

Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme

Annual Key Performance Indicators (KPI) Report

2018-2019



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS FOR THE BRACE'S GRANT COMPONENT



PROGRAMME TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PARTNER



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CONTENTS

Acronyms	1
Executive Summary	2
Where We Are	4
Background of BRACE	6
BRACE in 2017-2019	8
Social Mobilisation	10
Leadership under BRACE	14
Economic Empowerment	17
Women in BRACE	24
Communication and Visibility	28
Research and Advocacy	30
Challenges and Way Forward	33
Annexs	35

ACRONYMS

ALNS	Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills
BRACE Programme	Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Programme
CAT	Community Awareness Toolkit
CDD	Community Driven Development
CI	Community Institutions
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CO	Community Organisation
CRP	Community Resource Person
CMST	Community Management Skills Training
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
EU	European Union
GoB	Government of Balochistan
HD	Human Dynamics
HH	Household
JDC	Joint Development Committee
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
IGG	Income Generating Grant
LMST	Leadership and Management Skills Training
LSO	Local Support Organisation
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MIP	Micro Investment Plan
MIS	Management Information System
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
PFM	Public Financial Management
PSC	Poverty Scorecard
RSP	Rural Support Programme
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
TA	Technical Assistance
TVET	Technical and Vocational Educational Skills Training
UC	Union Council
UCDP	Union Council Development Programme
VDP	Village Development Plan
VO	Village Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The European Union funded Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme, being jointly implemented at community level by the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) and the two RSPs – Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) and National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), was initiated in June 2017. The Programme's true spirit lies in the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach whereby the people identify their needs and work for their own development. BRACE Programme begins with the social mobilisation of the beneficiaries in Balochistan; people are organised into community institutions (Community Organisations (COs), Village Organisations (VOs) and Local Support Organisations (LSOs) which act as the social pillar to facilitate them in multiple ways. The CIs are systematically able to amplify the voice of the people and help them create linkages with the local government and local authorities.

The Programme has two Technical Assistance components led by Oxford Policy Management (OPM) and Human Dynamics (HD). OPM has a Public Finance Management (PFM) component which will work closely with HD to assist the Government of Balochistan in funding the community-led development policy framework through clearly defined fiscal and regulatory frameworks, budgetary processes and commitments reflected in a multi-annual budgetary framework and defined institutional arrangements.

The BRACE Programme was preceded by the Balochistan Community Development Programme (BCDP), a Programme targeting the poverty-stricken population of Balochistan. BCDP, launched in 2013 by European Union was operational in 40 union councils of Zhob, Loralai, Khuzdar and Jhal Magsi districts.

Noticing how BCDP was successfully able to mobilise and capacitate the beneficiaries, EU decided to scale up the Programme to include more districts; now the Programme is functional in 9 districts: Jhal Magsi, Kech/Turbat, Khuzdar, Killa Abdullah, Loralai, Pishin, Washuk, Zhob and Duki. These 9 districts are being managed by BRSP (eight districts) and NRSP (one district of Kech).

The overall objective of the BRACE Programme is to support the Government of Balochistan in reducing the negative impact of economic deprivation, poverty and social inequality, environmental degradation and climate change, and to turn this into opportunities to build and empower resilient communities participating actively in identifying and implementing socioeconomic development activities on a sustainable basis in partnership with local authorities. The objectives are further detailed into two specific objectives:

1. to empower citizens and communities and provide them with means enabling them to implement community-driven socio-economic development interventions, an increased voice and capability to influence public policy decision making through active engagement with local authorities for quality, inclusive, and equitable service delivery, and civic-oversight, and
2. to foster an enabling environment for strengthening the capacities of local authorities to manage and involve communities in the statutory processes of the local public sector planning, financing and implementation process.

This document summarises the progress made by BRACE Programme on key performance indicators (KPIs) for the year 30th June 2018 to 29th June 2019.

The Programme implementation began with the conducting of the Poverty Scorecard (PSC) Census in all rural areas of the target districts. This baseline data was collected at the household unit because the Community Driven Development approach of RSPs based on the fact that poverty exists at the household level and thus must be addressed at that level. In the first year of BRACE, i.e. June 2017- June 2018, the implementing organisations focused on completing the PSC survey and initiated the social mobilisation process. Some of the interventions were delayed because of issues like registration of CIs and bank account opening, cultural and patriarchal norms of Balochistan, etc. However, BRACE Programme was able to overcome these obstacles and get back on track in Year 2.

By the end of Year 2 (June 2019), 140,792 households have been organised into COs, VOs and LSOs against the target of 249,722. 4% of VOs and 24% of LSOs have been registered. This Programme offers two kinds of trainings for the community members; Community Management Skills Training (CMST) and Leadership Management Skills Training (LMST). Based on the principles of adult-learning, CMST is a training for CO leaders to help them assess their situation and plan for the future. LMST is a capacity building training of leaders and office bearers of VOs and LSOs which helps improve their leadership, problem-solving and communication skills.

Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT) is a training module to raise awareness on cross cutting themes like nutrition, health and hygiene, family planning, etc. BRACE also has a Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) and an Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills Training (ALNST) to capacitate community members.

Furthermore, BRACE provides Community Investment Fund (CIF) as revolving funds to CIs, which then are given as small interest free loans to CO members to initiate activities for income enhancement. For the poorest category of households, Income Generating Grants (IGG) are provided. CIF loans and IGG grants support households to initiate income generating activities that they identified in their Micro Investment Plans (MIPs). Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) is another important component of the BRACE Programme whereby community level infrastructure needs identified through the Village Development Plans (VDP) are supported for construction by VOs. BRACE Programme also aims to support persons with disability (PWD).

The communities identify their needs and develop their own plans for development in the form of MIPs, at household level, VDPs at village level. VDPs are consolidated in to the Union Council Development Plans (UCDP). These plans are then shared with the Joint District Development Committee (JDDC), a committee led by the Deputy Commissioner. LSO representatives as well as representatives from all government departments participate in JDDC meetings. The Technical Assistance partner HD is working on developing a Community-led Local Development (CLD) - up policy framework with the government of Balochistan.

The BRACE Programme has built-in monitoring, evaluation and research components to inform implementers and stakeholders about the progress being achieved and to provide evidence for local development policy formulation.

WHERE WE ARE

EXPECTED IMPACT

25%

of the targeted poor households see an improvement in their incomes

40%

of the households graduate from the lowest (0-11 score) to upper poverty scorecard band levels

50%

HH targeted areas report improved access to basic social services

POLICY FRAMEWORK

Policy Framework for community led Local Government supported by PFM Reforms

50%

improvement Citizen's Perception of their involvement in Local Government matters

50%

of Beneficiaries socio-economic actions are women

300,000

Households in 9 Districts are mobilized through people's own institutions

50%

women beneficiaries reporting improved life skills, economic empowerment, enhanced mobility

10%

of the development plans' resources mobilized from sources other than the Government investments

70% Institutions meet minimum threshold on the Institutional Maturity Index (IMI)

BALOCHISTAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY

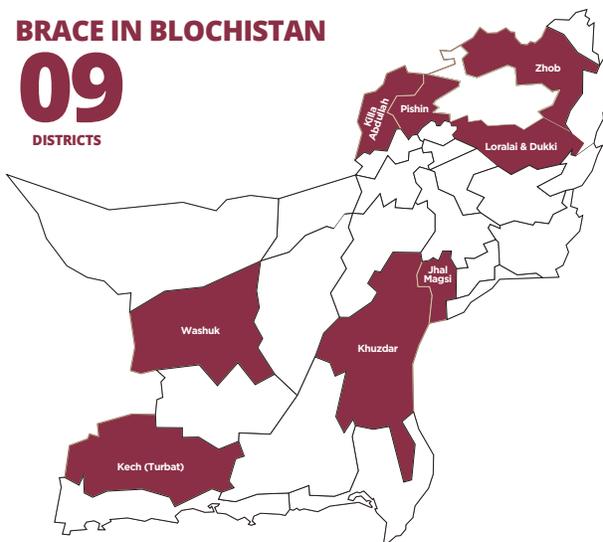
Development is capacitated to provide training on community led development

90%

of the climate resilient community infrastructure are functional and maintained by community

100%

Community Institutions (CI), Village Organizations (VO) and Local Support Organizations (LSO) have developed Village Development Plans (VDP) in partnership with local authorities



	Achievements (2017-2019)	NRSP	BRSP	Target (2017-2022)
Number of Districts	8	1	8	9
Number of Union Councils	160	33	127	249
Number of Households	140,792	1,410	120,274	249,722
Total Population	2,787,315	213,376	1,627,505	1,840,881
COs formed	9,595	1,410	8,185	19,129
VOs formed	2,017	202	1,815	3,103
LSOs formed	92	21	71	249



BACKGROUND OF BRACE

Balochistan is the largest province in terms of size and smallest in terms of population. These distinguished features offer both challenges and opportunities for development. On the negative side, Balochistan bears the second highest incidence of multidimensional poverty after the erstwhile Federally Administered Tribal Areas. On the positive side, the province houses abundant natural resources which could drive prosperity in the province. However, the province has not been able to optimally capitalize its potential, owing to a myriad of issues, like failed public policies, poor governance, instable geopolitical situation, an influx of refugees, rising militancy, security issues and crippling poverty. Nonetheless the area and the people have a great potential to overcome these challenges and alter their existing situation. To achieve this, there is a need for improving public policy and bringing communities and local authorities closer. To do so, European Union and BRSP launched Balochistan Community Development Programme (BCDP) in 2013 in 40 Union Councils (UCs) of four districts in Balochistan, namely Zhob, Loralai, Khuzdar and Jhal Magsi. This was aimed at improving social service delivery through social mobilisation and capacity building of communities. The organisations worked in collaboration with local government, local authorities and other development stakeholders. This Programme was then scaled up in June 2017 to nine districts and 249 union councils including the previous five districts Kech, Killa Abdullah, Duki, Pishin and Washuk. The Programme is being implemented by the joint efforts of Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN), and Human Dynamics (HD). HD will enable the Government of Balochistan in strengthening the capacities of local government/authorities to

manage and involve communities in the statutory local public sector planning, financing, and implementation processes. The Programme also has a Public Finance Management (PFM) component, led by Oxford Policy Management (OPM) which will assist the Government of Balochistan to cost and fund the community-led development policy framework.

Following Dr Akhtar Hameed Khan's principles of Community Driven Development (CDD), BRACE is built on the three-tiered social mobilisation approach. Dr Akhtar Hameed's developmental approach was developed in 1950s and 60s; it was a part of the Comilla Project. This was further refined by Mr Shoaib Sultan under the Daudzai Project in early 1970s. When he led the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) for 12 years, he implemented this CDD approach. He continues to be an advocate of the three-tiered social mobilisation framework and is inspiring people all over the world to adopt this successful development model.

The overall objective of the Programme is to support the Government of Balochistan in its efforts to reduce the negative impact of economic deprivation, poverty and social inequality, environmental degradation and climate change, and to develop opportunities by building and empowering resilient communities to participate actively in identifying and implementing socio-economic development activities on a sustainable basis in partnership with local authorities.

Under BRACE Programme, 1.9 million Pakistani citizens of 300,000 poor rural households in 249 union councils will be mobilised and organised into a network of people's own institutions: 19,129 Community Organisations (COs); 3,103 Village Organisations (VOs); 249 Local Support Organisations (LSOs) and 31 LSO



Networks at tehsil level and eight at district level. RSPs then will provide support to improve the lives and livelihoods of the organised households, as well as to foster linkages between the community institutions and local government to improve local basic service delivery. The agreement between the EU and RSPN is from June 30, 2017 to June 29, 2022. RSPN's role involves facilitating implementation of the Programme through partner RSPs by ensuring quality control, standardization of procedures, developing a common M&E framework, baseline approaches, documentation, responding appropriately to lessons learnt and providing value-added strategic backstopping where required. RSPN will also aim at wider dissemination of the lessons learnt through evidence-based advocacy with stakeholders and the media to scale up successful development approaches.

UNDER **BRACE** PROGRAMME,
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 PAKISTANI CITIZENS OF
300,000 POOR RURAL
 HOUSEHOLDS IN
249 UNION COUNCILS WILL
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19,129

COMMUNITY
ORGANISATIONS (COs);

3,103

VILLAGE
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249

LOCAL SUPPORT
ORGANISATIONS (LSOs);

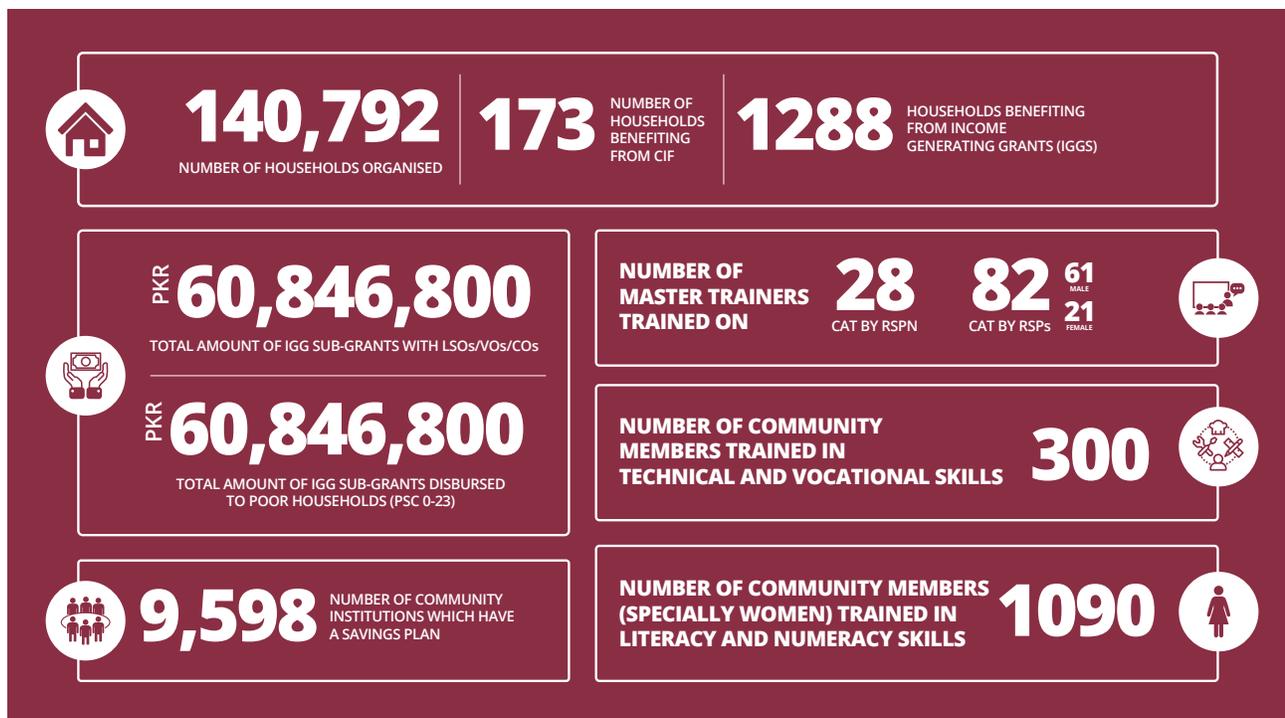
31

LSO NETWORKS (TEHSIL LEVEL)

8

LSO NETWORKS (DISTRICT LEVEL)

BRACE IN 2017-2019





BRACE Comm
Mr Shoaib Su
Experie
Lesson
FEBRUARY



SOCIAL MOBILISATION



Social Mobilisation is a process whereby people are mobilised and organised into their own institutions so that they can harness their own potential by mobilising their own resources as well as by linking with local authorities. RSPs follow a three-tiered social mobilisation approach to CDD comprising COs (Community Organisations) at the local level, VOs (Village Organisation) at the village level and LSOs (Local Support Organisations) at Union Council level. The CO comprises 15-20 households living in close proximity sharing common socioeconomic conditions. Each CO is led by a President and a Manager who are elected by their respective CO members. COs then federate into VOs, with the VO having two representatives from each CO. Once a Union Council (UC) has several VOs, these are federated into LSOs, with two representatives from each VO.

These community institutions bring people together into groups which work collectively and systematically towards CDD. This inclusive approach to development, empowers the marginalized and the poorest of the poor to help build a locally unique and sustainable plan for development, which is then implemented in collaboration with, and with guidance of, other stakeholders.

As poverty exists at the household level, the planning for its reduction must come from the household as well. In this spirit, each member household identifies and prioritise an income generating activity that the household members themselves can undertake to improve their economic situation. Forms of support needed to implement the income generating activity are also identified in the MIP.



The community institutions enable the people to collectively work towards fulfilling their identified needs and to harness their potentials. Where these needs are identified by each household at the CO level in the form of an MIP; the collective needs for the development of the village are identified at the VO level in the form of a Village Development Plan (VDP). Given the large membership base and economies of scale, the VDP is able to address the needs of a larger group of people and undertake bigger initiatives. The VDPs have so far helped in advocacy and raised awareness regarding the cross-cutting themes of the BRACE Programme which are addressed in the Community Awareness Training (CAT). Once the VO members are aware of the significance of the soft components of the Programme, they start including issues like vaccination for children and maternal health campaigns, school enrolment, birth and marriage registrations, tree plantation and creation of CNICs, into their VDPs.

The community institutions have set up a democratic structure which enables beneficiaries to meet regularly and to resolve their issues, collectively.

By realising that people are willing to organise and work towards their own development, this mobilisation has built a social pillar which is able to complement and support the administrative and political pillars of the society.

DEFYING ODDS TO MOBILISE COMMUNITIES

34-year-old Jamal Uddin, from Dargai Kudazai village of UC Lahore, in District Loralai, is inspiring hundreds of individuals in his community as he chases his ambitions fearlessly, embodying the true spirit of empowerment.

When most of his community considered working in an NGO, haram (forbidden), and his religious family could not fathom the idea of their child working in an NGO, Jamal decided to pursue his career with BRSP as a CRP in 2013. He is now working as a Master Trainer in the BRACE Programme. He explains that, "Mobilising people was never an easy task." However, after he had clarified misconceptions regarding disruptive interventions by outsiders, the community agreed to attend meetings. Now as the people have formed their own COs, VOs and LSOs, they identify their problems at the household level and then further at the community level to make plans for the future.

He continued with beaming eyes, "The LSO Ittehad, formed in February 2018 under the BRACE Programme, has recently collected money and purchased crockery and a canopy for social gatherings. Previously, every household in the union council would pay rent for family weddings and other social gatherings. Some of the households could not even afford the rent. Hence, the LSO members felt the need to acquire mutual crockery that could be used by all households in the union council."

With his frequent visits, Jamal Uddin has built a trustful relationship with the communities. Together they have overcome cultural barriers to organise themselves and work towards a brighter tomorrow. Jamal is happy with the work he does and plans continuing his work for mobilised communities.

Community Awareness Toolkit - CAT

RSPN and RSPs developed a Community Awareness Toolkit for capacity building of the community members. It focuses on creating awareness on a number of crosscutting themes like nutrition, health and hygiene, family planning, HIV-AIDS, gender, human (particularly women's) rights, disaster risk reduction, climate change & environment, and natural resource management. Trainers and government officials have been trained on the CAT so they can rollout this intervention. In Year 2 CAT was helpful in bringing the community together to understand the importance of vaccinating children. These awareness sessions are designed to be engaging, interactive and comprehensible. 28 Master Trainers (39% women) were trained on CAT who disseminated this training to districts and field staff. These Master Trainers from BRSP and NRSP trained 78 (27% women) Social Organisers and Capacity Building Officers on CAT against the target of 97 which is 80% achievements against the target for year one and two. The Social Organisers and Capacity Building Officers from BRSP and NRSP, in turn, trained Community Resource Persons on CAT in their respective districts who are conducting sessions in monthly meetings of COs on thematic areas of the CAT. CRPs have conducted 692 CAT sessions in which 8,954 (54% women) community members participated.

28 MASTER TRAINERS TRAINED ON **CAT** | AMONG THESE **39%** 

78 SOCIAL ORGANISERS AND CAPACITY BUILDING OFFICERS WERE TRAINED BY THESE MASTER TRAINERS FROM **BRSP** AND **NRSP**

SOCIAL ORGANISERS AND CAPACITY BUILDING OFFICERS **TRAINED COMMUNITY RESOURCE PERSONS** WHO ARE **CONDUCTING SESSIONS IN MONTHLY MEETINGS OF COs**

692
CAT SESSIONS
CONDUCTED

8,954
MEMBERS
PARTICIPATED IN
CAT SESSIONS

54%
WOMEN
PARTICIPATED IN
CAT SESSIONS

BACHAT MONEY

Ms. Khatima is the president for all woman Village Organisation (VO) Romania in Killi Nazim Abdul Malik of district Killa Abdullah. She is in her late 20s; she has been married for 15 years and has 8 children. Katima and her fellow community women organised themselves into a VO on the 5th of April, 2018. The women of VO Romania meet on the 5th of every month and save some money (approximately PKR 50 per month) to be put aside as "bachat money" at each meeting. Khatima and her fellow members of VO-Romania are very proud of their savings and becoming more informed about financial management at household and community levels. Their total savings so far amount to PKR 28,000 which truly impressive. Ms. Kochai, a teenage girl in the community slipped and broke her shoulder blade and her family did not have money to pay for her treatment. The VO gladly offered the "bachat money" to Kochai's family to help her get proper and timely treatment. Out of the PKR 6,500 saved at the time, they happily gave PKR 5,000 to Kochai for her treatment. Kochai's shoulder is now plastered and she is recovering swiftly. She has diligently paid back her loan in 50 small instalments. Had it not been for the VO's readily available savings at hand, Ms. Kochai would not have had a timely treatment.



BRA

LEADERSHIP UNDER BRACE

Using adult learning to harness leadership (CMST and LMST)

Once the Community Organisations are formed, and CO members select their leaders (Presidents and Managers), they are provided with training on management of the organisation. RSPN and RSPs developed a gender sensitive CMST module and trained master trainers from both implementing RSPs. The training is conducted through interactive lectures, group work, individual tasks and activities. Further, the training include content on social mobilisation, managerial skills, planning, record keeping, linkages, and inclusions of marginalised and persons with disability in the CIs. By the end of year two of the programme, a total of 10,951 community leaders (45% are women) have been provided trainings through CMST. These leaders are now managing their COs in communities.

Similarly, after formation of VOs and LSOs, and selection of leaders, the leaders of VOs and LSOs are provided with Leadership Management Skill Trainings (LMST). The manual for this training was developed by RSPN, using the principles of adult-learning. It is respectful of adults' autonomous and self-directing nature and is tailored to be relevant and engaging. RSPN also trained master trainers to be able to properly prepare the community leaders. Further, the training was amended to include essential topics like human values, active citizenship and roles and responsibilities of the community leaders in fostering these values across the communities.

10,951 office bearers of the COs have been trained on the CMST. 55% of these are men (5,991) and 45% of them are women (4,960).

1,551 office bearers of VOs and LSOs have been trained on Leadership and Management Skill Training (LMST) module. Out of the total trained community leaders, 70% are men (1,052) and 30% are women (499).

10,951

Office bearers of the COs have been trained on the CMST



5,991
55%



4,960
45%

1,551

Office bearers of the VOs have been trained on Leadership and Management Skill Training (LMST)



1,052
70%



499
30%

Breaking barriers – Shaukat’s courage stands tall

Village Muhammad Aslam is a rural settlement of Union Council, Nasirabad in District Kech. With a distance of 42 km from the main city of Turbat, this area lacks basic life amenities and infrastructure. The EU funded BRACE Programme’s interventions, designed to penetrate deep in the societal fibre, initiated Community Driven Development in this area. Organising communities to make CDD possible, led to finding “super heroes without a cape”. Shaukat Ali is one such man.

Shaukat is an affectee of dwarfism disorder who has shown immense strength and resilience in the face of hardship. A motivational social reformer and a true community leader, Mr. Shaukat is 29 years old and married. His village has faced and is still facing many adversities, including lack of education and affordable healthcare, poor sanitation, negligence from local development authorities and crippling poverty. Poverty is one the biggest problems of the area, given the lack of sources of income for livelihood. Due to the lack of opportunities for income generating activities, the village is yet to be recovered from the damage caused by the flood, which swept the area a few years ago. A large number of people used to live off agriculture farms and date farms which were destroyed by the flood water of River Nehing and Kech which are connected to Meerani Dam. The villagers not only lost their 40 years of hard work but were also deprived of everything they had. The rehabilitation has been slow and mostly on self-help basis.

Shaukat was among many of the villages whose house was completely destroyed by the flood. However, Shaukat was one of the first volunteers to show a keen interest in the Programme and immediately signed up to be a part of the project then NRSP started its interventions in the area under the EU funded BRACE Programme two years ago.

Believing in what the Programme could deliver for the people of his community, Shaukat gathered all the men in his community and briefed them about the BRACE Programme. He was able to form Community Organization Abdul Rasheed Bazar (Male) and all members elected him as the ‘Manager’ of the CO because of his vigour and ability to lead.

After receiving the trainings and briefing from the NRSP field team, Shaukat became a vocal advocate of inclusion of females in the development process. Due to his constant efforts, he was able to form the VO Muhammad Aslam Bazar Ward which had the representation of both men and women of the community. Shaukat went on to receive CMST and LMST trainings from NRSP and became a part of LSO Sachaan. He was elected as the CRP of the LSO and is currently receiving trainings relevant to his current post in the social mobilisation process.

Shaukat explains, “Being a short heighted man isn’t easy especially in a society which lacks education and a progressive mind-set. It’s usually seen as a negative aspect and a disability in my society. I am considered weak because I am not tall like other men in my community. It was a challenge for me as people used laugh at me due to my dwarfism. During my school years, I was a source of fun for my class fellows. I have been a victim of discrimination but I have never lost hope. No one has ever considered that a dwarf like myself can do something but I was full of aspiration to do something positive. I have never for once thought that I am disabled in anyway and my short height is a hindrance for doing positive work. I want to improve myself constantly and hope that I will be able to inculcate a positive and progressive mind-set in my community.”

Shaukat is a paid member of the LSO and is helping to mobilise more community members to be a part of the change process through the BRACE Programme. He has been guiding the members on the benefits and utilisations of their fiscal savings. Shaukat has been helping many households draft their MIP plans and making them understand how they can collectively get their voice heard by the local government for the development of their community. Shaukat may be short heighted physically but his courage stands taller than many.

CRP Shaukat Ali says:

“I am determined to achieve my goals and more importantly hopeful to do something useful for my area. I am happy and surrounded by people who love me and who I love.”



ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Technical Vocational and Education Trainings (TVET)

The basic purpose of TVET is to design and implement demand driven training programmes that provide open access to the labour market and enhance income generating opportunities as regards to (self) employment.

BRSP has enrolled 300 men (75%), against the target of 400 for year one and two, in Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET). BRSP has shortlisted 205 members of CIs for TVET against a target of 392 for year two.

52-year-old Asma is a member of the CO in Union Council, Kunchi of district, Kech. She has 9 children, 5 boys and 4 girls. Her youngest is 16 years old. Her husband died 17 years ago and since then she has been the matriarch of the family, supporting them financially and otherwise. She was identified as a potential beneficiary for the BRACE intervention TVET, based on her household MIP. She was asked if she would be willing to participate in a Technical and Vocational and Educational Training Programme. She responded positively and identified stitching as a training she would benefit from as she already knew some. Asma got a month long training from a certified training centre in July 2019. She was also given a toolkit (which included a sewing machine and a thread-set) which helped her set up her working station at home. She now offers her sewing services to her neighbours, stitching one to four pieces per day. She sells them for PKR 250 each, earning a stable income. Asma is delighted to have received this training and is working on refining her craft to improve her and her family's standard of living.



Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills (ALNS)

ALNS programme under BRACE provides basic literacy and numeracy skill to women community members to engage them in systematic and sustained self-educating activities in order to gain new forms of knowledge, skills, attitudes, or values. Both RSPs have prioritised this programme for women anticipating that economic empowerment elements through CIs coupled with a strong literacy and numeracy skill component with help them influence gender roles positively and facilitate them in mainstreaming their role for social and economic empowerment.

BRSP - Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills (ALNS) centres in two years

550
Targeted

1,090
Enrollment

NRSP - Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills (ALNS) centres in two years

960
Enrollment

agreement signed with Social Welfare Department for training in the year three

Gul Makai from CO Pasta Viala 1, in the village Sherakh, district Zhob is a participant of the Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills Programme. Seated amongst her fellow CO members, she proudly tells us that she can now read the names and expiry dates of medicines. She writes down her name on a piece of paper excitedly showcasing her skills. Gul Makai has been in the centre for six months; she can now read bits out of her children's books. She can also read important notices off a notice board like when the doctor will be coming in.

Gul Makai explains how the ALNS training has boosted her confidence. While she previously felt shy and ashamed in completing everyday tasks like going to the doctor, she now feels like she has the confidence to be able to do these tasks. Attributing this new and learned skill to the ALNS, she states, "you are outsiders but I am able to talk to you now".

Income Generating Grants (IGGs)

The primary purpose of Income Generating Grants (IGGs) is to provide assistance to the poorest of poor community members through cash grants/in-kind grants and guidance so that they are able to initiate a productive economic activity and improve their household incomes.

The delays experienced in registration of LSOs and VOs from the local notification/authorizing departments of GoB resulted in delays in opening of bank accounts for the organisations, a total of PKR 61 million (58% against the target for year one and two), have been sub-granted to VOs and LSOs. Both RSPs have picked up the momentum and continuously been in communication with the Social Welfare Department of GoB for the resolving the issue of registration during year two. The Community Institutions are able to disburse IGGs among 1,288 (55% against the target for year one and two) poorest households based on the households' MIPs. The IGG sub grant is given to women beneficiaries.



With increase in household's income, people now invest in their children's education and health

Zuleja Bibi, a member of VO Pasta Rahim in village Sharak of Zhob district, gives a wonderful example of utilising Income Generating Grant. Her husband, a daily wage worker with no guarantee of a regular pay check, faces difficulties in managing daily finances. She says that it was a daily struggle to feed the young children, and sending them to a school was a dream. Thoughts of raising her four children would stress her out, but she knew that getting them educated could lessen the family's vulnerability in the future.

When BRACE interventions started in her area she joined the CO with the hopes of getting some benefits. Due to her financial status and she became eligible for the IGG. She bought three sheep as she knows how to raise and rear sheep; this gave her a continuous source of earning and empowered her. It might seem like a small change, but to her it was a stroke of luck, that turned her days wrecked with worry into opportunities to earn. She sold the milk, pooled the earnings and bought her kids uniforms for school. She admitted her children to school; all except the youngest.

Her flock of sheep increased with three lambs after breeding. She said that she makes lassi and feeds her children; she also sells the surplus and saves a portion of her income. "So far, I have saved PKR 5,000," she says while showing a CO card.

IGG under BRACE Programme has enabled Bibi to keep her hopes high. She now enthusiastically pays attention to her children's educational and health needs so that they have a chance at a life she dreams of for them.

Married at the age of 11, Dur Bibi has three daughters and two sons. Her husband is a daily wage labourer who is often left unemployed for months on end because of lack of opportunities in the area. Because of such inconsistent income opportunities her family has to struggle to get food and necessary medical care for the children. However, when Dur Bibi, member of VO Danaysar, tehsil Turbat, found out that she was eligible for an IGG, she used the opportunity to establish her local grocery shop with the BRACE grant of PKR 33,400. With the establishment of this shop, she now has a steady income coming which allows her to get food, pay for her children's school and live a relatively better standard of life.

Community Investment Fund

In BRACE, the CIF aim is to target the women from poor and poorest households, it is used by the Community Institutions as a revolving fund to benefit maximum number of poor household. Poverty Scorecard (PSC) is used to identify the eligible households to ensure that only poor and poorest household access the fund. Further, the money can only be used for income generating activities and must be paid back to the CIs so that the fund revolves and benefit maximum number of poor households.

The collective management of the CIF by community institutions fosters a sense of ownership, builds trust and creates empowerment among the community members. This in turn strengthens the process of turning these grassroots organisations into stronger, functional, sustainable and more mature organisations of the people.¹

Due to delays experienced in registration and opening of bank accounts of LSOs, disbursement of the CIF loans has seen a lag. In the last quarter of year two, while some of the issues have been resolved a. PKR 68.4 million

(69% against the target for year one and two) have been sub-granted to 35 LSOs. As per the sub-granting, LSOs disbursed CIF to only 137 (3%) poor households by the end of year two. Targets are expected to meet in the first quarter of year three at an increased pace as the opening of bank accounts issue is being resolved in many Programme areas.

PKR 68.4 million (69%), against a target of PKR 99.8 million for year one and two, CIF sub-grants have been transferred to 35 Community Institutions. A total of 137

PKR.

68.4 mil (69%)



against a target of PKR. 99.8 million
CIF sub-grants have been transferred to

35 Community Institutions | **137** households have taken CIF loans

households (3% against a target for year one and two) have taken CIF loans.

CIF, a means of becoming self-sufficient for women

Ms. Mehnaz Abdullah, resident of Village Mashriq Kunchiti, District Kech, shares her story of bravery and courage. Mehnaz, with her husband and children, used to work as a carpenter. She had a wood cutting machine, which became non-functional after a couple of years as her family was not able to afford the cost of maintenance. The whole village was dependent on Mehnaz for all sorts of woodwork. However, once her machine stopped working, she became clueless as how to proceed without her one and only source of livelihood. In her village, it was a very difficult for her to find an alternative source of income since facilities and resources were limited.

During this difficult time, Mehnaz came across a gathering of women who were in contact with NRSP's staff. She attended the meeting with other community members and was highly inspired by the idea of local development presented by social organiser. Once the CO was formed she became the member of community organization – Asghar Muhallah. Fortunately, she was also elected as the president and leader of the organization. Mehnaz became an active member of the CO and took part in all social mobilization activities, supporting NRSP's staff as well as the women of her village, throughout. In the meanwhile, the household's Micro Investment Plan (MIP) was also formed, and she requested a loan for her wood cutting machine. At this time, LSO Dasht was granted a CIF fund by BRACE – EU, which was to be used for poor households for income generating activities. In one of the meetings, when Mehnaz requested for the loan, all VO members approved it and sent it to the LSO for approval. After the required process was executed, she received her loan of PKR 30,000 by the LSO.

Mehnaz's husband took the woodcutting machine to Karachi to get it repaired. Once the machine got fixed, Mehnaz resumed her work, and started supplying good quality furniture to the local market in Turbat. She encourages other women to use this opportunity to earn livelihoods for their families, and help in improving the living standards in Turbat.

Using the CIF Loan to empower self and community!

39-year-old Izgul from the village Danaysar in tehsil, Turbat, is mother of four, two boys and two girls; her youngest child is 3 years old. Her husband is a daily wage labourer. Given the unstable flow of income, Izgul's family is living in abject poverty. One day, her school-going children were sent back home because they did not have shoes or the proper uniform; this greatly upset Izgul and she talked to her husband about their financial woes. However, he too was helpless because of lack of employment opportunities in the area. Unlike some women in the community, Izgul was not highly skilled at embroidery and so despite wanting to earn through this craft, she was unable to find employment. Her situation would worsen at times of a sickness in the family.

Izgul had envisioned establishing shop for some while now; because she noticed that her locality lacked an outlet which sold daily use items and hoped to fill this gap one day when she had the funds to do so. She saw an opportunity when her VO told her that she is eligible for a CIF loan and thus she applied for it. She communicated her desire to open a local shop and helped materialise her dream in May 2019 with a CIF loan of PKR 50,000. As she had predicted, there was a significant demand for a shop in the locality because of which she was able to earn a profit and pay her first instalment the very next month. She has been regularly paying her instalments since. Her daily earning is around PKR 2,000, which brings in a steady flow of money. She along with her husband, manages her household budget; her children have started going to school regularly, and she is planning on renovating her mud house to prepare for the upcoming cold winter nights. Izgul is now a respected figure in the community and is eager to help her fellow community members in need by lending them money.

Community Physical Infrastructure

CPIs are a part of BRACE Programme's key interventions aimed at improving the community infrastructure so the beneficiaries can have better access to public services. Community institution members identify community needs and an infrastructure to fulfil these needs and assessment whether it is socially and financially feasible. The community members actively participate in the construction monitoring and ensure its post-completion maintenance.

So far 555 CPIs (229%), against the target of 242 for year one and two, Community Physical Infrastructure (CPIs) have been identified by RSPs. The technical, financial and environmental feasibilities of 110 infrastructure schemes, (67%) against the target of 165 for year one and two, developed, and 102 of the feasible schemes, 82% against the target 125, approved by Joint District Development Committees and 70 (56%) CPI against the target of 125 have been initiated and one CPI has been completed. The completed CPI scheme is currently benefiting 1613 households.

After completion of these schemes, a total 34,903 poor (16,953 women and 17,950 men) will be benefitting from the initiated CPIs against the over target of 25,500 beneficiaries.





Successfully establishing a Drinking Water Supply-CPI Scheme

The LSO in Dasht, Union Council Kunchti, Kech collectively identified the lack of available potable water as a problem for the community. Women had to walk 2 or more km every day to collect water, which was often contaminated and a major cause of water related disease.

Together with NRSP under BRACE-EU, the LSO members conducted a social and financial feasibility survey for an electric water supply and got the scheme approved by the JDDC. Out of the total cost of PKR 1,595,000, the community contributed PKR 32,000 (2%). The scheme was initiated on 2nd November 2018 and was completed successfully in a period of three months. The LSO members were constantly involved in the monitoring and facilitation of the project. Now 362 HH, a population of 2,172 has clean, drinking water at their doorsteps.



BRACE
BALUCHISTAN RURAL FAMILY COMMUNITY AND
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROJECT

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WOMEN IN BRACE

BRACE Programme is especially sensitive towards the aspect of women empowerment, women mobilisation and reduction of gender inequality. Despite the cultural and patriarchal limitations in Balochistan, the BRACE team is a strong advocate of enabling women to actively participate in need-based development and build a brighter future for themselves.

Mainstreaming Gender: Ensuring Programme Implementation is Gender Sensitive

BRACE, in its efforts to ensure women are included, respected and valued in the process of development has stressed the need to guarantee that the Programme implementation is gender sensitive.

The Gender Analysis conducted by the TA in the Year One of the Programme, has been used to accurately plan gender mainstreaming in the districts. The support includes field visit to Programme districts, meetings with beneficiaries and sharing recommendations of the field visits with BRSP and NRSP management. RSPs efforts in gender component of the Programme resulted in adoption of the "Protection against harassment of women at workplace, 2010" law by BRSP and NRSP; both RSPs constituted committees for addressing harassment cases. Training of the Programme staff on gender and gender policies as part of eight-day Orientation Training Workshop (OTW), has been conducted by RSPs and they do regular follow ups on the implementation of the organisational gender policies. The trained staff is also sensitising the LSO executive body on anti-sexual harassment law and is providing support in the adoption and implementation of the law. RSPN's Core and Programme staff during field visits to communities followed up on the gender aspects of implementation and their observations indicate that Programme implementation staff has been sensitised to anti-sexual harassment laws in



Pakistan and understands the importance of gender aspect for the overall socioeconomic development, especially in the context of Balochistan. This helps in gender sensitive implementation of the Programme in field.

Connecting with the people: field-visits and follow-ups

Balochistan has a set of unique cultural norms, some of which pose limitations on women's mobility in certain districts. The districts under BRSP face this challenge however the team has worked hard to mobilise the female beneficiaries. Where the beneficiaries did not

Mah Jan – True to her name

Occupying 25.8% of the total landmass of Pakistan, Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan. It is also the least developed province of Pakistan. The District Kech, towards the south of the province, lacks basic public infrastructure and facilities. According to Alif Ailaan's District Education Rankings 2017, Kech is ranked at number 132 out of the 155 districts of Pakistan for primary school infrastructure. At middle school level, it is ranked at number 119 out of the 155 districts. One of the main issues reported in the district is the unavailability of schools especially for girls. One of the underlying reason for this could be the insufficient demand for a girl's school from the local community. This points to a culture where women empowerment is not given any importance, therefore, they are not a part of any local development process.

Union Council Kunchiti is located between Gwadar and Turbat and is 45 km away from Turbat city. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the settlers in this village. A decade old drought has brought livelihood sources in this area to a standstill. Alternate revenue streams are limited hence the population is plunged deeper into poverty.

Despite all these hardships, one woman in UC Kunchiti, Mah Jan is writing a new chapter of change within her community. Young girls were not allowed to enroll in a formal school system as this posed a threat to the male dominance and the local public rejects the education system, labelling it as a 'western system' which is not in synchronization with their local traditions. The absence of facilities for girl's education could be one reason but the more important underlying issue is the patriarchal system which expects women to not leave the house and live their lives

according to the will of the men in their family.

Mah Jan joined the first CO formed under the BRACE Programme. She has been trained to manage the Community Driven Development process. Mah Jan has been instrumental in mobilising other women community members and encouraging them to be a part of the development process. Her VO has also identified the improvements needed and presented a detailed VDP.

In her own words, Mah Jan explains, "The biggest obstacle to start the journey of a positive change within my community began with convincing my own family to let me step outside the house and let me do something for my people. Even when I was allowed to go out and pursue the course of development for my community, it was yet another task to convince other male members to include women in the development process for our community". She further added that the road to development and prosperity must be walked upon together by all community members and it is not just the sole responsibility of men. With her constant advocacy for gender equality, she was able to enrol 12 girls in the local school.

Mah Jan is a vocal advocate of safe and healthy practices and has been asking the village members to keep the community clean of garbage and waste. Due to Mah Jan's efforts, BRACE Programme introduction has been conducted successfully. Mah Jan formed a female only CO Asghar Muhallah which consists of 19 women members. Mah Jan was elected as the Manager of this CO and she also attended Community Management Skill Training (CMST). She was then elected as a manager of VO Mashriq when her CO federated into a VO. She attended Management Leadership Skill Training (MLST) after the LSO formation. Mah

Jan did not get an opportunity to be educated in her early years and hence lacked the basic skills of keeping accounts and planning. The training provided under the BRACE Programme has equipped her with skills of book / record keeping. She also learnt how to stand out as a leader in the community. After receiving the training, she utilized the skills acquired to come up with MIPs and then VDP for her village in consultation with her local community. Mah Jan has now been

selected as a Community Resource Person (CRP) of LSO Dasht owing to her enthusiasm of bringing a positive change in her community. She is now a certified CRP.

Answering a question about what she hopes for the future, ever hopeful Mah Jan answered *"I want my journey to continue and even if I am not here, I hope one of the female members will take my place."*

agree to the idea of mixed LSOs, the BRACE team at RSPN recommended they form women-only LSOs. Alongside, appropriate measures were to be set up to ensure connectivity and coordination between the men LSOs and women LSOs. BRSP has allocated two female Community Resource Persons per UC, who besides other duties, act as communication persons between the women VOs and men LSOs. Each VO in the UC develops a VDP, that consists of activities that VO aims to achieve, for its village. Women's practical and strategic needs are identified by the women VOs through their VDPs. Further, Union Council Development Plan (UCDP) includes development initiatives at the UC level, as decided by the LSO and its member VOs in their VDPs. The respective women CRPs of the UC present the VDPs,

developed by the women VOs, in the LSO and women's needs and priorities are address accordingly. BRSP is also trying to encourage some progressive communities in the Programme areas to ensure participation of the women VOs members in General Body and Executive Committee of LSOs. This will make precedence for other communities in future. The system set up to counter this challenge is now functional and helping in gender mainstreaming of the Programme. Women's mobility is not a cultural barrier in Kech, a district under NRSP. Women actively participate in social mobilisation and different Programme interventions. They participants in LSO meetings with men and have representation of 50% in the mixed LSOs. Furthermore, women are presidents in 11 mixed LSOs in Kech.



COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Communication and visibility of the work done by communities and RSPs with the support of EU remain vital for BRACE Programme. It helps in creating awareness, ensuring accountability, celebrating achievements and reviewing and correcting course. RSPN in consultation with the EU and RSPs has now developed a Global Communication and Visibility Plan for the Programme that not only outlines various audiences of Programme's strategic communication efforts but also presents a detailed plan for all activities for the duration of the Programme.

To highlight the Programme activities, RSPN arranges workshops, learning visits, produces publications and documentaries and also engages local and national media for coverage. In the reporting period, three BRACE Newsletters are being published to highlight the Programme's key achievements. Programme events including LSO conventions and lesson learning visits were covered by both print and electronic media. Events were covered by 20 newspapers and four national and regional TV channels, including, Samma, Dawn, Dunya, Khyber and WUSH News. Besides that, RSPN also capacitated BRSP local team in developing the press releases and guided them on how to coordinate with media. This action helped in dissemination of press releases in 85 newspapers during the reporting period. Moreover, a number of articles have been published in Daily Express Tribune and opinion pieces on the websites, including website of London School of Economics and Political Science South Asia Centre.

In order to increase BRACE Programme's outreach to wider digital media audience, RSPN developed an introductory documentary for the BRACE Programme which provides a holistic view of BRACE to the target audience and communicates intervention logic and



objectives of the Programme for Balochistan. Also, to share and highlight stories of BRACE beneficiaries, RSPN BRACE Communication team visited four Programme districts (Loralai, Zhob, Khuzdar and Jhal Magsi) and collected 16 videos of the identified beneficiaries for the case studies around the themes of social mobilisation, livelihood, community physical infrastructures and women community institutions. The main objective of collecting these videos was to help EU's communication consultant team in recording video case studies. Out of 16 video case studies, one video case study was published on social media and the rest of the raw footage is being edited to be released in year three.

BRACE social media page (a Facebook page highlighting daily Programme activities) witnessed a tremendous increase of 46% in its organic likes during reporting period. The average reach of BRACE Programme's Facebook posts has been 1,146 and the average engagement rate for the Facebook posts has been 13% which is considered excellent according to Facebook analytics.



RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY

The research component in BRACE appreciates the importance of inclusive, dynamic and context-based inquiry. Evidence based research forms the backbone of policy frameworks and hence, is imperative to development planning and execution. To ensure that development is sustainable, BRACE and its Community Driven Local Development Approach believes in involving all stakeholders in the research process. BRACE intends to carry out the following three studies:

1. Dynamics of household poverty
2. Dynamics of Inclusive Development with Focus on Women Empowerment and Gender Issues
3. Nexus between Community-lead Development and Local Governance

This year, BRACE has initiated its Participatory Action Research on “Dynamics of Household Poverty and Inclusive Development in Balochistan with Focus on Women Empowerment and Gender Issues” by combining the first two studies. This three-wave longitudinal study is meant to investigate poverty dynamics and the impact of Community Driven Local Development; this will provide policy recommendations which can be used to design poverty reduction interventions.

Two National LSO conventions

It is always great to come together regularly to celebrate achievements, discuss lessons learnt and think of ways to improve and overcome challenges for a brighter future. The LSO conventions provide an ideal platform for stakeholders to gather under one roof to share experiences and celebrate achievements.

RSPN has been hosting this annual advocacy event regularly since 2008. The LSO convention connects

a diverse groups of LSO members with development practitioner, donors, policy makers, researchers, government and civil society representatives and encourages mutual and cross learning. It facilitates dialogue among different stakeholders working on CDD programmes in Pakistan; identifies successful approaches and challenges faced to mainstream and scale up CDD; increases the visibility of the EU’s support to RSPN’s work on CDD and exchange lessons/knowledge with a broader group of stakeholders.

This year, two LSO conventions were organised, one on the 12th of September, 2018 and another on 29th of June, 2019. Both conventions were held in Islamabad and highlighted the endeavours and best practices of LSOs in 35 years of promoting the CDD approach to social mobilisation in Pakistan. The LSOs reflected on their work on cross-cutting issues ranging from poverty reduction, formal and informal education, economic empowerment especially through enterprise and value-chain development, gender equality and working in challenging environments, promoting civic rights and youth empowerment through vocational trainings.

The 2018 LSO Convention was attended by a diverse group of more than 300 participants, shared the efforts and achievements of community institutions with policymakers, donor agencies, government representatives, international and national NGOs, media, and over 100 LSO representatives from all the provinces and regions of the country. The notable participation included Dr Ishrat Hussain (Advisor to the Prime Minister of Pakistan for Institutional Reforms and Austerity, Government of Pakistan), Mr. Milko Van Gool (Head of Cooperation, European Union in Pakistan), Dr Atta ur Rehman (Balochistan Madrasa Education Council), and Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan (Chairman, RSPN).

At the 2019 LSO Convention, the participants discussed RSPs' approach to poverty graduation through fostering community institutions, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through LSOs, linkages created by LSOs for economic development of poor communities with government, land development and water conservation in partnership with the Government of Balochistan, experiences of men and women of community institutions working with the Government of KP, LSOs responding to draught and malnutrition in arid regions of Sindh. Chairman RSPN delivered the

final remarks by bidding farewell to His Excellency Mr. Jean-François Cautain, Ambassador of the European Union to Pakistan and Ms. Sonia Cautain.

Not only were the LSOs a win for the research-enthusiasts of the Programme, as they got to learn a lot from their fellow stakeholders, but it was also an advocacy event which helped raise awareness of the impact the Programme in rural areas. The LSO conventions attracted the attention of and praise by national media.



CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Identifying and overcoming the challenges helps and prepares organisations plan for their future. In the second year of BRACE, RSPs faced some challenges, as they rolled out the programme

Women's mobility:

The unique socio-cultural dynamics of Balochistan pose a challenge to reducing gender inequality. In most BRACE districts, women's mobility is limited and thus gathering on a monthly basis for Community Institution meetings is difficult. However, the field team in BRACE has worked persistently to convince the community men and women, build their trust to overcome this challenge to achieve their target of having 50% women beneficiaries.

Furthermore, delays by the TA in producing the gender mainstreaming strategy has also hindered the process of ensuring the interventions are gender mainstreamed. This challenge has been tackled head on by RSPN producing a Gender Sensitisation and Mainstreaming Manual and Counselling cards. RSPN has also trained trainers from both the RSPs and the local government on the Manual, so they can rollout the training further.

Connectivity issues:

Many of the areas, especially the rural regions in these districts face connectivity issues; the population is very sparsely distributed and the telecommunication network is unable to cover the entire region properly. With reduced connectivity, it is difficult to follow the MIS real time update protocol. To counter this, NRSP is in the process of developing and integrating a mobile

application which will aid in uploading data onto the MIS dashboard.

Registration of CIs:

Given that RSPN, through its social mobilisation aims to empower the CIs to become independent, it is important for the institutions to be registered formally with banks.

This registration enables CIs to receive the Community Investment Fund which they can then begin to circulate within the community. There was, however, a delay in the process as the registration fee for each CI was higher than what was affordable for the beneficiaries. This combined with the fact that the beneficiaries have to travel a considerable distance to access the banks, delayed the registration process. RSPN is in close contact with local government officials to reduce the registration fee for the CIs. This will help get more CIs registered and enable them to begin rolling out the CIF.

Security reasons:

The province of Balochistan has had a history of instability and unrest. This has rendered the region inaccessible to development workers. The BRACE Programme entailed carrying out a Poverty Scorecard baseline survey. However, the field teams could not access some of the districts, especially in Kech, because of the security situation. The RSPN has supported NRSP in holding conversations with the community leaders who are in the process of building trust in the community for NRSP and RSPN. This will enable them to enter the area and carry out relevant surveys.

Logo of the Government of Balochistan



BRACE

BALOCHISTAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

Funded by the European Union

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS FOR THE BRACE'S GRANT COMPONENT



PROGRAMME TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PARTNER

ANNEX

Key Performance indicators (2017-2019)

Social Mobilisation Outreach

Table 1.A. Poverty Scorecard Survey Coverage (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

RSP	Districts	Number of Tehsils	Number of Union Councils	Number of Settlements	Number of Households Organised	Population Covered
NRSP	Kech	4	38	368	21,306	195,061
	Total	4	38	368	21,306	195,061
BRSP	Pishin	5	53	448	27,395	371,521
	Zhob	2	24	250	13,342	125,916
	Khuzdar	7	40	1,448	24,959	374,321
	Washuk	5	10	331	11,594	79,937
	Loralai	2	36	616	13,375	220,794
	Jhal Magsi	2	12	111	7,849	92,663
	Killa Abdullah	4	36	354	21,760	362,353
	Total	27	211	3,558	120,274	1,627,505
Grand Total		31	249	3,926	141,580	1,822,566

Table 1.B. Poverty Scorecard Survey Coverage (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

RSP	Districts	Total Population Covered			Total Households Organised		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Kech	355,617	195,061	55%	25,914	21,306	82%
	Total	355,617	195,061	55%	25,914	21,306	82%
BRSP	Pishin	617,234	368,250	60%	33,105	27,395	83%
	Zhob	277,227	127,933	46%	13,350	13,342	100%
	Khuzdar	389,775	371,514	95%	26,430	24,959	94%
	Washuk	164,764	81,077	49%	9,885	11,594	117%
	Loralai	325,373	222,307	68%	15,930	13,375	84%
	Jhal Magsi	159,222	93,176	59%	8,400	7,849	93%
	Killa Abdullah	498,103	369,280	74%	23,820	21,760	91%
	Total	2,431,698	1,633,537	67%	130,920	120,274	92%
Grand Total		2,787,315	1,828,598	66%	5,834	141,580	90%

Table 1.C. Poverty Scorecard Survey Coverage (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

RSP	Districts	Total Households Organised within 0-23			Total Population represented by COs			Average HH_Size
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	
NRSP	Kech	17,475	8,087	46%	No Target	110,320	-	5.18
	Total	17,475	8,087	46%	No Target	110,320	-	5.18
BRSP	Pishin	33,550	16,775	50%	187,043	154,782	83%	5.65
	Zhob	13,247	6,491	49%	66,884	66,843	100%	5.01
	Khuzdar	45,358	24,493	54%	130,829	123,547	94%	4.95
	Washuk	10,093	6,459	64%	53,873	63,187	117%	5.45
	Loralai	22,949	11,245	49%	88,889	74,633	84%	5.58
	Jhal Magsi	10,829	6,064	56%	42,168	39,402	93%	5.02
	Killa Abdullah	35,480	15,611	44%	145,540	132,954	91%	6.11
	Total	171,506	87,138	51%	715,226	655,348	92%	5.45
Grand Total		188,981	95,225	50%	715,226	765,668	107%	5.41

Table 2. Social Mobilisation Outreach (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

RSP	Districts	Women's Community Organisations (COs) Formed			Women's Village Organisations (VOs) Formed			Women's Local Support Organisations (LSOs) Formed		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Kech	720	951	132%	133	29	22%	12	1	8%
	Total	720	951	132%	133	27	20%	12	1	8%
BRSP	Pishin	1111	575	52%	178	87	49%	14	0	0%
	Zhob	150	279	186%	72	31	43%	6	0	0%
	Khuzdar	886	740	84%	149	165	111%	10	0	0%
	Washuk	343	289	84%	51	36	71%	3	0	0%
	Loralai	539	388	72%	90	86	96%	9	0	0%
	Jhal Magsi	276	228	83%	45	22	49%	3	0	0%
	Killa Abdullah	762	646	85%	119	88	74%	9	0	0%
	Total	4067	3145	77%	704	515	73%	54	0	0%
Grand Total		4787	4096	86%	837	542	65%	66	1	2%

Table 3.A.a. Training & Capacity Building (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

Number of Community Members Trained in Community Management Skills Training (CMST)						
RSP	Districts	Target	Achievement	%	Women Members	Men Members
NRSP	Kech	2880	2255	78%	1565	690
	Total	2880	2255	78%	1565	690
BRSP	Pishin	3765	1903	51%	395	1508
	Zhob	1456	768	53%	288	480
	Khuzdar	2994	2261	76%	1098	1163
	Washuk	1100	1030	94%	498	532
	Loralai	1824	1460	80%	592	868
	Jhal Magsi	972	776	80%	304	472
	Killa Abdullah	2583	498	19%	220	278
	Total	14694	8696	59%	3395	5301
Grand Total		17574	10951	62%	4960	5991

Table 3.A.b. Training & Capacity Building (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

Number of Community Members Trained in Leadership Management Skills Training (LMST)						
RSP	Districts	Target	Achievement	%	Women Members	Men Members
NRSP	Kech	532	365	69%	211	154
	Total	532	365	69%	211	154
BRSP	Pishin	612	141	23%	21	120
	Zhob	235	166	71%	2	164
	Khuzdar	498	280	56%	120	160
	Washuk	178	146	82%	34	112
	Loralai	288	353	123%	111	242
	Jhal Magsi	160	100	63%	0	100
	Killa Abdullah	416	0	0%	0	0
	Total	2387	1186	50%	288	898
Grand Total		2919	1551	53%	499	1052

Table 3.A.c. Training & Capacity Building (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

Number of Community Members (specially women) Trained in Literacy and Numeracy Skills (ALNS)						
RSP	Districts	Target	Achievement	%	Women Members	Men Members
NRSP	Kech	912	0	0%	0	0
	Total	912	0	0%	0	0
BRSP	Pishin	276	200	72%	200	0
	Zhob	125	240	192%	240	0
	Khuzdar	209	215	103%	215	0
	Washuk	52	100	192%	100	0
	Loralai	188	190	101%	190	0
	Jhal Magsi	63	145	230%	145	0
	Killa Abdullah	188	0	0%	0	0
	Total	1101	1090	99%	1090	0
Grand Total		2013	1090	54%	1090	0

Table 3.B. Training & Capacity Building (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

RSP	Districts	Number of Community Members Trained as Community Resource Persons (CRPs)					Number of Community Awareness Toolkit (CAT) Sessions Conducted by CRPs		
		Target	Achievement	%	Women	Men	Target	Achievement	%
NRSP	Kech	84	49	58%	30	19	1134	118	10%
	Total	84	49	58%	30	19	1134	118	10%
BRSP	Pishin	159	18	11%	6	12	-	308	-
	Zhob	72	20	28%	13	7	-	2242	-
	Khuzdar	120	20	17%	7	13	-	599	-
	Washuk	30	17	57%	8	9	-	2130	-
	Loralai	108	30	28%	15	15	-	677	-
	Jhal Magsi	36	10	28%	7	3	-	1113	-
	Killa Abdullah	108	17	16%	12	5	-	40	-
	Total	633	132	21%	68	64	-	7109	-
Grand Total		717	181	25%	98	83	1134	7227	

Table 4. Community Investment Funds (CIF) (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

RSP	Districts	Number of VOs/LSOs managing CIF			Total amount of CIF with VOs/LSOs (PKR in millions)			Number of HH benefiting from CIF		
		Target	Progress	%	Target	Progress	%	Target	Progress	%
NRSP	Kech	38	13	34%	68	24	36%	9,000	177	2%
	Total	38	13	34%	68	24	36%	9,000	177	2%
BRSP	Pishin	9	0	0%	18	-	0%	900	-	-
	Zhob	4	2	50%	8	4.00	50%	400	-	-
	Khuzdar	8	5	63%	16	10.00	63%	800	-	-
	Washuk	2	4	200%	4	8.00	200%	200	-	-
	Loralai	7	11	157%	14	22.00	157%	700	-	-
	Jhal Magsi	2	0	0%	4	-	0%	200	-	-
	Killa Abdullah	7	0	0%	14	-	0%	700	-	-
	Total	39	22	56%	78	44	56%	3900	-	-
Grand Total		77	35	45%	146	68	47%	12,900	-	-

Table 5. Income Generating Grants (IGGs) (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

RSP	Districts	Number of VOs/LSOs managing IGG Sub-grants			Total amount of IGG Sub-Grants with LSOs/VOs/COs (PKR million)			Number of HH benefiting from IGGs		
		Target	Progress	%	Target	Progress	%	Target	Progress	%
NRSP	Kech	15	4	27%	25	7	27%	760	202	27%
	Total	15	4	27%	25	7	27%	760	202	27%
BRSP	Pishin	10	-	-	23.1	-	-	420	-	-
	Zhob	10	10	100%	9.185	9.90	108%	167	191	114%
	Khuzdar	13	11	85%	18.48	3.97	21%	336	84	25%
	Washuk	2	4	200%	4.675	9.19	197%	85	184	216%
	Loralai	6	11	183%	13.86	25.44	184%	252	509	202%
	Jhal Magsi	18	16	89%	6.49	5.61	86%	118	118	100%
	Killa Abdullah	6	-	-	14.025	-	-	255	-	-
	Total	65	52	80%	89.815	54.10	60%	1633	1086	67%
Grand Total		80	56	70%	115	61	53%	2,393	1,288	54%

Table 6. Technical and Vocational Skills Trainings (TVET) (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

		Number of Community Members Trained in TVET				
RSP	Districts	Target	Achievement	%	Women	Men
NRSP	Kech	392	-	-	-	-
	Total	392	-	-	-	-
BRSP	Pishin	100	32	32%	-	32
	Zhob	45	70	156%	-	70
	Khuzdar	76	70	92%	-	70
	Washuk	19	-	-	-	-
	Loralai	68	80	118%	-	80
	Jhal Magsi	23	48	209%	-	48
	Killa Abdullah	68	-	-	-	-
	Total	399	300	75%	-	300
Grand Total		791	300	38%		300

Table 7. Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

		Number of CPIs Initiated			Number of CPIs Completed	Number of HHs benefiting/to be benefitting from CPIs
RSP	Districts	Target	Achievement	%		
NRSP	Kech	60	18	30%	1	1,613
	Total	60	18	30%	-	1,613
BRSP	Pishin	17	12	71%	-	898
	Zhob	7	2	29%	-	147
	Khuzdar	12	21	175%	-	2402
	Washuk	3	12	400%	-	601
	Loralai	11	5	45%	-	121
	Jhal Magsi	4	5	125%	-	376
	Killa Abdullah	11	-	-	-	-
	Total	65	57	88%	1	4545
Grand Total		125	75	60%	1	6,158

Table 8. Local Development Plans (June 30,2017 - June 30, 2019)

RSP	Districts	Number of COs developed Micro Investment Plans (MIPs) for their member HHs			Number of VOs developed Village Development Plans (VDPs)			Number of Joint Development Committees(JDCs) formed at Tehsil and District Level		
		Target	Progress	%	Target	Progress	%	Target	Progress	%
NRSP	Kech	21,595	19,806	92%	260	148	57%	23	14	61%
	Total	21,595	19,806	92%	260	148	57%	23	14	61%
BRSP	Pishin	33,338	13,687	41%	345	47	14%	1	1	100%
	Zhob	13,448	6,842	51%	132	66	50%	1	1	100%
	Khuzdar	26,580	15,242	57%	280	101	36%	1	1	100%
	Washuk	10,283	8,488	83%	100	65	65%	1	1	100%
	Loralai	16,155	11,580	72%	162	130	80%	1	1	100%
	Jhal Magsi	8,273	3,440	42%	90	43	48%	1	1	100%
	Killa Abdullah	22,853	12,096	53%	234	81	35%	1	1	100%
	Total	130,930	71,375	55%	1,343	533	40%	7	7	100%
Grand Total		152,525	91,181	60%	1,603	681	42%	30	21	70%



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