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Date September 11, 2012
Re Approved Second Monitoring Mission Report of Baluchistan Partnership for
Sustainable Development (16484)

Our reference

ISL/SPOML-037/12

Cc

SBOS-EKN

Dear Mr. Hamid,

Please find attached a copy of the approved second monitoring mission report of the Baluchistan Partnership for Sustainable Development by this Embassy.

The approved report is for your record and for perusal. It contains a number of important findings, as well as valuable recommendations which are for your consideration to be implemented in the best interest of the programme.

Yours sincerely,

Yasmin Jawed
Senior Programme Officer (Environment/Water)

Monitoring Mission

Baluchistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development (BPSD)

Second Monitoring Mission Report

12 June - 5 July, 2012

By

Pervaiz Amir and Sardar Muhammed Tariq



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The support provided by Mr. Zabardast Khan Bangash and his staff and the enthusiasm with which they showed us all the field interventions, shared documentation and freely discussed the project is appreciated. Likewise Mr. Hamid Sarfraz from IUCN Islamabad has been of much help in ensuring the project inputs and outputs are updated on regular basis to enable mission to draw meaningful conclusions.

We also wish to express our appreciations to the stakeholders, line agencies, government senior officials for interacting with us and explaining existing performance and expectations for the future.

Introduction

The Second EKN mission was fielded in June 2012. Minor delays in scheduling the mission were experienced due to the unfortunate death of one mission member's brother and health reasons of BPSD senior staff member's wife. Over-riding objective of the second external monitoring mission was to ascertain the progress from the post MM1 of EKN fielded in 2011 and to determine how progress was being achieved as per work plan, whether mission findings as agreed upon between mission, EKN and IUCN were incorporated and implemented. The mission undertook an intensive field visit to verify field inputs, pay special attention to monitoring of newly launched interventions in line with mission recommendations and meet stakeholders and partners to ascertain how the project was progressing to achieve its stipulated goals and objectives. EKN was kept apprised about mission schedules through a series of electronic exchanges, scheduling problems and frequent changes in proposed mission dates did not allow briefing session prior to departure with Embassy staff. The TOR's in line with MM1 and as per contractual requirements focused on:

- a. Review planned outputs as per approved work-plan, institutional framework and its accomplishments, budgets and management
- b. Quality and quantity of activities undertaken and outputs produced by objective since MM1
- c. Organization and management structures and their effectiveness in achieving project objectives
- d. Project Implementation, adjustments, substitutions, upscaling and impact monitoring
- e. The external linkages/networks with other projects and any new bi-lateral opportunities generated by the project
- f. Project strategies for exit in June, 2013 and post project plans
- g. Advise the Embassy

A review of progress from March 26th2011 onwards both through the extensive documentation produced by the project post MM1 and appreciation of field situation that included intensive discussions with relevant stakeholders allows the monitoring team to provide a quantitative assessment of the progress to date for 4 individual components that is based on achieved or likely to be achieved outcomes based on performance since last mission. The M&E team quantitative score are:

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE= 4.0
IWRM-PRACTICE AND POLICY= 4.25
COASTAL ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT= 4.10
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT=4.35

-
- 1 -Unlikely to be achieved
 - 2- Unlikely to realize some important aspects
 3. Unlikely to be partially achieved
 4. Likely to achieve some important aspects
 5. Likely to be fully achieved

1. Structure of Report

The report is based on the field work, review of extensive documentation, meeting with stakeholders and intensive in-house discussions on post MM1 progress of the project. It is organized into separate sections that cover Assessment to date, mission findings, finance and management and a final section on mission recommendations

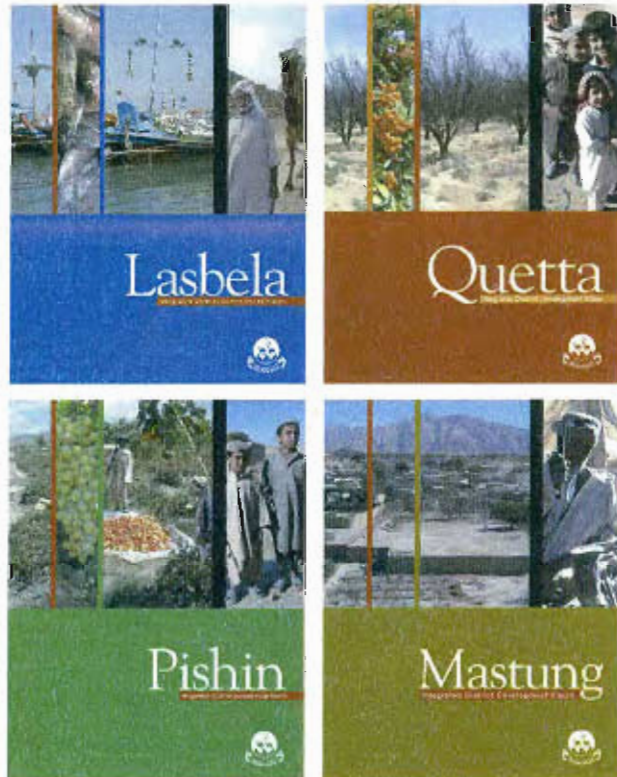
2. Monitoring Assessment post MM1

Monitoring Assessment to Date

Based on the extensive documentation made available to the mission post MM1 in form of progress reports, work plans, case studies, filled in information at request of mission, updated financial tables prepared till 30 July, 2012 discussions with staff members including presentation by Project Manager and other staff, discussion with Country Representative, stakeholder meetings with all relevant line agencies and partners and an intensive schedule of field visits to areas where possible within deteriorating security situation the mission assessment of the core program areas is:

A. Environmental Governance:

IUCN has completed all the IDDVs produced that were required under its commitment within project resources. The mission was pleased to review the IDDV's for Quetta, Qila Saifullah, Mastung, and Lasbela. Ziarat and Pishin. Preliminary drafts shared earlier with mission last year have now been published and provide the basis for Integrated Resource Management planning through long term visioning. Utility of these documents was confirmed through discussions with relevant stakeholders in the field. Three separate meetings were held for this purpose. In Gwadar the utility and fate of the IDDV was discussed with Gwadar Development Authority, Gwadar Coastal Development Authority, Gwadar Port Authority and other agencies. It was found that this was the first introductory document used by the administration and planners reviewing future potential of Gwadar sustainable development. Likewise the Ex DCO Gwadar was consulted in detail about the utility of IDDV's who confirmed that these are valuable documents. As he is presently DC Quetta, the mission was informed that the Quetta vision document is proving useful in designing interventions for future vital investments in Quetta. Similarly, our stakeholder meeting in Pishin confirmed the value of the stakeholder endorsed IDV. However, there was much desire expressed that these documents should be translated into Urdu (at least summary versions) for them to have widespread utility amongst the literate (Urdu reading) population. Stakeholders from Mastung were invited to IUCN office for a thorough briefing to the mission. The meeting



was attended by the relevant line departments while due to a last minute meetings called in by DC Mastung some stakeholders could not attend. Stakeholders described in detail problems of Mastung and the security situation which in their opinion was no different than in other districts in the province. Stakeholders pointed out to the need for BPSD to implement the proposal prepared for Karez rehabilitation. They were willing to work in a tripartite mode with BPSD, civil society and line departments to implement activities. There was also a desire to engage in entrepreneurial skill building and micro finance especially amongst cottage industry based women groups. The mission was unable to meet stakeholders from Qila Saifullah or visit the field to further receive input on the value and benefits being obtained from the IDV as IUCN have abandoned work in Qila Saifullah due to heightened security concerns, including the kidnapping for Ransom of BRSP staff of whom two have been brutally murdered. The mission queried BPSD management as to why progress has not been made on the mini- visions that were recommended by MM-I. The mission was informed that UNDP has shown keen interest in partly supporting development of such documents and the project is exploring potential financial resources. The mission observed that by going through a sub-contracting mode all districts in Baluchistan could have their own IDDV's that would reduce any disparity or lopsidedness in documenting essential data and futuristic development vision of each district. Recent documents that identify the MDG gaps highlight the need to produce IDV documentation without which other districts are at a comparative disadvantage.

The mission is pleased to note that training in IDDV preparation has been undertaken and special attention was given to make use of the IDDV's by preparing several PC-1's that now serve as prototypes and few have been submitted and endorsed by the P&D for onward transmission to the Planning Commission of Pakistan. Workshops were held during the months of May and October, 2011 for this purpose.

World Environment Day function was organized in June, 2011 and 2012 that highlighted the issues facing Forests- "nature at your service" as the major theme. A district level event was also organized in Lasbela on this occasion. 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.

B. IWRM Policy and Practice

The mission has given special attention to verification of MM1 recommendations and to see how the upgraded and upscaled approach has been put into practice. Visits to Gwadar area IWRM at Panwan village helped gain appreciation of on-going works. The mission was most pleased to see water, tree, fodder, and bee keeping and fruit production all coming together to enhance livelihoods and income. Water pumping was noted to bring multiple enterprises into the web of development. The recently established nursery while still small and being gradually expanded was reviewed. The mission strongly endorsed the need to add new species like Seabuckthorn, Jojoba and Selecornia which are highly appropriate species to be inducted into prevalent arid and coastal environment.

Mission visited Qila Iskan Khan perhaps the best visible model for IWRM. The MM1 mission had made several recommendations to upgrade this model. The mission confirms that the Karez based intervention consisting of PVC pipe installation has increased flows by almost 5 times. The village now has quadrupled its income that nears Rs. 20 million per annum with expanded interventions on fish pond construction, Playground installation that children are utilizing and appreciating, large nursery that contains many fruit and tree species that are being widely planted in the village and the outside villagers making forward contracts to purchase stock, rapid rehabilitation of over 400 HA area whereby all families that left during drought period have returned and are engaged in productive

pursuits. The village women washing pad facilities have been upgraded. The mission has also widely consulted with local stakeholders and outside agencies including forestry, irrigation, environment and stakeholders met at the Pishin guest house, reviewed post MM1 field reports and are pleased to report that this model is a success and its basic ingredients can be upgraded on large scale and can bring revolutionary changes in a sustainable manner, reduce poverty and help distribute economic benefits to larger segment of society. A unique feature of the Qila Iskan Khan model is the rain harvesting physical works such as eyebrows and bunds that can dramatically improve recharge of the rangelands provided large scale tree plantations are carried out on both sides of the gravitational flow topography. Another lesson that comes out is obvious-upland water shed development should also be a standardized practice as becomes obvious from discussions with stakeholders and field observations. . The storage tank at Sar Karzai is silted up and requires urgent attention from the community and IUCN monitoring.

Due to extreme security and abandonment of Qila Saifullah sites and reduced supervision of activities undertaken in this district field visit to these interventions could not be arranged and thus no field comments made. The mission also feels that some of the Physical works particularly large water schemes best be left to departments that are concerned with such works or are built around a political exchange process. Since, water infrastructure investments require large outlays, the approval for simpler interventions that generate large scale distributable benefits to stakeholders from all walks of life would feature high in any realignment or De-obligation of funds.

C. Coastal Ecosystem Management:

MM2 mission undertook field visits to confirm mangrove plantation in Shabi, Jiwani and Hingol estuary. The plantations are now healthy and vigorous and many have turned into highly visible trees. IUCN has gradually started transferring nurseries to communities. In some cases minor support is being provided by supporting salary of the chowkidar as a gesture and to maintain some linkages with the project site. The mission noted with concern that some of the sites are being extensively polluted due to widespread import of smuggled diesel that could potentially harm the fish population. It is heartening to note that the mangrove plantations are now self-sufficient in seed and have produced several hundred kilograms of seed that now is being used to establish and upgrade nurseries in other areas. The mission has received positive feedback on the significant increase in fish catch on all sites that are a testimony to the projects successful intervention. A noteworthy example that one night catch of a fisherman in the estuary fetched him Rs. 30 million as rare species are also migrating to the rehabilitated mangroves.

Discussions with line agencies and government stakeholders have confirmed the success of mangrove plantation on coasts. The handing over of Gwadar nursery to GDA is a step in the right direction and part of a pre-planned exist strategy. GDA is undertaking minimal level of maintenance on these nurseries but the recent fresh water crisis in Gwadar where water is being sold at Rs. 18000/tanker will most likely take a toll on this nursery. The request by GDA for IUCN to help with rehabilitation of sand dunes that are engulfing Gwadar city road networks needs to be re-looked.

D. Capacity Building:

Capacity building has been an accelerated activity of the project in post MM1 period. The project documentation clearly establishes high achievements in capacity building, increased number of internships, GIS, Natural Resource and sustainability initiatives, PC-1 training, training on ICZM and environmental management, training on water harvesting, nursery management, turtle management, Disaster resilience, inter-district and provincial

level exchange visits, climate change trainings etc. Other activities are on-going and planned as part of the current work plan. IUCN has also enhanced its capacity in documenting its success stories on videos, media workshops, TV and Radio programs and enhanced visibility through supporting published colorful bulletins on birds, insects, fish and related pictorial presentations. The mission is pleased to note that IUCN has realized the importance of extensively documenting its achievements and hopes that it will make further efforts to bring ground level model upscaling to public limelight so other agencies can also benefit from its livelihood transformation models. IUCN is also engaging with department of Education to assist in the design of primary and secondary level curricula development in the area of climate change. Meeting with Additional Secretary (Education) and UNESCO helped ascertain BPSD inputs into school level capacity building.

3. Mission Findings

Based on the field visits undertaken and review of documentation mission findings are recorded in sequence of the travel schedule followed and meetings held by the mission.

A. Coastal Areas

1. Mission's visit to Hingol area allowed its members to gain firsthand information on activities undertaken by the project. The IWRM site at Kund Malir included improvements to be made on the check dam structure which to a great extent have been completed. Tree plantation has also been undertaken in the catchment area. The washing platform has been strengthened. Stakeholders from the village reported that they are benefitting from these interventions, but the real test would come during heavy rains as the dam structure has not been rigorously tested yet. The mission also made several suggestions for incorporating livelihood enhancing interventions on spot for consideration of IUCN management.
2. The Estuary area adjacent to Kund Malir has been expanded and an 8000 plant nursery established that is being scaled up. During site visit there appeared to be a high demand for the entire area to be covered and local inhabitants were planting mangroves on their own. Fish catch especially of shrimps and crabs had improved dramatically and local fisher folk were of the view that they would undertake self-protection of the mangroves as they could see the direct benefits to their communities. The Kund Malir plantation is still young and no major benefits to livestock are yet apparent but are likely to follow through as the plantation matures.
3. IUCN's technical advisor Mr. Tahir Qureshi briefed the mission and also alluded to the preparation of Integrated Coastal Management Plan stating that there are widespread opportunities to expand mangrove production on this site with future benefits occurring to communities who are showing interest in joint ownership with a view to transfer the newly established nurseries once plants reach sufficient height and growth to be transferred to the sea side areas.
4. IUCN has prepared new maps for the area that now document to a great extent area covered by IUCN, potentially vacant spots and new reaches amenable to mangroves and other sea side species such as Tamarix . The mission also confirmed from forest department staff how they viewed the work of IUCN and whether they could take up plantation management in line with the practices developed under BPSD. Since, communities are heavily involved forest department was rather non-committal at this stage.
5. Due to deteriorating situation on Gwadar coast and parts of Karachi it appeared that technical back stopping had also suffered and much of the supervision was through phone calls and works undertaken by field coordinators.
6. The mission was impressed by the solar intervention that had been undertaken at the Forest RestHouse in Hingol. The system was working reasonably efficiently and served as a model and introduction to solar technology for incoming visitors. Going for micro solar interventions on the coast along with wind turbines could provide relief from the excruciating load shedding.

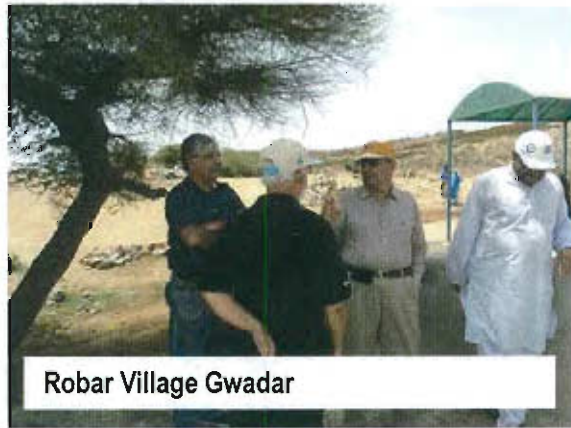
7. The mission also visited the new intervention on Biogas plant at Winder. Since energy and water crisis are emerging rapidly even at the grass roots level this was a welcome sign. Two cooking stoves were attached to the biogas plant and were operating efficiently. However, the cost of unit installed exceeds Rs. 100,000. For the intervention to have wider applicability the cost should be brought to less than Rs. 15,000-20,000. The benefits of clean methane operated stoves is apparent, the economics must come into reach of the common man. The mission advised IUCN to take drastic cost cutting approaches to ensure this intervention becomes widespread. It will help reduce the massive tree cutting which was apparent in the village as several stockpiles of fuel wood could be seen. Likewise, the mission feels that since animals numbers may be limited the use of other biomass e.g. rice straw and leaves should also be mixed with manure to enable even smallholders who only own sheep and goats also to benefit from biogas technology.



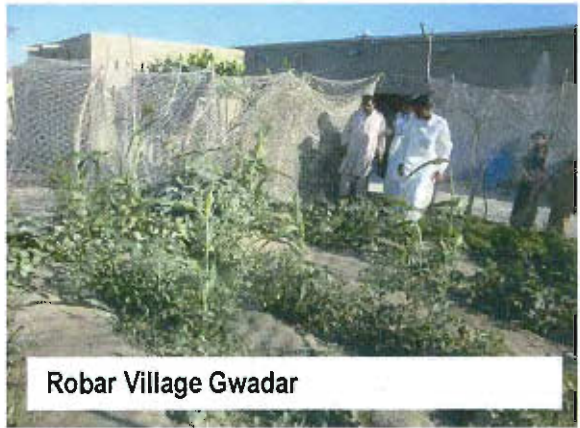
Biogas Plant Lasbela



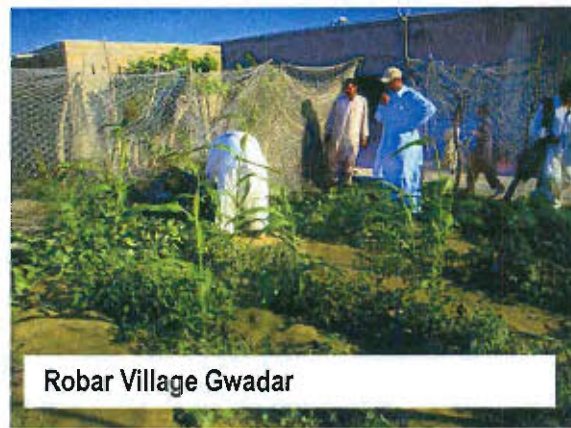
Mangroves Plantation Lasbela



Robar Village Gwadar



Robar Village Gwadar



Robar Village Gwadar



Gwadar field observations



Meeting with Port Authority



Meeting with GDA staff

Qila Iskan Khan

8. Qila Iskan Khan has emerged as a highly successful development model, majority of MM1 recommendations are now in place and the benefits to the community highly visible
9. Earthworks undertaken to improve water recharge in the catchment area and the bund structures prepared for rain harvesting are steps in the right direction. The mission wishes to caution IUCN about ensuring long term recharge of the Karezes, as area in QIK is extensively being brought under irrigated agriculture. Ensuring long terms sustainability of the Karez and its output should be a major element of long terms sustainable development.
10. Wheat, fodder, grapes, apricots, pomegranates and now even pistachio, almond and other high value crops are rapidly showing comeback and introduction. The village nursery is modular and should be further expanded to cater to the needs of up-scaling within QIK and the surrounding villages. New species noted by the mission will require seed procurement from other areas of Pakistan.
11. The 3 village ponds now can store large amounts of water that provides sufficient water security to the village. Since, the village is also allowing other villages downstream to benefit from the increased water flows there is a need to propose an institutional solution whereby cost of maintenance and a social charge is levied for outsider users that can be used to improve delivery services in the communities.
12. The playground which has now been fenced provides a harmonious environment for the children of the village who are taking full benefit of these facilities and this helps in creating social harmony.
13. The security situation in the area is still manageable as villagers and general inhabitants of Pishin are fighting back terrorism and extremisms. A recent incident in which a Pishin lady and 4 other local inhabitants were kidnapped for Ransom where pursued by village people who joined forces with other locals and encircled the Ransom seekers. Three of the kidnappers were killed and another taken prisoner and handed over to the authorities. Residents of Pishin have vowed they will fight terrorism with all force to make the area peaceful and will show no tolerance or mercy towards those engaged in such heinous crimes.
14. Total expenditure on multiple IWRM interventions to date with share of community contribution and benefit accrued on per annum basis are detailed below:
 - (i) IUCN contribution=Rs. 3,003,000
 - (ii) CIDA's contribution= Rs. 8,010,000
 - (iii) Community's own contribution= Rs. 2,300,000Total Expenses= Rs. 11,313,000.

Against this expenditure, the only last year's partial cash income for few key outputs from crops, fruits and vegetable alone has been:

- (i) Wheat crop= Rs. 4,110,000.
- (ii) Fodder= Rs. 370,000
- (iii) Grapes= Rs. 850,000
- (iv) Apples= Rs. 750,000
- (v) Vegetables= Rs. 600,000

Total/Annum= Rs. 6,680,000

This is partially estimated income as several other enterprises like sunflower, residues; livestock etc. have not been included. Nor have outputs of other adjoining sis benefiting from shared water included in this calculation.

The community is still in the process of bringing additional land under cultivation which would further enhance their income. At this rate of return community will have achieved payback period before end of project.

(vi) The Mission also met stakeholders from all walks of life at Pishin guest house. In particular the mission wanted feedback on activities and partnerships relations fostered through IUCN. Pishin district administration was very pleased with the IDDV and now wanted IUCN to sensitize the political leadership to utilize development funds (often exceeding Rs. 60 crore per MPA and likely to be enhanced to Rs. 1 billion pre-election campaign) to be channeled in the light of IDDV long term proposals. It appeared that majority of the attendees were appreciative of BPSD efforts to enhance environmental sustainability in the district. There was strong support to translate the Pishin vision into Urdu for larger benefit of the literate masses. Several stakeholders wanted IUCN to also address the plight of those farming communities that did not rely on Karez water but had installed tube wells or were dependent upon streams or engaged only in rained agriculture. IUCN promised to ensure that this group of farmers was also brought into the envelope of development but still supported the notion that since Karez model e.g. QIK and Saro Karez is so successful its first priority would be to undertake development taking Karez as the basic unit and engine of growth for Baluchistan's rural transformation.

15. Meeting with Secretary Forest was quite productive and many of the new ideas discussed were appreciated. One particular idea that required further endorsements from the government was the initiation of development forums both at Baluchistan level and one specifically for Gwadar. Blue prints of such forums have been prepared by the mission and provided to BPSD for further perusal. There was appreciation on joint holding of World Environment day where IUCN had provided the necessary facilitation and paid costs for this provincial level event.
16. The meeting with Secretary Environment was planned for a short span but extended to more than 1.5 hours due to the secretary's desire to engage the Ministry of environment in Post Rio + deliberations and what they meant for Baluchistan. Secretary Environment had attended the Conference in Brazil and was keen to pursue core themes of Green Economy in Baluchistan. The secretary ensured full cooperation of his Ministry to BPSD and informed the mission that his staff frequently relies on IUCN for technical advice. Several of his staff has received training in NRM and GIS and utilities knowledge to upgrade the department. The secretary showed keenness in IUCN working with EPA and building its capacity further in post 18th amendment scenario. The Secretary also asked BPSD to share their post BPSD plans and exit strategy and whether they were chalking out a post BPSD strategy for the province. The mission also briefly met Minister of Environment as a courtesy call.
17. Mission met Vice Chancellor Sardar Bahadur University who was appreciative of the inputs (dust bins, nursery plants, curricula inputs, training material on climate change) shared by IUCN. Their main problem seemed to be electricity load shedding and a broken down and outdated system requiring repairs. The University vice chancellor lamented that HEC funds were on the wane and she was looking for support to strengthen her Environment department. While there was adequate building facilities the university required help in staff training, fellowships internships, equipment. The VC was appreciative of the internships extended by BPSD and looked forward to future collaboration where the University could benefit particularly in field research where IUCN sites could serve as labs for student projects.
18. Mission visited Saro Karez and surrounding areas of Ziarat to see joint interventions with IUCN's Juniper Project.
19. Sara Karez is showing promising results and will take up activities similar to QIK although it is yet to mature in its interventions. Rehabilitation of the Karez has greatly increased water

availability and high value agriculture is being undertaken. The village has a predominant livestock culture and its productivity's showing improvement from the large amounts of crop residues that now become available to the local residents.

20. The village nursery is being developed and is in its early stages of development with all physical works completed and polythene bags filled.
21. There is political grouping in the village that could hamper full benefits from the IWRM model. However, those participating seem to be reaping the benefits and are planting high value fruits and vegetables.
22. The village seems keen to further exploit the upper catchment water resources but was advised not to do so as this could lead to reduced flows in their rehabilitated Karez.
23. Physical Works in Ziarat and its surroundings were also reviewed. The situation with respect to Juniper cutting and lack of alternative livelihoods is deplorable. Improving flows through stream rehabilitation and piping could further bring lands under agriculture and conflict with clearing lands with Juniper plants to bring it under agriculture crops. Care must be exercised for sustainable land use and overall environmental degradation.
24. Hanna Lake: Development of Hanna Lake is being undertaken by the Army Cantonment. The mission met with its senior management in office and visited Hanna Lake to see some of the interventions undertaken.
25. IUCN has provided majority of the bill boards and posters that have attractive environment related messages. IUCN has also developed a nursery on the site with large capacity to help plant the upper catchment area.
26. The Two check dam structures have been completed and mission Water expert made several comments on improving the design and needs of added excavation for expanding the capacity.
27. There is tremendous scope to introduce wildlife and fisheries in Hanna lake and IUCN was asked to take up some of these initiative to make Hanna Lake a model Park Recreational facility
28. Hanna can serve as good Environmental Park with large number of daily visitors. It can be used to educate visitors on essentials of conservation and environmental protection. There are few other NGO's that are undertaking plantation and benefitting for the advice of IUCN forestry expert.

General: Events like the World Water Day be encouraged with wider participation-partners and networks are expanded. The project has very good examples of success that are not being highlighted appropriately.

Work Plan: The present work plan is still under implementation and the mission was ensured that all activities planned will be completed within stipulated timeframe. There have been some adjustments and substitutions of activities from Pishin and Ziarat to Lasbela in wake of security situation. These activities require carefully consideration to their value and contribution to the project given the rather limited remaining period of less than one year for project completion.

Strategy Alignment: Project now needs to start moving into project completion mode and think through an exit strategy along with follow-up projects to sustain the momentum of BPSD through other initiatives. The mission was impressed that IUCN received funding from IDRC in support of some of its work in Qila Iskan Khan. Likewise interest from UNDP to support some mini IDDV's reflecting the value of project outputs that receiving recognition from other donor agencies. The large sums of moneys allocated to the Department of Irrigation by government (Rs. 3.8 billion in 2012 budget) should be partially

aligned with the Karez development experience and upscaling requirements IUCN is promoting in the province.



Iskan Khan Pishin



Iskan Khan Pishin



Iskan Khan Pishin



Iskan Khan Pishin



Iskan Khan Pishin



Iskan Khan Pishin



Saro Karez



Iskan Khan Pishin



Iskan Khan Pishin



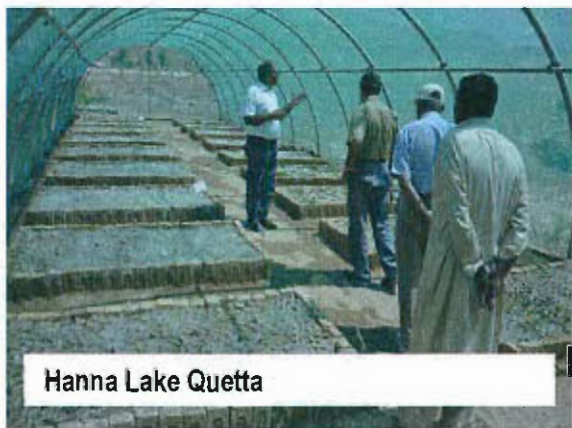
Iskan Khan Pishin



Hanna Lake Quetta



Hanna Lake Quetta



Hanna Lake Quetta



Hanna Lake Quetta

Meeting Photos



Meeting with GDA



Meeting with Stakeholders Gwadar



Meeting with Stakeholders Pishin



Meeting with stakeholders Saro Karez



Meeting with AZRI



Meeting with Secretary



Group photo with stakeholders



Meeting with stakeholders from Mastung

Comparison Photos
Before (MM1)

After (MM2)





Sarkhanzai



Hanna Lake Quetta



Hanna Lake Quetta



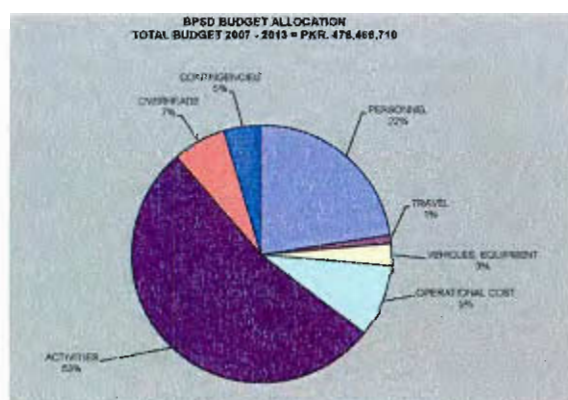
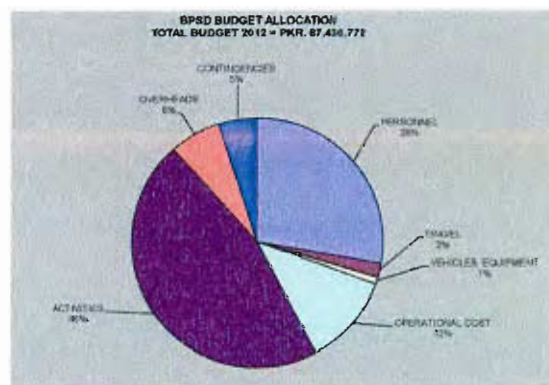
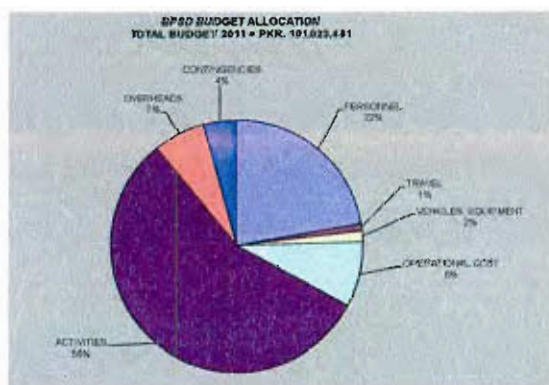
Plan post MM1 and achievement/deficiencies

Management Issues and Strategies

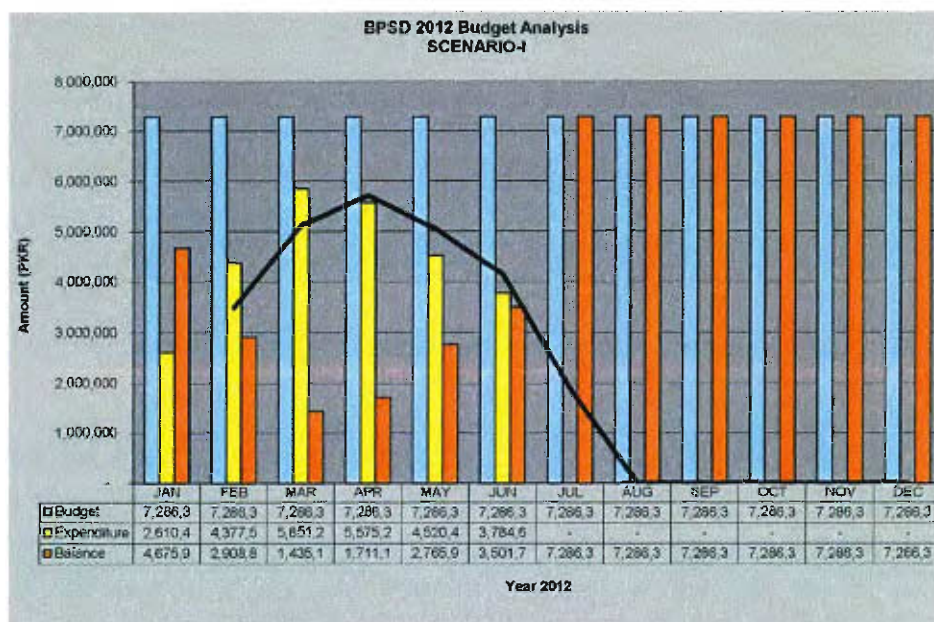
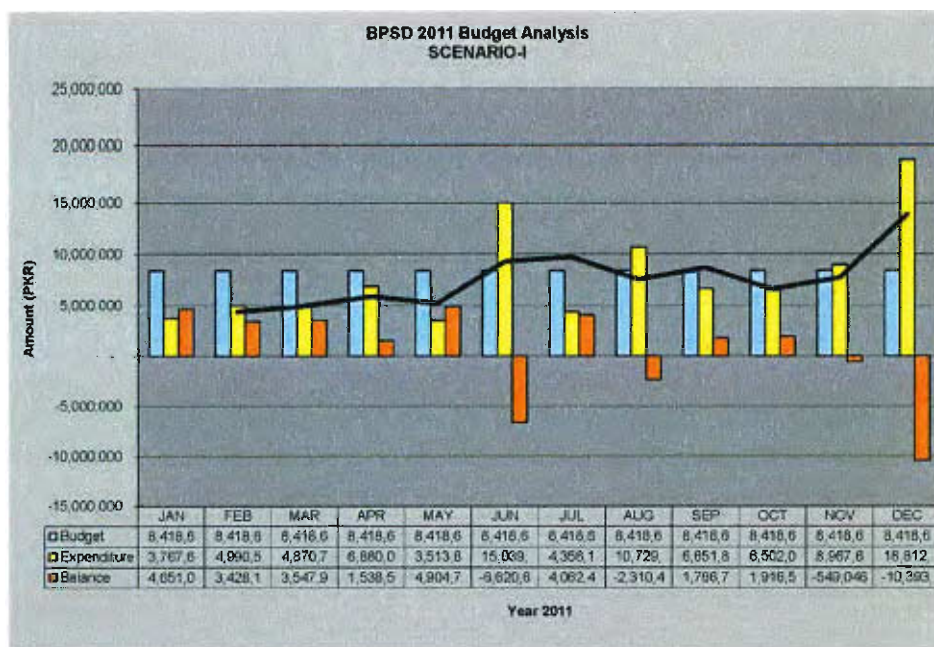
Staffing: There have been some staff changes with staff moving to other jobs. Although IUCN has hired suitable replacements. Likewise some of the senior managers (e.g. Irrigation Engineer) will now be working with changed set of terms and conditions. How this impacts the project remains to be seen. As there is considerable load on home based field coordination officer who has to deal with three different districts some adjustments may be required. Staff morale needs to be maintained as the project looks beyond BPSD and future IUCN projects and programs. Some job insecurity is inevitable. IUCN should come up with realistic assessment of its post BPSD strategy and ensure staff is kept apprised of any developments.

4. Financial Management

The mission has been provided detailed briefing on project financial situation. To date the project funds utilized since January 2012 are 27% with 6 months remaining for end of financial year. Whereas funds utilized since April 2011 to-date are 46%. This is a concern the mission has raised with management. The response has been that since Annual plans take up initial resources to plan the activity, get things started in field much of the payments are deferred to later dates-thus explaining the low level of expenditures in the first 6 months of the project. We have also been assured that this has been past trend on BPSD and other projects. Normally projects progress goes in line with expenditures. The implications are that many activities will get implemented or paid for in the second half of the financial year or even completed in a rush with obvious quality concerns.



Forecasted expenditures for remainder financial year under current plan being implemented are shown in bar chart below.



An adjustment of roughly 9 million from Pishin and leftover funds from Ziarat are being shifted to Lasbela. This is justifiable shift of resources. However, the mission would like management to be cautious with such expenditures as the appraisal of these activities is rather fast track. In general expenditures on physical works be discouraged and management diverts such resources to IWRM with greater attention to Karez and upscaling. Any resources available would be justifiably spent on sub contracts for remaining district IDDV's.

Disbursement of EKN Funds: Till 02 July the project has disbursed a total of Rs. 258,909,489 rupees. Remainder project funds are in the tune of Rs. 219,557,221.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Project recommendations are divided into three categories Project, EKN and government and cover the objectives of the project.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Project Management and Partners

1. It is recommended that IUCN take stock of its remaining period of less than 11 months to project completion and consolidate and focus project activities according to agreed upon work plan but with greater focus on upscaling its works in success areas.
2. Deobligate funds from further physical works on water supply or check dams. Such resource releases should be diverted to expand livelihood opportunities in success areas or invested into high value outcomes e.g. IDDV's.
3. Energy and water nexus should receive greater attention through interventions like solar, bio gas, and clean water. In Gwadar IUCN should play a facilitator's role in addressing the water crisis that is reaching emergency proportions?
4. Rapidly expand provision of seeds, nurseries, vegetable production, MPTS, water saving and drinking water technologies to ensure all village inhabitants are beneficiaries.
5. IWRM shows the success that can benefit widely by adding in the remainder components of the model e.g. watershed management, fertility improvement, etc. concentrate efforts and resources to open up these models for economic and social evaluation by engaging universities, interns etc.,
6. Sand dune stabilization requires prioritization of sites that have economic significance. Work more closely with GDA to establish wind breakers and shelter belts in coastline of Gwadar city. IUCN is encouraged to bring international best practices to the attention of GDA through provision of documentation and video materials
7. Continue upscaling IWRM activities within all IWRM sites new and old especially consolidating Karez based development works directly impacting livelihoods and poverty alleviation.
8. BPSD is advised to undertake proper water management to ensure recharge of mother wells on each and every Karez rehabilitated.
9. In case of QIK it is recommended that 8 wells for underground water storage be developed to ensure smooth supply during drought periods. And where drought becomes constraining factor utilize water conservation technologies like drip irrigation to save fruit trees. IUCN must come up with a drought management plan that is sustainable by

proposing protocols and SOP's relevant under drought adaptation strategy.

10. Undertake de-silting of storage tank at SarKarez whose capacity has been reduced by 75% due to aquatic undergrowth. IUCN to ensure this community based clearing campaign is undertaken on priority basis.
11. Raised bed technique being practiced at QIK was universally wide and results in water losses. Such practice consumes 60% more water. Both IUCN and community are advised to reduce the bed width and utilize this area to grow strip vegetable or case crops like maize.
12. Fish ponds are ready but no fish have been provided by the forest department as promised. Mission recommends that BPSD procure its own stock and urgently completes this activity. Likewise BPSD provide technical assistance to Hanna lake authorities for creation of a trout/mahsher nursery to support aquaculture in Hanna Lake ASAP.
13. Implement Karez model in Mastung based on tripartite arrangement identified by civil society within 2012 work plan as discussed in detail with stakeholders.
14. GIS facility- IUCN to help prioritize 7-8 economic zones and IUCN take up 1-2 zones for planning upscaling works post BPSD.
15. There are several case studies that emerge from IUCN field work with direct relevance to climate change and disaster management. IUCN's community based adaptation strategies, especially Karez as an adaptation intervention requires immediate documentation. Likewise undertake study on impacts of hailstorm on fruit crops in the Ziarat valley.
16. Accelerate capacity building activities with support to irrigation department, EPA, forest and educational institutions.
17. Translate all IDDVs in short executive summary format into Urdu for wider circulation within districts, line agencies, and civil society and development agencies.

EKN

18. Encourage debate and action planning to solicit component wise funds for implementing IDDVs. IUCN should highlight the IDDV outputs through debate in development forums at federal and provincial levels and program activities accordingly
19. Undertake on priority basis 23 IDDVs in those districts for which IDDVs have not been prepared. EKN advised to initiate urgent action in this regard to complete activity by end of project. While no cost project extension is an option it should be avoided and activity completed through fast track implementation and sub-contracting as discussed by mission. This may require readjustment of resources.

20. It is recommended that IUCN encourage its staff to participate and present project outputs at national and international meetings and staff **most appropriate and qualified for such representation** be selected for such meetings and supported. Where appropriate EKN's advice be sought in this matter.
21. Towards end of financial year start implementing project exit strategy, auditing, inventory, outlining project completion reports, demobilization strategy etc. EKN to oversee the activities come to their logical completion as the project winds down.

Government

22. Initiate discussion on Baluchistan Development Forum and Gwadar Development Forum in line with discussions held with government and other stakeholders s blueprinted by the mission.

Next Mission: Proposed for March,2013

Annex A (Schedule of Meetings)

IUCN-Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development
 Schedule of Meetings with Dr. Pervaiz Amir and Dr. Sadar Muhammad Tariq

Department	Date and Time	Remarks/Status
12-06-12		
Maj (Retd) Mohammad Akbar Lashari Director General Baluchistan Coastal Development Authority	14-06- 2012 /10:00am	Done
Mr. Touqeer Assistant Commissioner Gwadar	14-06-2012	Done
Director General Gwadar Development Authority	14-06-2012	Done
Mr. AbdurRazaqDurrani Deputy Chairman Gwadar Port Authorities	14-06-2012	Done
Meeting with Stakeholder at Gwadar Mr. Adnan Jan Commander Navy Mr. Ahmed Nadeem Deputy Director BCDA Mr. Riaz Ahmed BCDA Mr. HafeezBaloch Environment officer Environment Department Mr. Abdul Hameed Director Admin GDA Mr. Abdul Haleem Director Environment GDA Haji Basth Representative Chamber of commerce Mr. ZakirBaloch Deputy Director GDA Mr. Durani Deputy Chairman GPA Mr. Munir Ahmed Assistant Director	14-06-2012	Done

GPA Mr. Abdul Raheem Site Manager PWP Mr. Abdul Waheed Conservator Forest Department Mr. Yar Mohammad Dashti DFO Forest Department Mr. Iqbal Abdullah Director Fisheries		
Mr. Ali Ahmed Durrani Secretary Forest Block No 4, 1st floor Room # 1 Government of Baluchistan Civil secretariat 0300-9388123 9202275	22-06-12 --- 11:00 am	Done
Mrs. Sultana Baloch Vice Chancellor, SardarBahadur Khan Women University, Brewery Road, Quetta, Mrs. JamilaQazi Registrar Ms. RabiaZafar Prof. Environmental Sciences 9202098	25-06-2012—09:00-10:00	Done
Mr. Babar RazaKazi Director General AZRI Quetta	27-06-2012 / 10:00-11:30 am	Done
Mr. Abdullah Jan Secretary Environment , sports and Youth Affairs Government of Baluchistan 9202421	28-07-2012 / 12:30-02:00pm	Done
Mr. Zahoor Ahmed Bazai Director Training University of Baluchistan Mr. Shah Mazar Special Assistant	28-07-2012 / 03:00-04:00pm	Done
Meeting with Mastung Stakeholders	02-07-2012 / 10:00-02:00	Done
Additional Secretary Education	02-07-2012 / 03:00pm	

Annex B(IWRM COMPONENTS OF A KAREZ AS A DEVELOPMENT UNIT)

IWRM COMPONENTS OF A KAREZ AS A DEVELOPMENT UNIT

DISTRICT

S.No	IWRM Component	IWRM Components of Karez as a Development Unit																			
		District Gawadar			District Qila Saifullah			District Pishin			District Ziarat			District Quetta		District Lasbells					
		Gunz Water Supply Scheme	Rehabilitate Rainwater Pond Robar Village	Rehabilitate Rainwater Pond Machi Pollent	Rehabilitate of Gunz Water Supply	IWRM Interventions Bagh Viala	Establishment of Sabkzai Water Supply Scheme	Rehabilitation of Sabkzai Water Supply Scheme	Establishment of Nursery at Dostzai	Qlik Protect and Develop Watershed	Karez Sarkhanzai	Karez Qila Sero Karez Haj Khan	Karez Qila Sero Karez Rehabilitation	Chutair Karez Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation Prit Spring	Rehabilitation Sandeman Tangi Karez	Rehabilitation Bano Bagh Karez	Rainwater Harvesting Hama Lake	Rehabilitation of weir- Kundmalir Village	Winder Village	
1	Watershed Management																				
2	Motherwell Rehabilitation																				
3	Main Water Channel																				
4	Water Conservation Technologies																				
5	Land Preparation																				
6	Livelihood Diversification																				
7	Rangeland Development																				
8	Establishment of Nurseries																				
9	Energy Bio-Gas Plants Solar Plants																				
10	Sanitation																				
11	Social Forestry																				
12	Drought Management																				

2. IWRM, Coastal and Marine Resource Management

The second M&E Mission has noticed with satisfaction the implementation of some vital interventions suggested during the first evaluation carried out during March-April 2011. The interventions still remain isolated and widespread, some excellent models of IWRM have been established both at the coastal and inland which according to Mission assessment have full potential of up-scaling and horizontal spreading can contain broader principles of IWRM which have been practically operationalized. The models and isolated interventions are discussed in the following paras:

2.1 Karez as a Development Model applying IWRM Principles - Qilalskan Khan Pishin District

This village having cultivable land of 60 acres with apple plantation on 40 acres was almost devastated during the prolonged drought of 1996-2003. The Karez around which the village survived for its economic activities and livelihood. A population comprising 80 houses out-migrated from this village and lived in other villages under absolute poverty having sold out their precious belonging and prime livestock at throw away prices.

Two families which owned maximum land however, stayed back and lived on the money by selling their precious belonging and expensive livestock.

IUCN's intervention under BBPSD programme included:

- a) Rehabilitation of choked seepage collection channel with perforated PVC pipe.
- b) Enlargement of village pond.
- c) Rehabilitation of main water distribution channel with 14 inches and 12 inches PVC pressure pipes over a length of 1,628 meters.
- d) Lining of 2,400 meters length of tertiary water courses.
- e) Construction of 3 Nos. geomembrane lined water storage tanks having total water storage capacity of 3,650 cubic meters.
- f) Establishment of 24,000 plants Nursery.
- g) Construction of 12m x 8m x 1m stock water tank.
- h) Establishment of play area for the children.
- i) Construction of 30 eye brow shaped delay action structures for watershed management.
- j) Construction of 35 check structures for rain water harvesting.
- k) 17 acres land development.
- l) Construction of 30m x 20m x 2m fish pond.
- m) Construction of 2 Nos. washing pads for women.

With above interventions and particularly rehabilitation of Karez, the water flow increased by 5 times, the families who had migrated during drought period started coming back and once again brought the area under cultivation by adopting more scientific practices giving due consideration to water conservation and management, replacing old high delta crops and trees with high value and low delta crops and trees. So far

700 acres agricultural land which was completely abandoned during drought has been brought under cultivation and is being continuously expanded. Karez outflow is now more than what Iskan Khan Village can utilize and the water is being given to other villages as well free of cost. The community of Iskan Khan Village has completely taken over all the infrastructure including nursery and are effectively maintaining the system. Iskan Khan Karez has established a sustainable model having complete ownership of the community with potentials for up-scaling and horizontal spread based on IWRM principles. The Mission therefore strongly recommends to introduce some important missing elements of IWRM such as:

- i) Drought management and creating a drought resilient community by ensuring water, food and fodder.
- ii) Introducing bio-gas plant.
- iii) Further development of range land with arid variety of seabuck thorn and multi-cut grass.
- iv) Introduction of solar energy and solar heating and cooking facilities.
- v) Community to accept full ownership of the watershed.
- vi) Introduction of proper sanitation facilities.

2.2 Coast Development Interventions applying IWRM Principles

Dir Creek Mangrove Plantation: IUCN's flagship mangrove plantation at Dir Creek is now fully under the control of local community mostly fishermen of the area. The community is fully involved in protecting the plantation and maintaining the nursery. Since IUCN's intervention, the mangrove forest has expanded providing well-protected breeding grounds for the fish and shrimps. The coast line plantation is well patrolled by the community from grazing, logging etc. and the whole planted area has been divided into blocks and grazing is only allowed at the far end behind the coast line in order to protect the breeding grounds. With such protection of breeding grounds, the fish and shrimp catch has increased manifolds. New marine species are attracted to the mangrove areas. In addition to the mangrove nurseries handed over by IUCN, the community has also developed their own nurseries as well. The income enhancement thus provided by the new mangrove plantation and their protection has given the community sense of participation and ownership and would definitely lead to wider sustainability and would have great potential for up-scaling and horizontal spread leading to meeting the national protein requirement and earning substantial foreign exchange through proper regulation and control. The Mission feels that where it is a good success model, it still can be expanded to include following additional IWRM components for livelihood diversification, introduction of Modern landing facilities, boat building and repairing facilities particularly focusing on safe rescue of fishermen, boats and their equipment, introduction of livestock and poultry, introduction of salt tolerant varieties of fruit trees and vegetables, providing them safe drinking water by introducing solar desalinization plants, bio-gas plants, solar cookers, better health care and sanitation and education facilities.

2.3 Other Isolated Interventions

In addition to two very successful IWRM interventions as described in para 2.1 and 2.2, IUCN also carried out some isolated interventions in other districts as well on the demand of the local communities during the evaluation period from March 2011 to June 2012. These IWRM interventions are described here under:

2.3.1 District QilaSaifullah

- i) *Rehabilitation of Sabakzai Water Supply Scheme:* This project included laying of 2.0 Km long 2" dia PE pipe, rehabilitation of 5 Nos. storage tanks, construction of infiltration gallery and 5 washing pads. These interventions resulted in the outcome of provision of clean drinking water with obvious impact on health and livelihood.
- ii) *Rehabilitation of Water Supply at KilliNargose:* The project included construction of 800 meters long 2" dia PE pipe, construction of infiltration gallery, rehabilitation of 2 Nos. storage tanks and construction of 2 Nos. washing pads. These interventions provided much cleaner drinking water to the village community.
- iii) *Establishment of Nursery at Dodazai:* A nursery consisting of 24,000 forest and fruit plants was established in Dodazai Village to improve watershed area and livelihood of the community.
- iv) *BaghViala Karez Rehabilitation:* The main works carried in the rehabilitation of Karez, construction of 1,600 ft concrete channel, construction of 34m x 24m storage pond with geo membrane, construction of check dams, construction of rainwater harvesting structure, establishment of 4000 plant nursery, introduction of 4 varieties of California grapes, development of range land over 150 acres. These interventions resulted in increase in community's income by 2 times and cultivated area increased from 4 acres to 14 acres.
- v) *Development of Land at SahakzaiKilli:* 28 acres of land was leveled for wheat cultivation. IUCN claims that this intervention resulted in providing Rs. 60,000 income per acre to the community. As the area is presently under high security risks, its verification still has to be carried out.
- vi) *Development of Land at KilliDodazai:* 34 acres of land was developed at Dodazai Village for growing wheat crop resulting in financial return of Rs. 60,000 per acre which would again require verification.

2.3.2 District Gwadar

- i) *Rehabilitation of Gunz Water Supply Scheme:* The physical works included repair of main water supply tank, laying of 2.4 KM long GI pipe and repair of bio-sand filter bed. These rehabilitation and repair works provided adequate water for the village and got rid of the Tanker Mafia with tremendous relief to the village women who otherwise had to fetch water from far flung areas.
- ii) *Rain Water Harvesting at Rohar Village:* Rain water pond was construction at village Rohar along with a hand pump to meet dines water need of the village – IUCN also distributed seeds to promote kitchen gardening from waste water.
- iii) *Rain Water Harvesting at PaladoVillage:*An earthen pond and hand pump have been built for rain water harvesting to meet acute water shortage at village Palado. Once the pond gets filled up, it will provide great relief to the village community specially the women who travel long distances daily to fetch water for their domestic needs.
- iv) *Rain Water Harvesting at Machi National Village:* As in village Palado, similar interventions have been carried out it village Natiret by constructing an earthen pond and installing hand pump to harvest rain water to much acute water shortage and to provide relief to the women who travel long distances to fetch water for their domestic needs.
- v) *Repair of Gunz Village Water Supply Scheme:* The water storage pond at Gunz Village was severity damaged during cyclone PHET. This pond was repaired to restore continued water supply to the village.

2.3.3 District Lasbela

- i) *Rehabilitation of Water Structure at KundMalir:* Repair of weir, plugging of cavities, construction of overflow spillways and construction of pad around sweat water well have been completed. These works were essentially potential out during the Mission's first visit in March 2011. During current visit, the Mission again advised that promotion of single well would not be adequate to meet water requirement of the community during drought periods and need to construct two or more wells downstream of the weir. These wells can be filled during wet season by diverting spillway water when spillway is in operation. There are existing mango trees d/s of the weir. The number should be increased along with growing vegetables. The catchment of the weir needs to be protected from erosion by proper watershed management.
- ii) *Kund Mater Mangrove Plantation on the Right Bank of Hungol River:* Securing the benefits of mangrove plantation on the Left Bank community living on the Right Bank also demanded mangrove plantation on the Right Bank. IUCN provided necessary nursery and the community itself planted the mangrove trees. Community is patrolling the area on its own. During the visit the IUCN and the community was advised to:
 - Diversify livelihood and start growing vegetables. Break chimneys could be constructed on the flat area near the coast and use high moisture condensation during night to grow vegetable.
 - Install bio-gas plants and introduce solar cookers.
- iii) *Construction of Bio-Gas Plant:* IUCN constructed a bio-gas plant in the village _____. It has been a successful intervention which reduces the use of wood for cooking in addition to producing compost for their orchards and vegetable gardens. The IUCN advised to look into:
 - How best the cost of the bio-gas plant can be further reduced.
 - This intervention should be widely projected and installed in maximum villages with the involvement of the community.

2.3.4 District Ziarat

- i) *Rehabilitation of Sano Karez:* the works carried during the evaluation period i.e. March 2011 to June 2012, include construction of geo-membrane lined water storage tank, construction of washing areas for women, establishment of 24,000 plants nursery and provision of a playground for the children.
- ii) *Rehabilitation of Chutair Karez (Joint Venture with JFP):* The main intervention included installation of 12" dia 160 meter long PVC pipe which saved upto 80% of water previously being lost due to high seepage in the main channel.
- iii) *Rehabilitation of Piri Spring (Joint Venture with JFP):* the works included installation of 12" dia PVC pipe over a length of 100 meters in the main channel resulting in saving 80% of the water previously lost through percolation in the main channel.
- iv) *Rehabilitation of SandemanTangi Karez:* The works commences and under progress are laying of 12" dia PVC pipe over a length of 72 meters. Once the works are completed community would need to be mobilized to undertake other IWRM interventions to enhance and diversify livelihood by adapting Karez as a unit for economic development.

- v) *Rehabilitation of BanoBagh Karez:* The works undertaken and still under progress are laying of 12" dia PVC pipe in the main channel of the Karez over a length of 102 meters. It is again recommended to use this Karez as a development model and introduce multiple interventions for livelihood diversification with enhanced income and economic benefits to the community with its total involvement.

2.3.5 District Quetta

- i) *Rain Water Harvesting:* Two rain water harvesting structures have been constructed at Hanna Lake for supplying water to the plantation. These structures are not fully complete and IUCN were advised on further improvement works on these structures. Since the structures were completed recently, they were still empty because of no rainfall. The storage capacity of these two structures is quite limited and the Mission has its doubts on the overall benefits of these structures in meeting general planting requirement. IUCN was further advised to:
- Address siltation issues of Hanna Lake and maximum efforts should be undertaken to stabilize inflow Nullahs to Hanna Lake by thickly planting shrubs and trees in the Nullah beds to reduce scour and influx of sediments to the Hanna Lake.
 - Install rain gauge and evaporation tray at Hanna Lake to monitor precipitation and evaporation in order to assess seepage losses from the lake bed and banks.
 - For providing better green coverage in the surrounding hills of Hanna Lake, more arid varieties of trees and shrubs should be introduced.
 - The nursery established at Hanna Lake should include rapid growing varieties of trees.

2.3.6 District Pishin:

- i) *Qilaskan Khan Model Village:* The IWRM intervention and their outcomes have been discussed under para 2.1(i).
- ii) *Rehabilitation of Karez at SarKhanzai:* The rehabilitation works included laying of a 12" dia PVC pressure pipe in over a length of 870 meters. These works have been recently completed and resulted in saving around 70% of water which was lost in the main channel.
- iii) *IWRM Pilot Scheme at Qila Haji Khan:* The interventions were focused in rehabilitation of village Karez and included construction of a water storage tank, rehabilitation of irrigation system by laying 4,000 feet of PVC pipe, improvement of 220 feet length of infiltration gallery using 8" diaperforatedPVC pipe and construction of 8 Nos. check dams of stone masonry for facilitating ground water recharge. These physical works resulted in 20% increase in Karez flow which provided adequate water for households and livestock, saved apple orchard over 12 acres of land, and the community earned Rs. 240,000 from potato cultivation during the very first year after the completion of project.

Annex C (IWRM Activities)

District	Activity	Name of Scheme	Start Date	Completion Date	Status
Gwadar	1.3.2	Rehabilitation of Gunz Water Supply Scheme	7 th May, 2009	12 th June, 2009	Handed over to community
	2.1.4	Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Pond Robar Village	2 nd October, 2010	28 th October, 2010	Handed over to the community
	2.1.4	Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Pond Palado Village	15 th October, 2010	18 th November, 2010	Handed over to the community
	2.1.4	Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Pond MachiNalinet Village	22 nd November, 2010	30 th December, 2010	Handed over to the community
	1.3.2	Repair of Gunz Water Supply Scheme	4 th April, 2011	15 th May, 2011	Handed over to the community
Lasbela	1.3.2	Rehabilitation of Weir Structure at KundMa'ir	15 th August, 2011	22 nd February, 2012	Handed over to community
	1.3.2	Construction of Bio-Gas Plant	15 th December, 2011	2 nd June, 2012	Handed over to the community
KillaSaifullah	2.1.4	IWRM Pilot Scheme at BaghViala	15 th November, 2009	22 April, 2010	Handed over to the community
	2.1.4	Rehabilitation of Sabakzai Water Supply Scheme	5 th December, 2010	31 st January, 2011	Handed over to the community
	2.1.4	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme KilliNargosi	22 nd January, 2011	28 th February, 2011	Handed over to the community
	2.1.4	Land Development at KilliSabakzai	22 nd November, 2010	31 st December, 2010	Handed over to the community
	2.1.4	Land Development at KilliDodaZai	5 th November, 2010	22 nd November, 2010	Handed over to the community
Pishin	1.3.2	IWRM Pilot Scheme at Qila Haji Khan	21 st May, 2010	31 st December, 2010	Handed over to the community
	1.3.2	IWRM Pilot Project Qilalskan Khan	22 nd July, 2010	31 st December, 2011	Handed over to the community
	1.3.2	Karez Rehabilitation at SarKhanzai	12 th September, 2011	31 st December, 2011	Handed over to the community
Ziarat	2.1.4	Rehabilitation of Saro Karez	22 nd August, 2011	31 st January, 2012	Handed over to the community
	2.1.4	Rehabilitation of Chutair Karez (Joint Intervention with JFP)	15 th November, 2011	30 th December, 2011	Handed over to the community
	2.1.4	Rehabilitation of Piri Spring (Joint Intervention with JFP)	21 st March, 2012	24 th April, 2012	Handed over to the community
	2.1.4	Rehabilitation of SendamenTangi Karez	30 th May, 2012	Under progress	Work in progress
	2.1.4	Rehabilitation of BanoBagh Karez	12 th June, 2012	Under Progress	Work in progress
Quetta	1.3.2	Rainwater Harvesting Structures	10 March, 2012	Under Progress	Work in progress

Annex D (Work Plan 2012)

Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development Activity # ISL-16484 Work Plan 2012

Code	Key Activities	Milestones	Deliverables/Targets 2012	Means of Verification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Explanatory Notes
1	To promote sound environmental governance at the district level through visioning, planning and implementation																
1.1	Integration of the district development vision as a planning tool in administrative processes in the districts of Balochistan.																
1.1.1	Analyze experiences with the development of IDOVs in Qila Saifullah and Gwadar, standardise the processes and finalise the IDOV Handbook.																Already completed.
1.1.2	Disseminate the IDOV Handbook to district governments and partners all over Balochistan.																Already completed.
1.1.3	Arrange exposure visits for the key stakeholders to the select districts.																
1.1.3.1		Exposure visit for Gwadar & Lasbela stakeholders	About 20 stakeholders visits coastal districts in Sindh About 15 stakeholders visit similar areas in Punjab	Visit reports													
1.1.3.2		Exposure visit for Qila Saifullah, Ziarat, Mastung, Quetta & Zhob stakeholders	About 50 stakeholders visits upland districts	Visit reports													It would be request based.
1.1.4	Provide need based technical backstopping to the districts who initiate the IDOV development process.																
1.1.4.1		Provide orientation to the interested district governments and relevant stakeholders to develop IDOVs															
1.1.4.2		Assist in developing need based baseline studies															
1.1.4.3		Assist in developing situation analysis															
1.1.4.4		Assist in the consultative process with the stakeholders															
1.2	Integrated District Development Visions (IDOVs) for Lasbela, Pishin, Mastung and Quetta developed and approved.																

Code	Key Activities	Tasks	Deliverables/Targets 2012	Means of Verification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Explanatory Notes
1.3.2.5.6			1 biogas plant at Winder														
1.3.2.5.7			Waste management system for Yeta town														
1.3.2.6		Implement physical field work and interventions as per approved design in Pishin District															
1.3.2.6.1			Demonstrate crop diversification through improved grape varieties on 2 ha														
1.3.2.6.2			Promote improved fodder varieties on 2 ha														
1.3.2.6.3			Develop a fisheries pond														
1.3.2.6.4			Maintain nursery at Sar Khanzi														
1.3.2.7		Implement physical field work and interventions as per approved design in Quetta District															
1.3.2.7.1			Completion of rainwater harvesting structure at Hanna Lake														
1.3.2.7.2			Support in plantation and awareness-raising campaigns at Hanna Lake														
1.3.2.8		Support vulnerability and impact assessment studies capacity building and awareness raising, and preparation of adaptation strategies in climate change	Climate change study on Balochistan coast	Study report													
1.3.2.9		Develop and implement Air Quality Management Framework for select districts of Balochistan	Support awareness-raising, advocacy and projectisation in pursuance of Quetta AQMA Framework														
1.3.2.10		Establish and operationalise Quetta Clean Air Coordination Committee	Regular meetings of QCAAC	Minutes of the meetings													
1.3.2.11		Develop proposals for district level large projects	Approach paper and 5 proposals														
2	To facilitate integrated water, coastal and marine resource management																
2.1	Three fully functional, community managed, medium size projects on WRFM established in the identified river basins.																

Code	Key Activities	Tasks	Deliverables/Targets 2012	Means of Verification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Explanatory Notes
2.1.4.6		Provide technical backstopping to installed and operational projects	Saro Karee	Progress reports													
2.1.4.7		Build the Capacity of stakeholders in Project operation and maintenance through outreach workshops exposure visits etc.	At least 1 training and 1 outreach workshop	Workshop reports													
2.1.4.8		Monitor Project interventions (field data collection, analysis and maintenance)		Monitoring reports													
2.2	Negative implications of unsustainable water resources management practices, and their effects on local, provincial, and national economy researched, advocated and fed into policy frameworks.																
2.2.1	Research and document the impacts from the projects																
2.2.1.1		Analyse and synthesise data collected from field monitoring															
2.2.1.2		Review national and international literature and document findings to develop best practices in NRM															
2.2.1.3		Disseminate and share findings among stakeholders at local, provincial, national, regional and global levels															
2.2.2	Field consultations with upper and lower riparian on water needs, appropriate cropping patterns, waste (water) disposal systems, and other relevant issues																Completed in 2011.
2.2.2.1		Identify options on resolving issues between upper and lower riparian for at least one river basin	Upper-lower riparian options study	Study report													
2.2.2.2		Develop policy brief on sharing and allocation of water resources in a river basin	Policy briefs developed	Policy Briefs													Completed in 2011.

Code	Key Activities	Tasks	Deliverables/Targets 2012	Means of Verification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Explanatory Notes
2.3.2.1		Sand dune stabilization in Pasni, 2 km Gwadar, Son Miani and Dam	2 km														
2.3.2.2		Demonstrate Apiculture at Prag, Agore, Hingol N. Park	5 honeybee colonies														
2.3.3	Document and disseminate ecological and economic importance of coastal ecosystems as well as success stories in integrated coastal zone management to wider constituency.																
2.3.3.1		Develop documentaries and awareness raising material for highlighting coastal ecosystem issues	Brochures, posters and knowledge products on mangroves plantation raised under BPSD, flora and fauna of Astola Ecosystem														
2.3.3.2		Support study on climate change, vulnerability, economic and ecological impact/valuation and capacity building and awareness raising	Study on flora and fauna of Astola Island Survey of coral reef/whale shark from Astola Island to Greater Bay Prepare for nomination of Kalimat Hor as Ramsar site Survey of turtle nesting sites on Balochistan coast														
2.3.3.3		Undertake turtle conservation on Taik and Daim beaches															
2.3.4	Provide technical assistance to the relevant authorities for the development and adoption of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan	Disseminate ICZM Plan															Completed in 2011.
3	To enhance capacity of relevant stakeholders to support sustainable development in Balochistan as a contribution to the national agenda																
3.1	Trained provincial and district government officials and civil society organizations in IDOV development and implementation processes.																
3.1.1	Develop training modules on developing and implementing IDOVs																Already completed.

Code	Key Activities	Tasks	Deliverables/Targets 2012	Means of Verification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Explanatory Notes
3.2.2.3		Build capacity of other relevant provincial and district line departments, IUCN members, communities and civil society	Training on integrated NRM														
3.2.2.4		Build capacity of GoB and relevant organizations in disaster preparedness															
3.2.2.4.1			Demonstration of community based disaster resilience model at Gunz														
3.2.2.4.2			Pilot simplified early warning system for coastal communities														
3.2.2.5		Implement a Young Professional Development Programme															
3.2.3	Develop technical capacity of relevant BEPA officials and civil society for effective environmental assessments and monitoring.																Already completed.
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.		Develop annual work plan 2012														
3.3.2	Reconstitute and operationalise the Programme Advisory Group.	Hold PAG meeting															
3.3.3	Monitor and report the Programme implementation on regular basis.																
3.3.4	Document and share knowledge generated from the Programme implementation.	Documentary on BPSD work in Balochistan Booklet on environment and Islam BPSD website															

Legend

Continuous activity

Annex E(Mission Schedule)

BALUCHISTAN PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2nd Monitoring and Evaluation Mission Schedule 12, June 2012 - 09, July 2012

Day & Date	Time Line	Activity	Venue	Participants
Tuesday 12 June 2012	19:00-20:55 09:20-10:35	Travel: Islamabad-Karachi (PK 309) Travel: Quetta-Karachi (PK 363)		PA-ST IAB
Night Stay at Karachi PC Hotel				
Wednesday 13 June 2012	07:00-18:00 09:50-11:50	Day Trip to Hingol and back to Karachi Travel: Quetta-Karachi (PK-363)	Hingol	PA, ST, JR,TQ, SMA ZKB
Night Stay at Karachi PC Hotel				
Thursday 14 June 2012	07:00-08:30 * IAB to return to Quetta PK-352 14:00-15:20	Travel: Karachi-Gwadar (PK-523) Meetings DG GDA, Gwadar Port Authorities, DC and stakeholders Dinner *Travel Karachi-Quetta	Gwadar	PA, ST,ZKB,TQ PA, ST, ZKB ,TQ, BPSD Gwadar Team and Stakeholders IAB
Night stay at Gwadar PC Hotel				
Friday 15 June 2012		Field visit to mangrove plantation	Shabi and Jiwani	PA, ST, ZKB, TQ, and BPSD Gwadar Team
Night stay at Gwadar PC Hotel				
Saturday 16 June 2012	04:20-05:50	Briefing by District Coordinator, Gwadar Travel: Gwadar-Karachi (PK-504) and check-in at PC hotel	BPSD Gwadar Office	PA, ST,ZKB,AS, TQ PA, ST,ZKB, TQ
Night Stay at Karachi PC Hotel				
Sunday 17 June 2012	11:20-12:45	Travel: Karachi-Quetta (PK-352)		ST and ZKB
Night Stay at Quetta				
Monday 18 June 2012		Study of relevant Project literature Travel: Islamabad-Quetta	QPO	ST,ZKB HS
Night stay at Quetta Serena				
Tuesday 19 June 2012	08:45-10:10 11:30-16:30	Travel: Lahore-Quetta (PK-323) Meeting on Project Progress Sharing with PM	QPO	PA PA,ST,HS,ZKB, IAB
Night stay at Quetta Serena				

Wednesday 20 June 2012		Meeting with BPSD Team and project briefing	BPSD Office	PA, ST,HS and BPSD Team
Night stay at Serena Hotel				
Thursday 21 June 2012		Field Visit to Iskan Khan-Sar Khan Zai with lunch at DC Rest House Pishin	Iskan Khan, SarKhanzai	PA, ST,HS, ZKB, IAB,NK
Night stay at Serena Hotel				
Friday 22 June 2012	11:00 TBD	Meeting with Secretary Forest Travel: Quetta-Islamabad	Quetta Civil Secretariat	PA, ST,HS, ZKB HS
Night stay at Serena Hotel				
Saturday 23 June 2012		Study of Project documentation	Serena Hotel	PA and ST
Night stay at Serena Hotel				
Sunday 24 June 2012		Study of Project documentation	Serena Hotel	PA and ST
Night stay at Serena Hotel				
Monday 25 June 2012	09:00-10:00	Meeting with VC SardarBahadur Khan Women University	Women University	PA, ST and ZKB
Night stay at Serena Hotel				
Tuesday 26 June 2012	08:00-16:00	Field visit to Saro Karez, Chotair and back	Tangian	PA, ST,ZKB, IAB,NK
Night stay at Serena Hotel				
Wednesday 27 June 2012	10:00 -11:30	Meeting with Director General AZRI	AZRI Office	PA, ST and ZKB
Night stay at Serena Hotel				
Thursday 28 June 2012	12:30-02:00 03:00-04:00	Meeting with Secretary Environment Meeting with Minister Environment Meeting with relevant Staff of UoB	Quetta Civil Secretariat IUCN Quetta Office	PA, ST and ZKB
Night stay at Serena Hotel				
Friday 29 June 2012	10:00-13:00	Field visit to IWRM site and meeting with Hanna Lake Development Authority	Hanna Lake	PA, ST, ZKB, IAB
Night stay at Serena Hotel				
Saturday 30 June 2012		Study of documentation	Serena Hotel	PA, ST and HS
Night stay at Serena Hotel				
Sunday 01 July 2012		Study of Project documentation	Serena Hotel	PA,ST

Monday 02 July 2012	08:00-09:20	Travel: Islamabad-Quetta (PK-329)	IUCN Quetta Office	HS
	11:00-1:30	Meeting with Stakeholders of District Mastung		PA, ST,HS,ZKB and relevant staff of BPSD
	15:00-16:00	Meeting with Additional Secretary Education	Quetta Civil Secretariat	PA, ST and ZKB
Night stay at Serena Hotel				
Tuesday 03 July 2012	08:00-16:00	Field Visit to Iskan Khan and back		ST,IAB and NK
		Meeting with Secretary Irrigation	Quetta Civil Secretariat	PA and ZKB
Wednesday 04 July 2012	09:00-17:00	Debriefing Session with BPSD team	IUCN –Quetta Office	PA ,ST,HS,ZKB and BPSD Team
		Travel: Quetta-Islamabad		HS
Thursday 05 July 2012	PK-352 10:20-11:45	Travel Quetta-Islamabad	IUCN –Quetta Office	PA and ST
Friday 06 July 2012	TBD	Mission De-briefing to EKN	IUCN – Islamabad Office	PA, ST, ZKB, HS, EKN staff
Monday 09 July 2012		Submission of final Report to EKN	Islamabad	PA, ST

Legend:

PA - Dr.Pervaiz Amir

ST - Sardar Tariq

SMA- Shah MuradAliani

HS - Hamid Sarfraz

ZKB - Zabardast Khan Bangash

IAB- Irfan Ali Bakhtiari

NK- Naseebullah Khan

AS- Asghar Shah

JR- JavedRasool

TQ- TahirQureshi

