



## Overview

The population of Balochistan has suffered disproportionately, relative to the other regions of the country. This is due not only to the failure of public policies, poor governance, the geopolitical situation, and presence of Afghan refugees but also to rising militancy, security issues and abject poverty. Though Balochistan is in a state of crisis, its vast geography, rich mineral and energy resources and untapped human resources potential provides an opportunity to transform the existing situation. But to do so it must support strategic public policy reforms and foster effective partnership between communities and local authorities. In this context, the European Union (EU) and Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) launched the Balochistan Community Development Programme (BCDP) in 2013 in 40 Union Councils (UCs) of four districts in Balochistan, namely Zhob, Loralai, Khuzdar and Jhal Magsi. The project enhanced social cohesion and improved social services through social mobilization and capacity development for communities in mutual engagement with local government and local authorities, and other development actors. Now the European Union has scaled up the programme. In June 2017 it launched

the Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme (BRDCEP) which extends the earlier programme to an additional 249 Union Councils of eight districts including Jhal Magsi, Kech/Turbat, Khuzdar, Killa Abdullah, Loralai, Pishin, Washuk, and Zhob. The programme, which is implemented by Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), and Hulla & Human Dynamics (H&H) builds on the successful three-tier social mobilisation approach to Community Driven Development (CDD) of RSPs in Pakistan. The conceptual framework for this approach was developed by Dr. Akhtar Hameed Khan in the 1950s and 60s in the world famous Comilla Project, and refined in the Daudzai Project by Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan in the early 1970s. The framework was further developed and scaled up by the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) during Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan's 12 years of leadership. Mr. Khan continues to inspire and lead the social mobilisation movement in Pakistan, India and several other parts of the developing world.

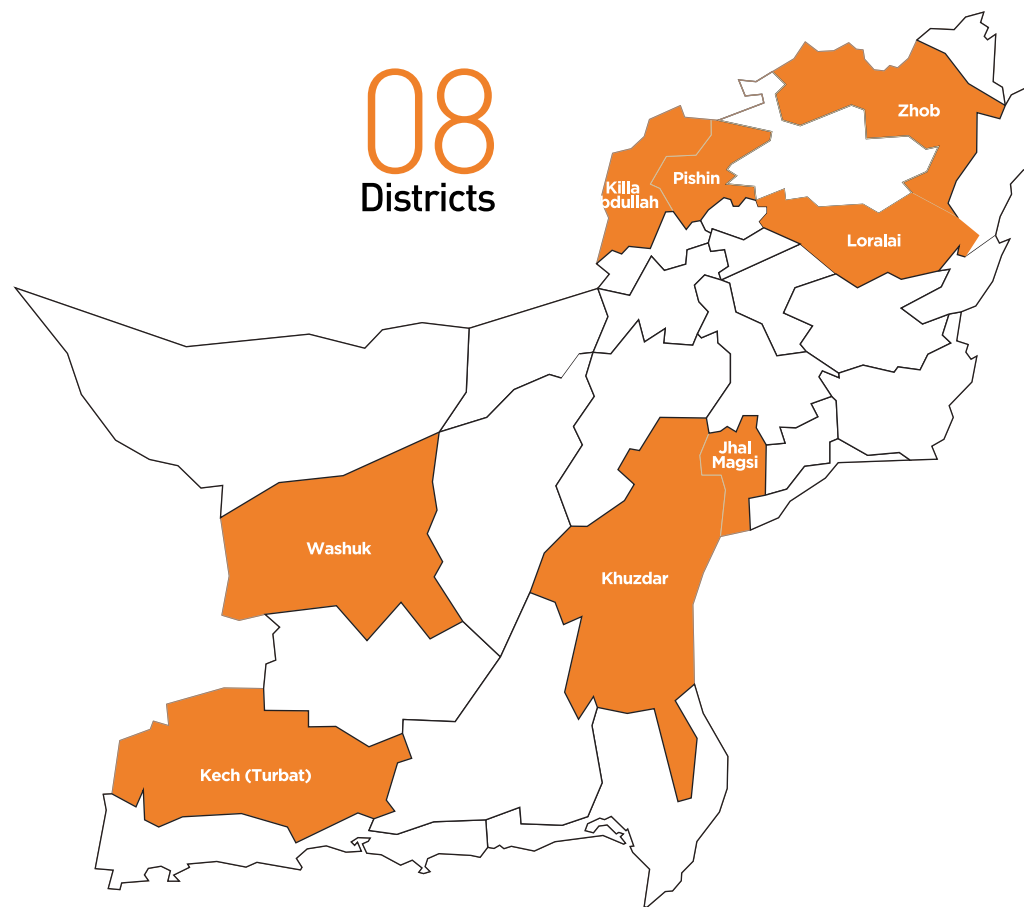


BALUCHISTAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME



2017 - 2022

## GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF BRDCEP BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE



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IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS FOR BRDCEP GRANT COMPONENT



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## PROGRAMME BROCHURE BRDCEP BALUCHISTAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME 2017 - 2022



EU-TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PARTNER



IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS FOR BRDCEP GRANT COMPONENT



# Introduction

The grant component of the five-year Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme (BRDCEP) is being implemented by three implementing partners, namely RSPN, NRSP and BRSP in 249 Union Councils of aforementioned eight districts of Balochistan. The programme focuses on empowering citizens and communities and providing them with the means to implement community-driven socio-economic development interventions. It will also amplify their voice and capability to influence public policy decision-making through active engagement with local authorities for quality, inclusive and equitable service delivery, and civic-oversight.

The EU has also engaged the services of Hulla & Human Dynamics (H&H), an Austrian company, to enable the Government of Balochistan to foster an enabling environment for strengthening the capacities of local government/authorities to manage and involve communities in the statutory local public sector planning, financing, and implementation processes. The Programme also has a Public Finance Management (PFM) component, which will work closely with H&H to assist the Government of Balochistan to cost and fund the community-led development policy framework. Clearly defined fiscal and regulatory frameworks, budgetary processes and commitments will be reflected in a multi-annual

budgetary framework and defined institutional arrangements. The overall objective of the programme is to support the Government of Balochistan in its efforts to reduce the negative impact of economic deprivation, poverty and social inequality, environmental degradation and climate change, and instead to develop opportunities by building and empowering resilient communities to participate actively in identifying and implementing socio-economic development activities on a sustainable basis in partnership with local authorities. Under BRDCEP, 1.9 million Pakistani citizens of 300,000 poor rural households in 249 union councils will be mobilised and organised into a network of people's own institutions: 19,129 Community Organisations (COs); 3,103 Village Organisations (VOs); 249 Local Support Organisations (LSOs) and 31 LSO Networks at tehsil level and eight at district level. RSPs then will provide support to improve the lives and livelihoods of the organised households, as well as to foster linkages between the community institutions and local government to improve local basic service delivery. The programme will also promote civic engagement by encouraging the households to become aware of and involved in political processes and the issues that affect them and their community collectively.



## EXPECTED IMPACT



25%

of the targeted poor households see an improvement in their incomes



40%

of the households graduate from the lowest (0-11 score) to upper poverty scorecard band levels

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES



50%

of the households of the targeted areas report improved access to basic social services



POLICY FRAME WORK

for Community-led Development adapted by the GoB, and operationalised through PFM reform process and community- local authorities interaction



50%

improvement in the citizens' perception of their involvement in local governance processes



50%

of members of CIs and beneficiaries of socio-economic interventions are women

## EXPECTED RESULTS



300,000

approx. rural households in eight districts mobilised and capacitated through people's own institutions (COs/VOs/ LSOs) of which atleast

70% of Community Institutions

meet the minimum acceptable thresholds on the Institutional Maturity Index (IMI)

### BALUCHISTAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY

is capable of imparting comprehensive training on community-led development and local governance



50%

women beneficiaries reporting improved life skills, economic empowerment, enhanced mobility, and leadership/ management skills



90%

of the climate resilient community infrastructure projects are functional and maintained by the community institutions jointly with local authorities



10%

of the development plans' resources mobilised from sources other than the government investments



100%

community institutions (VOs and LSOs) have developed VDPs and UCDPs in partnership with local authorities

