

Annual Report 2008-09

Balochistan Rural Support Programme

"BRSP on Path of Development"

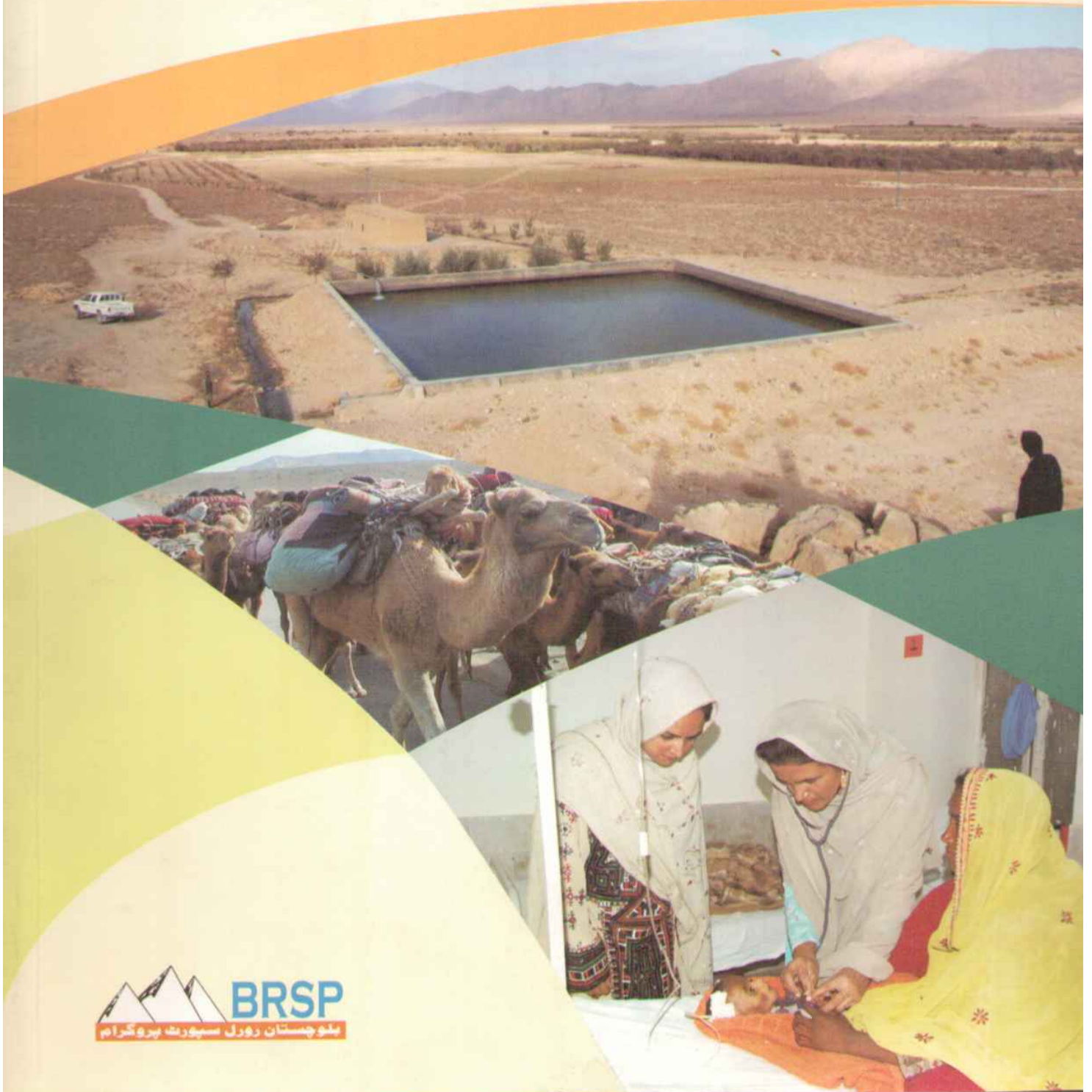


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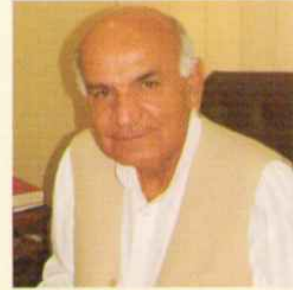
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BoD	Board of Directors
BIHD	Balochistan Institute of Human Development
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Program
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CLEW	Community Livestock Extension Worker
CO	Community Organization
CTC	Community Based Therapeutic Care
CMST	Community Management Skills Training
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
DFID	Department for International Development (Government of the United Kingdom)
EDO	Executive District Officer
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FLF	Female Livestock Farmers
GTZ	German Donor Agency
HRD	Human Resource Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LSO	Local Support Organization
MAM	Moderate/Acute Malnutrition
MUAC	Mid Arm Upper Circumference (MAUC)
MER	Monitoring, Evaluation & Research
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MLG & RD	Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Program
O&M	Operation & Management
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PITD	Physical Infrastructure & Technology Development
PMLI	Prime Minister's Livestock Initiative
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PTSMC	Parent Teacher School Management Council
PWMC	Pakistan Water Management Center
RSPN	Rural Support Program Network
SAM	Severe/Acute Malnutrition
SC	Stabilization Care
SMT	Social Mobilization Team
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Program
TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Program
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Center
UNORC	United Nations Office of Resident Coordinator
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDO	Village Development Organization
WES	Water, Environment and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Program
WO	Women's Organization

Message from the Chairman

Dear reader, it makes me proud all the more that the years 2008 and 2009 took BRSP to new heights of zeal and achievements. During the year, the organization saw continuous growth in both mobilizing resources for its poverty eradication programs as well as an increase in geographical coverage as it has expanded its operations to three more districts of Balochistan including Kharan, Jhalmagsi and Khuzdar with the financial sponsorship of PPAF, giving the organization more responsibilities to serve the poor communities in 12 districts of Balochistan. I am also pleased to see that BRSP was able to provide adequate relief and early recovery support to the earthquake effected population in the Northern parts of Balochistan in a well organized but tiresome operations of 6 months. This was all made possible by the virtue of a visionary and firm leadership of its top management, and the commitment, hard work and voluntarily spirit of the field staff. All these commendable feats are recognized and acclaimed by myself and all the Directors of Board and I congratulate the whole staff for their untiring efforts making the relief operations a success.



The expansion of BRSP programs in one way not only reflects the government's and donor's growing trust on the organization but it can also benefit more poor population of Balochistan among which 66% live below poverty line in the province. I have learnt that BRSP's management has simultaneously been taking concrete steps through making appropriate investments on strengthening the institutional capacity of the organization in order to be able to enhance its capacity to deliver, which is quite satisfactory.

In the end, I would like to pay my best gratitude to the Government, national and international donors and UN Agencies including the MINFAL, GoB, PPAF, WFP, FAO, European Union, Asia Foundation, UNFPA and USAID for their valuable contribution enabling the BRSP to extend both its outreach and programs to serve more poor communities in Balochistan. I would also like to pay my tributes to the promising and persuasive leadership of Mr. Nadir Gul for taking the lead role in evolving and strengthening the BRSP in a limited timeframe, the capacitated and most dynamic team of managers, and the whole Head office and field staff for their time, tireless efforts and sacrifices contributing to the rehabilitation and development of poor Balochistanis.

I laud and appreciate the firm commitment and admirable contribution of the Board and its directors for extending every possible support to strengthen and enable the organization to continue its endeavors for making the poverty: a feature of the past in Balochistan.

Sardar Naseer A. Tareen



Board of Directors

Chairman

Sardar Naseer A. Tareen

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Ms. Shakar Bibi

Ex Officio-Directors

Secretary, LG&RD

Qazi Shahid Pervaiz

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Nadir Gul Barech

Foreword

I am pleased to share the BRSP annual report 2008-2009 with you. During this year, BRSP continued its voyage to serve and support the poor rural communities of Balochistan in their efforts to get rid of poverty. BRSP takes the challenge of poverty reduction very seriously. We vigorously pursue our mission to harness the people's potential to help themselves, to assume control of local development and improve their standards of living. This is done through mobilizing and organizing the poor rural communities to form Community Organizations and thus focus to enhance their capacities to address development challenges. Today, with the support of BRSP, a number of 5672 men and women voluntary Community Organizations are undertaking organizational supported and self initiated developmental initiatives to improve and sustain their living conditions. BRSP's short and long term interventions are providing unique opportunities to 0.89 million community members to assemble and utilize their energies, resources and efforts to resolve common issues central to the theme of village development in 135 union councils of 12 districts in Balochistan. The intense demand in various parts of the province for the BRSP to expand its programs is an encouraging indicator of its widespread acceptance by the rural poor, as well as of the enormous development potential that remains untapped. However, resource constraints remain a major obstacle in addressing the drastic needs of our target communities, for which we have been vigorously making every possible effort to mobilize resources through the establishment of partnerships with UN agencies, government departments, international donors and national and international NGOs, and so far we have quite succeeded in it since our financial portfolio of the organization has now reached to Rs. 64,3035,286.



It would be worth mentioning here that BRSP has not only been able to continue its regular programs but it has also succeeded to effectively assist the effected population out of the devastating effects of the natural disasters such as drought, flood and earthquake in Balochistan. Building on its expertise and experience through the provision of relief services to 661,818 flood affected people in 7 district in Khuzdar, Bolan, Jhal Magsi, Kharan, Chagi, Noshki, Washuk in the year 2007, again we faced the wrath of earthquake in October, 2008 which jolted District Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai in Nirothern Balochistan. BRSP was not only able to provide timely support in the sectors of emergency shelters, WATSAN, health, livestock, distribution of food and Non-food items to the effected population, but it also carried out one of a huge operation of food distribution in the history of dealing with emergencies in Balochistan which was implemented in a short timeframe of only 17 days (8 Jan to 24 Jan. 2008) by the organization. Under the operation; a number of 46274 AI-Nahyan food packages to 28060 HHs were distributed with the support of Government of Balochistan.

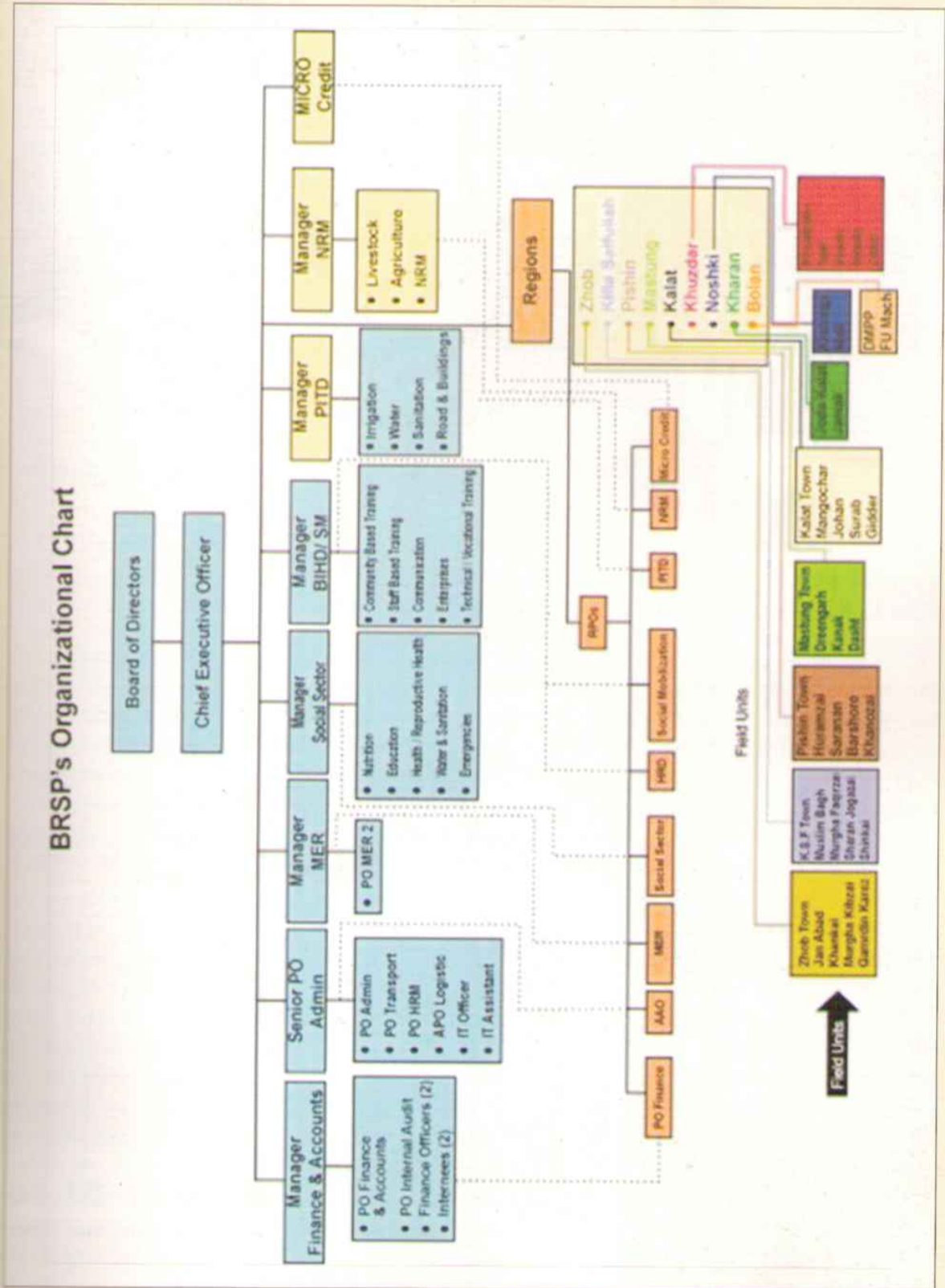
Along with the gradual increase in programs and geographical coverage; we are simultaneously taking concrete steps by making appropriate investments on strengthening the institutional capacity of the organization, so that we are able to generate a positive and long lasting impact on the lives of our poor target groups, most of which live in devastating conditions and extreme poverty.

In the last, I am thankful to the Board of Directors for their continuous support and guidance resulting in a gradual institutional strengthening and stability by BRSP meeting the expectations of our stakeholders.

I am also thankful to the staff of BRSP who have been making tremendous efforts for the organization to reach the highest level of competence and strive to nurture and bring into reality the dream of a "Balochistan, free of poverty".

Nadir Gul Barech
Chief Executive Officer

BRSP Organogram



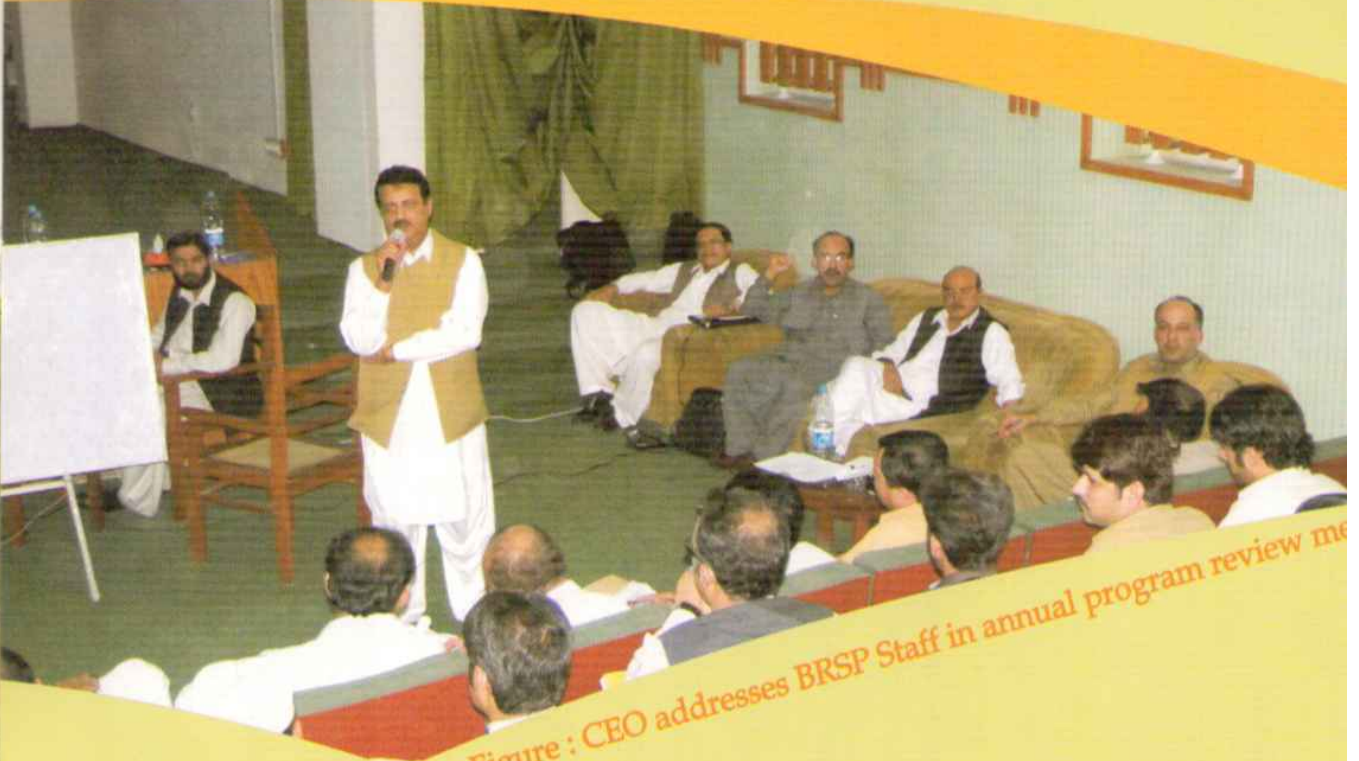
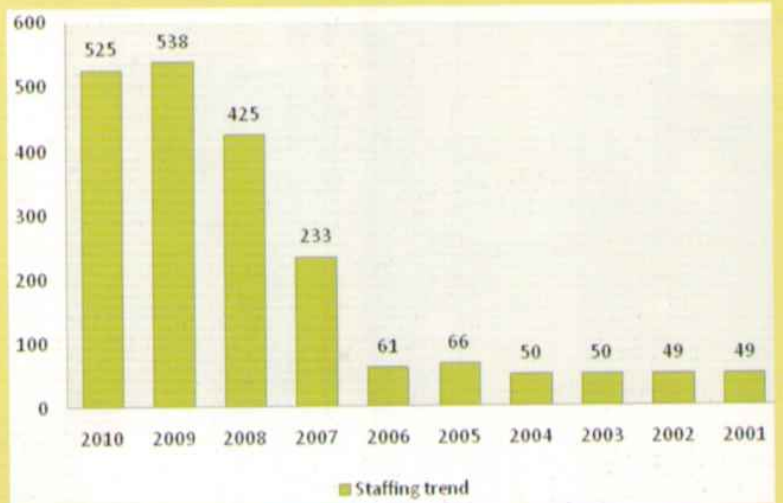


Figure : CEO addresses BRSP Staff in annual program review me

Human Resources in BRSP

BRSP exerts utmost efforts to hire the services of the best professionals so that quality and delivery of projects and programs are made possible. Within the organization, a favorable environment is nurtured to make every staff member feel they are part of a family: even more importantly their job satisfaction and job security are given top priority by the management. BRSP is among the few organizations where experienced staff members are considered as a valuable asset for the organization and hence wherever circumstances allow, staff of one project after its completion are adjusted in other projects and programs. BRSP regularly reviews its staff salary packages, considering the current market ceilings, and offers the best salary package within the available resources. All these efforts result in less than 3% annual turnover rate of the staff, except those hired for short term projects. Currently, a number of 525 staff members are working in various programs both at Head-office and Regional offices to meet the objectives of the organization which makes BRSP as the largest Rural Support Program and Nonprofit organization in Balochistan in terms of programmatic outreach, number of staff and network of offices.

The following table clearly illustrates the upward trend in the number of staff working in BRSP since its revitalization in the year 2001:



BRSP "On path of development"

Background

BRSP is an autonomous and not for-profit organization endeavoring for the uplift of rural poor for the last two decades in the rural areas of Balochistan. BRSP's history goes back to the "Pak-German self-help Project" which was initiated in 1983 under collaboration with Government of Germany and Government of Pakistan. The project was implemented by the Local Government Department of Balochistan with the technical support of GTZ (German Agency for Technical Co-operation). In the year 1991, the successful demonstration of IRD programs at a limited scale, paved the way for the transformation of the project into the Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP). The organization was registered under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance (1984) as a non-profit organization dedicated to the cause of rural development in the province.

Since its inception, BRSP has developed strong bindings with Self Help Organizations (SHOs) of the rural poor around various areas of Community Physical and Productive Infrastructure, Plant production and protection, animal Production and health, Agro Forestry, Rangeland Management, Rural micro finance, Marketing, Health education and Human Resource Development with a special emphasis on mainstreaming the communities in general and women in particular in the target areas. Till the year 1998, BRSP implemented a full scale Integrated Rural Development Program, however, the program had to be scaled down substantially in the subsequent years as GTZ withdrew its support.

A revitalized BRSP:

BRSP gradually started to regain momentum in year 2001 with a steady expansion of its operations in the subsequent years reaching its geographical coverage to a number of 13 districts in the province. Initially BRSP started its program in district Mastung which was badly affected by a seven years persistent drought. The focus was to organize communities into community organizations and improve their livelihood through provision of microfinance facilities and services and improvement of physical infrastructure at the village level.

The years 2005 and 2006 were beneficial for BRSP in terms of mobilizing more resources for its programs. In this regard, BRSP made substantial progress in all the main components of the IRDP including social mobilization, micro credit, community physical infrastructure, Natural Resource Management (NRM) and in other Social Sector Services such as health, education and WATSAN.

The year 2006 and 2007 witnessed programmatic expansion to four more districts including Kalat, Killa Saifullah, Pishin and Zhob. The year 2007 observed encouraging sectoral expansion in BRSP programs whereas a major livestock intervention was started with the financial support of MINFAL covering the above 4 districts and Mastung. During this year, new thematic areas of health and basic education were added to existing program activities.

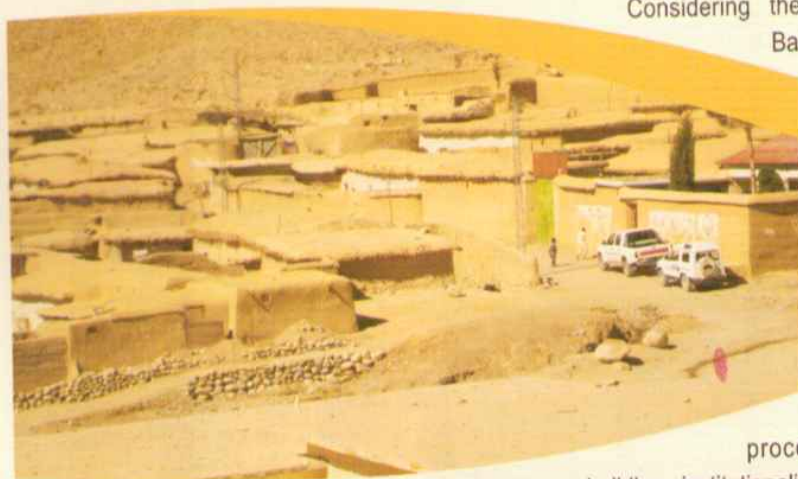


In 2007, BRSP effectively contributed in the relief and early recovery of the flood affected population in district Bolan, Chagai, Jhal Magsi, Kharan, Khuzdar, Noshki and Washuk under partnership with Government of Blochistan, UN Agencies and other donors. Another initiative of two model villages, supported financially by Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development was implemented in Loralai and Kalat districts.

On October 28, 2008, Northern Balochistan was jolted by a series of earthquakes measuring 6.5 at Richter scale, which caused massive damages in 7 districts among which Ziarat, Harnai and Pishin were the most affected. BRSP provided various relief and early recovery services to the affected population including a major food distribution project resulting in the distribution of 46274 Al-Nahyan food packages to 28060 HHs of the areas.

Numerous developmental initiatives were undertaken by BRSP in the year 2008 and 2009. In the health sector two major initiatives were started including the launch of FALAH project in April 2008 with the financial sponsorship of USAID to improve the knowledge, behaviour and practices of rural communities regarding family planning and birth spacing in two districts of Khuzdar and Jaffarabad and the 2nd initiative was the Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) project in May 2008 which is a two and a half years project started under the financial support of European Commission (EC) to improve the reproductive health status of men, women and adolescents of reproductive age in Pishin and Mastung districts.

In order to integrate the social mobilization approach with the rights, obligations and privileges of the rural communities as citizen of Pakistan, Social mobilization project was started in July, 2008 in 3 districts of Khuzdar, Kharan and Jhalmagsi with the financial sponsorship of PPAF. The objectives of the project are to create awareness and enhance capacity of the communities enabling them to safeguard their individual rights such as getting CNIC, birth certificates and registration in voter list and access the social safety-net programs such as Baitulmal and Benazir Income Support Program utilizing the platform of Community organizations.



Considering the fragile security environment in Balochistan which is affecting the overall development scenario in the province, BRSP with the financial support of The Asia Foundation (TAF) has initiated a unique project in July, 2008 with the title of "Community Policing Project" in Khuzdar and Loralai districts to contribute in improving the situation of overall peace and security by involving the police and public into a

process of consultation, confidence building, institutionalization and partnership. In the same month, BRSP launched Crop Maximization Project (CMP II) in Pishin, Khuzdar and Killa Saifullah with the financial backup of MINFAL to support the small farmers to form their associations and increase their income through the provision of agricultural services and micro-credit by the Agricultural department. In January 2009, BRSP launched Asset Creation project with the collaboration of Female Local Support Organization (LSO) of Gindar in District Mastung to develop a goat bank under a systematic cycle of covering the poorest women in the area and increase their income.

In April 2009, BRSP developed partnership with Balochistan Education foundation (BEF) whereas the "Monitoring and supervision of community schools" in district Killa Saifullah and Loralai was initiated to enhance the enrollment, teacher attendance and to resolve the issues of target schools through the involvement of parents and effective monitoring of the schools. In June 2009, "Youth friendly Program" was initiated in district Killa Saifullah with the support of UNFPA. The objective of the project was to engage the youth and adolescents of the areas in productive activities and enhance their life learning skills. Moreover, continuous financial support from PPAF enabled BRSP to carry out community physical infrastructure (CPIs) projects in districts of Khuzdar, Kharan, Jhalmagsi, Pishin, Bolan, Kalat, Zhob and Mastung.

With 525 staff, 10 regional offices and 28 field units now; BRSP has been making tremendous efforts to improve the development landscape of Balochistan in 12 target districts including Bolan, Jaffarabad, Jhalmagsi, Kalat, Kharan, Killa Saifullah, Khuzdar, Loralai, Pishin, Mastung, Sherani and Zhob by gradually moving towards attaining the goal of poverty reduction and improving the living conditions of the rural poor.

BRSP is looking forward to reach the highest level of competence to justify its existence and trust given by the rural communities and bring into reality the dream of a "Balochistan, free of poverty".

Programmatic portfolio and beneficiary Coverage (year 2008-2009)

		Direct Beneficiaries				Population Coverage (%)
		HHs	Men	Women	Total	
Regular Programs						
1	Bolan	886	3,572	2,807	6,379	3%
2	Jhal Magsi	811	2,952	2,482	5,434	4%
3	Kalat	13,423	47,701	42,233	89,934	44%
4	Kharan	2,065	6,496	4,861	11,358	12%
5	Khuzdar	11,131	31,668	23,987	55,655	14%
6	Kohlu		-	-	-	
7	Qilla Saifullah	10,142	40,751	30,243	70,994	42%
8	Loralai		-	-	-	
9	Mastung	12,759	55,904	38,513	94,417	57%
10	Pishin	8,309	32,647	25,516	58,163	17%
11	Zhob & Sherani	9,820	42,197	34,399	76,596	33%
Emergency Response Coverage						
12	Pishin	12,573	49,526	38,709	88,235	93%
13	Ziarat	7,979	30,088	26,585	56,673	98%
14	Harnai	1,121	2,358	1,973	4,331	48%
	Grand Total	91019	345860	272308	618169	

BRSP District-wise household coverage

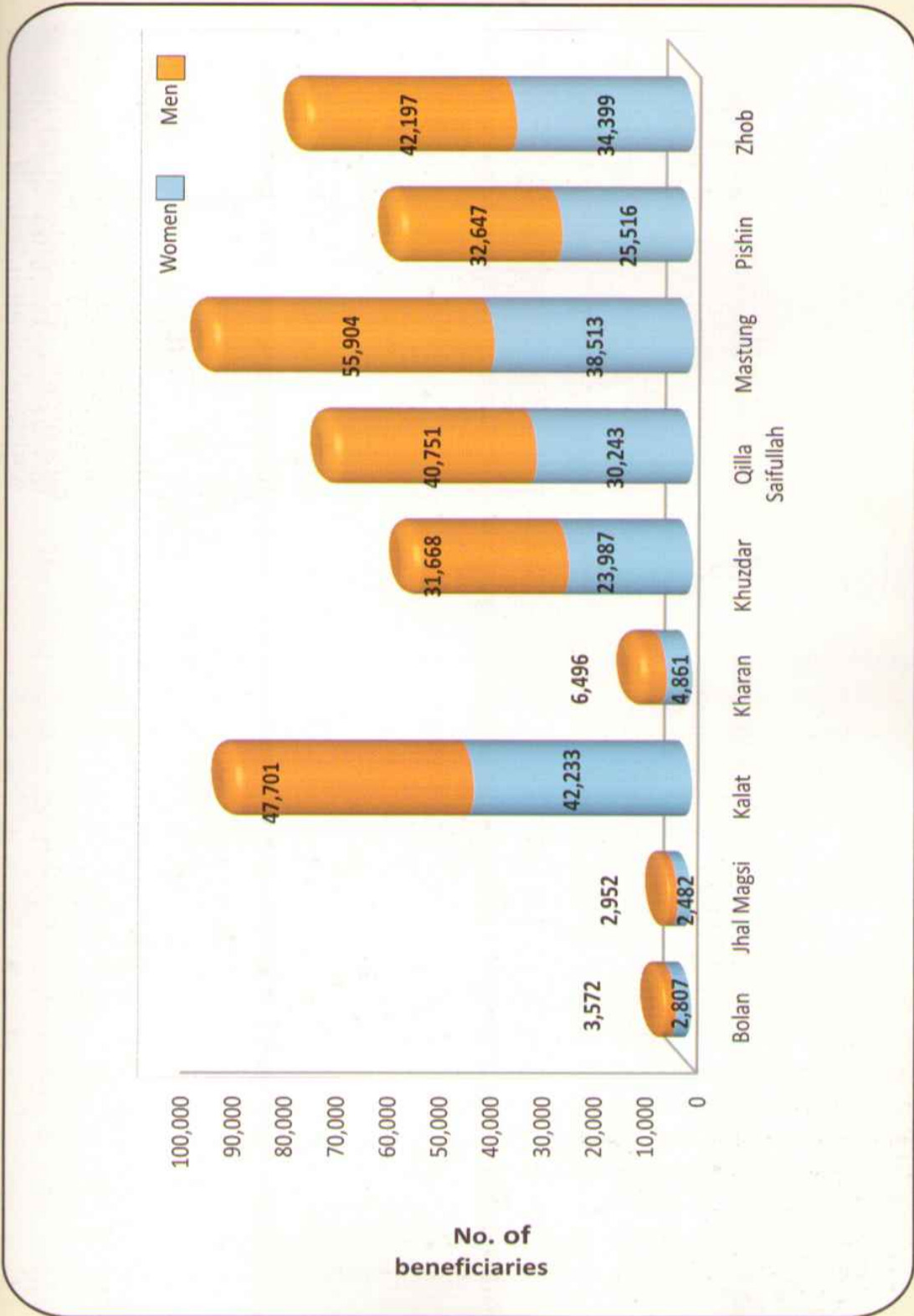




Figure : SMT holds dialogue with community in Qamar Din Karez, a far-flung UC of District Zhob

Ongoing Programs/Projects:

Social Mobilization: A path to sustainable poverty alleviation

Social mobilization is the main thrust of BRSP's programs to bring rural communities into an organized fold to be able to pursue their own agenda of development. Following the wisdom and inspirational teachings of Dr. Akhtar Hameed Khan and Shoaib Sultan Khan, BRSP has been endeavoring to scale up its programs to gain access to more and more poor communities and assist them to establish their own institutions at the grass-root level which through a continuous process of empowerment, strive to resolve their communal issues through self-help approach and thus contribute in improving their living conditions.

BRSP has over two decades of experience and expertise in mobilizing the rural communities in Balochistan. The approach of BRSP social mobilization is based on the true belief that there is potential in every rural community which should be harnessed to enable them to help themselves to assume control of local resources and improve their standards of living. This potential is harnessed through organizing the rural men and women through an appropriate approach of community mobilization to support them to form community organizations and later on through regular support of strengthening their institutional capacities, capital formation through regular savings and linkages development with government and other developmental organizations to provide access services and resources for bringing improvement in their quality of life. COs provide a viable platform to the organized rural communities to initiate self-help efforts focusing on the



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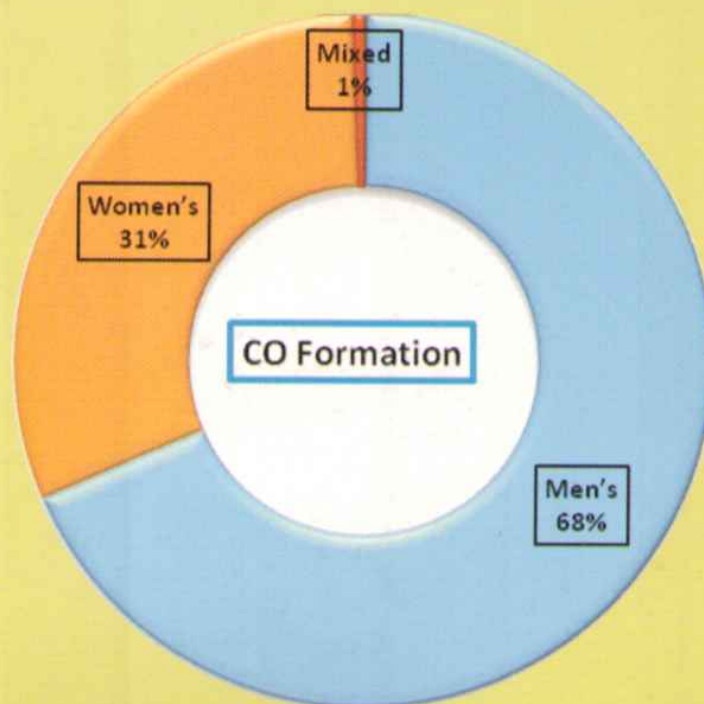
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identification, planning, resourcing and implementation of community development projects and activities.

The social mobilization component of BRSP has helped rural communities to organize themselves as Community Organizations, in this regard, the establishment and nurturing of 5672 COs (3882 men and 1755 women & 35 mix Cos) till June, 2009 is a major step toward achieving the goal of poverty alleviation in the province. As the COs mature and as social mobilization develops both horizontally and vertically to cover the majority of people in a village and a Union Council, the COs are then networked into Village Development Organizations (VDOs) and, eventually, into Local Support Organizations (LSOs) as the largest apex body at the grass root level.

So far, the overall progress for the formation of the community organizations by BRSP is given in the below table:

COs	July 08 to June 09		Cumulative Progress till date	
	CO Formation	Membership	CO Formation	Membership
-	1439	22373	3882	60802
Women's	629	10488	1755	28031
Mixed	3	46	35	200



Scaling-up Social Mobilization:

In 2009, BRSP with the support of PPAF (MTDF funds), extended social mobilization outreach to three more districts including Khuzdar, Kharan and Jhalmagsi with a distinctive objective to organize, mobilize and sensitize the target communities on their rights and privileges as citizen of Pakistan. Additionally, under a holistic approach, the poor would be identified and linked with the social safety-net programs including the BISP and Bait-UI-Mal, etc. Another aim of the project is to foster and federate the Community Organizations (COs) into Village Organizations (VOs) through supporting the development processes right from the level of a household to a cluster of villages and integrating the available local, human, financial and materialistic resources for improving the living conditions of the target communities.

Under this model, the Community activists play a central role in mobilizing the communities at a cluster of villages. Being the local of the community and well versed with the socio-economic conditions, social and tribal bindings and potential of the communities, the local activists can be very effective change agents for organizing and institutionalizing a cluster of communities into their organizations. The activists are paid a reasonable honorarium by BRSP in order to make them able to spare time out of their routine livelihood activities.

So far, the progress of the project has been quite encouraging since BRSP has experienced that the eagerness and voluntary spirit of the community activists to play an effective role supporting their own communities to get rid of poverty in the long run has encouraged more and more willing activists to come forward and take part in the activities central to social mobilization.

In the target districts, BRSP social mobilization team and village activists work closely to support the communities to establish viable Community Organizations as well as to carry-out the activities central to the social development of the target communities. The essence of the support process leads to the sensitization of men and women community members to gain ample knowledge regarding their rights and privileges as the citizen of Pakistan including the possession of CNIC, Nikhanama, birth certificate and enlistment in the voter lists and additionally to gain access to the social safety-net programs such as Bait-UI-Mal and Benazir Income Support Program etc.



Achievements:

BRSP activities under the social mobilization program are moving at a good pace; however some turbulence have been faced in Jhal Magsi Region, where some socio-tribal barriers caused to halt the activities for more than six months. However, after a thorough consultation of the BRSP management with the leaders and tribal chiefs of the areas, the issue was successfully resolved. overall achievements during the reporting year were including the formation of 1488 COs, where as a number of 47 community management skills trainings (CMSTs) were conducted to them. At the end-line of the reporting period, the members of Community Organizations in potential pockets were supported to form 9 Village Development Organizations (VDO) including 7 male and 2 female organizations.

The overall progress of the social mobilization activities in all three target region is given in the below table:



Activity	Khuzdar	Kharan	Jhall Magsi	Total
Male COs formed	754	171	62	987
Membership	1382	2851	1000	5233
Savings (Rs.)	73190	212880	2910	288980
Female COs formed	320	147	25	492
Membership	5994	2202	424	8620
Savings (Rs.)	33320	152050	1574	186944
Mix COs Formed	0	9	0	9
Membership	0	143	0	143
Savings (Rs.)	0	9880	0	9880

Community Organization's Savings

BRSP encourages all the members of each CO to regularly save an affordable and equal amount every month and deposit it in the nearest bank. The objective is to develop a positive tendency in both men and women to save the money which is vital for investing in productive enterprises. Since the savings approach is linked with the provision of credit therefore, it is important for the COs to not only save regularly but also boost their savings in the peak income times during the year. For most communities this is after selling their agricultural or livestock products: as communities are able to spare significant amounts at these times. BRSP's social mobilization teams assist the COs in addressing the hindrances to saving regularly.

As of June 30, 2009, the CO members were able to save a total of Rs 8.01 millions, out of which male COs managed to save Rs 7.66 millions, female COs managed to save 2.46 million and mixed COs capitalized a savings of Rs 4,490/-.

BRSP is currently focusing on mobilizing resources to initiate micro-credit activities for the COs, so that the savings of the communities are at some time in the future are integrated into the organizational credit model which encourages COs to use their own collective savings as successful internal lending's in 3 successive steps. Thus they gain sufficient experience and mutual trust for the utilization of their own financial capital in productive enterprises after which BRSP would link them with the provision of organizational microcredit services.

Poverty Score Card (PSC):

“A convenient and reliable tool to identify the poor”

Background and scope of Poverty Score Card:

Working for the poor rural communities in Balochistan for the last 18 years, BRSP has never underestimated the challenges and hurdles encountered in the identification and targeting of the real poor to benefit from its programs. The international standardized methods such as measuring poverty through the use of level of Income, lack of basic needs, social exclusion, capability approach and the calories intake methods are highly complex, expensive and require good deal of expertise, time and expenditure for assessments, hence all such methods cannot be used on a larger scale for assessing the level of Household poverty. In this scenario; there has always been a need within and outside the Rural



Support Programs (RSPs) to find a solution for the convenient measurement of poverty at the HH level. To cope up with this issue, in recent years, the idea of using Poverty Score Card (PSC) to gauge poverty has gained universal popularity. The first Poverty Score Card (PSC) was developed by Mark Schreiner, a Senior Scholar of the Center for Social Development, Washington University in 2006 for the Grameen Bank.

The salient features of the PSC for Pakistan are as given below which makes it the most convenient and reliable tool for assessing the poverty at the HH level:

- ☞ Indicators in the scorecard were derived from the 15,503 households in the 2001 Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS).
- ☞ Information are inexpensive to collect, easy to quickly answered, and simple to verify
- ☞ Strongly correlated with poverty
- ☞ It is an easy-to-use for both by the surveyors and respondents and no expertise are required to get the job done.
- ☞ With 90-percent confidence, a household's estimated poverty likelihood is accurate within 10 percentage +/- points

BRSP is the pioneer organization in using the poverty score card in Balochistan to identify the poor HHs. The organization first tested the validity and suitability of the poverty score card in 8 union councils of 5 districts namely Pishin, Killa Saifullah, Zhob, Mastung and Kalat in the year 2008. Recently, BRSP has carried out the PSC survey for the identification of poor community members to gain skills enhancement training in 2 union councils of Khuzdar district. BRSP has also immediate intended plans to carry out PSC survey in Kharan, Khuzdar and Jhalmagsi districts with the financial support of PPAF.

In July 2008, Government of Pakistan launched the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) as the main social safety-net program to cushion the negative effects of the food crisis and inflation on the poor. Consequently the PSC become the part of Government policy for targeting of the poor for the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP). In this

regard, the RSPN with its partner organizations the Rural Support Programs (RSPs) were contracted by the BISP to carry out the Rollout in five districts of Pakistan including Killa Saifullah in Balochistan, which was implemented by BRSP.



BRSP carried out the PSC census covering all the households in Killa Saifullah district. The organization in a challenging environment was able to complete the assignment within a short period of one and a half months by collecting the correct and complete information of 26954 HHs in the district.

Implementation:

The survey was conducted by a number of 70 staff with overall supervision by the Regional Program Officer (RPO) and technical support of MER section at the headoffice.

BRSP Killa Saifullah region held formal inception workshop in Killa Saifullah town as well as 5 workshops at the Field Units levels to publicize the PSC exercise in the district and get the support of the government officials, line departments, elected representatives, influential and CO members in the execution of the exercise. Additionally, the survey teams distributed the forward campaign

material developed by BISP. The materials included 17,000 small Brochures and 2,000 posters for the entire district. BRSP also through its own initiative printed 15,000 brochures for distribution through the school children and CO members to the communities.

Enumeration results:

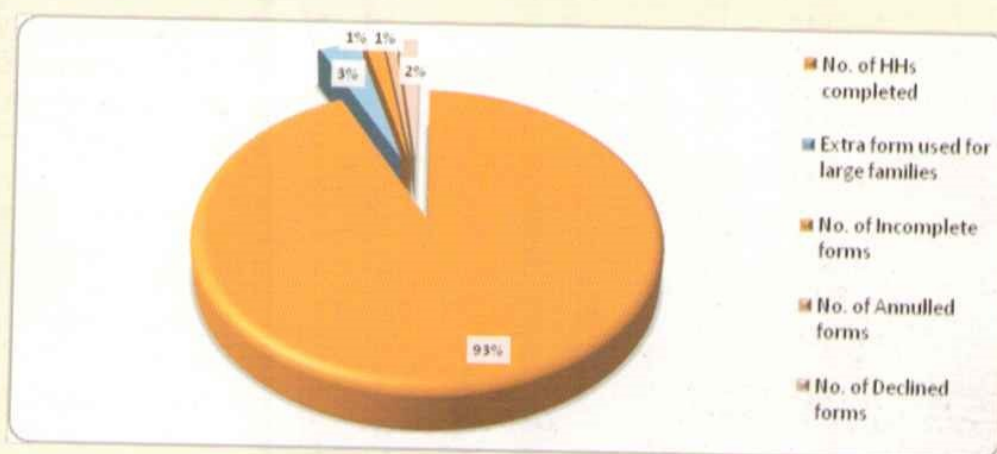
During the whole span of survey, total of 28,087 households were accessed and 29,004 PSC forms were filled against these households with 914 additional forms used for large families.

The PSC forms of a total of 26,954 households were found corrected while the rejected forms were included the following:

Incomplete forms: 405 forms (mostly due to unavailability of CNIC or token for CNIC)

Annulled forms: 242 forms (due to incorrect data)

HHs declined the survey: 486 households



Graph showing the enumeration coverage of the district in percentage:

Community Policing Project:

Background:

Balochistan is the largest geographical unit of Pakistan but is characterized by highly thin and scattered population. Though the province is confronted with many challenges but peace and security is now emerging as a serious threat to the overall development and harmony among the communities. It was therefore essential that civil society organizations in Balochistan also focus on this area to contribute in improving the peace and harmony in the province which is a vital ingredient for carrying-out any development activity.

BRSP has therefore started the unique initiative of "Community Policing Project" in December, 2008 with the aim to improve the law & order situation in Khuzdar & Loralai districts through bringing together the police and public and through building their mutual trust on each other to work jointly for conflict resolution and for improving the peace and security. The main thrust of the project was to build capacity of the Legal Community (lawyers, Bar Council members, law students) and civil society organizations (CSOs) in Community Policing and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) techniques. Another important objective of the project was to work for peace and security of the target areas by increasing acceptability and faith of community on police and its working mechanisms. The project had to develop institutional mechanisms through supporting the provincial and local institutions, the legal community, people and the police to work together and take collective actions to institutionalize and implement the ADR to promote peace and security.

The project was started with a series of orientations of the key stakeholders in the target districts by the project management. In this regard, meetings were held with the key district stakeholders including Bar Councils and district police officials in Khuzdar and Loralai. The meetings were also attended by the elected representatives, government officials, representatives of civil society organizations, journalists and social & political activists. These meetings paved the way for sensitization of the key stakeholders on the need for the implementation of the ADR and the need for the police, lawyers and the communities to work together for improving the peace and security of the area. Simultaneous awareness raising sessions were started to mobilize communities on community policing project and its peace efforts.

Under the project seminars were held to engage different Civil Society Organizations, Citizen Community Boards and Community Based Organizations to interact and deliberate on their roles and responsibilities in augmenting peace efforts. Multiple rounds of Public Forums were held to facilitate community and peacekeeping agencies to interact and coordinate on

peace keeping efforts and get linked through forums to ensure maximum accountability, check and balance and mutual trust among the community and law enforcement agencies.



To supplement peace efforts through indigenous and traditional based best practices, a number of 60 Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) trainings were held in the target communities. This process was further supplemented through

organizing a number of 79 social mobilization sessions to mobilize communities on peace and human rights and particularly to develop their ownership of the project in the target areas.

A number of coordination meetings were held with all the key stakeholders at provincial and district level which include; Home Secretary, Balochistan, Secretary Local Government Board, Secretary Provincial Public Safety Commission, CCPO Quetta, Commissioner Quetta and Kalat divisions, District/Tehsil and UC Nazims, District Coordination Officers, District Police Officers, Deputy District Police Officers, Bar Councils, Executive District Officers Community Development, SHOs, NGOs and community elders etc. All these meetings adequately sensitized the stakeholders to understand the importance of ADR and the need of the various relevant departments to closely work with communities for augmenting peace and security in the province.

In the initial phase, the project has succeeded to support the target communities for taking initiatives for the timely and effective resolution of communal conflicts. In this regard, Community Activists/volunteers have taken certain steps to resolve rivalries and small conflicts among the communities.

In the next phases, the most important activities of the project would be started which would include the following:

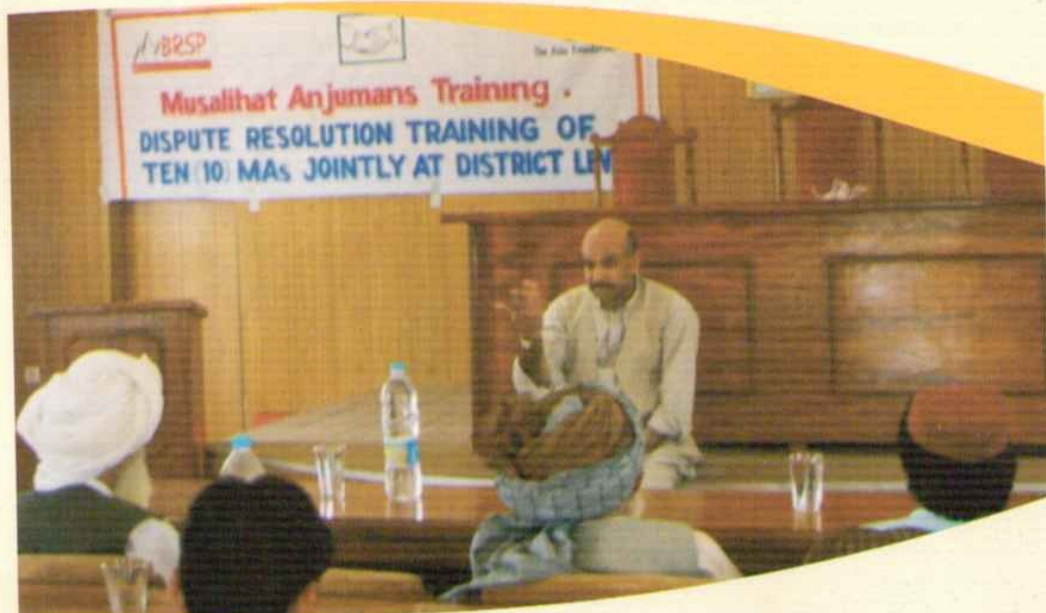
- Capacity building of Civil Society Organizations
- Establish Public Safety Commissions
- Establish Community Police Liaison Committees (CPLCs)
- Establish Musalihat-A-Anjuman

Overall, the project is moving ahead with a good pace and to a certain level; the project has so far been able to build the interest of the target Communities in indigenous practices to resolve disputes under ADR. It is also contributing to develop a conducive environment in the target districts to develop institutional mechanisms for the government and communities to take collective action in order to promote peace and security in the target areas.



Progress:

Activities	Participants / Members
Provincial, district, and community - level dialogues	119
Workshops: Alternative Dispute Resolution	125
Training of master trainers from four NGOs	8
ADR training for community activists (Seminars over 14 month period)	2790
District PSC Meetings	332
Dialogues with provincial and district governments on CPLC Operations	21
Establish CPLCs in two target districts	4682
Coordination meetings for CPLCs, PSCs, local bar councils	15
Development and adoption of community policing manual	81
Exposure visits to Karachi and Peshawar or Abbottabad	19
District and union council meetings to establish Mas	50
Dispute resolution training for MAs	20



Physical Infrastructure and Technology Development:

Enhancing living conditions through improved physical facilities” Background

The rough terrain of Balochistan supplemented by highly scattered and tinny population pose a grave challenge for the provision of basic facilities and infrastructure to its more than 66% of poor population. It is evident that lack of physical infrastructural facilities significantly affect the quality of life of the people in the province. Pakistan Living Standard Measurement Survey (2005) identifies that 52% of the population of Balochistan use wells and open ponds for drinking water. Province wide the percentage of the population with access to an improved water source was 46 % in 2004 (MICS). Only 10% households in the province have access to proper disposal of waste water while only 5% of have facilities and services available for proper disposal of solid waste.

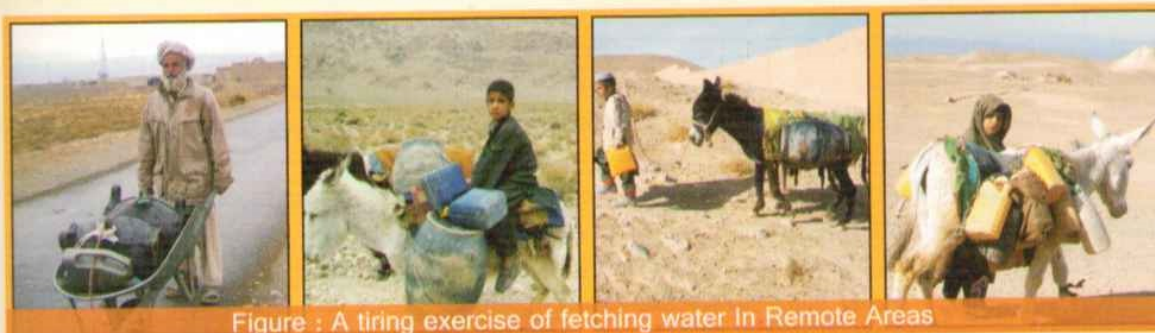


Figure : A tiring exercise of fetching water In Remote Areas

Currently, less than half of the households in Balochistan (40%) have adequate sanitary facilities. Access to drinking water is also of prime consideration as women and children are the principle carriers of water. It is estimated that 80% of the primary schools in the Province don't have any functional latrines and water while more than 50% of the diseases including cholera, diarrhea, respiratory tract infections and skin diseases result from poor and contaminated use of water and dismal unhygienic environment inside and outside the houses.

BRSP approach for CPIs:

The Physical Infrastructure and Technology Development (PITD) section of BRSP works with an aim to contribute in improving the living conditions of the rural poor through the provision of basic facilities such as latrines, drains, drinking water, schools, Health Units and improving the productive physical infrastructure such as the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation systems, channels, land reclamation, storage reservoirs and small dams etc.

The major types of physical infrastructure schemes include: irrigation systems, water courses, reservoirs, rehabilitation of gravity-fed water harvesting systems (the karez), safe drinking water supply systems, household latrines, small-bore sewerage systems, street surfacing, wastewater collection and disposal and technologies based on using the natural energy.

PITD section works closely with the target Community

Organizations so that they participate in all stages of a scheme and their ownership is developed to operate and maintain the scheme in the long run.

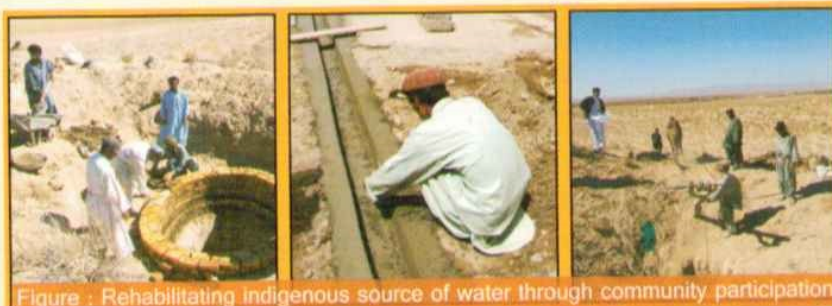


Figure : Rehabilitating indigenous source of water through community participation



Figure : Ensuring availability of water for underprivileged communities

Achievements:

As an implementing partner of PPAF, BRSP has successfully completed five Phases of CPIs under various project agreements. Since year 2001, a total of 559 Community Physical Infrastructure Schemes have been completed in Mastung, Kalat, Bolan, Pishin, Loralai, Zhoab & Sherani Districts. These schemes are directly benefiting 2352 households and 75599 persons.

The agriculture-related schemes mainly relate to karez rehabilitation and construction of water storage reservoirs, line water courses/channels, pipelines, gabion structures, flood protection bunds and land reclamation structures. It has contributed to turn almost 3000 acres of barren land into cultivated land, while the improved irrigation facilities and minimized water losses have significantly improved the yield of almost 5000 acres of agricultural land, beside this around 700 acres of land have been prevented from flash floods and almost 400 acres of land has been reclaimed.

The construction of shingle roads has addressed many issues in Tehsil Dasht. Improved roads have increased mobility between homes, farms and markets. Farmers are better able to timely transport crops, vegetables and fruits to market to improve profit levels.

With the active participation of the communities, till date BRSP has implemented a number of 115 WATSAN related schemes. These include systems for the egress of sewerage and stagnant water; construction of latrines and the installation of drinking water systems. All these functional drinking water supply schemes have contributed to increase access to clean drinking water by the rural population which has mostly reduced burden of work on women who are mostly responsible to fetch water from long distances; additionally the availability of clean drinking water would certainly contribute to reduce the water-borne diseases in these areas. These measures would reduce the incidence of hygiene and water related diseases such as malaria and dysentery and would lessen HH expenditures and economic shocks that result from illness and thus the quality of life would improve.

During the reporting period; BRSP has successfully implemented various schemes in Pishin, Zhob, Sherani & Bolan districts. In this regard, a total of 56 community physical infrastructure schemes (CPI's) were completed against 4 planned CPI's in these districts. These 56 CPIs include 21 clean drinking water supply schemes, 17 irrigation schemes, 15 sanitation and 4 TIP schemes which were completed in a six months period stretching over from 1st January to June 30, 2009.

Additionally, in the above districts; 16 Irrigation schemes have been constructed to link water sources to farms and agricultural lands of poor farmers. Under this initiative; various systems and facilities including the reservoirs, channels and PVC pipelines for irrigation have been installed. It has been calculated that a total 672 farmers households consisting of 5443 (2613 males and 2830 females) would benefit from these schemes. Additionally; yield of 560 acres of lands would increase in horticulture, wheat & onion while 192 acres barren lands would be cultivated. It is expected that 320 acres of land consisting on horticulture & crops and 115 acres barren land would be additionally cultivated through the improved irrigation facilities.

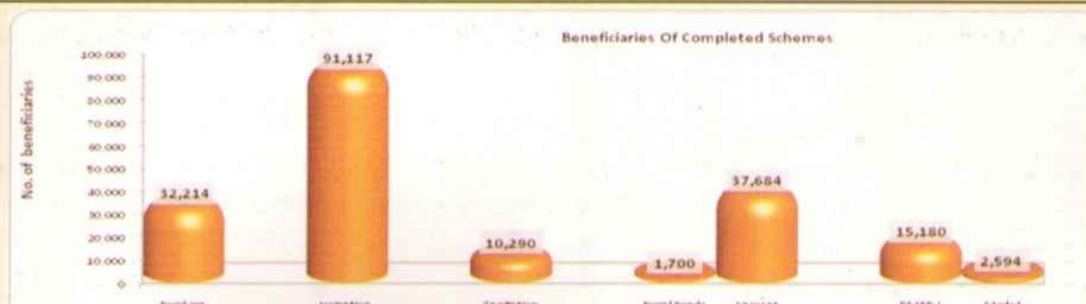
BRSP also entered into agreement with PPAF-(Water Management Centre), to rehabilitate irrigation facilities and Karezes in district Kalat. Under the project, 12 community physical infrastructure schemes were completed against the total plan of 10 schemes. These 12 CPIs include 3 Irrigation schemes & 9 Karez rehabilitation schemes. With the active participation and contribution of communities in a period of 9 months (from 1st January 2009 to 30th September 2009), all the schemes were completed. The beneficiaries of these schemes include 12 CO's consisting of 558 households and 4,286 men, women and children. The irrigation schemes are functional and are contributing to increase agricultural productions and additionally support cultivation of barren lands as well as these schemes would also serve to provide access to potable drinking water to the target communities. It is anticipated that the initiatives would improve the quality of life of the target population in the area.

PITD section has also constructed a number of 4 TIP (Technologically Innovative Projects) and 15 sanitation related schemes with the support of target communities in Zhob region. Majority of these schemes include the construction of open drainage and street pavements. This has resulted in cleanliness of the area through addressing the issue of stagnant and polluted water which would reduce the incidences of malaria and dysentery diseases thus improving the health of infants, children and women in the area. These schemes have benefited 517 households covering 3772 beneficiaries (1811 males and 1961 females).

With the financial sponsorship of PPAF-WMC, BRSP has initiated the "Drought/Disaster mitigation preparedness Project" in July 2007 in Bolan district. The project would be completed in Dec, 2009. The objective of the project is to mitigate the adverse affects of drought and natural disasters on local communities. BRSP, with the involvement of the local COs, has identified 86 schemes relevant to land reclamation, irrigation structures, safe drinking water supplies, small dams and technology-innovative projects. Among these, work has begun on four land reclamation and irrigation channel projects. The Local COs with the support of local communities have been actively involved in the smooth execution of the project. Their role includes the provision and delivery of construction materials (stones, sand, aggregate, water) and unskilled labor: the cumulative value of these inputs is 59% of the total cost.

Completed Schemes and beneficiaries:

Type of Schemes	No. of Schemes	District	Beneficiaries			
			HHs	Men	Women	Total
Drinking Water Supplies	87	Mastung , Bolan , Zhoab , Sherani	4,137	15,100	17,114	32,214
Irrigation	371	Mastung , Kalat , Pishin , Bolan , Zhoab	11,348	43,735	47,382	91,117
Sanitation	28	Mastung , Bolan , Pishin	1,345	4,940	5,350	10,290
Rural Roads	5	Mastung	255	816	884	1,700
Karezat	58	Mastung , Kalat , Pishin , Zhoab	6,182	18,201	19,483	37,684
DMPP - I (Irrigation, Land Reclamation and Drinking Water Supply On - going)	86	Bolan	1945	7286	7,894	15,180
Model Villages	10	Kalat & Loralai	255	1,272	1,322	2,594
Total schemes:	645		25,467	91,350	99,429	190,779



Case study

The Rebirth of Karez Dand...

Karezes (Natural underground gravity flow supply water system) are indigenous and traditional irrigation systems which use the water to regulate the flow of subsurface water. The systems are used by the rural communities for centuries in Balochistan to irrigate their lands. It is generally developed in the base of a watershed of a mountainous foothill; following water-bearing formation to bring water from a higher elevation to the ground surface at a lower elevation through gravity flow.

Karez Dand has been the source of water for irrigation for long for the inhabitants of Village Dand located in Union Council Karez Noth of district Mastung. The karez was not only contributing as a prime mean in supporting the livelihood of 135 households comprising of 857 men women and children, but it was also a main source of drinking water for them since long.

The communities used to have a better life as they had been able to irrigate their lands and get sufficient produce making them financially strong and were considered as rich community. But a severe and relentless drought of seven years (1998-2006) had stolen all that they had. The situation resulted in a gradual decline of Karez water to irrigate the agricultural lands. On the hope of rains, the community somehow managed to stay in the village with meeting their both ends through what they had saved for years, however, the situation got worsened year after year. The lush green agricultural fields and orchards transformed into a barren land. The devastation did not spare any of the household in the village and even the landlords became the poor. The Karez Dand after a flourishing life of more than 100 years eventually turned completely dead; leaving the people to fetch drinking water from other areas. Eventually, the situation turned so devastated that the famers lost everything even they had left no money to rehabilitate the silted up karez after the drought spell was over in the year 2007. The issue of survival forced many families to migrate to other areas to meet their both ends.

It was the BRSP social mobilization team which explored the village with the aim to support the target communities to form community Organizations. The community was though vulnerable and poor; however they were fully enthusiastic and optimistic for taking any steps making their living conditions improved.

On February 16, 2007 an agreement was signed between BRSP and the CO of the village for the rehabilitation of Karez while the physical work was started on April 05, 2007. The community agreed that they would save a regular amount in the bank for the karez to be rehabilitated on a long-run. On June 13, 2008, after 15 months of extensive efforts, the revival of Karez Dand was completed successfully. It was a new birth to the Karez and to the villagers also. The rebirth of karez obliged the migrated families to come back to their native land with a state of great joy and hope.

The life in the village is coming to normalcy, the farmers have again started cultivating their lands, and their love to Karez Dand has augmented since they now know that karez is how much important to their livelihood.

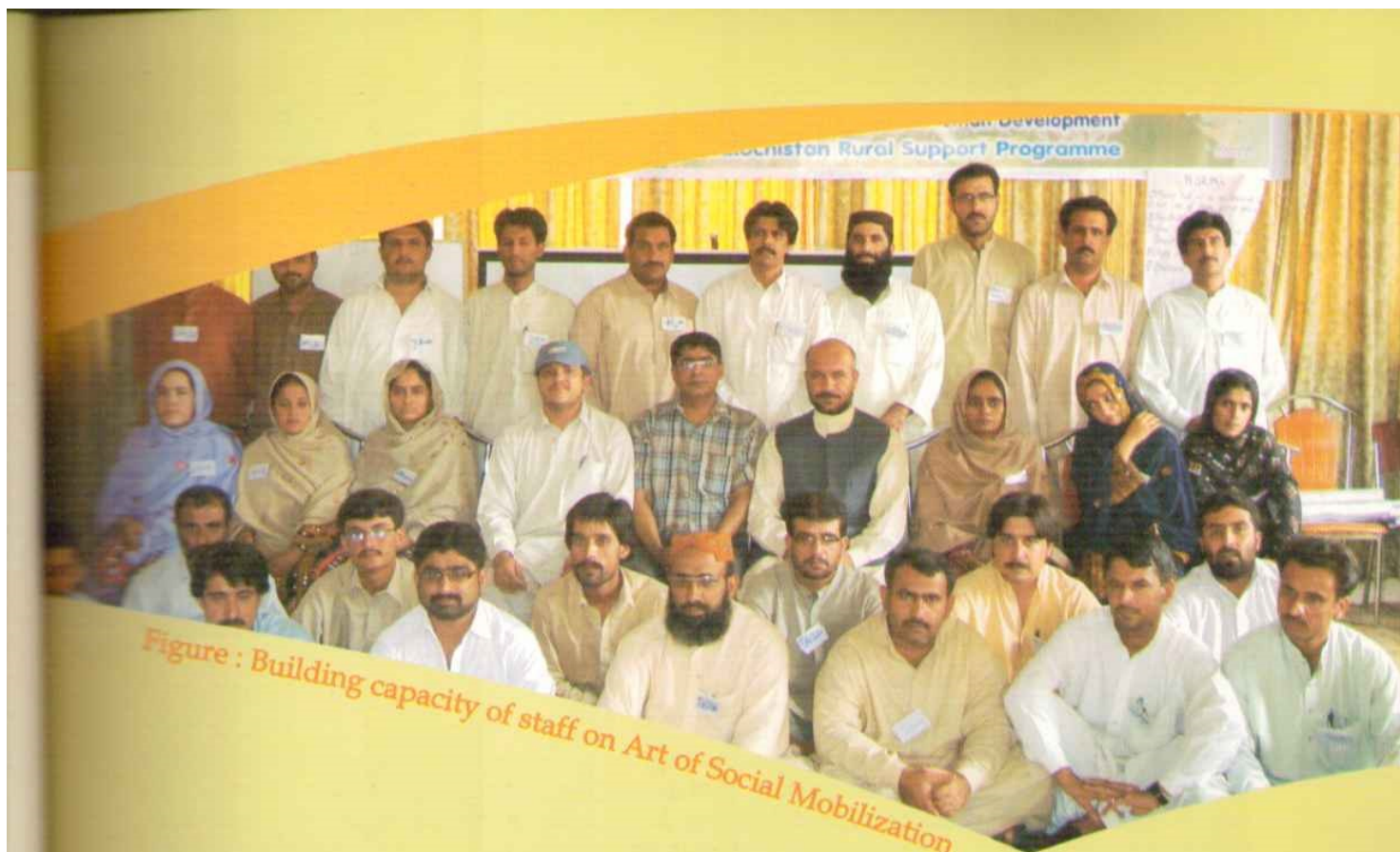


Figure : Building capacity of staff on Art of Social Mobilization

Human Resource Development:

Background:

Human resource development and capacity building are the most essential ingredients of community development. It enhances the ability of individuals, institutions and societies to perform better, function efficiently & effectively, resolve problems and set and achieve objectives in a sustainable manner".

As per the human development index report, 2009 Pakistan has been ranked 142 among 182 countries of the world. Particularly, in Balochistan average household income is low, as there is little industrial activity and employment opportunities outside agriculture and mining are limited. The high rate of illiteracy and the lack of vocational and skills enhancement opportunities, especially for young people, contribute significantly to the very slow economic growth in the province. Formal skills enhancement and training opportunities for women are particularly limited. It is a shocking truth that there is only one Vocational Training Institute for women in the whole of Balochistan. Hence, the human resource development is one the most neglected sector which requires special attention by both the government and non government actors of development in the province.

It was this drastic need which guided BRSP to establish the Balochistan Institute of Human Development (BIHD) in January, 2008 to fill some of the existing gap in human resource development sector in the province. Since its inception, BIHD is striving to contribute in developing human resources to supplement the overall efforts of BRSP for poverty reduction in the rural areas of Balochistan.

Vision of BIHD:

BIHD understands that Balochistan cannot escape the vicious cycle of poverty until its human resources are not developed and institutional capacities are not improved. Thus, "investing" in the rural poor is vitally important in enabling them to take self-help initiatives to raise their income, address poverty and enhance their quality of life. BIHD as an institute therefore, envisions its role as a lead capacity building institute in the province with a future aim to gradually scale-up its outreach to the entire province in the field of human resource development. In this regard, BIHD is developing partnerships with other government and non-government organizations to strengthen their capacities to be able to effectively deliver services to the target communities. Recently, BIHD has started the process to build public-private partnership for promoting human resource development in the province under collaboration with Local Government and Rural Development Department (LG&RD), Government of Balochistan. Under the partnership, BIHD will provide services and expertise for the capacity building and skills enhancement of the government officials and community members in various disciplines and trades.

BIHD divides its program into two main areas i.e. Staff capacity development program & Community Capacity Development Program.

Staff Development Program:

Staff Development Program of BIHD focuses on career development and on improving the professional performance of departments and organizations. Under this program, BIHD offers and organizes trainings right from the level of most junior filed staff up to the level of senior management of BRSP as well as of other organizations. In addition to offering in-house training, BIHD offers workshops, seminars and exposure visits for field workers, professionals, mid-level managers and senior management.

Till date, BIHD has held the following number of staff trainings after its inception:

Staff Trainings at (BIHD & IRM)	23
Men staff trained	197
Women Staff trained	26
Total Participants	223

Community Capacity Development Program:

The program focuses on skills enhancement of the rural poor men, women and youth to strengthen their role in development, overcome poverty and improve their living conditions. To achieve its objectives, the prime focus is on enhancing the management skills of community leadership and activists at the village level. In this regard, Community Management Skills trainings (CMST) are offered to both the office bearers of men and women COs. Besides this, trainings are conducted in technical & vocational sectors around agriculture, livestock, health and education to enhance awareness, knowledge and improve productivity for raising income of the rural population.



The economy of the province primarily depends on livestock and agriculture sectors however; farmers in Balochistan are still practicing traditional methods for livestock and agriculture management which give very low production and income due to poor management, lack of knowledge, high rate of diseases and mortality. Hence, BIHD gives special focus on these two sectors where as various trainings are offered to the farmers including the Community Livestock Extension Training (CLEW) and Female Livestock Farmers Training (FLF).



During the reporting period, BIHD has held the following number of trainings for the community members:

Training	Events	Participants
CMST for COs (Men)	14	275
CMST for COs (Women)	4	60
CMST for FAs	31	572
Female Livestock Farmers	32	643
Agriculture Training	2	90
Teachers Training	1	29
TBA training	3	66
PEC Training	6	148
Men Trained	54	1114
Women Trained	39	769
Total Men & Women Participants	93	18 83

Other Programs: Enterprise Development Program:

Enterprise Development Program is another core component of BIHD. Under the program, BIHD has successfully completed a project titled "Niarrie Taa Hunar" in district Mastung with the technical and financial assistance of AHAN. Under the project, a number of 121 women in latest balochi traditional embroidery have been trained so that they are enabled to earn a handsome income to support their families in meeting its both ends. The project links women with local, national and international markets. Yet the project has successfully completed its training phase and is now in its production phase. BRSP intends to expand its outreach in enterprise development to other districts of the province also.



Institutional Strengthening:

BIHD besides all its other programs is contributing towards the institutional strengthening of BRSP. In this regard, BIHD signed an agreement with IRM of NRSP for the provision and deployment of 5 MIS applications in BRSP including the Requisition MIS, Pay Roll System, and Vehicle Management System, Training/HRD MIS and Attendance Management System and up-gradation of FIS and customize these applications as per BRSP needs in phases.

The main objectives were to proceed substantially for transforming BRSP into a hi-tech organization and thus improve the pace and quality of internal processes, integration of various sections and components, establish a paperless and environment friendly system, preserve institutional memory and get reliable and comprehensive information instantly whenever require.

Internship Program:

BRSP as a lead organization of the province has the responsibility to capacitate and mentor youth for professionalism. In this connection BIHD has been inducting & mentoring youths from all over the province to develop their career in different development fields like social mobilization, M&E, Finance, HRD, HRM and administration. Most of these interns after completion of their internship period have been recruited in BRSP as well as by other organizations.

HRDN City Chapter:

The Human Resource Development Network (HRDN), conceived by compatible HRD professionals in 1999, is a Network of professionals for sharing ideas and newer concepts in the field of development, emerging around the globe and then acclimatizes and practices them at national/regional level. Over the last eight years, HRDN has not only seen a gradual increase in its membership fold but has also earned international recognition as a capacity building platform and one of the leading network of trainers. It draws its lifeblood from the voluntary spirit of its founders as well as of its professional and general members. Besides that it has also established its local chapters not only in Pakistan but in other South Asian countries as well. BRSP being the member organization is coordinating HRDNs Quetta City Chapter since the year 2007. The forum has strengthened coordination among the professional members of HRDN in the region and played its part in advocacy quite effectively since its inception.

Natural Resource Management

Addressing poverty and sustainable resource management through enhancing livestock production"

The strength of Balochistan's wealth lies in its natural resources particularly agriculture and livestock are the backbone of its economy since approximately 70% of the population is dependent on it. However, only a third of the total land area of Balochistan consists of grazing or agricultural land. The bulk of the labor force in the province is employed in agriculture including livestock rearing and dry-land (khushkaba) farming.

Livestock contributes about 9.3 per cent to the GDP of Pakistan and more than 52% to the GDP of Balochistan. According to a previous livestock census held in 2006 the province maintained 10.84 million sheep, 9.37 million goats, 1.34 million cattle, 0.34 million camels and 4.7 million poultry. To a limited level horses and buffaloes are also raised. The northern rangelands constitute 38 per cent of the total area but carry about 76 per cent of the total livestock in the province. The remaining 62%



of the area sustains about 24 per cent of the livestock, which numbers about 20 million (46% sheep and 23% goats) of the total number in the country are in Balochistan. Due to limited rainfall, overgrazing, high mortality rates, the incidence of diseases, the illiteracy of farmers and the unavailability of veterinary services, the numbers of animals, the outputs of milk, meat and by-products remain far below the favorable levels.

Balochistan's environment has been severely degraded in recent years, primarily due to the severe drought of 1998 – 2005. Groundwater resources have been severely depleted, rangelands degraded, forests reduced and agricultural land rendered uncultivable. The rate of natural resource exploitation is based on unsustainable practices and the continued degradation of the environment is likely to result a further increase in poverty.

Since its inception, BRSP has recognized Natural Resource Management as a prime focus area. It has designed and implemented numerous projects and programs to ensure the best possible and sustainable use of natural resources, so as to avoid irreversible losses. Much of the BRSP response to NRM is covered through the PITD program under which the agricultural and irrigation schemes are rehabilitated or developed



for the farmers to raise their income. Environmental friendliness is the crosscutting theme of all the relevant programs.

BRSP current initiatives on livestock (PMSIL Project)

The Medium Term Development Framework (2005-2010), a five year economic development plan of the government of Pakistan, identifies the main objectives of livestock development to achieve self-reliance in livestock products and improve productivity of milk and meat. The MTDf highlights two main policies for achieving these objectives:

- a. Enhance productivity of existing livestock, dairy, poultry and fisheries resources through development of new technologies, scientific methods of farming and improved management practices; and
- b. Strengthen institutions for livestock research and extension and improve their linkages and coordination.

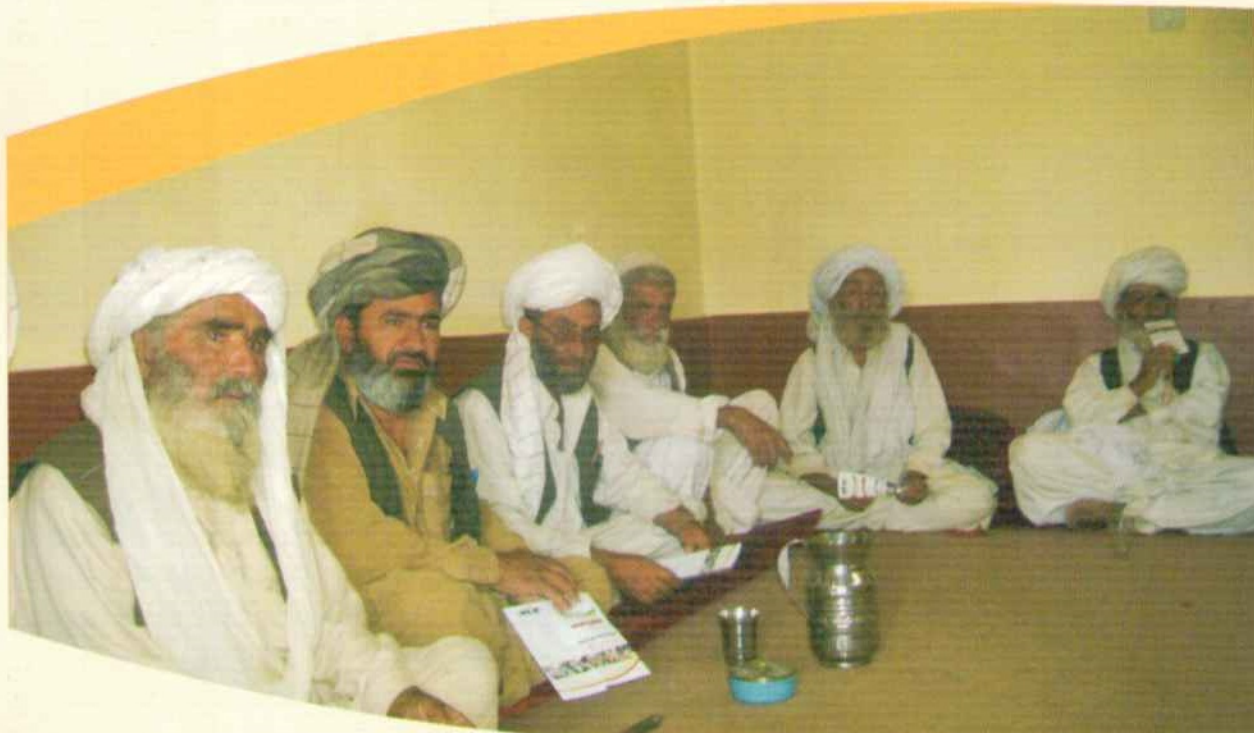
To augment the above objectives, Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock (MINFAL) launched the Prime Minister's Special Initiative for Livestock (PMSIL) in December 2006 as one of the development projects to achieve MTDf's stated livestock development objectives. The main aims of the PMSIL project are:

- a. To enhance livestock productivity through the provision of livestock production, extension and veterinary services at farmers' door steps;
- b. Rural livestock asset creation; and
- c. Poverty alleviation.

The Project aims to target 13 million rural poor in 1,963 Union Councils in 80 districts over a duration of five years and is currently being sponsored by the Ministry of Livestock and Dairy Development (MinLDD).

The project is based on developing and strengthening public-private partnership. The GoP and 10 Rural Support Programs, with overarching support from the Rural Support Program Network (RSPN) are implementing the project with the financial and technical support of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MINFAL). The project began in 2007 and will run until 2011.

BRSP has been implementing PMSIL Project in five districts including Zhob, Killa Saifullah, Pishin, Kalat and Mastung.



Network of Livestock clinics:

"Provision of preventive and curative services at the farmer's doorstep" "

BRSP has been maintaining a network of 42 veterinary clinics in the 5 target districts to provide preventive and curative services to the livestock farmers at their doorsteps. Most of these clinics are located in highly difficult terrain and in the far-off corners of the districts which provide regular and quality services to the livestock farmers. These services include awareness-raising regarding diseases prevention, vaccination, de-worming, dipping, treatment and offer of quality medicines at affordable prices. The clinics are run by qualified and well-trained Veterinary Doctors (DVMs) and clinic assistants. Follow up visits are paid by the DVMs to the farmers to ensure that all sick animals are recovering. In the most inaccessible areas, livestock Medical Camps are regularly organized by the DVMs where the livestock farmers are having limited or no access to veterinary services. All of the camps organized by BRSP have been very successful and highly appreciated by the farmers. So far, during the reporting period about 746,203 animals have received preventive or curative treatment from either the clinics or camps.



Figure : Provision of Curative and Preventive Services at farmers' doorstep

Animal	Treated	De - wormed	Dipped	Vaccinated	Total
Buffalo / Cows	970	4,293	393	51	5,707
Cattle	9,501	19,963	2,477	7,669	39,610
Sheep	107,583	122,294	29,315	72,222	331,414
Goat	82,973	115,915	41,822	68,596	309,306
Others	54,603	3,230	1,637	696	60,166
Total	255,630	265,695	75,644	149,234	746,203

“Animal Health Services”



Creating a cadre of Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs)

The goal of the PMSIL project is to fill the gap in public service delivery by developing a cadre of community-based Livestock Extension Workers (CLEWs). The key is to provide sustainable animal health services to the target rural community. The cadre of CLEWs is being created through the social mobilization and community organization's networks supported by BRSP. CLEWs are selected



through established Community Organizations (COs) in coordination with Doctors of Veterinary Medicines (DVMs) and are trained through the Government livestock training institutes. After training the CLEWs pursue self-employment as extension workers providing animal health services at affordable cost under the supervision of the DVMs while they also disseminate information and raise awareness among rural farmers.

As of June 30th 2009, 334 CLEWs have been trained by BRSP. Majority of them are currently actively providing services to the poor livestock farmers with affordable service charges. In a few areas, such as UC Manguchar, District Kalat, the CLEWs are generating sufficient income by running veterinary clinics and providing extension



services to the livestock farmers. One CLEW Saleh Muhammad, sells medicines worth Rs. 40,000/- to 50,000/- every month.

The success and regular functioning of the CLEWs will contribute to improve the meat and milk productions and reduce mortality.

Women Trainings in Livestock Management

Women in rural Balochistan carry a double burden of labour, they do most of the domestic work and they are responsible for rearing, grazing and managing the household's livestock assets. Since many women lack the necessary up to date knowledge on proper management of livestock, including feeding, washing and cleaning sheds, Livestock Farming and management trainings are offered to the farmer women. Most of the women who have attended the training program appreciate the training and have found it beneficial. So far 6,300 women livestock farmers have been trained by the BIHD.



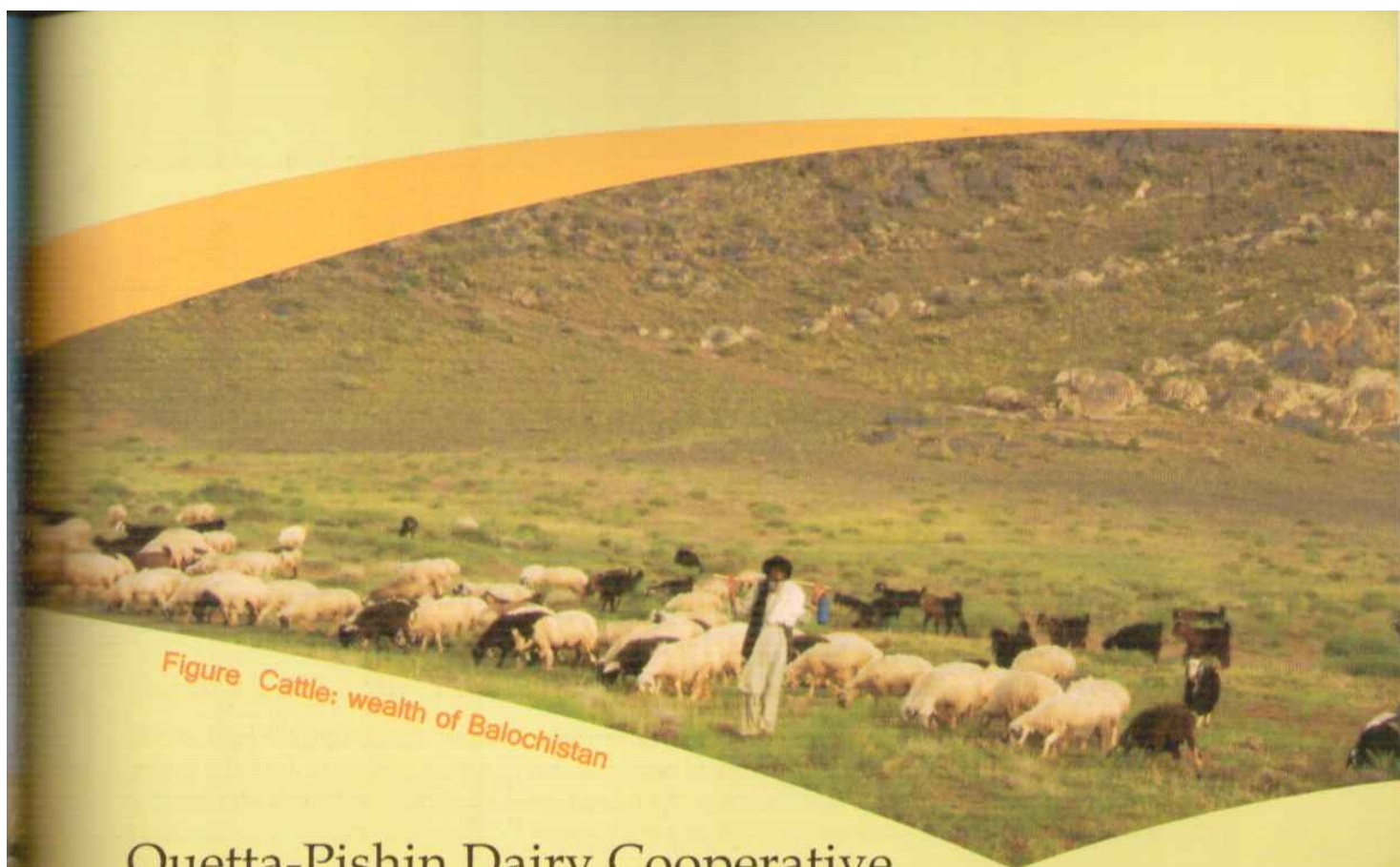


Figure Cattle: wealth of Balochistan

Quetta-Pishin Dairy Cooperative Society Project

Background:

The objective of the Quetta Pishin Dairy Cooperative Society Project is to facilitate poor farmers of Pishin region in gaining control over their own produce by increasing income earning opportunities through improved marketing access to the milk markets in Quetta, Kuchlak and Pishin. Another objective of the project is to promote and develop economic and financial base of Dairy Cooperative Society of farmers particularly to play a pivotal role for the small farmers to get most suitable prices against the selling of their dairy products.

Most of the small farmers in Pishin and Kuchlak keep goats and cows in small quantity to fulfill the nutrition requirements of their household/family members. In these areas there is little or no concept to sell-out the extra milk which is generally given free of cost to their relatives and neighbors. Moreover, there is no market to sale the milk except Pishin where the shop keepers, hotel owners and other retailers force the small livestock farmers to accept a minimum price of their dairy products. The project has therefore been launched to minimize the exploitation of the small milk consumers by the retailers and they are linked in a systematic way with the market to get premium prices of their Products.

Progress:

In the beginning of the project, 3 milk chilling centers were established in Quetta, Pishin and Kuchlak, after which the supply of milk was started in the month of May, 2009 from Pishin to Kuchlak and Quetta. Under the project, the small farmers in Pishin were contacted and registered with project to bring milk to Pishin Milk Chilling center. The price was fixed for them as Rs 28 per liter, the rate of which was Rs. 18-20 per liter before commencing the project; hence since the beginning the small farmers were able to get at-least Rs. 8 per liter more income against supply of the milk. Every farmer was given a passbook for keeping the record of milk being supplied to the chiller center. After collection of all the milk, it is then supplied to Quetta Chilling Center, where it is further sellout to retailers and milk shops at a rate of

Rs 32 per liter. The target of daily supply of milk was at-least 1000 liters milk has been provided from Pishin Centre to Quetta sale point stretching over a six months period. However, due to the less demand of cow milk in the market, the average sale of milk has been around 400 liters per day. To find a way out, a market survey in Quetta main town was carried out by the project staff to identify potential outlets such as Milk Shop and hotel so that the daily collected milk is supplied to them and the target is met.

So far, a number of 35 small cattle farmers are getting benefits from this project through selling milk on premium prices. The member of Dairy Cooperative Society has also now owned the project and they are trying their level best to ensure the supply of milk on regular basis to the purchasers.

It is expected that the project staff would be able to meet the target volume of 1000 liters of milk and once the project is get on track; would be handed-over to the Dairy Cooperative Society to continue it in the long run.

Crop Maximization Project CMP (II)

Crop Maximization Project (CMP II) was approved by MINFAL, Government of Pakistan under Program for Food Security and Productivity Enhancement of Small Farmers with a total cost allocation of Rs 8,013.52 millions for a period of 5 years. It is being implemented in 1,012 villages in 26 districts across the four provinces and AJK, FATA and FANA. BRSP is implementing the social mobilization component of this project in 4 districts including Pishin, Killa Saifullah, Jaffarabad and Khuzdar with covering 120 villages.

Project Objectives:

The following objectives would be met under the project:

- a. Increase agricultural productivity in rural areas of Pakistan
- b. Enhance food security through provision of sustainable livelihood programs.
- c. Reduce poverty level through expanded farm and related non-farm employment activities.
- d. Empower small farmers through the establishment of self managed Village Organization (VO) backed by appropriate laws and regulations that enables them to manage their resources efficiently and become profitable market oriented entities.
- e. Build sustainable mechanisms to channel financial resources to the small farmer agriculture sub-sector.

Social mobilization component is an essential and integral part of the project. Success of the whole project mostly depends on the appropriate and effective social mobilization of farmer communities in the target villages. The role of BRSP is to foster a number of 480 Farmers Associations and in a later stage transforming them into 120 Village Organizations.

BRSP while using its already setup of offices in the 3



target districts of Pishin, Killa Saifullah and Khuzdar and with having strong presence in the target communities have effectively supported the small farmers to foster 458 Farmers Associations (FAs) and 61 Village Organizations (VOs) during the reporting period. Under the criteria of the project, small farmers are those who have less than 25 acres of agricultural land but have no access to credit, agriculture inputs and knowledge about the modern farming. The VOs were formed under the Cooperative Societies Act and under collaboration of the Cooperative Societies Department staff in the target districts.

Project staff also conducted Community Management Skills Training (CMST) for the office barriers of Farmer Associations so that they are able to effectively manage and run their associations in a democratic, participatory and productive manner.

The farmer associations are emerging as an effective platform for the small farmers to share and exchange ideas, knowledge and information and problems encompassing the agricultural farming.

Social Mobilization Progress:

S.No	District (Farmer Associations Formed)	Targets	Achieved
1	Pishin	112	110
2	Killa Saifullah	120	128
3	Khuzdar	120	92
4	Jaffarabad	128	128
Total		480	458
1	CMSTs events held	48	31
2	Accounts opening for FAs	480	29
3	Female Activists identification	120	35
4	VOs formations	120	61

Asset Creation for the Poorest Women in UC Sorgaz, District Mastung “A Pilot Project”

Background:

The economy of Balochistan is predominantly agriculture based and livestock dependent. More than 70% of its people depend on agriculture and livestock for sustaining their livelihood. The rural women have an undeniable role of rearing and keeping animals on the farm as well as at household level in Balochistan. Within the households, women bear greater burden of poverty due to their low literacy rates and very little job opportunities for them coupled with the absence of industries and other work opportunities. Their role in development is passive and their contribution to the household income is not fully recognized in the society.

Given the fact that development cannot happen without the active participation of women, BRSP has always given importance to the mobilization of women to make them organized and empowered to take part in the development process while respecting the local traditions and culture. BRSP has supported the poor women to form Community Organizations in District Mastung. These women have taken a step ahead and formed Women Village Development Organizations (WVDOs) on a mouaza/village level and then federated these at the Union Council level into a Local Support Organization (LSO). Women's LSO in UC Sorgaz in district Mastung is the only women LSO of its kind in Balochistan province. The mandate of the women LSO is to support the member WVDOs and WCOs in terms of their capacity building and accessing resources through partnerships with supporting agencies from the market, state and civil society sectors. LSO Gindar consists of 7 VDOs and 35 women Community Organizations.

Under collaboration with the LSO Gindar, BRSP introduced the Asset Creation Project with the financial sponsorship of RSPN. The project aim is to provide poorest women with access to productive assets so that they can contribute to improve their households' economic conditions. Under the project, BRSP has introduced 420 Kamori breed of goats; which is a superior breed famous for its milk production. BRSP female field teams identified the poorest women using the Poverty Score Card. After the identification of the target poorest women, each of the 210 poorest households have been given one goat. The whole process has been participatory involving women COs, VDOs with the overall implementation of LSO Gindar. The project would benefit another cluster of 210 poor women in the UC since the beneficiary households of the first round will have to return one kid to Women LSO for distribution to the next group poorest households. In this manner, 420 households will have access to new productive assets over the project life. The first distribution will be to the bottom 210 poorest households with one goat and the next distribution will be to 210 little less poor households with one kid or goat.

The beneficiary women (116) have been trained in livestock management to practice better livestock management techniques in order to get enhance productivity of goats in terms of kids and milk. In this regard, they have also been linked with the existing BRSP's PMSIL Livestock project to benefit from the curative and preventive services and facilities




being offered to them. Livestock management trainings have also been provided to women groups for better results.

Value added feature of this project is that BRSP provides on-going technical support for management of these goats so that they provide full benefits to the poorest households.

The income calculated from one goat is estimated to be Rs. 60 per day in the form of two litres milk production per day. As one goat is conveniently fed by grazing in rangeland or on the vegetables leftover, the poorest women will not necessarily have to spend cash on feeding the animals. Though traditional milk production of goat is primarily utilized for domestic consumption but for any surplus production, the women groups will therefor be facilitated by developing linkages for milk marketing at local level to hotels and other potential consumers.

It is expected that the Project will significantly improve the income level of the target 420 poor rural women in UC Surgaz.

A photograph of a classroom. On the left, there is a large blackboard. To the right, there is a window with a white frame. The walls are light-colored and appear to be made of plaster or concrete. There are some faint markings or graffiti on the wall. In the foreground, there are several wooden chairs and a table, suggesting a classroom setting.

Basic Education: “Investing in the foundation of a better future”

Background:

The challenge to cope-up with poverty in Balochistan is link with education. However, the dismal situation of educational backwardness remains a major barrier to poverty eradication. The overall literacy rate in Balochistan, at 38% (20% for girls and women) compares unfavorably with the Pakistan average at 54% (42% for girls and women). Balochistan has the lowest net enrolment in the country, with only 47% of boys and 32% of girls enrolled in primary school. There are also considerable disparities in enrolment between urban and rural populations and between different income groups.

Over the years, low public investment in education, the poor quality of education and lack of educational facilities has led to a system that is characterized by low enrolment, high teacher and student absenteeism, lack of schools and little or no engagement of the communities in the affairs of the schools.

BRSP's programmatic aim regarding the promotion of basic education is based on the belief that eradication of poverty is directly linked with the promotion of education. BRSP understands that promoting boys' and girls' education is urgently needed, since creating a literate society can only assist in the fight against poverty. But this process also requires educated mothers to educate their own children. Therefore, building on its previous experience of rehabilitating 150 schools in emergency responses, BRSP is keen to explore funding opportunities to strengthen and improve the physical and pedagogical conditions of some 200 existing government schools.

Balochistan Education Support Project (BESP) School Monitoring & Supervision project:

Keeping in view the BRSP's educational aim, in April 2009, the organization signed an agreement with Balochistan Education Foundation (BEF) to monitor the functioning of schools and quality of education of the community schools established in 2007 by the Foundation in its northern region consisting of Killa Saifullah, Loralai, and Kohlu. The objective of the project is to promote public-private and community partnerships to improve access to quality primary education particular for girls.

Under the scope of work, BRSP staff pay monthly visit to schools to evaluate the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) including the community participation in school affairs through the involvement of Parents Education Committees (PEC), level of Teachers and students monthly attendance and level of learning and achievements of students etc.

Following main activities have been carried out From April to June, 2009.

- Hired project staff and oriented them on the project
- Physical verification of schools and information collection of community schools regarding students and teachers as well as PEC.
- Replaced teachers where criteria violated
- Supported PECs to appoint additional Teachers as per criteria
- Conducted Base line survey to identify 0 to 15 year old children and get children enrolment data
- PECs fund request generated, verified and submitted to BEF
- PECs have been supported in Bank Account Openings
- Improved the physical environment of the schools
- Teacher's performance evaluated regarding annual increments and increments awarded.
- Supported teachers in class room management and utilization of learning and teacher material

Primary Health Care

Improved Sexual and Reproductive Health Status of Women, Men, Youth and Adolescents in Balochistan

Pakistan's health indicators, funding, health and sanitation infrastructure are generally poor in rural areas. About 19% of the population is malnourished, which is above the 17% average for developing countries. Close to 30% of children under age five are malnourished. The United Nations estimates that in 2003 there were only 68 physicians for every 100,000 persons in Pakistan.



Balochistan, Pakistan's largest but least developed province, the vast majority of its eight million inhabitants have only limited access to adequate health care. For many women living in rural areas, giving birth can be a deadliest event. Balochistan has the highest infant and maternal mortality rate compared to those of many Asian and African underdeveloped countries. The maternal mortality rate is 650 per 100,000 live births in Balochistan - nearly two times the national average".

Approximately, 14% of children in Balochistan are malnourished and malnutrition is considered a contributing factor in at least 55% of children's death under age 5.

In order to improve the overall health and particularly the sexual and reproductive health status of the poor rural communities, particularly the women and mothers, BRSP has therefore, launched the Improved Sexual and Reproductive Health Project with the financial sponsorship of European Commission.



Target groups/beneficiaries:

Target beneficiaries include 300 Community Health Educators, 200 LHWs, 100 Health Care Providers, 200 community organizations, 500 TBAs, 400 Youth Peer Educators, district health department, over 200 community gatekeepers including politicians, tribal clan leaders, religious leaders, and government officials. Also the 2 DHQ (district Headquarter Hospitals) and 6 RHCs (Rural Health Centres) would be targeted for bringing improvement in service delivery.

Mastung District: 29800 women of reproductive age, 30000 men and 20000 young people and adolescents in rural areas; 5461 women of reproductive age; 6000 men and 3000 young people in urban areas.

Pishin District: 70900 women of reproductive age, 140000 men and 50000 youth and adolescents in rural areas; 4000 women of reproductive age, 5000 men and 3000 young people in urban areas.

Progress during the reporting period:

The project was formally launched in January, 2009 and despite of worsen security situation during the reporting period, its implementation has picked up pace since the very day of its commencement since the ground preparation work went very well in the target districts for the smooth take-off the project.

At the inception phase, baseline survey against the outcome indicators of the project was carried-out including assessment of 8 target Health Facilities in Pishin and Mastung. The report of baseline survey has been shared with the provincial and district level stakeholders.

Recruitment of Gynecologists, Lady Medical Officers (LMOs) and Lady Health Workers (LHWs) for the project is still in process since the dearth of skilled women service providers in the Province is a major hurdle. However the processes for strengthening, availability and accessibility to RH services has been initiated including the selection of 8 health facilities for improvement under the project have been completed in consultation with stakeholders at district and Provincial level and recruitment of health facilities staff is in progress. Provision of RH services particularly PHC, MCH and RH are being provided through Mobile Health Camps jointly with PPHI, Health Department and Population Welfare Department.

Mobile camps were instrumental in providing RH/PHC services at the doorstep of target communities particularly to the victims of November 2007 Earthquake that hit Pishin district. In this regard, more than 795 men, women and children were provided PHC and RH services in the district.



Under consultation of the relevant stakeholders, the Project's launching ceremony was held on March 8, 2009.

The event was attended by more than 200 stakeholders including representatives of relevant top provincial government decision and policy makers, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, District Government representatives and Community Activists. The event served the purpose to bring together key stakeholders to orientate them on EC, Health department and BRSI joint initiative to improve Reproductive Health status and overall wellbeing of women, men, youth and adolescents in Balochistan Province and strengthen coordination with stakeholders to achieve the objectives of the project.

For creating an enabling environment for RH interventions, various consultations and meetings were held with stakeholders particularly to revitalize the Provincial Advisory Committee for MNCH (Maternal and Child health working group) and its meeting was convened by MNCH project on June, 10th, 2009. The efforts were supplemented by the formation of the District Advisory Committees (DACs) and its three meetings were held in target Districts of Pishin and Mastung.

To disseminate the true Islamic teachings for the promotion of reproductive health, a major breakthrough was the organizing of a workshop on Islam and Reproductive Health which was organized at Provincial level in collaboration with Inter Religious Council for Health (IRCH) on 26 March 2009 to develop a consensus on promotion of RH agenda in Balochistan. The event was participated by 16 renowned religious scholars/Ulemas of the province. A six point declaration at the end of the workshop was developed and signed by the participants on acknowledging the innate responsibility of the religious leaders to sensitize the masses about RH issue in the light of teachings of Quran and Hadith.



At the grass root level a wide range of activities were started to mobilise and sensitise target communities for the creation of demand for RH services and ensure their participation in project activities. The activities included organizing 33 sensitization meetings with the communities and Community Organisation in District Pishin and

training of 150 Community Resource Persons (CRPs)/representatives of Community Organisation to further carry and disseminate awareness raising and information based messages to communities in district Mastung.

Since the project also focuses on youth and adolescents hence 70 Youth Peer Educators (32 girls, 38 boys) have been identified in target districts for training them in sexual and reproductive health issues in line to their ages. A favorable and appreciative response was mostly received from the communities and COs on this major initiative due to culturally appropriate communication strategy adopted by project team.

Capitalizing on the collective action and resource mobilization, under consultation with the People's Primary Health Care Initiative (A joint venture of Government of Pakistan and BRSP to strengthen 527 Basic Health Units in Balochistan), Health department and Population Welfare

Department, it was decided that these organizations would pool resources together to provide necessary equipment and supplies including the medicines and clean delivery and hygiene kits to strengthen RH services in target districts. Additionally, detailed discussion was held with EDOs and Coordinators of National Programs for Primary Health Care for developing plans to monitor their activities.



Overall, the project has been initiated well with preparation of the ground for smooth implementation, placing the necessary structure and resources while the acceptance and cooperation so far received from the government, target communities and other stakeholders is encouraging and it is anticipated that the

project would significantly contribute in improving the overall reproductive health status of the men, women, adolescents and youth in the target districts during its lifespan of 30 months.

IEC materials and training manuals have been produced and printed include Booklets on Islam and Reproductive Health, Save mothers from dying, Training manual for Community Health Educators, and LHWs, Sensitization package, Posters, peer Educator's manual and material on Adolescent Reproductive health, some 30000 Take away material (P caps, gift packs, key chains, pens, pencils, writing pads, file folders, Diaries, and Brochures,) were produced and disseminated for visibility of the action that also helped in mobilization and sensitization of communities and stakeholders. The manuals/booklets and IEC are being used for sensitization and capacity building of various target groups as planned in the project.

Coordination, Advocacy and resource mobilization:

In order to create conducive environment for RH interventions, various meetings were held with stakeholders to reactivate the Provincial Advisory Committee for MNCH (Maternal and Child health working group), which resulted further formation of the District Advisory Committees (DACs) in target Districts of Pishin and Mastung. The district level advocacy help provided allocation of additional resources through District Government.



In District Pishin, a community group, organized by the project in village Karbala, has contributed a sum of Rs 1.5 millions for procurement of equipment and repair of the facilities.

A workshop on Islam and Reproductive Health with the participation of 16 religious scholars/Ulemas was organized at Provincial level in collaboration with Inter Religious Council for Health (IRCH) to develop a consensus on promotion of RH agenda in Balochistan. A six point declaration at the end of the workshop was developed and signed by the participants on acknowledging the innate responsibility of the religious leaders to sensitize the masses about RH issue in the light of teachings of Quran and Hadith.

Another religious leaders' workshop at district level was held with the aim to make leaders flow key messages of RH in Friday sermons. The booklet on Islam and Reproductive health enabled project staff to hold community dialogue and motivate gate keepers to support RH interventions. In order to mobilize and sensitize communities for increased demand for RH services, 150 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) have been mobilized and sensitized. These CRPs have organized 8 Villages Health Committees in the targeted districts to contribute time and resources for the maintenance of the facilities.

During the reporting period 101 sensitization meetings have been conducted, which were attended by 2766 men and 2407 women. ,

In order to strengthen Basic and Comprehensive EMOc services, required equipment, furniture and essential supplies have been provided to 6 RHCs in two districts. In this connection 10000 Delivery kits and 2300 hygiene kits were procured and distributed among TBAs. Trainings have also been organized for service providers on BmoC.

Provision of RH services particularly PHC, MNCH and SRH are being provided through Mobile Support Units (MSUs), which were set up in collaboration with PPHI, Health Department and Population Welfare Department.

MSUs actively provided RH/PHC services at the doorsteps of target communities mainly focusing the victims of October 2008 calamitous earthquake. BRSP mobilised additional resources from WHO to organise camps in earthquake affected areas in Pishin.



During the first year, 90 MSUs were organized that provided treatment facilities to 13762 patients in the districts. Two MSUs (fully equipped vehicles) have been procured and provided to the district offices. 8 health facilities (4 in district Pishin and 4 in district Mastung) started providing B/CEmOC/RH/PHC services. Around 27068 people particularly women and children got benefited from these services.

A proper monitoring system was developed and adopted by BRSP at district and health center level in order to gauge the output of the project activities. MIS has been designed for data recording and periodical analysis. So far BRSP staff has undertaken 48 days monitoring visits to districts and facilities.

The project has enabled BRSP to strengthen its institutional capacity to implement SRH activities. Ever since the organization is affiliated with People's Primary Health care Project (PPHI) 527 BHUs are being strengthened, whereas after the initiation of EC/BRSP SRH Project, RH services in all BHUs across the province benefited over 10 million population. This, however, became possible following after mobilizing additional resources. Some of the initiatives have already been taken with the help of Government of Balochistan, which include filling of 287 positions of LHVs and 37 LMOs in BHUs.

Culturally Sensitive Approaches and involvement of indigenous people resulted in lowering resistance and creating helpful environment for SRH interventions. The development of IEC on Islam and RH and involvement of religious leaders proved to be an effective strategy in the RH project and their involvement has helped greater community support

Effective Advocacy results in not only creating congenial environment for SRH interventions in cultural context but also helping in mobilizing resources. Public-Private partnership leverage efforts of Government and NGO's interventions further strengthened RH agenda at Provincial and District level. Involvement of EDO social welfare, District Nazim, DCO remained effective strategy.

Family Advancement for Life & Health (FALAH)

Although Pakistan was among the first countries in the world to implement a national family planning program, use of contraception methods has reached neither the levels hoped for, nor the levels achieved by many other developing countries. Family planning use in Pakistan remained stagnant from the inception of the program in the 1960s until about 1990, when contraceptive prevalence was measured at 12 percent. Fertility finally began its transition at that time, and contraceptive prevalence increased briskly during the 1990s. Fertility has also declined to less than 4 children per woman, from over 6.5 children in the 1980s. In recent years, however, contraceptive prevalence appears to have stalled at about 30 percent. Unmet need for spacing and limiting births remains above 30 percent, suggesting both challenges and opportunities in reaching women, their families, and their communities with better information and services.

FALAH is a five-year initiative funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The project aims for diversification of family planning activities in Pakistan, focusing on twenty districts in the four provinces of Pakistan.

The project is being implemented by a consortium lead by Population Council (PC). The partnership includes Green Star, Health and Nutrition Development Society (HANDS), JHPIEGO, Mercy Corps, Rural Support Program Network (RSPN) and Save the Children, US. The goal of this project is to increase the use of methods of family planning and birth spacing in Pakistan by removing barriers, improving understanding of the value of family planning for family health and well-being, increasing knowledge of methods of birth spacing, and improving access to and quality of care in both the public and private sectors.



The role of BRSP in the project is to mobilize community on birth spacing through Community organizations and to advocate birth spacing a health intervention with religious leaders, elected representatives and community influential at Union Council level in district Khuzdar and Jafarabad. BRSP maintains a close coordination with Green Star, Mercy Corps and other partners of this consortium.

During the reporting period, BRSP has carried out the following activities to mobilize the target communities and create awareness among them for the use of contraception and birth spacing methods with an ultimate aim to improve and sustain the health of the whole family, especially those of mothers and children.

- 498 introductory dialogues held with COs (253 male & 245 female)
- 497 community facilitators were identified (250 male and 247 female CFs) and 26 orientation sessions were carried out for them.
- Reproductive age male and female married groups were formed.
- 15 Religious leader groups formed,
- 112 elected, representatives, 165 community notables and 58 private practitioners were identified including LHV, doctors and dispensers.

Based on the responses of the target communities, it can be said that the project has been effectively contributing in creating awareness among them and for convincing them to use contraceptives and family planning methods on routine basis. This change has also been realized during the Green Star launched programs in district Jaffarabad and Khuzdar regions. Eventually, there have been reports of visible increase in the demand and sales of contraceptives in both the districts.

Health and Nutrition Surveillance System

Almost all the 30 districts of Balochistan particularly the ones hit by various manmade disasters and natural calamities are in need of interventions addressing the issue of malnutrition. Since nature does not help the poor to come out of the vicious cycle of pervasive poverty, which has further thrown them into an underprivileged economical and physical conditions. According to some preliminary estimates this situation has also resulted in raising the rate of acute malnutrition and an increase in the maternal and children (<5) mortality rate. In order to thoroughly investigate



the situation, BRSP conducted a Nutritional Status Assessment Survey with the financial support of WHO in order to get accurate information of food deficiency especially among the pregnant, lactating mothers and children under 5. The survey was carried out in two districts of Killa Saifullah and Musakhail.

The main objective of this survey was to gauge the nutritional status of children between the age group of 0 to 59 months as well as women especially pregnant and lactating mothers. A total of 1145 children (796 from Killa Saifullah and 349 from Musakhail) were assessed for undernourishment as per the criterion framed by WHO. Among these children 49% were male and 51% were female.

Key findings

The key findings of the survey are following:

1. It was found out that 70% of the children were normal, 25 % moderately malnourished and the remaining 5% were austere malnourished by MUAC less than 11.5cm in district Killa Saifullah.
2. The diseases ensnared the areas and percentage of its onslaught, prior to implementation of the survey, were including Diarrhea as 50% in Killa Saifullah and 48% in Musakhail,
3. ARI was found 59% in Killa Saifullah and 13% in Musakhail
4. Measles was observed 6% in Killa Saifullah and 3% in Musakhail among children.
5. It was also observed that 25% of women, at present, were breast feeding while 79% could hardly feed their children up till 6 months due to malnutrition.
6. 2% of the children in Killa Saifullah and 21% in Musakhail had completed immunization while 70% of the children received Vitamin-A supplements.
7. De-worming was 50% in Musakhail while in Killa Saifullah it was only 1%.



Figure : Building capacity of staff on Art of Social Mobilization

People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI)

Background & Introduction

"People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI)" was initiated by the Federal Government in 2005, is a replica of the Lodhran Model (1999-2003). PPHI started its operations in Balochistan in 2006 with the objective "To make the non-functional BHUs functional to an optimum level of performance in terms of provision of Primary Healthcare Services". The project kept on pursuing with its unorthodox measures for the delivery of PHC services. PPHI represents a new way of working that is driven by passion, commitment and an aspiration to serve the poor.

Poor management, lack of supervision and monitoring, absence of community participation and appropriate utilization of resources were the main reasons which led to initiate the PPHI program in the country. BRSP is providing advisory support and directions through its BoD enabling the PPHI to effectively run its BHUs in Balochistan.

Major program components Community Support Groups

This is a unique and crowning feature of PPHI. At every BHU a support group has been formed, comprising 15-25 people from catchment's area population of that BHU. Regular meetings are held with the members of Support Groups (SGs) at least once a month. The DSM always consults the respective Support Groups for resolution of each issue of the BHU for issues i.e. repair and renovation of BHUs etc.

DSMs have been directed to include people with having good reputation in such support groups. Formation of such support group is so successful that in District Pishin, member of SG have constructed quarters for paramedics staff on voluntarily basis. So far, PPHI has constituted 667 SGs (543 Male SG while 124 Female SGs). In the Year 2008-09, Support Group Members held 4,529 Support Group Meetings.

Year	Support Groups Organized	Meetings	Participants
2008 - 09	667 SGs (543 Male SG while 124 Female SGs)	4529	67941

School Health Sessions

The School Health Sessions is an important component that has been initiated by PPHI at BHU level. Medical Officer, LMO, LHV, Paramedics and other experts of NGOs/International Organizations pay visits to the nearby Boys or Girls Schools of the catchment area of respective BHU where they deliver lectures on health education/Hygiene, nutrition issues/Balance diet, immunization and clean environment etc. After sessions; students are screened for any physical or mental disability including eyesight examination. Treatment is provided to students with having any diseases while complex cases are referred to hospitals. In the Year 2008-09, 3383 School Health Sessions were conducted where 77,229 Children were examined and 14,411 Children were given treatment.

Year	Total School Health Sessions	Children Examined	Children treated
2008 - 09	3,383	77,229	14,411

Community Health Sessions

In Community Health Sessions, Medical Officers/Lady Medical Officers or an experienced Paramedic (M.T/F.M.T) visit village for attending male or female sessions to educate the people regarding Health and Hygiene, importance of immunization, sanitation, clean environment, preservation of food, clean drinking water, nutrition and other health related problems.

The PSU with the help of Resource Group of eminent doctors has printed a Brochure on Health and Hygiene containing important information for community members that how one can prevent oneself from common diseases. These booklets are being distributed among the participants of the Community Health Sessions. In the Year 2008-09, 4,729 Community Health Sessions were conducted.

Year	Health Sessions	Participants
2008 - 09	4,729	70,656

Capacity building

Capacity building is an effective tool to nurture the professional skills of health staff for better delivery of health services. Short term training courses are organized for the BHUs' staff depending on the local trends/needs and future requirements. These trainings are carried out with the help of health department and other Non-Government Organization working in health sector. In the Year 2008-09, 223 Capacity Building Trainings for Medical & Paramedical Staff were held.

Year	Doctors / Paramedics	Trainings
2008 - 09	Doctors	87
	Paramedics	136

Advisory committee/ Resource group

PSU-PPHI has constituted an advisory Committee/Resource Group of eminent doctors/specialists of various medical fields. Meetings of the Advisory Committee are held frequently in the PSU to discuss medical related issues of PPHI. The committee takes decisions on important health related issues. The Advisory Committee is extending a great help to PPHI in making decisions on important issues.



Earthquake Emergency Response

A glimpse of the disaster:

- Northern Balochistan was jolted by a series of earthquakes measuring 6.5 at Richter scale in the last week of October 2008.
- Ziarat, Harnai and Pishin districts were most affected districts by the earthquake among 7 other affected districts;
- The disaster resulted in 163 deaths, 175 injured, more than 9000 houses destroyed and leaving 35,600 population affected;
- The infrastructures for health, education, sanitation and drinking water were destroyed and thus made life difficult for the residents of the areas.
- Health: According to WHO, 5 out of 57 health facilities were partially damaged in Pishin, while 18 out of 38 health facilities, 2 BHUs damaged, 3 civil dispensaries collapsed, 2 RHCs, 6 BHUs and 1 CD were irreparably damaged in Ziarat,
- WATSAN: 50 major water supply schemes in both Pishin and Ziarat districts received damages according to PHED,
- Education: 198 primary schools, 22 middle and 8 high schools damaged in Pishin while in Ziarat 131 primary schools damaged according to UNICEF,
- Livestock: According to BRSP and Livestock department assessment, 50% of cattle sheds collapsed or damaged in both districts;

BRSP response to earthquake:

BRSP while optimizing both its human and material resources to respond to the disaster; sent instantly a large emergency team and 35 vehicles to the affected areas on the same day of October 29, 2008. Initially, BRSP provided 400 meter of white cloth for coffin, cooked food to 616 families in Ziarat and 135 families in Pishin district. BRSP also utilized its networks of offices and human resources in Pishin and deployed emergency staff instantly in Ziarat. Jointly with Social Welfare Department, BRSP sent cooked food to the injured hospitalized in the Government hospitals i.e. Sandeman Provincial Hospital and Bolan Medical Complex in Quetta where they were brought for treatment. The cooked food was continually provided for 5 days.

BRSP immediately formed teams to conduct rapid assessment of the damages and losses in the affected areas on October 31st, 2008 within 48 hours of the disaster. The findings of the assessment were shared with government and other relief agencies so that they can prioritize their responses accordingly.

BRSP provided support in WATSAN, shelter, livestock, food and non-food items and basic health services to the most affected population.

Summary of sector-wise response of BRSP is given in the below table:

Sector/Item	Donor's name	Details of assistance	Total HHs in Pishin	Total HHs in Ziarat	Total HHs
Food rations	Sheikh Al-Nahyan through GoB	A total of 46274 food packages distributed. One package of food ration consisted of: Including wheat flour 20 kgs, Sugar 5 kg, dry milk 1 kg, tea black 500 grams, match box one packet, cooking oil 5 kg= Total 50,000 packs (Note: Distribution of food packages is being done currently)	12892	13440 + 1728 in Harnai	28060
Cooked food	BRSP, Mrs. Qazi Azmat Essa	33 degs cooked food for Zairat, 12 degs cooked food for Pishin and 6 degs for 330 wounded persons hospitalized in Sandaman Civil Hospital, Quetta	1485 persons	660 persons	2145 persons
Food ration	BRSP, Behbud Welfare Trust, Mr. Abid Hussain-QESCO	1 kg ghee, 5 kg wheat flour, 2 bottle water, 1 kg sugar, 1 kg salt, 0.5 kg tea, 0.5 kg dry milk, 2 packets biscuits, 2 soaps/HH = 350 packs	200	150	350
Energy biscuits	Nestlé	Energy Biscuits 1 Carton (24 packets)/HH = 18864 packets	250	536	786
Shelter (Ordinary tent)	UNHCR/TRDP, Lion Club	One tent/HH	476	-	476
Transitional shelter	IOM	1 Transitional shelter/HH (total 30 shelters)	-	30	30
Winterized tent	Lions club	1 winterized tent/HH	50	100	150
Nonfood items	MIIC, Japanese NGO	Thick gloves 988 pairs, sleeping bags 34, water proof sheets 9	-	271	271

Nonfood items	BRSP, UNHCR, UNICEF, Lion Club Int.	Coffin cloths (400 meters), 1 blanket, 1 plastic sheets, 1 jerry-can, 1 bucket, 1 shawl, 1 sleeping bag, 1 kitchen set, stove, lamp etc (mixed items distributed)	2435	1973	4408
Livestock camps	BRSP, Live stock Department, Medicines and Vaccines donated by Mrs. Qazi Azmat Essa and friends	Animals treatment including vaccination and de-worming)	1	26237	47145
Health camps	BRSP, health department and PPHI (Provided doctors) UNICEF and WHO provided emergency health kits only Individual donors provided support for medicines and supplies	Persons treated in the medical camps. Major illnesses included ARI, Depression, Fever, miner injuries, diarrhea etc	5452 persons	1578 persons	7030 persons
WATSAN	UNICEF	(Slab = 3' x 4') 7 Bamboos, 1 Rope, 1 Plastic Sheet (along with 4 Buckets, 3 Hygiene Kit, 4 Water Flask, 4 Life Buoy Soap/HH Total= 240 latrines installed	-	1000	1000
WATSAN	UNICEF	1 Water vessel/HH, Total 30 vessels	-	30	30



Figure : Aftermaths of earthquake in district Ziarat and Pishin

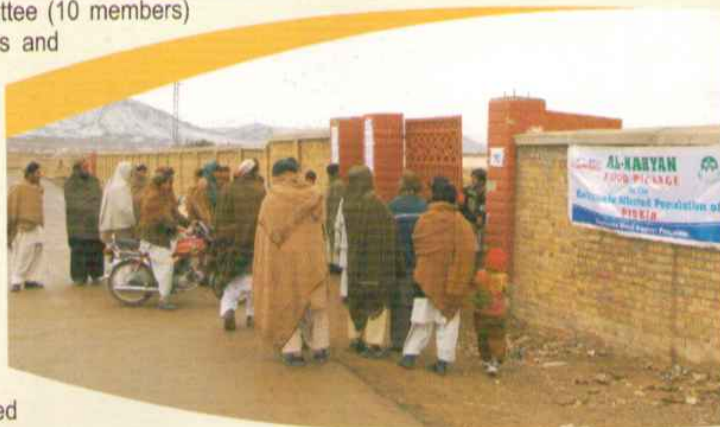
List of individual donors:

Donor	Amount	Purpose
Mr. Abid Hussain Revenue Officer QESCO	Rs. 32000	Food items
Mr. Abdul Samad	Rs. 55000	Medicines
Mr. Abdul Batin	Rs. 5000	Medicine
Mrs. Qazi Azmat Essa and Friends	Rs. 455,000	Cooked food for 3000 people, Treatment and vaccination of Livestock, Medical camps
Roshni Welfare	25000	Medical camps
Other Individual donors	15000	Medical camps
RSPN	200000	Logistics for distribution of food items and NFIs and organizing medical camps
Mr. Farhad Mashriki	10000	School rehabilitation
Behbud Welfare Trust	114600	Dry ration/Food
Mr. Afzal Slough-UK	Rs. 274561	Warm clothes and medicines
BP (health company)	Rs. 326000	Transitional shelter for 5-6 families
Sharakat Timber Depot	Rs. 500000/ - for medicines	

Based on its experience in addressing the needs of the flood affected population in Balochistan during the year 2007, BRSP learned that the most critical areas where information among the stakeholders should be shared are the unattended, most urgent and prioritized needs of the disaster affected population, so that the resources can be channelized where they are mostly needed. This approach therefore focuses on "What is needed and Where? It also requires a regular follow up mechanism at appropriate intervals in order to survey the affected village and IDP camps to identify the gaps in the various sectoral needs that still exist at the household level in the affected villages.

Community participation:

In order to ensure effective distribution of relief goods to the affected communities and involve the communities at large in the relief activities, BRSP constituted three committees one each at the district, union council and village level. The district level committee consisted of the elders, Nazims and representatives of civil society organizations. The UC level committee was called a "Las Kasi" Committee (10 members) comprising of notables, community leaders and philanthropists etc. The village level committees consisted of teachers, religious leaders and activists. These committees were formed with consultation of the respective communities. The formation of these committees assisted BRSP to promptly deliver the relief goods to the target communities through a participatory approach. The committees on self help basis contributed and hired the loading vehicles and arranged the volunteers in order to carry the food items to the affected people at their village.

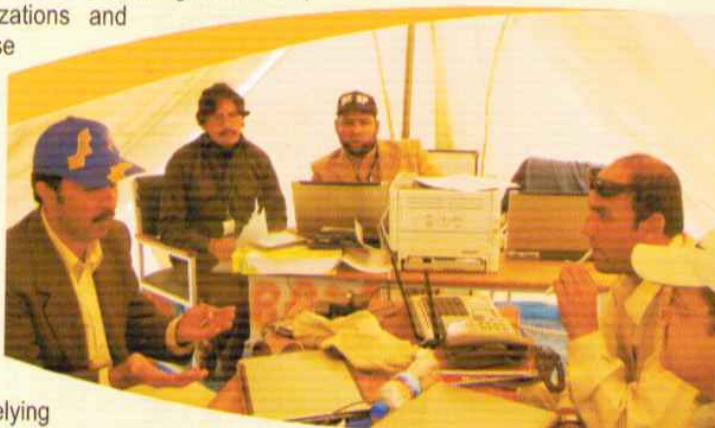


Information and Coordination Centers

In the initial phase of the emergency response activities, BRSP learned that there is a chronic lack of coordination and information sharing among the relief organizations and government at the districts level which immediately needed to be bridged in order to avoid overlapping and to ensure the delivery of services and resources where they were urgently required. Based on this idea, BRSP in collaboration with the Social Welfare Department Government of Balochistan, established Information & Coordination Centers in both the most affected districts Ziarat and Pishin and ensured its full technical and financial support to Social Welfare department to take the lead role in establishing the Information & Coordination Centers. The Secretary Social Welfare department Government of Balochistan officially notified BRSP to support the establishment of Information and Coordination Centers in both Pishin and Ziarat on 4th November 08. The concept behind establishing these centers was to keep district governments,

Government officials and relief organizations and

agencies updated about the sector-wise fulfillment of needs and sector-wise gaps that exists in the affected villages. The information regularly provided by the Information Centers supported the government, relief and other agencies to gauge the extent and scale of the damages caused by the catastrophe, identify the gaps and plan the response activities accordingly avoiding any overlap with other relief agencies.



Taking lessons from flood operations and relying on its hands-on experiences, BRSP strategically devised a comprehensive strategy for the earthquake operations.

1. Gap Identification Survey

In order to gauge the extent of needs fulfillment and sector-wise gaps identification, after 10 days of the disaster, BRSP conducted "Gap Identification Survey" from 9-12 November 2008 in all the affected villages of Pishin and Ziarat. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Research (MER) section of BRSP and M&E section of Mercy Corps jointly developed a survey tool to assess both the served and un-served sectors and needs of the affected population. BRSP formed three teams for each district to conduct the survey. During the survey, the teams assessed 117 most affected villages in Ziarat and 160 villages in Pishin making a total number of 277 villages. BRSP compiled the results of the survey and shared it with the relief agencies and government departments in the coordination meetings.

Sector wise updates:

Shelter

BRSP distributed 806 tents to 77 villages of Pishin and Ziarat that covered 757 households in both the districts. Most of these shelters were donated by partners i.e. IOM, UN-HABITAT, MCI, UNHCR, and Lion Club. Out of these 150 tents were winterized while 476 tents were ordinary.

WATSAN

BRSP installed 240 latrines and bath places in 21 villages of 2 UCs. These facilities benefited 1000 households and 9000 beneficiaries in district Ziarat. The material for the installation of these latrines and bath places were donated by UNICEF-Quetta.

Health

Mobile health camps were one of the important components of emergency response. BRSP's mobile health teams, together with Health department, conducted 38 health camps in Ziarat and Pishin where 7030 patients including women, children and elderly were treated. BRSP organized special teams comprising of female doctors for these camps to treat female patients. The medicines for these camps were provided by UNICEF, Sharakat Timber Depot and individual donors. Major diseases that came across during the camps were Acute Respiratory Infections, hyper tension, diarrhea; depression, fever and body ache etc.

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

BRSP distributed non-food items to 4679 families in 134 villages of 8 union councils in Ziarat and Pishin districts. The items distributed were including sleeping bags, jerry canes, water pots, hygiene kits, blankets, mats, sheets and buckets.

Livestock support

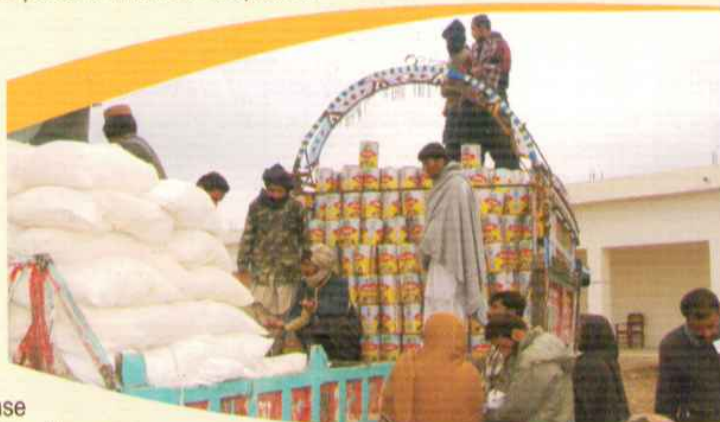
Using its already established setup, infrastructure and services base under livestock PMSIL Project in Pishin, BRSP further extended the emergency livestock service to the affected areas in Ziarat. BRSP livestock team visited the earthquake affected areas and vaccinated 23250, de-wormed 16695, and treated 5839 animals in both the districts jointly with Livestock department.

Food distribution

Food distribution was a major component of the overall BRSP emergency response. In this regard, BRSP initially distributed 350 food packages (150 in Ziarat and 200 in Pishin) in 28 villages of 7 union councils. These food packages comprised of ghee, wheat flour, sugar, tea and dry milk. Besides, one time cooked food was also distributed in the affected areas and to a number of 2145 persons injured persons in various hospitals in Quetta.

Distribution of Al-Nahyan food packages

During the course of collaboration, Government of Balochistan asked BRSP to distribute 50,000 food packs generously donated by Sheikh Hamad bin Hamdan Al Nahyan of UAE for the earthquake affected population of Balochistan. It was a challenging task requiring strong logistic base and capacity to carry out such a huge operation. However, BRSP management decided to carry out the challenging task and provide full support to the Government of Balochistan for the distribution of Al-Nahyan food packages to the earthquake affected population.



It was one of the huge operations dealing with emergencies in Balochistan which was implemented in a short timeframe of only 17 days (8 Jan to 24 Jan, 2008). BRSP utilized its own resources to carry out the whole operations. The transportation for carrying food packages to the target villages was fully managed by communities themselves. Each package of food contained the following items in it:

S.NO	ITEMS	QUANTITY
1	Wheat flour	20 kg
2	Oil (Ghee)	5 kg
3	Dry Milk	1 kg
4	Black Tea	500 grams
5	Match box	1bundle

The distribution of food was carried out in 3 phases. In the first phase; all the affected households were identified and registered as per the Army lists by the teams with the involvement of Village Committees. The Village Committees played very active role in the distribution of food packages. In phase II, the affected families missing in the Army lists were registered and they were distributed the food packages. The Village Committees were involved in the overall distribution likewise in Phase I of the activity. In third phase the government lower grade employees, Madaris and Afghan refugee communities were distributed the food packages by the BRSP field Staff.

The progress against distribution of AL-Nahyan food package is given in the below table:

Table 1: District & Uc Wise Food Distribution:

District	Union Council	Beneficiary Households	Total Packages distributed
Pishin	Balozai	2474	3925
	Dilsora	3289	5111
	Khanozai	1895	3096
	Khushab	2324	3992
	Pishin	289	578
	Rod Malazai	2621	4632
Ziarat	Ziarat	3087	4508
	Zandra	2959	4931
	Kuch	3442	5710
	Kawas	3210	5297
	Goskai	742	1094
Harnai	Khost (Torshor)	1728	3400
Total:		28060	46274