

**Annual
Report**

2010-11

Report drafted and edited by: **Hameedullah Khan, Manager MER**

For writing specific portions of the report and giving inputs and support; **Special Thanks to:**

All Project Coordinators, Managers, Regional General Managers, District Programme Managers, Finance Section, HR Section and other staff who gave their inputs and contributed in the preparation of this report.

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The cover features a background of a vast, golden-brown desert landscape with rolling sand dunes and sparse, dry grasses. A prominent horizontal yellow band crosses the middle of the image. On the left, a large circular graphic is composed of several concentric rings: an outermost light beige ring, a middle dark grey ring with three arrowheads pointing clockwise, and an innermost solid orange ring. The text 'Annual Report' is centered within the orange ring.

Annual Report

2010-11

**“Endeavoring to break the
vicious cycle of poverty”**



Dedication

BRSP management dedicates this report to Mrs. Amtul Raqeeb and Shahzaib Khan, who were heinously gunned down in Mastung on Tuesday, January 25th, 2011 when they were on their way back to Quetta after conducting training for women community members in union council Dringarh. They sacrificed their lives while working to create awareness among the marginalized and vulnerable women on mother and child healthcare in target district of Mastung under EC Commissioned Reproductive Health Project.



Both Amtul and Shahzaib remained dedicated and committed in serving the people with their enthusiasm and professional zeal and their cruel murder was certainly sad and shocking for everyone in the organization. Amtul Raqeeb, who was 40, was having a long-affiliated 10 years of service with BRSP in two different phases. She was among the most committed, honest and capable staff member of the organizational team and her brutal killing brought an unbearable shock and loss to the whole staff.

She left behind her husband and 3 little children and at the time of the brutal assault, her 4 months old daughter was giggling at home for her mother to come and feed her. Board of Directors, management and staff of BRSP highly praise their belief in humanity which made them an inspiration for all members of the Civil Society in the province who endeavor Balochistan as free of poverty, deprivation, violation, hunger, discrimination and abuse.

While serving the deprived communities of Balochistan, they even did not hesitate to risk their lives by travelling and serving in far distant communities in a highly risky environment for pursuing the mission of a prosperous Balochistan. Their sincerity, dedication and hard work have genuinely been acknowledged by both the community and staff members of BRSP.

They both would forever live in the memories of staff and the community members they served.

May Allah Almighty rest the departed souls in eternal peace. Ameen!





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 |
| EDO | Executive District Officer |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FLF | Female Livestock Farmers |
| FRG | Federal Republic of Germany |
| GTZ | German Donor Agency |
| HRD | Human Resource Development |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| KfW | German Development Bank |
| LHW | Lady Health Worker |
| LSO | Local Support Organization |
| MER | Monitoring, Evaluation & Research |
| MMR | Maternal Mortality Rate |
| MLG & RD | Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development |
| O&M | Operation & Management |
| P&DD | Planning and development Department |
| PHED | Public Health Engineering Department |
| PITD | Physical Infrastructure & Technology Development |
| PMSIL | Prime Minister's Special Initiative for Livestock |
| PPAF | Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund |
| RSPN | Rural Support Program Network |
| SMT | Social Mobilization Team |
| TIP | Technology Innovative Project |
| 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

On behalf of Board of Directors BRSP BOD and myself, it has been very satisfying for me to witness the evolutionary process through which the BRSP has passed and see its existence as one of the leading organization of the province striving to harness the potential of people to make poverty the past of Balochistan.

BRSP has enjoyed the goodwill and support of all its stakeholders for which I am indebted. BRSP continues to be the fastest growing organization in Balochistan. It has been rewarding to see how well the vision of the organisation has been translated into actions community organisation/ VOs/LSOs in close partnership with Government and stakeholders and the management team. Their response towards the challenges has been outstanding.



Being geographically located in a disaster prone region, it was another year when BRSP left its mark in serving the flood affected people. It was yet another flood in 2010 that affected nearly 2 million people. I am thankful to philanthropists and international donor community for trusting BRSP as the spearhead organization to lead the disaster response.

The commitment on the part of BRSP team was matchless despite the volatile security situation in the province that also claimed two of our lives in Mastung. We owe our salute to Ms. Amtul Raqeeb abd Jahanzeb who gave their life at the time when they were trying to save mothers and children in Mastung District.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many new donors and international agencies and organizations that are forging partnerships with the BRSP to serve in the most marginalized areas of the country.

I am hopeful that BRSP has a bright future in the coming years with the strong foundations that have been laid may be strengthened further.

Thanks
Sardar Naseer Tareen



Foreword

It gives me immense pleasure to see BRSP's annual report in your hands. 2010-11 has been a year of growth and learning on several fronts. BRSP was able to achieve access to 156,568 households till this year. Despite many challenges, BRSP continued to thrive and achieved tremendous progress and improved the quality of the programme.

In responding to major emergencies, BRSP was a fledgling organization only a few years ago. Last four years, Balochistan was hit by some of the major catastrophes that diverted the onus to BRSP to shoulder the emergency response, relief, early recovery and rehabilitation of the flood affected people. We have remained fortunate to be rich in our team's talent and passion. This talent and passion combined with the excellence of hard work and commitment, made BRSP a dynamic, growing, and efficient organization in responding to address people's basic and special needs due to disasters.



BRSP has contributed significantly in responding to flood that hit Balochistan in 2010. BRSP has served nearly one million population in floods 2010 by providing food, NFIs, Emergency WASH Response, Health services, Camp Coordination and Management, construction of 10200 shelters and early recovery interventions.

Amid all the good work that our team continued, we were shocked with a tragic incident when two staff members were brutally gunned down on the main highway in Mastung area when they were on their way back to Quetta after conducting a health training for rural women in Mastung. Ms. Amtul Raqeeb and driver Mr. Shahzaib Afridi lost their lives and left their loved ones mourning. We pray that may their soul rest in eternal peace!

I am proud to see BRSP as a leading organization in Balochistan that continues to serve the poor in the most challenging terrain in the country. We pray that all our people are safe from all the natural and man-made disasters.

Thanks
Nadir Gul Barech
Chief Executive BRSP

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Sardar Naseer A. Tareen
Chairman, STEP



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12. Ms. Shakira Bibi
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13. Qazi Shahid Pervaiz,
Secretary, Local Government
Department, Government of
Balochistan, Quetta.



14. Mr. Nadir Gul Barech,
CEO. BRSP





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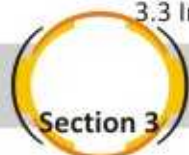
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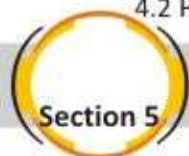


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BRRSP; A journey through development:

Inception:

BRSP is an autonomous and not-for-profit organization endeavoring to improve the living conditions of rural poor through harnessing their potential and organizing them into community institutions in the rural areas of Balochistan for the last two decades. BRSP's history goes back to "Pak-German self-help Project" which was initiated in 1983 under collaboration with federal Republic of Germany and Government of Pakistan. The project was implemented by the Local Government Department with the technical and financial support of GTZ (German Agency for Technical Co-operation).

In the year 1991, the successful manifestation 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.

Programmatic coverage over the years:

1991-2000

Since its inception in the year 1991, BRSP has evolved its poverty eradication programs around the theme of social mobilization to mobilize and organize poor village based communities to pursue their own development agenda through their own institutions (self-help organizations).

During the initial phase, BRSP has developed strong bindings with Self Help Organizations (SHOs) of the rural poor through integrating sectoral interventions around the 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 prime objective to improve their living conditions.

From the year 991 to year 1998, BRSP implemented a full scale Integrated Rural Development Program in 12 districts of Balochistan including **Barkhan, Musakhail, Bolan, Jhalmagsi, Killa Saifullah, Pishin, Quetta, Mastung, Lasbella, Sibi, Loralai and Kalat.**

During the 8 years span of work, BRSP supported the target communities to form, functionalize, capacitate and strengthen a number of 473 village based organizations which included 317 Village Organizations (VO's) and 156 Women Organizations (WO's), however, the program had to be scaled down substantially in the subsequent years as GTZ withdrew its support.

2001-2006

BRSP gradually started to regain momentum in the year 2001 by expanding 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 the devastation of a seven years persistent drought. The focus was to organize rural communities into community organizations and improve their livelihoods through provision of microfinance facilities and services. Additionally, the focus was on improving the productive and social physical infrastructure at the village level.

During this period, BRSP with the financial and technical assistance of PPAF, initiated and completed 135 CPI schemes included 64 CPI schemes in Dasht, 31 in Mastung and 40 in Kanak.

During the years 2005-2006, BRSP was able to take initiatives in most of its sectoral components including social mobilization, micro credit, community physical infrastructure, Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Social Sector Services such as health, education and WATSAN. In terms of social mobilization, the organization facilitated the communities to form a number of 2382 CO's including 1421 men CO's, 917 female CO's and 44 mix CO's in district Mastung.

2007-2010

The year 2007 witnessed programmatic expansion to four more districts including Kalat, Killa Saifullah, Pishin and Zhob as well as district Mastung, where a major livestock intervention was initiated with the financial support of MINFAL. During this year, interventions were also started in health and basic education to expand the existing portfolio of the programs.

In the same year, BRSP effectively contributed in the relief and early recovery of the cyclone *Yemyin* flood affected communities in district Bolan, Chagai, Jhal Magsi, Kharan, Khuzdar, Noshki and Washuk under partnership with Government of Balochistan, UN Agencies and other donors. A focused initiative to develop two model villages, was implemented in Loralai and Kalat districts with the financial sponsorship of Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (LG&RD).

On October 28, 2008, Northern Balochistan was jolted by a series of earthquakes measuring 6.5 at Richter scale, which caused massive devastation in 7 districts among which Ziarat, Harnai and Pishin were the most affected. BRSP supported the affected population through the provision of relief and early recovery services and facilities including the distribution of 46,274 Al-Nahyan food packages to 28,060 HHs of the affected areas.

Numerous developmental initiatives were undertaken by BRSP in the year 2008 and 2009. In the health sector two major initiatives were commenced including the launch of FALAH project in April, 2008 with the financial support of USAID to improve the knowledge, behavior and practices of rural communities related to family planning and birth spacing in two districts of Khuzdar and Jaffarabad while the 2nd initiative was the launch of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) project in Jan, 2009 with 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 July, 2008, with the financial sponsorship of PPAF, Social mobilization coverage was extended to 3 more districts of Khuzdar, Kharan and Jhalmagsi in Southern Balochistan. The main 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 have access to social safety-net programs such as Baitulmal and Benazir Income Support Programs.

Considering the fragile security environment in Balochistan which is badly affecting the overall development interventions in the province, BRSP with the financial support of Asia Foundation (TAF) 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 bringing together 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 supplemented with the provision of agricultural services and micro-credit through the District level 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 to increase their HH 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 launched to enhance both the quality and access to education in the 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 to engage local youth and adolescents of the areas in productive activities and enhance their life learning skills. With 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.

2010-2011

During the year 2010 and 2011, BRSP continued its voyage to serve the rural communities of Balochistan. During this year, BRSP focused on supporting the communities to form Community Organizations and up-scaling and strengthening of its 3 tiers social mobilization model by networking the COs into remaining 2 tiers of VO's and LSOs. Till the reporting year, BRSP was able to support the target communities in the formation of the 9516 COs, 413 VDOs and 15 LSOs.

- In November, 2010, BRSP built partnership with PHED to rehabilitate or newly install 20 major water supply systems and provision of WASH services to a number of 50 schools in Quetta benefitting approximately a number of 0.5 million people with drinking water including 50,000 people through provision of proper sanitation services. The project has been sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany through KfW Development Bank with an allocation of 3.6 million Euros.
- In the year 2010, the organization started various developmental initiatives with the financial support of its chief donor; the PPAF in Kharan, Jhalmagsi and Khuzdar.
 - The initiatives included the Human and Institutional Development (HID) Project with an aim to improve the entrepreneurship skills of target community members for generating and or raising their income,
 - the Exposure Visit Project was initiated to give opportunities to the community members to visit other provinces for gaining experiences, knowledge and ideas from the rural communities on their endeavors and achievements leading to improve their living conditions, and
 - Health and Education Projects to improve the access and quality of service delivery in both health and educational facilities in the target districts.
- To provide improved and sustainable water and sanitation services to refugees and host communities in Balochistan, BRSP initiated the "Improved delivery of drinking water in refugee affected areas of Balochistan" under collaboration with Mercy Corps with the financial support of EC in the 2nd half of 2010. Target beneficiaries of this project are 50,000 refugees and hosting population in Quetta, Pishin and Loralai districts.
- To promote regional stability and compensate for the social, economic and environmental consequences wrought on Pakistani communities by the presence of more than 3 million Afghans over the past 30 years, BRSP partnered with UNHCR to share the responsibility of protecting Afghan rights, compensating local communities for hosting Afghans in three Union Councils including Kan Mehtarzai, Kanchogai and Muslim Bagh of District Killa Saifullah under the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas program (RAHA). The project was started in July, 2010 and was completed in December 2010.

So far, the overall geographical outreach of BRSP in target 14 districts is given in the table below:

| Unit/level | | Number |
|--|-----------|------------|
| # of districts with BRSP presence | | 14 |
| # of rural union councils with BRSP presence | | 191 |
| # of Organized Households | | 156,568 |
| # of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) | | 15 |
| # of Community Organizations (COs) formed | Women COs | 2,960 |
| | Men COs | 6,504 |
| | Mix COs | 52 |
| | Total | 9,516 |
| # of COs members: | Women | 48,692 |
| | Men | 107,876 |
| | Total | 156,568 |
| Amount of savings of COs (Rs. Million) | Women | 4,764,169 |
| | Men | 7,408,179 |
| | Total | 12,172,348 |
| # of community members trained: | Women | 36,909 |
| | Men | 88,042 |
| | Total | 124,951 |

BRSP Emergency and Relief operations during 2010-2011 floods:

The deadliest flash and riverine floods resulted by the nonstop monsoon rains started in July, 2010 severely affected 7 districts of Balochistan including, Sibi, Kohlu, Barkhan, Naseerabad, Bolan, JhalMagsi and Jaffarabad leaving more than 100,000 households and 1,000,000 people severally affected. The floods caused severe damages to houses, roads, communication systems, village infrastructure, schools and health facilities, sources of livelihoods including the crops, stocks of food and fodder as well as perishing much of livestock. Huge numbers of IDPs from flooded areas of Balochistan and Sind province fled to safer areas, a substantial number of which took refuge in various formal and spontaneous IDP camps or in dispersed settlements in Jhalmagsi, Jaffarabad, Naseerabad, Sibi, Bolan, Mastung, Kalat, Khuzdar and Quetta districts. BRSP, in order to address the immediate needs of the flood affected population, commenced its Flood Emergency Relief Operation (FERO) immediately after the disaster hit several areas in Balochistan. By virtue of its geographical and operational base, and strong presence in communities, BRSP was able to start swift operations to provide assistance in food, health, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and WASH in IDP camps and flood affected areas. The relief and early recovery activities of BRSP stretched over a period of one year (July, 2010 to June, 2011), during which through integrating various activities in the relief and early recovery; the flood affectees were extensively assisted to restore their lives back to normalcy.

BRSP also held a comprehensive "Damages and Needs Assessment survey" covering 1,713 affected villages in 75 Union Councils in 13 districts of Balochistan. This survey essentially served the humanitarian and relief

agencies, INGOs, NGOs, UN agencies and public level stakeholders to plan and provide assistance and bridges the gaps for channelizing services, materials and resources to un-served and under-served flood affected areas in all of Balochistan.

Relief activities:

The relief activities of BRSP encompassed all the essential sectors and the organization was able to secure funds from multiple unilateral and bilateral donor agencies to support flood affected population in food security, NFIs, health, livestock, WATSAN, CCCM and early recovery.

1. Food:

BRSP has provided food packages contained (wheat, flour, edible oil, sugar, pulses, biscuits, salt, dates, rice, and mineral water etc) to 44,201 families in district Jaffarabad, Naseerabad, Jhalmagsi, Sibi, Quetta, Mastung, Khuzdar, Kalat, Barkhan and Kohlu.

2. NFIs

To facilitate the affected communities in Jaffarabad, Naseerabad and Jhalmagsi, 74,873 families were provided Non-food items benefiting 524,111 individuals.

3. Health:

In its emergency health response, BRSP moved its teams of doctors and paramedics to the affected areas in order to organize Health Camps for the IDPs. The health teams organized 219 Medical and static Health camps in District Jhalmagsi, Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, Sibi and Kohlu and treated 24,543 patients including women, men and children.

4. Livestock:

BRSP organized livestock camps in Kohlu and Barkhan districts, where a number of 51,450 ill animals were treated in various disorders and illnesses including de-worming, medication, dipping and vaccination against livestock diseases such as endoparasite, ectoparasite, pneumonia etc

5. WASH:

To facilitate the IDPs living in the relief camps, BRSP installed 735 pit latrines, installed 154 water storage tanks and provided 45,74,100 gallon of drinking water for approximately 5 months.

To improve the sanitation and hygiene conditions, 10,138 hygiene kits and 5,785 jerry cans were also distributed to the IDPs. The measures were supplemented with delivery of 190 hygiene sessions on personal and domestic hygiene practices and installation of washing pads. Overall 74,145 families were benefited with the WASH interventions.

6. CCCM:

Under the component of "IDP Camp Coordination and Camp Management, CCCM" funded by UNHCR, 113 IDP camps were managed in 09 districts by BRSP whereas 9,790 HHs and 69,880 population was supported in terms of regular collection of IDPs information regarding demography, protection, health, education, food, and NFIs.

Further:

- "Flood affected village Damages and Needs Assessment Survey" was conducted by BRSP in 13 districts including Jaffarabad, Naseerabad, Jhalmagsi, Sibi, Kachi, Zhob, Sherani, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, Kohlu, Barkhan, Musakhail and Harnai. 1,713 villages in 75 affected UCs were covered under the survey.
- IDPs shifting process was carried out by BRSP with having close coordination of district government and UNHCR. In this regard, 421 families were shifted from various IDP camps to Jaffarabad, Quetta, Dera bugti, Sibi, Naseerabad in Balochistan and Jacobabad and Shikarpur in Sindh.



Early Recovery:

BRSP was the first organization to start supporting early recovery response including the provision of Shelters, NFIs, rehabilitation of damaged water supply schemes, and Livelihoods revival including irrigation, agriculture, lands and livestock assistance to the flood affectees. Overall the following activities were carried out during early recovery phase:

Shelter:

BRSP initiated a detailed early recovery program to support the resettlement and early recovery of flood affectees in the target districts. The major intervention was the construction of 10,226 shelters in districts Jafarabad and Naseerabad With the financial support of UNHCR,. The shelter project benefitted 71,582 individuals in the above two target districts.

UNDP Early Recovery Program:

Under UNDP early recovery project, BRSP developed 2 model villages namely Killi Nawara and Abro Mohalah in district Jaffarabad.



Other interventions include:

- Repair and renovation work and provision of furniture to 6 government offices in Dera Allah Yar town.
- 326 Hand Pump either rehabilitated or Installed (326 families with 2,282 individuals benefitted)
- 80 CPIs completed in 2 model villages in district Jaffarabad (480 families with 3,360 individuals benefitted)

- 4 Street, 2,400 ft drain channel, 23 Street light, 21,000 ft street pavement, 1,000 rft boundary wall of water pound completed in Jaffarabad district (802 families with 5,614 individuals benefitted)

Rehabilitation of damaged Drinking water supply schemes (funded by KfW-Federal Republic of Germany)

Under the initiative, 80 Community based infrastructure schemes have been rehabilitated. Additionally, 52 drinking water supply schemes in districts Kohlu, Loralai, Barkhan, Jhalmagsi, Naseerabad, Harnai, Sharani, Musa Khail, Killa Saifullah, Zhob and Sibi were also rehabilitated to resume supply of clean drinking water benefitting a number of 19,910 HHs and 138,800 affected people.



Agriculture and Livestock Inputs (FAO Funder):

In order to assist the flood affected small farmers to review their livelihoods, with the support of FAO and USAID, 24,461 packages as agriculture inputs were distributed to the most affected poor farmers in District Jaffarabad. Similarly, to revitalize the livestock sector, BRSP with the support of FAO also distributed 46,046 livestock packages to 46,046 HHs in District Jaffarabad.

Micro Enterprise (UNDP Funded)

As part of the early recovery plan, Micro Enterprise Grants and Productive Assets were given to women in districts Jafarabad. 400 women each with rupees 7500.00 in Jafarabad district were provided with cumulative grants of Rs. 3,000,000 to initiate investments in Micro-Enterprises by poor families.

Other interventions include:

- One each goat provided to 170 poor female headed-households in Jaffarabad District
- 1,693 individuals were trained under 44 training sessions on hygiene promotion
- 2,044 individuals were trained on agriculture inputs in 385 sessions with financial support of FAO/USAID
- 39,800 livestock farmers were trained on livestock inputs in 798 sessions with financial support of FAO/USAID

BRSP overall relief operations (1997-2011):

BRSP has contributed significantly in disaster mitigation and responses in Drought, Cyclone Yemyin of 2007, earthquake of 2008 and Flood that hit Balochistan in 2010. During these catastrophes, BRSP was able to reach 366,436 HHs or 2.460 million people in 19 districts of Balochistan including Quetta, Mastung, Kalat, Khuzdar, Jhalmagsi, Kharan, Sibi, Bolan, Nushki, Chagai, Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, Pishin, Ziarat, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, Zhob, Barkhan and Kohlu. The interventions ranged from providing immediate relief to the flood affectees and IDPs in relief camps and to assisting them in early recovery and restoration of coping mechanisms including livelihoods improvement. The interventions included provision of food, NFIs, Water

and sanitation, Health services, Camp Coordination and Management, shelters, provision of livestock and agricultural inputs, livelihoods and infrastructure restoration.

| Sector | Flood Relief 2007 | | Earthquake Relief 2008 | | Flood Relief 2010 | | Total Relief | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | HHs | Individuals | HHs | Individuals | HHs | Individuals | HHs | Individuals |
| PITD / WASH | 35,459 | 237,754 | 1,240 | 8,680 | 33,205 | 232,438 | 69,904 | 478,872 |
| Education | 1,127 | 7,888 | - | - | - | - | 1,127 | 7,888 |
| Health | 3,316 | 12,677 | 2,343 | 16,401 | 7,353 | 21,358 | 13,012 | 50,436 |
| Livelihoods | - | - | - | - | 8,650 | 60,485 | 8,650 | 60,485 |
| Natural Resource Management | 59,263 | 397,203 | 2,730 | 19,110 | 31,030 | 217,210 | 93,023 | 633,523 |
| Social Capital | 13,220 | 92,540 | - | - | - | - | 13,220 | 92,540 |
| Food Security | 21,712 | 151,984 | 29,546 | 192,014 | 46,007 | 322,640 | 97,265 | 666,638 |
| Nutrition | 2,793 | 19,551 | 4,349 | 30,443 | - | - | 7,142 | 49,994 |
| Shelters and NFIs | 28,500 | 199,580 | 5,335 | 37,345 | 19,535 | 122,610 | 53,370 | 359,535 |
| Coordination & Camp Management | - | - | - | - | 9,723 | 68,061 | 9,723 | 68,061 |
| Grand Total | 165,390 | 1,119,177 | 45,543 | 303,993 | 29,258 | 190,671 | 366,436 | 2,467,972 |

The details and sector-wise break-up of interventions is given in the below table during the last three catastrophes hitting the province:

Human Resources in BRSP:

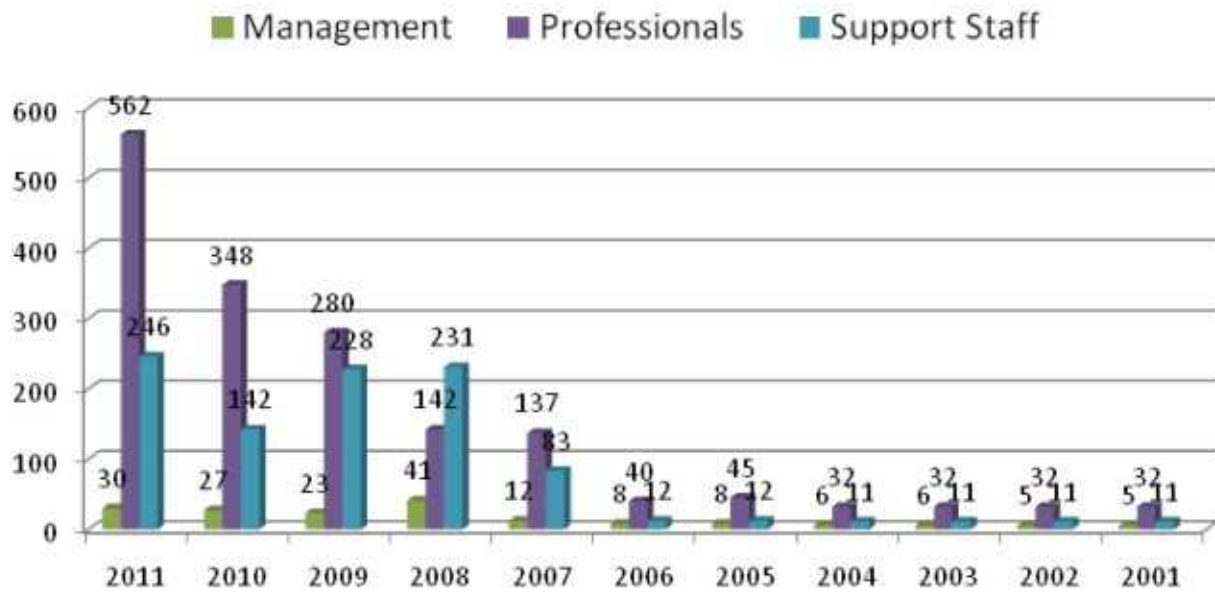
Currently, with 562 staff and 10 regional offices; BRSP has been making tremendous efforts to improve the development landscape of Balochistan in 14 target districts including Quetta, Bolan, Jaffarabad, Naseerabad, Jhalmagsi, Kharan, Killa Saifullah, Khuzdar, Loralai, Pishin, Zhob, Sherani and Kohlu districts and is gradually moving towards attaining the goal of poverty reduction and improving the living conditions of the rural poor.

BRSP is therefore 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".

Staffing trend:

The staffing trend in BRPS reveals that while there were 49 staff members in BRSP in the year 2001, it has gradually inclined to reach 562 staff members in the year 2011 making the organization largest in non-profit sector in Balochistan in terms of professional human resource base. This has also made BRSP to contribute in the provision of skilled, sound and experienced human resource to the development sector of Balochistan and during the last 10 years, the organization trained staff are now working in the UN agencies, INGOs and national and local organizations working for the uplift of the province, which in itself is a major contribution in the development sector of the province.

The staffing trend of the organization during the last 10 years has been depicted in the graph below:





Section 1

Social Capital

Social Mobilization; “A most appropriate approach to break the vicious cycle of poverty”

BRSP has been working to organize the rural poor into community organizations at the grass-root level for the last two decades. The continuous support of BRSP in social mobilization has enabled the target communities to form 9,516 Community Organizations (COs), 413 Village Organizations (VOs) and 15 Local Support Organizations (LSOs) in width and breadth of Balochistan.

BRSP experiences in social mobilization and rural development reveals that true empowerment and poverty reduction is only possible where communities have produced their own institutions and have developed strong networks among these institutions integrating a group of households to a village and union council level in the form of COs, VOs and LSOs to build synergies and exert organized efforts to resolve the most crucial and challenging issues around the rural poverty. The social and human capital created in this regard has the potential to serve as a building block to



develop transparent, accountable and professionally managed networks of community institutions.

By the end of year 2010, BRSP started gradually maturing-up its 3 tier social mobilization model focusing on the formation of VOs and LSOs with the objective to handover the service delivery role to the LSOs as part of its long-term strategy. These organizations have given the way to true leadership to apex institutions and possess the potential to gain empowerment, organize efforts and channelize resources for poverty reduction and make progress towards a just society where men do not oppress the men. While BRSP could continue in a mentoring or facilitation role, the actual implementation of poverty or development initiatives needed to be owned and championed by the local community itself.

The RSPs three-tier model is based on core participatory principles, which is based on community consultative process, participatory principles, and are low-cost as they draw upon and shape social capital to suit specific communal needs. Hence, the initiatives are both sustainable and generically replicable; and their lateral uptake by various donors and NGOs is a testament to their viability and effectiveness in reaching

poor communities. In this model, the largest institution is Local Support Organizations (LSOs) which aim is to provide a localized permanent support system to foster and nurture the grass roots organizations of COs and VOs; scale up social mobilization locally through low-cost measures and provide an institutional facility to promote linkages with service agencies in the government, NGOs the private sector and communities.



The prime and far-most role of the Local Support Organizations is based on undertaking three principal roles, one: it develops partnerships and linkages with public and private sector service provider

and line agencies, two: it improve the coverage and outreach of its services to all catchment areas of the union council and three: it foster and nurture COs and VOs as a foundation for its strengthening.

Hence, taking birth from the voluntary spirit of COs and VOs in Kharan district and nurtured by BRSP, the LSOs; equipped with a legal identity, administrative setup, professional capacity and a strong base of volunteer community organizations in their roots, have the potential to provide the public and private sector service provider organizations with the much needed reliable and professionally sound interface to effectively deliver and sustain the community development initiatives on a permanent basis.

Achievements so far:

During the year 2010 and 2011, BRSP extended its social Mobilization to two more districts including Loralai and Quetta reaching with social mobilization outreach to 11 districts including Pishin, Killa Saifullah, Zhob, Sherani, Loralai, Quetta, Khuzdar, Mastung, Kalat, Jhalmagsi and Jaffarabad. More funding was secured from the donors including the EC, USAID and Federal Republic of Germany through KfW Bank along with PPAF as the chief donor of BRSP for sponsoring the social mobilization activities. In the reporting year, BRSP supported a number of 4,140 households to be organized in 276 Community Organization (COs) in all the target districts. It was tried utmost by the social mobilization team of BRSP to focus on inclusion of women into the main stream of development by facilitating them to form women community organizations

wherever the local customs and social conditions permits. This resulted in the formation of a number of 85 women COs in the target districts.



Under the SM project, major focus remained on networking of community organizations into the next tiers of Village Organizations (VOs) and Local Support Organizations (LSOs) to serve as a more effective vehicle for poverty reduction integrating a cluster of HHs to the village and finally interweaving a cluster of villages together.

In this regard, under the SM project, the formation of 2,576 Community Organizations (1,537 males, 1,023 females and 16 mix CO's), federating these

organizations into 215 Village Organizations (VO's) and conversion of the VO's into 7 top apex institutions as Local Support Organizations (LSOs) was a major milestone achieved by the project. BRSP also supported 32 Parent Education Committees (PECs) in Loralai and Killa Saifullah district utilizing the same methodology of social mobilization.

| Institutions | Zhob & Sherani | Pishin | Jhall Magsi | Kharan | Khuzdar | Loralai | KSF | Jaffar Abad | Bolan | Kalat | Mustung | Quetta | Total |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|---------|------|-------------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| COs | 1143 | 1136 | 459 | 705 | 1421 | 47 | 1220 | - | 109 | 1870 | 1389 | 17 | 9516 |
| MCOs | 924 | 827 | 285 | 381 | 870 | 25 | 1119 | - | 79 | 1139 | 848 | 7 | 6504 |
| WCOs | 219 | 304 | 174 | 306 | 551 | 22 | 101 | - | 30 | 725 | 518 | 10 | 2960 |
| Mix COs | - | 5 | - | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 23 | - | 52 |
| VDOs | - | 18 | 36 | 75 | 167 | - | 35 | 32 | - | - | 50 | - | 413 |
| Male VDOs | - | 18 | 28 | 43 | 95 | - | 35 | 32 | - | - | 41 | - | 292 |
| Female VDOs | - | - | 8 | 28 | 72 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | 117 |
| Mix VDOs | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| LSOs | - | - | 1 | 5 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 15 |
| Male LSOs | - | - | 1 | 5 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 14 |
| Female LSOs | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5 |
| Mix LSOs | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| PECs | - | - | - | - | - | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 43 |
| FAs | - | 111 | - | - | - | - | 131 | 128 | - | - | - | - | 370 |
| WATSAN Management Committees | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 11 |

Following are the key activities where BRSP supported and strengthened the community institutions to generate impact of social mobilization in improving their social and economic wellbeing:

a) Assisting Community Organizations to federate COs into VO's and LSOs

During the course of implementation, BRSP Social Mobilization Teams continued social mobilization methodology to federate already formed COs into VO's and then into LSOs to promote the representation of marginalized groups i.e. destitute and women in the apex bodies. On the other hand, SMT conducted dialogues with other local CSOs for their participation in the UC based apex organizations. During the reporting year of the action, 76 VO's have been formed in target areas after federating 228 Community Organizations in it.

The organization's major success during the year was to capitalize on the formation of LSOs after the



model was initially tested in district Mastung and extended to Khuzdar, Kharan and Jhalmagsi districts. Overall till the reporting period, BRSP was able to support the community institutions to federate into 15 LSOs. Among these, the LSOs particularly in Kharan are turning into model of active, functional and self-sustained institutions. BRSP would replicate the lessons learned and best practices in Kharan to other target areas so that a strong network of transparent, accountable and professionally managed apex level community institutions are developed across target areas of Balochistan.

b) Linkages development:

COs and VOs are assisted by BRSP field staff to make linkages with local government, line departments and other organizations to gain access to resources and services for the common benefit of community. So far, 445 various linkages have been developed by COs, VOs and LSOs with service providers and line departments encompassing various sectors including agriculture, livestock, irrigation, electricity, rural roads, health, education and sanitation.

c) Self-help initiatives:

Taking self-help initiatives by COs is a strong indicator of gaining institutional maturity. Effective mobilization of local resources is also a key to resolving common issues at village level. In this regard, 518 various self-help initiatives have been taken by community institutions for the common benefit of their communities. The sphere of initiatives encompass the cleaning and leveling of streets, collection of garbage, digging of water collection ponds, cleaning of open drainage, white washing of mosques and schools, provision of medicines to BHUs and helping out the poor and destitute with provision of cash or other kind of support.

d) Access to social safety-net programs:

Access to resources offered by social safety-net programs such as Bait-UI-Maal and BISP by poor and destitute is a major issue supplemented with lack of information or convenient access to such facilities by them. In this regard, field teams of BRSP makes it an integral part of social mobilization strategy right from the level of holding series of dialogues with community to inform them about the packages, procedures and services of such programs. So far a number of 278 VOs have accessed the social safety-net programs through taking self-help initiatives.

e) CNIC coverage:

It has generally been estimated that approximately 35% of eligible persons in rural areas of Balochistan are devoid of CNIC's due to lack of access to NADRA offices and unfamiliarity with the procedures for processing of CNIC's. In order to facilitate the target population in obtaining CNICs, BRSP social mobilization teams provided facilitation to the NADRA mobile vans to those areas where vast majority of dispossessed people are being facilitated to get their CNIC's. During the reporting period, BRSP teams have supported more than 7,613 community members with CNICs issuance by NADRA in all three target districts.

f) Improved enrollment in primary schools by CO's/VO's:

As part of social mobilization campaign, COs/VOs are sensitized on importance of education for children and they are motivated to enroll their out-of-school children in schools through holding sensitization sessions with their parents. So far, more than 2,091 children have been enrolled in different schools in all three regions through the efforts of CO's and VO's.

g) Issuance of Birth and death certificates and enlistment in voter's list:

Formation of birth and death certificates and marriage certificate (*nikhanama*) by community members has chronically been an ignored area in the rural areas. The responsible public departments including the TMOs at the district level also do not play an active role to sensitize or facilitate the people to get birth or death certificates of their relatives. Social mobilization teams are thus playing a pivotal role to sensitize both the concerned government officials and communities to have access to these essential documents. Though currently there is limited progress in this regard, however it is expected that in the next phase, the process would be accelerated. So far, with the support of Social mobilization teams, the community institutions have processed the issuance of 212 death and birth certificates and registration of 211 new voters in their areas.

Human and Institutional Development (HID) project:**Introduction & background of the Project:**

"Human development is about putting people at the centre of development. It is about people realizing their potential, increasing their choices and enjoying the freedom to lead lives they value".

Background of the project:

Investment in developing human resource is one of most essential factors leading towards sustainable development. As a result of skills and capabilities enhancements of the individuals; institutions and communities gain power to perform better, function effectively & efficiently, resolve their problems and set to achieve their objectives for poverty reduction.

Situation is not encouraging in Pakistan as reflected in the Human Development Index (HDI) report published in 2009, as it stands among the 30th lowest countries in terms of availability of a developed and sound human resource in the country. Situation in Balochistan province is further worsened as compare to the rest of the country. As most parts of the province depends on agriculture and livestock for livelihoods while the decade-prolonged drought has badly damaged both the sectors resulting in very limited opportunities of the dependent communities to gain sufficient income and earnings form their livelihood sources. Additionally, traditional practices by farmers in agricultural farming and livestock rearing have resulted in low productivity and poor income to meet the needs of their families.

To contribute effectively in Human Resource Development through developing human and Institutional capacities for effective long-term poverty alleviation in Balochistan, BRSP has evolved Balochistan Institute of Human Development (BIHD) to serve the role.

BIHD has been actively engaged in providing assistance to a broad set of stakeholders including individuals, communities and public and private sector organizations in capacity building and institutional strengthening.

In addition to enhancing capacities for effective and efficient resource and services mobilization, BIHD facilitates communities in developing sustainable frameworks to identify and implement development interventions. Simultaneously its HID unit strives to develop



efficient mechanisms for delivery at organizational level by capacitating the staff to contribute in better service delivery. It is done through promoting internal learning culture and by organizing and facilitating inception planning, seminars, workshops, exposure visits, staff attachments and international exposure for staff.

The unit's objective of alleviating poverty through changing mindset involves engagements with broad set of stakeholders and other potential organization in the sector. BIHD has signed MoU with National Institute of Rural Management NRSP N-IRM, Government of Balochistan Rural Development Academy as part of its expanding the learning base.

During the year BIHD arranged training sessions on a range of topics, including the Art of Social Mobilization, Effective Communication Skills, Project Cycle Management and Enterprise Development. The unit has facilitated an international training on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) for two of its staff members in Nepal Katmandu. BIHD has also facilitated 26 members' staff to attend the HRDN ATR to Malaysia, Singapore and Bangkok as part of its endeavors to build capacities of staff and develop linkages with potential capacity building organizations and individuals.

In the year 2010, BIHD initiated to build up a critical mass of skilled manpower at community level with the potential to transform millions of lives around them. In this context, BIHD designed and implemented an action plan with the financial support of PPAF to enhance the skills and capacity of poor and unemployed youth and community members in Khuzdar, Kharan and Jhal Magsi districts. A particular focus of the initiative was to capacitate a number of 5,480 community members in essential trades including agriculture, livestock, health, enterprise and technical and vocational trades.

Specific targets of the project include:

- Technical & vocational skills training to 1,571 youth and community members
- Training on improved agricultural farming to 2,000 small farmers
- Livestock management trainings to 1,120 small livestock farmers
- Training of 460 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) on antenatal, safe deliveries and postnatal care skills
- Entrepreneurship skills training to 300 small agricultural farmers

Implementation Strategy:

The project was implemented from January, 2010 till June, 2011. Trainings in Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Enterprise Development and Technical and vocational skills for the provision of extension services were imparted under the project. Community institutions including COs, VOs and LSOs being the primary stakeholders were involved in all the steps and activities of the project. These included the identification and nomination of most appropriate and deserving candidates for trainings in various trades.

Training Need Assessment (TNA) was conducted to verify and validate process of trainee's identification by the respective communities. Other stakeholders i.e. Social Welfare Department, Agriculture, Health and Livestock departments at district and provincial level were also involved primary their resource persons were identified to ensure availability of relevant expertise for imparting the field based trainings in both agriculture and livestock sectors.

Besides these services, partnerships were developed with reputable and quality-oriented training institutes to conduct long-durations trainings on standardized modules approved by the Skills Development Board (SDB). One of the successes of project was developing linkages and partnerships with stakeholders. In this regard, BRSP entered into agreement with Directorate of Labor & Manpower to join hands in skills enhancement programs in rural areas of Balochistan.

Sectoral interventions & Progress:

The project has contributed towards the following sectors:

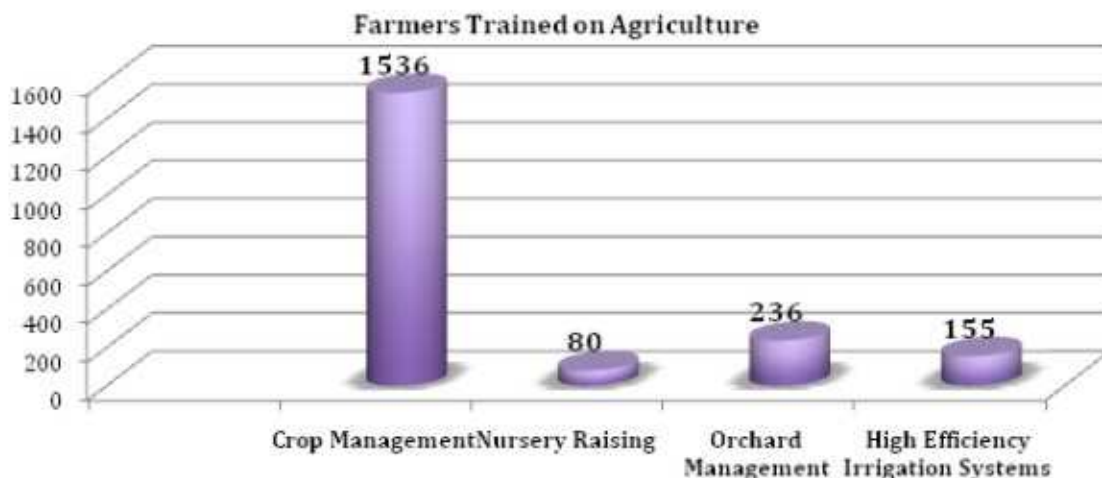
Agriculture Sector:

Under this component, 2,007 agriculture farmers were trained on improved agricultural farming with a focus on cropping patterns through holding 100 training events in Khuzdar, Kharan and Jhal Magsi. Additionally, 80 participants were also trained on nursery raising for commercial purposes. In few areas of Khuzdar and Kharan where farmer communities are dependent on orchards growing for income generations, a number of 236 farmers were trained on orchards management. The areas covered in these trainings were irrigation, land leveling, plantations, cutting & pruning and packaging and marketing.

High Efficiency Irrigation System was another important area that required attention as water being a most precious natural resource is wasted when used under traditional irrigation practices and flood irrigation. Therefore, 155 farmers were trained on efficient irrigation management for both crops and orchards. The trainings held in agriculture sector will probably develop short and long term impact on improving the overall agricultural farming and productivity and on the communities' agro-based economy in the target districts

Details of the trainings conducted under sector are as follows:

| Agriculture Sector | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| Sr. No | Trade/ Skill Type | Course Duration | Trained Participants | | | Total Pax Trained |
| | | | Khuzdar | Kharan | Jhal Magsi | |
| 1 | Trainings on Crops Management | 3 Days | 776 | 380 | 380 | 1536 |
| 2 | Trainings on Nursery Raising | 3 Days | 40 | 20 | 20 | 80 |
| 3 | Trainings on Orchard Management | 3 Days | 116 | 60 | 60 | 236 |
| 4 | Trainings on High Efficiency Irrigation System | 3 Days | 75 | 40 | 40 | 155 |
| Total | | | 1007 | 500 | 500 | 2007 |



Livestock Sector:

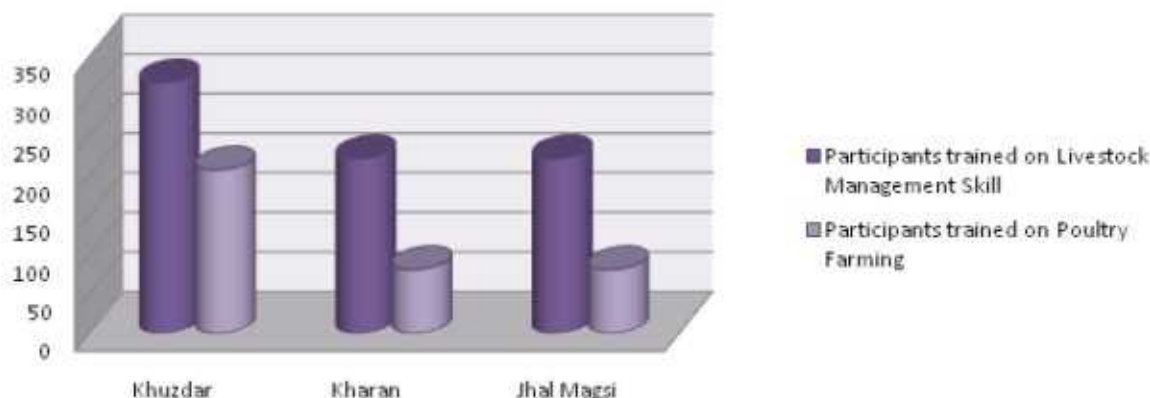
Under the component, 1,122 Livestock farmers were trained through 56 events in Khuzdar, Kharan and Jhal Magsi districts.

These trainings were conducted by experienced veterinarians, already working in the livestock departments of respective districts. Livestock management and poultry farming were the two focused areas under the component. In this regard, 756 livestock farmers were trained on livestock management and particularly on the prevention and cure of common diseases, feeding techniques/fattening, household management, and marketing etc.

Besides, 366 farmers were trained on poultry-farming with ingredients including introduction to different breeds, feasibility and cost-benefit of layer Vs broiler breeds, feeding, budgeting/costing, vaccination, common diseases, symptoms, treatments and marketing etc.

| Livestock Sector | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| Sr. No | Trade/ Skill Type | Course Duration | Trained Participants | | | Total Pax Trained |
| | | | Khuzdar | Kharan | Jhal Magsi | |
| 1 | Trainings on Livestock Management | 3 Days | 316 | 220 | 220 | 756 |
| 2 | Trainings on Poultry Farming | 3 Days | 206 | 80 | 80 | 366 |
| | Total | | 522 | 300 | 300 | 1122 |

Livestock Sector



Technical & Vocational Skills enhancement targeting youth:

In order to provide entrepreneurship, self employment and income generating activities to vulnerable and unemployed youth, component of technical and vocational skills enhancement was incorporated into the project targeting Khuzdar, Kharan & Jhal Magsi. Under this component, a number of 1,573 unemployed youth mostly belonging to poor families were equipped with skills in various trades for income generation through offering them extensive trainings.

An essential and valuable part of the training programme was to expose youth and community volunteers to various areas in other provinces of the country, which aimed at broadening their vision through knowledge and skills enhancement, experiences sharing, learning and exposure. In this regard, participants were sent

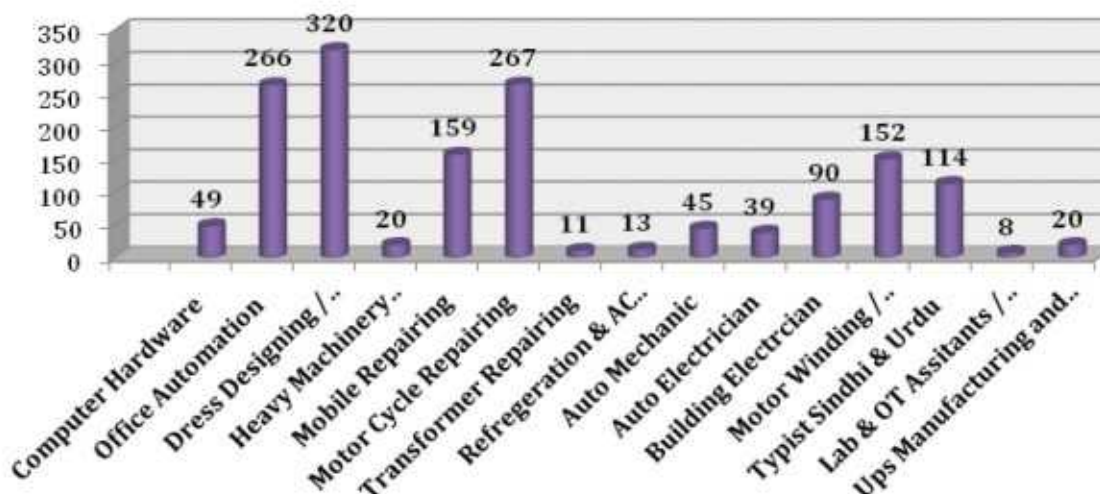
to well-known and prestigious technical & vocational training institutes located in Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Sukkur to receive trainings in various trades. The participants were imparted skills in areas of Computer Hardware Management, Office Automation, Dress Designing, Operations of Heavy Machinery, Mobile Repairing, Motorcycle Repairing, Transformer Repairing, Refrigeration and Air conditioner Repairing, Auto Mechanical Works, Auto Electrician Works, Building Electrician Works, Motor Winding Works, Lab & OT assistants, Medical Store Keeping & Typing Skills in Sindhi & Urdu.



Skills Enhancement on Extension Services component trade wise analysis

| Sr. No | Trade/ Skill Type | Course Duration | Trained Participants | | | Total Pax Trained |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | | Khuzdar | Kharan | Jhal Magsi | |
| 1 | Computer Hardware | 30 Days | 41 | 1 | 7 | 49 |
| 2 | Office Automation | 30 Days | 144 | 122 | - | 266 |
| 3 | Dress Designing / Tailoring | 30 Days | 98 | 154 | 68 | 320 |
| 4 | Heavy Machinery Operations | 45 Days | 20 | - | - | 20 |
| 5 | Mobile Repairing | 30 Days | 119 | 36 | 4 | 159 |
| 6 | Motor Cycle Repairing | 30 Days | 119 | 48 | 100 | 267 |
| 7 | Transformer Repairing | 30 Days | 5 | 6 | - | 11 |
| 8 | Refrigeration & AC Repairing | 60 Days | - | 13 | - | 13 |
| 9 | Auto Mechanic | 60 Days | 19 | 26 | - | 45 |
| 10 | Auto electrician | 60 Days | 16 | 23 | - | 39 |
| 11 | Building Electrician | 60 Days | 84 | 3 | 3 | 90 |
| 12 | Motor Winding / Submersible Repair | 30 days | 29 | 86 | 37 | 152 |
| 13 | Typist Sindhi & Urdu | 30 days | - | - | 114 | 114 |
| 14 | Lab & OT Assistants / Medical Store Keeping | 30 Days | 8 | - | 0 | 8 |
| 15 | Ups Manufacturing and Repairing | 30 Days | | 20 | | 20 |
| Consolidated Progress | | | 702 | 538 | 333 | 1573 |

Trained Participants on Extension Services

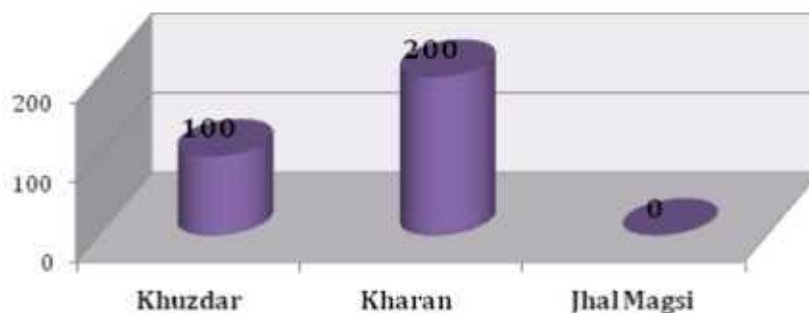


Entrepreneurship Skills Trainings for small farmers:

Another component of the project was exploration of new avenues for giving livelihood enhancement opportunities to the rural poor. Therefore a successful model of Farmers Enterprise Groups (FEGs) which was initially piloted in KPK Province by ECI Private Ltd was replicated in Kharan & Khuzdar districts. Under this model, 300 agricultural farmers belonging to poor/average households were organized into "Common Interest Groups" for collective investment, procurement, cultivation, production, packaging, storing and marketing of their agriculture products. Subsequently, 15 FEGs each comprising of 20 small scale farmers were formed & then each group was provided with an extensive five-day training on the FEG Module. After completion of trainings and opening of joint business accounts by each group, they developed their business plans amounting PKR. 80,000 with 50% matching grant was provided by BRSP & ECI, Private Limited. The initial assessment reveals that most of the groups have started earning profit on their initial

| Enterprise Development Sector | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|--------|------------|-------------------|
| Sr. No | Trade/ Skill Type | Course Duration | District/ Region | | | Total Pax Trained |
| | | | Khuzdar | Kharan | Jhal Magsi | |
| 1 | Trainings on Enterprise Development to FEGs | 5 Days | 200 | 100 | 0 | 300 |

FEG Participants Trained on Enterprise Development

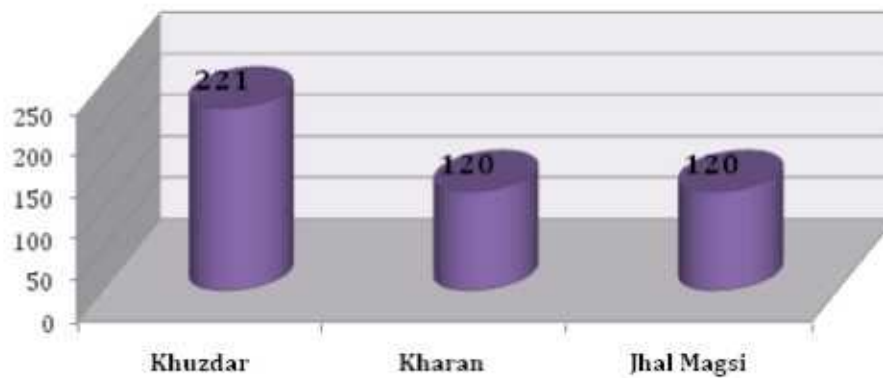


Traditional Birth Attendants Trainings:

To provide the target population with accessible, suitable and economical antenatal, safe deliveries and postnatal care services, a number of 460 TBAs in all the 3 target districts were trained on safe deliveries and 3-Delays model through extensive ten-day trainings supplemented with both theory and practice in the field. Services of experienced female doctors from Health department were hired to conduct quality trainings to the TBA's. Safe delivery kits were provided to the TBAs after the completion of training. Field reports tells that most of the TBAs are now providing services at the village level and are carrying- out safe deliveries with earning sufficient income through charging affordable fees from the clients

| Sr. No | Trade/ Skill Type | Course Duration | District/ Region | | | Total Pax Trained |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|------------|-------------------|
| | | | Khuzdar | Kharan | Jhal Magsi | |
| 1 | Trainings to TBAs | 10 Days | 221 | 120 | 120 | 461 |

Trainings to TBAs



Project outputs and outcomes:

- It has been reported that most of the Agriculture farmers trained on crop management are now willing to use high yielding varieties including cash crops, use of efficient irrigation, most appropriate use of insecticides and pesticides and better marketing of their products.
- Few farmers trained on nursery raising have started raising their own nurseries as per field reports and are generating handsome revenue from this activity which is a value addition to their livelihood.
- Change and shift in practices from traditional to modern farming has been observed among the trained farmers who are willing to apply latest techniques in terms of efficient irrigation, most appropriate use of insecticides & pesticides, use of high yielding varieties and cutting & pruning of plants etc.
- Livestock farmers trained on livestock management have been reported to better managing their livestock after training. These include timely vaccination of animals, use of better feeding techniques and domestic management etc.
- It has been observed that the gap between the service delivery institutions i.e. agriculture & livestock departments at district level and the farmers has been bridged to a certain extent as most of the farmers have been reported of paying regular visits to the agriculture and livestock experts for gathering latest information and getting advices on issues related to farming which they usually encounter.

- Services of trained TBA are now available to every three or four adjacent villages in Khuzdar, Kharan & Jhal Magsi. The TBAs are providing better services at the doorstep of communities which would minimize the risk to the lives of pregnant mothers & children in the target areas.
- Most of the Farmer Enterprise Groups formed and trained under the initiative have initiated collective farming with matching grants provided by BRSP and according to the field reports each FEG has started earning a good deal on income from the investments during first round.
- According to the field reports, out of 1,573 unemployed rural poor youth trained on different extension services, 350 participants so far have initiated their businesses through engaging in self-employed enterprises.

Youth Friendly Program (YFP)

Background and summary

The goal of Youth Friendly Program is to improve the reproductive health status and enhance empowerment of young people in Pakistan, leading towards sustainable human development. Youth Friendly Program will also contribute to the ability of poor rural and urban female and male adolescents and youth to make responsible choices on matters related to their sexuality, lives and society at large.

In this regard, BRSP has joined hands with UNFPA in partnership to ensure that systems, mechanisms and practices responding to adolescents' sexual & reproductive health rights and needs are improved.

The program has been designed building on the previous model of YFCs and also packaging new themes including Life skills and Non-formal education along with Health sessions on Adolescents Reproductive Health, ARH counseling, peer education sessions, sports, computer classes, vocational trainings and other recreational activities for youth.

The planned activities as per project digest of YFP have been successfully implemented through involvement of 6,000 youth directly and 42,000 youth indirectly in 50 Revenue/ 130 sub villages through organizing supports activities, Schools program, community meeting, marriage functions, Hujra programs, celebration of international days i.e. youth and HIV/Aids day and also through 14th August Independence Day functions in schools and colleges. Similarly, the activities at the YFCs level also continued by conducting activities i.e. counseling sessions, LSBE sessions, NFE classes, peer educators' sessions, and referrals etc.

In addition, the project team also liaised closely with Health department, UNFA district staff, CBOs, Media, politicians, religious leaders, notables, and school teachers in seeking their support to organize the formal sessions towards meeting the objectives of the project. The advocacy groups formed for each YFC also played important role in paving the way for project implementation.

The Report reflects the overall status of YFP (Youth Friendly Project) since inception July, 2010 to the completion of the project in December, 2010.

Strategy of engaging youth at district level

Youth Friendly Program of BRSP in collaboration with UNFPA developed a diverse strategy for engaging youth at district level. In this regard, BRSP formed youth clubs/corners in schools and colleges of district Killa Saifullah.

Progress of activities:

| S.# | Component | Males | Females | Total |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Counseling and RH sessions | 528 | 575 | 1103 |
| 2 | Life skills based education | 700 | 585 | 1285 |
| 3 | Non formal education | 12 | 33 | 45 |
| 4 | Peer education | 40 | 40 | 80 |
| 5 | Sports and Recreation | 920 | 837 | 1757 |
| 6 | Vocational skills | Nil | 30 | 30 |
| 7 | Advocacy group | 15 | 21 | 36 |
| 8 | School Sessions | 250 | 200 | 450 |
| 9 | Referrals | 30 | 30 | 60 |
| 10 | Peer Educators training | 27 | 29 | 56 |
| 11 | International days | 250 | 300 | 550 |
| 12 | Total target achieved | 2772 | 2680 | 5452 |

Formation of advocacy groups

At the start of the project, BRSP took onboard all the stakeholders including the community activists, Journalists, Religious leaders and other notables in formation of Advocacy groups at both male and female YFCs. The Advocacy groups conducted 7 meetings in each male and female YFC's. With the support of these groups, the project team was able to reach schools, colleges, communities and government officials to involve them in learning processes and get their support in policy making for Youth in the context of RH.

SRH sessions

The YFCs were used to deliver SRH sessions and till the end of the project, more than 1,000 youth in YFCs (males & females) in schools and colleges were accessed and educated on reproductive health issues which matters related to youth.

Non Formal Basic Education

Under the non-formal education component of the project, 33 girls and 12 boys were enrolled who were unable to continue their formal education. National Education Foundation (NEF) generously donated 100 sets of books along with slates, takhti and mats for the enrolled students.

Counseling Sessions

YFC counselors continued counseling sessions with youth in YFCs, schools, villages, at individual level and in groups. In Total, 1,103 youth (528 male, 575 female) were accessed through counseling sessions. Counseling sessions have helped to identify cases for referrals. As a result, various cases of STIs and STDs were identified for referrals. The staff has referred these cases to district and provincial hospitals for treatment of reported cases. The project was able to refer 60 youth (30 male, 30 female) where most of the referrals were related to STIs and STDs.

Peer Education Program

BRSP identified both male and female Peer Educators to engage them with other youth in YFP activities and also extend support to reach youth out of the domain of YFC. BRSP trained a total of 80 peer educators (40 boys and 40 girls). The peer educators also helped the center staff in YFC and events management voluntarily.

Life skills based education (LSBE)

Life Skills Based Education (LSBE) is one of the most important and interesting components of the YFCs. LSBE teachers in YFCs regularly facilitated the process of LSBE learning sessions and each YFC was able to conduct 36 LSBE sessions on a variety of topics especially on life skills and its application in daily life. In these sessions, 1285 youth participated including 700 males and 585 females.

Sports & recreation

To provide opportunities for youth to participate in sports and recreational events, about 1,757 youth (920 males, 837 females) were engaged in these activities which helped in reaching the RH messages to youth at large.

BRSP conducted indoor and outdoor games tournaments for both YFCs, sports weeks, Girls Mega Youth Events, debate and sports competition, Mehandi competition, quiz and Naat Competition, Carom Board and Ludo Tournaments cricket tournament and other events for males and females youth.

International Days celebration

YFCs also celebrated various international days including the International youth day and International AIDS day. During these events, youth spoke about their rights and obligations. A role play was presented to youth groups on the SRH issues. On the AIDS day, the youth were educated on the basic facts and prevention of HIV/AIDS among them.

Best practices and lessons learnt:

- Interventions in schools and colleges in the target union councils of YFCs proved to be instrumental in reaching maximum number of youth and raising their awareness regarding SRH issues.
- Culturally sensitive approaches and involvement of indigenous people resulted in lowering resistance and creating enabling environment for SRH interventions. The IEC materials on Islam and RH and involvement of religious leaders proved to be an effective strategy in the project and their involvement has helped greater community support.
- Community participation paved the way for their acceptance on RH interventions and its further dissemination in communities. Maximizing coverage of RH key messages through Sensitization meetings in CMSTs has helped the RH key messages to reach maximum youth in target villages of the district.
- Public-Private partnership leveraged efforts of Government and NGO interventions to further strengthen RH agenda at Tehsil and district level. Involvement of EDOs and other government officials, remained an effective strategy supporting a smooth implementation of the project.
- Community Organizations can effectively contribute in the project mobilization if they are consistently given followup visits.
- Youth councilors and YFP staff facilitated youth to discuss their RH matters in groups and individual counseling sessions; the financial support packaged in the project for referrals enabled them to get treatment of STIs and SDTs.
- Interaction with educational institutions supported to access the youth easier to promote RH and youth friendly information to them and improving acceptance of discussing these sensitive issues considering the strict local customs and tribal culture.

- As part of BRSP core activity, collective meetings with the community members at the union council level proved to be effective in reaching community members and creating an enabling environment for SRH interventions.

UN-Women Empowerment & Gender Equality Project

Background:

Gender relations in Balochistan rest on two basic perceptions: number one; that woman is subordinate to man, and that a man's honor resides in the actions of the women of his family. Thus, women are responsible for maintaining the family honor and give every possible sacrifice for it. To ensure that they do not dishonor their families, men limits women's mobility, places restrictions on their behavior and activities, and permits them to have only limited contacts with the opposite sex. Space is allocated to and used differently by men and women. For their protection and respectability, women have traditionally been expected to live under the constraints of *purdah*, a most obvious veiling. Most women spend major parts of their lives physically within their homes and courtyards and go out only for serious and approved reasons. Outside the home, social life generally revolves around the activities of men.

Gender-sensitive measurements are critical for building the case for taking gender (in) equality seriously, for enabling better planning and actions by gender and non-gender specialists, and for holding institutions accountable to their commitments on gender. Gender mainstreaming is the cross-cutting theme in all programs of BRSP. The organization strives to serve and bring the rural women in the mainstream of development where their role as equal partner in development is not only recognized but they are given equal opportunities with paralleling rights and obligations to access education, health, sanitation, drinking water and mobility, however, considering the social



and tribal culture of province, the organization has to go a long way in order to improve both the status and the quality of life of the rural women in Balochistan. BRSP has already been involved in addressing women's participation, protection and wellbeing issues as well as responding to women's involvement and their role on peace building efforts through social mobilization and multi-sectoral programmatic interventions.

BRSP has recently made partnership to contribute in the efforts on part of UN Women's mandate of promoting women's groups and enhancing their capacity, where UN Women Pakistan intends to establish and maintain close working partnerships with 15 Women's groups during the current year through its Women and Peace Fund for CSOs. The financial assistance provided through this Fund will support CSOs in their initiatives as well as establishing forums for sharing information and joint collaborative support on programs/projects that promote peace initiatives surrounding women. BRSP intends to build strong and durable partnership with the UN Women with launching creative programs addressing the protection, prevention and participation targeting the needs of women and girls in terms of both immediate and strategic needs in Balochistan.



Project Objectives:

The project aims to further strengthen and nurture the women centric CBO/CSOs fostered under RAHA Project through taking appropriate measures for capacity building and institutional strengthening and creating an enabling environment for these institutions to survive and grow.

Expected Outputs:

Following immediate outputs are envisaged after the activities are completed:

- Enhanced women organizational management skills
- Awareness among men and women created on the rights and obligations of women in the society
- Women sensitized and motivated on effective involvement in economic activities
- Vision of women groups developed for gaining empowerment in the long-run

Long-term Results/Impact:

Besides the immediate outputs, the long-term result/impact to be yield from the project are given as:

- Grass-roots institutions of the women are sustained and are assisting the destitute and vulnerable women of the area without any discrimination
- Trained women exercise their rights and fulfill their obligations in a well-balanced manner, besides they are motivated to create awareness among other women of the catchment areas and neighbors.
- Trained women take part in the economic activities and contribute as equal partners among males in the wellbeing of their families.
- Trained women are empowered with having right of decision making for their own-selves and for their family members including the males



Progress of the project:

The UN Women Empowerment Project is initially being implemented by BRSP for a period of 4 months stretching from 15th June to 15th September, 2011 in the target areas of Pishin, Loralai, Killa Saifullah, Quetta and Chagai.

In the startup phase, organizing meetings with the targeted women groups has been given prime focus by the project field staff. Besides, services of external

consultants were hired to assess training needs of the target women folks. Communities being the primary stakeholders were taken on board as program introductions were carried out by the social mobilization teams and the target women were organized into groups in the targeted four union councils of Districts Pishin, Loralai, Killa- Saifullah, Quetta and Chagai. In this regard 15 women Community Organizations (COs) were revitalized including 04 in Quetta, 07 in Pishin and 04 in Chaghi while 15 WCOs have been newly formed in the target districts.

Based on the results of the TNA, various trainings will be designed for the economic and social empowerment of a number of 50 women Community Organizations in the target areas. BRSP will also make efforts to get the CBOs/NGOs registered with the relevant authorities such as the Social Welfare Departments in the target districts. In the long run, linkages of the women CBOs and CSOs will also be developed with Women Development Department and other stakeholders working on women empowerment in Pakistan.



Section 2

“Physical Infrastructure and Technology Development (PITD)”

Background:

Local need-based and demand driven small scale infrastructure has demonstrated a positive correlation to poverty outcomes and has been found to improve the likelihoods of better returns to human, capital, financial and natural resources. It also significantly contributes in improving the social wellbeing, enhancing living standards, raising income and promotes livelihoods of the rural communities. Infrastructure interventions in critical areas such as irrigation, potable water, electricity, sanitation and roads can transform lives and livelihoods through increasing crop yield, labor

productivity and market access, while decreasing the probability of disease, famine and economic shocks. BRSP has therefore been implementing the physical infrastructural schemes in its target areas since the inception of the organization from the year 1991. Currently BRSP has revolved its Community Physical Infrastructural (CPI) section into Physical Infrastructure and Technology Development (PITD). It is a separate engineering section with a strong resource base to effectively implement physical infrastructure schemes focusing on ensuring the physical quality of the schemes and long term operations by the communities. Preference is given to the poor and destitute to benefit from the physical schemes ensuring that the schemes do not serve the interests of a few landlords and influential.

The PITD unit strives to optimize the most feasible and pro-poor physical infrastructural schemes through a transparent and community driven process of delivering infrastructure assets to poor communities.

Rather than functioning simply a scheme being installed, access to infrastructure encompasses entitlement and capacity of the poor to maximize gains from such facilities. Being conscious of these interactions, BRSP's infrastructure schemes are purposively designed to reduce geographical biases and targeted to reach poorest and most marginalized communities. Additionally, BRSP infrastructure interventions attempt to reduce the affordability gap with an equally concerted focus on building social capital as a means to increase project sustainability and maximize gains for the poor.

All CPI supported infrastructure interventions are preceded by months of intensive activities centered on mobilizing poor communities and organizing them into Community Organizations (COs), which are then



capacitated to work as vibrant development institutions at the grassroots. Furthermore, COs receive necessary financial and technical support from BRSP facilitation at each stage of the development process from project identification to implementation and maintenance. In addition to equipping community organizations with requisite skills and resources, the unit seeks to underline importance of building capacities for ensuring project sustainability in the long run. Building ownership through compulsory community contribution in the shape of financial and/or labor, and material inputs forms a critical component of this strategy. Project sustainability is further ensured through compulsory collection of maintenance resources sufficient for bearing one year of operations and maintenance by a project committee. The committee is empowered to develop an ongoing participatory mechanism for collection of maintenance funds once the asset becomes operational.



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 schemes, household latrines, small-bore sewerage systems, street surfacing, wastewater collection and disposal and technologies based on using the natural energy.

BRSP's Physical Infrastructure and Technological Development (PITD) Section, working with an aim to play its part in perking up the living standards of the rural communities by provision of basic facilities i.e. drinking

water, sanitation, constructing and rehabilitating productive physical infrastructure such as irrigation system, channels land reclamation and water dams/reservoirs etc, has succeeded to initiate 949 CPI schemes out of which 919 have been completed till June-2011 in 10 district (Bolan, Kharan, Kalat, Khuzdar, Loralai, Mastung, Pishin, Qilla Saifullah, Sherani and Zhob) of Balochistan that benefited 255,824 individuals of 35,685 HHs of the targeted location.

The nature wise break-up of the schemes implemented till June-2011 is shown in below graph:

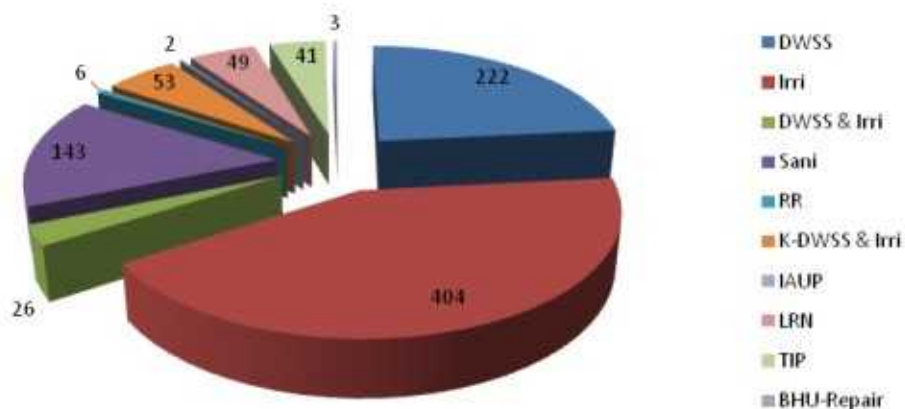


Figure 1: Nature wise break-up of schemes initiated till Jun-11

| District | U/C | DWSS | Irrigation | DWSS & Irrigation | Sanitation | Rural Roads | DWSS & Irrigation | IAUP | LRN | TIP | BHU-Repair | Total Schemes |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| Mastung | 13 | 66 | 331 | 22 | 14 | 5 | 43 | | - | - | | 481 |
| Loralai | 1 | - | | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | | 1 |
| Kalat | 6 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 10 | 1 | - | - | | 13 |
| Bolan | 3 | 24 | 17 | 4 | 14 | - | - | - | 49 | - | | 108 |
| Pishin | 10 | 10 | 14 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | | 26 |
| Zhob | 7 | 11 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | 14 |
| Sherani | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | | 6 |
| Khuzdar | 15 | 74 | 11 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 8 | | 94 |
| Kharan | 7 | 22 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29 | | 77 |
| KSF | 2 | 12 | 1 | - | 113 | - | - | - | - | | 3 | 129 |
| Total: | 68 | 222 | 404 | 26 | 143 | 6 | 53 | 2 | 49 | 41 | 3 | 949 |

Achievements during the Year 2010-11

During the reporting period the PITD Section remain focused on implementation of two CPI Projects including PPAF-BRSP Phase VII and PPAF-BRSP Phase VIII which were implemented in District Khuzdar and Kharan respectively.

PPAF-BRSP Phase VII

A total of 94 schemes were planned to be constructed in District Khuzdar under the "PPAF-BRSP Phase VII" out of which 31 schemes were completed in year 2009-10 and remaining 63 are completed in year 2010-11. The total cost of the project was PKR 52,719,296 out of which 42,111,763 was PPAF share, while an amount of PKR

10,607,533 was contributed by the community through provision of land, voluntarily laborers, water, materials and transportation facilities. The project benefited 36,099 individuals of 4,887 HHs of 15 union councils in district Khuzdar.

In far-flung areas of Balochistan, better infrastructural communication facilities and roads are seldom available. People generally use rough tracks or in rare cases shingle roads for travelling and for transportation of their agri-products and other commodities from one



place to another. Generally in these areas tractors are used for transportation of goods and agricultural products by the farmer and general communities. In various parts of Balochistan, villages cut off during rain and snowy seasons from the rest of areas.

In this regard, one project of road construction was executed in UC Chashma in Tehsil Zehri of District Khuzdar by BRSP. The total cost of the scheme was PKR 1,496,606 out of which PKR 299,321 was contributed by the community with the support and supervision of LSO Basham.

To address the chronic shortfall of energy and adopt alternative energy solutions, Technological Innovative Project (TIP) schemes were also initiated under the project. In this regard, a number of 4 wind mills were installed in three UCs of district Kharan. In addition, physical work has been initiated on 25 TIPs schemes including Solar Light System and solar energy based water supply schemes. After the completion of the schemes, it would directly benefit 925 in the target villages.

| District Khuzdar | | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| | Union Councils | No. of Schemes | No. of HHs | Total Cost of the Schemes |
| Karakh/ Moola | Abad, Kharzan, Sunchakoo | 7 | 304 | 3,257,104 |
| Khuzdar | Baghbana, Sasool, Tootak, Zeedi | 22 | 1141 | 10,042,094 |
| Wadh | Badari, Loap, Town, Whair | 15 | 379 | 8,145,051 |
| Zehri | Balbal, Chashma, Gahat Balbal, Noorgama | 19 | 1864 | 12,203,053 |
| | | 63 | 3688 | 33,647,302 |

PPAF-BRSP Phase VIII

In July 2010, BRSP with the financial support of PPAF initiated the CPIs project in district Kharan which is among the most deprived districts of the province and lacks the availability of basic amenities and physical infrastructure. The main objectives of the project were to supplement the other interventions carried out through the financial support of PPAF including social mobilization, improvement of health facilities and school infrastructure, technical and vocation trainings and community's exposure visit project. As of June 2011, the physical work on all the 77 planned schemes were initiated while a number of 47 schemes were successful completed in 07 Union Councils of Tehsil Kharan.



So far, the project has benefited 12,472 populations and 2,079 HHs through the provision of drinking water supply schemes, irrigation schemes and Technologically Innovative Projects. The total cost of the completed schemes is PKR 21,290,692, which includes PPAF Share of PKR 18,046,312 and PKR 3,244,380 as community contribution which makes 18% contributions of the total cost. Community contribution reflects their participation, acceptance and ownership of the physical interventions which would assist the projects to benefit them in the long-run since they would be able to contribute efficiently in the maintenance and operations of the schemes.

ble to contribute efficiently in the maintenance and operations of the schemes.

| Tehsil | Union Council | No. of Schemes | No. of HHs | Total Cost of the schemes |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Kharan | Jamak | 6 | 547 | 1,876,681 |
| | Joda-e-Kalat | 5 | 496 | 3,037,314 |
| | North City | 1 | 16 | 175,592 |
| | Raskoh | 6 | 131 | 1,939,848 |
| | Sarawan | 15 | 454 | 7,081,419 |
| | South City | 1 | 48 | 656,102 |
| | Toh Mulk | 13 | 387 | 6,523,736 |
| Total | | 47 | 2079 | 21,290,692 |

Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS)

The issue of water its quality, its quantity, and its guaranteed availability to all people regardless of creed, gender, income level or social status is one of the most pressing challenges being faced by the rural communities today. It is a problem that since Pakistan is striving towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals, which include the targets of halving, by 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water. However, the targets are hard to be achieved till 2015.

BRSP has learned that for most of the communities, provision of drinking water supply schemes is their most prioritized need. Therefore, addressing this need of the community, a total number of 74 DWSS were constructed during the year 21 Union Councils of District Khuzdar and Kharan.

Under phase VII, 55 schemes of PKR 27,947,891 were constructed that benefited 2970 HHs (21,087 populations in 14 UCs of 04 tehsils in District Khuzdar. While in District Kharan, 932 Hhs in 07 union councils were benefited through the construction 19 schemes of potable water.

| District | # of Union Councils | No. of DWSS | No. of HHs | Total cost of Schemes |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Khuzdar | 14 | 55 | 2970 | 27,497,891 |
| Kharan | 07 | 19 | 932 | 6,393,232 |
| Grand Total | 21 | 74 | 3902 | 33,891,123 |

Irrigation Schemes:

A most essential use of the surface water in Balochistan for irrigation purposes is for sailaba (floodwater) and khushkaba (rainwater). These systems are used for 69% of the total irrigated area of the province. Due to unawareness and dependency on high delta crops, almost all fruit, vegetable and winter fodder crops are over- irrigated by the farmers and growers in the province and as much as double the amount of water required is applied. Over- irrigation is mostly common in the Pishin Lora, Zhob and Nari basins. These areas are under greatest stress of underground water mining.



Therefore, a second priority of the overall BRSP CPIs schemes constructed during the year 2010-11 was focused on construction of irrigation schemes supplemented with awareness raising of farmers on efficient irrigation systems. In this regard, a number of 31 irrigation schemes were constructed including 07 schemes in 03 Union Councils of Khuzdar benefitting 376 farmer HHs while 24 Schemes were constructed in 5 Union Councils of Districts Kharan which are benefitting 1047 HHs.

Details are given as under:

| District | Union Council | No. of Irrigation Schemes | No. of HHs | Total Cost of Schemes |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Khuzdar | 03 | 7 | 376 | 4,652,805 |
| Kharan | 07 | 24 | 1047 | 13,137,045 |
| Total: | 10 | 31 | 1423 | 17,789,850 |

Improved Access to and Demand for Quality Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Quetta

Introduction:

The provincial capital of Balochistan, Quetta, has been facing serious problems of drinking water and sanitation for more than the last two decades. The enormous, rapid and unplanned population growth for the last several years and influx of Afghan refugees and rural migration in search of jobs and civic facilities has continuously mounted pressure on the available inadequate civic facilities including drinking water and sanitation in Quetta. In the absence of any particular surface water resource, groundwater has become the only source of drinking water for survival. The uncontrolled extraction and mining of this precious



resource has contributed a lot to the seriousness of water scarcity leading Quetta to face severe threat of water diminishing within its valley floor. The drastic depletion of water table at a rate of 7-10 ft per annum has resulted into the drying up of tube wells drilled at a depth lesser than 500 ft and loss of productivity of tube wells to limit to as little as 15- 20 gallons per minute. The various assessments reveal that most of the peri-urban, suburbs and even city areas are either partially or completely deprived of any public water supply facility. About 69% of the populations have access to latrines, out of which only 26% are linked with any sewerage facility. The existing public water supply schemes in these areas are either dead, non-functional or dried up completely.

The Project:

In order to cope up with the problem of drinking water and sanitation facilities in the disadvantaged rural population in Quetta valley, BRSP entered into agreement with Federal Republic of Germany through KfW Development Bank to invest a grant of 3.6 million Euro (later on the allocation was raised to 4.06 Euro by the donor) for the "Improved access to and demand for quality water, sanitation & hygiene services in Quetta valley of Balochistan" to be implemented by BRSP in coordination with the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED). Under the project main focus would

be given to rehabilitate, newly install and extend (approximately 20) water supply systems in rural union councils of Quetta District. At the same time WATSAN facilities will be provided to about 50 schools in the area and drainage facilities will be provided to the limited areas of the project.



The overall aim of the project is "To contribute to the improvement of health and living conditions of the population, to an efficient use of water resources and to the stabilization of the region while the project goal is "People in program locations in Quetta and Bolan are provided with potable drinking water, the operators are able to maintain the water supply systems and the awareness of users for appropriate use of water is created"

BRSP has started implementing the project in November, 2009 under coordination with Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Balochistan. The project is a unique example of public private partnership in Balochistan where BRSP being the implementing partner is technically and administratively supported by the Government of Balochistan through its P&D and PHED departments.

The project is being management and implemented by a team of 15 personnel comprising of both the social and technical teams including the Water supply engineers, Civil Engineers, Geophysist, Hydro-geologists and Social Organizers. The team is led by a senior water supply engineer as Team Leader.

Target Areas:

The target area encompasses 5 rural union councils of Quetta. The union councils in Quetta include Hanna, Baleli, Panjpai, Aghberg and Kuchlak.

| # | Union Council (District Quetta) | No. of DWSS | Beneficiary households | Beneficiary population | No. of schools | Number of Students |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Hanna | 1 | 270 | 1900 | 2 | 120 |
| 2 | Baleli | 2 | 568 | 6015 | 4 | 840 |
| 3 | Panjpai | 2 | 243 | 3285 | 2 | 100 |
| 4 | Aghberg | 11 | 2460 | 22756 | 20 | 1574 |
| 5 | Kuchlak | 4 | 5732 | 54836 | 2 | 79 |
| | Total: | 20 | 9273 | 88792 | 30 | 2713 |

Achievements so far:

Water Supply Schemes:

The project has so far made substantial progress in terms of rehabilitating, installing new systems and repairing or extending the water supply networks. So far, major work has been completed on 13 schemes, while 3 schemes are functional currently and the users are benefitting from these schemes.

Due to technical and social reasons, a number of 4 schemes including WSS, Killi Ghaziabad, Beleli, WSS Killi Hajizai/Huramzai, WSS Killi Shagi Shingharai, WSS Killi Gangalzai/Manzarai have been dropped, while a number of 11 more schemes have been added for rehabilitation under consultation of the PHED Provincial officials.



The major components and progress on the WSS schemes has been highlighted in the below table:

| # | Name of sub Project | Progress Status upto July,2011 | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Tube Well drilled | Design | Tendering | Procurement & Laying Pipe Line | OHSR/ SSR | Pump House | Boundary Wall | Tubewell energized | Scheme functional |
| 1 | New Mian khanzai and Mohammad Hasni, Panjpai (KFW/DWSS/201 0/002) | 100% | 100% | 100% | 80% | 70% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - |
| 2 | Killi Samungli (KFW/DWSS/201 0/003) | 100% | 100% | 100% | 60% | 60% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-----|
| 3 | Kuchlak 5 (Killi Upper Sanzar), (KFW/DWSS/2010/005) | 100% | 100% | 100% | Work order issued | Existing | Not Required | Existing | 100% | Yes |
| 4 | Killi Siddique (KFW/DWSS/2010/006) | 100% | 100% | 100% | 80% | 60% | 40% | 50% | 50% | - |
| 5 | Killi Rahim Gul, Killi Barma, Killi Abdul Wali and Killi Ghaziabad (KFW/DWSS/2010/007) | 100% | 100% | 100% | 80% | 60% | 100% | 100% | 0% | - |
| 6 | Killi Nouhisar (KFW/DWSS/2010/008) | 100% | 100% | 100% | Work order issued | Work order issued | Work order issued | Work order issued | 40% | - |
| 7 | Sulaimankhail, Mullahkhail, Aghbarg (KFW/DWSS/2010/009) | 100% | 100% | 100% | N.A | N.A | 100% | N.A | To Be Done | - |
| 8 | Killi Randozai, Aghbarg (KFW/DWSS/2010/010) | 100% | 100% | 100% | Work order issued | Existing | 40% | N.A | To Be Done | - |
| 9 | Killi Barozai, Aghbarg (KFW/DWSS/2010/011) | 100% | 100% | 100% | Work order issued | Work order issued | 100% | N.A | To Be Done | - |
| 10 | Killi Din Mohammad, Sarwar, Aghbarg (KFW/DWSS/2010/016) | Spring | 100% | 100% | 100% Completed & functional | 100% | N.A | N.A | N.A | Yes |
| 11 | Killi Abdul Haq, Aghbarg (KFW/DWSS/2010/017) | Not Required | 100% | 100% | N.A | 100% | N.A | N.A | N.A | Yes |
| 12 | Killi Mehrabzai (KFW/DWSS/2010/013) | | Initiated | Initiated | Initiated | N.A | Initiated | N.A | Initiated | - |
| 13 | Killi Faizabad | Initiated | Initiated | Initiated | Initiated | N.A | Initiated | N.A | Initiated | - |

SCHOOL WATSAN:

Under the school WATSAN component of the project, repair, renovation and provision of drinking water and sanitation facilities in a number of 28 schools have been completed, while the work is steadily under progress in 11 remaining schools. The interventions would result in benefitting a number of 5,760 students (both boys and girls) after the completion of all activities.



The progress so far is depicted in the below table:

| Sr. No. | Name of school | Number of students | Repair and renovation work | WATSAN facilities | Completion status |
|---------|--|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | GPS KILLI MEHTARZAI, BALELI QUETTA | 103 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 2 | BGPS KILLI MOHAMMAD HASSANI, PANJPAI, QUETTA | 50 | Yes | Yes | IN PROGRESS |
| 3 | BPS KILLI HAJI SIDDIQUE, KUCLAK,QUETTA | 39 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 4 | BPS KILLI DOMARAN, KUCLAK,QUETTA | 40 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 5 | BPS KILLI SULEMAN KHEL AND MULA KHEL, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 72 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 6 | BPS KILLI BABOZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 70 | - | Yes | 100% |
| 7 | GPS KILLI BABOZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 73 | - | Yes | 100% |
| 8 | GPS KILLI BAROZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 34 | - | Yes | 100% |
| 9 | BHS KILLI BAROZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 120 | - | Yes | 100% |
| 10 | BPS KILLI DIN MUHAMMAD, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 30 | - | Yes | 100% |
| 11 | BPS KILLI GHABIZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 73 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 12 | BPS KILLI ABDUL HAQ, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 45 | - | Yes | 100% |
| 13 | BGPS KILLI HALIMZAI GHABIZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 30 | - | Yes | 100% |
| 14 | BMS KILLI RANDOZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 140 | - | Yes | 100% |
| 15 | GMS KILLI RANDOZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 62 | - | Yes | 100% |
| 16 | BPS KILLI RANDOZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 43 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 17 | BGPS KILLI NEW KHALOZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 40 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 18 | GMS KILLI KHANIZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 72 | - | Yes | 100% |
| 19 | BPS KILLI KHANIZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 69 | - | Yes | 100% |
| 20 | BPS KILLI MEHRABZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 61 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 21 | BPS KILLI KHALOZAI, AGHBERG,QUETTA | 65 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 22 | GPS KILLI RAHIM GUL, BALELI, QUETTA. | 77 | Yes | - | 100% |
| 23 | BMS NAUHISAR, QUETTA | 370 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 24 | GPS SAMUNGLI, QUETTA | 110 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 25 | BMS SAMUNGLI, QUETTA | 550 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 26 | BPS MALAZAI SAYDAN, NAUHISAR, QUETTA. | 75 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 27 | BPS UPPER NAUHISAR QUETTA | 70 | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 28 | BGMS KILLI ALI MUHAMMAD, AGHBERG, QUETTA | 80 | - | Yes | IN PROGRESS |
| 29 | GMS NAUHISAR, QUETTA | 270 | Yes | Yes | IN PROGRESS |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|------|-----|-----|-------------|
| 30 | BGPS HAJI ABDUL ALI, AGHBERG, QUETTA | 35 | Yes | Yes | IN PROGRESS |
| 31 | BGPS KILLI ABDULZAI, AGHBERG, QUETTA | 120 | - | Yes | IN PROGRESS |
| 32 | BPS KILLI SAIFULLAH, KUCHLAK, QUETTA. | 60 | Yes | Yes | IN PROGRESS |
| 33 | GPS KILLI SAIFULLAH, KUCHLAK, QUETTA. | 70 | Yes | Yes | IN PROGRESS |
| 34 | BGMS KILLI ABDUL HAQ, AGHBARG, QUETTA. | 80 | - | Yes | IN PROGRESS |
| 35 | BPS RAHEEMGUL BALELI, QUETTA. | 90 | - | Yes | 100% |
| 36 | BHS KOTWAL, QUETTA. | 1500 | - | Yes | IN PROGRESS |
| 37 | BGMS KILLI KHAROTABAD (IQRA HAMDARD SCHOOL) | 255 | Yes | Yes | IN PROGRESS |
| 38 | BGPS SAMUNGLI KHAROTABAD (IQRA HAMDARD SCHOOL) | 237 | Yes | Yes | IN PROGRESS |
| 39 | MY SESAME STREET BOYS AND GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, CHAMAN HOUSING SCHEME, AIRPORT ROAD, QUETTA. | 500 | Yes | Yes | IN PROGRESS |
| | Total | 5760 | | | |

Social Mobilization:

Banking on its strength of social mobilization, BRSP has developed the social mobilization strategy for Balochistan Water Program. The strategy is an outcome of a series of consultations within BRSP to achieve results in enhancing community ownership and improve behavior change.

BRSP has therefore developed a standardized sensitization package for communities to orient them about water, sanitation and improved hygiene at household and community level. Similarly, in order to orient the school children on SSHE (School Sanitation, Health and Education), BRSP has developed a manual on Life Skills Based Education (LSBE) in the context of hygiene promotion which is used by the social teams of BRSP to conduct LSBE sessions with school children.

Awareness raising and mobilization

Awareness raising events for Community members/CBO on water, sanitation and Hygiene and promotion of latrines at household level

An important component of the project is to increase the knowledge and attitude toward judicious use of and enhance access to improved drinking water and safer hygiene and sanitation practices.

The project, since inception, has focused to sensitize parents and teachers on the importance of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene while the project social team sensitized the household members especially the mothers at household level to improve hygiene situation and emphasized that they wash hands at critical times. So far, social team has conducted 21 consultative and awareness raising sessions (13 male and 8 female) with communities on importance of clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene where 550 community members participated including 350 males and 200 females.



Awareness raising meetings with community, religious leaders, school teachers and parents regarding O&M of WSS, Hygiene, safe drinking water

The project focuses activities related to awareness raising of the target communities regarding O&M, Hygiene and safe drinking water. BRSP lead communities through a series of participatory exercises to enhance their knowledge base and identify and understand possible solutions to water and sanitation; and plan communal actions to improve health and hygiene.

To involve the community gate-keepers and to enhance ownership of the project at the community level, the project has so far, engaged 9 renowned religious leaders, trained schools 58 school teachers and 3469 students on School Sanitation and Hygiene Education.

Additionally, the project social teams has conducted awareness raising events in communities and schools to promote hand washing and hygiene messages using IEC materials developed by BRSP focusing on hand-washing with soap at critical times. The field teams reported a statistically significant increase in female caregivers' behavior.

Trainings and capacity building

Improving governance in the water and sanitation sector calls for willingness to change on part of the policymakers, the sector managers and also the individual water users, which comes from Information (knowledge and skills), awareness (possible results of inaction on the part of the policymakers and awareness of responsibility on the part of the users) and a change in attitude which education can bring about. BRSP has specially focused to build the capacity of teachers, community members, PHED and local government representatives for their enhanced role in the governance of the water supply schemes. In this regard, following activities have been carried out so far:



School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) Sessions for teachers and students:

In order to orient and sensitize the teachers on the School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), BRSP has conducted two trainings; one each for male and female school teachers where 38 males and 20 females participated. After being trained on SSHE, teachers have to play as catalysts in creating awareness, generating demand and inculcating personal hygiene practices among the children, their parents and community as a whole.

A schoolchild educated on the benefits of sanitation and good hygiene behavior is a conduit for carrying those messages far beyond the school walls, bringing lasting



improvement not only to his or her health and wellbeing, but also to that of the family and the wider community. High rate of mortality and morbidity among young children in Pakistan are mainly due to poor personal hygiene practices, unsanitary environment as well as unsafe drinking water. In connection with this, social team has conducted 56 events for students on SSHE where 3469 students participated in different schools of Quetta. The facilitators conveyed these messages through play cards, charts and Life Skills Based Education (LSBE).

Formation and strengthening of Water Management Committees:

The social team of BRSP has conducted orientation of the Communities/CBOs to identify the activists and potential members of their communities for inclusion in Water and Sanitation Management Committees to regularly carryout the task of minor repair, maintenance and operations of water supply schemes, facilities and promote sanitation through collection of O&M costs and financial contribution from the communities. In this regard, BRSP has developed a manual on O&M to conduct trainings of these committees. These committees are providing support in mobilizing communities and complementing awareness about sanitation promotion. The committees also supervise the construction work of schools, water supply schemes and water connections for houses.



A range of contributions have been made by the committees including:

- Killi Rahim Gul committee has contributed Rs. 200,000 in cash for operation and maintenance of the scheme,
- Killi Ghulam Sarwar committee has approved the pipeline through linkages development,
- Killi Rahim Gul committee gas established filtration plant through linkages with line department
- Killi Nousar committee has launched cleanliness campaign through community youth volunteers.

Benefits of the project to the target population:

The benefits to the target communities resulting from the implementation of this project have been overarching. These include the following:

- The project is addressing the most pressing needs of the people in terms of improving their access to clean drinking water, better sanitation and enhanced solid waste management services,
- the target communities through their WATSAN Committees are fully participating in the activities of the project and they are ready for taking continual responsibility pertaining to the operations and maintenance of the schemes and facilities. Hence the project significantly contributed in enhancing their awareness level, sense of ownership, and establishing their workable relationship with the line departments.

- Women and children are the principal water carriers in the communities. The project has considerably reduced the burden of women in areas where the schemes have been completed. The project has also promoted the concept of kitchen gardening in communities due to the availability of water.
- Interventions in schools have helped to increase enrolment due to better hygiene situations, availability of drinking water and latrines availability in schools. It is also expected that the health of women and children is expected to improve once the project evaluation is conducted.
- According to the preliminary data collected from the completed schemes, women hardship has been reduced;
- The provision of clean drinking water has considerably reduced the community cost on water tankering;
- People in the target areas observed to have initiated health and hygiene practices at the community and schools;
- Coordination mechanism strengthened between government and civil society for affective service delivery for enhancing public private partnership in the area of drinking water and sanitation.

Specific benefits of the project to the communal stakeholders have been:

- Participation of women and youth in the development activities
- Cost sharing/contribution by the communities for water and sanitation
- Active role of the communities through formation of Consumers Groups to look-after, operate and maintain the schemes
- Reduction in water sucking cost at the HH level after the installation of overhead water tanks on appropriate sites avoiding competition among the consumers to suck more water
- Reduction in instances of water born diseases after retrofitting of water supply lines and improved sanitation and hygienic conditions both at all three levels including the HH, mohalla/village and schools

Impacts and contributions of the project on regional stability

The project has played an instrumental role in the regional stability and diffusing conflicts in the area. It has triggered in tailoring social cohesion that has promoted peace, harmony and tolerance in the areas where the German funded water program was implemented. The water management structures and committees are capable to resolve communal feuds that had created a delink in the program areas for years. Similarly, the inter-tribal feuds and conflicts have been addressed by the project interventions esp. in Nausar area. The community, now, has joint sittings to resolve their water, sanitation and other issues. These committees have created a culture of conflict resolution beyond water issues in the areas. In the areas that connect Kuchlak; there is a substantial portion of Afghan refugees dwelling for the last three decades. The German funded project has helped to enhance harmony between refugee and host population.

In a volatile security situation, the project has been able to contribute to the economy of the target areas. Since it is early to gauge at this stage of the project, however, the project has reduced community cost on the water tankering to avail more time to earn livelihoods for their children.

The social mobilization undertaken in project helped create realization amongst communities that the German Foreign Office assistance through KFW development Bank Germany for provision of WATSAN services was need based and intended to support poor rural communities.

Productive Partnership between BRSP and PHED:

Building on its successful track record of working closely with government as main stakeholder, BRSP has remained in collaboration with the PHED department which has been very supportive to Quetta water project. BRSP and PHED have set unique example of public and private partnership where the staff of both parties sit under one roof and deliver tasks of the programs jointly implemented that is helping more than 500,000 people to get access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in Balochistan.

BRSP foresees that the local communities, TMAs, WATSAN Committees and line departments at the target district will formally take the ownership of the program.

“Improved Delivery of Water and Sanitation Facilities in Refugee Impacted Areas of Balochistan”

Project Background:

BRSP in partnership with Mercy Corps Pakistan is implementing a water and sanitation focused project in refugee impacted areas of Baluchistan in three districts of Balochistan including Quetta, Pishin and Loralai.

The programme is funded by the European Commission, started on January 1, 2010 and will be completed on June 30, 2012. The overall objective of the project is to improve the capacity of communities and main service providers in planning and implementing diversified and sustainable water and sanitation systems. The target beneficiaries of the project are 50,000 Afghan refugees and hosting population in districts of Quetta (10,100), Pishin (19,875) and Loralai (20,025) of Balochistan.

The project is making significant progress against the agreed targets while keeping close working relationship with the Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED), the Local Government and Rural Development Department (LGRDD), Government of Balochistan and Community Organizations for ensuring greater ownership, effectiveness and sustainability.

This report summarizes the achievements made during the reporting period (July 2010 June 2011) and provides detailed information on various programme indicators. The project has successfully initiated various key interventions and has achieved significant results so far.

Progress against Activities:

Expected Result 1: Water supply services are improved as a result of enhanced capacity and coordination among communities and service providers

- BRSP and Mercy Corps in coordination with PHED has identified and targeted 98 communities in the target districts based on the criteria of the project. Introductory meetings were held in these communities in which the programme's objectives and expected outcomes were explained to the beneficiaries. Moreover, a detailed initial assessment was carried out to finalize the target communities and schemes for the project.



The district and scheme type wise break-up of socially and technically assessed communities are as under:

| Scheme Type | Quetta | Pishin | Loralai | Total |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Motorized | 18 | 74 | 41 | 133 |
| Non Energy | 8 | 28 | 19 | 55 |
| Alternate Energy | 9 | 22 | 17 | 48 |
| Total | 35 | 124 | 77 | 236 |

- Based on the initial assessment, detailed social assessment by BRSP social mobilization team and technical assessment by Mercy Corps engineers were carried out in 105 communities, among which 54 participating communities were selected for programme interventions against the project targets.
- During the reporting period, regular meetings were held in communities with both male and female COs for ensuring their active participation in the project interventions. CO members were encouraged to share the platform of CO's with refugees and other ethnic minorities to foster social cohesion and development in their communities. The process has resulted in updating list and membership of 79 COs (41 males and 38 females):



| | Quetta | Pishin | Loralai | Total |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| MCO | 11 | 15 | 15 | 41 |
| WCO | 11 | 13 | 14 | 38 |
| Total | 22 | 28 | 29 | 79 |

- A baseline KAP survey has been conducted in the target communities to assess water and sanitation situation, identify key areas of behavioral change and to develop behavioral change communication strategies to address the identified issues. Survey methodology was designed mainly considering impact level indicators in the project Log-frame. Data was collected from individuals in 52% of total target villages with a number of 746 respondents including 374 males and 372 females.

The baseline KAP findings show a bleak picture reflected by the below major findings:

- 55% and 37% of the target beneficiaries transport water from the source on foot and wheel barrow respectively taking on 31 to 60 minutes to collect and bring water to their homes.
- Only 39% of the target beneficiaries know that water storage containers should be cleaned to prevent themselves from diseases
- 59% of the respondents do not have latrines at their houses. Among which 40% of people, are practicing open field defecation
- Only 36% of the total respondents and 10% of the female respondents know that using latrines contribute in better health

- Only 2% and 3% of the respondents reported to have separate places for defecation away from water source and kitchen area respectively.
- 30% of the respondents dispose off their garbage outside home in streets.
- Only 19% of the respondents know that personal hygiene is important for preventing diseases.
- 72% of the respondents do not wash hands with soap after using latrine.
- 95% of the women respondents do not wash hands with soap after cleaning their children
- Almost 60% of the female respondents and 13% of the total respondents do not know diseases caused by unsafe water.
- Almost 50% of the total respondents and 54% of the female respondents do not have any knowledge about diseases caused by poor hygienic conditions.
- 35% of the respondents reported that their children had diarrhea during the last one to ten days, while 41% of the respondents reported that their child had diarrhea within last 11 to 30 days.

The survey results shows that a huge space exists for hygiene promotion campaign in the target communities as there is a lack of awareness about various issues related to drinking water, sanitation, personal & domestic hygiene and water borne diseases and preventative measures are not widely known or practiced by the target population. There is need to create awareness in communities to improve their knowledge and practices in these areas.

Legal framework presentation of Government plans and communities' action:

In order to cope up with the structural changes of local government at district level, including merger of TMAs in LGRDD as result of dissolution of local bodies under the Devolution Plan of 2001 by Balochistan Provincial Assembly on May 10, 2010, the Project Steering Committee held its meeting on January 13, 2011. The committee decided that on the basis of Balochistan Local Act, 2010, Provincial Sanitation Policy Balochistan 2008 and Provincial Policy and strategy for drinking water and sanitation, a draft framework for water and sanitation sector management will be developed. The framework will be presented to communities and local authorities through community workshops/meetings.

Community involvement in facility management:

BRSP teams are having meetings with communities on their involvement for management of facilities, i.e tariff collection, O&M and social management including women and refugees participation and equitable use of water. Formal workshops will be organized after the orientation of project staff. Lists of focal persons for these workshops are obtained through formal resolutions from the target communities in all three districts.

Coordination with PHED, TMAs and LGRDD

Regular meetings are held with PHED and LGRDD personnel on provincial, district and Tehsil levels during the reporting period. The meetings and subsequent interactions have resulted in the formation of Project Steering Committee at provincial level and district coordination groups at district levels. During these meetings, plans for upcoming training sessions were shared and lists of staff in charge of the supervision and implementation of water programmes in the target districts have been collected.

Rehabilitation and construction of water supply schemes:

As per the contractual arrangement of the project, Mercy Corps is executing the technical part of the project. Mercy Corps, in coordination with Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), conducted detailed technical surveys of the identified schemes in the initially identified communities.

These assessments resulted in final selection of the schemes. The break-up of the surveys conducted is as under:

| Scheme Type | Quetta | Pishin | Loralai | Total |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Motorized | 18 | 74 | 41 | 133 |
| Non Energy | 8 | 28 | 19 | 55 |
| Alternate Energy | 9 | 22 | 17 | 48 |
| Total | 35 | 124 | 77 | 236 |

Moreover, physical work on 10 schemes has been initiated, that includes 02 motorized schemes and 08 non-energy based schemes.

Improved hygiene and sanitation practices:

Based on the results of baseline KAP survey, the following areas would be addressed through hygiene promotion and BCC strategy:

- Prevention of diseases through proper cleaning of the water transportation and storage containers
- Promotion of latrines usage and proper cleaning of latrines
- Promotion of sanitation and proper solid waste management
- Promotion of hand washing

So far, 108 sessions have been held in the target communities focusing on prioritized health and hygiene issues identified through baseline KAP survey.

The details of health and hygiene session conducted are as under:

| | Quetta | | Pishin | | Loralai | | Total | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | Sessions | Beneficiaries | Sessions | Beneficiaries | Sessions | Beneficiaries | Sessions | Beneficiaries |
| Male | 13 | 300 | 16 | 332 | 19 | 279 | 48 | 911 |
| Female | 16 | 441 | 17 | 321 | 27 | 726 | 60 | 1488 |
| Total | 29 | 741 | 33 | 653 | 46 | 1005 | 108 | 2399 |

Additionally, 1851 students through organizing 51 sessions were educated in the target schools of targeted vicinities of the districts. The figurative details are given as below:

| | Quetta | | Pishin | | Loralai | | Total | |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Sessions | Beneficiaries | Sessions | Beneficiaries | Sessions | Beneficiaries | Sessions | Beneficiaries |
| Boys | 17 | 649 | 8 | 252 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 901 |
| Girls | 9 | 287 | 6 | 264 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 551 |
| Boys/Girls mix | 7 | 267 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 132 | 11 | 399 |
| Total | 33 | 1203 | 14 | 516 | 4 | 132 | 51 | 1851 |

Outcomes of the Action so far:

Under social mobilization component of the project, new COs have been formed and old COs revitalized. As a result:

- COs are now gaining awareness of their roles and responsibilities in planning, implementation and O&M of the schemes at community level.
- The intervention has supported them to enhance their coordination with local Authorities and relevant line departments.
- The regular interaction with communities have supported to built trust among BRSP, Mercy Corps and communities for fostering a conducive and favorable environment for the project.
- CO members are disseminating key messages on health and hygiene to the rest of the community members

Development of Water and Sanitation and Improvement of Livelihoods under RAHA Component

Background:

The aim of the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas program (RAHA) is to promote regional stability and compensate for the social, economic and environmental consequences wrought on Pakistani communities by the presence of more than 3 million Afghans over the past 30 years. For the 1.7 million registered Afghans remaining in Pakistan after the large-scale repatriation since 2002, the program promotes peaceful co-existence of refugees with local communities until conditions in Afghanistan are conducive for their return.

The program focuses bringing a shift from humanitarian to development assistance. Addressing the consequences of the strain on local services, UNHCR and BRSP partnered to share the responsibility of protecting Afghan rights, compensating local communities for hosting Afghans in three Union Councils including Kan Mehtarzai, Kanchogai and Muslim Bagh of District Killa Saifullah.

This venture intends to boost economic and social development in the targeted UCs where the impact of Afghan refugees has been most severely felt. Improving Health facilities and repairing/construction of new water and sanitation facilities was also a major component of the project. In addition the capacity building interventions targeted both the communities and the service providers to not only create diversified livelihood opportunities but also improve the service delivery mechanism and standards at community level.

The project adopted a bottom-up participatory approach based on social mobilization and cohesion to complement community development and strengthen the capacities of communities to plan, implement and manage their resources; and to impalement small to medium scale community infrastructure projects targeting the identified community needs. Moreover, the idea of participation of concerned Line departments was also an integral part of the project to ensure proper management and sustainability of the services being provided.

Project Objectives and Expected Results

The overall objective of the project is "To promote regional stability among the Afghan and local population as well as to compensate the host areas people for social, economic and environmental consequences wrought on Pakistani communities"

The expected outcomes of the project were:

1. Greater Social Cohesion & Empowerment through community Development
2. Improved Livelihood and Local Economies
3. Restoration of Social Services and Public Infrastructure

Project Achievements so far:

Communities empowered to promote social cohesion and harmony

Initially, a detailed poverty profiling exercise was planned in the targeted locations of the project, through using the "Poverty Scorecard" to identify the most poor and destitute HHs in the target areas. Under this exercise, 1,711 HHs were assessed, and then the data was managed and analyzed via MIS. The analysis of PSC data also helped in identifying the target groups for other activities such as technical and vocational trainings and provision of latrine materials etc. The results of the PSC are as under:

| Union Council | Non-Poor | Poor | Poorest | Grand Total |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Kan Mehter Zai | 188 | 187 | 222 | 597 |
| Kanchoghahi | 125 | 103 | 144 | 372 |
| Saddar | 258 | 260 | 224 | 742 |
| Total | 571 | 550 | 590 | 1,711 |

Table 1 Summary of PSC Results

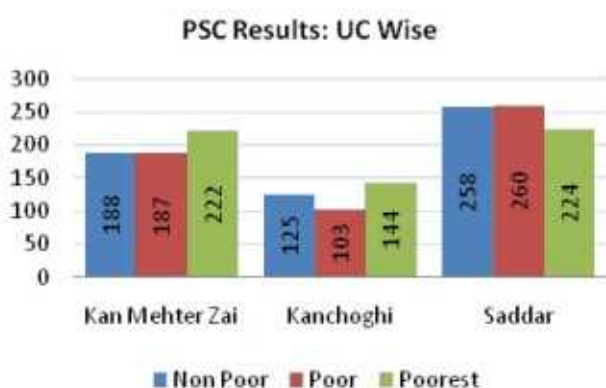


Figure 1 PSC Result UC wise



Figure 2 Poverty Rank Distribution: All 03 Ucs

As BRSP has already facilitated the communities of target locations in formation of Community Organizations, therefore the Social Mobilization Team was assigned to pay follow-up visits to strengthen the already formed CO's. In this regard, the 86 COs that include 68 MCOs and 18 WCOs, were supported through

follow-up visits and assistance in better record management. In addition, Social Mobilization Teams also facilitated the communities of un-accessed villages to form COs, which resulted in formation of 15 new COs (08 MCOs and 07 WCOs) in the targeted UCs. These previously formed and newly formed COs were also federated in 07 Village Organizations as well, who, later on took vital part in need prioritization and execution of other activities of the project.

To supplement the aforementioned social mobilization activities and to enable the community organization members for better and effective management of their community and village organizations, 11 events of CMSTs were conducted in which 232 COs/VOs members including 180 males & 52 females CO members were trained.

Improve household income through diversified livelihood opportunities:

The economy of the target UCs primly depends on the livestock and agriculture, which on one hand received damages due a long spell of drought; and on other hands it was affected by the great influx of Afghan refugees in the areas. In addition, the unavailability of opportunities for diversified livelihood activities in most rural settlements in Balochistan is a major barrier in the efforts to reduce poverty.

Hence, keeping in view, the dire need of improving household income through diversified livelihood opportunities, 40 individuals were trained on essential technical skills including Building Electrician, Tailoring and Auto-Electrician. Additionally, 10 Community Livestock Extension Workers and 10 Community Agriculture Extension Workers were also trained to not only provide the trained individuals with the opportunity to improve their HHs income but also to support livestock



and agriculture farmers by ensuring the availability of extension services at their doorsteps. After the completion of trainings, the trained individuals were also provided with the necessary tool kits. All these trainings were facilitated by skilled trainers of reputed institutions such as CASVAB and NRSP's Institute of Rural Management (IRM).

Table: Participants Trained: UC and trade wise summary:

| Training Trades | Kan Mehter Zai | Kanchoghai | Saddar | Town | Grand Total |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| Auto Electrician | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| Auto Mechanic | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| Building Electrician | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| Tailoring | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 10 |
| CAEWs | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| CLEWs | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| CHEs/LHWs | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 15 |
| TBA's | 6 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 15 |
| Grand Total | 33 | 15 | 38 | 4 | 90 |



For providing the women of the targeted areas with better income generating opportunities, a number of 03 village-based Female Vocational Training Centers (FTVCs) were established under consultation of the Women Community Organizations. In these centers, 05 master trainers were deployed who further trained 100 women on skills of tailoring, knitting and local embroidery.

Health Delivery System Improved:

To increase the outreach of health services providers and address the capacity gaps, a number of 20 health professionals were trained on the recommendation of the District Health Department. 15 TBAs of the targeted Union Councils were also trained and provided with kits to ensure safe deliveries at home and strengthen the referral mechanism with nearest health facility.

In addition, to bridge the gap between the community and service providers, the Village Health Committees/Health Support Groups (VHCs/HSGs) were also formed and capacitated in accordance to their roles at community level and maintain better coordination with government departments and other actors in development. As a result, 75 sessions on RH Sensitization, Health & Hygiene and referral mechanism were conducted through the Community Health Educators.

Health infrastructure repaired and enhanced:

Three Basic Health Units (BHUs) located in Urgas, Kan Mehtarzai and Kachogai were repaired and renovated under the project, this also includes the interventions for availability of drinking water and sanitation services at these health facilities. Lab equipments and other necessary supplies and consumables were provided to functionalize and enhance the laborites in these facilities and to ensure maximum and necessary health services for communities' particularly women and children. Participation of both the community and the District Health Department was ensured in implementation of these activities and the VO, COs particularly VHCs/HSGs played a vital role in implementation phase.

Access to safe drinking water & improved sanitation:

Apart from the provision of water and sanitation facilities in the target BHUs, 12 schemes of drinking water supply and 113 latrines for poor HHs were also implemented under the projected. The DWSS schemes include the installation of 09 hand pumps in 09 villages which are directly benefiting 138 HHs and 995 individuals of the targeted settlements. Keeping in view the prioritized need of the communities and the demand received from the VOs, installation of Solar Pump based drinking water Supply Schemes were installed in three villages including Ferozi Kan, Surki Karez and Idrees Talarai of UC Kan Mehtarzai. These schemes are benefiting 185 HHs through the provision of safe and clean drinking water.



Furthermore, 113 poorest HHs were identified through the results of PSC and community based institutions that were provided with materials for latrine construction.

The technical support was also provided to these HHs by BRSP field engineers in construction of the latrines.

Stakeholder Involvement in the execution of the project

In accordance to the agreed course of action for executing the project, close coordination with District Administration, Health Department, PPHI, and Community Development and other concerned departments and institutions was maintained so that effective implementation of project could be ensured and any possible duplication in the efforts could be avoided. The involvement of the other actors were ensured through project orientation, regular meetings, sharing the progress of the schemes and project and inviting them on inauguration the facilities and organized their visits to the sites.





Section 3

Primary Health Care

Pakistan's health indicators, funding, health and sanitation infrastructure are generally poor in rural areas. Close to 30% of children under age five are malnourished while about 19% of the population is malnourished, which is higher than the 17% average in most developing countries. Access to health services and availability could be gauged by the fact that 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, where 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.

“Improved Sexual and Reproductive Health Status of Women, Men, Youth and Adolescents in Pakistan”

Project Background

Deprivation, vulnerability and insecurity define poverty in Pakistan and it is estimated that at present 16 million Pakistanis are living in absolute poverty. The cycle of poverty is exacerbated by ill health. This is perpetuated by a lack of awareness on the importance of rights associated with health, in particular to that of women and adolescents.

The poor knowledge about health issues and limited availability of health services are illustrated with the high maternal mortality rates (MMR), 350-400 deaths per 100,000 live births nationally while in Balochistan it is 530-800 and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) 90 deaths per 1000 live births nationally while the figure is abysmally 105 in Balochistan.

Reproductive Health (RH) is recognized as a basic human right that applies to all, men, women, youth and adolescents. However, there is still an enormous gap in the provision of broadened Reproductive Health Care (RHC) in the areas of Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC), family planning (FP), HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and Gender-based Violence (GBV). The shift of focus from primary health care to RH, the lack of financial, technical and community resources undoubtedly are impacting the communities living in Balochistan with low literacy levels, rigid tribal setups, and poor road infrastructure. Furthermore, key RH indicators for Balochistan are poorer in comparison to national estimates, reflecting low levels of

awareness, gender disparities, poor capacity of service delivery system and also an unmet need for RH services amongst local populations. Studies conducted confirm serious disparities in demand and supply of the RH services specifically in the areas of Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC), Family Planning (FP), HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and Sexual and Gender-based Violence (GBV).

Generally, the health services are provided through static health facilities like BHUs, RHCs and DHQs which offer basic primary health care (PHC) services and to some extent basic and comprehensive EmOC services.

Project at a glance

In order to improve the overall health with a special focus on the sexual and reproductive health status of the poor rural communities, particularly the women and mothers, BRSP has launched the Improved Sexual and Reproductive Health Project with the financial sponsorship of European Commission (EC). The project was formally launched in January, 2009.

The overall objective of the action is "To improve Reproductive Health status and overall wellbeing of women, men, youth and adolescents in Mastung and Pishin districts of Balochistan Province".



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 and over 200 community gatekeepers including politicians, tribal clan leaders, religious leaders, and government officials.
- 2 DHQ (district Headquarter Hospitals) and 6 RHCs (Rural Health Centres) would be targeted in each of the target district to bring improvement in service delivery.
- The project has also been launched in Loralai district in the year 2011.

BRSP envisages increasing access to enhancing demand for and improving management of Reproductive Health particularly maternal and child health services in public and private sectors RH service facilities. The project will enhance community awareness on RH issues, including the right to RH services, and empower vulnerable people to exercise their right and responsibility to access quality RH services. It would also strengthen the service delivery by enhancing the capacities of service providers and service delivery points. Furthermore, BRSP advocates with key policy makers and opinion leaders to ensure political commitment for developing an enabling environment for RH interventions.

Project Progress and achievements:

Community Mobilization and sensitization:

Banking on its strength of social mobilization, BRSP conducted extensive sensitization meetings with already existing COs in Pishin and Mastung districts. BRSP has also started mobilization for the project in the newly

added project in district Loralai. So far, progress and achievements in Social Mobilization are:

- BRSP has advocated 15 key project messages with other MNCH partners as well in the provincial advisory group. These 15 messages have been endorsed through a formal and signed letter from provincial health department and MNCH partners to be used in the communities. BRSP in collaboration with National MNCH program, Mercy Corps, and provincial health Department organised dissemination workshop on 15 key messages. The workshop was attended by all MNCH partners at provincial level. Ms. Kalsoom Parveen, Chairman Senate Standing Committee for Health graced the occasion as chief guest. Community Midwives trained by MNCH program were also distributed completion certificates in the event.
- BRSP has also formed 286 new community organizations involved in the project activities in Pishin and Mastung districts. Similarly, 8 COs have been formed in Loralai district under the project. *These COs are actively involved in all the project activities. The Community organizations have taken lead in organizing infotainment activities at the village level. The CO's members are also part of the Village Health committees formed around each facility. The CO's are engaged in identifying groups including TBAs, Peer Educators and CHEs etc.*
- A number of 499 sensitization sessions (132 Mastung, 367 Pishin) have been held with already existing CO's. In district Loralai, 8 sensitization sessions have been conducted. In these sessions, 10455 CO members (5186 men, 5269 women) were sensitized through group meetings in Pishin and Mastung. In Loralai, 190 (101 women, 89 men) were sensitized through sensitization sessions.
- ***"The process has generated demand for RH services and as a result, the attendance for the services has considerably enhanced by 44% in Mastung and 39% in Pishin in the 8 project target facilities. The target audience in the sensitization process includes; married couples, youth and adolescents, tribal leaders, religious leaders, teachers and students"***
- The 16 VHCs including 8 males and 8 females have further been strengthened through holding regular monthly meetings. Around the project target facilities, 16 VHCs (8 in Mastung and 8 in Pishin) were formed through the involvement of COs. 33 follow up meetings have so far been conducted with these Village Health Committees.
- The trainings for peer educators have kicked off in the year 2010. In district Mastung, 102 (68 boys, 34 girls) peer educators have been trained while in Pishin 175 (88 boys and 87 girls) have so far been trained.
- ***"According to the results shared in the quarterly meetings of youth peer educators, almost 30-35% of adolescents and youth can now explain the symptoms of major STIs i.e. HIV, Hepatitis etc. Above 70%***



- are aware that how an STI (including HIV) is transmitted and how to avoid transmission of these STIs"***
- < *In district Loralai, the identification of the peer educators have been initiated, and so far 11 boys and 13 girls have been identified. The training of Loralai peer educators will start in July 2011.*
 - The project has organized 564 RH focused infotainment and sports events including football and cricket matches, speech competitions, Naatkhuwani competitions, tug of war, wrestling, debate contests and other local games. In these events 64,156 youth have participated (50,610 in Pishin, and 13,546 in Mastung). Among them, 397 events were organized in Pishin while 157 in district Mastung. In these events 57 events in Pishin (participated by 1,183) were organized for young girls whereas 19 girls events (participated by 1,727) were organized in Mastung.

Capacity building:

"According to the baseline survey results, 66% children in Pishin whereas 64% children in Mastung were not vaccinated at all. Among majority of mothers, 78% in Pishin and 77% in Mastung had never used Family Planning methods"

- BRSP has identified 100 LHWs in each district in order to organize refresher trainings for them on the manual developed by BRSP under the EC-RH project. So far, 185 LHWs have been trained in both districts (87 Pishin, 98 Mastung).
- BRSP has identified a cadre 150 volunteer Community Health Educators (CHEs) in each district particularly in the areas that have not been covered by LHWs. Under the project, 192 CHEs have been trained including 104 in Mastung and 88 CHEs in Pishin. BRSP has devised a mechanism for the follow-ups of CHEs. Each CHE has been assigned a population cluster of 200 populations (20-25 households) where they will deliver the key RH messages within their catchment.

"According to the follow up data, in Mastung, a population of 20,800 while in Pishin 17,400 population has been accessed through the messages delivered by CHEs"

- After completing the identification of the TBAs in year 1, training of TBAs was started and so far, 422 TBAs have been trained (256 in Pishin and 166 in Mastung). These TBAs have been trained on danger signs recognition, use of clean delivery kits, infection prevention and referral of complicated pregnancies and deliveries for facility-based care. The trainings also included on how to create awareness among pregnant women on the need and importance of regular ante-natal checkups, advantages of TT vaccine during pregnancy as well as creating awareness about cleanliness and use of Clean Delivery Kits.
- Quarterly follow up data is collected from the trained TBAs in order to gauge their effectiveness in terms of referrals and hygienic deliveries. The TBAs have also been provided with delivery kits in order to ensure safe births at the community level.

"Follow up results have seen encouraging results where TBAs have referred 9% cases in Mastung and 6% in Pishin due to complications. In Pishin 95% and in Mastung, 81% results were gathered in use of clean delivery kits provided by BRSP"

Service delivery strengthening:

Under the results of this objective, management capacity of district health managers have been enhanced through provision of necessary equipment and training in health system analysis, quality of care, planning, monitoring and evaluation to them. Progress is as given below:

- District Health Managers trained on health management systems in Agha Khan University Karachi
- 6 RHCs equipped with BEmOC equipment, 2 DHQs equipped with CEmOC equipment and 3 DHQs in Pishin, Mastung and Loralai
- 2 Gynecologists, 3 LMOs and 8 LHV/Staff Nurses recruited in DHQ/RHCs
- 6 RHCs being refurbished in Pishin and Mastung
- 2,000 Hygiene Kits distributed in target communities
- 25,000 Clean Delivery Kits provided in communities

Repair and renovation of labor rooms:

BRSP refurbished the labour rooms RHC Karbala, Springi, DHQ Pishin and Mastung and RHC Gangalzai. The equipment for the labor rooms had already been provided in 2009. In district Pishin, the Village Health Committee of RHC Karbala has been generous to contribute Rs. 550,000 for the repair and renovation of RHC and accommodation of LMO/LHV. BRSP renovated and provided equipment for the labor room. Upon completion of the labor room, **BRSP invited Provincial Health Minister Mr. Ainullah Shams to formally inaugurate the labor room on 30th July 2010.** The event was attended by prominent stakeholders including Director General Health, EDO Health, District Advisory Board members, VHC members, local elites, media and civil society representatives. The Provincial Minister for Health appreciated the efforts of community and acknowledged the EC support for sophisticating labor rooms in far flung areas of Pishin and Mastung.

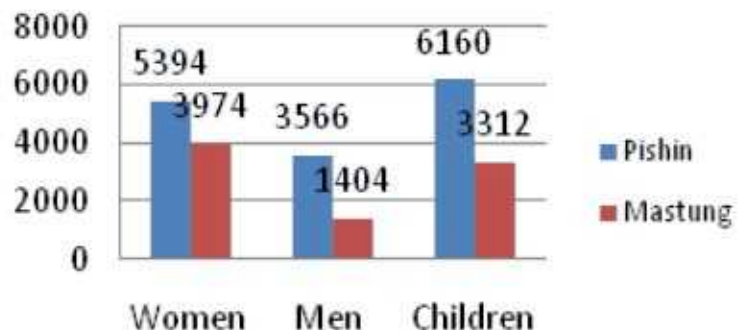


- **In order to ensure accessibility and availability of RH services in target government health facilities in the project area with: 24/7 Comprehensive EmOC facility at the two THQ Hospitals and 24/7 Basic EmOC facilities in 4 RHCs in the project area, two fully Equipped Mobile Health Units were procured, while medicines and supplies are provided regularly.**
- < 123 Mobile Camps were organized benefiting 23365 people (4895 men, 9116 women, 9344 children)

According to the monthly data received from the facilities in Mastung, improvements in the following indicators have been gauged:

- 61% increase in women seeking services,
- 50% increase in prenatal visits,
- 44% increase in the overall facilities' attendance has been observed.
- In Pishin, 31% increased in women seeking services, 177% increase in prenatal visits.
- The increase in total attendance in

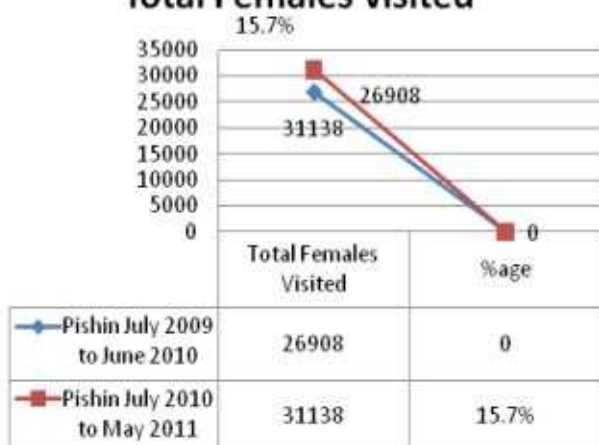
Patients treated through MSUs



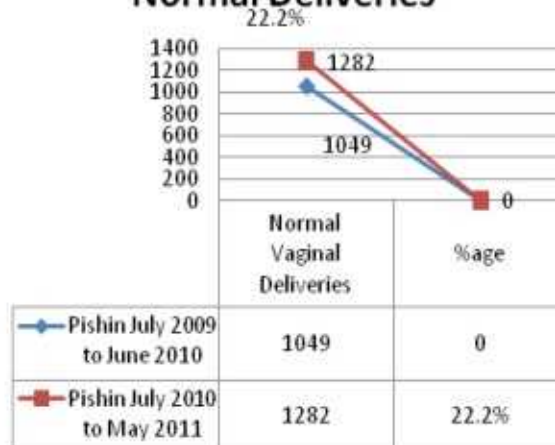
DHQ Pishin has been 20% while the increase in RHCs has been 13% since the start of project in January 2009. (The data comparison is calculated between July 2009-June 2010 and July 2010-May 2011.)

- BRSP has organised 123 MSUs (86 in district Pishin and 37 in Mastung) where in Pishin total 14675 patients (3491 men, 5142 women, 6032 children/adolescents) while in Mastung total patients 8690 (1404 men, 3974 women, 3312 children/adolescents) were provided with PHC and RH services in the districts.
- In these MSUs, 28% OPD was related to reproductive health. In the cases of women, Anemia and antenatal visits were reported to be high in the MSUs patients' analysis.

Total Females visited



Normal Deliveries



Advocacy:

The project has conducted several advocacy events in order to create an enabling environment both at provincial and district level.

These include major advocacy events;

- Provincial Project Launching Ceremony,
- Religious leaders seminar at provincial level,
- Celebration of world population day at district level,
- International Women Days 2011,
- International Mid Wifery day 2011
- World Health Day on April 7, 2011,
- The Provincial Advisory Group of the project had been toiling and consistently persisting for the recognition of the UN resolution on "Preventable Maternal Mortality and Morbidity and Human Rights" resolution at provincial level.
- The members of the Balochistan Assembly in Balochistan i.e. **Provincial Minister Health Ainullah Shams, Molvi Mohammed Sarwar, Ms. Raheela Durrani, Mr. Asfandiyar Kakar and Chairman Senate Standing Committee for Health Ms. Kalsoom Parveen** were approached and invited to different events organized under the EC-RH project. The support and pursuance of all these MPAs and Ministers have triggered this major achievement towards promoting safe motherhood in Pakistan; it also implies concrete policy reforms and appropriate resource allocation to prevent maternal mortality in Balochistan.

Strong advocacy by Provincial Advisory Group have borne fruit as the “Resolution on preventable maternal mortality” has unanimously been passed by the Balochistan Assembly on October 14, 2010.

Following are the outputs and outcomes of the advocacy results:

- 495 community gatekeepers involved in project activities through series of meetings with them;
- Celebration of International Days, Women Day, Population Day, Health Day etc. at district and provincial level;
- Provision of 7 ambulances for the target health facilities in district Mastung
- Allocation of District grants performance of Rs. 8.5 million by district government Mastung.
- Inception of maternal health services in 200 BHUs of PPHI with increased allocated budget
- Strong social mobilization resulted in cash contribution (Rs. 500,000) by community in Pishin to strengthen RHC Karbala.

PPAF SM-Health Project

Executive Summary

BRSP in collaboration with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) has implemented the project on Health in Khuzdar, Kharan and Jhalmagsi districts of Balochistan which is linked to the Government of Pakistan's national agenda for health and poverty reduction strategy and in line with the objectives of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This project outlined a set of objectives for the improvement of target districts' health systems focusing mainly on the infrastructure improvement and maximizing inputs in the target health facilities.

The primary objective of the project was to empower Community Organizations (COs) to pursue health improvements and to engage with government, donor agencies and other development organizations to ensure resource mobilization for addressing their immediate health based needs. The project has been implemented to benefit a number of 80,000 populations in the catchment areas of 16 BHUs in 3 target districts of Khuzdar, Kharan and Jhalmagsi.

The intervention was initiated in November, 2009 and completed on 30th June, 2011. It was integrated in Social Mobilization project already being implemented in three districts of Balochistan i.e. Khuzdar, Kharan and Jhal Magsi by BRSP with the financial support of PPAF.

During the course of implementation, need assessment of the target BHUs was carried out through the involvement of Community Organizations. After the assessment was completed, 16 Project Committees (PCs) were formed under consultation of the CO members to execute repair and renovation of target facilities. The Committees were responsible for monitoring and supervision of the physical work during the project cycle. BRSP field engineers were responsible to extend technical support to the PCs in physical improvements of facilities.

Project Outputs:

- 16 birthing stations established and 16 Laboratories rehabilitated and well equipped (4 in Kharan, 8 in Khuzdar and 4 in Jhal Magsi BHUs)
- 16 BHUs provided with general medical equipments, medicines, and furniture (4 in Kharan, 8 in Khuzdar and 4 in Jhal Magsi BHUs)

- 158 TBAs (75 in Khuzdar, 41 in Kharan and 42 in Jhal Magsi) and 49 HCPs (20 in Khuzdar, 13 in Kharan and 16 in Jhal Magsi) trained
- Sixteen BHUs well renovated and furnished (4 in Kharan,8 Khuzdar and 4 Jhal Magsi)
- ensured 24/7 BEmOC services in the target BHUs through providing remunerations to Govt paid LHV/FMTs and provided generators with fuel for the project period

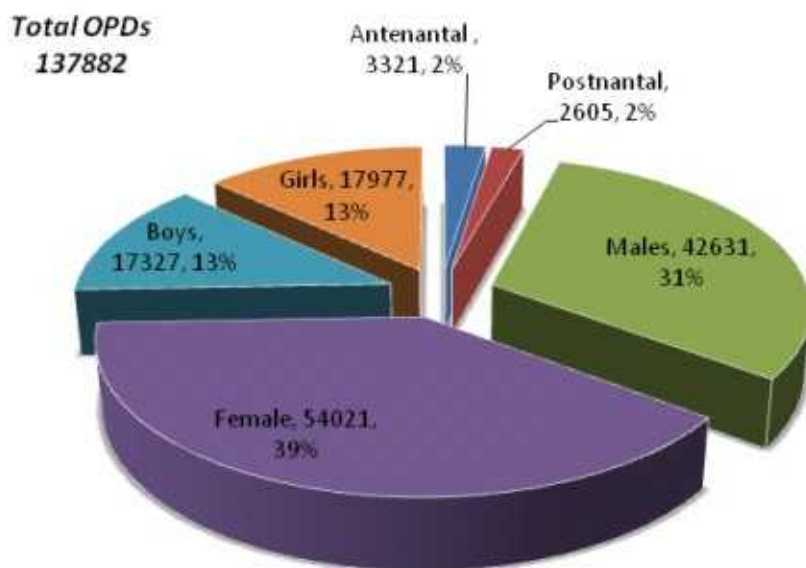


Provision of Supplies/materials:

The provision of birth-stations with materials and equipments to manage safe deliveries with an aim to contribute in reducing MMR and IMR was completed successfully. Additionally, to improve the quality and access of service delivery, supply and provision of laboratories equipments, medical equipments, medicines and furniture has been completed in all 16 target BHUs under close coordination with the staff of PPHI and Health department. These measures are anticipated to improve the diagnosis of diseases in the rural communities along with setting up efficient referral service mechanism, to improve the service provision at each target facility level and make the rural health services safe and providing efficient service delivery through the provision of necessary equipments, materials and accessories.

Strengthening of Antenatal and Postnatal Services:

BRSP supported to strengthened the services of antenatal and postnatal services in 16 BHU's, 4 in Kharan, 4 in Jhal Magsi and 8 in Khuzdar districts through ensuring 24/7 BEmOC services in the target BHUs by providing remunerations to paid LHV/FMTs during the project period, quality and access of antenatal and postnatal care services along with all OPDs in target facilities is shown in below diagram:



Capacity building:

Training of HCPs and TBAs

To improve the capacity of all target BHUs staff in terms of provision of quality BEmOC services to the target communities, a number of 158 TBAs and 49 health care providers have been trained including 20 HCPs in Khuzdar, 16 HCPs in Jhal magsi and 13 HCPs in Kharan, while 75 TBAs in Khuzdar, 42 TBAs in Jhal magsi and 41 TBAs in Kharan have also been trained to reduce MMR and IMR and to ensure quality primary health care

services to the community at their doorsteps along ensuring safe deliveries at village level as well as at facility level.

Repair and renovation of target BHUs:

During the project period, the Project Committees successfully completed the repair and renovation work in 8 BHUs in Khuzdar, 4 BHUs in Kharan and 4 BHUs in Jhal Magsi. BRSP engineers provided technical support through paying regular visits to the committees and sites in order to ensure maintaining the quality and pace of physical work.

Achievements:

- Infrastructure improved of 16 BHUs including 8 in Khuzdar, 4 in Kharan and 4 in Jhal Magsi falling within the catchments of COs under social mobilization project. This assisted both health staff and patients to get quality health services
- Provided general medical equipments and medical equipments to improve health care services
- Provided medicines to targeted BHUs to benefit poor community and improve OPD services on daily basis
- Provided furniture for medical staff and patients to 16 BHUs. This intervention helps make BHUs more appealing to both the patients and BHU staff
- Provided birthing stations equipments to targeted BHUs in order to ensure/ practice safe deliveries at facility level around the clock
- Provided supplies and accessories to labs in 16 BHUs for provision of basic testing to the patients
- Conducted trainings of TBAs to ensure safer deliveries at village level to reduce MMR and IMR
- Conducted training to HCPs on BEmoc and CEmoc to build their capacity over primary health services and create sense of responsibility among them





Section 4

Basic Education

The dismal situation of educational backwardness remains a major barrier to eradicating poverty in Balochistan. 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 schools. 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, 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 approach that eradication of poverty is directly linked with the promotion of education. BRSP therefore understands that promoting boys' and girls' education is urgently needed, since a literate society is able to fight poverty in a more effective way.

Community Schools Monitoring Project

Background

Keeping in view the poor quality of education, access and literacy rate in the province, Government of Baluchistan with the financial assistance of World Bank, initiated the project 'Baluchistan Education Support Project (BESP) with an aim to improve the overall access and quality of primary education through setting up the Balochistan Education Foundation (BEF).

Under the BESP, BEF classified 30 districts in eight different geographical regions for establishing community primary schools in rural areas of Baluchistan under Phase-I, II & III respectively with the agreed milestones. The key objective of the project is to promote public-private and community partnerships in order to improve access to quality primary education for 5-9 years aged children particularly for girls. The project contributes to Pakistan's long term objective of achieving MDG's by targeting universal literacy and gender parity in education and 100% net enrolment in schools.

BRSP entered into agreement with BEF in April, 2009 as Implementing Partner (CIP) for North-A & North-B regions including Districts Killasaifullah, Loralai and Kohlu respectively. Role of BRSP in the project include monitoring & supervision of Community Schools, provide ongoing support to Parents Education Committees (PECs) and Community School teachers, collection of data and timely reporting to BEF on key performance indicators (KPIs) and keeping coordination with stakeholders.

Progress:

During the reporting period, BRSP monitored all the schools established in the target regions to ensure that schools/teachers and PECs actively work to meet all KPI's as per the quantitative/qualitative indicators outlined in the TORs. These schools are monitored on monthly basis and every school is visited once in a month. The findings of monitoring visits are regularly shared with PEC and teachers in a debriefing session with undertaking remedial actions for improving weak areas.

Enrolment and dropout status of students in schools:

Enrolment data of students is collected on monthly basis and later on summarized on quarterly basis to produce results related to delivery and student's performance. The following below data shows gender-wise enrolment, net enrolment (5-9 ages) and dropout student status in target community schools in both the regions since July, 2010 to June, 2011.

Analysis of enrollment and dropout is given in the table below which reveals a steady incline in enrollment.

| Quarter (Q) | Total No. Of Schools | Gross Enrolment | | | Net Enrolment (5-9 age) | | | Dropouts (if any) during the Quarter | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|-------|
| | | (total enrolment in the Schools) | | | Girls | Boys | Total | Girls | Boys | Total |
| | | Girls | Boys | Total | | | | | | |
| July to Sep, 10 | 30 | 706 | 798 | 1504 | 509 | 595 | 1104 | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| Oct to Dec, 10 | 30 | 700 | 804 | 1504 | 469 | 552 | 1021 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jan to Mar, 11 | 29 | 721 | 741 | 1462 | 584 | 600 | 1184 | 19 | 12 | 31 |
| April to June, 11 | 25 | 655 | 786 | 1441 | 570 | 678 | 1248 | 21 | 19 | 40 |

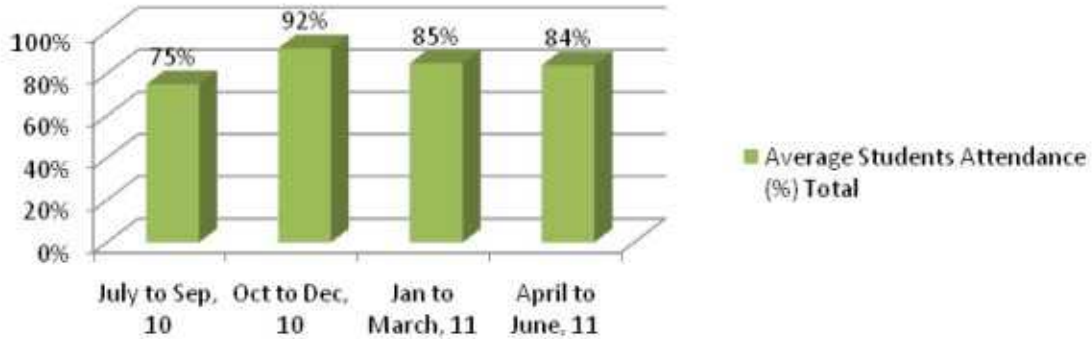
Overall progress / status concerning students' attendance

During 4 Quarters since July 2010 to June 2011, overall student's average attendance was 84 % against 70 % target both in North A&B regions (Loralai, Killa Saifullah & Kohlu)

Analysis is given in the table below:

| District | Quarter (Q) | Total No. of Schools | No. of students Enrolled | | | Average Students Attendance (%) | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|---------------------------------|------|-------|
| | | | Girls | Boys | Total | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Loralai, Killa Saifullah & Kohlu | July to Sep, 10 | 30 | 706 | 798 | 1504 | 75 | 74 | 75% |
| | Oct to Dec, 10 | 30 | 700 | 804 | 1504 | 90 | 94 | 92% |
| | Jan to March, 11 | 29 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 87 | 83 | 85% |
| | April to June, 11 | 25 | 92 | 90 | 91 | 85 | 83 | 84% |

Average Students Attendance (%) Total



PEC role in ensuring attendance up to the mark:

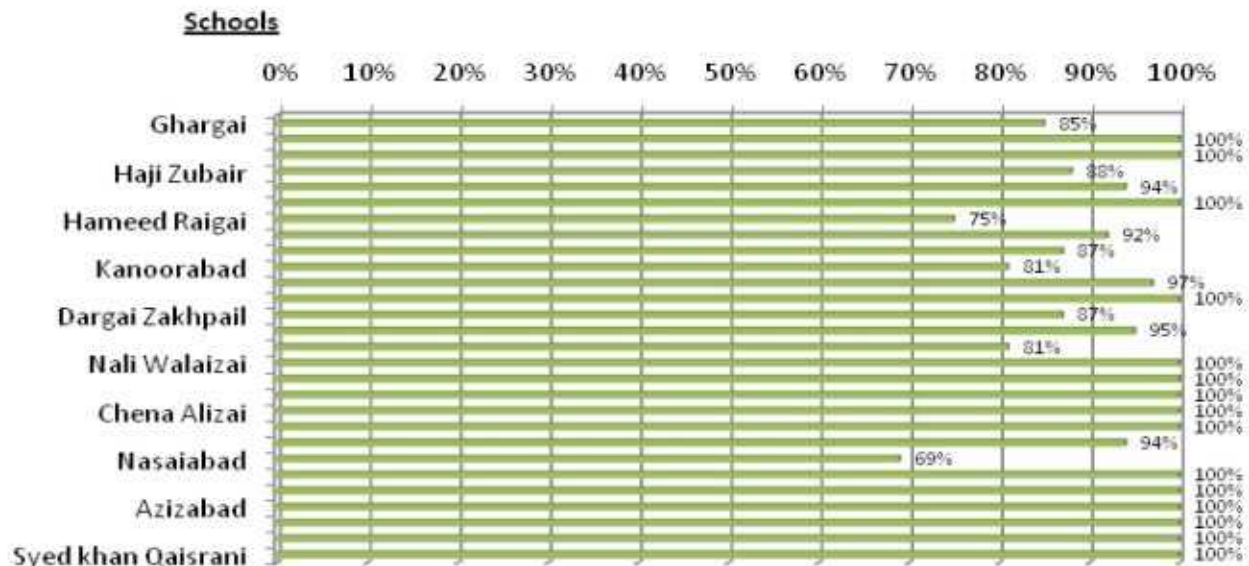
PECs are trained on their role and responsibilities. One of their responsibilities is to enroll out of school children in the schools. BRSP staff held meeting with PEC members and discussed the issues of their respective schools and sensitized them to play active role to keep the Schools highly functional.

Once issues regarding out of schools children or drop out students are identified, then PEC convene broader community meeting to resolve such issues. If needed, they discuss the dropout issue with parents individually. The PECs also paid regular visits to their respective schools to check the teachers as well as students availability in schools.

Average grade completion rate:

At the end of 2010 academic year, analysis of schools data tells that average grade completion rate of girls were 94%, Boys 92% and total average was 93% against not less than 70% target. Detail of completion grade rate of all 3 districts is shown in the below graph:

Average grade completion rate of students (Year 2010)



Status of teachers' attendance:

During the course of performing duties, teachers' average attendance was 96% throughout the year against not less than 90% target set, which is satisfactory.

Average teacher's attendance along with details of new appointments at quarterly basis is shown in the table below:

| District | Quarter (Q) | Total No. Of Schools | Total number of teachers | | | Average teachers' attendance (%age) | | | Any new teacher appointed | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|----|----|
| | | | F | M | T | F | M | T | F | M | T |
| Loralai, Qilla Saifullah & Kohlu | July to Sep, 10 | 30 | 22 | 16 | 38 | 70 | 83 | 77 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Oct to Dec, 10 | 30 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Jan to March, 11 | 29 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 95 | 93 | 94 | 01 | 0 | 01 |
| | April to June, 11 | 25 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 02 | 04 | 06 |

Books provision through BEF:

The details of curriculum books/sets provision to community schools in 2010 is as follows:

| District | # of Schools | Kachi | Paki | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | Total Sets |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Killa Saifullah | 7 | 122 | 67 | 59 | 37 | 12 | 3 | 300 |
| Loralai | 20 | 395 | 220 | 179 | 165 | 51 | 10 | 1020 |
| Kohlu | 5 | 80 | 50 | 26 | 20 | 10 | 6 | 192 |
| Total 2010 | 32 | 80 | 337 | 264 | 222 | 73 | 19 | 1512 |

Key achievements:

- In the targeted regions the enrollment ratio of girls is 53 % which is higher than the benchmark set in KPIs
- Overall annual students' attendance average was 84 % against 70% target.
- Teacher annual attendance average was 96 % against not less than 90%.
- Average grade completion rate is 93% against not less than 70% target.
- Joint accounts of PECs for 28 community schools have been opened in the reporting period.
- The status of 30 target schools was validated from the record/attendance/meeting registers of schools and PEC and shared with BEF as set in benchmark.

PPAF SM-Education Project

Background

BRSP SM-education project is a PPAF funded project which has been designed to support addressing the issues of quality education and access to 50 government schools in District Khuzdar and Jhalmagsi through bringing improvement in the infrastructure of schools, provision of drinking water and sanitation facilities, provision of school with supplies including teaching, learning and playing materials and teachers training on basic computer literacy.

The report encompasses the interventions carried out during the project life span from July, 2010 to June, 2011.



Following main activities were carried out to achieve the objectives of the project:

Community Participation to improve schools physical infrastructure:

To execute repair and renovation of target schools, 50 Project Committees (PCs) were formed to effectively involve and supervise the Repair and Renovation of the education facilities. Additionally, three committees including Project Committee, Audit Committee and Maintenance Committee were constituted during the orientation sessions to perform various tasks related to school physical improvements. The PCs were responsible to ensure timely implementation of school projects in accordance with the estimates/specifications and quality of physical work. PCs were also responsible for monitoring and supervision of the improvements during implementation. BRSP technical teams extended technical support to the PCs in implementation of the work.

Teacher trainings on computer literacy:

Training of teachers on basic computer literacy was another component of the project. In this regard, an assessment was conducted to identify potential teachers to be trained which resulted in the selection of 60 potential teachers. The trainings were held in Khuzdar where **42 teachers of Middle and Secondary level schools were trained on basic computer literacy**, while 18 teachers were trained in JhalMagsi.



Equipping target schools through provision of materials and resources:

- The requisite furniture, equipment, library books, lab materials, reading, writing and schooling material and sports items were supplied to schools with the support of Project Committees.

- As per the project plan, the existing science laboratories in target schools were provided with essential equipments and materials, so as these would be functional for experimental studies and students will have equal opportunities to opt for science subject too.
- Libraries provide a range of learning opportunities, improve knowledge and enhance the book reading skills of the students, the target schools were therefore provided with library books in Khuzdar and Jhal Magsi districts. Catalogues and specifications for the library books were developed and packaged. The package contained variety books which include literature, history, philosophy, religion, psychology, reference, poetry etc. The aim behind the intervention was to attract maximum students inside the libraries, so as to promote a society having diverse knowledge and culture of book reading.
- Keeping in view the deficiency of learning resources, the focused schools in the SM-Education districts were provided with reading & writing materials, with a view to create an enabling educational environment. These include; blackboard, chalk, charts, pencils, ball points, takhti, stapler machine, note pads/books, water coolers, first aid boxes, water sets, etc. A backpack filled with school supplies i.e. color pencils, flash cards, gum stick, pointer, geometry boxes, eraser, sharpener, note pads etc was also packaged for students as per the requirement and were distributed among the students in the target schools. The support aimed at encouraging the students to complete their session with keen and interest, so as to improve retention and completion rates in the target schools.
- Sports offer a unique arena in which children can successfully exert their talents. It involves the youths working in an ongoing community composed of their peers and offers children an exciting, rewarding way to participate in a larger community not generally accessible to them. Sports items were therefore provided to the target schools in Jhal Magsi and Khuzdar districts. The kit included: indoor and outdoor sporting items i.e. football, volleyball, cricket, hokey, badminton, etc for both the boys and girls students.

It is anticipated that the full range of support offered to the schools will help not only in attracting maximum children in the schooling system, but it would also be helpful in improving completion and retentions rates and in discouraging dropout among students.

“Overall Achievements”

| S# | Description of activities | Progress | | | | Total | Completion status |
|----|---|----------|----------|------------|----------|-------|-------------------|
| | | Khuzdar | | Jhal Magsi | | | |
| | | Targets | Achieved | Targets | Achieved | | |
| 1 | Formation of Project Committees (PCs) | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 100% |
| 5 | Repair & Renovation of schools | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 100% |
| 6 | Training of teachers on computer literacy | 40 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 60 | 100% |
| 8 | Provision of sports items to schools | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 100% |
| 9 | Provision of reading writing materials | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 100% |
| 10 | Provision of furniture | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 100% |
| 11 | Provision of library books | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 100% |
| 12 | Provision of Science equipments | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 100% |
| 13 | Establishment of Computer Lab | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 100% |
| 14 | Installation of solar systems | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100% |



تعلیم سب کا
نفاذ ترقی ہے
پاکستان

بیشیاں بچوں یا
بیشے تعلیم سب
کھیلنے

ہماری انسانیت
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Section 5

BRSP Flood Emergency Response Operations (FERO)

Background & Introduction

The 2010 Pakistan Floods:

The 2010 Pakistan Floods affected all four provinces of Pakistan. Balochistan was heavily affected as it became home to more than one million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), not only from within Balochistan itself but also the neighbouring Sindh province, flood affected people rushed to the province to take refuge in safe places. By the end of August 2010, 203 people had lost their lives to the disaster. Barkhan, Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi, Kohlu, Naseerabad and Sibi were the worst affected districts. The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Balochistan released a damage assessment report of 20 affected districts in the province, which clearly shows that many lost their homes and livelihoods, which were largely agricultural in nature.



The following statistics from the report illustrate the damage:

- Houses completely damaged: 36,819
- Houses partially damaged: 117,445
- Highways damaged (kilometres): 429
- Secondary/minor roads damaged (kilometres): 5,581
- Hectares of crops damaged or destroyed: 321,672
- Farm animals lost: 0.2 million replacement cost for each farm animal (donkey, horse, cow, sheep, and goat) ranges from Rs 3,000 (US\$ 50) to Rs 6,000 (US\$100).

Overview of BRSP emergency Relief and Early Recovery Operations:

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM): BRSP managed 113 IDP (Internally Displaced persons) camps in 13 districts of Balochistan.

Its achievements are as follows:

- Ensured participation of IDPs, maintenance of camp infrastructure, and monitored service delivery.
- Resettled 421 families i.e. 355 families to the place of origin or re-settled areas and 66 families to the Cattle Farm.
- **Information Management:** Damage and Needs Assessment completed for 1,713 villages from 75 Union Councils. Also, in order to assist in the identification of gaps in delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection structures available to camp populations, BRSP coordinated and facilitated all stakeholders by providing them reliable and up-to-date information. **All data was shared with the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), BRSP management, district and provincial governmental authorities as well as relevant humanitarian agencies in coordination meetings that took place on a daily basis. Also, BRSP developed the CCCM website <http://cccm.brsp.org.pk/> from its own resources in order to disseminate all the collected data.**

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH):

The following tables show the number of beneficiary households and units for each water supply and sanitation intervention undertaken by BRSP. In addition to this, to promote hygiene, 358 delivery sessions were undertaken, which benefitted 1,101 households:

Water Supply: Households Beneficiaries and Units

Figure 1

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Total | Household beneficiaries | 112,577 |
| Water Supply Schemes | Household Beneficiaries | 62,064 |
| | Units | 69 |
| Water Trucked | Household Beneficiaries | 37,000 |
| | Units (Gallons) | 4,573,248 |
| Jerry Cans | Household Beneficiaries | 5,785 |
| | Units | 5,785 |
| Water Tanks | Household Beneficiaries | 2,128 |
| | Units | 155 |
| Hand Pumps | Household Beneficiaries | 5,800 |
| | Units | 280 |

Sanitation: Beneficiary Households and Units

Figure 2

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| Total | Household beneficiaries | 10,400 |
| Laterines | Household Beneficiaries | 9,786 |
| | Units | 9,786 |
| PIT Laterines | Household Beneficiaries | 5,314 |
| | Units | 685 |
| Bathrooms | Household Beneficiaries | 3,120 |
| | Units | 200 |
| Toilets Repaired | Household Beneficiaries | 489 |
| | Units | 489 |
| Drainage | Household Beneficiaries | 375 |
| | Units | 7 |
| Street Pavement | Household Beneficiaries | 214 |
| | Units | 6 |
| Washing Pads | Household Beneficiaries | 51 |
| | Units | 51 |
| Bathrooms Rehabilitated | Household Beneficiaries | 51 |
| | Units | 51 |

Food Security and Nutrition:

BRSP transferred food to 44,201 households. In addition to this, the following tables show the number of beneficiary households with regards to both farm and non-farm livelihoods.

Farm Livelihoods: Household Beneficiaries

Figure 3

| | |
|---|---------|
| Total | 125,626 |
| Technical Services: Agricultural Inputs | 22,000 |
| Agricultural Inputs | 22,598 |
| Goats | 170 |
| Livestock Treatment and Vaccination Camps | 4617 |
| Technical Services: Livestock Inputs | 32,000 |
| Livestock Inputs | 44,241 |

Non-Farm Livelihoods: Beneficiary Households

Figure 4

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Total | 1,343 |
| Microenterprise | 1,000 |
| Sewing Machines | 280 |
| Cash for works | 63 |

Shelter and Non-Food Items:

BRSP provided shelter items and technical support to the flood affected population to construct transitional shelters in Jaffarabad and Naseerabad with the financial support of UNHCR. It was one of the major operations in the history of BRSP relief and early recovery operations carried out with the deployment of more than 100 staff. The intervention supported 10,266 flood affected households to construct transitional shelters making them able to recover from the devastating effects of the flood and resume their normal lives again.



BRSP also

supported local governance in District Jaffarabad by rehabilitating six government offices deemed crucial for extending support to flood-affected households. These included the offices of the Additional Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, Exe-En PHED, Office of the *Tehsildar*, EDO Community Development Centre and the Community Hall of the Community Development Office.

The following table shows the number of beneficiary households with regards to shelter and NFIs:

Shelter and NFIs: Beneficiary Households

Figure 5



Health Action: Details of BRSP's health action are given in the graph below:

BRSP's Health Action

Figure 6



BRSP response to catastrophe:

In response to the flood, BRSP mobilized its major staffing, logistics and resources, and with the assistance of the donor organizations listed below, it was able to benefit the flood-affected households in every aspect of their lives.

Table: Donors, Projects & Sectors:

| Donor | Project(s) | Sector(s) |
|--|---|--|
| Europe 3 rd World | Installation of Transitional Shelter for the Flood Affected Population of Balochistan | Shelter |
| Individual Donors | | Food Security and Nutrition & Health Action |
| Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) | | Health Action |
| Pakistan State Oil (PSO) | | Non-Food Items |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | Restoring Livelihood and Supporting Governance | Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH), Food Security and Nutrition & Shelter |
| United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM) | WASH, Food Security and Nutrition, Shelter, Settlement, Non-Food Items (NFIs) & Health Action. |
| | Shelter Construction and NFI Distribution | Shelter & NFIs |
| USAID-Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | Emergency Livelihood Assistance to Support Flood-Affected Vulnerable Farmers in Baluchistan | Food Security and Nutrition |
| USAID-Mercy Corps International | Emergency WASH Response | WASH |
| USAID-Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) | BAHAAL | WASH, Food Security and Nutrition Shelter & NFIs |
| | Emergency Relief Assistance Projects | Food security and Nutrition & NFIs |
| USAID-United Nation's (UN) Central Emergency Response Fund | CERF | Food Security and Nutrition |
| World Food Programme | Food Distribution | Food Security and Nutrition |

Sector-wise updates:

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM):

The floods forced approximately one million people to leave their homes and seek refuge within spontaneous settlements or makeshift camps in Balochistan. There was a dire need for proper management & coordination of the formal as well as informal camps and IDPs hosted by local populace in different districts of Balochistan. Accordingly, UNHCR a lead agency in addressing the needs of IDPs through camp management and coordination signed an agreement with BRSP to initiate the CCCM, a project that covers 113 IDP camps in the



districts of Quetta, Kohlu, Sibi, Jaffarabad, Naseerabad and Jhalmagsi and dispersed IDP settlements in Mastung, Kalat, Bolan, Harnai, Barkhan and Loralai districts.

The project period was 15 September 2010 to 31 July 2011. The achievements of this UNHCR-BRSP initiative are as follows:

- Return: BRSP assisted IDPs in returning to their places of origin or moving to other resettled areas. Hence, from June 8 to July 30 2011, BRSP in coordination with UNHCR and relevant district governments, assisted IDP families in moving out of camps. Lowest costs of transportation were identified, according to which IDP families' travel costs were paid. Details are given in the graph below:



- BRSP ensured the maintenance of camp infrastructure and monitored the services of other providers. It also ensured community participation by forming Camp Management Committees (CMC), which comprised IDP volunteers. CMCs were formed in all formal IDP camps to assist in need-based distribution of relief goods, ensure protection of vulnerable groups, maintain liaison with camp administrator and relevant authorities, resolve conflicts among IDPs and ensure organized distribution of relief items in order to avoid incidences of snatching and looting at distribution points.

- Information Management:** To assist the identification of gaps in delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection structures available to camp populations, BRSP coordinated and facilitated all stakeholders by providing them reliable and up-to-date information. BRSP's data collection efforts are as follows:



- A detailed damage and need assessment survey was conducted with regard to 10 flood-affected districts i.e. Barkhan, Harnai, Jaffarabad, Jhali Magsi, Killa Saifullah, Kohlu, Loralai, Musa Khail, Sibi and Zhob.

Village damage and needs assessments for 1,713 villages in 75 affected UCs were completed. The assessments covered the disaster situation faced by the flood-affected population as well as their needs. Examples of the areas investigated by these assessments are listed in the table below:

Table: Areas investigated in Damage and Needs Assessments

| The Disaster Situation | Needs of the Population |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area Affected • Number of People Affected • Condition of the Affected Population • Damage to All Sectors • Level of Local Response • Response by NGOs and Other Agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and Rescue • Medical and Health Matters • Water Supplies • Evacuation • Clothing • Shelter and Housing • Administration, Transport and Communication |

- Collection and dissemination of data regarding population demographics, protection, water and sanitation, food, non-food items and health with respect to the camps managed by BRSP.

The following table describing what was measured by listing variables against which data was reported:

Table: Variables for Data Collection and Reporting

| Domain | Variables |
|-------------------------|--|
| Population Demographics | Total population, Number of Families, Number of Males, Number of Females, Number of Children. |
| Protection | Newly Born Babies, Security Incidents Since Establishment of Camp ('security incident' refers to any incident that is perceived affect personal and organizational safety and security), Gender-Based Violence Cases Reported Since Establishment of Camp, Women at Risk (i.e. whose security is perceived to be at risk), Children at Risk, Elderly (over 60), Separated or Unaccompanied Children, Physically Disabled Persons, Mentally Disabled Persons. |
| Water and Sanitation | Available Water Containers, Water Being Provided in Gallons per Day, Hand Washing Facilities, Latrines. |
| Food | Availability of Food Substances to Families (Yes/No). Food Substances: Flour, Rice, Clarified Butter, Pulses, Black Tea, Sugar, Salt. |
| Non-Food Items | Availability of Non-Food Items to Families (Yes/No). Non-Food Items: Blankets, Mosquito Nets, Kitchen Sets, Hygiene Sets, Jerry Cans, Buckets, Clothing for Children, Clothing for Females, Shoes for Children, Shoes for Females, Beddings, Sitting Mats, Tarpaulin, Tents. |
| Health | Malnutrition Cases, Pregnant Women Expecting Delivery in One Week, Pregnant Women Expecting Delivery in One Month, Health Services Available at a Walking Distance, Dispensary Established at Camp (Yes/No), Vaccinations at the Camp (Yes/No), Arrangement for Basic Trauma Care (Yes/No). |

- Three surveys were conducted to understand the factors supporting or restricting the IDPs' repatriation.

All data was shared with the UNHCR, BRSP management, district and provincial governmental authorities as well as relevant humanitarian agencies in coordination meetings that took place on a daily basis. Also, BRSP developed the CCCM website <http://cccm.brsp.org.pk/> from its own resources in order to disseminate all the collected data.

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH):

BRSP contributed towards reducing the risk of the outbreak of diseases in the aftermath of the floods by contributing in all three sectors of WASH. Its achievements regarding each sector are described below:

Water Supply

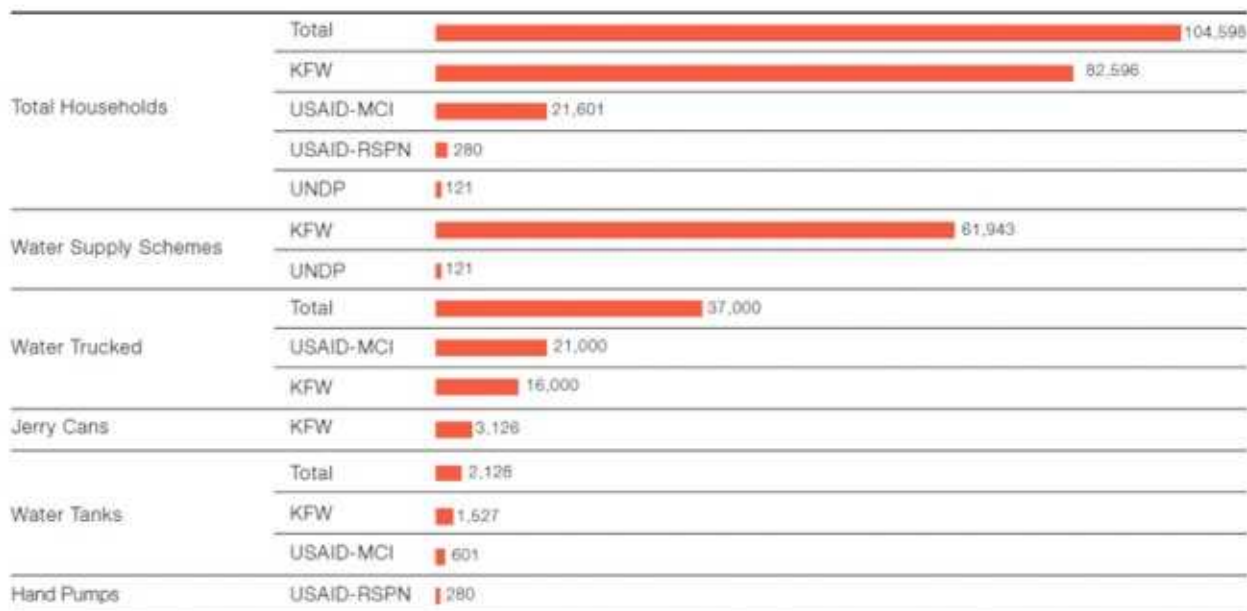
BRSP provided flood-affected households with a variety of water supply assistance. To meet the immediate water requirements of IDPs in Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi and Naseerabad districts, BRSP provided water storage tanks and a continuous supply of potable water through trucking. BRSP aimed to ensure a supply of at least 15 liters of water/capita/day. It also provided hand pumps in Jaffarabad. Moreover, it provided jerry cans for the water storage in the respective districts as well as Quetta. Jerry cans were provided with the aim of mitigating water contamination after it was fetched. In addition to this, water supply schemes were rehabilitated in as many as 10 districts i.e. Barkhan, Harnai, Jaffarabad, Jhali Magsi, Killa Saifullah, Kohlu, Loralai, Musa Khail, Sibi and Zhob.



The graphs below present beneficiary households and units provided for each of these interventions and the concordant donor support:

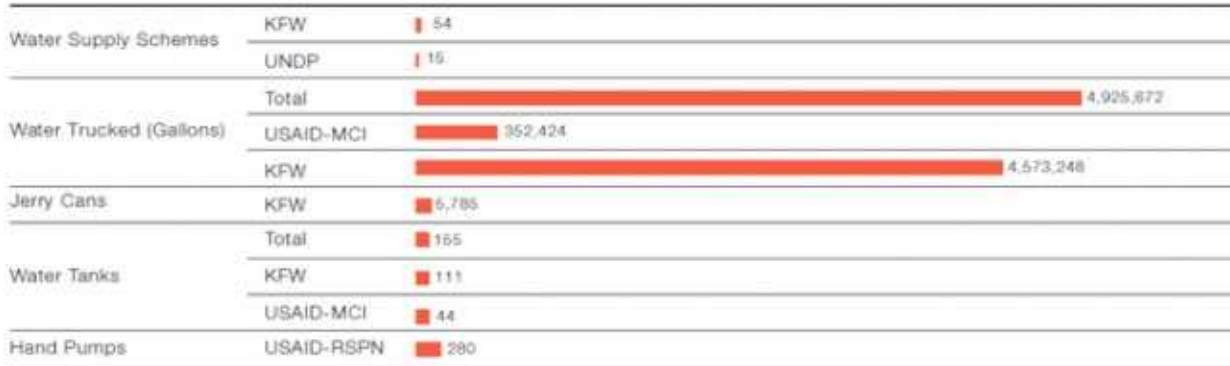
Water Supply: Beneficiary Household

Figure 8



Water Supply: Units Provided

Figure 9



Sanitation

In order to discourage open defecation and to provide a better hygienic environment at camps, BRSP undertook the installation of dry pit latrines in major IDP camps of Bolan, Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi, Quetta, Naseerabad and Sibi. Also, existing toilets were repaired in Jaffarabad Naseerabad and bathrooms were repaired in Sibi. In the recovery phase, latrines were provided as part of transitional shelters in Jaffarabad and Naseerabad. Moreover, in order to assist the IDPs in maintaining physical hygiene and avoid skin and carcinogenic diseases, BRSP also installed bathrooms or bath-places in Quetta, Jhalmagsi, Naseerabad and Jaffarabad. Separate bath-places were provided for men and women. In addition, BRSP installed washing pads in Sibi. The graphs below present beneficiary households and units provided for each of these interventions and the concordant donor support. Further, street pavement and drainage schemes were implemented with the participation of local communities in order to rehabilitate sanitation infrastructure.



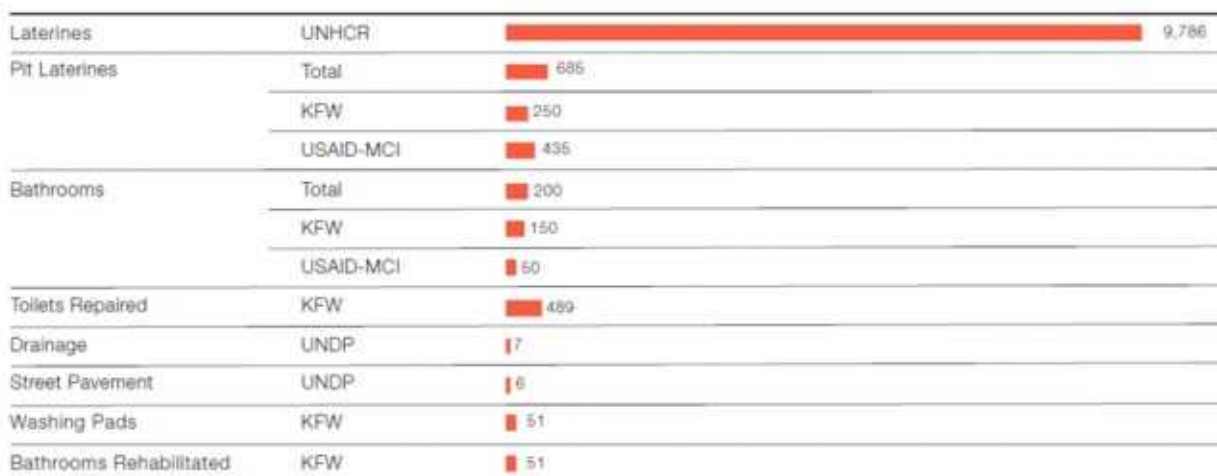
Sanitation: Beneficiary Household

Figure 10



Sanitation: Units Provided

Figure 11



Hygiene Promotion

BRSP was able to supplement its interventions with training sessions that aimed to promote hygiene. The following graph provides details:

Hygiene Promotion

Figure 12



Food Security and Nutrition

BRSP aimed to enhance food security as well as the nutritional status of flood-affected households by undertaking food transfers and helping these households rebuild their livelihoods.

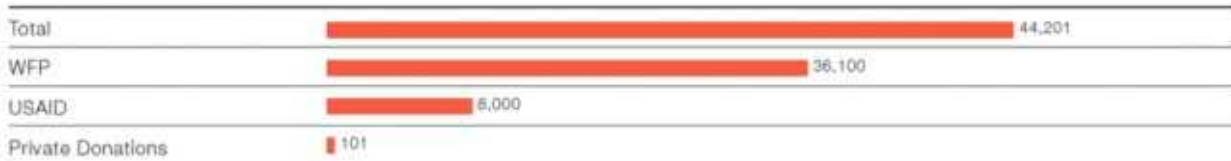


Food Transfers

The graphs below show total beneficiary households and beneficiary households in terms of donors World Food Programme (WFP) and USAID and districts covered:

Food Transfer: Beneficiary Households

Figure 13



Food Transfer: Beneficiary Households per District

Figure 14



WFP Food Package

Table 4

| Items | Unit | Measurements | Total Units |
|---------------------|------|--------------|-------------|
| Flour | 1 | Kg | 80 |
| Ghee/Oil | 1 | Litre | 3.7-4.5 |
| Energy Biscuits | 1 | Kg | 2.25-4.5 |
| Tea and Plummy Doze | 1 | Kg | 0.3 |

The second graph clearly shows that BRSP undertook food transfers in almost all the flood-affected districts of Balochistan. Identification of affected households and the vulnerable families was carried out through a rapid assessment in the flood affected areas. For the purpose helicopters and boats facilitated by Pak Army were also used to access to the villages surrounded by flood water. Based on the data collected by BRSP and from PDMA, BRSP teams conducted registration of the target households while simultaneously disbursing tokens,



which act as

entitlements to receive food packages. BRSP did not limit food transfers to only those villages that were accessible. It also accessed beneficiaries in villages which were surrounded by water. These were the most affected and vulnerable families, where the settlements were inundated by water from 6-8 feet.

Each food package could service a family of seven for a one-month period. The contents of the packages are detailed below:

USAID Food Package

Table 5

| Items | Unit | Measurements | Total Units |
|-----------------|------|--------------|-------------|
| Flour | 1 | Kg | 20 |
| Ghee/Oil | 1 | Litre | 3 |
| Spices | 1 | Pack | 1 |
| Pulses | 1 | Kg | 3 |
| Rice | 1 | Kg | 4 |
| Sugar | 1 | Kg | 4 |
| Tea | 1 | Pack | 1 |
| Mineral water | 1 | Litre | 6 |
| Salt | 1 | Kg | 1 |
| Energy Biscuits | 1 | pack | 6 |
| Dates | 1 | Kg | 1 |

Livelihoods

BRSP in partnership with USAID-FAO, CERF-FAO and UNDP provided flood-affected households with assistance that aimed to recover their farm and non-farm livelihoods. For all projects BRSP formed committees in consultation with community members contributed towards ensuring transparent identification of beneficiaries.

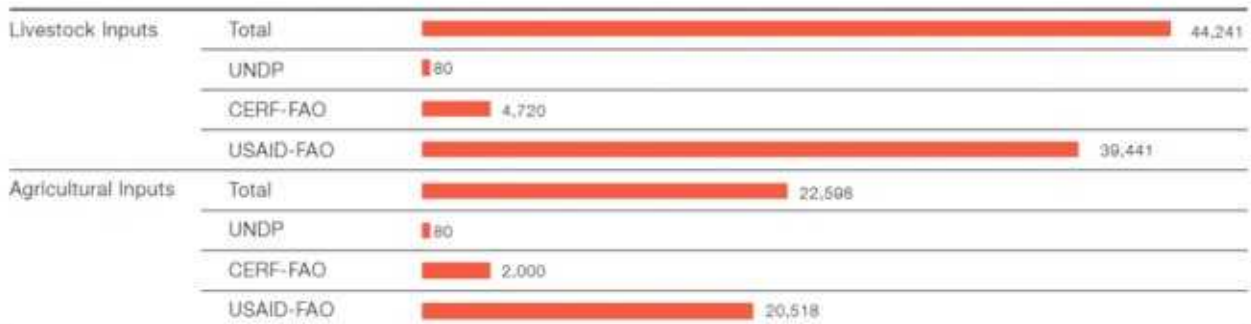
Farm Livelihoods

Assessments showed that the restoration of agricultural production and protection of livestock were critical factors in making most flood-affected households food secure. Accordingly BRSP successfully provided agricultural and livestock inputs and concomitant training sessions.

- From its own resources BRSP supported six Treatment and Vaccination Camps for livestock in districts Kohlu and Barkhan. These camps benefitted a total of 4,617 households.
- Also UNDP provided one goat each to 170 vulnerable women. In addition to this, agricultural and livestock inputs were provided to farmers by USAID-FAO, CERF-FAO, UNDP, details of which are given in graph below:

Livelihoods: Beneficiary Households

Figure 15



- Technical services provided to enable the farmers to better use the inputs provided to them. Details are given in graph below:

Livelihoods: Training Beneficiaries

Figure 16



Non-Farm Livelihoods

UNDP supported Cash for Work (CfW), Micro-enterprise grants as well as the disbursement of productive assets to assist the non-farm livelihoods of flood-affected households as explained below:

- Cash for Work: Poor families were provided with immediate access to income while repairing community infrastructure and restoring functioning of government offices at local levels. PKR 127,500 was paid to 63 labourers in village Noor Mohammad Nawrha of Union Council Cattle Farm.
- Micro-Enterprise Grants: PKR 1,000,000 has been disbursed small grants to 1,000 vulnerable and poor households in UCs Cattle Farm, Rojhan Jamali and Bandmanik.
- Provision of productive assets: BRSP distributed one sewing machine each to 280 female-headed households against the set target of 250 female-headed households.



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

BRSP's damage assessments showed that majority of people, particularly in districts Jaffarabad and Naseerabad, lost their *thatched/adobe housing structures (katcha houses)* due to the floods. Accordingly BRSP provided flood-affected households with shelter as well as NFIs i.e. basic goods and supplies required for the preparation and consumption of food, the provision of thermal comfort and the maintenance of personal hygiene needs.

Shelter

The shelter assistance provided by BRSP is as follows:

- With the support of UNHCR, BRSP provided tents to 10,000 households in Jaffarabad. Each tent could accommodate four people.
- However, the tents did not provide sufficient protection against the upcoming winters and the occupants also felt that tents did not meet their security requirements. Accordingly BRSP also provided one-room transitional shelters to households as part of their resettlement. Each shelter could accommodate seven people. The relevant numbers of beneficiary households as well as district and donor names are given in the graph below:



Shelter: Beneficiary Households

Figure 17



The construction of shelters was undertaken by the beneficiary households. BRSP organized meetings with community members (10-15 members at a time) to mobilize them for construction. Exceptions were made with regard to households that were unable to contribute labour due to constraints such as old age or physical disabilities.

In turn, the procurement of shelter materials was undertaken by BRSP. Also, BRSP's technical team provided support in terms of layout, size, soil conditions and overall superstructure of the shelters. Monitoring teams visited sites to ensure that the pace and quality of shelter installation took place as per standards and timeframes agreed with donors.

In addition, UNHCR undertook capacity building of community activists regarding shelter construction. 300 community activists were trained by involving them in the process of shelter construction. They can now construct and repair shelters in case of future catastrophes.

With regard to beneficiary identification, it was undertaken by BRSP project staff in coordination with CCCM project. Vulnerable groups were given priority, including women (in particular female-headed households), children, the elderly, and those with a physical handicap. In addition to this, beneficiary households were identified on the following basis:

- Beneficiary's housing structure has collapsed.
- Beneficiary household is willing to construct the housing structure through its human and/or financial resources.
- Land ownership of the entitled household where the shelter will be constructed.
- Beneficiary household agrees to follow the stipulated core standards and timeframe relating to the construction of the housing structure.
- BRSP's shelter support was not limited to the provision of tents and transitional shelters. Funded by UNDP, BRSP supported local governance in District Jaffarabad by restoring the functioning of flood-affected government offices at the local level. The responsibilities of government employees had increased due to the floods. On other hand, they were made to relocate their offices to adjoining District and Divisional Head Quarters in Naseerabad. This arrangement proved to be insufficient as the offices could not accommodate employees from both the districts. Accordingly, six offices located in Union Council Dera Allah Yar were rehabilitated by BRSP i.e. Offices of the Additional Commissioner and

Assistant Commissioner Exe-En PHED, Office of the *Tehsildar*, EDO Community Development Centre and the Community Hall of the Community Development Office. These offices were not only severely affected but also needed to be rehabilitated due to their decisive role in supporting the flood-affected population and humanitarian agencies.

NFIs: Clothing, Bedding and Household Items:

NFI distribution was carried in all the target districts simultaneously. Tokens were printed for NFI parcels and issued to the most affected and vulnerable households, which were identified by committees comprising four community members. BRSP MER team at regional and head office levels monitored distribution and took measures jointly with the committees to bridge up gaps in distribution points.



Details regarding the NFIs distributed are given the table below:

Table 6

| District | NFIs | Donor | Household Assisted |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|--------------------|
| Jaffarabad | 1 Plastic Sheet, 1 Kitchen Set, 2 Plastic Mat, 2 Mosquito Net, 2 Blankets, 2 Buckets, 2 Jerry Cans, 4 Soap | UNHCR | 10,000 |
| Jaffarabad | 4 Quilts, 4 Blankets, 2 Shawls | UNHCR | 3,535 |
| Jaffarabad | 4 Sweaters, 1 Tooth Brush, 1 Tooth Paste, 6 Always Napkins | UNHCR | 2,281 |
| Jaffarabad | 2 Sweaters, 2 Quilts, 2 Blankets, 2 Shawls | UNHCR | 10,000 |
| Jaffarabad, Jhel Magsi, Naseerabad | 1 Hygiene Kit, 1 Jerry Can, 3 Mattresses, 3 Pillow, 3 Quilts | USAID | 56,000 |
| Jaffarabad, Jhel Magsi, Naseerabad | 1 Hygiene Kits | KFW | 6,724 |
| Jaffarabad | 4 Blankets | PSO | 500 |
| Total | | | 89,040 |

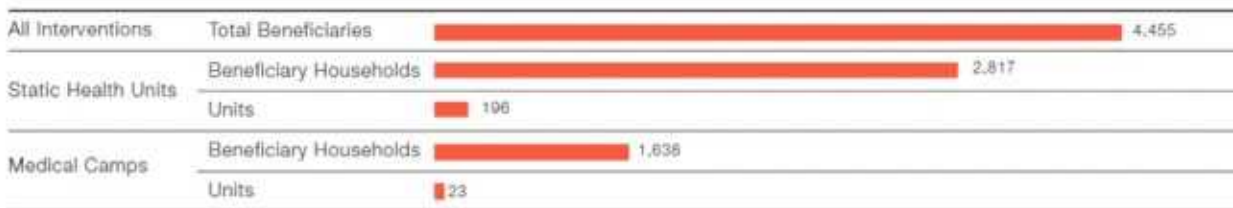
Health Action

BRSP established Static health Units (SHUs) and organized Medical Camps (MCs) in flood-affected districts. Medical Camps were organized in five districts i.e. Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi, Kohlu, Naseerabad, Quetta and Sibi whereas Static Health Units were established in Jhel Magsi. BRSP not only assisted in the diagnosis of illness but also provided medicines. SHUs were funded by PPAF while MCs were funded by individual donors. Details of BRSP's health action are given in the graph below:



BRSP's Health Action

Figure 18



Road Ahead

Balochistan have faced serious natural catastrophes during the last 15 years including droughts, floods and earthquakes. The response to the 2010 floods was rendered insufficient supplemented with inadequate funds and long term strategic planning to address effectively such disasters in the future. Most flood-affected households are still struggling to recover, and have limited access to basic needs such as food, potable water and shelter. Even with regard to those who received adequate relief, their lives are far from being fully rehabilitated. Balochistan's infrastructure (e.g. public sector buildings, roads and railways) also require reconstruction.

BRSP's road ahead does not simply involve mobilising resources to meet these challenges, but it also entails enhancing its own capacity as well as the capacities of the local government and vulnerable communities in disaster management. BRSP recognises that these floods are not anomalies, but are a product of the changing environment created by the phenomenon of global warming. Faced with this challenge, BRSP aims at capacity building of the respective institutions not only with regard to flood response but also with regard to disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness. With the support of RSPN, BRSP is advocating its vision for a disaster resilient Balochistan to donor organisations as well as the Government of Pakistan.

BRSP's Donors and partners

| | | |
|---|--|---|
|  <p>kfw ENTWICKLUNGSBANK</p> |  <p>55 Years of Partnership COOPERATION PAKISTAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY 1963 - 2015</p> |  <p>European Union</p> |
|  <p>WFP</p> |  <p>UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency</p> |  <p>UN DP</p> |
|  <p>P P A F پی پی اے ایف</p> |  |  <p>FAO FIAT PANIS</p> |
|  <p>Mercy Corps</p> |  <p>USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE</p> |  <p>PSO</p> |
|  <p>IRM Institute of Rural Management</p> |  <p>RSPN</p> | |

**Anjum Asim Shahid Rahman**

1-Inter Floor, Eden Centre,
43-Jail Road, Lahore 54000,
Pakistan.
T +92 42 37590 214-16, 37565 430-31
F +92 42 37599 023
www.gt-pak.com

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of **Balochistan Rural Support Programme** as at **June 30, 2011** and the related income and expenditure statement, cash flow statement and statement of changes in funds together with the notes forming part thereof, for the year then ended and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

It is the responsibility of the company's management to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the above said statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards and the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the above said statements are free of any material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the above said statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies and significant estimates made by management, as well as, evaluating the overall presentation of the above said statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion and, after due verification, we report that:

- (a) in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the company as required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984;
- (b) in our opinion:
 - (i) the balance sheet and income and expenditure statement together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Ordinance, 1984, and are in agreement with the books of accounts and are further in accordance with accounting policies consistently applied;
 - ii) the expenditure incurred during the year was for the purpose of the company's business; and
 - iii) the business conducted, investments made and the expenditure incurred during the year were in accordance with the objects of the company;
- (c) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the balance sheet, income and expenditure statement, cash flow statement and statement of changes in funds together with the notes forming part thereof, conform with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and, give the information required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984, in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at June 30, 2011 and of the surplus, its cash flows and changes in funds for the year then ended; and
- (d) in our opinion no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980.

Anjum Asim Shahid Rahman

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Engagement Partner: Asim Ifukhar

Lahore

Dated: *October 28, 2011*

mm

Chartered Accountants
Member of Grant Thornton International Ltd
Offices in Karachi & Islamabad

**BALUCHISTAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 2011**

| | Note | 2011 Rupees | 2010 Rupees |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|
| NON CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 6 | 267,012,956 | 260,526,381 |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Advances | 7 | 5,566,431 | 4,983,557 |
| Deposits | | 114,000 | 64,000 |
| Short term prepayments | | 672,479 | 155,596 |
| Other receivables | 8 | 8,320,644 | 544,871 |
| Income tax receivable | 9 | 802,790 | 1,440,207 |
| Cash and bank balances | 10 | 296,943,771 | 125,055,931 |
| | | 312,420,115 | 132,244,162 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Accrued and other liabilities | 11 | (161,684,484) | (13,967,571) |
| Net working capital | | 150,735,631 | 118,276,591 |
| Net assets | | 417,748,587 | 378,802,972 |
| REPRESENTED BY: | | | |
| Members' contribution | 12 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Deferred grants | 13 | 101,784,940 | 133,904,487 |
| Accumulated surplus | 14 | 158,853,033 | 86,312,354 |
| Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment | 15 | 157,109,114 | 158,584,631 |
| | | 417,748,587 | 378,802,972 |

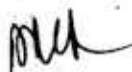
The annexed notes 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



**BALUCHISTAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

| | Note | 2011 Rupees | 2010 Rupees |
|---------------------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| INCOME | | | |
| Grants | | 1,401,364,882 | 445,266,030 |
| Other income | 16 | 53,339,800 | 25,859,212 |
| Exchange gain | 19 | 19,041,505 | - |
| | | 1,473,746,187 | 471,125,242 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Project cost | 17 | (1,395,239,052) | (435,324,302) |
| Administrative expenses | 18 | (6,125,830) | (9,941,728) |
| Finance cost | 20 | (1,316,143) | (4,311) |
| Other expenses | 19 | - | (2,618,977) |
| | | (1,402,681,025) | (447,889,318) |
| Net surplus for the year | | 71,065,162 | 23,235,924 |

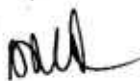
The annexed notes 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR





Grant Thornton

Anjum Asim Shahid Rahman

1-Inter Floor, Eden Centre,
43-Joal Road, Lahore 54000,
Pakistan.
T +92 42 37590 214-16, 37565 430-31
F +92 42 37599 023
www.gtpak.com

**AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
BALOCHISTAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BRSP)**

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of **People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI) Balochistan** as at **June 30, 2011** and the related income and expenditure statement and cash flow statement together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as financial statements incorporating funds provided by Federal and Provincial Governments) for the year then ended.

It is the responsibility of the management of Provincial Support Unit to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the above said statements in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the above said statements are free of any material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the above said statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management, as well as, evaluating the overall presentation of the above said statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion and, after due verification, we report that:

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of **People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI) Balochistan** as at June 30, 2011 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Engagement Partner: Asim Iftikhar
Lahore
Dated: *October 28, 2011*

Chartered Accountants
Member of Grant Thornton International Ltd
Offices in Karachi & Islamabad

PEOPLE'S PRIMARY HEALTHCARE INITIATIVE (PPHI)
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 2011



| NOTE | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Rupees | Rupees | Rupees | Rupees | Rupees | Rupees | |
| | Federal Govt. Grant | Provincial Govt. Grant | TOTAL | Federal Govt. Grant | Provincial Govt. Grant | TOTAL | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 6 | 24,897,926 | - | 24,897,926 | 44,763,198 | - | 44,763,198 |
| Current Assets | | | | | | | |
| Stock in hand | 7 | 181,707 | 26,829,520 | 27,011,227 | 723,858 | 29,426,543 | 30,150,401 |
| Advances deposits and prepayments | 8 | 8,722,686 | 21,878,942 | 30,601,628 | 2,373,297 | 47,209,905 | 49,583,202 |
| Cash and bank balances | 9 | 318,917,895 | 194,908,162 | 513,826,057 | 204,576,163 | 79,614,789 | 284,190,953 |
| | | 327,822,288 | 243,616,624 | 571,438,912 | 207,673,319 | 156,251,237 | 363,924,556 |
| Current Liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Accrued and other liabilities | 10 | 2,016,337 | 4,119,176 | 6,135,513 | 4,130,064 | 1,962,001 | 6,092,065 |
| Net working capital | | 325,805,951 | 239,497,448 | 565,303,399 | 203,543,255 | 154,289,236 | 357,832,491 |
| Non Current liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Deferred grants | 11 | 298,215,832 | 213,470,727 | 511,686,559 | 224,564,711 | 142,482,471 | 367,047,182 |
| Net Assets | | 52,488,045 | 26,026,721 | 78,514,766 | 23,741,742 | 11,806,765 | 35,548,507 |
| Represented by: | | | | | | | |
| Accumulated surplus | 12 | 52,488,045 | 26,026,721 | 78,514,766 | 23,741,742 | 11,806,765 | 35,548,507 |
| Contingencies and commitments | 13 | | | | | | |
| | | 52,488,045 | 26,026,721 | 78,514,766 | 23,741,742 | 11,806,765 | 35,548,507 |

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


DIRECTOR



**PEOPLE'S PRIMARY HEALTHCARE INITIATIVE (PPHI)
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

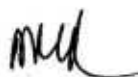


| NOTE | 2011 | | 2010 | | 2010 | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | Rupees | Rupees | Rupees | Rupees | Rupees | Rupees |
| | Federal Govt. Grant | Provincial Govt. Grant | TOTAL | Federal Govt. Grant | Provincial Govt. Grant | TOTAL |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Grants | 196,643,776 | 188,272,835 | 384,916,611 | 203,017,704 | 206,673,943 | 409,691,647 |
| Other income | 4,897,254 | 101,623 | 4,998,877 | 1,713,963 | 1,174,844 | 2,888,807 |
| Bank profit | 24,228,264 | 14,347,903 | 38,576,167 | 10,281,917 | 5,639,772 | 15,921,689 |
| | 225,769,294 | 202,722,361 | 428,491,655 | 215,013,584 | 213,488,559 | 428,502,143 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | | |
| Project cost | 196,643,776 | 188,272,835 | 384,916,611 | 203,017,704 | 206,673,943 | 409,691,647 |
| Bank charges | 379,215 | 229,569 | 608,784 | 277,744 | 294,729 | 572,473 |
| | 197,022,991 | 188,502,404 | 385,525,395 | 203,295,448 | 206,968,672 | 410,264,120 |
| Not surplus for the year | 28,746,303 | 14,219,957 | 42,966,260 | 11,718,136 | 6,519,887 | 18,238,023 |
| Accumulated surplus b/f | 23,741,742 | 11,806,764 | 35,548,506 | 14,727,365 | 5,570,507 | 20,297,872 |
| Accumulated surplus c/f | 52,488,045 | 26,026,721 | 78,514,766 | 26,445,501 | 12,090,394 | 38,535,895 |

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


DIRECTOR





Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP)

House # 5-A, Gulshan-e-Janan Street, Sariab Road Quetta, Pakistan

Phone Numbers: 081-2470610-081-2470194

0092-81-2471 437-38-39 / 0092-81-2442153

Email: info@brsp.org.pk Website URL: www.brsp.org.pk