



"Harnessing People's Potentials to Help Themselves"

Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP)



Case Study (Livestock)

Name	Livestock Sector	Intervention	Provision of Livestock
District	Kharan & Pishin		

Pre Intervention Situation:

In Balochistan, in spite of ecological limitations and being arid and semi-arid province, contribution of livestock as sub sector to the economy in Balochistan is more than 40% towards agriculture share and 52% share in province GDP, moreover, the Livestock is the mainstay of more than 75% of the people inhabiting in the countryside of Balochistan. The livestock has been considered a mean of financial security as an alternate in failure of crops yield. It can be said that the animal is a mobile bank. A family without the animal is said to be the poorest.

About 80% population directly or indirectly involved in livestock rearing activities.

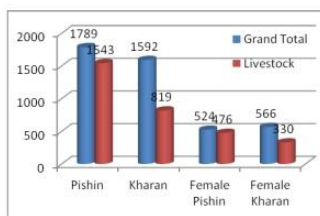
Contributes about Rs. 20 billions.

Meat	40 %
Milk	35 %
Eggs	13 %
Skin, Hides & wool	10 %
Others	2 %

Details of Interventions

Based on the results of the Poverty Score Card generated from the Poverty Score Card MIS the Livelihood Investment Plan (LIP) were developed after the validation for being ultra & vulnerable poor through community institutions. The beneficiaries were went through the Livestock management skill training by the competent trainer from Govt. Livestock department. Then they were trained on Enterprise development. Later on the individual were facilitated in development of their business plans. Once the business plans were developed they were combined in a group with other individuals having same interest. At the end of the process they were provided their required assets as per their business plans i.e. Sheep & Goats in a large scale gathering.

Total 1543 beneficiaries in District Pishin & 819 beneficiaries in District Kharan were provided Livestock. In which 476 female in district Pishin & 330 female in district Kharan were facilitated with this livelihood intervention.



Immediate Output

The asset holder initiated his livelihood activities by saving money, while they used to be paid for purchase of Milk, Curd & Butter from the market. Now they were able to spend this saved amount on other necessities of their lives. Besides these their asset became double by giving birth to new baby sheep.

Impact / Sustainability

This intervention showed tremendous impact in the area. The assets provided to the beneficiaries got double in numbers, the demand of milk, curd, butter and meat was met at household and UC level. The population of local bread increased. As the beneficiaries are traditionally and natively trained in livestock management and there is large area for rearing of livestock therefore there is no issue regarding sustainability of the intervention.

Challenges

Challenges which were faced during the implementation of the model were: As Balochistan is situated on the edge of the borders of Afghanistan Migration of nomads along with their livestock could bring various viral diseases with them, which could badly harm the local livestock population.

Suggestions

The Livelihood project should be replicated in all those districts where the BRSP exists.

We need to incorporate the Livelihood aspects in all future projects.

There is a dire need for establishing a system of vaccination of livestock, which come across the borders with the nomads. The nomads should not be allowed to enter in any districts as long as they do not vaccinate their livestock.

Lessons Learnt

It was observed that livestock can play a vital role in harnessing the livelihood of a family. They know the skills of keeping livestock as it is in their blood. The livestock is a cash product therefore it always brings increase in the prices as long as the livestock grow. This model played significant role in improvement of one's livelihood. This model can be replicated anywhere in Balochistan.

It is also observed that the nomads bring various diseases along with their livestock, which always remains greater threat to our native livestock.



Case Study (Livestock Assets)

Pre Intervention Situation:

In Baluchistan, in spite of ecological limitations and being arid and semi-arid province, contribution of livestock as sub sector to the economy in Baluchistan is more than 40% towards agriculture share and 52% share in province GDP moreover, the Livestock is the mainstay of more than 75% of the people inhabiting in the countryside of Baluchistan. The Baluchistan is under sedentary and transhumance system that indicate that income derived from small ruminants ranges from 80% in transhumance system and 40% from sedentary system on total family income. The livestock has been considered a mean of financial security as an alternate in failure of crops yield. It can be said that the animal is a mobile bank. A family without the animal is said to be the poorest.

Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan with a total landmass of 347190 sq. km. The inhabitants are from multi-linguistic groups. Baluchistan has an estimated 7.45 million inhabitants according to 1998 census, corresponding to the population density of only 19 persons per sq. km. An estimated 76.7% of the population lives in rural Baluchistan, while the remaining 23.3% lives in the urban areas.

Out of the total land area almost 92% consists of arid grazing lands, barren Rocky Mountains and deserts. Only 10 million hectares are reasonably productive grazing lands. The economy of the province is dominated by agriculture including livestock and fisheries. It accounts for 52% of province GDP and employs 65% of the labor force. Of the total agriculture GDP, livestock contributes 40 %, fruits 30 %, field crops 17%, vegetable 12% and fisheries 1%. The livestock population of the province has been steadily increasing and over 20 million sheep and goats are raised. In spite of this vital importance, the sector remains neglected with little attention to improve.

Livestock contributes more than 40% to the economy of Baluchistan. 1996 census, the number of small ruminants is around 20 million sheep and goats. Sheep constitute 46% and goats 23% of Pakistan's population of sheep and goats, respectively.

Details of Interventions under LEP Project In district Pishin

Based on the above mentioned reasons majority of the beneficiaries selected livestock as mean of their business during Livelihood Investment Plans development. 1543 beneficiaries 86%, selected livestock rearing business as a means of income for their families out of 1789 total

beneficiaries under LEP Project in the district.

As per their identified need, BRSP provided them with two days Livestock management and Poultry farming Skill trainings through skilled human resource from district Livestock department. They were capacitated on prevention of livestock diseases, vaccination calendar. Demonstration of vaccination was integral part of BRSP Livestock Management 7 Poultry Farming training where DVMs from Livestock Department practically demonstrated vaccinating animals.



Along with Skill training, BRSP provided beneficiaries with Enterprise Development trainings through trained human resource from ECI and MANTECH & ARCA and were facilitated to develop their business plans at the end of each training.

To insure transparency of the process, BRSP distributed the assets in presence of all community members, involving all relevant stakeholders (MPAs, District Administration, Political leaders of the area and LSOs). Assets were delivered to Ultra/Vulnerable Poor in large gatherings and means of verification (Signed Asset transfer form, CNIC copy and Picture of the beneficiary) obtained from beneficiaries



Immediate Outcome

As per Graduation Survey Report findings;

- 80% of the beneficiaries observed having successful business and increase in their livestock witnessed which are contributing in improvement of the household wellbeing. As an example MrDaro Khan resident of village Murgha Union Council Dilsora case is given below;

Mr. Daro Khan (Ultra Poor scoring 7 on PSC) a 54 years old residence of KilliMurghahaving six children was a labor on daily wages. He was provided with 3 days skill training on Livestock Management & Poultry farming and 5 days training on Enterprise Development. Once he received both the trainings he was provided with 4 sheep.

MrDaro Khan's Livestock increased to 8 now and he is very happy having his own business. "He said that BRSP had provided him 4 sheep of Rs 25000 which is doubled now and he is the owner of 8 sheep now. He claimed that he is having assets of almost Rs. 49000 now. He added that availability of milk and bi products at home reduced his daily food expenses by Rs 3000 to 4500 monthly. He wished that one day he will be having a herd of sheep"

- As per pre PSC results Ultra Poor were 49.7% and Vulnerable Poor were 50.3% while the post PSC results shows 61.3% beneficiaries from both categories graduated to Non Poor category. 19.8% graduated to transitory poor while 15.4% and 3.5% beneficiaries are still in V/Poor and U/Poor categories respectively.
- The Survey Report shows that 61% beneficiaries started accessing health services and 47% beneficiaries having access to education respectively.



Impact / Sustainability

As per Graduation Survey report, it is witnessed that assets increased in 80% cases and it is obvious that increase in livestock assets will contribute in;

- Food security at local and national level
- Reducing poverty at district level
- Improvement of Pakistan health and education indicators under MDGs

As long as sustainability of the livestock is concerned it is prominent that district Pishin has great potential for livestock rearing and natural grazing lands are available.

Challenges

Challenges which were faced during the implementation of the model were:

- Unavailability of local bread in bulk remained a great challenge during the project life. Vendors had to access the markets out of the district which not only made awaited the beneficiaries in some cases very long but increased transportation cost as well.
- Local vendors' availability at district level with NTN and bank accounts was also an issue.
- Unavailability of free vaccine and skilled human resource from Livestock department at Union council is also witnessed which force livestock beneficiaries to access district Pishin town to purchase vaccine & medicine and cost more expenses by beneficiaries in terms of transportation cost.
- Bank accounts of Community Institutions was also a big challenge during the project which once cause delay in asset delivery for almost four month.
- Nomads migrate from Afghanistan to district Pishin and bring various diseases which also cause more expenses for beneficiaries in vaccination of their animals.
- The livestock beneficiaries use milk and bi products of milk for only domestic purpose and don't market.

Suggestions

- As alternate to unavailability of medicine and skilled human resource at Union Council, BRSP will train Community Resource Persons as livestock extension workers under LEED to help out livestock farmers addressing their needs at Union Council level who will work in close coordination with district livestock department.
- Some beneficiaries from each Union Council will be trained on packaging and promotion of milk and bi products to sell out in the local markets.

Lessons Learnt

- During the project period it was observed that beneficiaries who had established successful business were willing to increase their businesses but faced problems in accessing capital due to non-existent of microfinance Institutions in the district. In such cases Community Livelihood Fund would have been the best solution but PPAF has not provided Community Livelihood Fund to community Institutions in Baluchistan. PPAF is requested to consider LEP funded districts for Community Livelihood Fund.