



**MONITORING MISSION BALUCHISTAN PARTNERSHIPS FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (BPSD)**

First Monitoring Mission Report, April 2011

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Executive Summary

Baluchistan is the largest and least inhabited province of Pakistan. It faces a multitude of problems resulting from its harsh climate and rugged topography worsened further by ill planned human activities. Environmental degradation especially in coastal and marine resources is clearly evident by the reduced catch, high wind erosion and shifting sand dunes, degradation of mangroves and poorly managed water resources.

The Baluchistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development (BPSD) program spread over 2007 to 2013, costing Rs. 478,466,710, is a follow-up to the Baluchistan Program (2000-2006), addresses the identified gaps and provides continuation for a long term development program designed to address core environment and capacity building areas. Overall goal is to achieve sustainable ecological and human well-being in Baluchistan.

The main target groups are the communities residing in coastal areas and those benefiting and participating in IWRM interventions. Other target groups include Government Departments, NGO's and District Administrations where IDV's were developed and implemented, capacity building activities, NGOs, academia and private sector.

The IUCN is the lead implementing agency and various line agencies (irrigation, environment, agriculture, forestry, social development of government) are support organizations that participated in identification and supported execution of project activities. IUCN established 4 District Offices in Gwadar, Qila Saifullah, Lasbella and Mastung to facilitate preparation of IDV's and implementation of activities.

The first EKN Mission (6 – 27 March 2011) with overall objective of the external monitoring to assess the BPSD outputs and progress and to recommend improvements to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the program. Standard monitoring indicators within the established log frame were used to assess the three project components implemented till March, 2011. Approach included an extensive review of the project documents developed over last 3 years, a rigorous appraisal of the field situation to determine state of various interventions, consultations with stakeholders, beneficiary viewpoints and review of management and financial aspects of the project.

Summary of key findings under the three project components are:

1. **Environmental governance:** Project has completed IDV visions for Gwader and Qila Saifullah. These published visions now form the basis for development planning in the districts to varying degrees.
 - a. Changes in form of government from the Nizamate system to Deputy Commissioner/Assistant Commissioner have slowed down the process by which these development visions are to be implemented.
 - b. Several District governments approached BPSD project for assistance with development visions. The project likewise organized workshops in five clusters (Loralai, Sibi, Kharan, Turbat and Khuzdar Clusters)
 - c. Completed drafts for Lasbella, Pishin, Mastung, Quetta and Ziarat districts. The project has helped organize 117 workshops / meetings with over 900 participants attending these consultations for preparation of IDV's.
 - d. The mission found evidence that certain aspects of the development visions especially in earlier districts of Gwader and Qila Saifullah have been programmed through PC-1's into the annual development plans. Implementation of coastal protection activities including mangrove plantations to protect the villages from sea intrusion and Tsunamis verified.

- e. In Qila Saifullah the mission saw IDDV implementation activities including a nursery that was developed on the DCO office premises. Similarly, onsite visits confirmed livestock interventions for water storage ponds and rangeland improvement. As part of IDDV's recommendations, works are underway to further expand activities in Bagh Viala village to make it a model sustainable village. The mission found less evidence of a coordinated effort whereby line agencies and other partners were effectively participating in the development process.
- 2. IWRM, coastal and marine resource management.** Mangrove work is closely following activities indicated in the work plan. Field visits confirmed healthy and vigorous plantation at different stages of growth and increased fishing activity in the area with increase in shrimp-catch and successful breeding of shrimp and crabs under mangroves.
- a. Forage produced from mangroves is being utilized as livestock feed and communities on their own are providing protection. Nurseries are now jointly owned with gradual reduction in project input.
 - b. Technical backstopping and on-site regular visits from senior staff were independently confirmed. However, data collection and quantitative assessment seemed lacking generally pointing to a weak M&E back-up.
 - c. Sea rise in the coastal areas is now visible leading to certain communities moving to higher terrain.
 - d. Sand dune stabilization work under the project was found weak and lacking a conceptual framework.
 - e. Mission was satisfied to note the linkages developed with the LUAWMS at Uthal. Faculty engagement lacking, when rectified can help develop field situation proficiency which would improve teaching and research
 - f. Integration of livestock into the ranges, feed systems, marketing and agribusiness are all neglected aspects of the project.
 - m. Kareez improvement and application of PVC pipe technology are new approaches in the arsenal of Baluchistan's water managers and IWRM experts. Increasing water flows by almost 5 times and widening the user and enterprise base can become the "engine of growth" in the Northern parts of Baluchistan
- 3. Capacity Enhancement:** Assessments of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Planning and Development Department of Baluchistan were carried out to ascertain system capacities. These initiative helped chalk out an action agenda for these organizations.
- a. Trainings were conducted to build capacities of project communities and local government officials with hands on experience in mangrove plantations and nursery raising techniques.
 - b. Capacity of district government officers was enhanced in PC-1 development techniques through a workshop.
 - c. Based on a capacity mapping exercise conducted by the project capacity building of MA/MS level students are augmented with additional training through BPSD sponsored student support projects.
 - d. The project also organized three-day training on "incorporating environmental concerns into disaster management" in close cooperation with the PDMA. Thirty Five participants from PDMA, EPA, Ministry of environment, Baluchistan Forest and Wildlife department,

UNDAP and relevant civil society organizations benefited from this training. Similar trainings were also conducted at the district level that faces high disaster risks.

- e. Air Quality training course was organized in Lahore.
- f. Meeting with Ulema and Religious scholars pointed out to the potential of supporting a booklet on climate change from a religious point of view for use in Friday Prayer sermons.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Mission has found the BSDP closely adhering to its set out objectives of addressing the three components of environment governance, IWRM, coastal and marine resources and capacity enhancement. Financial expenditures are in line with work plan and the field activities synchronized with planned budgets. Management appears to have grip on the key issues and is showing the required flexibility in dealing with program challenges at the field level. While the situation in Baluchistan is challenging in all respects the project has endeavored to meet its work plans to a great extent.

1) Environmental Governance

- a. Training through capacity building and master trainer preparation is encouraged in remaining period to ensure IDV's conceptualization is broadened to all districts. There is a need for BPSD to reevaluate implementation strategies with changing administrative and district government structures.
- b. Identify Champions in the government who can help develop ownership of the IDV's and ensure these are primary documents that are incorporated into the planning and ADP formulations.
- c. It is recommended that all MP's and MNA's be briefed on the value of IDV's and broaden the infrastructure development.
- d. Exposure to IDV's in Rural Development Academies, National Public Administration Training – such visions should become case studies and part of the curricula of institutions. The project should take steps to explore such venues.

2) IWRM and Coastal, Marine ecologies

- a. Encourage community takeover of mangrove sites based on maturity of plantation on pilot basis in Gwader district and gradually start handing over sites to communities. The next 2 years should be of idea expansion to bring maximum number of relevant stakeholders to the site and encourage idea fusion, show-casing.
- b. Invest remaining resources on new nurseries, on nursery training and their establishment where communities are interested in plantation. Field workers on mangrove sites should become trainers for other communities interested in undertaking mangrove plantation at cost.
- c. Divide the whole coastline into 5-6 micro zones and seek assistance to develop a national mangrove plantation master plan in collaboration with government
- d. The main gains from mangroves plantation are reflected in increased fish catch and impacts on livelihoods. It is recommended IUCN take up the issues of the coastal fishing industry, marketing, trawler fishing, taxation and revenue generation, governance and transparency at the appropriate forum.

- e. Upscale the success stories and bring in large number of surrounding inhabitants to witness first hand interventions that are working well. Seeing is believing. Provide an opportunity to say 40-50 villages to see what similarities exist in their own situations. Project needs to capitalize on the three IWRM models it has developed. It is recommended that up-scaling of these models be undertaken on priority basis and greater attention be given to establishing a viable and sustainable community organization that will help expand the project and ensure coordination with line departments.
- f. Climate Change studies need to be coordinated with the relevant departments e.g. Global Impact Studies Center and the Ministry of Environment to ensure that both upstream and downstream linkages are developed.

3) Capacity Enhancement

- a. Capacity building must be re-casted in terms of large numbers that can have an impact. Resource shifting from area of limited success to wider engagement with institutions, people, and communities is encouraged.
- b. Consolidate activities and restrict expansion by focusing on success models. In particular attention be given to using local language so the communication gaps are rapidly bridged.
- c. It is recommended that in the prevailing situation in Baluchistan the *Ulema* forum can be effectively used to target messaging on environment improvement in the marine, coastal and IWRM interventions
- d. BPSD should reassess the situation of devolution of responsibilities to EPA under the 18th amendment and chalk out a plan of capacity building to strengthen the authority with respect to its changing role.
- e. Partnership linkages appear less apparent. EKN and Government should insist on demonstrated linkages with potential long term fallouts.
- f. EKN is advised to encourage and facilitate IUCN to help undertake development of "mini IDV's" in form of preliminary draft working papers for all remaining districts by realignment of certain resources e.g. contingency line item, TA resources. At present a lot of the good work is not reported or adequately reflected within Baluchistan, Pakistan or at the international level.

In conclusion BSDP is a program that is addressing important concerns of environment and ecological sustainability. The project provides valuable lessons in implementing activities in diverse ecologies pointing to the need for ensuring scaled up versions of core activities that can bring marked improvement for community welfare. Preparing local leadership to link with markets and finance are key to creation of wealth and distributing project gains.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Context of the project

Baluchistan is the largest and least populous province of Pakistan. It is faced with a multitude of problems resulting from its harsh climate and rugged topography worsened further by ill planned human activities and over-use of its natural resource base. Besides commercial agriculture dominated by fruit production, livestock is the major economic activity in the province. About 70% of the total population of the province is dependent upon these sectors of economy. However, agricultural production is low and erratic rainfall. Climatic changes are expected to bring about further variations in the precipitation regime. Baluchistan shares the largest part of the Pakistani coastline with Sindh, i.e., nearly 70% of its total length. Communities who depend on the coastal ecosystems are increasingly vulnerable to direct shocks from extreme events, such as droughts, cyclones, flash floods, and tsunamis. The frequency and intensity of such events are expected to be exacerbated by global warming and climate change. This combined with the continued degradation of the natural resource base and environment, and lack of freshwater, will increase pressure on people, especially the poor, living in the coastal areas. Coastal degradation is also linked to more localized conditions including the use of unsustainable fishing techniques, unplanned settlements and their associated stresses, a lack of access to sanitation and solid waste disposal services, limited access to education and localized political patronage systems

Under the prevailing arid climate, overall water scarcity and its misuse, degrading watersheds and rangelands, and pollution of water resources and wetlands are some of the major issues faced by the water sector in Baluchistan. In the absence of assured supplies of surface water (most streams are ephemeral) and its timely availability for meeting growing water demand for domestic and agricultural local communities have come to depend heavily on the meager and scanty groundwater resources. As a result, there is heavy withdrawal of groundwater, which far exceeds the natural recharge of aquifers. The situation is extremely precarious and is slowly leading to ecological disaster and irreparable damage to the diverse and rich biodiversity of the province. Under the prevailing arid climate, overall water scarcity and its misuse, degrading watersheds and rangelands, and pollution of water resources and wetlands are major issues faced by the water sector in Baluchistan. Local communities have come to depend heavily on the meager and scanty groundwater resources. As a result, there is heavy withdrawal of groundwater, which far exceeds the natural recharge of aquifers that is slowly leading to ecological disaster and irreparable damage to the diverse and rich biodiversity of the province.

1.2 Origin of the project

The Baluchistan Programme, a follow-up initiative of the Baluchistan Conservation Strategy (1996-2000), tried to address numerous environmental problems by gearing efforts towards improved governance at the provincial and district level through advocacy, education, capacity building and institutional strengthening among different stakeholders. Policy level inputs and advocacy on addressing some key areas has resulted in policy changes such as the adoption of trickle irrigation system and provincial IWRM policy. The Program Objectives were:

- To facilitate the implementation of the BCS
- To pilot test the implementation of the BCS in two select districts;
- To develop a water programme for IUCNP.

The Baluchistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development (BPSD) is essentially a follow-up to the Baluchistan Program. It addresses the gaps that were identified during the culmination of the Baluchistan Program (2000-2006) and thus provides continuation for a long term development program designed to address core environment and capacity building areas.

1.3 Objectives and implementation period

The overall goal of BPSD is to "Achieve sustainable ecological and human wellbeing in Baluchistan.

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

The Baluchistan Partnerships for sustainable Development is a follow-up phase and is a six years program 2007-2013.

1.4 Target groups

The main target groups are the communities residing in coastal areas and those benefiting and participating in IWRM interventions. In addition government departments, NGO's and district administrations where IDV's are developed and implemented will be deemed as target groups. Institutions benefiting from capacity building activities including academia, private sector all fall under the category of target group.

1.5 Implementation authorities

IUCN is the lead implementing authority. The various line agencies (irrigation, environment, agriculture, forestry, social development) are support organization that participate in project identification and support execution of activities where required. IUCN has established 4 district offices to facilitate preparation of IDV's and implementation of activities. District offices have been established in Gwadar, QilaSaifullah, Lasbella and Mastung districts to undertake district, IWRM and ICZM related work.

Implementation of the program is guided by the Program Advisory Group (PAG). It includes representation from:

- Provincial and Development Department
- Environment Department
- Irrigation and Power Department
- Agriculture Department
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Five representatives of Civil Society
- One Representative each from selected district governments
- Representative of Chamber of Commerce and Industry and key business/investment sector
- One representative each from Baluchistan Coastal Development Authority, Gwader Development Authority
- Two representatives from IUCH Country Program in Pakistan
- Program Manager as Member/Secretary.

2. REVIEW METHODS

2.1 Reasons for the review

The project has been on-going since 2007 even though there was a delayed start-up as noted in the December, 2007 progress report. During this period any monitoring activities were internal to the project. A review was necessary to capture the state of affairs to date that provide an external unbiased view of where the project stands with respect to goal, objectives, outputs in relation to expenditures and status of management, staffing and finances.

A review of progress from 2007 to March 25th, 2011 allowed the monitoring team to provide a quantitative assessment of progress to date for individual components that is based on outcome performance since project implementation started. Terms of Reference of the Mission are placed at **Annex – A**. A de-briefing presentation was made to EKN Islamabad on 29th March, 2011. This report incorporates the feed-back from that presentation and comments provided by the Embassy on an earlier draft.

The Mission also requested Project Management to self-rate their own perception of activities and core areas. This self-rating was requested to ascertain the overtime accomplishments of the project as viewed by management to reflect the period during which no external monitoring was in place. The ratings are more detailed and perhaps on the higher side due to management staff bias that were closely associated with design and implementation of the work plans. The M&E team made its independent assessment that included means of verification for verifiable indicators based on field observations, discussions with stakeholders; review of progress reports, published findings, resources placed on net and after seeking clarifications from project management on each of the 3 major components of the project. An important part of this assessment were the field visits to majority of the sites and verification of quantity and quality of the works undertaken on these sites especially in the case of marine/coastal and IWRM interventions. The quantitative assessment score's independently arrived at by averaging weights of each of the three components scored are:

- To promote environmental governance at the district level through visioning, planning and implementation = 3.25
- To facilitate integrated water, coastal and marine resources management = 4.15
- To enhance capacity of relevant stakeholders to support sustainable development in Baluchistan = 3.75



2.2 Key issues addressed

Based on the extensive documentation available in form of progress reports, work plans, technical assistance document, discussions with staff members and a rather intensive schedule of field visits that involved physical verification of works, discussion with beneficiaries of the project (see **Annex – B** for Mission Schedule and Travel / Security maps) the Mission assessment of the 3 core program areas envisaged in the project document are analyzed below:

- Environmental Governance

- Facilitate integrated water, coastal and marine resources management
- Enhance capacity of relevant stakeholders

2.3 Review/evaluation method and data collection techniques

The first EKN Mission was fielded from 6th March to 27th March 2011. Minor delays were experienced due to unavoidable circumstance like cancellation of flights due to a strike. Overall objective of the external monitoring Mission was to assess the BPSD outputs and progress and to recommend improvements to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the program.

Standard monitoring indicators within the established log frame were used. Data were collected based on secondary sources from progress reports prepared by the project management and consultant reports. First hand primary data were assessed based on field observation of interventions, discussions with stakeholders and viewpoints of communities obtained through beneficiary hearing. Furthermore, focused group meetings with staff, religious leaders, partners, district governments and the Program Advisory Group allowed the monitors to solicit viewpoints of those directly engaging with program planning and overseeing execution of some of the core project components. A list of reports/documents consulted is placed at **Annex – C**.

2.4 Report structure

The report is organized around the Mission's main findings in the field based on a rigorous field visit, set of presentations and feedback and adjustments made on the Aide Memoire discussed with IUCN management in Quetta. Feedback on the detailed presentation made to Stakeholders on 25th March has also been incorporated including comments provided by government line departments e.g. Secretary Agriculture, Secretary P&D, Secretary Irrigation and Power and several others. The remainder of the report is organized as follows. Section 3 covers the Findings of the Report according to each project objective and an assessment at different levels e.g. project setup, staffing, program management, staff turn-over etc. Section 4 Deals with Program Sustainability on capacity of stakeholders, up scaling of interventions, continuity of interventions and overall assessment of program sustainability and a final section 5 on conclusions and recommendations.

3. FINDINGS

3.1 Main findings according to the project objectives

Findings are based on the extensive review of project activities in line with the project document, objectives, work plans and field verification. Accumulative assessment based on prevailing situation leads to the objective wise findings.

3.1.1 *To promote sound environmental governance at the district level through visioning, planning and implementation:*

- a. Project has completed IDV visions for Gwader and Qila Saifullah. These published visions now form the basis for development planning in the districts to varying degrees.
- b. Changes in form of government from the Nizamate system to Deputy Commissioner/Assistant Commissioner have partially stalled the process by which these development visions are to be implemented. The momentum provided by the local Nazim in Gwader seems to have eroded with the changes in administration.
- c. Law and order situation in Gwader is serious and variable in other districts with restricted movement of staff with negative impacts on implementation of activities and staff movement
- d. Several District governments approached BPSD project for assistance with development visions. The project likewise had organized workshops in five clusters (Loralai, Sibi, Kharan, Turbat and Khuzdar Clusters)
- e. While completing drafts for Lasbella, Pishin, Mastung and Quetta districts the project has helped 117 workshops / meeting with over 900 participants attending these consultations for preparation of IDDV's.
- f. Project has completed draft IDDV's for Lasbella, Pishin, Mastung and Quetta and refinements are being made by consultants under supervision of IDDV monitoring committees. Similarly assistance was provided to Ziarat district for drafting IDDV.
- g. The mission found evidence that certain aspects of the development visions especially in earlier districts of Gwader and Qila Saifullah have been programmed through PC-1's into the annual development plans.
- h. IUCN has recognized the need to assist the districts with implementation of certain activities, especially those falling in the area of coastal management, marine resource conservation, water schemes etc. The mission visited most of the interventions being undertaken as part of implementation of the IDDV's and verified on-site works e.g. Gunz village water schemes, Water storage tank provided in nearby Daran village.
- i. There is evidence of implementation of coastal protection activities including mangrove plantation in Gunz village to protect the village from sea intrusion and Tsunamis.
- j. In Qila Saifullah the mission saw IDDV implementation activities including a nursery developed on the DCO office premises. The nursery is well maintained though many of the species planted need to be substituted with more appropriate species. Similarly, onsite visits confirmed livestock interventions for water storage ponds and rangeland improvement.
- k. As part of IDDV's recommendations works are underway to further expand activities in Bagh Viala village to make it a model sustainable village. On site visit confirmed that after somewhat toned down interventions due to lagging social

organization the inhabitants were again keen to take up interventions to improve livelihoods of villagers. The mission found little evidence of a coordinated effort whereby line agencies and other partners were effectively participating in the development process.

3.1.2 *To facilitate integrated water, coastal and marine resource management:*

- a. Mangrove work in Gwadar district is closely following activities indicated in the work plan. Field visits confirmed healthy and vigorous plantation at different stages of growth. Some of the older plants are clearly visible. The Mission saw increased fishing activity in the area as a sign that shrimp catch is increasing and breeding of shrimp and crabs under mangroves is successful.
- b. Forage produced from mangroves is being utilized as livestock feed (a net economic value) and communities on their own are providing protection. There is now joint ownership of nurseries and the project is gradually reducing its input where previously all labor was paid by the project.
- c. Technical backstopping and on-site regular visits from senior staff were independently confirmed.
- d. Data collection and quantitative assessment seem lacking at this stage and generally in the project-pointing to somewhat weak M&E back-up.
- e. GIS maps for the area provide insights into before and after project intervention impacts and can become helpful tools for project evaluation at later stages (See **Annex – D** to visualize comparison based on Google satellite imagery of the area). Expansion in area under mangroves is clearly evident.
- f. Mangrove trees planted earlier have grown and the avenue plantation seems to be well maintained. The water storage ponds developed and financed by the project were verified. The water storage structures by BPSD however are lacking in maintenance and the catchment dam would need repairs unless community involvement is much increased. Single structure emphasis defies the spirit of IWRM and also does not result in sustained community interest. In particular lack of tree and grass cover surrounding these structures results in high rates of evapo-transpiration.
- g. Mission noted several potential adjustments that were relevant to Gwader Coastal area. Consolidation notes for this portion of the field work have been prepared by Mr. Zabardast Khan Bangash and are placed at **Annex – E**). Failure of past solar operated filtration technology has created a void which the project partially has fulfilled by substituting with the pond structures.
- h. Across the board promotion to utilize scarce water for home vegetable garden, integration of youth activities including entertainment and healthy environment activities around IWRM interventions needs to be encouraged in work plans and be taken as high value activity that can dramatically improve the impact of the project at low cost in the remaining project period.
- i. Considerable damage noted at Robar Pond and Shabi Mangrove plantations from recent floods, no clear damage estimation was available. However, the nursery and activities are on-going. It appears the project staff and communities have learned useful lessons. Now they know the path of devastating flash floods.
- j. Water development sites surrounding Hingol project area require recasting. Merely, supporting well cleaning or piping is unlikely to create any long term sustainable model.

- k. Sea rise in the coastal areas is now visible leading to certain communities now moving to higher terrain. This aspect should be carefully monitored by the project and recorded both through site surveys and GIS. The climate change study group needs to be better integrated in evaluating the impacts of sea rise on communities with long term future projections.
- l. The Taaq Turtle Beach is good project for eco tourism. However in its present form lacks any basic facility to serve as a site. It requires recasting. Without widespread promotion who are the clients for such park development?
- m. Certain sites like the Hingol Plantation have very difficult and long winded access making community participation rather limited. Similarly, the large volume of fuel wood that has infested the area due to flood damage upstream is harming the plantation. It is being stolen unabated without any clear indication of rights and entitlements. There is short path that can be constructed after apprising coastal guards of the merits of such development. Mission concerns surround long term sustainability and community participation on this site.
- n. Sand dune stabilization work under the project was found weak and lacking a conceptual framework. Species used, benefits of such engagement within an coastal eco sustainability were found to be weak. Both knowledge and value for money audit are needed.
- o. Mission was satisfied to note the linkages developed with the LUAWMS at Uthal. These need to be strengthened and a longer term plan developed. While the Mission was apprised that student interns are engaged for around 1 month to work with IUCN staff at time on sites, Faculty engagement lacking that can help develop field situation proficiency which would help in teaching and research
- p. Absence of Park Management department noted by mission. A potential department of Park Management would be the first of its kind in the country if established and the project can play an important facilitator's role in this regard
- q. Observations near Somiani village confirm the negative impacts of poorly planned construction of Jetties. The village is being engulfed by sea intrusion. There is a need to re-look at the sand dune stabilization site that was chosen very near the village and with minor physical works (use of tractors during high wind velocity) the sand dunes can be lessened in the vicinity of the village and covered with appropriate geometric covered species
- r. Integration of livestock into the ranges, feed systems, marketing and agribusiness are all neglected aspects of the project. While there has been some useful work in Lasbella (e.g. Nadeem Mirbahar's report), the overall component needs to be aligned closely with all activities undertaken in Baluchistan. Most of the economic value in rural communities is translated through increase in livestock productivity.
- s. Bagh Viala Site shows tremendous potential and a multitude of activities are being undertaken. The choice of check structure and its design requires careful re-evaluation. Since structure is too close to the village its embankments in present form are unsafe. Nursery development, water well, drip irrigation and plantation of grapevines suggests that the village is looking for a prosperous future. Close engagement of the community and potential partnerships with Chinese Mining contractors for possible community benefiting schemes shows the enterprising nature of the village dwellers. It has good potential to become a model IWRM site. Caution should be observed with the extended drip irrigation plot which is costly and unlikely to yield any comparative advantage given the assured water supply. What are appropriate irrigation practices under such arid conditions? Perhaps the direction to look towards is raised bed furrow which should be further studied for widespread extension as the preferred water

technique. Note that through raised bed furrow technique almost 30-40% water can be saved.

- t. The old check dam site at Balozai has good vegetation e.g. Salt bush which is planted around the dam structure. Recent rains have brought in good water. But the site requires regular maintenance. Social organization seems to be a problem in the village and various concerns were raised. Questions like why is the heavy fish catch not benefitting the village, absence of vegetable gardens despite the much increased availability of water, state of the Kareez that warrants reconstruction after the earth quake. Sustainability issues are creeping into this model and it appears the project should re-visit carefully the key lessons to be learned for use elsewhere. While Balozai reflects the true IWRM spirit it is post project maintenance and ensuring that benefit sharing mechanisms are well placed that needs focus and were found neglected.
- u. Kareez improvement and application of PVC pipe technology are new approaches in the arsenal of Baluchistan's water managers and IWRM experts. Increasing water flows by almost 5 times and widening the user and enterprise base can become the "engine of growth" in the Northern parts of Baluchistan. It's bridging the loop hole in the water chain and turning mismanaged to guided professional management that is making the difference. The value for money appears to be in IWRM practices that build on traditional Kareez technology in strong contrast to the unabated deep well drilling that intrigued the Mission in majority of places visited.
- m. Sabakazi dam has been completed by WAPDA but little has been done to address the command area issues. There is vast potential of 7000 acres (by some estimates 10,000) that are open to multi-partnership interventions. BPSD interventions on land leveling while helpful to the communities should be curtailed and turned into partnership activities with line departments (ZTBL, FAO or others). Micro credit and realignment of funds being provided to Member Parliaments (Rs.160 million apiece) should go into providing heavy machinery on rental basis. Educating the MP's about these opportunities has to be widely communicated. The project should explore opportunities to enhance linkages and networking. Here is a real potential that could result in multifold increase in incomes with widespread potential to serve as Sustainable Natural Resource-cum-Agri Business Model. The Mission was intrigued that FAO had tried to sell some seed to farmers in the areas in the process they logged the 70 plus acres leveled by BPSD work as work done by FAO. This type of practice should be seriously discouraged and the matter taken up at senior management level as bad governance. Some of the water supply interventions have potential but should be discouraged and greater attention given to multifaceted IWRM as opposed to single component investments which are essentially in the domain of water supply and sanitation.
- n. The Nari river basin in Ziarat district has several potential sites for expanding project activities. The Mission looked at the 4 sites under consideration and feels that 1 or perhaps 2 sites should be selected for the remainder period especially where population is large and impacts will be widespread. There is plenty of water to manage in these areas and numerous interventions related to crops, livestock, bee keeping, fruit-tree, kitchen gardens, and marketing, home processing and rangeland can be undertaken that will help realize quick impact.

2.1.3 *To enhance capacity of relevant stakeholders to support sustainable development in Baluchistan:*

- a. Assessments of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Planning and Development Department of Baluchistan were carried out to ascertain systems

and capacities. These initiative helped chalk out an action agenda for these organizations.

- b. Trainings were conducted to build capacities of project communities and local government officials with hands on experience in mangrove plantations and nursery raising techniques.
- c. To fill the skill level gap in project formulation the capacity of district government officers was enhanced in PC-1 development techniques through a workshop.
- d. Based on a capacity mapping exercise conducted by the project capacity building of MA/MS level students are augmented with additional training through BPSD sponsored student support projects.
- e. The project also organized three day training on "incorporating environmental concerns into disaster management" in close cooperation with the PDMA. Thirty Five participants from PDMA, EPA, Ministry of environment, Baluchistan Forest and Wildlife department, UNDAP and relevant civil society organizations benefited from this training. Similar trainings were also conducted at the district level that faces high disaster risks.
- f. Air Quality training course was organized in Lahore
- g. Meeting with Ulema and Religious scholars pointed out to the potential of supporting a booklet on climate change from a religious point of view for use in Friday Prayer sermons.
- h. The Mission was pleased to note that partnerships are being fostered that can help rapid promotion of key environment messages relevant to the project. English translations of the Urdu versions would make the outputs more valuable. The Mission feels that a group of religious leaders be exposed to trends in IWRM, climate change and capacity building of masses. IUCN and the BPSDP can take credit for pioneering the communication approach by engaging religious leaders to promote key environmental concepts amongst masses not widely served by the mass media. The outputs should go beyond published book-lets and there should be post evaluation of gains from communicating key environmental/climate change messages through Ulema's.

3.2 Assessment of project at operational, management and finance level

3.2.1 Environmental Governance

This component focuses on the preparation of IDDV's in 4 districts of Lasbela, Pashin, Mustung and Quetta. The Mission was provided copies of the IDDV's for Gwader and Qila Saifullah. There is general appreciation by stakeholders about this effort. However, given the change in the District Government structure (winding up of offices of District Nazims and DCO's, prevalent security situation with an outright hostile environment), there are some concerns how these visions would be viewed in the new setup. Documents prepared are good first starts but less rigorous than earlier visions for D.I.Khan and Badin carried out by IUCN. Nevertheless, the published versions of Gwader and Qila Saifullah visions provide helpful guidance for priority setting. IUCN held a stakeholders meeting to develop work plans based on the core areas identified in the IDV's (confirmed through e-mail received from Project Manager that IDV implementation and incorporation into work plans was based on a meeting held on 28th April 2009 follow-up to an earlier meeting in Qila Saifullah in 2008 and a similar one for Gwader¹). Such meetings provided the necessary forum to engage

¹For more details see Balochistan partnerships for sustainable development report one day workshop on IDV's action plan development for Qilla Saifullah district, 2009.

district level stakeholders to confirm that priority setting and work plans are based on the IDV's. All four offices are functional and coordinate their activities with local administration. The local offices are equipped with basic staff, transport and resources to implement planned activities.

More recently one is worried how well the stakeholder's perceptions get translated into action plans within the financially constrained environment (worrysome is fact that each MP is getting more than Rs.160 million as "development funds" with total outlays in excess of Rs.8 billion annually) remains a challenge. IDV's are designed so that pooled resources are targeted towards high priority initiatives. With little money in the system there is so much that the project can do to ensure that key portions of IDV's get implemented. There is keen interest from several districts to have their own development visions and IUCN has taken concrete steps to provide a platform for capacity building and engagement by district authorities to undertake their own vision including guidelines for preparation of IDV's. This is probably the best that can be done under present Law and Order circumstances. The mission witnessed firsthand how the vision documents are used to promote district level agenda during an appraisal mission for projects at State Guest House in Qila Saifullah. With most vital information concentrated in a single document this helps plan development projects and provides a good starting point for district level priorities and perspectives. Our assessment of stakeholder responses from different district level agencies further confirmed this observation. Thus at operational level the IDV's are being used by local administrations to show case their priorities even with new donors. IDV's are serving this purpose well.

Change in strategy may be required with the change in structure of government and a quick re-look at the visions within prevailing financial and political priorities of district administrations and the provincial government seems warranted. A capacity building meeting was held earlier in the project schedule but only shared the methodology of IDV preparation. Information provided by project management alluded to the fact that stakeholders from different districts were invited and they were exposed to the draft IDVs. Without bringing all districts into at least a minimum Pilot vision Workshop mode where preliminary drafts are sketched based on best available information, there remain serious concerns of inequitable development of remainder districts in the province. Preparation of these first blueprints is obviously a missing link that can be fulfilled even within the remaining project period.

Different activities such as World Environment Day Walk, engagement of NGO's, civil society and other partners are noteworthy towards achieving objectives enhancing environmental governance and creating mass awareness of key issues. The mission is also pleased to note that 12 workshops were conducted to support Education for sustainable Development (ESD). Engaging youth at the school level and exposing them to broader percepts of environmental issues is a good starting point. During the Mission's stay on 22 March a World Water Day function was organized that highlighted the key water issues facing urban cities in Pakistan. This was well attended and provided the Mission firsthand experience on how the project is engaging to create awareness on key environmental issues in the society. However, the full engagement of all partnerships was somewhat weak which needs attention in the remaining project period².

The mission has noted weaknesses in the communications strategy of the project whereby effective promotion of project accomplishments (within the three components) is lacking. Without clear audio visual tools that document project successes and failures it is difficult to comprehend how large scale promotion of ideas, technologies can take place that will benefit a large segment of the population?

² A detailed report on the Water Day event in which the mission also made presentations can be found at cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/pk_bpsd_evrep_2011.pdf

A review of the past progress reports and work plans suggests that thrust of activities were carried out from 2009-10 onwards and the start up phase was affected by security and managerial issues.

3.2.2 *Facilitate integrated water, coastal and marine resources management*

a) IWRM Policy and Practice:

This is a core area where outcomes are visible. BPSD has undertaken IWRM initiatives on ground at Qilalskhan Khan, Balozai Dam, BaghViala and Sabakzai Dam. Based on field observations and stakeholder meetings good success is being achieved by integrating land-water-trees-livestock and people to achieve sustainable IWRM models. Extensive discussions with communities confirm that they are being involved and the activities are likely to benefit them overtime. Management structures at the district level are well established to undertake activities in the 3 IWRM sites and adequate financial resources are available to implement pilot level activities. Most of the activities are implemented through community organization and participation. Whereas social organization appears reasonably good the project could have benefited by placing some staff closer to the sites thus gaining efficiencies in finance, administration and communication at the field site level.

An excellent example showing how best finance and management is achieving visible operational success is the cleaning of Karez that has resulted in almost 5 times greater flow which was much appreciated by the community in Qila Iskan Khan. Here, the PVC pipe provided by the project greatly enhanced water flows which are now being diverted to producing high value agriculture enterprises like grapes, almonds and vegetables. Where activities have been integrated with other components the outcomes will bring long term sustainability. However, isolated drinking water and rehabilitation schemes essentially fall under the purview of rural development are mere physical investments (valuable to the community) and generally serve as entry points only. Thus, such isolative activities should be viewed with reservation unless diversified IWRM interventions are undertaken or augmented at the grass roots level.

The recent 4 policy studies provide useful information on some of the key trans-boundary issues (India and Afghanistan). Relevance of this work to BPSD needs to be established. Further undertakings should focus on Baluchistan water concerns especially those related to ground water extraction which is highly detrimental to long term sustainability of agriculture and human populations in Baluchistan.

There are several IWRM community based models that now warrant careful study for up scaling and to serve as broad based training centers. The mission's assessment is favorable that now working models are available but concerned that the project has given less attention to expanding the good experience learned from projects. Gaining wider acceptability of IWRM practices across line departments and amongst communities to better community lives is being achieved but not at a scale that can be termed widespread and result in a district or tehsil level impact.

There is evidence that project staff is now becoming sensitized to climate change. A noteworthy example seen was where 40 families that had abandoned their households due to devastating impacts of drought are now returning and the project is putting in place activities that contribute to sustainable development.

The Mission noted the importance of effective utilization of technical assistance in design of several activities e.g. water channels, storage tanks, conservation techniques like drip irrigation etc. These have good demonstration value. In the case of Sabakzai dam there is a need to reflect on integrating agriculture development

alongside the selective land leveling activities financed by BPSD. (See **Annex – F** for Comments on Dr. Shahid's Concept).

b) Coastal Ecosystem Management

Activities undertaken on the coast focus on mangrove plantations, raising nurseries, sand dune stabilization, turtle breeding, Hingol Park intervention etc. were reviewed. IUCN's flagship mangrove plantations are progressing well although in some sites major damages were caused by floods that are a set back to the project. Nevertheless, in some cases there is regeneration which is a hopeful sign that needs to be protected. The Mission was favorably impressed with community participation at Dir Greek. This is a visible sign of long term sustainable mangrove management. How quickly do communities take over plantation management has to be monitored very carefully and encouraged on priority basis. Mangrove management and joint mangrove-cum-camel grazing shows community's responsibility. Stakeholders met pointed to the valuable contribution of mangrove plantations in increasing shrimp catch. New marine species are attracted to the mangrove areas and catch of individual fishermen when probed shows rising trends. However, no quantitative evaluation or clear base line data were available to value how much, where, when to isolate project contribution. Still, it is clear that communities are happy with these interventions. Experimentation on crab fattening on single rations was seen and will take 2-3 years to determine the impact of fattening rations on crab weight.

Choice of species used for sand dune stabilization was noted to be inappropriate. The Mission feels that this activity would benefit from some technical assistance and in its present form does not add value for money nor furthers the goals of the project. For the remainder project period focus should be on implementing proven techniques for which considerable information has been provided to project management including identification of partner institutions, provision of guidelines in form of research reports and net resources.

A review of the management structures in place to implement these activities seem to be adequate as reflected by the outputs. More monies should be allocated to translate the good findings and experience to other areas by widely exposing communities to the outcomes.

Preservation of Turtles and attention to improvement of certain sites (declaration of turtle breeding as RAMSAR site) are encouraging signs that the project is focusing on sustainability. Scientific studies are required to determine reasons for stagnant population of the Marsh crocodile which are liable to face extinction through partnership arrangements with the zoological departments. There are sightings of around 10 crocodiles and number is seriously declining due to poor management of Hingol Park. Poaching cannot be ruled out. There is attention to promoting eco tourism and wider public exposure through media (print and TV). Review of the most recent issue of Jareeda magazine (in Urdu) carried BPSD activities in considerable detail. The number of such events requires documentation for effective future monitoring. Additional details on site situation and assessment can be found in **Annex – G**.

3.2.3 Enhance capacity of relevant stakeholders

From 2007 onwards the project put emphasis on the identification of priority areas for capacity building within EPA, Planning and development and allied departments. A large care of district level staff were exposed to IDDVs. The project has also engaged with universities and social sector to in train MA/MS level staff and opened up its facilities for young professional development. In particular 18 interns were trained and the project continues to solicit partnership opportunities (Baluchistan University Marine, Water and Agriculture University Lasbela). It's opening up of GIS facilities to other department's needs

encouragement and more engagement. A comprehensive capacity building gap analysis and plan has also been prepared (Ali Channa 2007-2013). In addition regular activities are being undertaken by bringing in internships, supporting thesis research and conduct of numerous workshops, GIS trainings, and inter-departmental coordination that directly improves capacity. Trainings in Air Quality and climate change directly focus on mitigation and adaptation measures. Support activities with Wet Land, Public Resource Management Project and Indus for all are good initiatives. Training in tissue culture at Karachi University can help bring biotechnology dimension into stock propagation. Training on Rainwater harvesting of 35 staff is directly relevant to addressing water shortage problems in Baluchistan. Likewise workshops on Education for Sustainable Development in six target districts undertaken by the project help promote basic concepts of sustainable resource management. While, these efforts are noteworthy given the size, diversity, large distances the numbers that require training have to be in 100's if not 1000's to make any impact. Training of trainers in majority of the 3 core areas warrants greater attention presently subdued due to the law and order situation in the province.

Another area that appears neglected is follow-up on the impacts of trainings imparted. How are these useful to the individual and institution that benefited from such training? Are skills learned in the capacity building endeavors utilized later in professional careers?



Drip Irrigation Demonstration plot under grapes on Project Site Bagh Viala



Fish catch has improved in coastal areas and mangrove plantations are now community managed.

4. PROGRAMME SUSTAINABILITY

4.1 Capacity of stakeholders

The mission has tried to ascertain the capacity of different stakeholder groups to ensure future sustainability of project components:

4.1.1 Governance and IDV's:

The documents produced and capacity built to promote environmental governance amongst district level staff, Planning & Development Department and EPA staff is likely to sustain its impacts at various levels even after the project. The best assurance for continued sustainability is developing a post project mechanism for coordination and follow-up. While 4 new IDV's have been developed their sustained input into the development process is contingent upon resources becoming available for their implementation and quantifiable benefits different stakeholders see through project and programs implemented as conceived in the visions. How large a base of leaders got created by the project? and how many of those exposed to the IDV's conceptual framework remain in the system will largely determine future sustainability. Frequent changes in government, pattern of governance and interest amongst those at the helm of affairs is equally important in determining sustainability of this component. The chances are fairly satisfactory that this project component will continue in the long run even as funding is exhausted after this program input.

4.1.2 IWRM, Coastal and Marine interventions:

All stakeholders engaged in the IWRM, coastal and marine component show much capacity to continue with the concepts and headways made by the project. The level of community organization shown amongst the groups consulted suggests that their level of awareness has increased and they see clear benefits to themselves and their communities. Capacity to manage the activities under this component exists. Whether there is sufficient mechanism in place to ensure continuity through self-generation of maintenance funds, future investments and share the benefits in an equitable manner remains to be seen. However, community ownership in certain interventions has been apparent which gives one confidence that this ownership would lead towards sustainability.

4.1.3 Capacity Building:

Several different institutions and government agencies have benefited from the capacity enhancement activities undertaken by the project. There is now capacity to analyze environmental issues and undertake development in those areas where skills have been improved. The internship program and master level capacity building initiatives have provided skill development that can have long term impacts. Special attention to generating knowledge that will stay on at universities, departments and with faculty is likely to continue and benefit for several years. GIS training can become highly beneficial to universities and be institutionalized if support for hardware and software were made available to those most suited for receiving such project assistance. Such stakeholders informed the mission that exposure to new technologies and conceptual frameworks gained by this project will have bearing on the way future projects are conceived. As capacity was built, the equipment can even be transferred to those universities that undertake to provide continued services long after the project is closed. By engaging people from different districts there is likely to be a pool of skills in place that will help shape Baluchistan's environmental agenda. By engaging ulema in advocacy and mass dissemination of high priority environment messages there is likelihood of long term sustainability and spreading of important messages long after the project is completed. This process if continued would have much larger spread and would result in more informed communities than perhaps any means of communication in Baluchistan context.

4.2 Up scaling of Interventions

Up scaling of project interventions is the required thrust in the remaining project period. Firstly, at rather low cost the IDV's concept can be expanded to all the districts so they can independently develop draft blueprints in the remaining project period. Second the IWRM activities should be up-scaled by exposing all the relevant stakeholders and agencies. In particular surrounding villages and relevant communities from the district can be brought in direct contact with the models where successful interventions have been developed. Numbers should be large and media tools vastly employed to document experience and encourage private sector participation in expanding the project experiences. This experience should have a joint objective of show-casing and Up-scaling e.g. drip irrigation, check dams, village nurseries, grape production technology, Karez improvement, mangrove cultivation, sand dune stabilization, livelihood diversification, poverty eradication, etc. Third, there is an opportunity for training of trainers and conducting capacity enhancement through those organizations that benefited from the initial training through the project. This up-scaling will dramatically increase number of people trained and could be done during the exit period as part of the capacity institutionalizing strategy.

4.3 Continuity of Interventions

The interventions so far carried out seem to be well accepted by the impacted communities. These interventions now need to be consolidated and expanded to integrate land, water and all related resources to enhance resultant benefits, diversify livelihood and eradicate poverty. Such integrated approach will have much higher potential for its horizontal spread, up-scaling, ownership and sustainability. To ensure that project communities get fair access to the market to sell their products at market rates, the communities have to be helped to free them from the clutches of the middle man or exploitative lords who engage with them under damaging terms and conditions of loans.

4.4 Overall assessment of program sustainability

The mission is of the view that the program is now at a stage that many of its core activities are likely to sustain themselves both at the conceptual level and within communities provided efforts are put into place for their continued maintenance and ownership transfer in a programmed manner. As discussed in preceding sections there is sufficient basis to ascertain that project work plans have implemented activities that contribute to the project objectives and goals. The outcomes might be focused on few villages and communities, however, they provide the necessary evidence and basis for wider spread through locally mobilized resources and public-private joint ventures.

4.4.1 Work Plan

Mission has provided activity by activity input into the 2011 work plan and looks forward to receiving the revised version. A copy showing initial incorporation of the day long input and apportionment of responsibility for implementation provided by the Mission is placed in **Annex – H** and the revised work plan is placed in **Annex – I**. The professionalism shown by the BPSDP staff is appreciated along with their commitment to continue their efforts for successful compilation of this project on sustainable basis.



Mission Meeting Religious Scholars



Mission Discussing Capacity Building with University Staff at Lasbela.

4.5 FINANCES AND MANAGEMENT

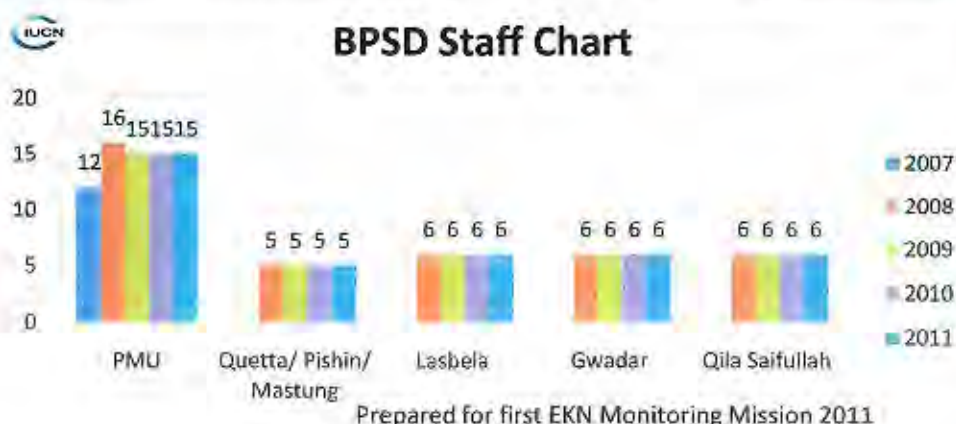
Financial expenditures are in line with work plan and the field activities synchronized with planned budgets. Management appears to have grip on the key issues and is showing the required flexibility in dealing with the program challenges at the field level. There appears to be opportunities and gains in realignment of technical assistance and minor substitution between home offices vs. field staff. Strengthening the field staff to concentrate on selective sites but with greater presence and supervision will have high pay-offs which should be programmed in the human resource plan for the remainder of the project period. A review of the Audit Report lends confidence to the financial health of the project and utilization of funds.

Project resources both financial and equipment were found adequate to execute work both at headquarters and field. Sufficient vehicles are available and field staff makes periodic visits to their respective sites where interventions are conducted. Visits to local field offices in Gwader, Ziarat, Qila Saifullah and discussions with staff confirmed that there is adequate staff, communication capability (e-mail) and resources to plan and execute activities. Staff morale in the field is high and staff turnover is also low. Employing staff from local tribes who have influence and extended linkages in the area has helped work progress even under difficult situation of law and order prevailing in the province though search and identification of such local staff has been an uphill task for the BPSD management.

4.5.1 Staffing:

Staff turnover at headquarters has historically been an inherent problem. However, earlier problems experienced in the project to a great extent have been curbed and the staffing

pattern now remains stable (see Fig). Some of the junior positions are staffed with inexperienced personal having limited capacity to undertake analytical work e.g. monitoring and evaluation. Similarly, the technical position of Irrigation Engineer which now has been filled through interdepartmental loan from the irrigation/agriculture department is vital for the continued success of the project. The mission did discuss long term plans of senior management and their commitment to the project. The incumbent project manager assured the mission that he was committed to the project and would be available till 2013 even though there were several opportunities available even within Quetta through NGO's working on relief work. There have been demands by the project management to adjust salaries to reflect current inflationary trends and the hardship conditions prevalent in Baluchistan. EKN has shown some flexibility in this regard. Another issue that came up is the shifting of Ziarat staff to Quetta during extreme winter months. This dislocation tends to over burden Quetta office. Proposal is to utilize these experiences on other sites during winter months.



4.5.2 Staff Training:

There is provision for on the job training offered by the project e.g. computer skills. By organizing and allowing participation of its own staff in various courses organized by the project Staff comes into direct contact with people working in the relevant field. While losing staff to other projects has been a problem as noted above-still this is a net gain in the human resource pool of the province for which the project can take credit.

4.5.3 Technical Backstopping:

Technical Backstopping to the project has been provided by Islamabad office with scheduled visits to better coordinate input, to guide timely work plans, submission of progress reports, finance and liaison with EKN. Upon review of documentation the mission found such input helpful for smooth project operation.

4.5.4 Disbursement of EKN Funds:

Upto 15th March the project has disbursed a total of Rs 240,201,851 rupees. Remainder project funds are in the tune of Rs. 238,264,860. A comprehensive analysis of line item utilization, budget utilization since inception of project is provided graphically. Data show that project budgets are in line with the expenditures with only minor and insignificant variations. See graphs below.

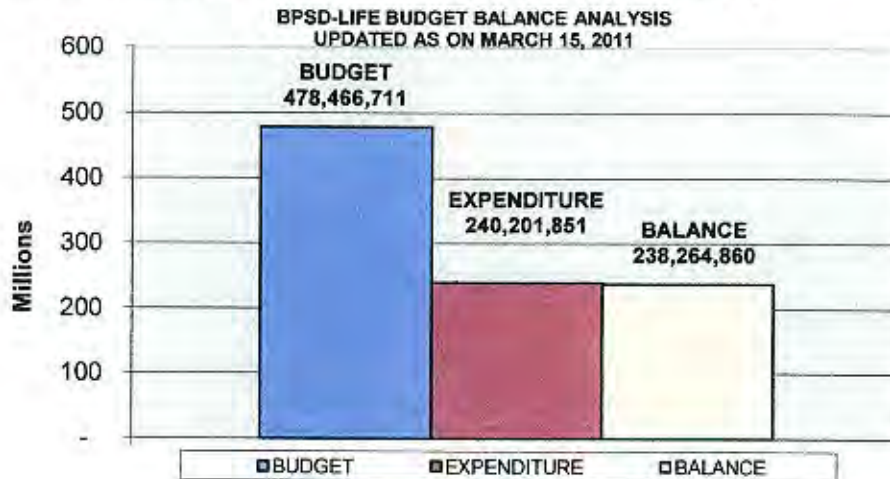
BPSD - BALOCHISTAN PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
EXPENDITURE 43.5 Month = 240,201,851



Balance Contingencies: are budgeted but can not be utilised without the prior written approval of the donor

4.5.5 Budget Reallocation:

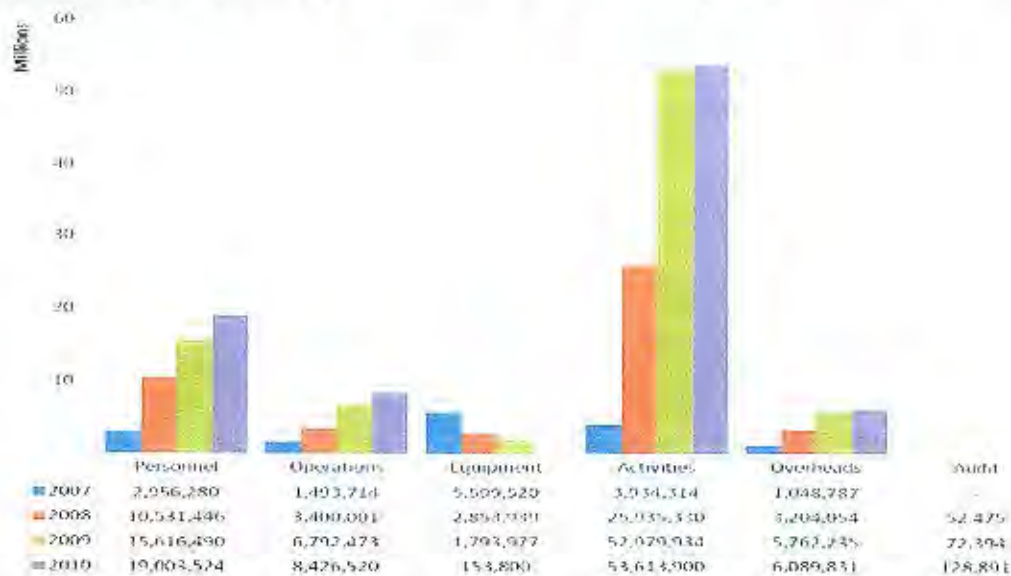
Budgets planned are closely related to the expenditures occurred to date. In the remaining 2 years of the project attention should be diverted to consolidate resources for up scaling, show-casing improved communication and greater visibility of project outputs. Substitutions are possible both in the technical assistance allocations, home office staff and the contingency line items. Efforts are needed to engage resources to help integrate the benefits of the three components by augmenting the successful interventions by enhancing participation of the relevant line departments. On-site staff to expedite workloads could be programmed by conducting a quick exercise to determine which positions at home office can release resources that can be utilized at field level for up scaling.





Note to be utilised without the prior written approval of the donor

In the below graph it is noteworthy that personnel costs tend to be large line item with more or less stabilized costs on activities. It would be prudent to see rationalizing of these costs in line with changes proposed by the mission for the remainder period.



4.5.6 Staff Remuneration:

EKN during the debriefing meeting had informed the mission of limitations on proposals to adjustments on staff salaries in lieu of inflationary trends and the heightened security situation in and around Quetta. The mission is of the view that while salary enhancements may be difficult staff development opportunities outside Quetta could be a way out to ease the situation. In this regard career development and skill enhancement opportunities need to be identified and supported to raise staff morale and maintain project momentum in the final years of the project with a long term view of creating skills for sustainable resource development.

4.5.7 Participation:

The mechanism of Program Advisory Group is helpful and needs to be strengthened. It provides stakeholder participation in the planning and strategy formulation but less guidance on overseeing how the project linkages are expanding. The issue of whether the project is creating high visibility impact and engaging nearby communities been should have pointed out much earlier in the project by the PAG to enable better coordination and input from all relevant partners. Improving the linkages with line agencies still remains a weakness that needs to be addressed despite the fact that relevant secretaries are member of the advisory group. Ways to develop long term ownership of the project interventions e.g land development works in command areas require expanding the advisory group with possible sub groups at the level of districts where these three components are being implemented.

4.5.8 Persons Met

A list of all the persons met during the Mission visit has been placed in **Annex – J**.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions and recommendations are organized around the three project components (governance, IWRM and coastal, marine ecologies and capacity enhancement). In addition to these are specific mission recommendations that have already been incorporated into the work-plan and detailed guidelines provided by the mission during inspection of field activities.

5.1 Conclusions

The BSDP as a follow-up to the earlier Phase I input under the Baluchistan Program (2002-2007) has been a sustained endeavor into the development of an environment conscious program aimed at improving the livelihood and welfare of the People of Baluchistan. The Monitoring Mission has found the BSDP closely adhering to its set out objectives of addressing the three components of environment governance, IWRM, coastal and marine resources and capacity enhancement. The work plans address these three objectives in a programmed manner. While the situation in Baluchistan is challenging in all respects the project has endeavored to meet its work plans to a great extent. These accomplishments are visible as evidenced by mission's field visits and deliberations with stakeholders.

Environmental governance has been addressed through preparation of IDDVs in four new districts and by providing capacity enhancement to other districts where the essential concepts of an Integrated Development vision were exposed. Some aspects of the IDDVs are already being implemented but it is recognized will require much more support. Changing government structures, resource constraints at times have restricted the extent to which these visions are implemented. However, there is evidence that efforts have been made to include essential ingredients of these visions into annual development plans. But much remains to be done in the remainder project period. First of all the mission feels that all districts in Baluchistan should have at least a preliminary blue print of IDDV even if it is sketchy to ensure long term equity amongst districts. Second, the need to identify high priority activities that will facilitate environmentally sound development should become focal point of debate and deliberations amongst the social, economic and political circles to enable allocation of resources specifically targeted to address this problem.

While, the project has done a good job of addressing core issues there is visible deficiency in missing out on the important element of enhancing incomes and changing livelihoods. Many activities especially those related to infrastructure improvement are often isolated from the novel goals of directly impacting incomes e.g. drinking water schemes. Missing out in simple interventions like providing seeds to grow vegetables, plant nurseries that would provide valuable fruits, small ruminants and allied interventions that will directly impact incomes require correction in the work-plans and management thinking. Likewise linkages with micro finance and other on-going initiatives can further step up development and ensure long term sustainability of the project inputs resulting in wider dissemination.

The Mangrove and Coastal development initiatives are impacting the lives of fishermen communities. Large scale mangrove plantations are viewed positively by communities whose fish catch has improved. The most heartening signs of success are that in certain areas management is now being gradually transferred to communities and they are taking up ownership. This is perhaps the most important sign of any successful intervention-thus money well spent!

The project has started taking cognizance of climatic changes and initiated a few case studies to understand Baluchistan specific impacts of climate change e.g. sea rise, droughts. Such sensitization is important when planning costly infrastructure investment. BPSD is serving as a link between voices of isolated communities and those at helm of affairs taking crucial development decisions.

Engagement of universities and social agencies into the activities of BSDP has created a cadre of young professionals who are furthering project objectives in different institutions. Training and enhancing capacity of government officials in the tools of project development will provide results overtime in terms of well thought out projects that are sensitive to environmental concerns.

Whereas investments in capacity building are according to the project document, it is equally important that follow-up studies are conducted to determine whether recipients of such training are actually making use of the knowledge imparted. Post evaluations of trainings should be included in future work plans and best assigned to external sources for an independent and unbiased assessment to enable gathering of lessons learnt for future capacity enhancement programs.

In conclusion, BPSD is well on its way to becoming a successful development model for sustained environmental governance and programmed change. It is creating valuable lessons including planned appraisal of district level priorities and future visions; as coastal areas resource integration through community participation and mechanism for gradual transfer of important ecological initiatives and finally providing a platform to launch capacity enhancement activities that will have long term bearing on Baluchistan's environment and resource conservation. The key lesson is that no matter how much effort is placed through donor assisted projects up scaling and widespread impact is largely possible provided all partners recognize and participate in the success stories and learn from failures during implementation. BPSD provides a laboratory for such experimentation which can only succeed with its objectives if the envelope is broadened to a much larger scale and audience. Both policy makers and funding agencies must watch the outlook carefully for possible participation preferably through public private partnerships. BPSD has dealt with many hardships from its inception. Its future success lies in consolidating the rather spread program and up scaling the activities that will help it show case its key accomplishments. All its partners can join hands to ensure that the models developed are widely exposed through media interventions. Let those who have participated and seen the benefits of such interventions over almost decade long support become the key spokespersons and champions. There are ample success stories that need to be brought to limelight to both national and international audience to serve as prototypes for use elsewhere.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Environmental Governance

- a) Training through capacity building and master trainer preparation is encouraged in remaining period to ensure IDV's conceptualization is broadened to all districts. There is a need for BPSD to reevaluate implementation strategies with changing administrative and district government structures. Stakeholders are keen to ensure that these visions serve as models and plans for the district. Unless, absolutely essential the overall district development implementation strategy should be aligned with the IDDV's. Such prospects, constraints and opportunities are brought to limelight.
- b) Identify Champions in the government who can help develop ownership of the IDDV's and ensure these are primary documents that are incorporated into the planning and ADP formulations.
- c) It is recommended that all MP's and MNA's be briefed on the value of IDV's and broaden the infrastructure development horizon of MP who are used to supporting only traditional infrastructure works of village sewerage, schools etc. Their involvement and commitment can be a major financial resource made available to realize district visions.

- d) Donors are utilizing IDV's as potential appraisal document for designing interventions. It is recommended that IUCN facilitate web site preparation for each district and augment the IDV framework (even in preliminary blue print format) so this information is widely available and continuously updated to serve as a planning tool
- e) Exposure to IDV's in Rural Development Academies, National Public Administration Training institutions is needed so that fresh administrative officers DC's/AC's are already familiar with the mechanism of developing such visions and their programming in development works. It is recommended that such visions should become case studies and part of the curricula of institutions. The project should take steps to explore such venues.

5.2.2 *IWRM and Coastal, Marine ecologies:*

- a) Encourage community takeover of mangrove sites based on maturity of plantation on pilot basis in Gwader district and gradually start handing over sites to communities. The next 2 years should be of idea expansion to bring maximum number of relevant stakeholders to the site and encourage idea fusion.
- b) Invest remaining resources on new nurseries on nursery training and their establishment where communities are interested in plantation. Field workers on mangrove sites should become trainers for other communities interested in undertaking mangrove plantation at cost.
- c) Divide the whole coastline into 5-6 micro zones and seek assistance to develop a national mangrove plantation master plan in collaboration with government. IUCN should utilize its own technical expertise to prepare such a plan with support from Government of Baluchistan and Federal Government, the GIS establishment should be put to full use and IUCN seek cooperation of the Planning Commission in formulating a major plan that would eventually be open for multi-donor financing and private investment.
- d) The main gains from mangroves plantation are reflected in increased fish catch and impacts on livelihoods. It is recommended IUCN take up the issues of the coastal fishing industry, marketing, trawler fishing, taxation and revenue generation, governance and transparency at the appropriate forum. It cannot become a silent observer of resource plundering and fishermen exploitation.
- e) Sand dune stabilization requires forward thinking. IUCN needs to develop needed linkages with programs in India through TERI and bring state of the art sand dune stabilization technology through exposure visits, technical assistance and international literature review. There is much room for improvement.
- f) Upscale the success stories and bring in large number of surrounding inhabitants to witness first hand interventions that are working well. Seeing is believing. Provide an opportunity to say 40-50 villages to see what similarities exist in their own situations. This exposure can become first stage village land use planning (VLUP) documentation where they can see commonalities and potential to adopt the IWRM models. A large scale area development project can then be conceived as follow-up. Government is engaged in conceptualizing an up-scaled version of the IWRM.
- g) Project needs to capitalize on the three IWRM models it has developed. It is recommended that up-scaling of these models be undertaken on priority basis and greater attention be given to establishing a viable and sustainable community organization that will help expand the project and ensure coordination with line agencies. The role of the banking sector is completely missing and opportunities for financing and agri business development be augmented as part of the up scaling strategy. BPSD should start exploring such linkages as part of developing an exit strategy.

- h) Climate Change studies need to be coordinated with the relevant departments e.g. Global Impact Studies Center and the Ministry of Environment to ensure that both upstream and downstream linkages are developed.
- i) Scientific data collection for potential publications and monitoring are required for many of the marine studies so that findings can be validated. It is recommended that analysis of studies on feeding trials of crabs receive more input from senior scientists who could make such interventions potential MS or Ph. D level thesis research.

5.2.3 Capacity Enhancement:

- a) Capacity building must be re-casted in terms of large numbers that can have an impact. Resource shifting from area of limited success to wider engagement with institutions, people, and communities is encouraged. Engage university faculty and broaden the base for research, policy analysis and planning in core competency areas.
- b) Consolidate activities and restrict expansion by focusing on success models. The project has several useful lessons and stories to share that are inadequately reflected in its documentation. This correction should be made and all tools available for widespread exposure to the outcomes be achieved. In particular attention be given to using local language so the communication gaps are rapidly bridged e.g. bulletins, brochures, briefs in Urdu through Jareeda and other environmental magazines e.g. Faroozan. EKN should ensure this takes place within this year's work plan.
- c) The Mission has made several on-the-spot recommendations that were noted by the accompanying team for each site, activity both in concept and content. These fall under the three projects objectives/thrust areas. These need to be reflected in this year's work plan for more focused activity implementation.
- d) Expedite publication of materials on climate change, IWRM, water conservation by engaging religious leaders. It is recommended that in the prevailing situation in Baluchistan the ulema forum can be effectively used to target messaging on environment improvement in the marine, coastal and IWRM interventions. Booklet and bulletins produced should be widely circulated and also placed on the net for use elsewhere to promote environmental awareness.
- e) BPSD should reassess the situation of devolution of responsibilities to EPA under the 18th amendment and calk out a plan of capacity building to strengthen the authority with respect to its changing roles.
- f) The project appears to be slightly top heavy at Baluchistan office. Middle level staffing should be encouraged to ensure that accelerated activities are undertaken on high priority sites. Some substitution may be advantageous for management consideration.

5.3 Recommendations and Advise to Embassy of Kingdom of Netherlands (EKN)

- a) Take a forward view of an exit strategy and engage more selectively in wake of the heightened security situation ensure the project work plans and reporting reflects work that will result in outputs that create impact with final evaluation in mind.
- b) Partnership linkages appear less apparent and need to be addressed in the remaining project period. Ideally, the project will foster development links by engaging with partners in the IWRM model sites and within command development activities. EKN and Government should insist on demonstrated linkages with potential long term fallouts and ensure this through close vigilance on how finances are targeted towards this objective.

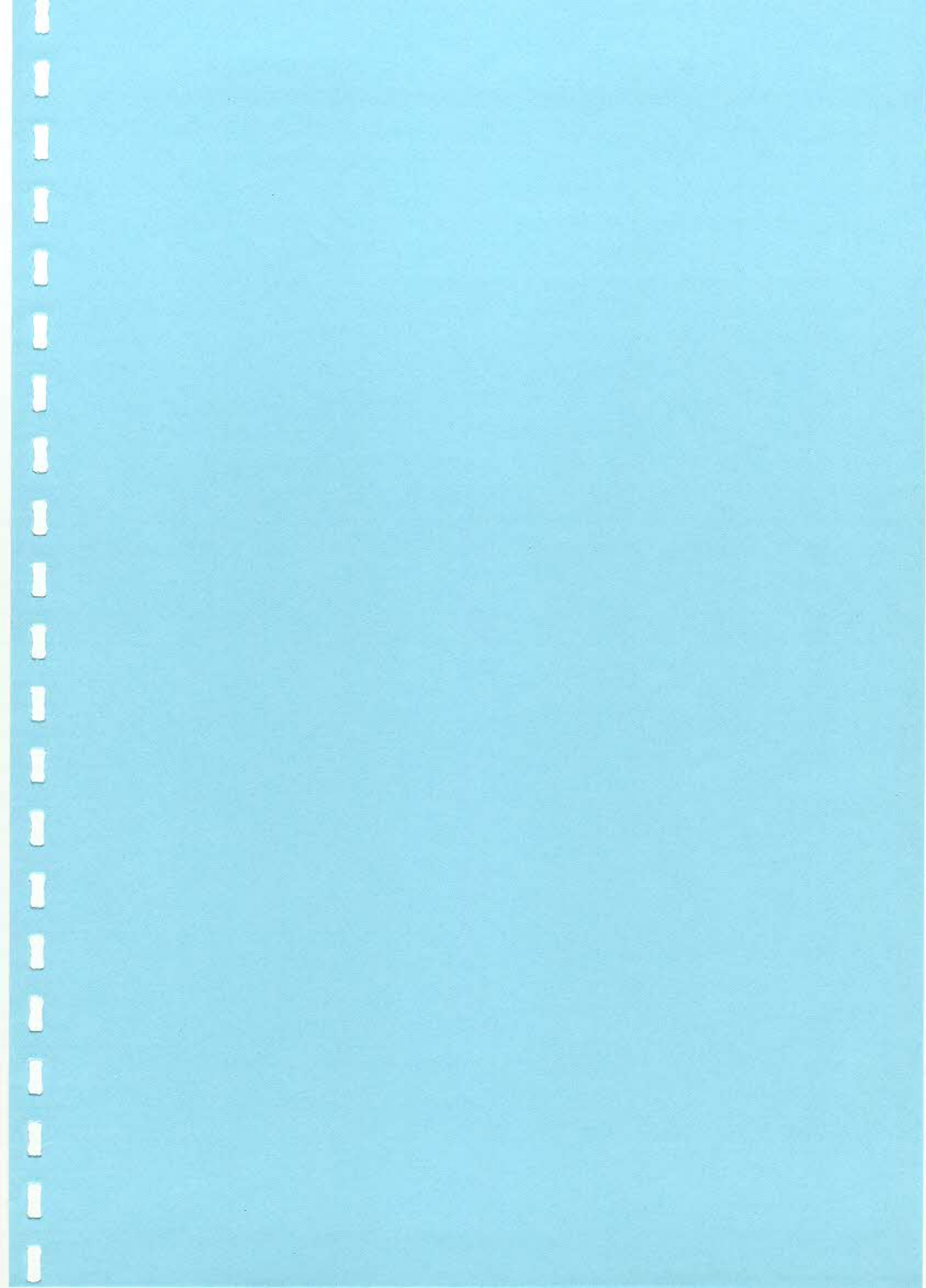
- c) EKN is advised to encourage and facilitate IUCN to help undertake development of "mini IDV's" in form of preliminary draft working papers for all remaining districts by realignment of certain resources e.g. contingency line item, TA resources. As EKN funded all earlier visions it would be helpful to support the background working papers for IDV's to ensure an equitable start for all districts and a credit for the pioneering work it initiated during the inception of this program.
- d) EKN must ensure that the profile of the IWRM, mangrove, IDV's work is brought to lime light by IUCN and other partnerships through better media exposure, write-ups, international linkages and within the wider national and international development community. At present a lot of the good work is not reported nor adequately reflected within Baluchistan, Pakistan or at the international level.

5.4 Recommendations and Advise to Executive Organizations/Government

- a. Within the acknowledged financial constraints of the government, there is a need to encourage line agencies to better coordinate and participate in extending the IWRM models, solicit input from line agencies in command areas, jointly prepare extension bulletins based on the IWRM experience and incorporate the key project lessons into policy interventions.
- b. Government needs to now engage with IUCN and development partnerships to provide the wider platform for meaningful transition of the successful development models being demonstrated by this project. It should integrate these concepts within its annual development plans, medium to long term strategy and as potential negotiating tools with other donors interested in transforming the rural scene in Baluchistan. It should also familiarize itself with the post project scenario and exit strategy to ensure how it will maintain the momentum of work that has been created.
- c. Line agency heads while well represented within the Project Advisory Group need to ensure that their line departments fully participate in the projects up-scaling plans by jointly planning field programs, exposure visits of district communities to project sites and provide field support in form of vehicles and venues to enable the project to show case its core interventions. Developing joint ownership will create greater acceptance amongst communities.
- d. Political and administrative acceptance of project can be further enhanced by facilitating visits to the major sites and widespread media exposure.

5.5 Recommendations and Advise to Project Management:

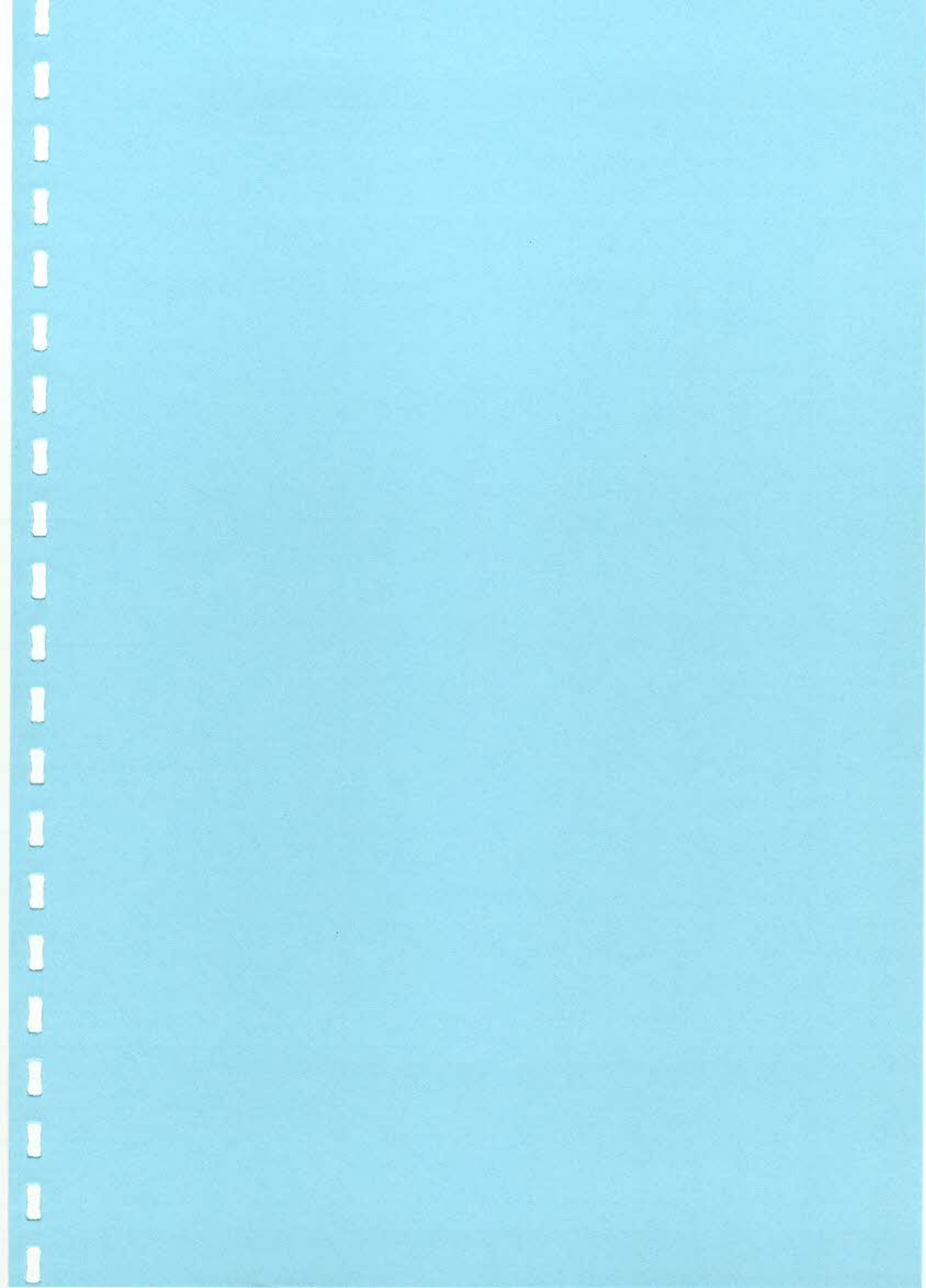
- a) Follow-up on the inputs provided by the mission and incorporated into the work-plan.
- b) Take special cognizance in selection of the third IWRM site and ensure that the site serves as a Model Village as per recommendations of the mission. Avoid engaging in too many new activities on the periphery which at best serve as entry points alone.
- c) Project management should ensure that its IDV's are edited and finalized without any further delays. Reliance on outside consultants for such editing jobs be reduced and IUCN should take up the work through its own headquarters staff to reduce unwanted delays.
- d) BPSD has weaknesses in ensuring effective partnerships perhaps due to the inherent design of the project. Ensuring greater participation of civil society in its events will require innovative approaches which should be explored.
- e) GIS lab shows marked potential for assisting government and the private sector in planning, monitoring and evaluation of potential projects and programs. This facility should be made available on cost recovery basis and advertised to enable all to make use of the resources.



**TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)
OF THE MISSION**

The TOR's of the Mission along with refinements and suggestions made at the briefing session held at EKN, Islamabad on 25th January 2011 were:

- a. The project design objectives, planned outputs, planned activities and institutional framework, budgets
- b. Project Strategy and methodologies
- c. The actual quality and quantity of activities undertaken and outputs produced by objective
- d. Organization and management structure and procedures (number and quality of staff engaged)
- e. Project Implementation and impact monitoring
- f. The external linkages/networks with other
- g. Institutions/organizations/projects
- h. To recommend actions to be undertaken by different stakeholders to improve BPSD performance as a whole and its components
- i. Advise the Embassy





BALOCHISTAN PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1) Monitoring and Evaluation Mission Schedule 6-29 March 2011

Day & Date	Time Line	Activity	Venue	Participants
Sunday 6 Mar 2011	08:30-09:50	Travel: Islamabad-Quetta (PK- 363)		PA, ST & HS
		Study of relevant material		PA & ST
Night stay at Quetta Serena				
Monday 7 Mar 2011	09:30-17:00	Meeting with BPSD Team and project briefing	BPSD Office	PA, ST, HS & BPSD all Staff
	19:30-20:45	Travel: Quetta-Karachi (PK-363)		PA, ST, HS, ZKB & IB
Night stay at Karachi PC				
Tuesday 8 Mar 2011	08:30-09:55	Travel: Karachi-Gwadar (PK-503)		PA, ST, ZKB, TQ & IB
	11:00-1400	Briefing by District Coordinator, Gwadar	BPSD Gwadar Officer	PA, ST, ZKB, TQ, IB and BPSD Gwadar Team
	20:00-23:00	Dinner and meeting with stakeholders	Gwadar	PA, ST, ZKB, TQ, IB, BPSD Gwadar Team and Stakeholders
Night stay at Gwadar Royal Resort				
Wednesday 9 Mar 2011	09:00-17:00	Field visit to mangrove plantation at Dir Creek and Gunz Village	Dir Creek and Gunz village	PA, ST, ZKB, TQ, IB and BPSD Gwadar Team
Night stay at Gwadar Royal Resort				
Thursday 10 Mar 2011	08:00-17:00	Field visit Robar stockwater pond & Shabi mangrove plantation site	Robar and Shabi	PA, ST, ZKB, TQ, IB and BPSD Gwadar Team
Night stay at Gwadar Royal Resort				
Friday 11 Mar 2011	08:00-17:00	Travel: Gwadar-Hingol Field visit to Taaq Turtle Beach and Hingol mangrove plantation on the way to Hingol	Taaq Turtle Beach and Hingol mangrove site	PA, ST, ZKB, TQ, IB and BPSD Lasbela Team
Night stay at Forest Rest House, Hingol National Park				
Saturday 12 Mar 2011	08:00-17:00	Visit to Dam Bandar sand dune stabilization site	Phore mangrove site and Dam Bandar	PA, ST, ZKB, TQ, IB and BPSD Lasbela Team

	20:00-23:00	Stakeholders meeting and Dinner	Circuit House, Uthal	PA, ST, ZKB, TQ, IB, BPSD Lasbela Team and Stakeholders
Night stay at Circuit House, Uthal				
Sunday 13 Mar 2011	09:00-11:00	Briefing at BPSD Office Uthal	Uthal	PA, ST, ZKB, TQ, IB and BPSD Lasbela Team
	11:30-1300	Presentation to VC, Faculty and students of LUAWMS		PA, ST, ZKB, TQ, IB and BPSD Lasbela Team
	13:00-15:30	Travel: Uthal-Karachi (By road)		PA, ST, ZKB, TQ & IB
Night stay at PC Karachi				
Monday 14 Mar 2011	10:00-11:00	Phase-I Mission Consolidation meeting with IUCN Country Representative	IUCN CO Karachi	PA, ST, ZKB & IUCN Country Office staff
	11:30-1300	Meeting on BPSD finance	IUCN CO Karachi	PA, ST, ZKB & IUCN Country Office staff
	1900-2055	Travel: Karachi-Islamabad (PK-370)		PA
Night stay at PC Karachi				
Tuesday 15 Mar 2011	12:45-14:05	Travel: Karachi-Quetta (PK- 352)	Quetta	ST, ZKB & IB
	17:10-18:35	Travel: Islamabad-Quetta (PK- 363)		PA
Night stay at Quetta Serena				
Wednesday 16 Mar 2011	08:00-18:00	Field visit to Qila Iskan Khan (Lunch at Pishin Rest House)	Qila Iskan Khan, Pishin	PA, ST, ZKB, IB and Naseebullah Khan
Night stay at Quetta Serena				
Thursday 17 Mar 2011	08:00-18:00	Visit to Balozai Dam and Bagh Viala and community meeting at Bagh Viala. Move to Qila Saifullah	Balozai and Bagh Viala	PA, ST, ZKB, IB and Mr. Gohar Khan Jomezai
Night Stay at Qila-Saifullah				
Friday 18 Mar 2011	08:00-18:00	Visit To Sabakzai Dam Command Area and return to Quetta	Qila-Saifullah	PA, IB & Mr. Gohar Khan Jomezai
Night stay at Quetta Serena				
Saturday 19 Mar 2011	10:00-11:00	Meeting with Secretary Irrigation	Quetta Civil Secretariat	PA, ST & ZKB
	12:30-13:30	Meeting with Ulema's	Quetta Civil Secretariat	PA, ST & ZKB
	14:00-17:00	Study of relevant material		PA & ST
Night Stay at Quetta Serena				

Sunday 20 Mar 2011		Study of relevant material	Quetta	PA & ST
Night Stay at Quetta Serena				
Monday 21 Mar 2011	08:00- 18:00	Field visit to select sites at Nari River Basin	Tangian	PA, ST, ZKB, Mr. Gohar Khan Jomezai and Mr. Irfan Bakhtiari
Night stay at Quetta Serena				
Tuesday 22 Mar 2011	11:00- 12:00	Meeting with ACS (Dev)	Quetta	PA, ST, ZKB
	12:00-1:00	Meeting with DG EPA		
	3:30- 5:30Pm	Participation in World Water Day 2011		
Night stay at Quetta Serena				
Wednesday 23 Mar 2011	09:30- 10:30	Study of Relevant Material	Quetta	PA, ST
	11:00- 12:00	Preparation of Draft Mission Report		
Night stay at Quetta Serena				
Thursday 24 Mar 2011		Meeting with BPSD Finance	Quetta	PA, ST, ZKB, HS, KU
		Revision of BPSD work plan 2011		PA, ST, HS, TQ, ZKB and BPSD Programme Staff
Night Stay at Quetta Serena				
Friday 25 Mar 2011	10:00- 01:00	Stakeholders meeting and lunch	Quetta Serena Hotel	PA, ST, HS, BPSD team and stakeholders
	15:00- 17:30	Debriefing Session with BPSD Team	BPSD Office	PA, ST, HS & BPSD Team
Night Stay at Quetta Serena				
Saturday 26 Mar 2011	10:00- 14:00	Finalisation of the Mission report		PA & ST
	16:10- 17:35	Travel: Quetta-Islamabad (PK- 352)		PA, ST & HS
Tuesday 29 Mar 2011	16:00- 18:00	Debriefing to EKN	IUCN Islamabad Office	PA, ST, Jan Willem Cools and Yasmin Jawed Khan

Legend:

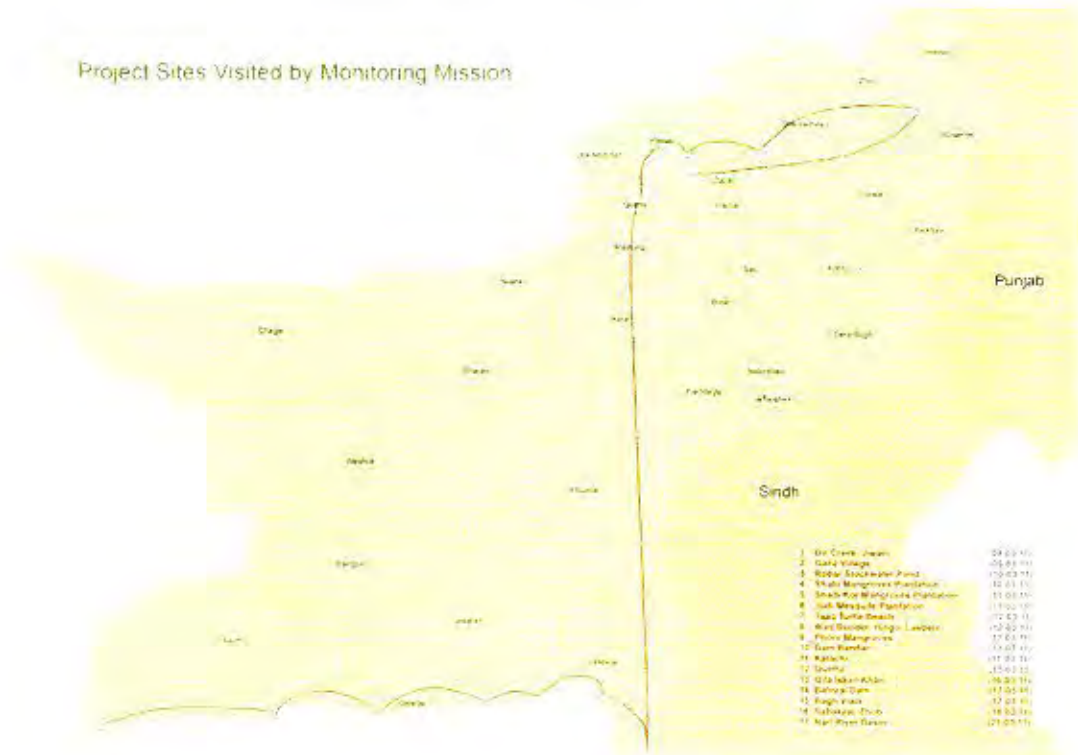
PA - Dr. Pervaiz Amir
ST - Sardar Muhammad Tariq
HS - Hamid Sarfraz
ZKB - Zabardast Khan Bangash
IB- Irfan Ali Bakhtiari

Important Phone Numbers

Hamid Sarfraz 0345-2004111
Zabardast Bangash 0345-2004101
Safir Ahmed (ISB) 0345- 2004243
Zahid Husain (Quetta) 0345-2004102

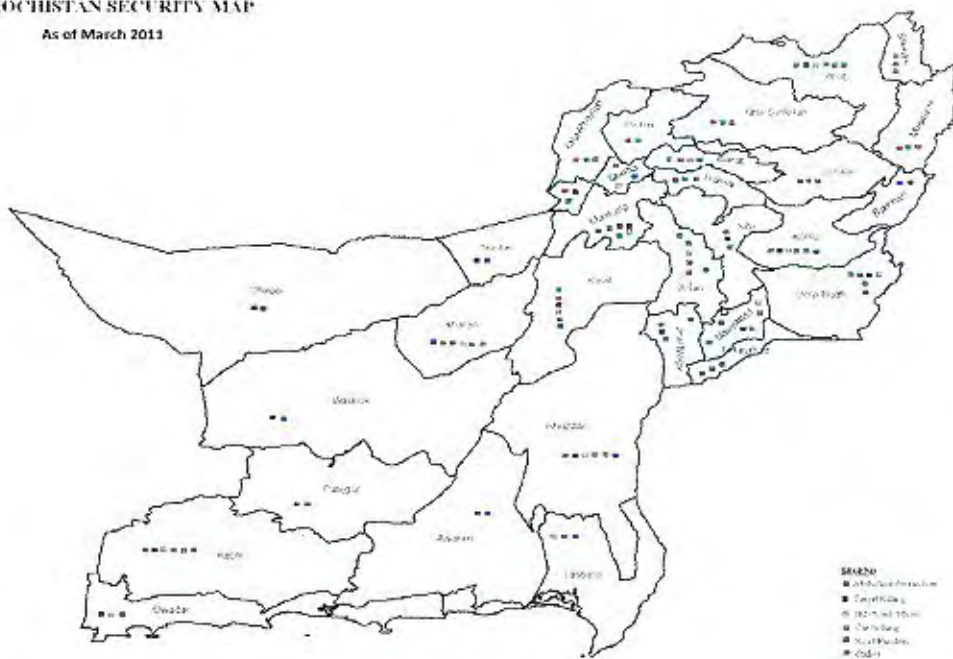
2) Travel / Security Maps

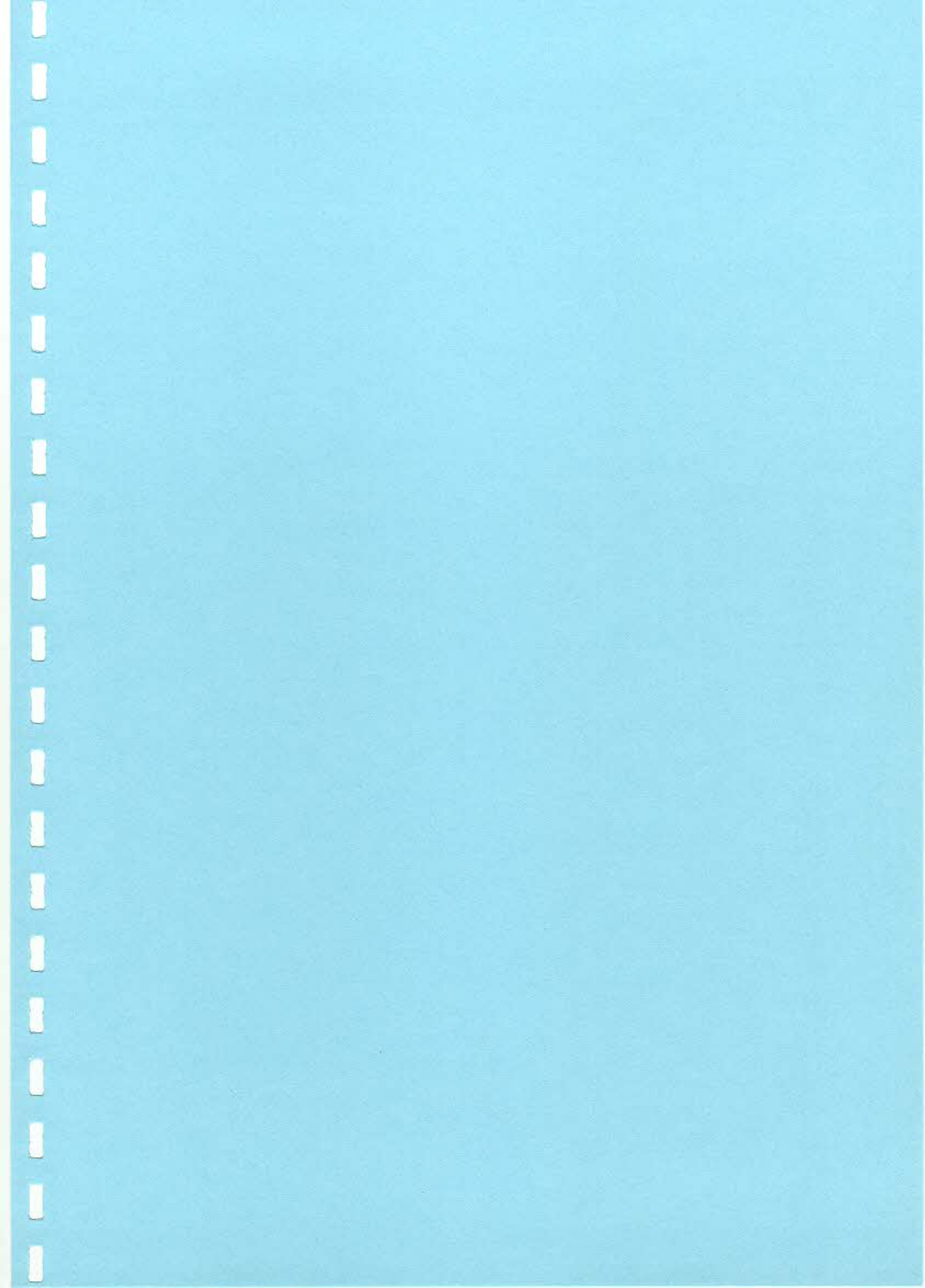
Project Sites Visited by Monitoring Mission



BALUCHISTAN SECURITY MAP

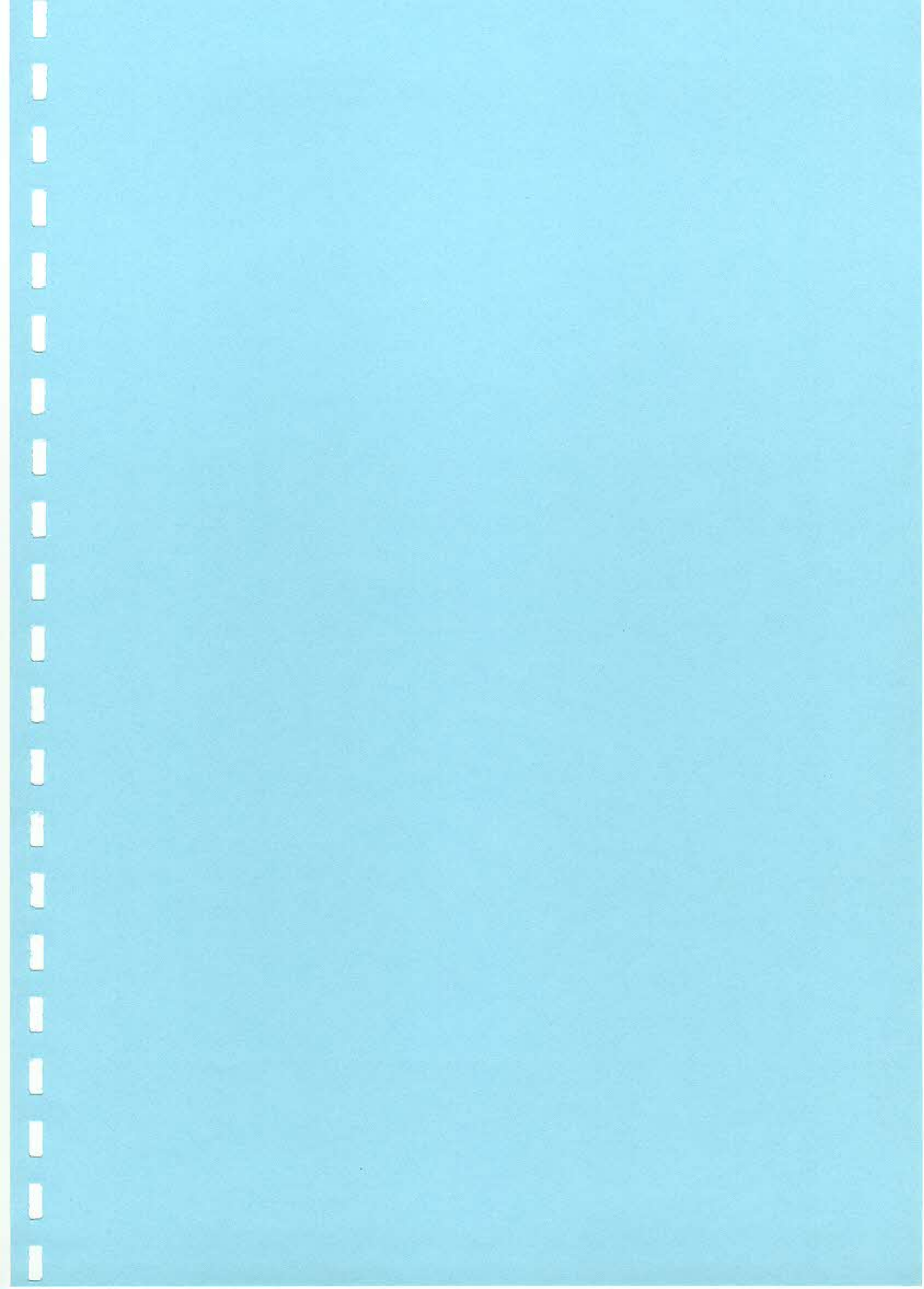
As of March 2011



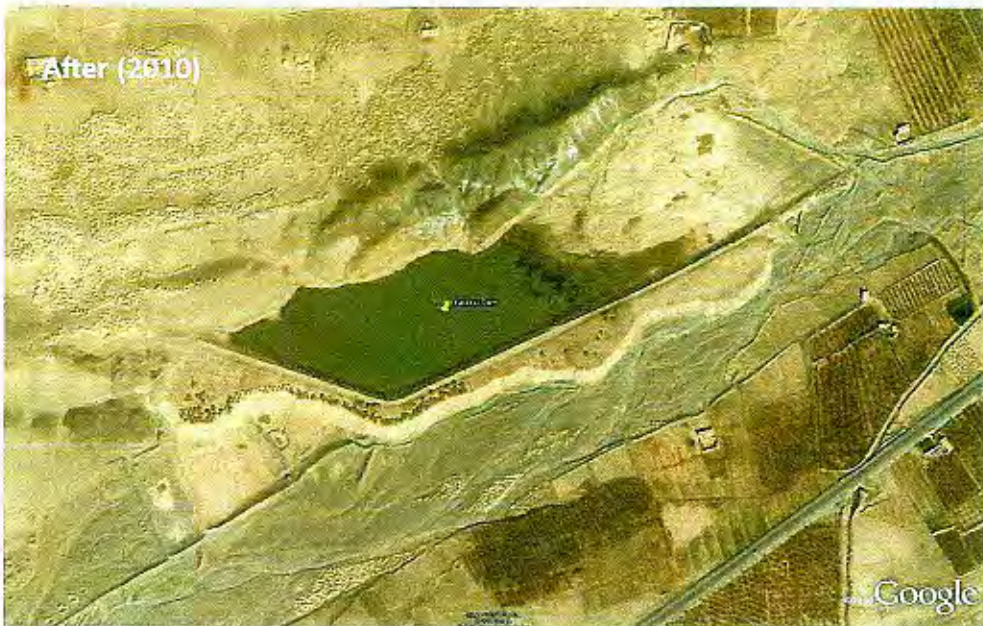


Reports / Documents Consulted

- Annual Progress Report 2007,2008,2009,2010
- Work Plans 2007,2008,2009 and 2010
- Consultancy Reports by Dr. Shahid Ahmed, Mr. Mahmood Cheema and others
- Channa, Ali BPSD Capacity Mapping and Capacity Building Plan (2007-2013)
- IUCN, 2009. Integrated District Development Vision. IUCN-EKN.
- Droughts and Floods – A Study on Community Coping Strategies in Dry land Areas of Baluchistan
- Workshop Reports for various workshops conducted
- Climate Change in Quetta District, Baluchistan Implications and Recommendations Draft Report 2010.
- BPSD A Program for Sustainable Development(2007/version 17)
- Miscellaneous informal communications of the project, files
- Presentation by Project Management to EKN, 2011 (Power Point)
- IDV Visions for Gwader and Qila Saifullah
- IDV visions for Lasbella, Pishin, Mustung, Quetta and Ziarat (in draft form)
- Short Project documentaries
- Previous Project correspondence related to Baluchistan Program (2002-2006)
- GIS maps and reports on different spread of resources e.g. water, land, agriculture
- Project media coverage, clippings
- Financial Statements developed by the Project for MM review
- Project Audit Report, 2010

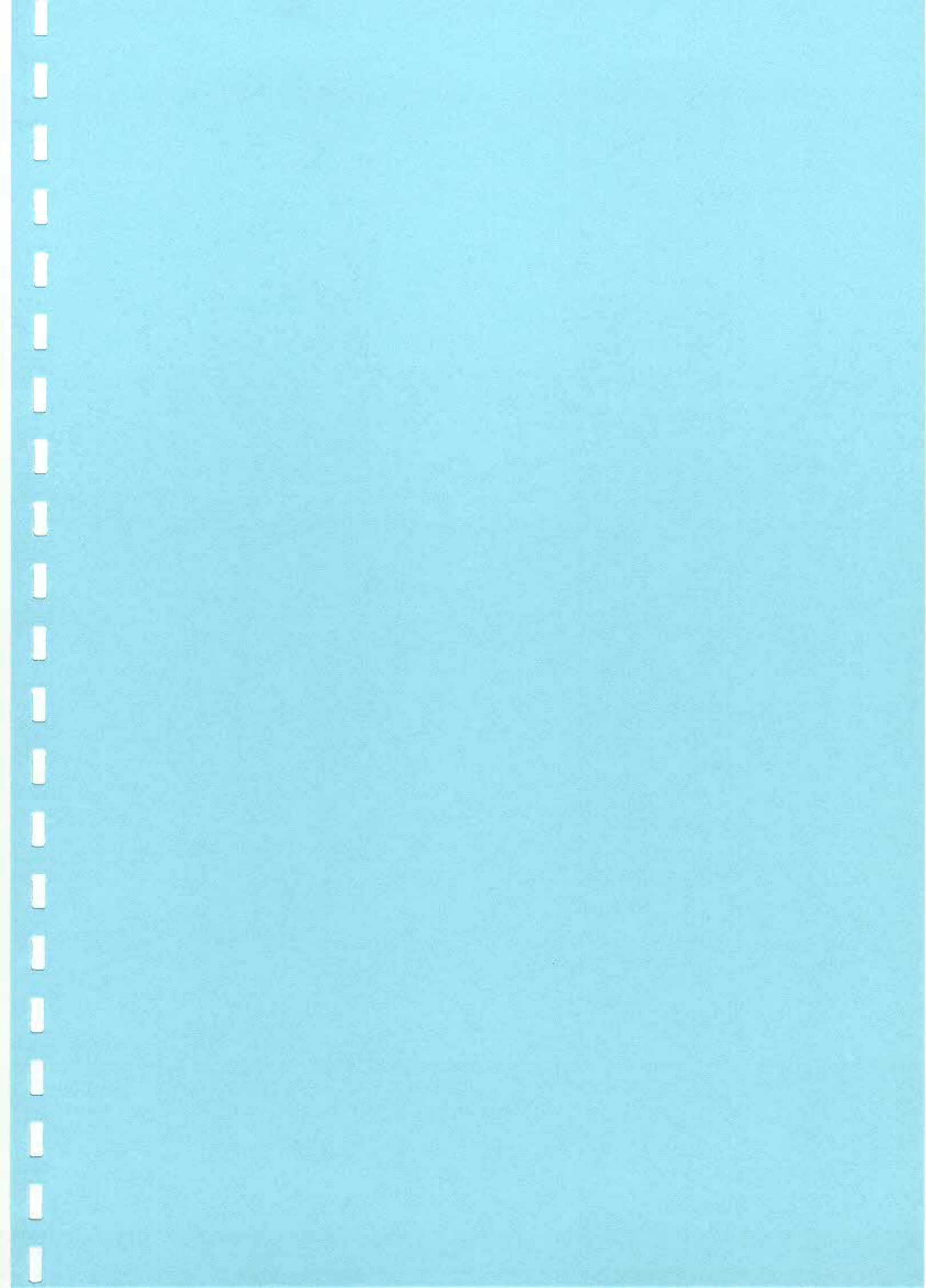


Artificial Recharge Demo Project, Balozai, Pishin



Mangroves Plantation, Shabi-Gwadar





CONSOLIDATION OF FIELD VISIT OBSERVATIONS

Prepared by: Zabardast Khan Bangash
March 08, to March 14, 2011 Gwadar

Field visit began with travel from Karachi to Gwadar. The following accompanied:

1. Sardar Muhammad Tariq
2. Dr. Pervez amir
3. Tahir Qureshi
4. Zabardast Khan Bangash
5. Irfan Bakhtiari

The Mission arrived at Gwadar at 10:30 and checked in at royal Resort hotel, airport road, Gwadar. The Mission visited BPSD Gwadar office where Asghar Shah delivered a presentation. This was followed by a general discussion and feedback session.

The Mission members had the following questions for BPSD team:

- What is the total mangrove area in hectares and how much is the net increase in this area since the start of BPSD?
- What is the extent of community involvement and the status of sustainability of these interventions?
- What species of the mangrove are being planted and has there been efforts to introduce species other than mangrove?
- Status of implementation of Gwadar IDDV

Action Points

- Prepare the requisite information in terms of hectares and number of plants and calculate the area chart with coordinates and cost per plant.(TQ, Mumtaz, Asghar)
- Try Tamarix, Aloe Vera and local variety of grasses for sand dune stabilization. Further information can be gathered from Cholistan Development Authority, Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi and Mr. Punjab sing of grassland institute of India.(TQ, Asghar, Bangash)
- Try to introduce Pomegranate with pitcher irrigation system. Further information can be obtained from Indian Agriculture Research institute on pomegranate raising. Efforts should also be made to introduce Mediterranean variety of olives and Ziziphus Jujuba(Bair from Multan).(TQ, Asghar through the involvement of relevant GoB department)
- Involve university students in crab fattening research(Asghar, Bangash, TQ)
- Conduct a quantitative research study on fish catch with potential of future production on macro scale using GIS(TQ, Asghar, Bangash, Mumtaz)
- Prepare a macro statement on the potential of scaling up mangrove plantation on the entire coast of Balochistan with likely economic benefits. Data from integrated assessment can be used through hiring a consultant.(TQ, Bangash, Asghar, mumtaz)

- Record variation in UV oscillation using data from SUPARCO, NIO and MET department. (Bangash, Saadullah, Asghar)
- Repeat and scale-up PC-1 training (Bangash, Abida)
- Focus IWRM interventions on how to utilize available fresh water and seawater (assess environment)
- Rate BPSD activities on a scale of 1-3 (1-likely to continue, 2- achieved little success, 3- not likely to continue with possible options to substitute/relocate)
- Prepare an exit strategy for the project. (TQ, Bangash)

March 09, 2011

The team left at 09:00 for Dir Creek, Jiwani. Mangrove plantation and nurseries were visited on a boat. The Mission members showed their satisfaction on the progress made, especially the community participation in the mangrove plantation and praised BPSD efforts to introduce ownership among the community, which will eventually lead towards sustainability. The members asked various questions as to how the community is benefiting from the plantation. They were briefed by TQ about various initiatives taken to involve the community with regard to rotational grazing, raising of community nursery and the benefits to the community through sale of mangrove seeds.

The team then proceeded to Gunz village where they visited the rainwater harvesting structure, mangrove plantation and fish landing area. BPSD team was advised to take the following action to make the intervention more sustainable:

- Plant more trees on the embankment of the storage ponds to reduce evaporation and improve micro-environment. (TQ, and Asghar)
- Repair parts of the embankment damaged during the PHET cyclone (Irfan, Asghar)
- Plant indigenous variety of shrubs/trees in the catchment area (TQ, Asghar and Irfan)
- Explore the possibility of providing additional storage of rainwater near the village. (Irfan, Asghar)

March 10, 2011

The team left at 09:00 to visit mangrove plantation sites of GDA-1&2, Ankra and Shabi. The Mission members showed their concerns about sustainability of activities at GDA-1&2 and advised BPSD team to hand-over the plantation sites to GDA as these can not be maintained due to heavy operational cost. BPSD team was advised to take the following actions:

- Hand over the plantation sites of GDA-1&2 to Gwadar Development Authority (TQ, Asghar)
- Share the damages report for Ankra and shabi plantations with the Mission members (TQ, Bangash)
- Prepare a report with regard to the likely continuation of plantation activities at Ankra and Shabi in the wake of potential future floods, which are expected to be more frequent. (TQ, Bangash)
- Constitute a cluster of villages within a 10-15 kilometer radius of Robar village to scale-up for impact. Integrate further activities with the existing water pond at Robar. These could be kitchen gardening, planting trees, use of wastewater for growing vegetables and establishing village nurseries etc.

March 11, 2011

Team began the day with a community meeting. Community representatives from Dir and Shabi were invited to the hotel and detailed discussions took place with regard to their needs and further sustainability of the project activities. The community members showed their satisfaction about the activities and requested to continue and expand these as they saw economic benefits connected to the mangrove plantation. They also said that that enough awareness prevails among the communities and if they will themselves continue the activities even if IUCN discontinue in future. The following action points came out of the discussion:

- BPSD team should explore the possibility of integrating these activities with livelihood diversification.
- Villages should be clustered through inclusion of more nearby communities and Kitchen gardening should be introduced in the villages.
- Diversification of natural resources should be explored through introduction of different varieties of trees through establishing small-scale village nurseries. BPSD shall provide the seeds/saplings.

The team then proceeded to Pasni where Shadi Kour mangrove plantation and Judi sand dune stabilization sites were visited. The Mission members showed their satisfaction on the ongoing work. However the Mission members advised the BPSD team to introduce more species of trees for sand dune stabilization including Tamarix and other local grasses and gradually reduce the plantation of Mesquite. The team then proceeded towards Hingol and arrived at Agore at 05:00 pm for the night stay at forest rest house.

March 12, 2011

The team departed from Hingol forest rest house at 09:00 hrs for Kund Malir village, which has been selected for interventions during the year 2011. Two potential sites for water storage ponds were visited in the village. The issues and options were discussed with the community members and BPSD team was advised to take the following actions:

- Second site towards the eastern side of the village is more suitable for construction of water pond. The dike is to be raised and repaired to store more water during the rainy season. A system is also needs to be designed for the utilization of rainwater coming out of the spillway. Natural resource base of the village needs to be diversified through introduction of more species of trees.
- Both the wells currently supplying water to the surrounding villages need repairs and cleaning. Separate ramp needs to be built for animals to avoid contamination.

The team then visited the mangrove plantation in the Hingol river estuary. The plantation seems to be in good condition with healthy plants. The community raised their concern about the restrictions imposed by the Pakistan coastguards for building a new road, which will provide easy access to the village people to the plantation site. It was decided to take up the matter with the Commandant coastguards. The community members were advised to start thinking of the long-term sustainability and ownership of the plantation in the post-project period.

The team proceeded towards Uthal after lunch at the forest rest house and visited mangrove plantation at Phore. The plantation is relatively new and requires considerable efforts to be scaled-up. The community members at Phore were requested to pace up their efforts towards this end. The team arrived at Uthal circuit house at 04:30 p.m for the night stay.

March 13, 2011

The team visited BPSD office at Uthal where they were briefed by District Coordinator lasbela. The team advised the BPSD team to take the following actions to make BPSD activities more productive, especially in livestock and livelihood sectors:

- Include sorghum Napier Hybrid cuttings and Korea grass, Kallar grass, and Nirvana from India as fodder for livestock
- Diversified species of trees including lokaina and Juntar should be tested as the environments suit these species
- Re-use banana waste. Further assistance can be sought from Dr. Majeed of ACARDA, NARC and PARC
- Use fish waste for bio gas production with the assistance from TERI, India
- Possibility of introducing high efficiency stoves with briquettes can be explored in Kund Malir area

The team then visited Lasbela university of Water Agriculture and Marine Sciences (LUWAMS) where a detailed meeting took place with Mr. Abdul Hameed Bajoi Vice Chancellor and professor Dr. Ishaq Ghaznavi. Present collaboration in between the university and BPSD was reviewed and the following ideas were discussed to surther strengthen this collaboration:

1. Increase the number of interns for research and also include faculty members into the capacity building programme
2. Explore the possibility of establishing a Center of Excellence for Coastal and marine research
3. Keeping in view the water issues in the province include IWRM as research area
4. Explore possibility of introducing park Management as one of the new disciplines in the university
5. Access new funding opportunities for research through Abu Dhabi Rivers network and Climate Development knowledge Network (CDKN). Last dates of submitting proposals to these bodies are 8th April and 30th March respectively

The meeting was followed by panel presentations and Q&A session. The following three presentations were made to a group of 25 faculty members and students:

1. Development imperatives of balochistan coast and IUCN's initiatives by Zabardast Khan Bangash
2. IWRM Concept, challenges and potential by Sardar Muhammad Tariq and
3. Current trends in climate change by dr. Pervez Amir

The participants took lot of interest in the presentations, which was followed by Q&A session.

The team visited multi-cut fodder project site at Uthal and Dam Bunder sand dune stabilization. Necessary advice was given to the BPSD team to diversify the species as mentioned above. This concluded the first phase of the Mission's schedule and the team proceeded to Karachi by road and checked-in at PC hotel.

March 14, 2011

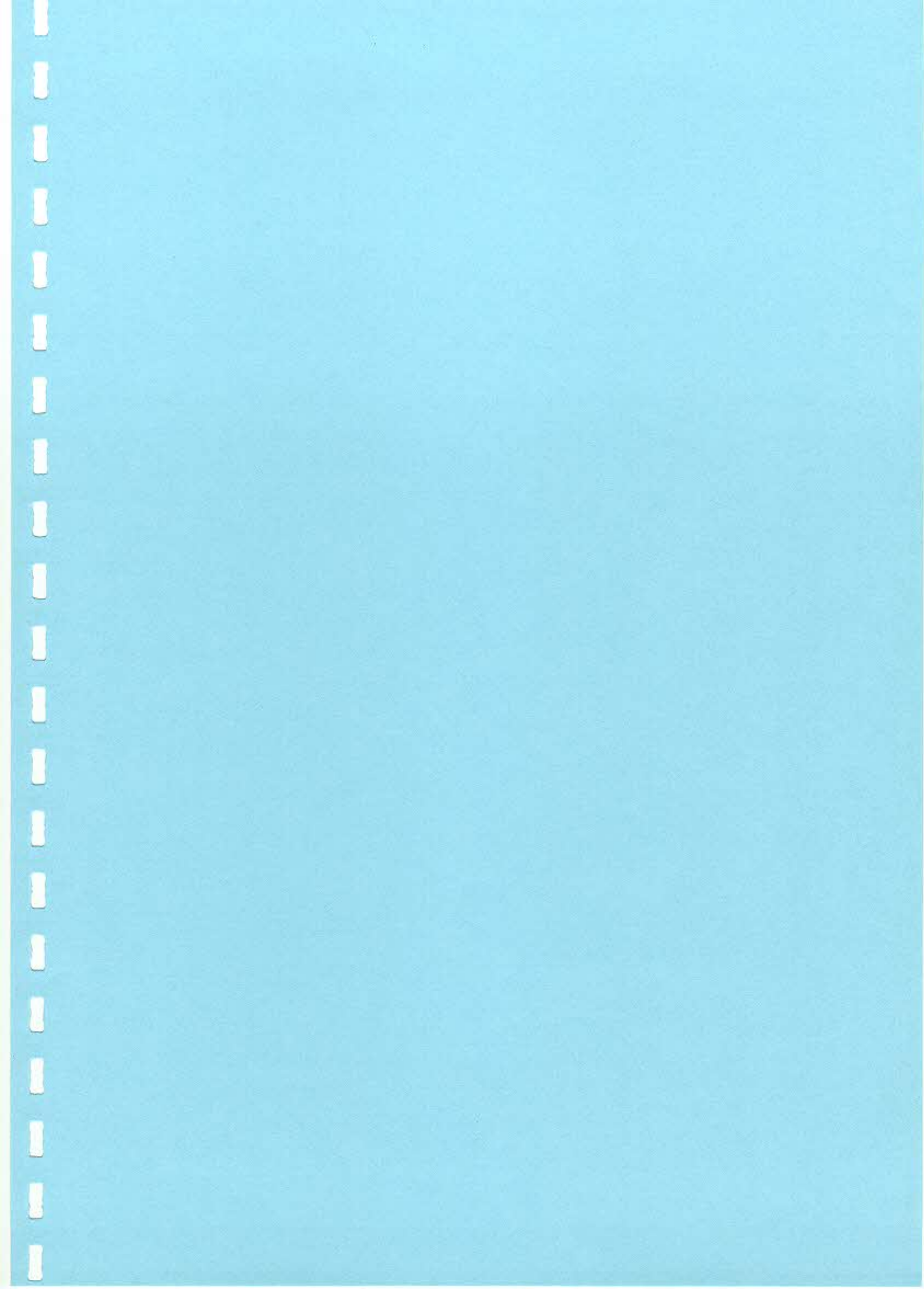
The team visited IUCN Country Office where a meeting took place to consolidate the observations recommendations of the visit to the coastal areas of Balochistan. The meeting

was attended by Dr. Pervez Amir, sardar Tariq, Shah Murad Aliani Country Representative IUCN, Zabardast Khan Bangash Manager Balochistan Programme IUCN, Tahir Qureshi Director Coastal Development IUCN and Irfan Bakhtiari IWRM Coordinator BPSD. Dr. Pervez Amir and Sardar Tariq briefed the IUCN team about the observations and findings of their visit to the coastal areas. The Mission members showed their overall satisfactions on the BPSD's interventions and suggested the following actions to be taken to make these interventions more productive and meaningful:

- Quantify the damages occurred to Shabi and Ankra mangrove plantations during the PHET cyclone and share the report with Mission members
- Conduct a risk assessment of the remaining plantations with possible options to consolidate these plantations or relocate resources to other sites
- Distribute the entire coast in 5-6 different zones and prepare a zone-wise integrated master plan with total area, potential for scaling up the plantations and asses the future economic potential of the planned interventions. Livestock, IWRM, agriculture and livelihood diversification should be the main focus of these interventions. Social engineering should be placed at the heart of these interventions. Community involvement should become the cross-cutting model in the integrated master plan. Assistance from Dr. Aurangzeb of planning commission can be obtained for preparation of integrated Master Plan.
- Conduct a study on the fisheries resources to quantify the total catch and its economic benefits, using the statistical sampling. LUWAMS students and faculty should be made part of this study.
- Expose various coastal communities to the successful BPSD interventions for knowledge dissemination and replication along the coast.
- Expand knowledge and good practices among the communities through technical know-how, supply of seeds for diversified species of trees and vegetables, marketing techniques and linkages and environmental education. Possibilities should also be explored to provide communities with soft loans for livelihood diversification.
- Considerable work is required to strengthen the sand-dune stabilization through use of latest scientific knowledge and diversified species of trees mentioned elsewhere in this report. Assistance can be sought from TERI(India), Cholistan Development Authority, NARC and PARC.
- Create village clusters of 20-25 villages to make individual interventions more multi-purpose and impact oriented. Youth should be involved at village level to promote environmental education and conservation and establish play areas near the interventions at village level.
- Establish women village Conservation Committees to mainstream gender into development.
- Improve the design of civil engineering structures at the intervention level.
- Highlight the fishing issues, exploitation of fishermen and related macro political economy of the province at appropriate forums.
- Improve watershed area and plant more trees around the reservoirs to reduce evaporation losses.
- Promote flood irrigation in the coastal areas, especially Dasht river delta area
- Priority should be given to rehabilitate the historical karez system to bring in sustainability
- Highlight success stories and make reporting more interesting.

The meeting was followed by a presentation by Ateeq Ahmed Country Finance Manager where cumulative financial progress of BPSD were discussed. The Mission members requested BPSD team to share tear-wise financial progress in tables and graphs. BPSD team was also advised to prepare possible scenarios to highlight the potential future escalation and utilization of contingency budget.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks by the Mission members and country Representative IUCN. The team will travel to Quetta on March 15 to begin the second leg of field visits starting from March 16, 2011.



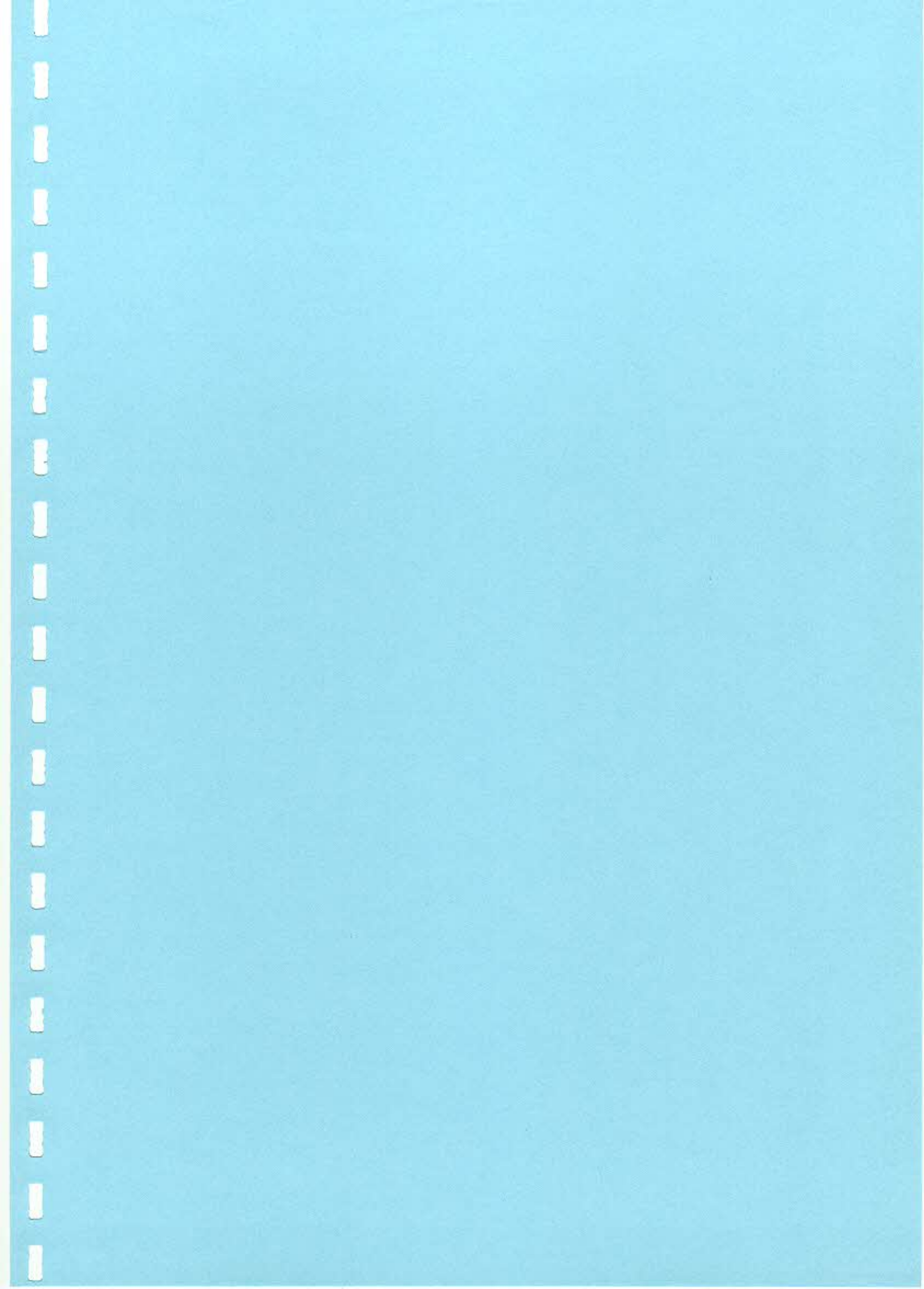
COMMENTS ON DR. SHAHID AHMAD'S CONCEPT ON IWRM INTERVENTIONS IN BALOCHISTAN

1. Dr. Shahid Ahmad's detailed work and numerous reports on proposing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) were reviewed by the Mission. The Mission is of the view that proposed interventions in a particular sub-basin are well-conceived, well-designed and need-based, carry larger community acceptance and willingness to participate and are followed on rapid results and quick returns. In many intervention areas that the Mission visited and interacted with the communities, the Mission found a sense of ownership and community's commitment though in varying degrees, to maintain the structures, preserve the environment including watersheds, range lands and forests. The communities were aware of the benefits of IWRM interventions.
2. Dr. Shahid Ahmad's recommended frame work and methodology provide excellent guidelines in gathering base-line data essential for planning and designing IWRM interventions resulting in diversified and enhanced livelihood opportunities leading towards ownership and sustainability with potential for spreading over much larger geographic areas and its replication by adjacent communities provided communities interactions are actively pursued by IUCN-BSPD team.

Criteria recommended by Dr. Shahid for selection of sites for IWRM interventions is realistic, all inclusive with high weightage assigned to sites where there are potentials for gender involvement.

3. In addition, the following reports were also prepared by Dr. Shahid and Mr. Naimat Ullah Khan jointly where IWRM interventions were suggested:
 - a. Report on the Draft River Basin.
 - b. Report on the Ziarat Sub-Basin of Nari River Basin.
 - c. Report on the Hingol River Basin Targeted Area.
 - d. Report on the Shabo Headworks in the sub-basin of Pishin Lora Basin.
 - e. Report on the Subakzai Dam in the sub-basin of Zoab River Basin.

These reports are based on exhaustive on-ground surveys including situation analysis, findings of interactive Focus Group Dialogues and findings of the base-line socio-economic surveys. Based on these surveys and information thus obtained, IWRM interventions were designed for each sub-basin and included in these reports. Besides this, the reports also contain guidelines for determining performance indicators for assessment of impacts.



DETAILED ASSESSMENT AND ON SITE RECOMMENDATIONS OF KEY INTERVENTIONS

i) **Mangrove Plantation at Dir Creek**

The single intervention of establishing Nursery and Planting Mangroves with community involvement was successful and had impact on enhanced shrimp and fish catch directly contributing to the communities' income. There was general awareness among community members in protecting mangrove forest from cutting and grazing. Communities also established their own nursery and were extending the area under mangrove plantation. This was considered to be a good start where awareness and enhanced livelihood would lead towards ownership and eventual sustainability. However, IUCN-BPSD team was advised to enlarge scope of IWRM intervention by introducing multiple livelihood opportunities including growing seasonal vegetables by using slightly filtered sea-water, poultry farming and cattle farming. BPSD team should also establish nurseries for sea water tolerant variety of multicar fodder for livestock and help the community in finding markets for their fish and cattle. Malaysian Model should be followed where community nominates two persons to take their daily catch of shrimp and fish directly to the market and community collectively shares the expenses. Mission is of general view that BPSD team should enlarge the scope of IWRM intervention from single to multiple so that enlarged livelihood opportunities are created for the community both at the coastal areas and inland projects.

ii) **Gunz Village Water Supply**

The water supply scheme consists of silt-trap and main storage earthen bund. The bund was damaged during the floods and needs to be repaired before it completely breaches. Both the watershed and the bund were completely devoid of vegetation. Both BPSD team and the community was advised to plant trees on the slopes of the bund and in the watershed to protect the storage from siltation and provide shade over the reservoir. Due to strong wind and high temperatures, the evaporation losses are astronomical. The present capacity of storage Bund does not meet the annual water requirement of Gunz Village. BPSD and the community were advised to enhance storage capacity preferably by digging open wells. These wells should be filled up during wet season by connecting them to the storage pond and should be covered and used when surface storage has been fully used up. These wells if dug in large numbers would help meet water requirement of the village to great extent even during drought spells. Community's resilience needs to be developed to combat extreme hydrological events under climate change scenarios. Additional IWRM interventions for diversification of livelihood and water security need to be introduced. The non-consumed waste water from individual households should be reused for growing vegetables and fruit trees. Community should be encouraged in social forestry and BPSD team should introduce arid variety of more nutritious planting and multi-cut fodder varieties for livestock. Mission is of the view that where IWRM interventions to protect the community and its livelihood are essential. It would

be equally important to introduce interventions to protect the livestock with equal priority.

iii) Green Belt Plantation on GDA Land and Sand Dune Stabilization

IUCN-BPSD efforts in limited area seem to be successful but the ownership by GDA is disappointing. The internal support by GDA in providing fourteen (14) Laborers has been withdrawn for their personal assistance. The BPSD team was advised to disassociate itself from this project. However, growing mangrove trees for the green belt and stabilizing sand dunes should not have been used at the first instance. Better arid varieties of plantation are available which should have been used. BPSD team carried out a successful experiment where sea water has been used to grow tomatoes and other vegetables. This successful experiment needs to be expanded covering all other coastal areas where BPSD team is involved in IWRM interventions.

iv) Robar Stock Water Pond

The pond since completion remained empty because of no rainfall. The pond is an excavated pond embanked with highly eroded material. The erodible slopes of the embankment need to be protected before the rainy season. Other multiple IWRM interventions as suggested for Gunz Village Water Supply under Sab-Para 1-2 need to be implemented for multiple livelihoods, water security and protecting livestock. The community also demanded construction of a road from their village to the sea coast; a short distance road to facilitate their access to the boat landing site. This is not a priority issue, but BPSD can pursue other partners to undertake this assignment.

v) Shabi Mangrove Plantation

Community was fully involved and demanded to help them in providing other trees such as Coconut trees for plantation on their land close to the coastal area for enhancing their income. Mission agreed and suggested to BPSD team to help them establish Coconut Nursery and also look into the possibility of other IWRM interventions for introducing multiple livelihood opportunities.

vi) Dam Bunder Sand Dune Stabilization

Mission is of the view that planting Mesquite Plant for sand dune stabilization is not a lucrative intervention. There are many other arid varieties of plants which have more economic return, more nutritious value and downstream industrial products. One such variety is sea-buckthorn. The Mission recommended that for all sites selected by BPSD team other arid variety of plantation should be encouraged instead of Mesquite Plants.

vii) Qila Iskan Khan

This village was adversely affected by the prolonged drought of 1996-2003. The village had 40 houses and most of them lost their livelihood and livestock and migrated out of the village. The village Kareze System including seepage collection channels got choked. The first IWRM intervention by BPSD team was to rehabilitate the choked seepage collection channel by placing perforated PVC pipe. This reactivated the choked channel and the flow of Kareze almost doubled. The pond which collected the Kareze water was enlarged to increase storage capacity. With these interventions and availability of enhanced water, the village people started

moving back and commenced agricultural activities again. The Mission advised both BPSD team and the community to plant shady tree on the bund of Pond and grass on the downstream slope to reduce evaporation and soil erosion. Mission is of the view that BPSD team should not restrict itself to a few IWRM interventions and enlarges the scope of multiple interventions to give broader look to the IWRM process. The likely additional interventions are:

- Replace apple plantation with less water consuming variety such as grapes, pomegranate, fig trees, olive, etc.
- Introduce arid variety of multi-cut grass, sea-buckthorn, etc. to develop the range land for livestock.
- Since water is scarce, the wheat crop should be replaced with more valuable crops.
- Encourage dairy and poultry farming.
- With enhanced water flow available, ensure adequate quantity of water for livestock.
- Introduce water conservation and reuse of non-consumed water for kitchen gardens.

This village can be established as a Model Village where drought impacted community has been rehabilitated and water security for human consumption and livestock has been ensured with diversified livelihood opportunities with greater community resilience to live under drought conditions in future.

viii) Baloza Dam and BaghValia

The IWRM interventions are limited to construction of a storage pond to recharge two Karezes, concrete lining of irrigation channel, establishment of a nursery under tunnel technology and plantation over 100 acres of range land. The Mission is of the view that there are much more opportunities to enlarge scope of IWRM interventions for better coordinated development of water, land and related resources by maximizing economic returns, enhancing social welfare and ensuring protection of environment.

In addition to already carried interventions and enlarging the scope of IWRM interventions, the following suggestions are made:

- Carry out thick plantation in the steep slope of watershed of the storage pond to reduce erosion and siltation of the pond.
- Grow more valuable trees such as olive, grapes, pomegranate, etc.
- Replace wheat crop with more valuable crops.
- To ensure water availability for both human consumption and livestock, it is suggested to dig out a number of open wells properly lined to reduce seepage. Initially these wells should be charged with Karez water and reserve them for uses only during drought periods when water is not available in the pond or in the Karezes.
- Grow multi-cut grass and other arid varieties of trees and shrubs such as sea-buckthorn in the grazing grounds for livestock.
- Encourage indigenous variety of chickens to be raised in each house.

- Educate the community to reuse non-consumed water for their kitchen garden to produce vegetable and fruit trees.
- Some arrangements should be made to give interest free short term loans to the farmers to buy livestock.

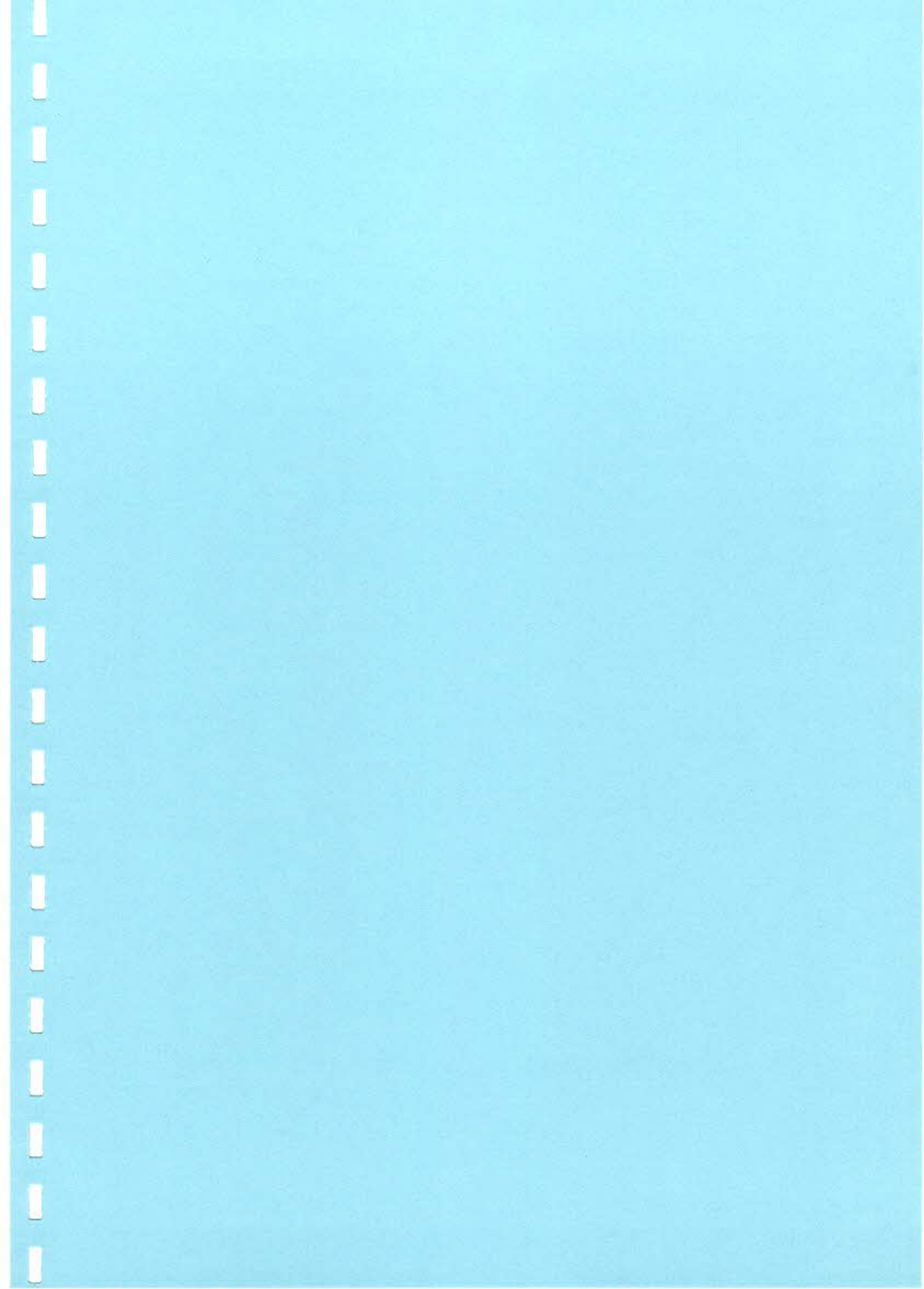
The Mission feels that IUCN-BPSD team should develop this village as a Model Village with adequate community resilience and community based climate change adaptation plan to combat extreme hydrological events. In view of recent experiences of climate change impacts the Mission feels that IWRM should be used as a tool in preparation of climate change adaptation plans. The Bagh Valia Village could serve as a model which can then be replicated in other villages to protect them from Climate Changes.

In reviewing various interventions of IUCN-BPSD team, the Mission is of the view that scope of IWRM interventions need to be enlarged with enunciated objectives of:

- Multiple livelihood opportunities, enhanced income, more nutritious food and fodder, more crops, more income and more jobs per drop of water and per unit of land.
- Water security for livelihood, municipal needs and livestock both during drought and floods.
- Since livestock is an important component of livelihood in Balochistan, adequate range lands with more nutritious variety of multi-cut fodder including sea-buckthorn need to be developed to save livestock from the impact of prolonged droughts.
- Improve means of access to market for the communities.

The Mission also feels that for each site specific IWRM interventions there needs to be an exit strategy ensuring enhanced economic and social welfare, ownership and sustainability with abundance of potential for its replication and horizontal spread to cover large geographic area and population.

Since the present IWRM interventions are spread over different ecological and agro-climatic zones, the exit strategy should develop a vision including cost component and time line where these interventions can cover whole of the coast line, flat-land and mountain regions divided into 8 to 10 blocks to cover the whole Province of Baluchistan. Such a vision can attract international donors to invest in each block to help replicate the success stories of present interventions.



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND APPORTIONMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES BASED ON MISSION TECHNICAL REVIEW

Gwadar

- Prepare the requisite information in terms of hectares and number of plants and calculate the area chart with coordinates and cost per plant.(TQ, Mumtaz, Asghar)
- Try Tamarix, Aloe Vera and local variety of grasses for sand dune stabilization. Further information can be gathered from Cholistan Development Authority, Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi and Mr. Punjab sing of grassland institute of India.(TQ, Asghar, Bangash)
- Try to introduce Pomegranate with pitcher irrigation system. Further information can be obtained from Indian Agriculture Research institute on pomegranate raising. Efforts should also be made to introduce Mediterranean variety of olives and Ziziphus Jujuba(Bair from Multan).(TQ, Asghar through the involvement of relevant GoB department)
- Involve university students in crab fattening research(Asghar, Bangash, TQ)
- Conduct a quantitative research study on fish catch with potential of future production on macro scale using GIS(TQ, Asghar, Bangash, Mumtaz)
- Prepare a macro statement on the potential of scaling up mangrove plantation on the entire coast of Balochistan with likely economic benefits. Data from integrated assessment can be used through hiring a consultant.(TQ, Bangash, Asghar, mumtaz)
- Record variation in UV oscillation using data from SUPARCO, NIO and MET department. (Bangash, Saadullah, Asghar)
- Repeat and scale-up PC-1 training (Bangash, Abida)
- Focus IWRM interventions on how to utilize available fresh water and sea-water(assess environment)
- Rate BPSD activities on a scale of 1-3(1-likely to continue, 2- achieved little success, 3- not likely to continue with possible options to substitute/relocate)
- Prepare an exit strategy for the project.(TQ, Bangash)
- Plant more trees on the embankment of the storage ponds to reduce evaporation and improve micro-environment.(TQ, and Asghar)
- Repair parts of the embankment damaged during the PHET cyclone(Irfan, Asghar)
- Plant indigenous variety of shrubs/trees in the catchment area(TQ, Asghar and Irfan)
- Explore the possibility of providing additional storage of rainwater near the village.(Irfan, Asghar)
- Hand over the plantation sites of GDA-1&2 to Gwadar Development Authority (TQ, Asghar)
- Share the damages report for Ankra and shabi plantations with the Mission members(TQ, Bangash)
- Prepare a report with regard to the likely continuation of plantation activities at Ankra and Shabi in the wake of potential future floods, which are expected to be more frequent.(TQ, Bangash)

- Constitute a cluster of villages within a 10-15 kilometer radius of Robar village to scale-up for impact. Integrate further activities with the existing water pond at Robar. These could be kitchen gardening, planting trees, use of wastewater for growing vegetables and establishing village nurseries etc.
- BPSD team should explore the possibility of integrating these activities with livelihood diversification.
- Villages should be clustered through inclusion of more nearby communities and Kitchen gardening should be introduced in the villages.
- Diversification of natural resources should be explored through introduction of different varieties of trees through establishing small-scale village nurseries. BPSD shall provide the seeds/saplings.

Lasbela

- Second site towards the eastern side of the village is more suitable for construction of water pond. The dike is to be raised and repaired to store more water during the rainy season. A system is also needed to be designed for the utilization of rainwater coming out of the spillway. Natural resource base of the village needs to be diversified through introduction of more species of trees.
- Both the wells currently supplying water to the surrounding villages need repairs and cleaning. Separate ramp needs to be built for animals to avoid contamination.
- Include sorghum Napier Hybrid cuttings and Korea grass, Kallar grass, and Nirvana from India as fodder for livestock
- Diversified species of trees including lokaina and Juntar should be tested as the environments suit these species
- Re-use banana waste. Further assistance can be sought from Dr. Majeed of ACARDA, NARC and PARC
- Use fish waste for bio gas production with the assistance from TERI, India
- Possibility of introducing high efficiency stoves with briquettes can be explored in Kund Malir area
- Increase the number of interns for research and also include faculty members into the capacity building programme
- Explore the possibility of establishing a Center of Excellence for Coastal and marine research
- Keeping in view the water issues in the province include IWRM as research area
- Explore possibility of introducing park Management as one of the new disciplines in the university
- Access new funding opportunities for research through Abu Dhabi Rivers network and Climate Development knowledge Network (CDKN). Last dates of submitting proposals to these bodies are 8th April and 30th March respectively.

Pishin

- Assess livestock carrying capacity of iskan khan
- Promote multiple species of trees to improve the catchment area of karez
- Test water quality of the karez and explore possibility of bottling water for commercial purpose
- Provide seeds of various vegetables and crops to the community
- Encourage community to bring more land under cultivation
- Prepare a master plan to replicate similar models in Pishin district

Balozai Dam

- More community mobilization
- Explore possibility of implementing Balozai dam management plan, if enough support provided by the community

Bagh Viala

- Provide multiple species of trees to the community and encourage low delta/high value crops and vegetables for increased income
- Prepare master plan to replicate and scale-up Bagh Viala model
- Integrate livestock intervention with IWRM activities
- Introduce Napier grass for livestock
- Continue working on rangeland

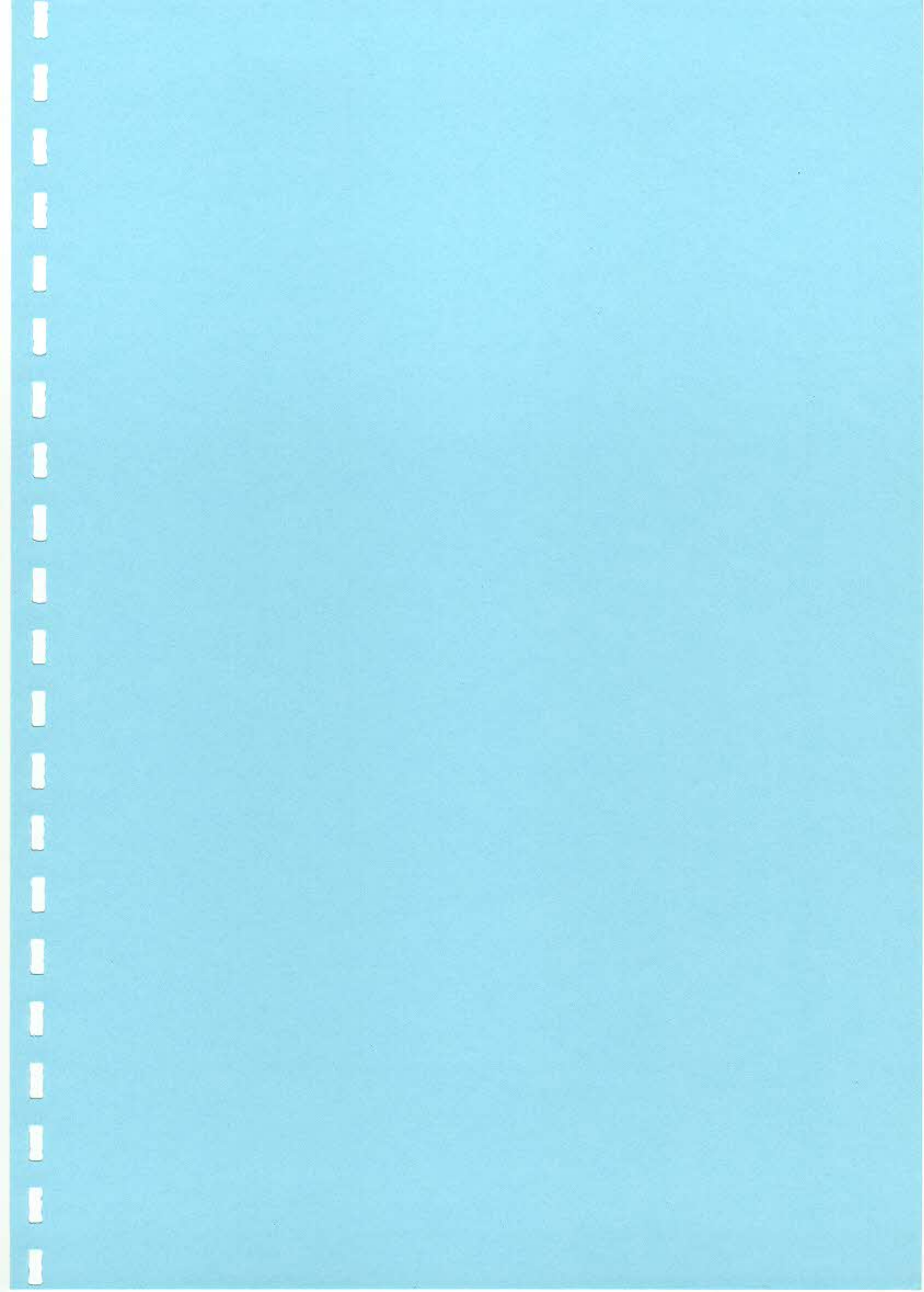
Sabakzai

- Promote nurseries and encourage plantation of diversified species of trees and vegetables
- Integrate livestock interventions with the current activities
- Advocate land development of the command area with the government
- Prepare master plan to scale-up Sabakzai model

Nari river basin

- Plan 3-4 major interventions rather than expending thinly. This will help in demonstrating impact. Possible areas are 1) Saro karez rehabilitation with livestock and agriculture activities, 2) IWRM at chungian village, 3) IWRM/Agriculture extension at Ahmadun village and 4) IWRM activities at Akram skhobi

It was also suggested to develop a booklet on climate change and Islam through the committee of religious scholars.



Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development Activity # ISL-16484 Work Plan 2011		Code	Key Activities	Tasks	Deliverables/Targets 2011	Means of Verification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Explanatory Notes	
<p>To promote sound environmental governance at the district level through visioning, planning and implementation Integration of the district development vision as a planning tool in administrative processes in the districts of Balochistan.</p>																				
1.1	1.1.1	Develop an environmental work plan	Develop an environmental work plan for the districts of Balochistan. Support will be provided to coordinate the development of the work plan for the districts.	Exposure visit for Guddar & Turbat stakeholders Exposure visit for Qila Saifullah, Ziarat, Mastung, Quetta & Zhetup stakeholders.	About 10 stakeholders visits coastal districts in Small About 30 stakeholders visits upland districts.	Visit report Visit report													It would be prepared during	
1.1	1.1.2	Provide need based technical backstopping to the diverse development process	Provide need based technical backstopping to the diverse development process	Provide orientation to the selected district governments and relevant stakeholders to develop IDDS Assist in developing need based baseline studies Assist in developing situation analysis Assist in the consultative process with the stakeholders	Action plan and implementation for Coastal IDDS Action plan and implementation for Upland IDDS															
1.2	1.2.1	Integrated District Development Visions (IDDVs) for Lasbela, Fishih, Mastung and Quetta developed and approved	Integrated District Development Visions (IDDVs) for Lasbela, Fishih, Mastung and Quetta developed and approved	Content edit the finalized IDDPV																This was planned to be completed in 2010 but got delayed due to number of reasons. Now it will be completed in 2011.
1.2	1.2.2	Finalize, edit, produce and disseminate the IDDPVs	Finalize, edit, produce and disseminate the IDDPVs																	
1.2	1.2.3	Finalize, edit, produce and disseminate the IDDPVs	Finalize, edit, produce and disseminate the IDDPVs																	

Code	Key Activities	Tasks	Deliverables/Targets 2011												Explanatory Notes			
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
1.2.4.3	Assist the district governments and relevant line departments in preparing the IDOVs recommendatory	Review, design and joint IDOVs																
1.2.4.4		Launch and disseminate IDOVs																
1.2.4.5		Develop, pilot and disseminate popular versions of IDOVs																
1.3	Approved IDOVs operationalized through technical assistance and facilitation, mainly on ecosystems and livelihoods issues																	
1.3.1	Assist the district governments and relevant line departments in preparing the IDOVs recommendatory																	
1.3.1.1		Facilitate sectoral/departmental meetings to incorporate IDOV recommendations into ADPs																
1.3.1.2		Facilitate development of action plan for taking forward the recommendations																
1.3.1.3		Facilitate development of action plan for taking forward the recommendations																
1.3.2	Facilitate implementation of ecosystem and livelihood benefits of the approved IDOVs by the district councils, relevant line departments and civil society organizations																	
1.3.2.1		Identify, prioritize, develop and analyze the project proposal through consultations with partner organizations and field surveys																
1.3.2.2		Implement physical field work and interventions as per approved design in Qab																
1.3.2.3		Implement physical field work and interventions as per approved design in Qab																
1.3.2.4		Implement physical field work and interventions as per approved design in Qab																
1.3.2.5		Implement physical field work and interventions as per approved design in Qab																
1.3.2.5.1		Implement physical field work and interventions as per approved design in Qab																
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1.3.2.5.3		Implement physical field work and interventions as per approved design in Qab																

Code	Key Activities	Tasks	Deliverables/Targets 2011	Means of Verification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Explanatory Notes	
1.3.2.5.4			3 water ponds in Kucha															
1.3.2.5.5			3 water ponds in Pishan															
1.3.2.6		Implement physical field work and interventions as per approved design in Pishan District																Added on recommendations of MKI Mission 2011.
1.3.2.6.1		Implement physical field work and interventions as per approved design in Pishan District																Added on recommendations of MKI Mission 2011.
1.3.2.6.2		Implement physical field work and interventions as per approved design in Pishan District																Added on recommendations of MKI Mission 2011.
1.3.2.7		Implement physical field work and interventions as per approved design in Pishan District																Added on recommendations of MKI Mission 2011.
1.3.2.8		Support vulnerability and impact assessment studies, capacity building and awareness raising, and preparation of adaptation strategies in climate change																Activity dropped as per recommendation of MKI Mission 2011
1.3.2.8.1		Climate change study on B. Jachon coast																
1.3.2.8.2		Climate change adaptation study on Dila Khan Khan																
1.3.2.9		Develop and implement Air Quality Management Framework for select districts of Balochistan																
1.3.2.10		Establish and operationalize Quetta Clean Air Coordination Committee																
1.3.2.11		Develop proposals for district level large projects																
2	To facilitate integrated water, coastal and marine resource management																	
2.1	Three fully functional, community managed, eridium lined projects on IWRM established in the identified river basins.																	
2.1.1	Water conservation with community participation																	
2.1.2	Water conservation with community participation																	
2.1.3	Water conservation with community participation																	
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Code	Key Activities	Tasks	Deliverables/Ta'arifi 2011	Means of Verification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Explanatory Notes
3.2.2.2		Build capacity of line department staff, communities, and civil society on mangrove plantation, nurseries raising and maintenance, and acquiring new skills in fisheries.	Training on mangrove management and nursery raising														
3.2.2.3		Build capacity of other relevant provincial and district line departments, IJCC members, communities and civil society	Training on Annual Development Plan formulation Training on Micropluses Training on integrated NEM Training on DSR														
3.2.2.4		Build capacity of GeB and relevant organizations in disaster preparedness	Implement a Young Professional Development Programme														
3.2.2.5																	
3.2.5		Develop technical capacity of relevant staff at strategic institutions for fisheries and aquaculture															
3.3		Effective programme management systems and mechanisms developed and put in place.															
3.3.1		Hold Inception Workshop and develop an overall Operational Plan and subsequent annual work plans															
3.3.2		Reconstitute and operationalize the Programme Advisory Group															
3.3.3		Monitor and report the Programme implementation on regular basis															
3.3.4		Document and share knowledge generated from the Programme implementation	English version of Finday Booklet on CC & Island Ecosystems Booklet on CC & Island Ecosystems BPSD website														

Legend

Continuous activity

Milestone

Activity that is completed in January, year 2011

Activity that is completed in February, year 2011

Activity that is completed in March, year 2011

Activity that is completed in April, year 2011

Activity that is completed in May, year 2011

Activity that is completed in June, year 2011

Activity that is completed in July, year 2011

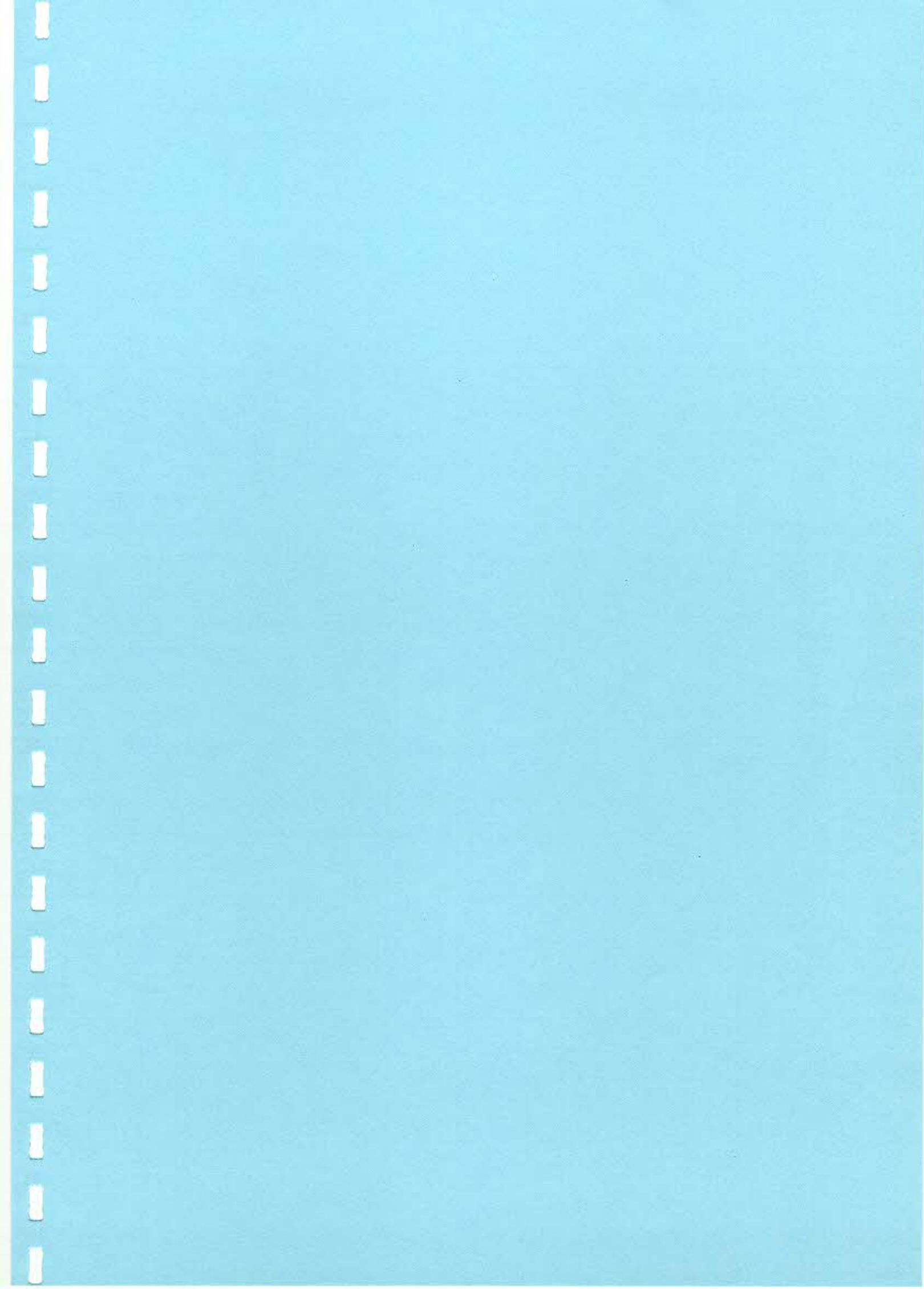
Activity that is completed in August, year 2011

Activity that is completed in September, year 2011

Activity that is completed in October, year 2011

Activity that is completed in November, year 2011

Activity that is completed in December, year 2011



Annex-J**IUCN-Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development
Meetings of Monitoring Mission with Stakeholders****District Gwadar**

S.No	Name	Designation/Department
1.	Talha Hussain	AC, District Government Gwadar
2.	Abdul Ghaffar Hoth	Ex-District NN, District Government Gwadar
3.	Iqbal Abdullah	AD, Fisheries Department Gwadar
4.	Abdul Hameed	AD Environment, Gwadar Development Authority Gwadar
5.	Maqbool Ahmed	DD Environment, Gwadar Port Authority Gwadar
6.	Nasir Sohrabi	G- Secretary, RCD Gwadar
7.	Abdul Salam	SM,PWP Gwadar
8.	Abdullah Usman	DC, UNDP Pakistan
9.	Aziz Baloch	DDMO, Red Crescent Gwadar
10.	Khuda Dad Vaju	DC, Balochistan Mahigeer Network Gwadar
11.	Raiz Baloch	R. Officer, BCDA Gwadar
12.	Samad Baloch	Ex Nazim,Nalient U/C Gwadar
13.	Molana Raiz	Katib, Gwadar Ulma Council Gwadar
14.	Abdul Hafeez	DC, BDN Program District Gwadar
15.	Tahir Qureshi	DCES, IUCN Karachi
16.	Javed Ali	FUM, BPSD Gwadar

District Lasbela

S.No	Name	Designation/Department
1.	Mr. Fuad Soomro	AC Bela, Hingol National Park
2.	Mr. Habib Ur Rehman	Naib Tehsildar Bela, Hingol National Park
3.	Mr. Abdul Reham	RFO HNP, Hingol National Park
4.	Mr. Abdul Aziz	Deputy Range Forest Officer, Hingol National Park
5.	Mr. Amin Badeni & Elders	Elder of Kund Malir, Kund Malir
6.	Mr. Abdul Rehman Balaoch	President VCC Kund malir, Kund Malir
7.	Dr. Amin	Doctor, Kund Malir
8.	Mr.Allah Bux	Community Incharge Mangrove, Hingol Wad Estuary

9.	Mr. Dilwash	Community Incharge Mangrove & Elder, Phore Mangrove Site
10.	Mr. Imtiaz & Other fishermen	Community Incharge Sand dunes stabilization site, Dam
11.	Dr. Abdul Hameed Bajoi	VC LUAWS, Marine University, Uthal
12.	Dr. Gaznave	Dean Water, Marine University, Uthal
13.	Dr. Jabbar Malik	Dean Agriculture, Marine University, Uthal
14.	Dr. Punhul	Marine University, Uthal
15.	Dr. Habib ul Hassan	Dean Marine Sciences, Marine University, Uthal
16.	Lecturers & Amins	Marine University, Uthal

District Qila Saifullah

S.No	Name	Designation/Department
1.	Nabeel	Assistant ComMISSIONER Qilla Saifullah,
2.	Abdul Qudoos	President ,CO Bagh Waila
3.	Mohammad Ibrahim	EDO-Forest Qilla Saifullah.
4.	Abdul Qabir,	CO Bagh Waila.
5.	Abdul Qadir	Community Member
6.	Abdul Jalil	Community Member
7.	Abdul Jameel	Community Member
8.	Abdul Khaliq	Community Member
9.	Abdul Waqeeel	Community Member
10	Abdul Hadi	Community Member
11	Abdul Ghafoor	Community Member
12	Abdul Baqi	Community Member
13	Abdul Manan	Community Member
14	Chinese Delegation members	NRM Specialist, China Company (Copper)

Sabakzai

S.No	Name	Designation/Department
1.	Habib Ullah Kakar	District Baluchistan Education Foundation Manager
2.	Baz Mohammad	Govt. Contractor, Sabakzai Dam
3.	Taj Mohammad	CO
4.	Zaroo Khan	CO

5.	Mohammad Din	CO
6.	Anwar Uddin,	Co
1.	Malik Ali Haider	President Dodazai CO
2.	Noor Uddin	CO, Dodazai Community
3.	Shar Adam	CO, Community Member
4.	Asmat Ullah	CO, Community Member
5.	Hazrat Ali	CO, Community Member
6.	Abdul Rahoof	CO, Community Member
7.	Abdul Qadir	CO, Community Member
8.	Mohammad Hassan	CO, Community Member
9.	Mohammad Saleem	CO, Community Member

Pishin

S.No	Name	Designation/Department
1	Abdul Salam Achakzai	Additional Deputy ComMissioner
2	Muhammad Asghar Durrani	XCN PHE
3	Abdul Wasay Agha	DDO Agriculture
4	Syed Kaleem Shah	DDO Education
5	Inayathullah Khan Kakar	Principal Ibn-e-Seena Model High School/Educationist
5	Sher Muhammad	Irrigation Department Representative
6	Abdul Bari	District Manager ED-Links/ Representative Zamindar Action Committee
7	Muhammad Naseem	Zamindar
8	Abdul Sattar	Journalist
9	Muhammad Asghar Athal	EX-Town Nazim
10	Rozi Khan	Agriculture Department
11	Ali Muhammad	Resaldar Major Levies Force
12	Naseebullah Khan	Community Representative Qila Haji Khan IWRM Project
13	Allauddin	SHO Police
Meeting with Community Members at Qila Iskan Khan (16-03-2011)		
1	Gohar Khan	Community member
2	Zafar Khan	Community member
3	Sohbat Khan	Community member
4	Amanullah Khan	Community member
5	Dost Muhammad	Community member
6	Waliullah	Community member
7	Zafarullah Khan	Community member
8	Dawood Khan	Community member
9	Jan Muhammad	Community member
10	Muhammad Jumma	Community member

11	Syed Khan	Community member
12	Muhammad Akbar	Community member
13	Gul Hasan	Community member
14	Abdul Rehman	Community member
15	Païnd Khan	Community member

Quetta, Ulema's and Government Officials

S.No	Name	Designation/Department
1.	Mufti Ikramullah	Iqra, Taleem ul Quran, Quetta
2.	Molvi Asmatullah	Jamia Masjid, Frontier Colony, Quetta
3.	Molana Abdul Khaliq	Mate ul Aloom, Brawery Road, Quetta
4.	Molana Asmatullah Mataheri	Masjid Hazrat Ali, Killi Kotwal, Quetta
5.	Molana Qurban Ali	Rayes Madrisa Fatima tul Zehra, Marri Abad, Quetta
6.	Qari Abdul Hafeez	Khateeb Markazi Jamia Masjid Jinnah Road, Quetta
7.	Molana Khursheed Sahib	Imam o Khateeb Masjid Wazere ala House, Quetta
8.	Molana Anwar u Din	Madrisa Riaz ul Aloom, Quetta
9.	Mufti Sanzar	Mahtamam Jamia Saydia khateeb, A.J office, Quetta
10.	Molana Abdul Ali	Professor Balochistan University, Quetta
11.	Molvi Amin Ullah Mashwani	Islamic Writer, Quetta
12.	Molana Abdul Rouf	Khateeb Jamia Masjid, ComMission Office, Quetta
13.	Molana Wali Muhammad	Imam o Khateeb Jamia Masjid Khorata Abad, Quetta
14.	Doctor Atta ur Rehman	Imam o Khateeb Jamia Masjid Chaman Phatak, Quetta
15.	Molana Abdul Mateen	Sadar Bain ul Mazahib Council, Quetta
16.	Mr. Mumtaz Khan	Secretary Irrigation and Power Department, Government of Balochistan, Civil Secretariat- Quetta
17.	Mr. Abdullah Jan	Director General ,BEPA, Samungli Road, Quetta
18.	Mr. Ali Zaheer Hazara,	Additional Chief Secretary Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan