the program unit. The field staff would hold monthly review meetings to discuss project progress and issues. BRDS' senior management could also attend the review meetings for their inputs.

The MER unit of the BRDS would assign sectoral monitoring officers to the project to conduct monthly joint monitoring visits in the presence of the project coordinator and other field staff. The program unit of the BRDS would facilitate the monitoring visits by providing data / information on the project.

The monitoring officers conducted visits to the beneficiaries, interacted with them, interviewed them, received their feedback, and monitored the project outputs in line with the agreed IP. The findings of the monitoring visits would be discussed with the field staff and action points would be agreed for follow-up and appropriate action. Any major finding as a result of the monitoring visit would be discussed by the top management of BRDS for an appropriate action.

8. Sustainability

- A pool of multi-sectoral CRPs was developed during the project life. The CRPs were assigned responsibilities to fulfill during and after the project completion. Now, there exist sectoral CRPs, who are carrying forth the completed project activities and are in contact with the BRDS.
- The livelihood CRPs took a lead in developing business plans during the EDT trainings. The assets transferred to the beneficiaries according to their needs and requirements. The CIs endorsed the desired assets before procurement. Therefore, the livelihood CRPs, the CIs, and the beneficiaries are accountable to each another. This, in turn, ensures sustainability of the assets.
- The trained agriculture sector CRPs were provided with a toolkit each. They returned to their UC well-trained and equipped. They are attending to the livestock of the people in the UC and thereby earning some income.
- A government school and a BHU were targeted during the implementation. We improved the infrastructure of both the units and created an SMC in the school and an HMC in the BHU. Both the committees have representatives from CI members and from school and BHU. Moreover, the tribal head was also made a member of these committees to ensure he takes ownership of the interventions and thereby ensure sustainability.

- The CIs in their respective villages took a lead in the designing and implementation of the CPI schemes in the UC. Additionally, the tribal head took up a supervisory role to look after the schemes and ensure their timely O&M. In short, the community owned the schemes.

9. Financial Utilization

Components	Approved Amount	1st Tranche Received on 30-06-16	2nd Tranche Received on 31-05-17	3rd Tranche Received on 24-08-17	4th Tranche Received 22-01-18	Total Amount Received	Total Utilized Amount	Total Receivable from PPAF
ID	1,813,048	398,000	733,448	-	681,600	1,813,048	1,824,314	-
CPI	12,088,952	6,400,000	-	5,000,000	688,952	12,088,952	12,088,856	-
EHN	2,580,000	-	2,385,293	-	194,707	2,580,000	2,580,002	-
LEP	9,118,000	2,480,000	3,118,586	-	3,519,414	9,118,000	9,106,828	-
Operations	6,400,000	2,133,333	-	-	3,715,451	5,848,784	6,400,000	551,216
Total	32,000,000	11,411,333	6,237,327	5,000,000	8,800,124	31,448,784	32,000,000	551,216

10. Project Closing Balance per Bank Statement

Bank Conciliation Statement

BRDS

BALUCHISTAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
QUETTA OFFICE
CONSOLIDATED BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT
 From 01-DEC-17 to 31-JAN-18
 Account No. 845

Balance as per Bank Book			96.73
Add:			<u>96.73</u>
Less: Charges deducted by the bank			
Balance as per Bank Book			<u><u>96.73</u></u>
Balance as Bank Statement			2,461.73
Add: Cheque Return By the Bank			
Add: Cheque in transit			<u>2,461.73</u>
Less: Unpresented Cheques			
	Amount	Cheque #	
CPI			
LEED			
ID	2,365.00	66555	
EHN			
TOTAL			2,365.00
Balance as per Bank Statement			<u><u>96.73</u></u>

Prepared by: Wasif

Checked by: Paul

Verified by: [Signature]

Approved by: [Signature]

