



Kingdom of the Netherlands

Mr. Hamid Sarfraz
Programme Coordinator
IUCN-Pakistan
House 21, Street 88, G-6/3
Islamabad

Development
Islamabad

Embassy of the Kingdom of the
Netherlands
P.O. Box 1065
Islamabad
Pakistan
www.netherlandsembassy.org.pk

Contact

Saud Aziz Khurram

T +92 51 2004 444

F +92 51 2004 226

saud.khurram@minbuza.nl

Date June 12, 2013

Re Approved third monitoring mission report of 'Baluchistan Partnership for Sustainable Development' Programme (Activity 16484)

Cc

HBV

Dear Mr. Sarfraz, *Hamid*

Please find enclosed a copy of the third and final monitoring mission of the programme referred to above.

This report is for your record and perusal. The report presents a number of useful findings and lessons learnt. The last and final mission concludes that IUCN has successfully implemented this program despite the difficult and challenging situation in Balochistan. Congratulations.

I would like to use this opportunity to thank you and IUCN once again for our four year close and intense cooperation. It was a pleasure to work with you and your colleagues.

Hope to meet you again somewhere sometime in the not too distant future.

Best regards,

Jan Willem Cools
First Secretary Environment and Water

Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development (BPSD)

Final Evaluation Mission-MM3

Final Report

Pervaiz Amir, Ph.D.

&

Karamat Ali

Islamabad, Pakistan

May 8, 2013

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	iii
Executive Summary	iv
1. Introduction	1
2. Terms of Reference	1
2.1 Rationale	1
2.2 Goal	2
2.3 Objectives.....	2
2.4 Initiatives.....	2
3. Development Challenges in Balochistan.....	3
4. Approach to Evaluation	5
4.1 Methods Used.....	5
4.2 Data collection	5
4.3 Research Questions	6
4.4 With and without vs. before and after project situation	6
4.5 Overall program perspective	6
5. Evaluation of Interventions.....	6
6. Project Performance (against, outcomes, inputs, budget and schedule)	7
6.1 Environmental Governance:	7
6.2 IWRM Policy and Practice:	9
6.3 Coastal Ecosystem Management:.....	10
6.4 Capacity Building:.....	11
7. Mission Findings.....	12
7.1 Coastal Areas.....	12
7.2 IWRM	14
7.3 Capacity Building:.....	14
8. Lessons learnt	14
9. Exit Strategy.....	16
10. Finances and Management.....	16
11. Conclusions and Recommendations.....	17
11.1 Conclusion:.....	17
11.2 Recommendations	17

Annexes

- 1) Year-wise achievements against the planned results
- 2) Mangroves Plantation
- 3) Capacity Building BPSD
- 4) Lessons Learnt
- 5) Exit Strategy
- 6) BPSD Interventions
- 7) List of publications and projects
- 8) Financial Report up to April 2013
- 9) Detail of Total Budget vs. Expenses and Remaining Budget
- 10) A long-term partnership for sustainable development
- 11) Water Programme

Acknowledgements

The mission wishes to acknowledge the support and encouragement of the Embassy of Kingdom of Netherlands in Islamabad, Pakistan through its staff Mr. Jan Willem Cools, First Secretary (Environment & Water) and Mrs. Yasmin Jawed, Senior Program Officer (Environment/Water) who helped refine the TORs of the mission and met the mission to review the planned activities. We would also like to acknowledge the help provided by IUCN Country Representative Mr. Mahmood Akhtar Cheema and Mr. Hamid Sarfraz. Particularly Mr. Sarfraz as he joined the mission both in Karachi and Quetta. These individuals freely shared their viewpoints and provided the requisite information. We would also like to acknowledge the opportunity to meet with the past project managers associated with IUCN's Balochistan Program; Mr. Saleem Chishti and Mr. Zabardast Khan Banghash. Dr. Abdul Majeed could not be met as he resides now in Lahore.

Mr. Faiz Kakar, Project Manager BPSD deserves special mention for accompanying the mission to the field and freely sharing all the documentation, making presentations and facilitating the mission at times with intriguing and difficult questions. While he is new to the job he has made every endeavor to help the mission meet its tight schedules. Likewise all field staff especially Mr. Irfan Bakhtiari and Quetta staff for compiling the time taking documentation and analysis/data requested by the mission. All section leaders and staff worked overtime even on the May 1 holiday to meet the requirements. We wish to acknowledge this input. Finally we are grateful to all the stakeholders who joined us in the field and meeting sessions and candidly apprised us of their views on impacts at grassroots and institutional levels. Their views and the data verification have helped us draw conclusions which would not have been possible without their interest and help.

The views expressed in the report are of the mission and formulated based on best evidence. Any errors or omissions in analysis are the sole responsibility of the mission members and those acknowledged are absolved of any oversights.

Executive Summary

The last and final mission for the Baluchistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development was carried out from 19th April to 9th May amid a full scale on-going election campaign to coincide closely with the project completion date of 31st July, 2013. The overriding objective of the mission was to undertake evaluation of the EKN funded program starting with Baluchistan Program (2002-2007) and the present BPSD project (2007-2013). The key evaluation questions attempted included:

1. To what extent has the program achieved its objectives based on review of documentation and ground realities, how well did it fare and what are the outcomes that demonstrate visible and conceptual change in arresting environmental degradation and economic uplift at grassroots level?
2. What are the salient lessons learned from the experience and what implications does this experience have for design of future projects?
3. What is the beneficiary perspective on the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the interventions undertaken under the different program themes, governance including District Level Vision Development, Coastal Development, Integrated Water Management and Capacity Building?
4. Learning more about the exit strategy, future plans and management challenges prior to project closedown.

The mission has undertaken extensive consultations, attended stakeholder meetings, visited the field and verified on-ground realities, seen before and after images and scanned physical works, reviewed project files and held discussions with intervention team leaders to draw unbiased conclusions leading to evaluation of the different components. Based on such analysis the mission assigned quantitative scores that sum up its evaluation of the outcomes produced below:

Sr. #	Thematic Area	Overall Evaluation Score
1.	Environmental Governance	4.25
2.	IWRM – Practice and Policy	4.60
3.	Coastal Ecosystem Management	4.50
4.	Institutional Capacity Enhancement	4.50

Scoring Key:

- 1 = Unsatisfactory
- 2 = Passable performance
- 3 = Good performance most objectives met
- 4 = Outstanding performance
- 5 = Achieved performance far beyond expectations

Mission Findings

Based on the field visits undertaken and review of documentation and extensive discussions with staff, mission findings are recorded in sequence of the travel schedule followed and meetings held by the mission. These comments are made on activities for the 2012-2013 work plan which will be completed by 31 July, 2013. It takes into account the continuity of the various activities of the BSDP project from its inception.

1) Coastal Areas

- a. Expansion of biogas plant facilities is directly meeting needs of the communities and to foster cooperative spirit in Uthal and Winder. Families are saving significantly in terms of reduced cost of fuel wood and their cooking needs are being fully met. Communities are now undertaking their own investments in expanding capacity which is a good sign of sustainability.
- b. Solar installed pumps are changing the whole village scene. While the mission was rather concerned about the high cost of the pumping system the need it fulfills and comments made by the local womenfolk were of gratitude and thankfulness for this facility, cutting water collection time by over 2 hours. The mission based on its review of the different documentation finds solar and biogas as useful sources of alternate energy in the coastal areas. While wind energy has also been noted it is mostly for very small scale power generation and costly. In majority of areas there is no access to grid electricity so small generation can be a way forward in meeting energy crisis which is top priority of many locals. Drinking water is a major benefit from water schemes and solar pump installation shared by the whole village. This intervention takes priority for many disadvantaged and marginalized groups and has also proved as a good entry point for the project in gaining acceptability and cooperation of the communities.
- c. Stakeholder meetings held in Jiwani and Gwadar brought a large number of individuals who shared their experiences about BPSD. The mission is convinced that the project has changed the lives of many and directly impacted them. The younger generation is upbeat about future development potential of the coastal areas although still apprehensive about the security situation.
- d. Election, 2013 are considered a cautious way forward given the heightened security concerns, but with acknowledged participation from the major political parties there is hope for change. At times the situation appeared hopeless due to the various bomb blasts in the province (even suggesting that the Quetta leg be cancelled and report be written up in Karachi or Islamabad on the basis of documentary evidence alone) but majority of the population find no other alternative to elections and at least a hope that things may change for the better. Even during the evaluation, feelings stakeholders shared reflected both hope and despair about the future. IUCN was recognized as an essential partner in development with several saying that it needs to ensure continuity of its operations even if this project is coming to an end.
- e. IUCN has shown diversity in partnership by engaging on projects with the Navy whereby these forces are undertaking plantation in several reaches through third

own expenditures. This is a good omen as it reflects the value where nontraditional actors are also taking up coastal zone management. IUCN has diversified its nurseries to include new plants like sea-buckthorn. Several past IUCN trained staff have taken up important assignments in NGO's or established their own NGO's which are carrying forward the mission of environmental improvement in the coastal areas.

- f. Full sustainability of the afforestation efforts will come when communities raise and take over their own nurseries. The mission felt that unless local materials and indigenization of nursery technology took place investing in costly nursery structures would be difficult and remain restricted to only a few sites. The single best intervention is trees in the village that are multipurpose benefitting even the non-owners and less restrictive of tree tenure. By showing the way with village nurseries the project can be termed as successful in meeting an important development goal of long term environmental sustainability.
- g. Gwadar port has been handed over to the Chinese and they are coming to Gwadar in large numbers. This will impact Gwadar in many ways including changing the environment. People have great hope and expectation that development will be rapid but also wary that insurgency groups will try to sabotage the efforts. GDA finds this to be a new initiative and noted that IUCN needs to ensure continuity. While they can take over many of the activities, they are unable to manage them with a long term vision which is so crucial in the formative years of Gwadar's transformation. The mission noted with satisfaction that the main player GDA recognized the important contribution project has made and wished for a long term sustained relationship and contact.
- h. The works on turtle and marine life management including parks was novel, raised public awareness but needs to be better integrated with LUMAS program. Questions of sustainability of the turtle park needs to be viewed from a broader perspective of eco-tourism for which a feeling of security is pre-requisite.

2) IWRM

The thematic area has been designed around establishing a sound water program. While, the project may have succeeded less in developing a fully functional water program as originally perceived under the Baluchistan program in line with BCS it has done highly useful work by demonstrating important interventions as documented by the activities it has undertaken. In the missions assessment true IWRM has been institutionalized at a village or small sub-basin level. Up-scaling these models to Balochistan district level are a need which everyone recognizes. Unless, there is government buy-in through large scale investment in tune of several billions of rupees these models will remain useful development experiments- as highly successful but replication being contingent upon large resources which are lacking. The policy environment needs to be shaken up to take advantage of the good work undertaken by the EKN funded program. This is the way forward. The various reports and case studies clearly show that economic welfare can be greatly enhanced by full blown IWRM interventions. What is missing is a large scale resource mobilization strategy for this effort. This could be a major theme for a **development moot on Balochistan and will**

feature high amongst development planners looking for ways to bridge the equity and income distribution gaps in Balochistan.

3. Capacity Building

This program has made significant contribution to capacity building in the province. However, the needs are in the thousands and not hundreds. The program has made the right start and even institutionalized some of the training and associated materials. Government and other civil society actors need to come forward to pick up from where the program leaves with IUCN keeping a close eye on ensuring that a much larger effort is programmed that furthers Balochistan's capacity building needs. Integration of the training materials into government run National Institute of Management, Defense College coursework and general curricula in Baluchistan as practical case studies are a missing link in the overall project strategy.

Lessons Learned

Projects with multiple development focus are appropriate when implemented under single management, however, the linkages they require with other relevant institutions can only be strengthened when these institutions are made direct participants and stakeholders. Mere oversight committees are insufficient to maintain interest in project activities. Thus during appraisal stages the role and responsibilities of the line agencies be kept in mind and the development activities perceived in the light of overall provincial development strategy to achieve synergies.

- i. Through innovative approaches and keeping distant from the political quagmire and sensitivities even NGO's can foster long term working relationships with governments. IUCN has demonstrated that effective working in difficult situations requires hiring from those areas, recognizing the political realities and fostering joint partnerships that have meaning for the local communities and gain their trust and support in the implementation process. The question of who owns the intervention requires fine line thinking. The project successfully demonstrates this approach.
- ii. Expensive physical infrastructure best be left to those who specialize in such development, it is the smaller investments (seed, nurseries, models, Karez rehabilitation, demonstration, biogas, market interventions, social engineering) that have the highest pay-offs. At best projects like BPSD are catalyst of change and demonstration. They cannot substitute the role of agencies specializing in infrastructure development nor should attempt to create such expectations.
- iii. Capacity building is a key feature of development. What needs to be realized that numbers have to be in thousands and not hundreds. Future projects should look into cost effective methods of undertaking such ventures. Much greater efficiencies could be realized by partnering with low cost training institutions.
- iv. Direct development exposure of technologies e.g. sand dune stabilization in other countries like India, Egypt and Jordan and for other areas like Karez rehabilitation (Iran) can help expose staff and community leaders/development practioners to new technologies and practices. Learning from others is a costly experience but can help avoid known pitfalls which can only be appreciated by seeing what has worked well elsewhere.
- v. Long terms career development in environmental resource management and governance requires visioning and government support. IUCN should ensure that HR

becomes a focal thrust of its future capacity building projects for its own organization and those areas it wishes to serve.

- vi. Financial management should always be taking a forward perspective. Lapsing funds and un-utilized contingency provisions could suggest efficient use of resources within allocated budgets. But also point to missed opportunities due to delays and planning. Such corrections can release resources to be brought to the benefit of communities and up-scaling.

Exit Strategy

The mission broadly agrees with the direction, future prospects and the changing post elections environment which can be a Ray of hope for the better. While the project ends on 31 July it should be another start for IUCN to reflect on its achievements with a high degree of satisfaction. There is already Canadian government support for some follow-up work. A set of proposals has been planned and need to be processed on fast track basis with full government endorsement. For EKN it is money well spent that will bring long term perpetual benefits to the people of Baluchistan. The long term investment in water and development in Baluchistan will be remembered as a gift from the People of Netherlands to the people of Baluchistan. Especially, the way the program has been implemented against extremely difficult circumstances. While each project ends with an exit strategy for development planners it is reflection of the good and what worked vs. the not so good and what did not work where, when, why and how that makes them wiser and ready for the future challenges ahead. IUCN staff needs to be congratulated for a job well done and the mission welcomes the new manager on board providing continued leadership to guide the future Baluchistan development agenda with a cognizance of the BP and BPSD as flagship efforts in environmental development.

1. Introduction

The last and final monitoring mission was fielded in April, 2013 with clear guidelines to undertake the mission from an evaluation perspective and to comment on the overall program funded by EKN namely Balochistan Program (2002-2007) and current Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development - BPSD (2007-2013). The combined program takes its conceptual framework from the Baluchistan Conservation Strategy that also received financial support from the Government of the Netherlands¹. The mission participated in a detailed briefing held at the EKN in the diplomatic enclave on 19th April and later that afternoon met with IUCN management including the new project manager and IUCN Res Rep to further refine the program and sharpen the focus of this last mission. There was substitution within the original MM team as Mr. Sardar Muhammad Tariq was on ex-Pakistan leave during the timing of the mission. Mr. Karamat Ali was approved by the Embassy to assist the team leader with the final evaluation and provide input to the IWRM component. MM3 is tasked as an evaluation mission to make end of project recommendations. Recognizing that the mission is only for 21 days compared with previous mission of 26 days and undertaken during the election 2013 scheduled for May 11th the mission made every effort to undertake an unbiased evaluation exercise but some deficiencies may have remained due to non-availability of certain staff and heightened security situation.

2. Terms of Reference

The broader Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Evaluation Mission (MM3) are as under:

- a. Evaluate outputs and outcomes as per approved work-plans, institutional framework and its accomplishments, budgets and management with attention to efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability;
- b. Draw lessons from the overall program undertaken in Balochistan over past 11 years;
- c. Share perceptions of key stakeholders, beneficiaries on the contribution of the project towards meeting development goals pointing to strengths and weaknesses;
- d. Draw impact lessons and recommendations; and
- e. Project strategies for exit in July, 2013.

2.1 Rationale

Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development (BPSD), initiated in Baluchistan's six districts with the financial support of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands (EKN) was the follow up and continuation of two previous programs namely Balochistan Conservation Strategy (BCS) – 1995-2000 and Balochistan Program (BP) - 2002-2007. At the end of these two programs, it was strongly felt that more interventions to improve the overall environmental outlook in the Balochistan Province were still needed. Therefore the BPSD was envisaged to carry out interventions including environmental

¹ Greater details on project background can be found in project proposal for BP and BPSD (March 2002), Monitoring Mission Reports MM1 and 2 (2011 and 2012) and the Project completion Report for the Baluchistan Program (March 2002-May 2007)

governance, water resources management, watershed and rangeland improvement, and coastal ecosystem improvement and rehabilitation.

2.2 Goal

The goal of the program was to achieve sustainable ecological and human well-being in the Baluchistan Province. The IUCN Baluchistan Program had the specific goal of "Quality of life of people in Baluchistan improved"

2.3 Objectives

BPSD program was envisaged with the following objectives:

- To promote sound environmental governance at the district level through visioning, planning and implementation.
- To facilitate integrated water, coastal and marine resource management.
- To enhance capacity of relevant stakeholders to support sustainable development in Balochistan.

The earlier BP had three goals

- To facilitate the implementation of Baluchistan Conservation Strategy
- To devolve BSC implementation in select districts
- To conserve and sustain sustainable use of water

2.4 Initiatives

The initiatives under the BPSD program are as under:

- Arrange exposure visits for the key stakeholders to the select districts.
- Finalize, edit, produce and disseminate the IDOVs.
- Assist the district governments and relevant line departments in projectising the IDOVs' recommendations.
- Facilitate implementation of ecosystem and livelihood elements of the approved IDOVs by the district councils, relevant line departments and civil society organizations.
- Design, implement and monitor a pilot project with a focus on integrated approaches to improve water management.
- Operationalize GIS on water and environment.
- Sensitize the decision makers, officials and relevant local communities on efficient use of water through site-visits, seminars, outreach workshops, publications and mass awareness-raising.
- Establish ecological and economic importance of coastal ecosystems through up-scaling projects on mangroves.

- Facilitate livelihood diversification for coastal communities through projects on bio-saline/arid agriculture and aquaculture.
- Document and disseminate ecological and economic importance of coastal ecosystems as well as success stories in integrated coastal zone management to wider constituency.
- Provide technical assistance to the relevant authorities for the development and adoption of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan.
- Build capacity of provincial and district government officials and civil society organizations in developing and implementing IDDVs.
- Implement capacity building program for relevant provincial and district line departments, communities and civil society.
- Hold Inception Workshop and develop an overall Operational Plan and subsequent annual work plans.
- Re-constitution and operationalize the Programme Advisory Group
- Monitor and report the Programme implementation on regular basis

3. Development Challenges in Balochistan

Bordering Afghanistan in the North, Iran in the West and the Arabian Sea in the South, Balochistan enjoys strategic geopolitical significance for Pakistan and the Central Asia region. Being a multiethnic province with a history of conflict, the province has suffered due to low investment over the years (see map).



This situation has resulted in gross neglect and compromises on sustainable use of natural resources in Balochistan. Poor natural resource management over the last few decades coupled with high population growth, fuelled by the massive influx of the Afghan refugees following the Soviet invasion in Balochistan have had a negative impact on Balochistan's fragile environment. Flash floods caused by ongoing deforestation, excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers

contributing largely to pollution of freshwater bodies and hazardous vehicular and industrial emissions in urban and industrial hubs of the province have been responsible for degradation of air and water quality. The focus of the provincial as well as federal government has mostly been on increasing production – agriculture, energy, infrastructure, and to a lesser extent industrial at the cost of environmental needs and imperatives. Keeping in view the above facts, the following development challenges are observed for Balochistan:

- a. Economic disparity between North and South, between Balochistan and rest of Pakistan.
- b. Hardships of weather and acceptability by the locals.
- c. Un-sustainable projects implementation in the past with meager foreign funding.
- d. Lack of will on the part of the leaders and elite in the province.
- e. Problematic access to thinly spread population over vast areas of the Province.
- f. Serious and prolonged law and order situation.
- g. Prolonged drought followed by severe flood/storms in parts of the Province.

Baluchistan at present is facing enormous challenges fuelled by its unique geo political situation. A low level insurgency has hampered development efforts and the security situation while presently somewhat contained is an on-going concern with occasional flare-ups and repeated bomb blasts and target killings. Activities of insurgent groups with cross border support have often led to nasty situations fueling ethnic violence and religious polarization leading to deaths in the hundreds. In particular ethnic cleansing of a certain group e.g. Hazaras has received much international press coverage and is a major security challenge for the government. Weak governance at all levels continues to hamper Baluchistan's accelerated development and this is further complicated by the centuries old Sardari Nizam of tribal bifurcations and rule through historical influences.

Baluchistan presently is at cross roads. Its major political parties have decided to contest the 11 May, 2013 elections amid open threats from extremist groups to boycott such elections and strong warnings of retaliation for those who chose to participate or contest these elections. The Army has been called out in all sensitive districts to oversee the elections to allow free choice and safety for public to express voting rights at the ballots. For those seeing the gradually deteriorating law and order situation in Baluchistan over past decade this is a good omen and sign of hope from the gloom and despair that has marred the province.

The changed thinking in development is placing much hope on the communication sector with the handover of Gwader port to the Chinese contractors. There is much enthusiasm that now Gwader will take up its pivotal role in bridging the sea port, there will be huge investments in development of Baluchistan linked with market and production of goods to be exported to the Middle East region and Africa. There is also talk about the long cherished railway link with China and rest of Europe in the coming decade. While these are all expectations the planning process is slow and requires a jump start. All this is tied to peace and harmony in the province. The government has started chalking out plans in the form of Baluchistan Comprehensive Development Strategy (2013-2020) developed by the Planning and Development department.

Likewise the youth openly expresses its desire to engage in the political process and move forward with a very rich resource based Baluchistan. Education, health, water are key sectors that require the needed infrastructure along with investments in communication and energy.

Changing weather patterns and repeated extreme events of droughts, floods, hailstorm and sea rise are emerging challenges that require major adaptation investments if Baluchistan is to realize its future dreams of prosperity and welfare. Poverty amongst masses is high and there is a major problem of skewed income distribution and wealth concentration among a few influential people. A poor road system restricts out migration to other cities and provinces for jobs, trade and connectivity.

The development challenge ahead is to mobilize the small population of Baluchistan which is sparsely distributed, majority dependent on agriculture and rangeland livestock production, an emerging youth population, strong traditional orientation and conservatism for participation in an agenda of change; whereby transparent investments in the social, economic and environment sector bring fruits into the hands of the masses. Governance is markedly improved and a sense of security starts prevailing in the province to again mainstream development activities without fear of reprisal or revenge by thwarting extremism and embracing development as a way forward. The opportunities are limitless and the constraints solvable. Much of the progression will be led by the people of Baluchistan who still need to carve a niche embedded in its strong tradition of tribal loyalties as eyes open to the challenges of a globalized world with media leading the way to awareness and choices².

4. Approach to Evaluation

4.1 Methods Used

The mission visited the field interventions and held 5 meetings with stakeholders to openly discuss the effectiveness and efficiency of the project and to see what actual stakeholders think about the interventions undertaken in their respective areas. All 4 program areas were evaluated with close scrutiny of data, ground realities and lessons learned during implementation. Government officials were consulted to seek views on effectiveness of the program and its contribution to environmental and development goals. As the team leader had also been involved with the first phase monitoring of the Program under Balochistan Sustainable Development Project the overall performance of the two projects is combined to draw lessons and recommendations.

4.2 Data collection

The mission set out its approach to evaluate the project ensuring that all relevant documents (data) were provided to the team by the project management. A comprehensive demand list was drawn up and the staff worked hard to provide the mission requisite information. BPSD management provided all the documentation on record including past monitoring mission reports, internal monitoring reports,

² For further information also see:

- 1) Balochistan Comprehensive Development Strategy 2013-2020 by UNDP/Govt. of Balochistan.
- 2) Development Statistics of Balochistan by Bureau of Statistics, P&D Dept. Govt. of Balochistan.

consultant reports, and drawings, record of meetings, press coverage, financial statements and audit reports. In addition GIS information was requested by the mission to validate the claims made on physical interventions and achievements at the ground level using current most images.

4.3 Research Questions

The following are key research questions that guide the evaluation of the combined program

1. To what extent has the program achieved its objectives based on review of documentation and ground realities, how well did it fare and what are the outcomes that demonstrate visible and conceptual change in arresting environmental degradation and economic uplift at grass roots level?
2. What are the salient lessons learned from the experience and what implications does this experience have for design of future projects?
3. What is the beneficiary perspective on the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the interventions undertaken under the different program themes, governance including District Level Vision Development, Coastal Development, Integrated Water Management and Capacity Building?
4. Learning more about the exit strategy, future plans and management challenges prior to project closedown.

4.4 With and without vs. before and after project situation

The project is evaluated both from a with-and-without and before and after perspective. These two approaches are commonly used in project evaluation. The availability of strong GIS facility facilitated the mission to take advantage of the special mosaics that were requested from the lab that provide clear impact of different interventions and help improve the conceptual framework under which such diverse spatial development takes place. Capturing the true outcomes is much facilitated by the GIS tool provided ground verification is made a complementary exercise.

4.5 Overall program perspective

The evaluation takes an overall perspective to the wider achievements of the program. Considerable detail is already available in the exhaustive documentation. The quantitative achievements are consolidated to draw conclusions and much of the requisite information is either referenced or placed in as annex materials.

5. Evaluation of Interventions

The M&E team quantitative score are summarized for MM1 and MM2 and accumulative achievements based on most current data and accumulative for the project is drawn as shown in table below based on criteria effectiveness, efficiency, equity and sustainability of the interventions carried out under the BPSD program:

Sr. #	Thematic Area	Overall Evaluation Score
1.	Environmental Governance	4.25
2.	IWRM – Practice and Policy	4.60
3.	Coastal Ecosystem Management	4.50
4.	Institutional Capacity Enhancement	4.50

Scoring Key:

- 1 = Unsatisfactory
- 2 = Passable performance
- 3 = Good performance most objectives met
- 4 = Outstanding performance
- 5 = Achieved performance far beyond expectations

6. Project Performance (against, outcomes, inputs, budget and schedule)

On request of the MM3 evaluation mission, the LFA was updated to 4th of May and is included in the report as Annex - I. It appears that majority of the activities agreed upon in the work plans will get completed and the mission verified on-going activities while evaluating the outcomes that had reached maturity e.g. IDDVs, IWRM, Coastal Management and Capacity Building. The mission updated itself on how work plans were developed, approved, brought to their logical conclusion and whether the stringent planning process helped achieve the desired results and outcomes even under heightened security concerns. Each component has been evaluated from a development perspective-how meaningful is the intervention and how do the beneficiaries view the effort and investment.

6.1 Environmental Governance:

BPSD and the earlier BP project have completed an accumulated 7 IDDVs. All these development visions have been completed as agreed upon in the project documents. In addition IUCN has undertaken necessary exposure of the relevant stakeholders in the government, public private sector as confirmed by review of various records, meeting agenda etc. The mission took special care in verifying the utility of these development visions from stakeholders in Gwadar and Quetta. The visions are being utilized in the planning processes to varying degrees and serve as forefront development documents in the district governments and within P & D Department. The guidebook for preparation of IDDVs is a useful output of the project that can be used in training for IDDV. While the mission has strongly recommended in past monitoring activities that efforts should be made to undertake mini development visions, this was not accomplished and would have had high pay-off otherwise.



Nevertheless the mission is pleased to report that what was agreed in the project document has been accomplished and there is ample scope for Balochistan to undertake further work to ensure that all remaining districts come within the ambit of IDDVs. The mission has noted the value of these development visions from its discussions with several senior government officials.

The mission finds the IDDVs as living documents open to revision, updation over time but extremely useful as first introduction to the stakeholder perspective of the districts priorities. In our assessment this component of the whole project is a valuable contribution to the scant literature on Balochistan at the district level. Its usage will increase further overtime as Balochistan sets its course for district level development in the light of recently proposed Balochistan Comprehensive Development Strategy (2013-2020) prepared by P&D Department with UNDP support. IUCN has distributed these visions both in hard and soft forms and also made it available on its website for wider audience. Its translated versions into Urdu are needed and will be useful for the larger non-English speaking audience at the district level. During open house discussions in Pishin On 2 May, 2013 at Pishin guest house BPSD Project Manager informed the group that summary versions of all IDDVs would be available before 31 May, 2013.

The fruits of exposing planning and development department staff to IDV's became apparent from the numerous comments made by stakeholders about the usefulness of such training and the appropriateness of the information contained in the IDDVs for development planning. The mission notes with satisfaction that IUCN has filled this gap which was much apparent and recorded in MM reports for earlier missions. Deputy Commissioner Pishin who was earlier deputy commissioner Quetta informed the mission that he was aware of 4 IDVs and noted satisfaction that such documents were very useful for development planning and sharing the districts potential investment portfolios with government and donors coming to district management office. He also stressed the need for the government to undertake such documentation for all

remaining districts in line with the model BPSD has developed. He promised to highlight the matter as the new government is formed which is a good sign of sustainability of the effort started by the project funded by EKN.

6.2 IWRM Policy and Practice:

Mission based on its review of past MM1 and MM2 reports and the earlier BP completion report finds this component showing progressive improvement overtime with the final interventions and model villages now standing out as concrete examples of IWRM. Our review of data, economic evaluation of the gains achieved in certain models,³ public hearing of testimonies about impacts and influences on people and local economy and sustainability of the interventions over a lapse of 9 years (BP in Khanozai) appeared to be convincing about the value of EKN project suggesting communities find the money well spent. Likewise compared to the cost of investments in Karez and other interventions allows us to conclude that such interventions are directly impacting income and livelihoods of communities they are targeted in both coastal area and also in districts like Pishin, Ziarat and Qila Saifullah (this district was later abandoned due to heightened security situation).

Some of the physical works will have long term impacts that are already unfolding. The project's success in terms of bringing additional land under cultivation improving per acre productivity, diversification of agriculture enterprises including apiculture, fish ponds, trees are markedly contributing to village welfare in terms of income and environment, and livelihoods. In continuation with the technical assistance provided under the project the innovations and ideas tested have brought fruit. While certain conservation technologies like sprinkler and drip irrigation have achieved only minimal results and perhaps not really cost effective under present cropping and enterprise systems, these can have an impact if high value crops are introduced and the market bottleneck capped. We have seen efficient use of such innovations on fruits and vegetables confirming their suitability for the area especially on undulated soils. Up-scaling of such interventions requires huge investments perhaps beyond the scope of BPSD. Other interventions used for rangeland improvement, water saving, are greatly appreciated by the communities they intend to serve. The various case studies conducted in Qila Iskan Khan and in Uthal confirm the usefulness of washing pads by women.

³ See Benefits of Integrated Water Resource Management in Qila Iskan Khan by Asima, Ibrahim, Nazia Arbab, Rukhsana Khan and Syeda Massoma Saleem. SBK Women's University 15 April, 2013. Also TO Quantify pre and post socio economic impacts of Karez Rehabilitation on community, Qila Iskan Khan by Farah Akmal and others. SBK University, 15th April, 2013. Other quantitative estimation of benefits based on cost return analysis shows 5 times increase in before and after project income



Women utilizing washing pad in Uthal, Balochistan

Access to extra income and greater labor opportunities for harvesting and processing of crops has even benefited the marginalized groups and thus helped reduce poverty in the impact areas. The mission finds this to be positive impact of the project from which other districts can also benefit.

Our preliminary C/B analysis suggest that pay-back and benefit streams are realized in a short period of time which points to the widespread acceptability of the important interventions. Our confidence is further enhanced after talking with beneficiaries and on-spot checks. Even earlier in BP where dam structures and large scale fish ponds were made communities have directly benefited. It appears that IUCN has learned valuable lessons during the BP and taken corrective actions demonstrated by its IWRM interventions which are more focused and directly based on strong stakeholder consultations and joint planning with much higher level of ownership. The only comment that is made in public meetings is that more could have been done and larger number of Karezes rehabilitated. The mission recognizes the desire of communities but also is aware of the huge financial outlays of such transformations.

An area that has altogether been missed is saving the excess flow of water which results in wastage. Likewise, the whole question of massive tubewell installations and their impact on the aquifer has altogether been ignored or deliberately not been tackled in the project. This oversight could have further improved the effectiveness of the IWRM program—ground water abstraction is a reality under Baluchistan agriculture and unlikely to wane away by mere negative campaigning of its ill-effects on the aquifer.

6.3 Coastal Ecosystem Management:

Mission has carefully reviewed the progress and achievements on mangroves, heard viewpoints from stakeholders in Gwader and Jiwani who have planted and benefitted from the mangroves in terms of much increased fish catch (shrimp and crab), witnessed

sustainability of mangroves in large areas. IUCN has exceeded the targets it set for mangrove plantation and this is acknowledged by the forest department and various government officials who have visited the area. The documentation of the various impacts can be found in reports given to the mission⁴. Communities are taking ownership of the project as demonstrated by the controlled grazing of livestock particularly camels in the mangrove areas. There is a local management system in place.

However, in Jiwani alongside the border of Pakistan Iran there is now much enlarged illegal trade of diesel fuel. This can become a serious challenge to sustainability of the mangrove plantations in the area. The mission has made several observations and shared experience with senior government officials to undertake regulatory measures to arrest this trend or to move the business in other areas where mangroves are not grown. The long term consequences can turn into an environmental nightmare unless a strong regulatory framework is put into place and practical steps to ensure good governance introduced on urgent basis. Verification of accumulative progress on mangroves to-date from 2002 onwards and GIS map before and after visual affects clearly demonstrate that mangrove area has increased significantly (see Annex - II). In some areas there was reduction in the area due to cyclone activities. The mission has observed strong expression of climate changes along the coastline in terms of seas rise and rising temperatures. These manifestations will also impact the coastal areas and require careful medium to long term planning. IUCN is already showing sensitivity to climate change through its various case studies and DDR trainings (Report on DDR training, 10-11 December, 2012 held in Quetta). Mere recognition is not enough communities will have to be trained for CBA-community based adaptation. The later should be a focal concern of the government of Balochistan with emerging challenges requiring planned response now.

6.4 Capacity Building:

The mission has looked into past reports, talked with beneficiaries including the Vice Chancellor of LUMAS in Uthal to learn firsthand about the capacity building activities. We have been informed that IUCN has trained over 134 interns during BPSD and its young professional development program is helping improve the HR in its area of expertise. This coupled with over 200 capacity building workshop and exposure visits, training materials, videos, promotional materials, and environment day activities all have direct impact on capacity enhancement. While, the mission found some of the trainings less rigorous than desired it is favorably impressed with the broader coverage (See data presentation on Capacity Building performance placed in Annex – III. IUCN has helped build the capacity of different departments including irrigation, EPA, Planning

⁴ For example see Shabi Mangrove Plantation, Creek, West Bay Gwader 31 December, 2012. MM1 and MM2 reports show the continued progress achieved on mangrove plantations and the meeting held in Jiwani guest House during the missions field visit in April, 2013 confirmed from fishermen the positive impacts on their fish catch. This comment has been repeated during the sites visits. The only concern people raise is strategies to expand the plantations along the whole coastline for fishing and a line of defense against cyclonic activity.

and Development, Social Works, Local bodies and civil society in technology, governance, project preparation etc. The mission saw firsthand IUCN involvement in convening the Clear Air Meeting on 30th April, 2013 at EPA office where the over 35 stakeholders acknowledged the sustained IUCN input into environmental governance and legislation. In the BSDP project IUCN has engaged different religious groups from all religions and provided a platform for constructive discussion and debate on environmental governance. The publications produced by various religious scholars during BP period have been helpful in promoting key environmental concepts and messages amongst the masses especially during the Friday prayers. Attempts to create mass awareness should be continued activity of such development investments.

7. Mission Findings

Based on the field visits undertaken and review of documentation and extensive discussions with staff, mission findings are recorded in sequence of the travel schedule followed and meetings held by the mission. These comments are made on activities for the 2012-2013 work plan which will be completed by 31 July, 2013. It takes into account the continuity of the various activities of the BSDP project from its inception.

7.1 Coastal Areas

- i. Expansion of biogas plant facilities is directly meeting needs of the communities and to foster cooperative spirit in Uthal and Winder. Families are saving significantly in terms of reduced cost of fuel wood and their cooking needs are being fully met. Communities are now undertaking their own investments in expanding capacity which is a good sign of sustainability.
- ii. Solar installed pumps are changing the whole village scene. While the mission was rather concerned about the high cost of the pumping system the need it is fulfilling and comments made by the local womenfolk were of gratitude and thankfulness for this facility, cutting water collection time by over 2 hours. The mission based on its review of the different documentation finds solar and biogas as useful sources of alternate energy in the coastal areas. While wind energy has also been noted it is mostly for very small scale power generation and costly. In majority of areas there is no access to grid electricity so small generation can be a way forward in meeting energy crisis which is top priority of many locals. Drinking water is a major benefit from water schemes and solar pump installation shared by the whole village. This intervention takes priority for many disadvantaged and marginalized groups and has also proved as a good entry point for the project in gaining acceptability and cooperation of the communities.
- iii. Stakeholder meetings held in Jiwani and Gwadar brought a large number of individuals who shared their experiences about BPSD. The mission is convinced that the project has changed the lives of many and directly impacted them. The younger generation is upbeat about future development potential of the coastal areas although still apprehensive about the security situation.

- iv. Election, 2013 are considered a cautious way forward given the heightened security concerns, but with acknowledged participation from the major political parties there is hope for change. At times the situation appeared hopeless due to the various bomb blasts in the province (even suggesting that the Quetta leg be cancelled and report be written up in Karachi or Islamabad on the basis of documentary evidence alone) but majority of the population find no other alternative to elections and at least a hope that things may change for the better. Even during the evaluation, feelings stakeholders shared reflected both hope and despair about the future. IUCN was recognized as an essential partner in development with several saying that it needs to ensure continuity of its operations even if this project is coming to an end.
- v. IUCN has shown diversity in partnership by engaging on projects with the Navy whereby these forces are undertaking plantation in several reaches through third own expenditures. This is a good omen as it reflects the value where nontraditional actors are also taking up coastal zone management. IUCN has diversified its nurseries to include new plants like sea-buckthorn. Several past IUCN trained staff have taken up important assignments in NGO's or established their own NGO's which are carrying forward the mission of environmental improvement in the coastal areas.
- vi. Full sustainability of the afforestation efforts will come when communities raise and take over their own nurseries. The mission felt that unless local materials and indigenization of nursery technology took place investing in costly nursery structures would be difficult and remain restricted to only a few sites. The mission felt that one village-one nursery has to become the revolutionary motto. BPSD has followed the trail of Balochistan Conservation Strategy and taken the first few good steps. Civil society in general ensures that communities and village youth rise to the challenge of environmental improvement. The single best intervention is trees in the village that are multipurpose benefitting even the non-owners and less restrictive of tree tenure. By showing the way with village nurseries the project can be termed as highly successful in meeting an important development goal of long term environmental sustainability.
- vii. Gwadar port has been handed over to the Chinese and they are coming to Gwadar in large numbers. This will impact Gwadar in many ways including changing the environment. People have great hope and expectation that development will be rapid but also wary that insurgency groups will try to sabotage the efforts. GDA finds this to be a new initiative and noted that IUCN needs to ensure continuity. While they can take over many of the activities, they are unable to manage them with a long term vision which is so crucial in the formative years of Gwader's transformation. The mission noted with satisfaction that the main player GDA recognized the important contribution project has made and wished for a long term sustained relationship and contact.
- viii. The works on turtle and marine life management including parks was novel, raised public awareness but needs to be better integrated with LUMAS program. Questions of sustainability of the turtle park needs to be viewed from a broader perspective of

eco-tourism for which a feeling of security is pre-requisite. As this comes into play widespread promotion of the pristine beaches can help revitalize the economy of the areas in the vicinity of Hingol National Park. A review of the numerous research reports and student internship reports show that considerable learning can be taken from the field back to laboratory and quality research publications can be expected where faculty supervision is enhanced.

7.2 IWRM

The thematic area has been designed around establishing a sound water program. While, the project may have succeeded less in developing a fully functional water program as originally perceived under the Baluchistan program in line with BCS it has done highly useful work by demonstrating important interventions as documented by the activities it has undertaken. In the missions assessment true IWRM has been institutionalized at a village or small sub-basin level. Up-scaling these models to Balochistan district level are a need which everyone recognizes. Unless, there is government buy-in through large scale investment in tune of several billions of rupees these models will remain useful development experiments- as highly successful but replication being contingent upon large resources which are lacking. The policy environment needs to be shaken up to take advantage of the good work undertaken by the EKN funded program. This is the way forward. The various reports and case studies clearly show that economic welfare can be greatly enhanced by full blown IWRM interventions. What is missing is a large scale resource mobilization strategy for this effort. This could be a major theme for a **development moot on Balochistan and will feature high amongst development planners** looking for ways to bridge the equity and income distribution gaps in Balochistan.

7.3 Capacity Building:

This program has made significant contribution to capacity building in the province. However, the needs are in the thousands and not hundreds. The program has made the right start and even institutionalized some of the training and associated materials. Government and other civil society actors need to come forward to pick up from where the program leaves with IUCN keeping a close eye on ensuring that a much larger effort is programmed that furthers Balochistan's capacity building needs. Integration of the training materials into government run National Institute of Management, Defense College coursework and general curricula in Baluchistan as practical case studies are a missing link in the overall project strategy.

8. Lessons learnt

The mission asked IUCN staff to draw up lessons of what has been learned. The note is placed as Annex - IV. The mission from its evaluation perspective wishes to record the following lessons which its members have learned from its interactions, project progress report reviews and stakeholder deliberations.

- i. Projects with multiple development focus are appropriate when implemented under single management, however, the linkages they require with other relevant institutions can only be strengthened when these institutions are made direct participants and stakeholders. Mere oversight committees are insufficient to maintain interest in project activities. Thus during appraisal stages the role and responsibilities of the line agencies be kept in mind and the development activities perceived in the light of overall provincial development strategy to achieve synergies.
- ii. Through innovative approaches and keeping distant from the political quagmire and sensitivities even NGO's can foster long term working relationships with governments. IUCN has demonstrated that effective working in difficult situations requires hiring from those areas, recognizing the political realities and fostering joint partnerships that have meaning for the local communities and gain their trust and support in the implementation process. The question of who owns the intervention requires fine line thinking. The project successfully demonstrates this approach.
- iii. Expensive physical infrastructure best be left to those who specialize in such development, it is the smaller investments (seed, nurseries, models, Karez rehabilitation, demonstration, biogas, market interventions, social engineering) that have the highest pay-offs. While community buy in are important and their demands respected the appraisal process needs to be shortened and share of communities enhanced. Otherwise development appears to be one sided with loose ownership. Where people have invested their own time and money sustainability is ensured. At best projects like BPSD are catalyst of change and demonstration. They cannot substitute the role of agencies specializing in infrastructure development nor should attempt to create such expectations.
- iv. Capacity building is a key feature of development. What needs to be realized that numbers have to be in thousands and not hundreds. Future projects should look into cost effective methods of undertaking such ventures. Much greater efficiencies could be realized by partnering with low cost training institutions.
- v. Direct development exposure of technologies e.g. sand dune stabilization in other countries like India, Egypt and Jordan and for other areas like Karez rehabilitation (Iran) can help expose staff and community leaders/development practioners to new technologies and practices. Learning from others is a costly experience but can help avoid known pitfalls which can only be appreciated by seeing what has worked well elsewhere.
- vi. Long terms career development in environmental resource management and governance requires visioning and government support. IUCN should ensure that HR becomes a focal thrust of its future capacity building projects for its own organization and those areas it wishes to serve.
- vii. Financial management should always be taking a forward perspective. Lapsing funds and un-utilized contingency provisions could suggest efficient use of resources within allocated budgets. But also point to missed opportunities due to delays and planning.

Such corrections can release resources to be brought to the benefit of communities and up-scaling. This being a key link that should be the prime motivation of moving from experimentation and model design to full blown development that benefits people in the thousands if not millions and brings revolutionary changes in welfare. Communicating such successes at the highest level of government through development forums should be planned much earlier in the project. However, it's never too late to share what has been learnt where it is likely to be appreciated the most.

9. Exit Strategy

IUCN on the request of the mission has shared its perspective of an exit strategy and even written up its plans placed as Annex - V. The mission broadly agrees with the direction, future prospects and the changing post elections environment which can be a Ray of hope for the better. While the project ends on 31 July it should be another start for IUCN to reflect on its achievements with a high degree of satisfaction. There is already Canadian government support for some follow-up work. A set of proposals has been planned and need to process on fast track basis with full government endorsement. For EKN it is money well spent that will bring long term perpetual benefits to the people of Baluchistan. The long term investment in water and development in Baluchistan will be remembered as a gift from the People of Netherlands to the people of Baluchistan. Especially, the way the program has been implemented against extremely difficult circumstances. While each project ends with an exit strategy for development planners it is reflection of the good and what worked vs. the not so good and what did not work where, when, why and how that makes them wiser and ready for the future challenges ahead. IUCN staff needs to be congratulated for a job well done and welcomes the new manager on board providing continued leadership to guide the future Baluchistan development agenda with a cognizance of the BP and BPSD as flagship efforts in environmental development.

10. Finances and Management

The mission has been provided detailed briefing on project financial situation. We have reviewed the audit reports and general correspondence and have not found any major discrepancies that would point to any major irregularities in use of resources as noted by the auditors. A new manager is in place which clearly shows IUCN commitment for a long term presence in Baluchistan. The program will continue even after BPSD which is a good omen but with IUCN's own resources. Till 30th April, 2013 for the current financial year the project has disbursed a total of Rs 27,217,781. Remainder project funds are in the tune of Rs. 33,563,876 and full utilization is likely to take place before 31 July which is the project end date.

11. Conclusions and Recommendations

11.1 Conclusion:

The mission ranks the success of the overall program very high under extremely difficult security situation for implementation. All programmed activities have been achieved to the desired level. With projects of this size and spatial coverage over hundreds of miles and arduous terrain any shortcomings have been adequately addressed by management. The updated logical framework clearly points to the effectiveness and efficiency of management and resource use. Most activities as demonstrated by the 8 year old investments in Baluchistan Program are sustainable as long as there are perpetual and visible benefits. The lessons learnt are valuable for future project design and initiation of upscaled development effort in Baluchistan and elsewhere in similar ecologies.

11.2 Recommendations

- a. IUCN undertake two development moots. First a mini-moot focusing exclusively on the development of Gwadar engaging with all key stakeholders. This should be followed with a larger moot to be planned ensuring both national and international participation with strong donor presence organized through direct support of concerned ministries, Planning Commission of Pakistan and Economic Affairs Division. It should include all relevant stakeholders and development specialists and take place over a 2-day period. This moot should receive widespread national and international coverage and help chalk out the next 20 years development agenda for Balochistan with clear commitments from all concerned quarters as the desired outcomes.
- b. Engage more rigorously with all potential departments that have indicated willingness to support continued efforts of several BSDP components post project closure. These include meetings held in mission's presence where small financing and twining arrangements were being identified.
- c. IUCN undertake major media campaign to showcase its achievements, recognize the development assistance and recognize people who have made these achievements possible at all levels.
- d. IUCN take-up the matter of project assets with EKN. The mission is of the view that since IUCN is showing a long term commitment the project assets be gifted to IUCN for continued use to work exclusively for the betterment of Balochistan and in Balochistan.
- e. IUCN move fast track with its proposals for up-scaling without further delay. IUCN management needs to take the necessary scaled project resource mobilization by seeking professional help to market its new initiatives based on lessons learned.
- f. There are considerable resources to be spent in the remaining short period left in close up of this project. To avoid a rushed schedule of disbursement IUCN-EKN should develop an oversight mechanism to ensure absolute transparency and efficiency in financial management.

- g. EKN, based on this evaluation, may use its good offices to continue support for Baluchistan's development as a long term partner and well-wisher.

Annexes

Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Year-wise achievements against the planned results

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>Objective 1</p> <p>To promote sound environmental governance at the district level through visioning, planning and implementation</p>	<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Integration of the district development vision as a planning tool in administrative processes in the districts of Balochistan.</p>	<p>OVis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process of IDDV development being followed by other districts. 	<p>MoVs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDDV process document Requests received from other districts to assist in IDDV development Office records 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IDDV Handbook was completed through internal meetings and peer review after incorporating the lessons learnt and the handbook is ready for publishing. All the experiences and lessons learnt from the IDDV development of Gwadar and Qila Saifullah has been accommodated in this IDDV hand book. The process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDDV handbook has been disseminated through five cluster workshops at Loralai, Sibi, Kharan, Turbat and Khuzdar. Support has been provided for Ziarat IDDV through technical backstopping of BPSD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two exposure visits were arranged; one for the upland districts to Gwadar where 14 people visited IUCN project sites in Gwadar, Jiwani and Pasni and the second where a group of 20 stakeholders from the coastal districts visited Quetta, Ziarat and Qila Saifullah. Ziarat District has been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 133 stakeholders were given exposure of project sites through 3 exposure visits. Stakeholders from Qila Saifullah and Ziarat were taken to Pishin District for visit of Qila Iskan Khan. Stakeholders from Pishin District were taken to Qila Saifullah (Bagh Viala). 40 stakeholders from Balochistan coast visited the coastal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Exposure visits of stakeholders were arranged. 45 stakeholders from District Pishin and Mastung were taken to Pishin District to visit Qila Iskan Khan Project. 40 stakeholders from Balochistan coast (Gwadar & Lasbela) visited the coastal areas of Sindh. 	

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
of IDDV development has been refined and some major structural changes have also been made. The same have been incorporated in ToR for the development of the new ID DVs.		<p>assisted in finalising the ID DV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-day session on ID DV development process was arranged for Panjgur District Government officials. An action plan was also prepared to guide the process to be followed by them. A proposal to support ID DV development for Chagai has been developed and submitted to the Tethyan Copper Company. 	areas of Sindh.		
<p>Objective 1</p> <p>To promote sound environmental governance at the district level through visioning, planning and implementation</p>	<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Integrated District Development Visions (ID DVs) for Lasbela, Pishin, Mastung and Quetta developed and approved.</p>	<p>O VIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District governments' official notification letters of approving the ID DVs. 	<p>MoVs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of the District assembly sessions discussing the ID DV development. Filed visits, meeting with the communities, local government officials about the 		

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
			perceptions and work done in IDDV development.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initial contacts were established with all the major stakeholders in all the project districts and an overview of the project and project activities was shared with them. Useful suggestions and inputs were also recorded from them so that these can be integrated in some of the project activities during the implementation. The preliminary statutory work for IDDV development in four programme districts (Quetta, Pishin, Lasbela and Mastung) has been completed. The IDDVs development process starts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDDV development process monitoring committees have been notified in all five (4 + Ziarat) districts Meeting with all relevant stakeholders were held on regular basis. IDDV development monitoring committees have been formed and these are looking after the IDDV development process. All the major stakeholders at the districts are the part to it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafts of IDDVs for Quetta, Pishin, Mastung and Lasbela have been developed and finalised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional editing of IDDVs completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDDVs for Pishin, Quetta, Ziarat, Lasbela and Mastung were finalised and printed. The IDDVs launching ceremonies at Mastung, Quetta, Lasbela & Pishin were held during the 1st Quarter 2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of developing Short popular versions of all IDDVs in Urdu has been initiated

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>with the formal request from the district councils. The Zila Councils of the Pishin, Mastung, Lasbela and Quetta unanimously passed resolutions requesting IUCN Pakistan to help them in developing IDOVs. IDOV Development Committees to monitor and steer the IDOV development process in the districts have also been constituted by the concerned District Coordination Officers (DCOs). Introductory meetings with all the major stakeholders at the districts have been completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToR of the IDOV development for Quetta, Pishin, Mastung, Lasbela and Ziarat districts have been prepared. 	<p>BPSD is facilitating the consultative process led by the district governments. A total of 909 individuals have been consulted through 117 consultative sessions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An experienced consulting firm (RSDC) has been selected to develop IDOVs in Lasbela, Pishin, Mastung, Quetta and Ziarat. Drafts of the three IDOVs have been developed and are under review by the BPSD team and relevant stakeholders at districts. Three draft IDOVs have been 				

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	developed and it is expected that by the end of Feb 2010 all the five drafts of the IDOVs will be developed and finalised. Once reviewed and finalised by the stakeholders, these will be sent for printing after editing by a professional editor.				
Objective 1 To promote sound environmental governance at the district level through visioning, planning and implementation	Output 1.3 Approved IDOVs operationalised through technical assistance and facilitation, mainly on ecosystems and livelihoods issues.	OVs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Development Plans of select districts include projects based on IDOV recommendations. 	MoVs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Development Plans Projects' documentation. Office record. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three field visits of Ziarat and Pishin districts have been conducted and criteria for site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action Plans for Gwadar and Qila Saifullah have been developed and are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral meetings were held with EDOs, F&P and other stakeholders in Gwadar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The notifications of ownership and approval of developed IDOVs of four districts has been issued by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral meetings were held regularly in all the six district. 2 PC-1 trainings were conducted for the participants of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral meetings were held regularly in all the six districts Study on

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>selection have been developed. Three reconnaissance surveys have also been completed. The process of identification of stakeholders at project sites is in process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A demonstration project has been established for the efficient irrigation system at the BPSD office Quetta. The main aim of this project is to demonstrate that the efficient irrigation systems can be an easy and economical solution for the water scarce areas of Balochistan. One site for the demonstration project of Integrated Water 	<p>under implementation with partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral meetings are in process and EDOs F&P are being facilitated in Gwadar and Qila Saifullah. Identification and prioritisation of projects has been completed ; implementation of projects is under progress. Different partnership arrangements have been signed at Gwadar and Qila Saifullah with the district governments, Indus Earth, RCDC, Pakistan Navy, GDA, NRSP, BRSP, LUAWMS, 	<p>and Qila Saifullah for carrying forward the recommendations of the IDOVs and subsequent Action Plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relevant officials in these districts have been assisted in developing PC-1s for the projects. Two nursery tunnels of 40,000 plants each provided to District Government Qila Saifullah Four rainwater harvesting ponds in Gwadar completed on the request of District Government Identification and prioritisation of the demonstration projects has been completed in consultation with the district government and communities 	<p>the Deputy Commissioners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral meetings were held regularly in all the four districts. Action planning for implementation of developed IDOVs of Quetta, Pishin, Mastung and Lasbela districts completed. Gwadar district government assisted through preparation of two PC-1s. Proposal for Taak Village water supply scheme approved, procurements completed but the work could not be started due to non-cooperation of PHE Department. Now the issue has been resolved and the work will resume during first quarter 2012. Kund Malir integrated water management 	<p>Gwadar, Lasbela, Pishin, Mastung, Ziarat and Qila Saifullah during the months of July and October 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gwadar district government was assisted through preparation of two PC-1s, which got funded and implemented. Physical work at Taak village water supply scheme was completed. The rehabilitation of Kund Malir water supply scheme has been completed. The construction of one Bio-Gas Plant in Winder, Lasbela has been completed and operationalized. Rehabilitation of Gunz Water Supply has been completed with enhanced storage capacity. Karez rehabilitation at Sarkhanzai, Pishin has been completed. Assisted Hanna Lake Development Authority through provision of 40,000 container plants nursery tunnel and 02 rainwater 	<p>integration of IDOVs into development planning is in progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A nursery tunnel of 25,000 plants provided to District Government Pishin Multi-cut Fodder demonstration is being maintained at Uthal Two water ponds for wildlife have been constructed at Hingol Nation Park More than 2500 plants have been planted in different schools, hospitals and government offices at Uthal, bella and winder Joint ambient Air Quality

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>Resources Management (IWRM) demonstration project has been identified at Narin in Pishin District.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A modest GIS lab has been established at the Quetta Office, procuring all required equipment and software. The capacities of the relevant staff members have also been enhanced. The process of acquiring satellite images for the programme areas is in progress and the work of digitising the selected river and sub-river basins will be started once the sites are finalised. The topographic sheets of the programme areas have been collected from the Pakistan Wetlands 	<p>FAO, UNDP, Engro Corp and Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gwadar District Ganz village has been selected to be promoted as sustainable village and work has been completed to rehabilitate the water supply scheme and protective plantation of mangrove started under DRR initiative. Construction of water pond for Daran community has been completed Sand dunes stabilisation 	<p>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community meetings at Bagh Viala, Uthal, Winder, Bela, Qila Haji Khan, Qila Iskan Khan and Gwadar communities conducted and demonstration projects, identified and completed. In Bagh Viala, Qila Saifullah a mini dam, water pond (with geo-membrane provided by Engro Polymer) and 1,200 ft. lined channel have been developed. 100 acres of rangeland have been rehabilitated and another 50 acres are planned. A 40,000 container plant nursery has been raised and would be ready for the spring plantation in 2011. American variety of 	<p>initiative prepared and completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction of a biogas Plant at Winder, Lasbela has been started. Gunz water supply rehabilitation work completed. A karez at Sarkhanzai has been revived. A nursery tunnel at Hanna Lake Quetta has been established. 6 sets of children's play equipment have procured to augment integrated water conservation initiatives. Nursery tunnels with a total capacity of 200,000 plants at Iskan Khan, Dodazai village, Muslim Bagh and Qila Saifullah established. Two multi-cut fodder demonstration plots established at Winder and 	<p>harvesting ponds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 sets of children's play equipment have been installed on the following places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qila Iskan Khan (Pishin) Sarkhanzai (Pishin) Saro Karez (Ziarat) Kund Malir (Lasbela) Gunz (Gwadar) Bagh Viala (Qila Saifullah) 2 multi-cut fodder demonstration plots have been established at Qila Iskan Khan and IUCN office, Quetta. Water pond for wildlife at Hingol National Park could not be completed. Sea buckthorn seeds procured from Skardu have been introduced on trial basis in community nurseries at Pishin. Fish pond (120x90 ft.) completed at Qila Iskan Khan and Fish seeds procured from Muzaffargarh 	<p>Monitoring with Balochistan EPA carried out at 16 various points in Quetta city. The findings of the exercise were shared with all the stakeholders in the last QCACC meeting. Such exercise will be replicated at Winder and Hub in Lesbella district to monitor industrial and vehicular emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QCACC meeting was conducted at Balochistan EPA office. To ensure the sustainability and efficacy, it was decided in the

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>Programme and the Pakistan Council for Research in Water Resources that will be of great help in determining the level of intervention at the programme area of the BPSD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active liaison is maintained with the Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) for availability of cost-effective satellite imageries. Need based technical backstopping is being provided to already installed projects at Balochistan to improve the water management issues. Discussions have been held with communities in Balozai and Ganz for 	<p>n at Pasni has been started and on-going activities under progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qila Saifullah District Initial assessment of village Bagh Viala has been completed and a rangeland management activity is under implementation on 100 acres. Additionally 1200 ft. water channel has been lined and a water reservoir of size 40x18 ft. with geo membrane has been completed. A rain water harvesting pond has been completed in Bagh Viala. Four stock water 	<p>grapes has been introduced and olive is planned to be introduced. High efficiency irrigation system (bubbler) has been installed on two acres. Karez cleaning and provision of agriculture extension services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Qila Haji Khan four check structures, storage pond and 4,000 ft. PVC distribution network have been constructed; 2 karezes have been cleaned and linked to the pond through PVC network; and nursery tunnel (for 40,000 plants) has been established. In Qila Iskan Khan 2,060 ft. 14 inch PVC karez channel is 	<p>Uthal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pond for wildlife at Hingol National Park is under construction. 	<p>introduced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint ambient Air Quality Monitoring with Balochistan EPA is under progress. A total of 25 points will be covered and report will be shared with stakeholders. 2 pilot projects on Hugelkulture and kitchen gardening with waste water established at IUCN Quetta Office. 	<p>meeting that EPA office would take on the committee from July 2013 onward.</p>

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
revised understanding on collaboration.	<p>ponds at various locations in Qila Saifullah have been completed for livestock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other districts ▪ One study on CC impact on dry lands of Kharan District has been completed and findings disseminated with stakeholders. ▪ Quetta Clean Air Coordination Committee (QCACC) has been notified and two meetings conducted. ▪ Joint monitoring and assessment of air quality with BEPA is planned for the next year. 	<p>complete. Two Water Ponds with geo membrane has been completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4 stock-water ponds completed in Gwadar ▪ Draft of Air Quality Management Framework developed with help of CAI-Asia and has been shared with the stakeholders. It is expected to be finalised by Feb 2011. ▪ Quetta Clean Air Coordination Committee (QCACC) has met six times and a working group has been established. 			

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>Objective 2</p> <p>To facilitate integrated water, coastal and marine resource management</p>	<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Three fully functional, community managed, medium sized projects on IWRM established in the identified river basins.</p>	<p>OVI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage rise in water-table in the targeted area. Percentage increase in water availability in the area for agricultural use. 	<p>MoVs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre and post intervention datasets Field visits for physical verification of the work done. Meetings with communities about the water status prior and post project. Office record. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IDOVs of Gwadar and Qila Saifullah districts have officially been launched and handed over to respective district governments on 13th September and 20th September 2008, respectively. After a round of meetings with district government and all major stakeholders, the brainstorming sessions at Gwadar and Qila Saifullah districts were on 10th October and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initials visits for site selection were carried out in Zhob, Qila Saifullah, Gwadar, Lasbela, Ziarat and Pishin. Sabakzai Dam, Nari River Basin from Tanglan to Mangi village and Dasht river basin have been selected as the three IWRM demonstration project sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation meetings were held with the stakeholders and Project sites in Zhob, Nari and Dasht river basins have been finalised in consultation with Dr Shahid (consultant), District governments, Project Director Sabakzai Dam, Irrigation department and communities. Socio-economic studies have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hydrological survey of Nari River Basin has been completed; however, the same for Dasht River basin was dropped as per recommendations of MTR. 3 trainings on basic GIS techniques and one training on advance GIS and remote sensing techniques were conducted. GIS survey of mangroves forest plantation has been completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change analysis maps of mangroves forest for Gwadar and Lasbela district completed. Mapping of BPSD demo project sites using satellite imagery has been completed. Additionally 193 maps on various thematic components have been prepared. Need based support provided to BFWD, UNDP, MBP, BRSP, Man & Biosphere and PWG websites. Rehabilitation work at Sarokarez has been completed. Joint initiative for rehabilitation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on effective use of GPS was organised for the stakeholders at Gwadar. Need based support provided to IUCN, MBP project and Balochistan Forest department. Classification maps of mangroves forests in Gwadar and Lasbela

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>28th October 2008 respectively. These brainstorming sessions have helped to integrate the ID DVs recommendations in the Annual Development Plan of the concerned districts. Some of the potential partners have also been identified to carry forward the ID DVs recommendations in the districts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The detailed institutional profiling exercise at provincial and district level has been completed and different potential partners (including governmental line departments, civil society organizations and provincial actors) have been identified in all the programme districts. 	<p>Interventions on these sites are being planned and work will start in 2010. Baseline survey of all potential sites has been completed and reports submitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The socio-economic baseline surveys of the potential sites have been completed and reports received. Based on these reports, three potential sites have also been identified. Hydrological and geological surveys on the three sites will be conducted in 2010. GIS Coordinator 	<p>been completed for all three selected river basins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background paper for hydrological & geological surveys of the selected sites has been developed by Dr Shahid. Monitoring methodology has been agreed which would be followed during project implementation. Hydrogeological studies in Nari River Basin have been completed and interventions being designed. Procurement of satellite images from SUPARCO has been completed. Base maps of all the six districts have been prepared. River basin maps based on the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atlas of Balochistan including maps about all important parameters prepared. 168 maps including (soil classification, rainfall pattern, earthquake density, precipitation, forest cover, drainage pattern, sub-river basins, district base maps, and agriculture, satellite, and mangrove plantations) have been prepared. BRSP and UNDP supported in GIS capacity building through training of their professional staff. Need based support provided to Juniper and Murree Biodiversity Park projects. Rehabilitation for Saro karez completed. Joint initiative for 	<p>Choutair karez undertaken with Juniper project through signing of a MoU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up-scaling of irrigation system and karez rehabilitation at Qila Iskan khan with the financial assistance of CIDA has been completed. Rehabilitation work of Kannar Karez of Lasbela has been completed. Karez rehabilitation work at Thana Karez Kanraj has been completed 2 nursery tunnels and a solar water pump have been installed at Kannar and Thana Karez, Lasbela. 2 trainings on rainwater harvesting for progressive farmers, GoB officials and civil society organizations were conducted. Training on Water Quality testing was arranged. 70 participants including Govt. officials, representative of civil society, 	<p>districts have been prepared. Maps of all BPSD project sites using satellite imagery developed and uploaded on website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rain water harvesting structure at Qila Iskan, Pishin is under construction Fencing of water pond at Nilant is under progress

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One detailed study on climate change challenges in Balochistan, titled "coping with floods and drought in the dry lands of Balochistan" has been completed and adaptation strategy is also at draft stage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attended training at SUPARCO Karachi and AIT Thailand. Procurement of satellite images from SUPARCO has been completed Satellite Image processing software procured. Base maps of all the six districts and river basin maps have been prepared. IWRM initiatives in the selected river basins have been designed and will be implemented in 2010. As a support to previous initiatives, Balozi community is being supported through a revised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> selection are being prepared. Satellite Image processing software procured with extensions 131 GIS maps prepared and compiled in an atlas Capacity building of BRSP and UNDP staff completed Need-based support provided to Murree Biodiversity Project The following physical interventions were finalised for both upstream and downstream of Sabakzai dam and work started in September 2010: Cleaning of Waterway Upstream of Weir Structure at Killi Laka Band Construction of Infiltration Gallery at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rehabilitation of Choutair Karez undertaken with Juniper project through signing of a MoU. Up-scaling of Qila Iskan Khan project in partnership with CIDA has been undertaken and the work was started in November. This will give value addition to the BPSD work. Two outreach workshops on karez rehabilitation were jointly organized at Islamabad and Quetta with WANI. A rainwater harvesting training for progressive farmers, GoB officials and civil society organizations was conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> students and progressive farmers and community members of focus districts attended the training. A session on WASH conducted for Qila Iskan Khan Pishin female community members to enhance their knowledge on health related issues and water borne diseases. 	

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	<p>MoU. Accordingly, a management plan for effective project management has been prepared and necessary technical backstopping is provided on regular basis.</p>	<p>Killi Dabri</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction /Rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme at Killi Sabakzai ▪ Construction /Rehabilitation of Infiltration gallery at Killi Kot ▪ Construction / Rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme Killi Nargosi ▪ Construction of Infiltration Gallery at Killi Byanzai ▪ Land Conservation through cleaning of waterway and construction of Diversion Wall at Killi Byanzai ▪ Rehabilitation of Main Irrigation Channel at Killi Hadi-zai ▪ Land Levelling of 20 ha at Killi Sabakzai and Killi Dodazai ▪ Establishment of a 40,000 container plant nursery 			

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>Objective 2</p> <p>To facilitate integrated water, coastal and marine resource management</p>	<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Negative implications of unsustainable water resources management practices, and their effects on local, provincial, and national economy researched, advocated and fed into policy frameworks.</p>	<p>OVI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in policies and plans of the government Extent of media coverage to highlighting the issues of unsustainable water use. Willingness among the departments for replication of the IWRM projects elsewhere in the province. 	<p>MoVs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official notifications and record. Press clippings Formal requests from the departments for support in adoption of IWRM approach 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToR for identification of possible options to resolve the upper and lower riparian issues have been developed. The initial planning process has been completed for the consultation workshops/meetings. The consultation workshops /meetings are planned in all the four capitals of the provinces of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study on upper/lower riparian issues and viable options has been commissioned and will be completed in 2010. Outputs include a study report and three policy papers. Different awareness raising material including posters, shirts, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background paper on the upper-lower riparian issues completed. Drafts of 4 policy briefs completed. Awareness raising material, including posters and stickers printed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four policy papers on the following themes developed and a national consultative workshop was held on these policy briefs on January 18-19, 2011 at Islamabad: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indus water treaty and managing shared water resources for the benefit of basin states. Beyond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted one-day seminar on World Water Day-2012 Organized World Environment day in collaboration with provincial Environment department, UNESCO, Balochistan Boy Scouts Association and Balochistan Girls Guide Association. Printing of special edition of Jareeda on BPSD activities completed and magazine distributed widely. The success 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted one-day seminar on World Water Day-2013 Regular media interaction carried out through radio, TV and print media

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Pakistan and the Federal Capital in the 2009.	<p>caps, and wall mounted water conservation slogans have been developed and are being disseminated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community level water conservation workshops were conducted in Balozai. ▪ Site visits to artificial recharge system at Balozai and high efficiency irrigation demonstration project at Quetta on-going. 		<p>Indus water treaty; Ground water and Environmental Management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Towards Kabul Water Treaty: Managing Shared Water Resources. ○ Pakistan Water Apportionment accord for resolving the inter-provincial water conflicts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted seminar on World Water Day 2011 ▪ Poster competition held on the Earth Day. ▪ Conducted seminar on World Biodiversity Day. ▪ Organized World Environment Day events at Quetta, Pishin, Mastung, Qila 	<p>stories of different interventions of IUCN have been printed in Ferozaan magazine, Lahore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular media interaction carried out through radio, TV and print media. 	

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
			<p>Saifullah, Lasbela and Gwadar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 workshops of climate change conducted and about 2,100 participants attended these workshops. • Three endangered animals of Balochistan (Chakur, Markhor and Green Sea Turtle) promoted through posters, replicas, jackets, bags and tea-mats. • Printing of special edition of Jareeda on BPSD activities completed and magazine distributed widely. 		
<p>Objective 2</p> <p>To facilitate integrated water, coastal and marine resource management</p>	<p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Improved integration of biodiversity values into policy, planning and practice in coastal areas of Balochistan.</p>	<p>OVis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in targeted communities' household income • Perceived improvement in understanding of biodiversity value in the development 	<p>MoVs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and post intervention data • Official records of meetings, trainings and other supports to the communities. • Perception surveys 		

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		<p>t policy and practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in rehabilitated mangrove forest Percentage increase in aquaculture Official approval and adoption of ICZM Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official notifications 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of up scaling mangroves plantation is continuous and will remain functional throughout the life span of BPSD. Tremendous and beyond targets progress is achieved and is expected to sustain in future. In 2008, about 600 ha of mangrove have been planted afresh and 400 ha have been assisted for natural regeneration. In total, approximately half a million saplings and 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going activities with regard to mangrove plantation and rehabilitation are going well in consultation with the Forest Department and communities. New plantation sites in Pasni, Sawar, Daran, Akra and Miani Hor have been identified and plantation has been completed over 700 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial meetings with community members were held in early 2010. Site selection at Dir and Shabi was completed and work had started for crab fattening. However, the sites were heavily affected by Phet Cyclone and flooding. Crab fattening project has again been started in Jiwani, Gwadar. Demonstration on multi-cut fodder varieties for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven mangrove nurseries established and maintained along the coast of Balochistan. Mangrove plantation sites increased from 4 to 16. Mangrove nursery raising trainings provided to the Shabi, Dir and Sonmiani communities. 111,000 mangrove saplings of <i>Rizophora Macronata</i>, <i>Ceriops Tegal</i> and <i>Avecenia Marina</i> planted to restock plantation sites at Hingol, Jiwani and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangrove plantation sites increased from 3 to 14. Seven mangrove nurseries established and maintained along the coast of Balochistan. Community nurseries at Shadi Kaur, Panwan and Dir creek, Jiwani established to diversify the natural resource base. Plantation sites of GDA I & II have been handed over to GDA as part of the exit strategy. Mangrove nursery raising trainings provided to Shabi, Dir, Sonmiani and Phore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote social forestry, Three nurseries of various inland plant species have been established in Gwadar The existing mangrove plantation are being maintained at Gwadar and Lesbella Districts

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>million seedlings have been planted in Jiwani, Pishukan/Shabi, Gwadar, Sawar Khor, Pasni, Hingol National Park Estuary and Sonmiani areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of site selection is completed for the pilot projects on with community participation. Two new sites have been selected in September 2008 through community participation – one at Chur coastal village and other in the vicinity of Pasni Town along the coast. The preliminary earth work is already completed for the shrimp farm. An international workshop and policy seminar, titled "Banking on Mangroves: A 	<p>ha.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites for shrimp farming selected in Dir Creek and Shabi area in Pishukan bay, work planned for 2010. Three document aries on coastal ecosystem , focusing on biodiversity, Mangrove and water are being completed Integrated assessment t of the coastal belt has been completed in collaborati on with ELG2. Initial survey and data collection is complete; and the report is being compiled. Six consultativ 	<p>livestock at Uthal has been started.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three video clips on eco-tourism, water and gender, and biodiversity of the coastal areas have been finalised. Brochures (in Urdu and English) on the importance of mangrove, and posters on wildlife of Hingol National Park and marine life of Balochistan coast have been prepared. Integrated assessment's data entry has been completed. Analysed data has been shared with ELG2 for developing three short briefing papers. Draft ICZM Plan has been prepared. A regional workshop on turtle 	<p>Shabi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstration project on mullet farming at Shabi established and is on-going. Demonstration project of crab fattening at Jiwani and Shabi established and are progressing well. Apiculture initiative could not be established due to flooding in Sindh province. Illustrated posters on Marine life of Balochistan, terrestrial life of Hingol National Park and brochures on importance of Mangroves in Balochi language were prepared and are being printed. Climate change study along the coast of Balochistan has been completed and is being reviewed. Turtle 	<p>communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 111,000 mangrove saplings of Rizophora Macronata, Ceriops Tegal and Avecenia Marina planted to restock plantation sites at Hingol, Jiwani and Shabi. Demonstration project on mullet farming at Shabi established and is on-going. Demonstration project of crab fattening at Jiwani and Shabi established and are progressing well. Apiculture introduced at Panwan village, Jiwani and Uthal 8 illustrated posters on Marine life of Balochistan coast, terrestrial life of Hingol National Park and brochures on the importance of Mangroves in Balochi language were prepared, printed and disseminated. 2 Climate change studies of Quetta and coastal area of Balochistan have been completed and 	

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>case for investing in coastal ecosystem" were organised at Karachi highlighting the ecological and economical functions of the Mangroves eco system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work on the development of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan for the entire coast of Pakistan was initiated. Strategy paper on ICZM Plan development and questionnaire for major stakeholders has also been finalised. Consultative meetings with the stakeholders will begin in early 2009. 	<p>several workshops have been conducted at Gwadar, Pasni, Uthal, Hub, Badin and Thatta. Plan will be completed in 2010.</p>	<p>conservation was organised on 10 Feb, 2010, contact has been made with Marine Research Foundation, Malaysia for the conservation work at selected sites. Asghar Shah and Mr. Bhagat from Sindh Forest and Wildlife Department have attended one week training in Malaysia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A write-shop for Turtle Conservation Strategy and demonstration of TED was held on 22-25 Nov 2010. Consultations were carried out at Gwadar, Pasni, Uthal and Hub, and reports have been prepared and shared. Necessary assistance provided to the relevant stakeholders with regard 	<p>conservation work in Taak is on-going.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posters on green sea turtle, Markhor and Chakur were developed. ICZM plan finalized and will be e-published on IUCN Pakistan's website. Dissemination to the select stakeholders will be done in first quarter 2012. 	<p>uploaded on IUCN's website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turtle conservation work in Taak is on-going. 	

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		<p>to preparation of ICZM Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft ICZM Plan has been developed and will be reviewed by ELG2. 			
<p>Objective 3</p> <p>To enhance capacity of relevant stakeholders to support sustainable development in Balochistan as a contribution to the national agenda</p>	<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Trained provincial and district government officials and civil society organizations in IDDV development and implementation processes.</p>	<p>OVI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some non-selected districts develop their IDDVs 	<p>MoVs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trained officials Training materials and manuals Monitoring reports of implementation process Office record 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the institutional profiling exercise is completed and there are number of civil society organisations, government line departments at district and provincial level, a detailed capacity development plan is being prepared and will be implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work on module development was completed and three-day training on project proposal development through PC-1 (revised format) was conducted for 15 government officials and civil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training module on developing IDDVs has been developed and hand book printed. Process flow chart for developing IDDV has been prepared. Three-day training on revised format of PC-1 for 35 participants has been conducted Three-day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 training sessions on PC-1 formulation and annual planning for the stakeholders of Gwadar, Lasbela, Qila Saifullah, Pishin, Quetta Mastung and CSOs completed. Training on EIA arranged in collaboration with NIAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 training sessions on PC-1 formulation on (Revised and Amended format) and annual planning for the stakeholders of Gwadar, Lasbela, Qila Saifullah, Pishin, Quetta and Mastung completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>during 2009 onwards. All the major stakeholders of the programme districts have been part of the consultative meetings.</p>	<p>society members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU signed with Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University and Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences (LUAWMS) signed. • Nine interns of master level from LUAWMS facilitated in a four-week research on mangrove habitat in Gwadar. • Four interns from Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University are being trained in social 	<p>training on gender sensitive district accounting was conducted for 25 participants from seven districts.</p>			

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	<p>work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One day seminar on Climate Change and Vulnerable Ecosystems of Pakistan was conducted jointly with LUAWMS at Uthal. 				
<p>Objective 3</p> <p>To enhance capacity of relevant stakeholders to support sustainable development in Balochistan as a contribution to the national agenda</p>	<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of public sector and civil society in environmental management, monitoring and assessment.</p>	<p>OVI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in functioning of the government functionaries and civil society organizations. Willingness among the departments for replication of the IWRM projects elsewhere in the province. Use of new skills and enhanced capacity in the role of relevant stakeholders. 	<p>MoVs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official correspondence and records of concerned departments Formal requests from the departments for support in adoption of IWRM approach. Pre and post training evaluations as well as on job assessments Official correspondence and records 		

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The detailed and extensive capacity mapping exercise of all major stakeholders of province is completed and the institutional profiling report is ready. Based on the report, a comprehensive capacity development programme will be developed by the end of 1st quarter of 2009. The assessment of coordination mechanisms and environmental management capacities of BEPA and P&DD has been made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity mapping exercise has been completed at Quetta and other select districts, and report has been compiled. The capacity building plan for the stakeholders has been developed and is under implementation. Hands-on capacity building of communities at Balozai, Dir, Ganz and Pasni, and of GDA staff at Gwadar in Mangrove plantation and nursery raising is on-going Staff members from the forest, fisheries and agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 ESD workshops conducted in six districts Five interns from Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University have been trained in research and social mobilisation. 18 interns from Lasbela University of Water, Agriculture and Marine Sciences have been trained in research methodology in mangrove ecology, fish habitat and sea turtle conservation under Young Professional Development Program (YPDP). NRM training for GoB staff, civil society organizations and selected community members was organised at Qila Saifullah, Pishin and Mastung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 training sessions on integrated NRM for stakeholders of Pishin, Qila Saifullah, Mastung and Quetta completed. 14 interns from SBKWU trained in social work and survey methodology at PMU. 27 interns from LUWAMS trained at Gwadar and Lasbela. 2 interns at Quetta trained in finance and IWRM. Rainwater harvesting training undertaken for relevant stakeholders. 2 trainings on mangrove nursery-raising conducted in Gwadar and Lasbela. Sectorial meetings at district level are held regularly. 2 ESD workshops organised and conducted for Girls Guides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 training sessions on NRM were arranged for the stakeholders of Pishin, Mastung and Quetta. 9 interns from SBK were given the opportunity of 04 weeks internship at PMU, Quetta. 35 interns from LUWAMS got trained through field based research at Gwadar and Lasbela. 2 interns of SBK completed their internship of three months in basic GIS techniques at PMU, Quetta. 2 Rainwater harvesting trainings conducted. 2 trainings on mangrove nursery raising techniques conducted in Gwadar and Lasbela. Honey Bee training was conducted in Jiwani, Gwadar. 3 ESD workshops organized for the stakeholders at : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elementary Girls College, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	<p>departments, and</p> <p>media were sent on various trainings related to climate change, wetlands and communications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-day international training on Air Quality Monitoring was organised at Quetta in collaboration with Stockholm Environment Institute, University of York, UK in October 2009. 		Association.	<p>Quetta</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Girls College <p>Pishin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Girls College Mastung 	
<p>Objective 3</p> <p>To enhance capacity of relevant stakeholders to support sustainable development in Balochistan as a contribution to the national agenda</p>	<p>Output 3.3</p> <p>Effective programme management systems and mechanisms developed and put in place.</p>	<p>OVI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme implementation is on planned pace 	<p>MoVs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall and annual work plans. • Minutes of PAG meetings. • Programme's progress and financial reports. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balochistan Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual work plan and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress report 2011 and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>for Sustainable Development Programme's main launching ceremony was held on 16th July 2008. The event was attended by high ranking provincial government officials including the Additional Chief Secretary (Development), the Provincial Minister for Education, Shafiq Ahmed Khan, District Nazims, DCOs, IUCN staff from Pakistan and Asia Region, and stakeholders from all segments of society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soon after the programme launching ceremony at Quetta, the BPSD's inception ceremonies were held at Pishin, Lasbela, Mastung, largely attended by district 	<p>Financial Progress Report 2009 and Annual Work Plan 2010 has been developed in October and submitted to EKN for approval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second annual meeting of Programme Advisory Group was held on December 11, 2009 and minutes circulated. • Regular quarterly programme and finance review meetings held in February, May and September 2009 and reports shared. • Case studies on Ganz, Balozai dam and Bagh Viala were completed • Sensitisation 	<p>budget 2011 developed and submitted but would be resubmitted due to change of deadline, i.e. end February 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Advisory Group meeting held on 9th Nov 2010 and minutes shared. • Quarterly review meetings held in March, June and October. • Case studies on IWRM activities and Bagh Viala model sustainable village have been prepared. Bagh Viala case study prepared in Urdu. • Green Action Guide (in Urdu) and illustrated dictionary 'ABC of Environment' have been prepared and are being published. 	<p>report for 2010 and annual work plan for 2011 was developed and submitted as per EKN requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Advisory Group re-constituted comprising of 27 members and is functional. Its annual meeting was held on December 20, 2011 at Pishin. • 3 quarterly programme review meetings held. • Programme monitoring visits conducted regularly. • 1st M&E Mission was conducted. • Success story of Bagh Viala developed and printed. • Success story of Qila Iskan Khan developed and e-published. • Video documentary of Qila Iskan Khan has been prepared and uploaded on 	<p>work plan & budget 2012 were developed and submitted to EKN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit for 2011 was conducted. • Program Advisory Group comprising of 27 members re-constituted and is functional. • Annual PAG meeting for the year 2012 was held on November 27, 2012 at Quetta Serena Hotel. • 2nd M&E Mission was conducted. • Quarterly programme review and annual progress reports are submitted regularly. • Programme monitoring visits conducted regularly. • Success story of Kund Malir prepared. • Success story of Qila Iskan Khan developed and e-published on the website. • Food security case study for Iskan Khan developed and e-published on the website. • An overall documentary 	<p>report 2012 and work plan & budget 2013 were developed and submitted to EKN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit for 2012 was conducted • 3rd M&E Mission was conducted • Programme monitoring visits conducted regularly • Work on documentary is in-progress

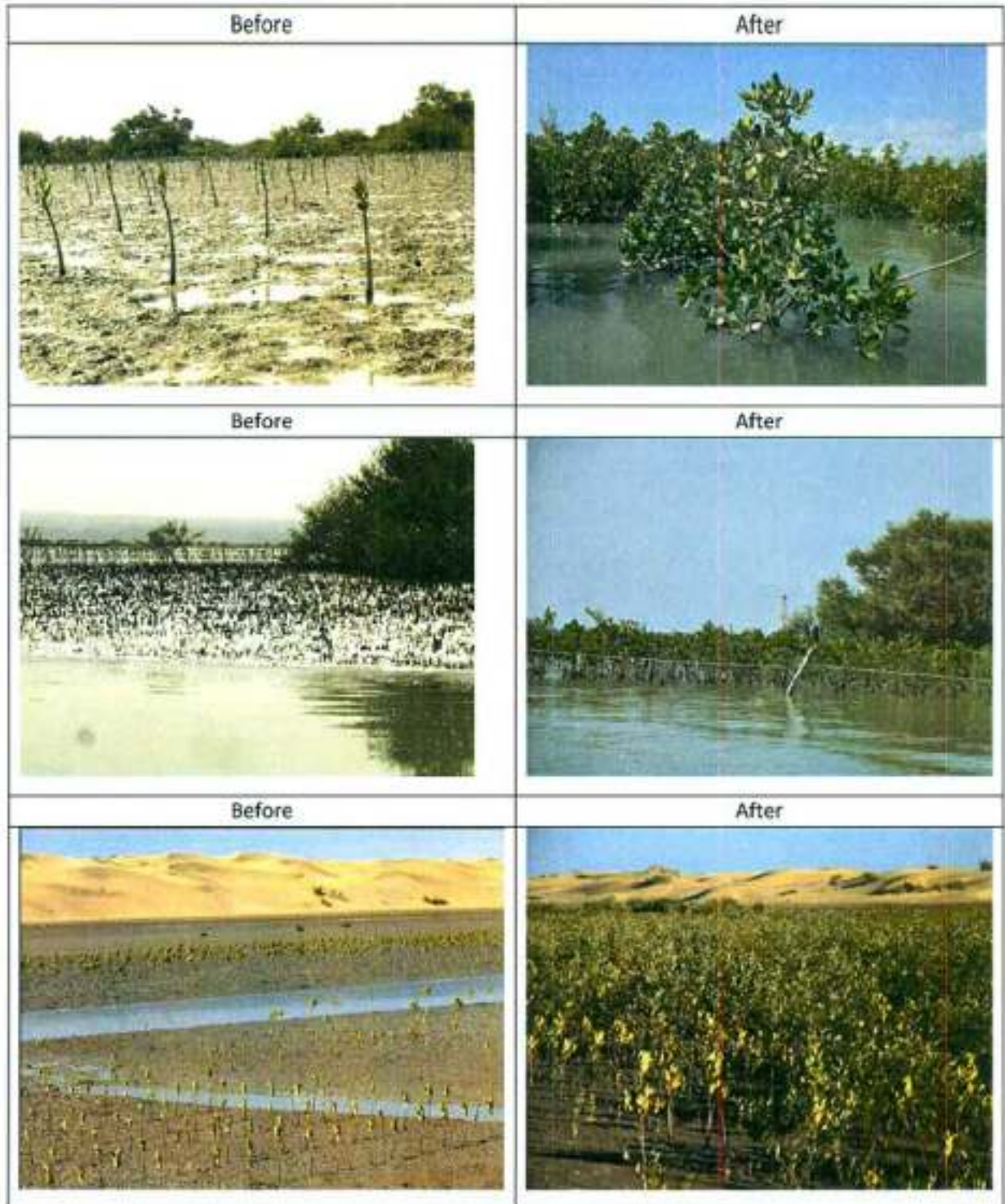
2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>government and relevant stakeholders in the districts. These ceremonies proved to be mile stone for the better working relationships between the district governments and BPSD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-inception meetings were held in 2007 and early part of 2008. ▪ The Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2009 was developed and submitted to EKN in November 2008. ▪ The Programme Advisory Group of BPSD has been reconstituted and some new members were added. The provincial government has been consulted for reconstitution of PAG and the names recommende 	<p>on and awareness-raising material on BPSD approach was also developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promos / giveaways are being designed and prepared. 	<p>website.</p>	<p>initiated.</p>	

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>d by the provincial government have been included in PAG. The first annual meeting of the Programme Advisory Group was convened on 11th November 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A book on "Friday Sermons and Environmental Protection: Religion, Communication and Conservation" was launched in Qila Saifullah and Gwadar. 					

Mangroves Plantation



Photographic Comparison of Mangroves





CAPACITY BUILDING DATA 2009-2013

Year	Total Trainings	Total Participants
2009	1	15
2010	30	341
2011	35	385
2012	11	309
2013	1	25

Total no. of trainings: 39 Total participation: 1049

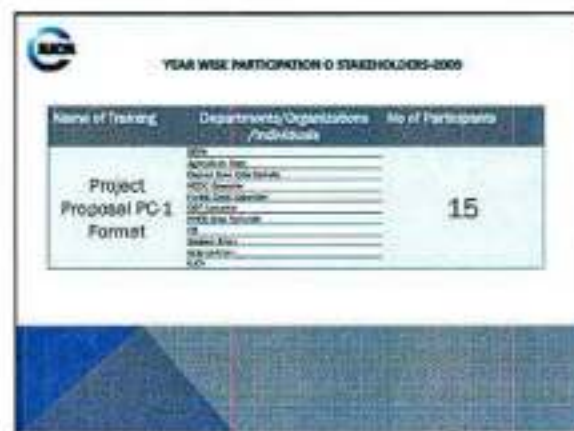
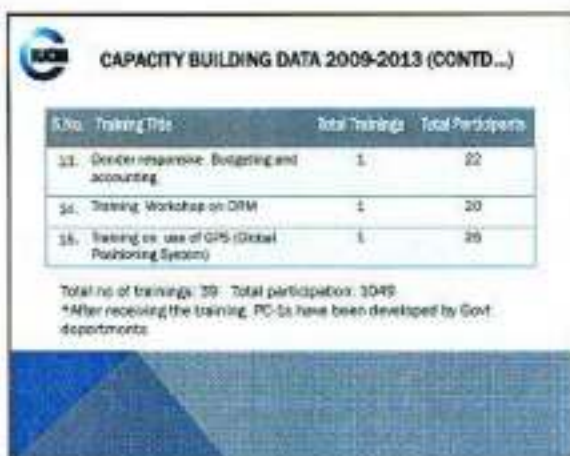


CAPACITY BUILDING DATA 2009-2013

S.No.	Training Title	Total Trainings	Total Participants
1.	Basic GIS technique Training Sessions	4	105
2.	Advance GIS techniques	1	25
3.	Natural Resource Management	8	203
4.	Rain water Harvesting	4	122
5.	PC-3 (Revised and Amended Format)	6	154
6.	Training Workshop on Sea Turtle Conservation	4	122

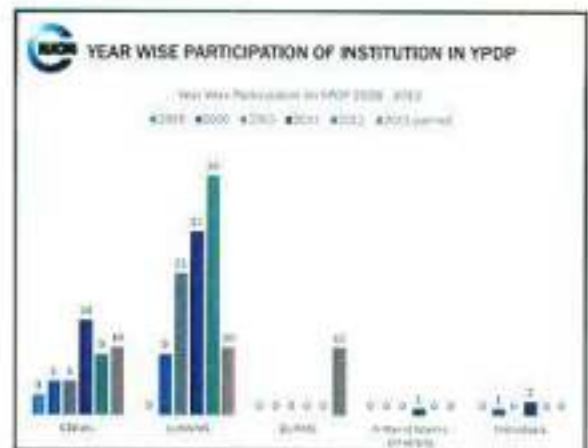
CAPACITY BUILDING DATA 2009-2013 (CONTD...)

S.No.	Training Title	Total Trainings	Total Participants
7.	One-Day training "Beetle Aquatic Invertebrates"	2	57
8.	Two Days Training Workshop on Mangrove Restoration and Nursery Raising Techniques	2	48
9.	Water Quality testing	1	60
10.	Honey Bee keeping training	1	10
11.	Kitchen Gardening training	1	10
12.	Integrating Environmental Concerns into Disaster Risk Management	2	36



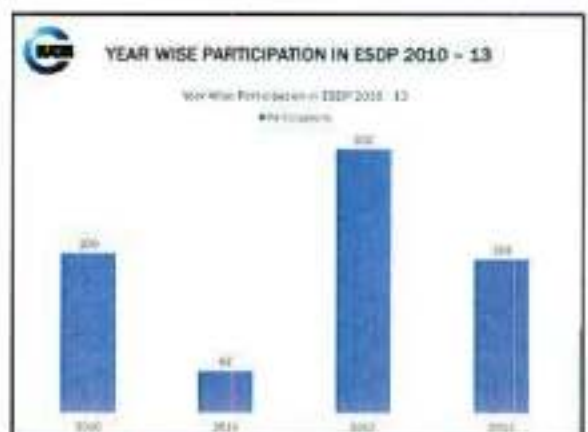
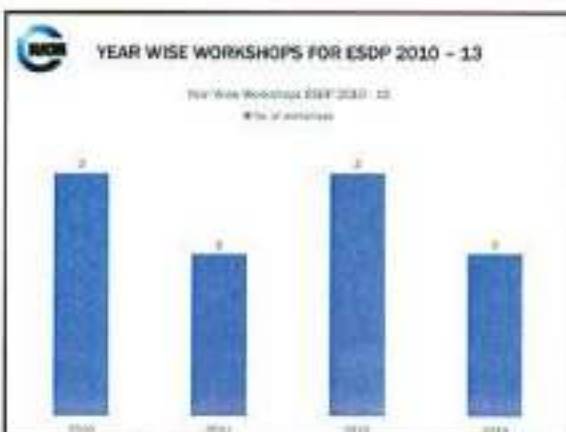
YOUNG PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2008-13

Name of University	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 planned
SRMUL	03	05	05	14	09	30
LIUAMS	0	09	21	27	35	30
BUSTMS	-	-	-	-	-	30
Al-Hind Islamic University	0	0	0	1	0	-
Individuals	0	05	0	02	0	-
Total	03	15	26	44	44	30



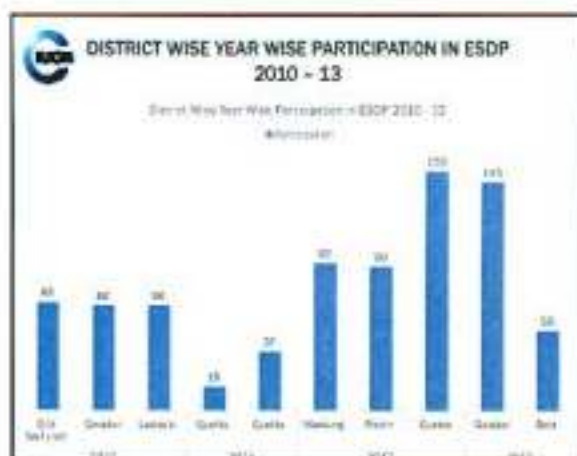
EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2010-13

Year	No. of workshop	Participation
2010	03	200
2011	02	50
2012	03	332
2013	02	193
Total	10	796



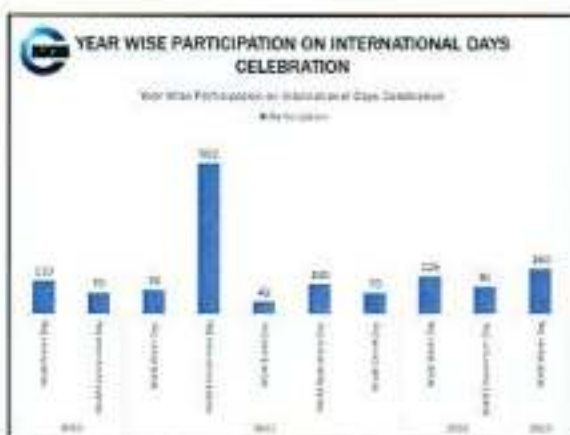
EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2010-13

Year	Name of Institution	District	Participants
2010	Govt. Girls College	Old Solapur	68
	Govt. Girls College	Shelar	86
	Govt. Girls College	Ladkha	89
2011	Rachhavan Girls Study Association	Quetta	24
	Rachhavan Girls Study Association	Quetta	37
2012	Govt. Girls College	Mahaling	90
	Govt. Girls College	Pokri	90
	Girls Develpment college	Quetta	150
2013	Govt. Girls College	Shelar	143
	Govt. Girls High School	Sola	50



CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL DAYS 2010 - 13

Year	Name of Events	Participants
2010	World water day	100
	World Environment Day	70
	World water day	70
2011	World Environment Day (Quetta, Ladkha, Mahaling, Gunder)	800
	World Earth Day	40
	World Biodiversity Day	300
2012	World Camel Day	70
	World water day	120
2013	World Environment Day	90
	World Water Day (Quetta & Mahaling)	100



IWRM SCHEMES YEAR WISE DATA 2009-12

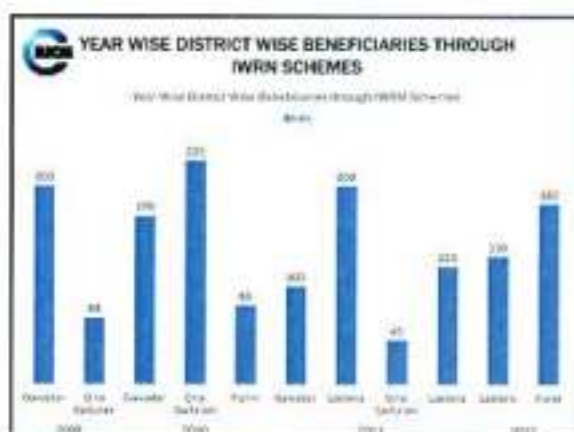
Year	IWRM Interventions	Total # of Beneficiaries	Location
2009	Rehabilitation of Guro Water Supply Scheme	200 HH	Guro, Qwada
	IWRM Pilot Scheme at High Falls	68 HH	High Falls/Qta Seifullah
	Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Pond Nalwa Wajaj	40 HH	Sawda, Qwada
2010	Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Pond Fereza	—	—
	Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Pond Masqi Nalwa Wajaj	70 HH	Masqi Nalwa Wajaj, Qwada
	Rehabilitation of Sabekal Water Supply Scheme	120 HH	Sabekal, Qta Seifullah, Kiri Sabekal, Qta Seifullah
	Land Development at Kiri Sabekal	45 HH	—

IWRM SCHEMES YEAR WISE DATA 2009-12

Year	IWRM Interventions	Total # of Beneficiaries	Location
2009	Land Development at Kiri Sabekal	45 HH	Guro, Sabekal, High Falls/Qta Seifullah
	IWRM Pilot Scheme at Qta High Falls	68 HH	Qta High Falls, Fereza
	IWRM Pilot Scheme at Qta Masqi Nalwa	70 HH	—
2010	Repair of Guro Water Supply Scheme	—	Guro, Qwada
	Test Water supply schemes	120 HH	Test, Sabekal
	Rehabilitation of War Structure at Kund Mahr	200 HH	Kund Mahr, Labella, Kiri Nalwa, Qta Seifullah

IWRM SCHEMES YEAR WISE DATA 2009-12

Year	IWRM Interventions	Total # of Beneficiaries	Location
2011	Rehabilitation of Karam, Thama Karam	120 HH	Thama Karam, Labella
	Installation of Solar Pump with water tank	30 HH	Karam, Labella
	Rehabilitation of Karam Kares	100 HH	Karam, Labella
2012	Rehabilitation of Saro Kares	85 HH	Saro, Zama
	Rehabilitation of Peri Spring / WFA Interventions with APF	90 HH	Zama
	Rehabilitation of Sandaman Targi Kares	30 HH	Zama
	Rehabilitation of Bank High Kares	37 HH	Zama
	Construction of 52 rainwater harvesting Establishment of Nurso	—	Nurso, Qwada



IMPACT OF IWRM INTERVENTION IN SARO KAREZ

Crops cultivated	Quantity produced in kg	Rate per kg	Total Income	Production before intervention
Apple	360,000	50	18,000,000	276900
Tomato	86,400	30	2,592,000	45000
Peas	84,500	25	2,112,500	48000
Pot	31,750	70	2,222,500	NIL
Almond	3,000	30	90,000	2890
Onion	50,000	30	1,500,000	NIL
Total	617,650		28,304,800	

UICB **IMPACT OF IWRM INTERVENTION IN QILA ISKAN KHAN**

Crops collected	Quantity produced in kg			Rate per Kg		Total Income	
	2010	2011	2012	2012	2011	2012	2011
Wheat	23,000	145,220	79,400	28	28	4,096,180	2,229,200
Tomatoes	N/A	306,010	71,300	30	30	6,180,300	2,139,000
Green Pepper	N/A	24,000	40,600	32	30	792,000	2,050,000
Brinjal	N/A	87,500	53,800	30	35	2,025,000	1,872,500
Lansky Finger	N/A	1,320	18,100	70	60	372,400	1,086,000
Brinjal	40,000	55,000	85,000	55	55	3,025,000	3,575,000
Apple	N/A	18,400		40	-	736,000	-

UICB **IMPACT OF IWRM INTERVENTION IN QILA ISKAN KHAN**

Crops estimated	Quantity produced in kg			Rate per Kg		Total Income	
	2010	2011	2012	2012	2011	2012	2011
Apricot	N/A	4,320	-	30	-	129,600	-
Cornet	N/A	74,000	80,000	-	30	1,480,000	1,200,000
Orkan	N/A	22,000	6,770	-	30	660,000	203,100
Turnip	N/A	2,700	-	-	30	81,000	-
Total	63,000	486,770	894,670			29,547,460	14,328,800

Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Lessons Learnt (Provided by IUCN)

Challenges Faced

- Geo-political situation in the neighbouring countries and the region remained highly volatile impacting the security situation in the province. Spill over from Waziristan area as a result of the anti-terrorist operation also resulted in increased terrorist activities in the northern districts of the province.
- Sectarian and target killing in and around Quetta and kidnapping for ransom have resulted in creating an environment of fear, especially for the development sector as it has been targeted specifically.
- Staff turn-over resulted in losing experienced staff and difficulties in finding the replacements.

Lesson Learnt

- All of the interventions were stopped in District Mastung due to worst security situation
- Due to non-cooperation of communities IUCN could not completed the planned interventions in Subakzai area District Qilla Saifullah
- Due to instability of local government system and its time and again changes in the province could not allow IUCN staff to take up the development of other districts IDOVs
- Due to lack of interest of the concerned stakeholders the expected results could not achieve from trainees trained under the capacity building component of BPSD

Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Exit Strategy (Provided by IUCN)

Following-up on IUCN-EKN valuable partnership in Balochistan since 1996, BPSD (2007-2013) is a 6 year project with a budget of PKR 478.5 million. With a key focus on environmental policy and governance, integrated water and coastal resource management, and building capacities of local stakeholders, it is being implemented in 6 districts and three river basins.

With BPSD ending on 31 July 2013, IUCN's commitment to sustainable development of Balochistan would take a new turn. While it will be an exit of a project, in fact it would be start of a long term programme in Balochistan which has already been programmed in terms of the Balochistan Green Growth Programme.

IUCN looks at this transitional phase in two ways: firstly ensuring sustainability of the initiatives undertaken during the last 16 years, and secondly ensuring the IUCN continues to play its due role in sustainable development of Balochistan through its physical presence and engagement of key stakeholders in its national outreach and programmes.

Over the last one and half decade, community and other stakeholders' participation at all stages of planning and implementation has been hallmark of IUCN's work in Balochistan. Knowing that BPSD is coming to an end without an obvious possibility of a follow-up through gracious support of the Dutch Government, the team has built hands-on capacity of the relevant stakeholders including government officials, community members and civil society actors in managing and sustainably continuing the schemes and approaches demonstrated over these years. There has also been an emphasis on enabling them to act on their own, enhancing their self-reliance. For example, trainings of PC1 formulation have resulted in development of PC1s by many of the participants which have been funded by the public sector funds. Similarly, after proven results of IWRM interventions, communities themselves have invested in allied activities and are willing to upscale the effort through their own as well as public sector resources.

While some of the mangrove plantations have already been handed over to the Gwadar Development Authority and the communities are managing the nurseries, the Balochistan Forest Department has been requested to provide backstopping for maintenance of the plantations. The Balochistan Environment Department has already prepared a project to increase the mangrove plantations along the coast.

In parallel, IUCN continued effort to attract other donors and the federal as well as provincial government for investing into successful approaches. Even during the implementation of BPSD, IUCN was able to leverage funding from the Water and Nature Initiative, CIDA and Mangroves for the Future Programme (MFF). CIDA has recently signed another small project in remote area of the Pishin District. MFF has also recently approved another grant for a civil society organization as well as Pakistan Navy to promote conservation and livelihood activities in the coastal areas of Balochistan. The water related activities under BPSD have resulted in a large scale Pakistan Water Programme which will cater for groundwater interventions in Balochistan.

In continuation with the efforts already made through various partnerships and government supported initiatives, IUCN has planned to upscale the efforts through public as well as bilateral funding. The Balochistan Green Growth Programme presents 5 modules that form the basis of a comprehensive program to help upscale the successful interventions already demonstrated by IUCN in community clusters in districts Pishin, Qila Saifullah, Mustang, Quetta and its work in the coastal regions including Pasni, Gwadar and parts of Lasbela. This field experience now provides IUCN the needed expertise and knowledge to engage in large scale district/tehsil development that can help transform these areas into economic hubs with widespread economic development impacts, stabilization of degrading environments, help communities adapt to climate change and enable them to link with the economic enterprises within and outside the province. This will have marked impacts on income and welfare of the target populations that will also promote peace and harmony in the province. Five modules are proposed as part of the follow-on to BPSD. These modules can be undertaken as a programme or as individual components depending on sources of financing and donor interest.

While it may take some time before BGGP is financed, IUCN intends to maintain the momentum and engagement of stakeholders through its existing and pipeline projects, like Ziarat Man and Biosphere Reserve, MFF, NIAP and Pakistan Water Programme. The Department of Local Government & Rural Development has shown great interest in developing IDDVs for rest of the districts in Balochistan through IUCN's technical assistance. The Department is preparing a proposal to be included in the Annual Development Programme 2013-14. Similarly, it has shown keen interest in benefiting from IUCN's expertise in GIS to monitor its more than 1900 infrastructure schemes across the province.

Given its commitment and abovementioned potential for up-scaling, IUCN will maintain its presence in Balochistan. In this regard, IUCN intends to request EKN for allowing IUCN to keep the equipment and inventory items to ensure smooth operations in Balochistan even after closure of BPSD. It will be a great investment of EKN in the future of Balochistan. Additionally, we would request the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to play its crucial role in presenting the successful approaches and lessons from this partnership and encouraging other multilateral and bilateral donors to support the follow-up of these wonderful efforts.

BPSD Interventions (District-wise)



BPSD Interventions (Activity-wise)



IDDVs



Bagh Vialla, Qila Saifullah



Sabakzai, Zhob (1)



Sabakzai, Zhob (2)



Qila Iskan Khan, Pishin (1)



Qila Iskan Khan, Pishin (3)



Qila Iskan Khan, Pishin (4)



Saro, Ziarat



Hanna, Quetta



Gunz, Gwadar



Biogas Plant Winder, Lasbela



Kanraj, Lasbela

[Back to Districts](#)



LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PROJECTS

1. 8 posters of Hingol
2. Mangrove brochures(Urdu)
3. Mangrove brochures(Balochi)
4. BPSD dairies
5. Jackets(Turtle)
6. Jackets (Markho)
7. Jacket (Chakor)
8. BPSD Brochures Urdu
9. BPSD Brochures English
10. IUCN shirts (White)
11. IUCN shirts (Yellow)
12. BPSD file
13. File folders (Turtle)
14. File folders (Markho)
15. File folders (Chakor)
16. Stationary box(log)
17. Field Caps
18. Khairati Bags
19. Friday sermons
20. Water file folders
21. Elementary booklets (urdu)
22. Teemar brochures
23. Teemar brochures Balochi version
24. Bagh viala Case study
25. Posters on water
26. Green Club (urdu)
27. Awo Mahool Say sakeen(Urdu)
28. Amozesh Mahool (Urdu)
29. Crop Water Requirement
30. BCS (Balochistan Conservation Strategy)

Annex – VIII
(Provided by IUCN)

Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development (BPSD) (76848-000)

Financial Report up to April 2013

Project Period: August 2007 - July 2013 Currency: Pak Rupees

Code	Description	Budget 2013	Expenditure year to date	Balance	% of Budget utilized
A	PERSONNEL				
	Based at Programme Management Unit				
A-1	Programme Manager	2,375,539	1,187,784	1,187,755	50
A-2	Technical Coordinators (IWRM, Env. Governance, Communication & ESD, PME)	4,025,518	1,511,528	2,513,991	38
A-3	Managers for Finance and Administration	1,320,173	571,391	748,782	43
A-4	Executive Secretary	356,871	182,115	174,756	51
A-5	Network / LAN Administrator	345,516	138,857	206,659	40
A-6	Support Services (Receptionist, Drivers, Peons, Chowkidars, Cleaners)	1,137,929	576,439	561,490	51
	Based at District Offices at Gwadar, Qila Saifullah, Lasbella and Mastung				
A-7	District Coordinators	2,256,296	997,331	1,258,965	44
A-8	Admin Assistants	1,062,813	441,922	620,891	42
A-9	Support Services (Drivers, Peons, Chowkidars, Cleaners)	1,685,146	968,401	716,745	57
A	Sub-Total A	14,565,801	6,575,768	7,990,034	45
B	TRAVEL				
B-1	Domestic travel	969,740	434,898	534,842	45
B-2	International travel	375,241	-	375,241	-
B	Sub-Total B	1,344,981	434,898	910,083	32
C	VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT & FURNITURE				
C-1	Toyota Land cruiser Jeep	-	-	-	-
C-2	Toyota double cabin 4WD	-	-	-	-

C-3	Computers	-	-	-	-
C-4	Large format Plotter	-	-	-	-
C-5	Scanners	-	-	-	-
C-6	Wacom graphics / digitizing tables with digitizer	-	-	-	-
C-7	Printers	-	-	-	-
C-8	UPS	-	-	-	-
C-9	LAN Switch / Wireless Access point / Wireless NIC	-	-	-	-
C-10	Writeable CD ROM	-	-	-	-
C-11	Multimedia / Overhead projectors	-	-	-	-
C-12	Digital Camera	-	-	-	-
C-13	Television	-	-	-	-
C-14	DVD Player	-	-	-	-
C-15	Office equipment accessories	-	-	-	-
C-16	Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-
C-17	Photocopier	-	-	-	-
C-18	Fax Machine	-	-	-	-
C-19	PABX phone set / phone system	-	-	-	-
C-20	Air conditioner (AC)	-	-	-	-
C-21	Deep freezer / Refrigerator	-	-	-	-
C-22	Stabilizers	-	-	-	-
C-23	Generators	-	-	-	-
C	Sub-Total C	-	-	-	-
D	OPERATIONAL COSTS				
	For Programme Management Unit				
D-1	Vehicles running costs - including POL, repair, service and insurance	846,321	303,048	543,273	36
D-2	Office rental & maintenance	584,741	469,716	115,025	80
D-3	Utilities including Gas, Electricity, Water	363,159	188,832	174,327	52
D-4	Communication including Phone & Fax, Courier, Internet	445,662	275,240	170,422	62
D-5	Office consumables, Supplies, Photocopies	308,651	283,002	25,649	92
D-6	Equipment / furniture maintenance and insurance	542,755	536,940	5,815	99
	For District Offices at Gwadar, Qila Saifullah, Lasbella and Mastung				

D-7	Vehicles running costs - including POL, repair, service and insurance	959,810	907,257	52,553	95
D-8	Office rental & maintenance	250,590	75,177	175,413	30
D-9	Utilities including gas, electricity, water	204,660	63,723	140,937	31
D-10	Communication including phone & fax, courier, internet	417,109	125,133	291,976	30
D-11	Office consumables, supplies, photocopies	430,549	175,712	254,837	41
D-12	Equipment / furniture maintenance and insurance	478,029	471,821	6,108	99
D	Sub-Total D	5,832,036	3,875,701	1,956,335	66
E	KEY ACTIVITIES				
1.1.1	Analyse experiences with the development of ID DVs in Qila Saifullah and Gwadar, standardise the processes and finalise the ID DV Handbook.	-	-	-	-
1.1.2	Disseminate the ID DV Handbook to district governments and partners all over Balochistan.	-	-	-	-
1.1.3	Arrange exposure visits for the key stakeholders to the select districts.	-	-	-	-
1.1.4	Provide need based technical backstopping to the districts who initiate the ID DV development process.	-	-	-	-
1.2.1	Set-up and support institutional mechanisms for development of ID DVs in four select districts.	-	-	-	-
1.2.2	Facilitate the consultative process lead by the district government.	-	-	-	-
1.2.3	Prepare draft ID DVs through review process for approval by the respective Zilla Councils.	-	-	-	-
1.2.4	Finalise, edit, produce and disseminate the ID DVs.	2,100,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	50
1.3.1	Assist the district governments and relevant line departments in	1,300,000	17,440	1,282,560	1

	projectising the ID DVs' recommendations.				
1.3.2	Facilitate implementation of ecosystem and livelihood elements of the approved ID DVs by the district councils, relevant line departments and civil society organizations.	4,750,000	1,900,000	2,850,000	40
2.1.1	Hold consultations with stakeholders at the provincial and district level to select appropriate locations for the projects.		-	-	-
2.1.2	Conduct hydrological, geological and social/economic surveys to gather base-line data of the selected sites.	-	-	-	-
2.1.3	Operationalise GIS on water and environment.	1,850,000	1,540,360	309,640	83
2.1.4	Design, implement and monitor the projects with a focus on integrated approaches to improve water management.	4,200,000	2,509,771	1,690,229	60
2.2.1	Research and document the gains from the projects.	2,300,000	522,004	1,777,996	23
2.2.2	Hold consultations with upper and lower riparian on water needs, appropriate cropping patterns, waste (water) disposal systems, and other relevant issues.	-		-	-
2.2.3	Sensitise the decision makers, officials and relevant local communities on efficient use of water through site-visits, seminars, outreach workshops, publications and mass awareness-raising.	3,050,000	985,210	2,064,791	32
2.3.1	Establish ecological and economic importance of coastal ecosystems through up-scaling projects on mangroves.	4,900,000	2,577,848	2,322,152	53

2.3.2	Facilitate livelihood diversification for coastal communities through projects on bio-saline/arid agriculture and aquaculture.	-	-	-	-
2.3.3	Document and disseminate ecological and economic importance of coastal ecosystems as well as success stories in integrated coastal zone management to wider constituency.	-	-	-	-
2.3.4	Provide technical assistance to the relevant authorities for the development and adoption of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan.	-	-	-	-
3.1.1	Develop training modules on developing and implementing IDVs.	-	-	-	-
3.1.2	Build capacity of provincial and district government officials and civil society organizations in developing and implementing IDVs.	-	-	-	-
3.2.1	Undertake capacity mapping and develop an integrated capacity development programme for Balochistan.	-	-	-	-
3.2.2	Implement capacity building programme for relevant provincial and district line departments, communities and the civil society.	2,200,000	277,689	1,922,311	13
3.2.3	Develop technical capacity of relevant BEPA officials and civil society for effective environmental assessments and monitoring.	-	-	-	-
3.3.1	Hold Inception Workshop and develop an overall Operational Plan and subsequent annual work plans.	200,000	182,767	17,233	91

3.3.2	Reconstitute and operationalise the Programme Advisory Group.	200,000	-	200,000	-
3.3.3	Monitor and report the Programme implementation on regular basis.	770,000	560,699	209,301	73
3.3.4	Document and share knowledge generated from the Programme implementation.	2,500,000	1,875,000	625,000	75
E	Sub-Total E	30,320,000	13,998,788	16,321,212	46
	Total (A-E)	52,062,818	24,885,154	27,177,664	48
F	IUCN OVERHEADS (7.5%) on A-E	3,904,711	1,866,387	2,038,324	48
	Total (A-F)	55,967,529	26,751,541	29,215,988	48
G	Contingencies (5%) on A-F				
G-1	Audit	600,000	466,240	133,760	78
G-2	Balance Contingencies	4,214,128	-	4,214,128	-
	Sub-Total G	4,814,128	466,240	4,347,888	10
	GRAND TOTAL (A-G)	60,781,657	27,217,781	33,563,876	45

Annex – IX

(Provided by IUCN)

Detail of Total Budget vs. Expenses and Remaining Budget

B. Lines	Description	Total Budget	Expenses to date	Remaining Budget	Status
1.2.4	Finalise, edit, produce and disseminate the IDOVs.	2,100,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	Ongoing
1.3.1	Assist the district governments and relevant line departments in projectising the IDOVs' recommendations.	1,300,000	17,440	1,282,560	Remaining
1.3.2	Facilitate implementation of ecosystem and livelihood elements of the approved IDOVs by the district councils, relevant line departments and civil society organizations.	4,750,000	1,900,000	2,850,000	ongoing
2.1.3	Operationalise GIS on water and environment.	1,850,000	1,540,360	309,640	Ongoing
2.1.4	Design, implement and monitor the projects with a focus on integrated approaches to improve water management.	4,200,000	2,509,771	1,690,229	ongoing
2.2.1	Research and document the gains from the projects.	2,300,000	522,004	1,777,996	Remaining
2.2.3	Sensitise the decision makers, officials and relevant local communities on efficient use of water through site-visits, seminars, outreach workshops, publications and mass awareness-raising.	3,050,000	985,210	2,064,791	Ongoing
2.3.1	Establish ecological and economic importance of coastal ecosystems through up-scaling projects on mangroves.	4,900,000	2,577,848	2,322,152	Ongoing
3.2.2	Implement capacity building programme for relevant provincial and district line departments, communities and the civil society.	2,200,000	277,689	1,922,311	Remaining
3.3.1	Hold Inception Workshop and develop an overall Operational Plan and subsequent annual work plans.	200,000	182,767	17,233	Ongoing
3.3.2	Reconstitute and operationalise the Programme Advisory Group.	200,000	-	200,000	Remaining
3.3.3	Monitor and report the Programme implementation on regular basis.	770,000	560,699	209,301	Ongoing
3.3.4	Document and share knowledge generated from the Programme implementation.	2,500,000	1,875,000	625,000	Ongoing

Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, IUCN and Balochistan

A long-term partnership for sustainable development

In 1996, IUCN and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands entered into a partnership for enabling the people and government of Balochistan to ensure integrated planning and resource allocation for sustainable development of Balochistan – almost half of Pakistan with lowest population density. The journey began with a 4-year (1996-2000) support for formulation of the Balochistan Conservation Strategy (BCS), followed by a 5-year (2002-2007) Balochistan Programme to support implementation of BCS, devolution of BCS to district level and introducing sustainable water management. This has continued through another 6-year (2007-2013) support – Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development – for promoting local level resource governance, sustainable management of water and coastal resources, and building capacities in integrated planning and environmental management.

Cumulatively, this partnership has resulted in some key milestones/achievements which are listed below:

Facilitating sustainable resource governance at local level

- The provincial government was supported to chalk out its strategic framework – Balochistan Conservation Strategy – along with sectoral background papers. In parallel, the process of social participation through interest groups and capacity building was undertaken to equip the relevant stakeholders with requisite skill to implement the strategy.
- In order to streamline development planning, the concept of local resource governance was promoted through developing Integrated Districts Development Visions (IDDVs). These local level strategies have been developed for the districts of Gwadar, Qila Saifullah, Quetta, Lasbela, Pishin, Mastung and Ziarat districts.
- Key policy makers, public representatives, government functionaries, community leaders, academia and media were sensitised through various sessions on coastal issues, need of EIA for mega projects and value of mangrove plantation.
- Pilot-scale demonstration projects of shrimp farming, cage fishing, mangroves forestation, sand dune stabilisation, crop diversification, multi-cut fodder, alternate energy including biogas, and safe and clean drinking water for coastal and upland districts were completed to establish the practicality of conservation principles. Also, a rangeland development project in Qila Saifullah District has successfully been completed and handed over to the community.
- Environmental concerns were integrated in the development programmes of various government departments through hands-on assistance, workshops and training sessions. Environmental concerns were also incorporated in the advance management training course of the National Institute of Public Administration.

- Advocating integration of environment into development, the program selected and identified the projects in the selected districts for inclusion in their respective annual development plans.

Promoting conservation and sustainable use of water, marine and coastal resources

- IWRM approach including karez rehabilitation was applied successfully in diverse landscapes and community arrangements, resulting in improved water availability, increase in cultivable land, diversification of crop patterns, community based water conservation and management, and improvement of livelihoods for more than 3,000 households.
- The Balochistan Coastal Development Authority, the Forest Department and the Gwadar Development Authority were assisted to plant and rehabilitate mangrove ecosystem as a natural barrier to natural disasters and a source to improve livelihoods. So far about 4,000 hectares of mangrove have been planted and/or restored. About 5 million seedlings/saplings have been planted and 20 community-managed plant nurseries have been established. The study on economic valuation of mangrove in Miani Hor, Lasbela District has also concluded that the direct per hectare value from onsite benefits of these mangroves is about US\$ 1,287.
- A report on Pakistan's freshwater and an inventory on water networks in the country was prepared. The information on Pakistan Water Gateway is regularly updated. The website is visited by relevant stakeholders very frequently.
- A series of policy briefs on upper lower riparian issues, based on a background paper, has been developed and shared with relevant stakeholders, which has generated a positive debate on water issues in Pakistan.
- Active linkages with institutions working in the water sector were identified and developed. The report on water management practices in Balochistan was developed and shared with relevant stakeholders.
- Following demonstration of integrated water resource management approach, the Irrigation Department has improved design of the dams to ensure release of water in downstream side to promote effective recharge of aquifers.
- The major issues in water sector at Balochistan were identified and shared with the stakeholders. Sensitizing the stakeholders in water issues, the programme developed rainwater harvesting guidelines, awareness raising material and material on efficient irrigation system for integrated water resources management and widely shared with the stakeholders.
- Papers on local and national water issues were developed and presented in international water days for enhancing understanding of local stakeholders in water management. Policy briefs on water prepared for BEPA and parliamentary committee on water issues.
- The demonstration project on efficient irrigation system (bubbler technology) in a private orchard farm near Quetta was designed and successfully implemented. Hands-on training was provided to the local farmers. Analysis on bubbler irrigation technology in water conservation was conducted and shared with key stakeholders.
- Also, a demonstration project on artificial recharge at Balozai has been completed. These projects are frequently visited by policy makers. Investments were made in infrastructure to reduce women's and girl's time burden for fetching water and going far for washing.
- Being a cross cutting theme, IUCN has always given importance to the gender issues and elaborate policies exist to ensure gender balance and a right-based approach in all its

programmes. Efforts were made to reduce the time burden of women and children in its projects and a good example can be given of Balozai dam artificial recharge system where a 5,000 feet water channel has been lined and a drinking water with slow sand filtration process and washing point has been provided, which has facilitated women and children to get clean water closer to their door-steps.

Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

- To promote better environmental management and building capacity of the Balochistan EPA, guidelines for (1) slaughter houses, (2) dairy farms, and (3) coal mining were developed. Training workshops for concerned institutions were held to help practice and implement these guidelines.
- In order to improve environmental governance, a comprehensive review of natural resource management (NRM) related laws has been conducted and is ready to be published. Also, capacity of judiciary, lawyers and media was enhanced to promote public interest litigation.
- Capacity building plans were developed and implemented for various NGOs and government agencies to green their work through incorporating environmental concerns in their projects and programmes. These included specialised training programmes and exposure visits to other parts of the country and participation in events such as workshops, seminars and dialogues held at the national/regional level.
- Trainings on gender and environment/sustainable development organised for public sector and civil society organizations respectively. Gender analytical tools in project design, implementation and appraisal were introduced to the training participants. Inputs were provided to mainstream environment and gender in the provincial Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The relevant stakeholders were trained in PC-1 formulation, natural resource management, rainwater harvesting, mangrove plantation and nursery raising, sustainable fisheries, apiculture, and disaster risk reduction.
- A model of disaster risk reduction was established at Gunz Village for future replication and up-scaling. This may serve as a model for community based resilience against natural disasters.
- The programme staff visited IUCN's other projects/programme offices and, therefore, links strengthened with IUCN's Sindh Programme through joint work planning sessions for coastal areas of Balochistan. Ideas, information, experiences and expertise of the program shared with IUCN Asia office and it actively supported the program through providing support and technical assistance.
- The partnership was able to garner further support from other donors for promoting sustainable development in Balochistan. Following are a few examples:
 - Ground water aquifer rejuvenation demonstration pilot project proposal submitted to Asian Development Bank. This was approved by the Bank and has been implemented.
 - Project proposal on Juniper Forest conservation was prepared, funded GEF-UNDP and implemented by IUCN and the Balochistan Forest & Wildlife Department.
 - Two IWRM and livelihoods proposals for Pishin Districts have been approved by CIDA, of which one has already completed.
 - Under IUCN's Water and Nature Initiative, partial funding was provided for rehabilitation of Saro Karez and its documentation.

- Forest Department' proposal on Mangroves Forestation Project which is to be funded through public sector funds.
- Numbers of small projects have been approved by the districts and provincial government for conservation and management of natural resources.

Knowledge Management and Awareness-Raising

- The Balochistan Development Gateway, a website carrying the needed development information, was developed and is fully functional with all necessary information on development activities in Balochistan. The website is receiving about 1,500 hits every day. In addition, two more websites – on (1) Gwadar District Development Information System, and (2) Pakistan Water Gateway – were developed which are functional to date.
- To enhance understanding of mammal conservation in Balochistan, a list of threatened mammals in Balochistan has been developed and widely shared with the stakeholders.
- In order to increase awareness and realisation of the problems faced by the province, local partners were sensitised on linkages of environment with gender, poverty, and trade, and sustainable and equitable use of water.
- Special efforts have been made to enhance stakeholders' awareness and understanding about the major environmental policies and laws through workshops on environmental issues and gender concerns, Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and national environmental quality standards (NEQS).
- For advocating the sustainable and equitable use of NRM in Balochistan, the programmes involved local media in covering the major issues and sharing it with general public. Moreover, the initiatives facilitated the Pakistan Television in preparing a script on Gwadar to highlight the environmental issues and challenges.
- Considering the importance of engaging religious leaders in spreading the word around, local religious leaders were persuaded to author a book on Islam and various aspects of environmental management. The book has been published and shared with relevant institutions for making it part of curriculum. The chapters of the book would be used as sermons in Friday prayers. The same has already been recommended by Imam-e-Kaaba for introduction at the International Islamic University.
- The capacity of local media was enhanced for advocacy of development issues in Balochistan through a training workshop on Environmental Journalism. Trainings were organized for journalists on 'Journalism and Sustainable Development- Tools and Techniques' to cover aspects like gender and environment, environmental law and environmental journalism.
- Relevant information and experiences about formal and non-formal education sector was shared with provincial partners and focal persons. Partnerships were fostered with the Balochistan Bureau of Curriculum for incorporating environmental considerations into curriculum of primary teachers' training.
- For general mass awareness, a conference on gender and environment, seminar on Islam and environment, sermons on environmental teachings and general events on linking religion and environment attended by Muslim and Christian scholars were organized. Mass awareness was also enhanced through partnering with a number of organizations and stakeholders for celebrating various environmental days, such as World Environment Day, World Biodiversity Day, and World Wetlands Day.

A special focus on women

Mainstreaming gender into all of its interventions is a global policy for IUCN. The same spirit has been maintained in implementation of all three phases of partnership. Both men and women have been equal beneficiaries of projects' interventions. Women were engaged in all consultative processes from formulation of BCS to implementation of field level demonstration projects, be these on the coast of Makran or rangelands of Qila Saifullah. All the initiatives had have a special focus on building capacities of women stakeholders and so far a number of women have participated in trainings organised by IUCN. The newly started Youth Professional Development Programme would also provide internship opportunity to an equal number of female students each year who will be fresh graduates from local universities taken for one year to work with various IUCN field units and district offices.

IUCN has always encouraged women's participation in political bodies and specific examples can be quoted where efforts were made by the staff to encourage women to become members of Citizen Community Boards (CCBs) and water user associations. However, due to political sensitivities, the EKN-IUCN initiatives have avoided getting practically involved in political representation issues.

Through review and analysis of natural resource management (NRM) related laws; the aspect of tenure rights for women has been highlighted. However, not being an advocacy project on women rights, direct action has not been initiated under the partnership.

The BCS itself and processes augmenting from the institutional arrangements have been supportive for creating conducive environment for women empowerment. However, the focus of EKN-IUCN initiatives has not been particularly on combating violence against women.

Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development Water Programme

One of the key results envisaged under the Balochistan Programme (2002-2007) and then Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development (2007-2013) was to establish a Water Programme of IUCN which should serve the entire country. After setting up a few demonstration projects under the Balochistan Programme in drylands of Balochistan, IUCN developed an outline of its Water Programme. This outline envisaged the following broad areas of intervention for IUCN:

- Ecosystems and livelihoods
- Governance processes and institutions
- Justice and equity
- Economics and finance

However, due to capacity constraint, IUCN's activities under the Water Programme remained focused geographically in Balochistan and those too on sustainable use of water and improving efficiency of irrigation systems.

Building upon the experiences of Balochistan Programme, BPSD planned for expanding the scope of water related activities in both geographical and thematic terms so that IUCN's Water Programme is taken forward. Initially the programme continued with the same kind of field based activities, though up-scaling the scope from schemes to sub-river basis level. However, the success of BPSD was establishing viable model of IWRM for livelihood improvement which attracted parallel funding from IUCN-HQ and CIDA as well.

Since 2002, the Water Expert was based in Quetta with the assumption that the incumbent would be able to supervise the field activities in Balochistan as well as spearhead the water related policy initiatives across the country. However, this arrangement did not work effectively as for most of the time the Water Expert remained focused on the field activities in Balochistan with limited outreach on policy issues.

In 2010, IUCN changed its approach and engaged a national level water expert based at Islamabad on retainer arrangement with designating a senior professional of IUCN Pakistan as focal person for water policy and governance work. Under this arrangement, IUCN expanded its work towards policy level intervention and undertook a thorough review of issues being faced by upper and lower riparian. Following the background work, IUCN developed a series of policy briefs on issues and options for upper and lower riparian through a wider consultative process. This laid the foundation for a much broader Water Programme of IUCN in Pakistan. These efforts lead to IUCN's positioning in the water policy and governance arena with a special focus on water diplomacy, water resource efficiency and livelihood improvement through IWRM.

Leveraging upon this learning and positioning, IUCN has partnered with Oxfam-Novib and has recently concluded a consensus based Pakistan Water Programme to be implemented through a range of water sector stakeholders and relevant communities over a period of seven years with a portfolio of US\$ 56 million. The Programme envisages the following focus:

- Capacity for water diplomacy and cooperation

- Inter-provincial water cooperation
- Water knowledge management
- Water for sustainable livelihoods and healthy ecosystems
- Water and health secure villages

While pursuing its financing, IUCN and Oxfam Novib have started implementing the Programme through their own resources and would be covering the entire country according to the geophysical needs of the provinces.

In parallel, IUCN has also developed two transboundary concepts: one for the India-Pakistan water dialogue submitted to EKN and the other on Pakistan-Afghanistan water dialogue submitted to the French Embassy. Both concepts had been solicited by the Excellency Ambassadors of the Netherlands and France, respectively.