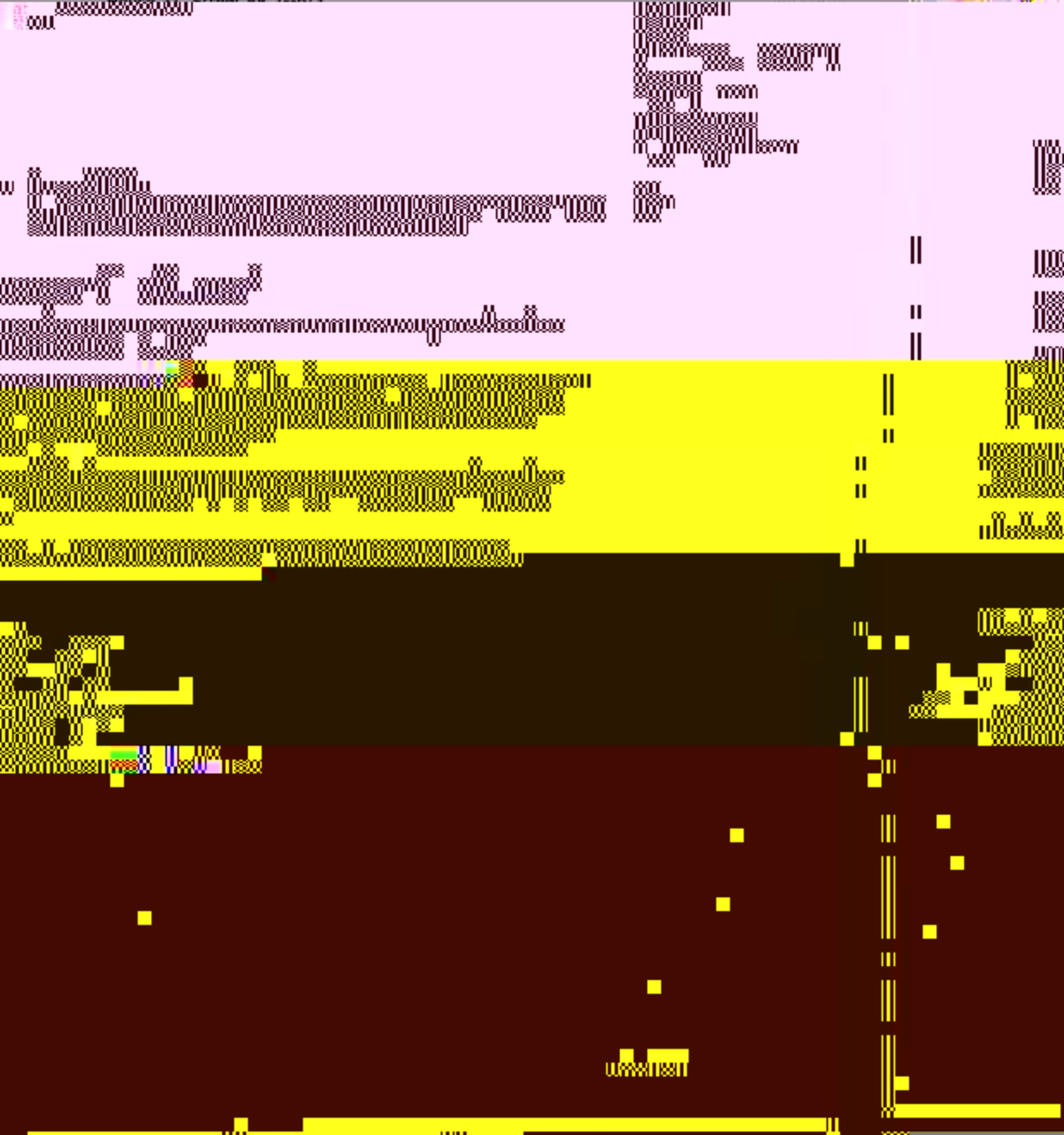




Mr. Hamid Sarfraz
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IUCN-Pakistan
House 11, Street 88, G-6/3

Development
Islamabad
Embassy of the Kingdom
Netherlands



Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development (RPSD)

Final Evaluation Mission-MM3

2017

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Acknowledgements

The mission wishes to acknowledge the encouragement of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands in Islamabad, Pakistan through its staff Mr. Jan

the field and meeting sessions and candidly apprised us of their views on impacts at grass

views expressed in the report and of the mission's

Executive Summary

The last and final review mission for the Baluchistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development was carried out from 19th April to 9th May amid a full scale on going election campaign which coincide closely with the project completion date of 31st July, 2013. The overriding objective

of the mission was to assess the progress made during the project period and to provide recommendations for the future. The mission was led by the Project Director and was supported by a team of experts from the project partners. The mission report is structured as follows:

The mission was carried out in three phases. The first phase was a desk review of the project documents and reports. The second phase was a series of meetings with the project partners and stakeholders. The third phase was a field visit to the project sites in Baluchistan. The mission report provides a detailed account of the findings of the mission and the recommendations for the future.

The mission found that the project has made significant progress in achieving its objectives. The project has successfully established a network of partners and stakeholders in Baluchistan. The project has also implemented a range of activities to improve the livelihoods of the people of Baluchistan. The mission report provides a detailed account of the findings of the mission and the recommendations for the future.

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Mission Findings

Based on the field visits undertaken and review of documentation and extensive discussions

with the various stakeholders, the following findings were observed:

The current situation of the project is that the project is in a state of stagnation.

The project has not been able to achieve its objectives and has not been able to

attract the necessary funding to continue its operations.

The project has a number of weaknesses, including a lack of clear leadership and

management, a lack of a clear vision and mission statement, and a lack of

effective communication and coordination between the various stakeholders.

The project has a number of strengths, including a strong commitment to the

project and a strong network of stakeholders.

The project has a number of opportunities, including the potential to attract

additional funding and to expand its reach.

The project has a number of threats, including the risk of losing its funding and

losing its network of stakeholders.

The project has a number of recommendations, including the need to establish

clear leadership and management, to develop a clear vision and mission

statement, and to improve communication and coordination between the

various stakeholders.

The project has a number of conclusions, including the need to address the

weaknesses and to take advantage of the opportunities.

The project has a number of recommendations, including the need to establish

clear leadership and management, to develop a clear vision and mission

statement, and to improve communication and coordination between the

various stakeholders.

The project has a number of conclusions, including the need to address the

weaknesses and to take advantage of the opportunities.



carrying forward the mission of environmental improvement in the coastal areas.

- f. Full sustainability: Restoration efforts will come when communities and take over their own nurseries. The mission felt that unless local materials and indigenization

becomes a focal thrust of its capacity building projects for its own organization and those areas it will serve.

- vi. Financial management should always be taking a forward perspective. Lapsing funds and unutilized contingency provisions could suggest efficient use of funds within allocated budgets. But also point to missed opportunities due to delays and planning. Such corrections can release resources to be brought to the benefit of communities and up-scaling.

Exit Strategy

The mission broadly agrees with the direction, future prospects and the changing political environment which can be a ray of hope for the better. While the project ends in July it should be another staff or team to reflect on its achievements with a high degree of satisfaction. There is already Canadian government support for some follow-up work. A set of

1. Introduction

mission was fielded in April, 2013 with the following guidelines to

The last and final monitoring

undertake t

governance, water resources management, and coastal and land improvement,

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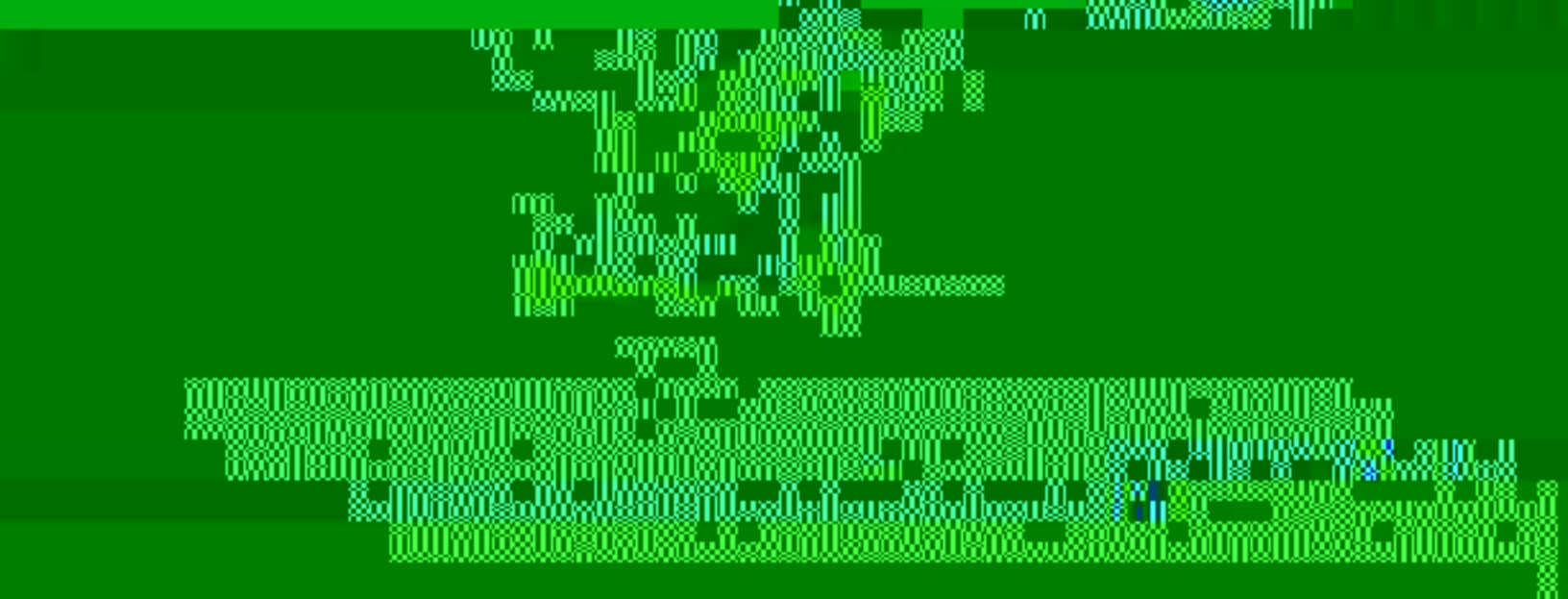
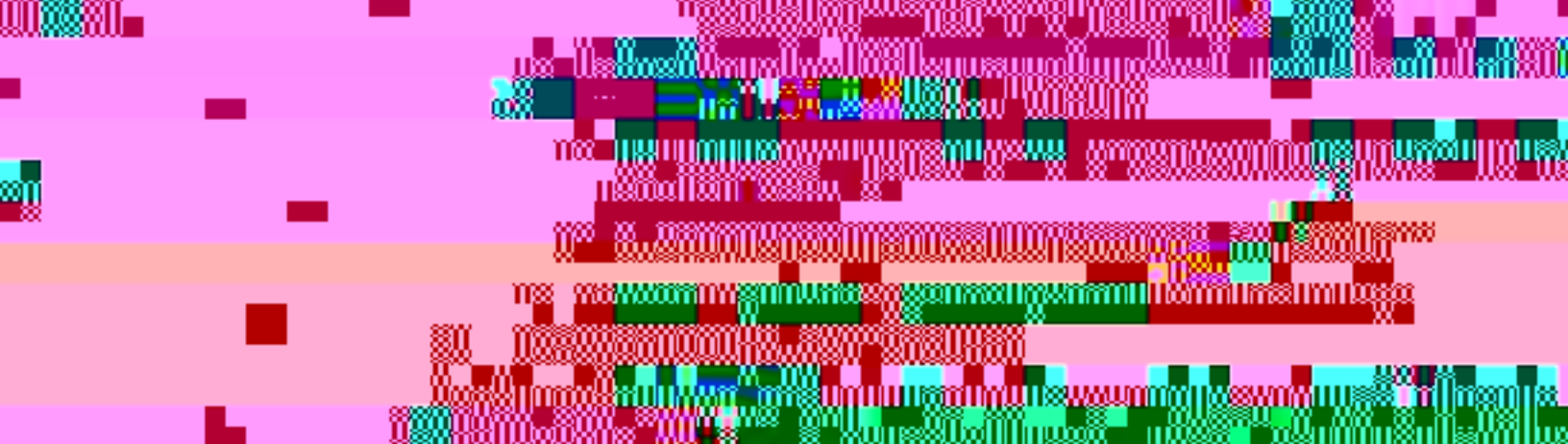
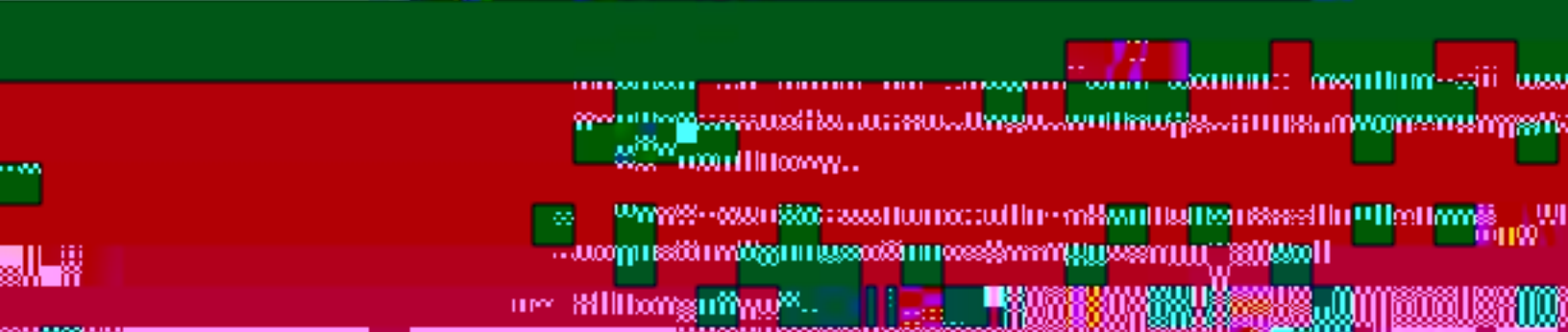
WATER RESOURCES

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contributing largely to pollution of freshwater bodies and hazardous vehicular and industrial emissions. Urban and industrial hubs of the Province have been responsible for degradation of air and water quality. The focus of the provincial as well as federal government has mostly been on increasing production – agriculture, energy, infrastructure, and to a lesser extent industrial at the cost of environmental needs and imperatives. Keeping in view the above

- Disparities between North and South, between Baluchistan and rest of Pakistan;
- Hardships of weather and acceptability by the locals;
- Unsustainable projects implementation in the past with greater foreign funding;
- Lack of win-win partnership in leadership and execution in the province;
- Problematic access to thinly spread population over vast areas of the Province;
- Serious and prolonged law and order situation;
- Prolonged drought followed by severe flood/storms in parts of the Province.

Baluchistan at present is facing enormous challenges fuelled by its unique geo-political situation. A low level emergency has hampered development efforts and the province while present

experiences bomb blasts and target killings. Activities of militant groups support their efforts and to carry out attacks, hold it against violence and the

Likewise the youth openly expresses its desire to

rise are emerging challenges that require major adaptation investment. If Baluchistan is to realize its future dreams of prosperity and welfare, poverty amongst masses is high and there is a major of skewed income distribution and wealth concentration among a

sparsely distributed, majority dependent on agriculture and rangeland livestock production, an emerging youth population, strong traditional orientation and conservatism for participation in any radical or change. Without development interventions, youth will not see economic environment sector bring fruits into a of their masses. Governance is markedly with a focus on tribal loyalties and a strong administrative development activities with a for or reprisal or revenge by thwarting extremism and development as a way forward. The opportunities are limited and the constraints are many. Much of the progression will be led by the people of Baluchistan who still are embedded in its strong tradition of tribal loyalties as eyes open to the challenges of a globalized world with media leading the way to awareness and choices.

4. Approach to Evaluation

4.1. Methods Used

The mission visited the field interventions and held 5 meetings with staff and community leaders to

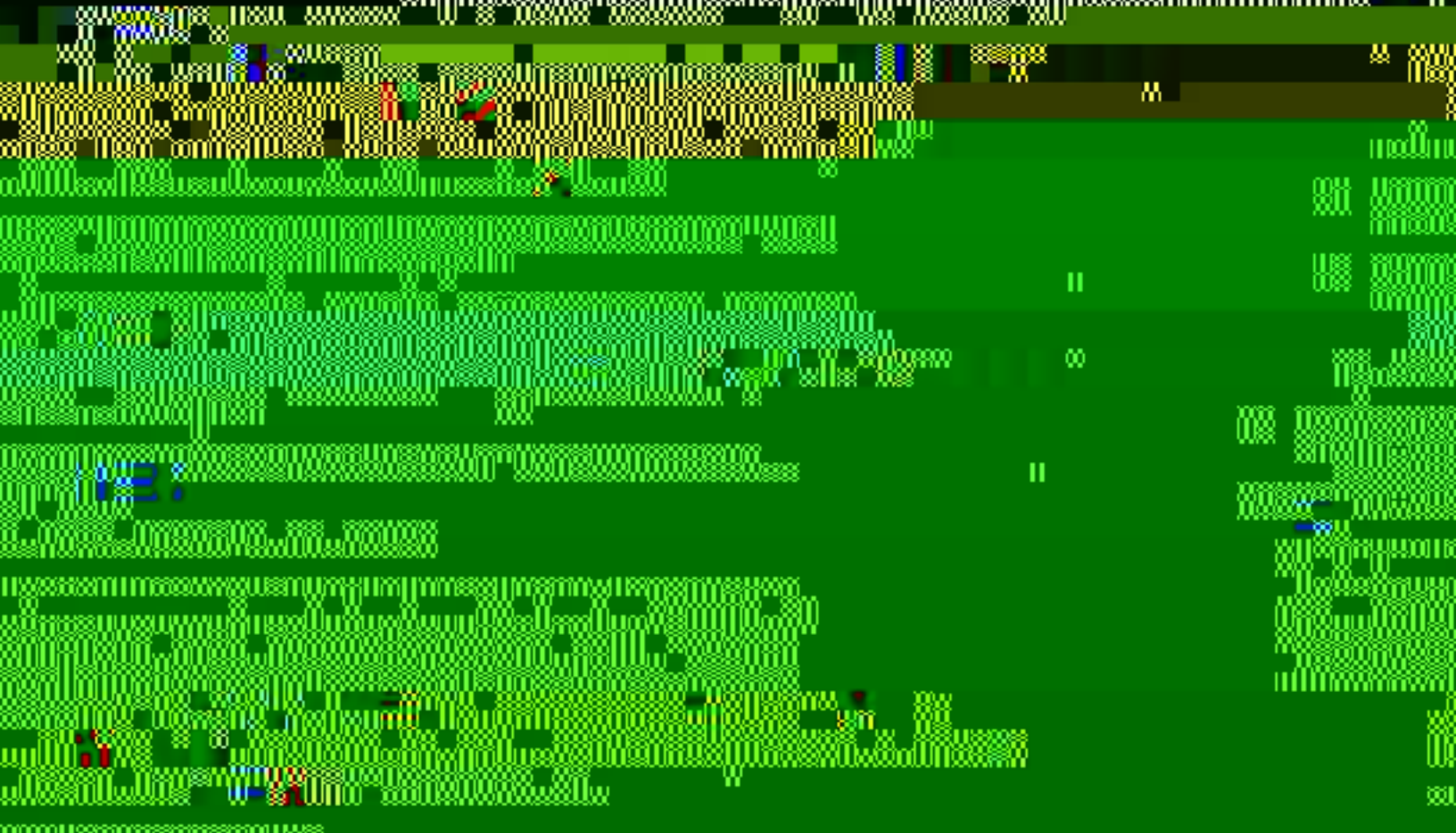
with a leader had also been held with the

consultant reports, and drawings, record of meetings, press coverage, financial statements and audit reports. In addition GIS information was requested by the mission to validate the claims made on physical infrastructure.

III



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Sr. #	Thematic Area	Overall Evaluation Score
1.	Environmental Governance	4.25
2.	IWRM – Practice and Policy	4.60
3.	Coastal Ecosystem Management	4.50
4.	Institutional Capacity Enhancement	4.50

Scoring Key:

- 1 - Satisfactory performance
- 2 - Good performance most objectives met
- 3 - Outstanding performance
- 4 - Achieved performance far beyond expectations

6. Project Performance (against, outco



remaining districts in line with the model. He promised to take the matter as the new government's top priority. The government's effort started by the project for the first time. He promised to take the matter as the new government's top priority. The government's effort started by the project for the first time.

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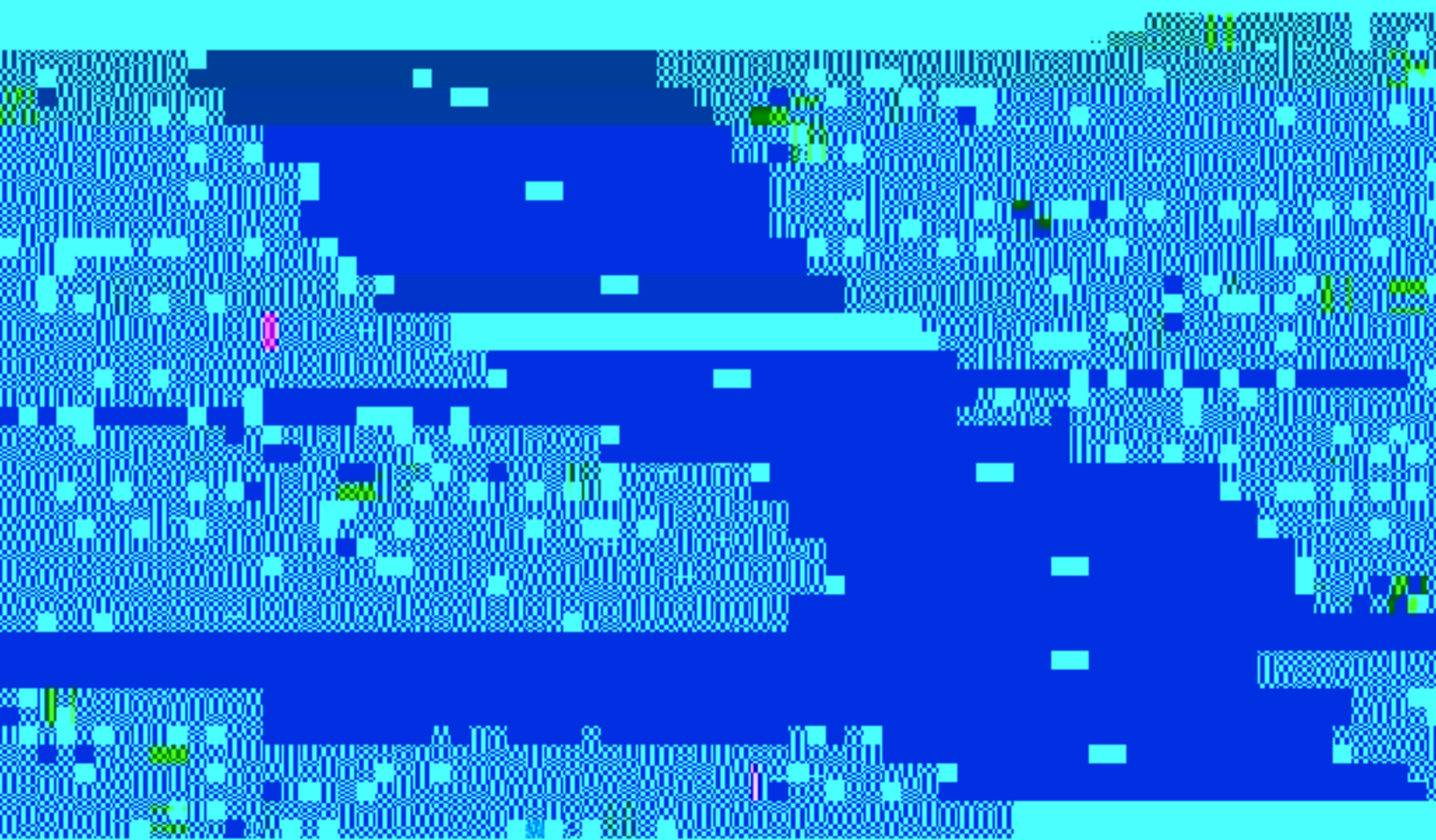
concrete examples
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of IWRM. Our review of data, economic evaluation of the gains

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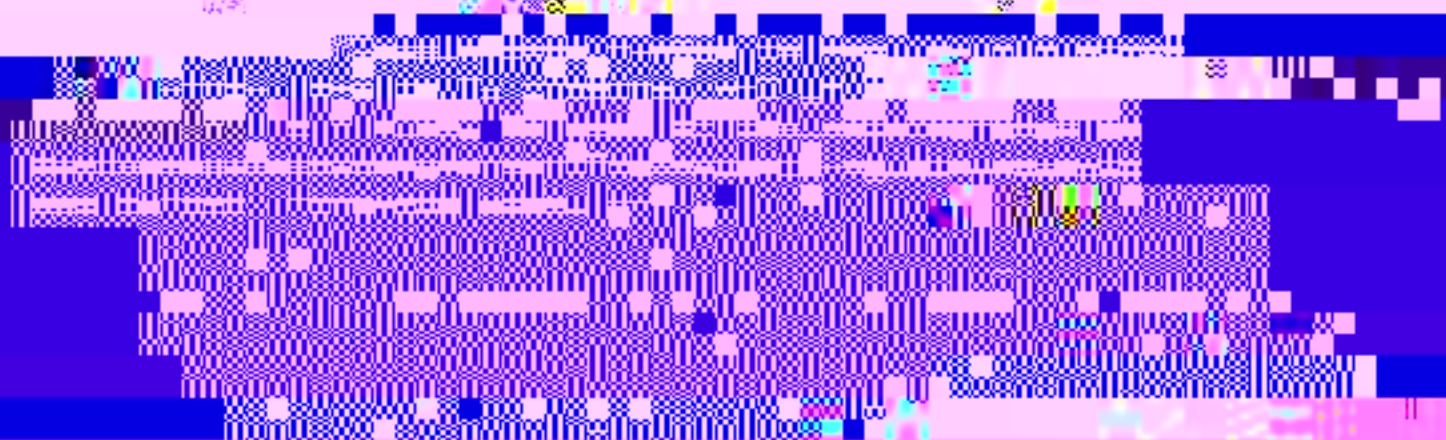


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sustainability of mangroves in large areas. IUCN has exceeded the targets it set for mangrove plantation and this is acknowledged by the forest department and various government officials who have visited the area. The documentation of the various impacts can be done in reports generated since the inception of the project after taking community ownership of the project as demonstrated by the controlled grazing of livestock particularly pigs of the mangrove.



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and Development Social Works, Local bodies and civil societies, Technology, 61)

governance, project preparation etc. The mission saw firsthand IUCN involvement in convening the CLM meeting on 11 April, 2013 at EPA office where the over 100 stakeholders acknowledged the role of IUCN in the project.

iv. Election, 2013 are considered a cautious way forward given the

alone) but majority of the population find no alternative to elections and at least a hope that things may change for the better. Even during the evaluation feelings stake

was recognized as an essential partner in development with several needs to ensure continuity of its operations even if the project in

nurseries to include new plants like sea-buckthorn. Several past IUCN trained have taken up important assignments in

to support PCN in
 rural areas. The
 concept of
 revenue up-scaling
 can be used as a
 model in tune of several
 other models
 in the

country. The model can be replicated by demonstrating the potential of
 eco-tourism in the rural areas of the country. The model can be
 institutionalized at a village or similar sub-rural
 level in Balochistan district level. The need for
 Unless, there is government buy-in through large scale invest-
 ments in the order of billions of rupees, the useful devel-
 opment in a rural area may not be possible in a
 market. The policy government needs to be shared with the
 government and the private sector.

eco-tourism

References

1. The World Bank (2008) have significant contribution to capital
 formation in the thousands and not hundreds.

eco-tourism

References

1. The World Bank (2008) have significant contribution to capital
 formation in the thousands and not hundreds.

- i. Projects with multiple development focus are appropriate when implemented under single management, however, the linkages they require with other relevant institutions can only be strengthened when these institutions are made direct participants and

ii. Expensive physical infrastructure best be left to those who specialize in its development. It is the area of community development (biogas, market interventions, social engineering) that have the highest pay-offs. While community based are important and their demands must be reflected the appraisal process needs to be shortened and share of communities enhanced. Otherwise development appears to be one sided with loose ownership. Where people have invested their own time and money sustainability is assured. At best NGOs like BPSU are catalyst or change and demonstration. They cannot substitute the role of agencies specializing in infrastructure development nor should attempt to create such expectations.

Such concerted, rural resources to be brought to the benefit of communities and up-rearing. This being a key link that should be the prime motivation of moving from

11. Conclusions and Recommendations...

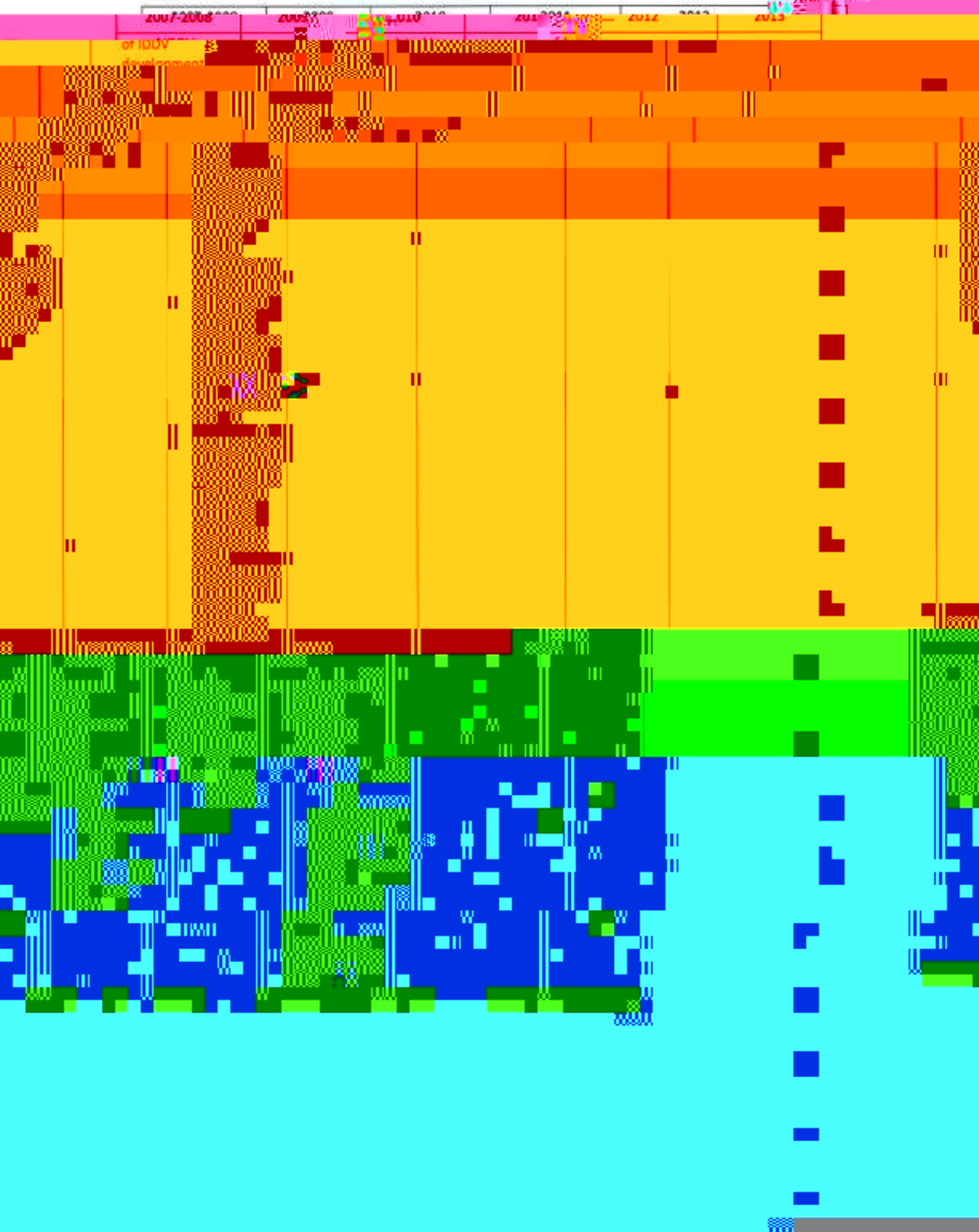
11.1 Conclusion:

The mission ranks the success of the overall program very high under extremely difficult security situation for implementation. All programmed activities have been achieved to the desired level. With prof...

- g. EKN, based on this evaluation, may use its good offices to continue support for Pakistan's development as a long term partner and well-wisher.

Annexes





2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
			perceptions and work done in IDDV development		

an overview of the activities

an overview of the activities

notified in all five (4 + Ziarg)

marking ceremonies at Mastung, Quetta, Lasbela & Pishin

Urdu has been initiated



2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<p>with the formal request from the district councils. The Zila Councils of the Pishin, Mastung, Lasbela and Quetta unanimously passed resolutions requesting IUCN Pakistan to help them in developing IDOVs. IDOV Development Committees to monitor and steer the IDOV development process in the districts have also been constituted by</p>	<p>BPSD is facilitating the consultative process led by the district governments. A total of 909 individuals have been consulted through 117 consultative sessions. An experienced consulting firm (RSDC) has been selected to develop IDOVs in Lasbela,</p>				
<p>Officers (DCOs). Introductory meetings with all the major stakeholders at the</p>	<p>Pishin, Mastung, Quetta and Ziarat. Drafts of the three IDOVs have been</p>				

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	developed and it is expected				

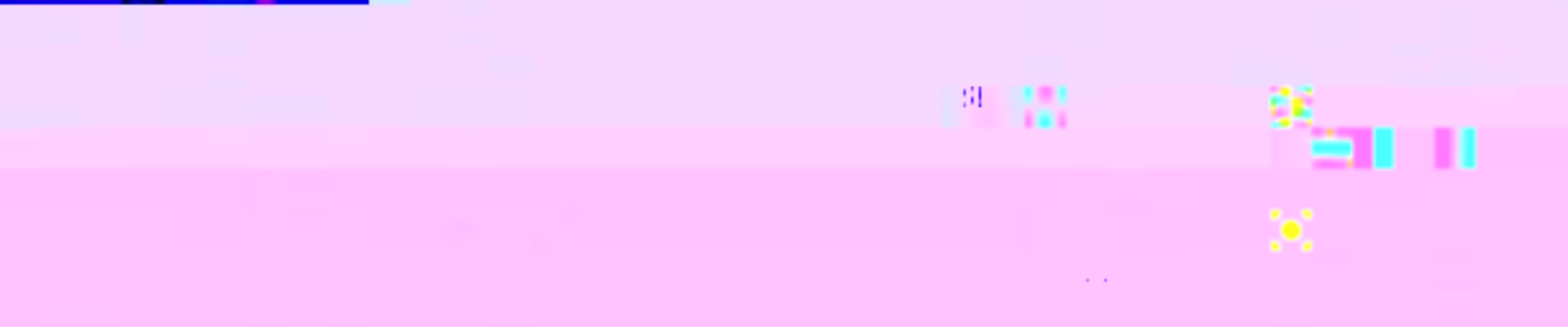
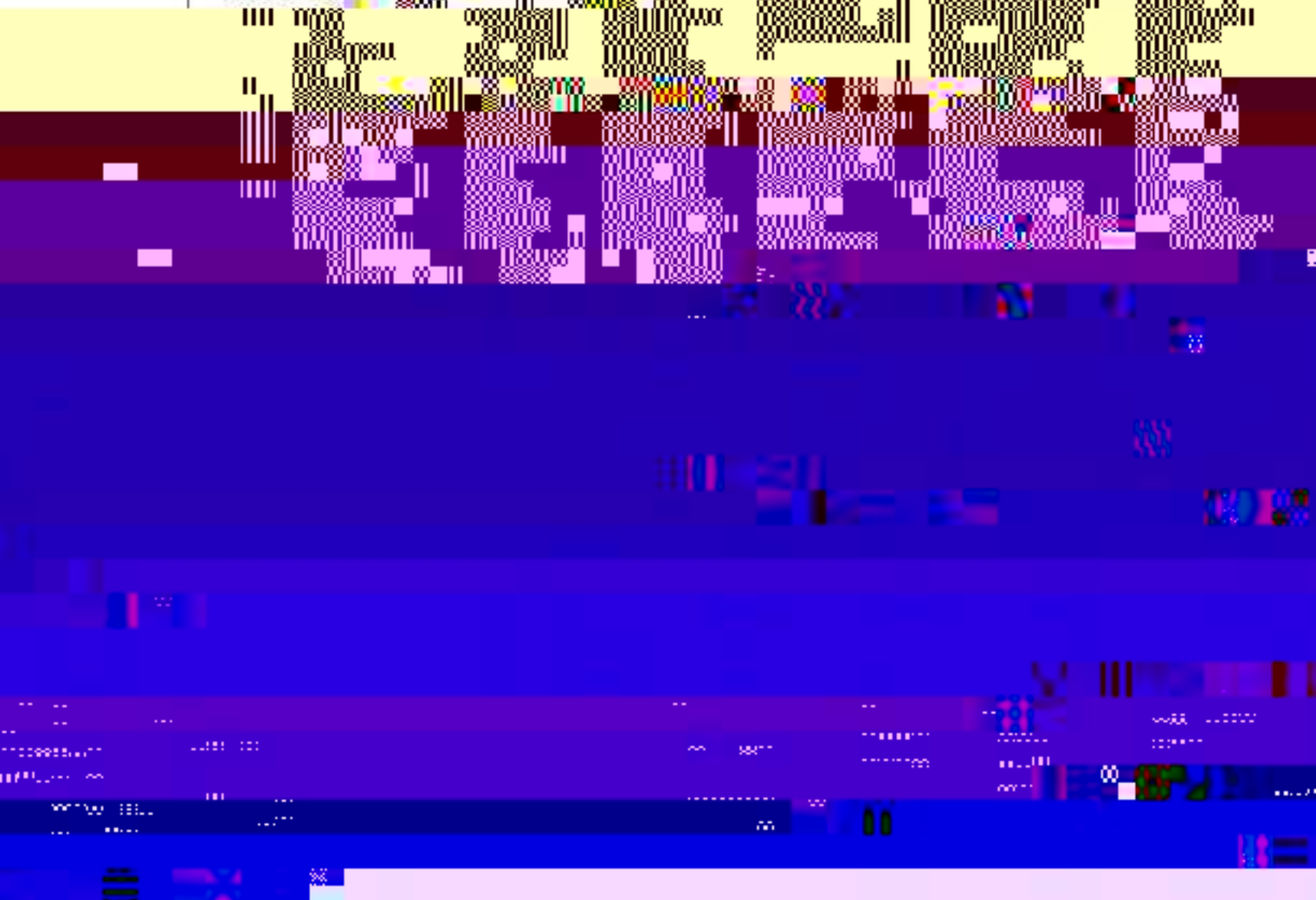
The IDVs will be developed and reviewed and finalized by the stakeholders. They will be sent for printing after approval by the project manager.

Objective 1	Output 1.3	OVI's	Mov's			
To promote sound environmental governance at the district level through visioning, planning and implementation	Approved, operationalized through technical assistance and facilitation, IDVs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Development Plans of select districts include projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Development Plans Projects' documentation 			

for site stakeholders districts has for the districts

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Resource Management	FAC, UNOP, (vernal)	Community	Initiative	harvesting ponds	Monitorin	
	demonstration project has been identified at Narin in Pishin District.	Corp and Sardar Bahadur Khan University.	meetings at Bagh Viala, Uthal, Winder, Bela, Qila Haji Khan, Qila Iskan Khan and Gwadar.	The construction of a biogas Plant at Winder, Lasbela has been started.	5 sets of children's play equipment have been installed on the following places: o Qila Iskan Khan (Pishin)	g with Balochistan carried out at 16 various points in Qila Iskan Khan (Pishin)
	A modest GIS has been established at the Quetta Office, procuring all required equipment	Ganz village has been selected to be	continued and demonstration projects, identified and	supply rehabilitation work completed. A karez at Sar	o Saro Karez (Ziarat) o Kund Mal (Lasbela)	The findings of the exercise were

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revised understanding on collaboration.	<p>ponds at various locations in Qila Saifullah have been completed for livestock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other districts One study on CC impact on dry lands of Kharan <p>District has been completed and</p>	<p>complete. Two Water Ponds with geo membrane has been completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 stock-water ponds completed in Gwadar Draft of Air Quality Management Framework developed <p>with help of CAI-Asia and has been</p>			

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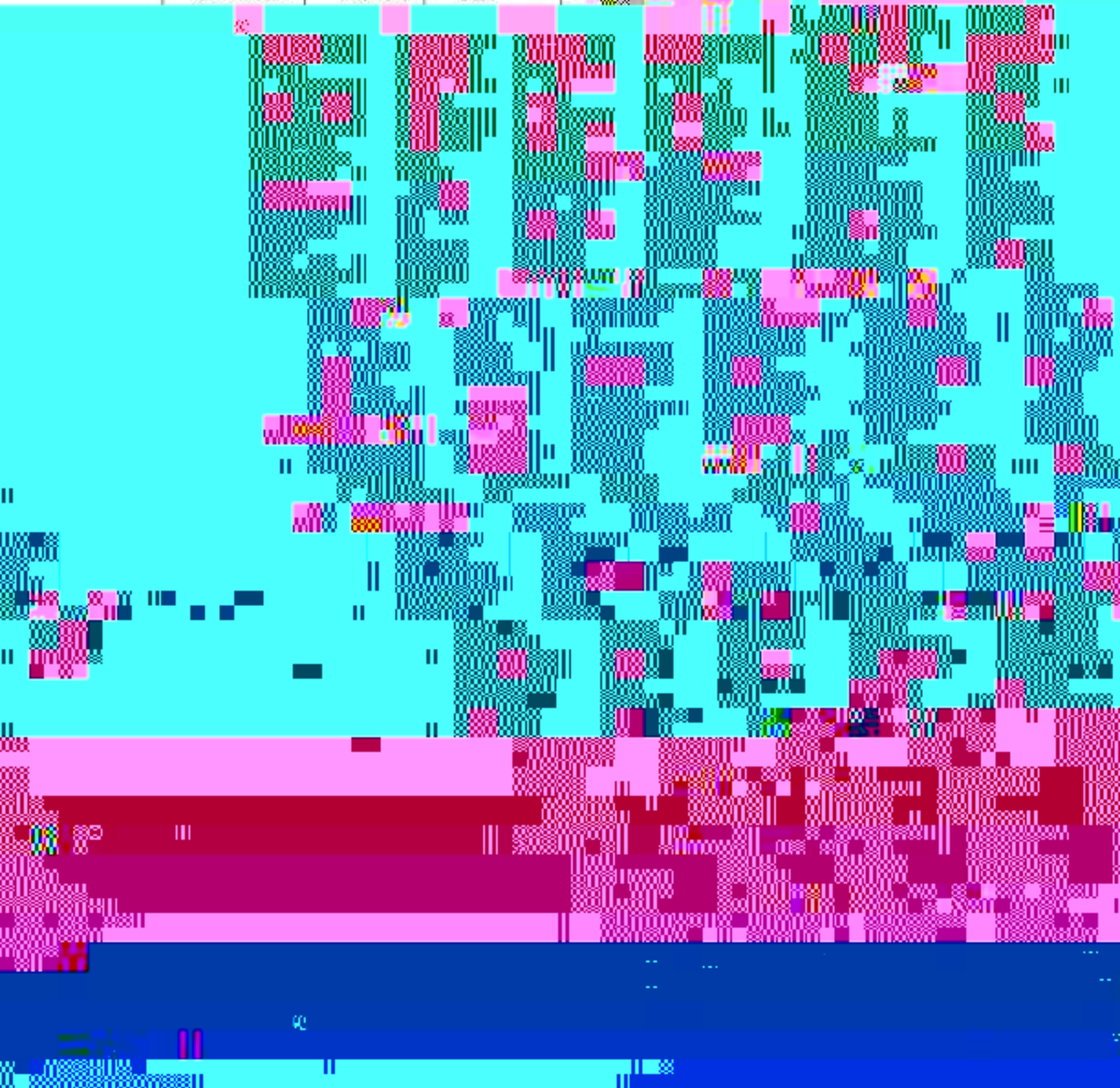
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2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	MS Accordingl y, a managem	Killi Dabri Construction (Rehabilitati			

ent plan
for
effective
project

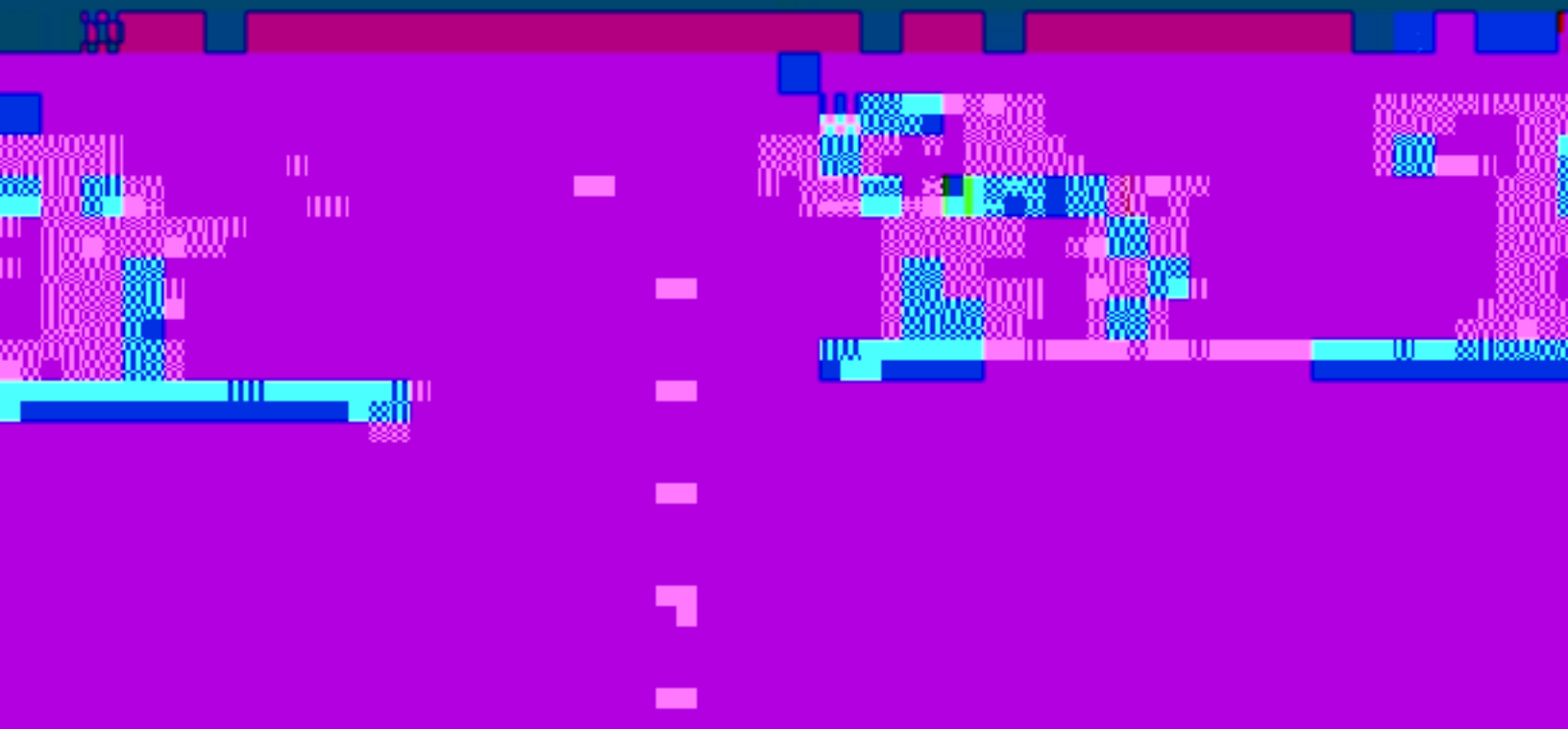
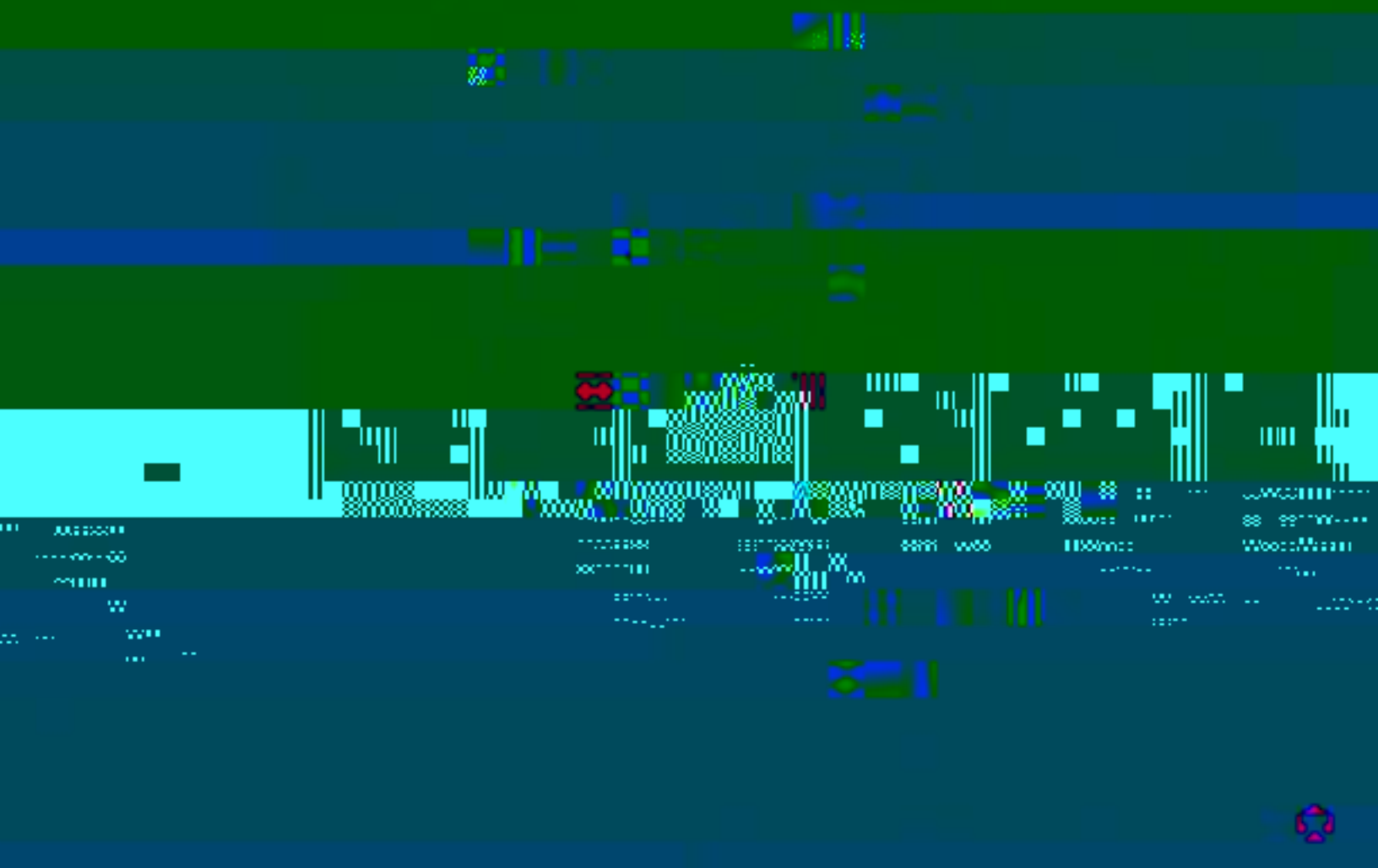
Supply
Scheme at
Killi Sabakza

→

→

→

2009				2011	2012	2013
Objective 2	Output 2.2	OVI	MoVs			
To facilitate integrated water, coastal zone and marine management	Negative implications of unsustainable water	Changes in policies and plans of the	Official notifications			







of climate change conducted and about 2,100 participants attended these workshops.

- Three endangered animals of Balochistan (Chakur, Markhor and Green Sea

the posters, replicas, jackets, bags and t-shirts.

- Printing of

of

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
-----------	------	------	------	------	------



2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
million seedlings have been planted in	ha. for shrimp farming	livestock at Uthal has been started.	Shabi. Demonstration project on mullet farming	communities. 111,000 mangrove saplings of	

Jiwani, Makran Coastal Park	selected sites: Sawar Khor, Pasni, Hingol National Park, stuary and	Shabi and Shabi areas in Pishukan bay, work started	tourism, water and gender, and biodiversity of the coastal	established and is on-going. Demonstration project of	Macronata, Ceriops Tegal and Aecenia Marina planted to
-----------------------------	---	---	--	---	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of site selection is completed for the pilot project with 	documentaries on coastal ecosystem, focusing on biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochures (in Urdu and English) on the importance of mangroves and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shabi established and are progressing well. Apiculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstration project on mullet farming at Shabi established and is on-going.
--	---	--	--	---	---

	community participation. Two new sites have been selected in	Shabi, mangroves and water are being	on wildlife of Hingol National Park and marine	could not be established due to flooding in Shabi	Demonstration project of crab fattening at Jiwani and Shabi established and
--	--	--------------------------------------	--	---	---

	preliminary site work is already	ES/02, 02000	been shared with ES/02 for	in detail language prepared and	ES/02 and ES/03 on the
--	----------------------------------	--------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------

2007-2008

2009

2010

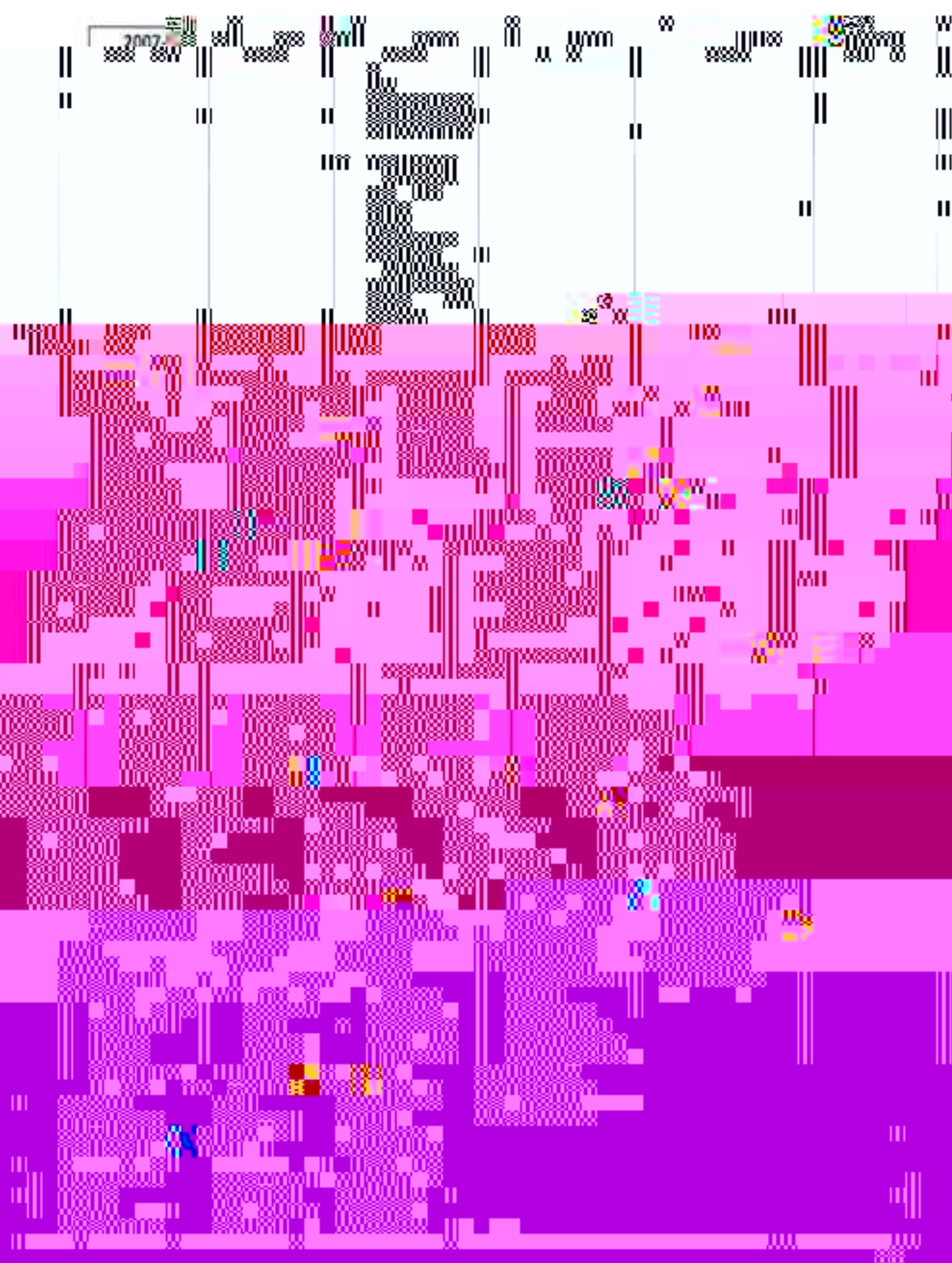


2007-2008 2009 2010



2007-2008 2009 2010





2007-2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

during 2009

socio

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	work. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One day seminar on Climate Change and Vulnerable Ecosystems of Pakistan was conducted jointly with LUAWMS at Uthal. 				
Objective 3 To enhance capacity of relevant	Output 3.2 Enhanced capacity of	OVis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in 	MoVs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official correspondenc 		

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The detailed and extensive capacity mapping exercise of all major stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity mapping exercise has been completed at Quetta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 ESD workshops conducted in Five interns from Sarder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 training sessions on integrated NRM for stakeholders of Pishin, Qila 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 training sessions on NRM were arranged for the stakeholders of Pishin, Mastung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

					trained at	Lasbela.	
		quarter of 2009.	developed and is	Scientific			
		The	implementation.	research methodology	Interns at Quetta trained		completed the internship of three months in

assessment of capacity

by

and is

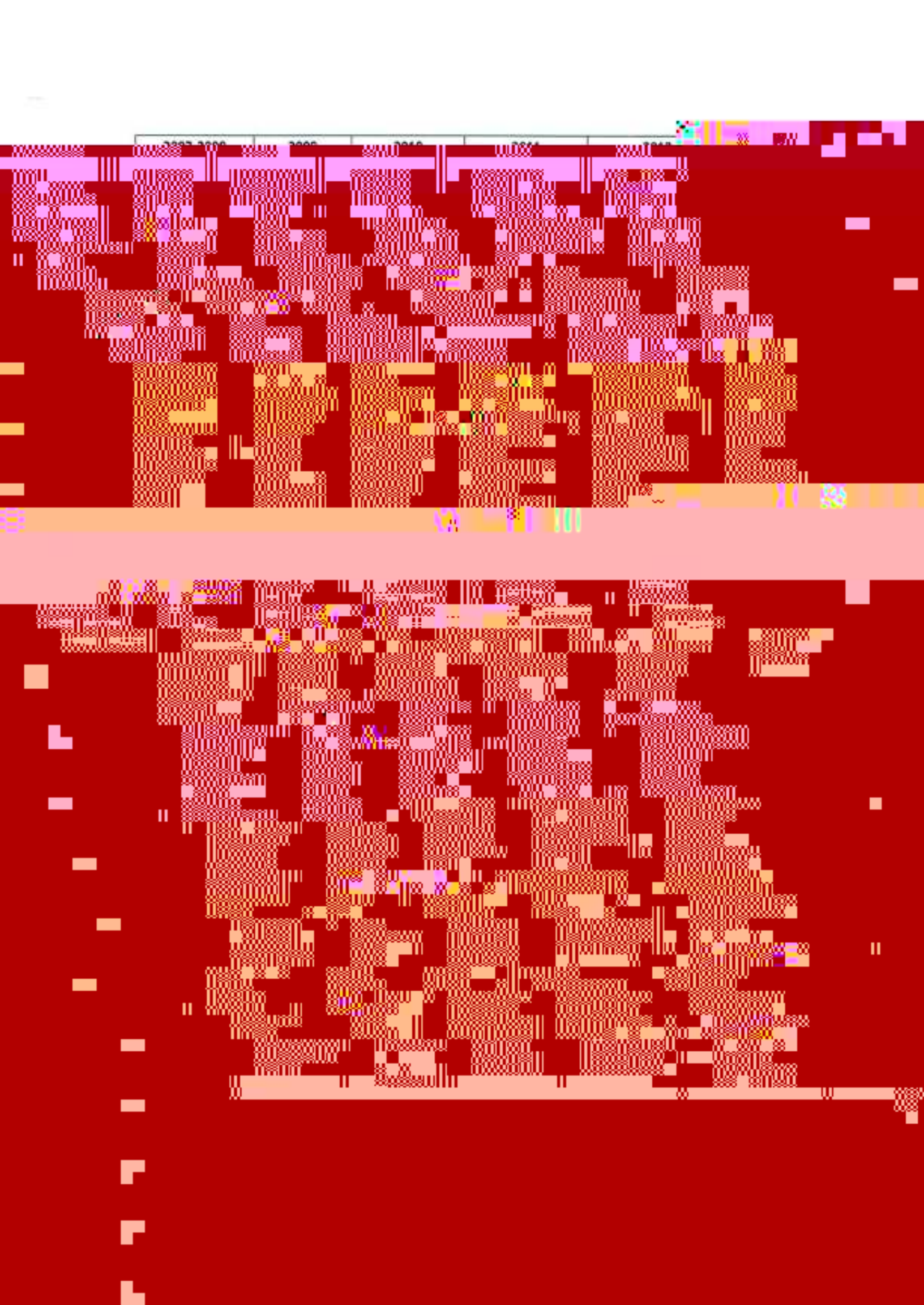
Scientific

Interns at Quetta trained

completed the internship of three months in

2007-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	departments, and media were sent on various		Association.	Quetta Girls College, Pishin Girls College	

UNEP Gender 2019			
Objective 3	Output 3.3	OVs	MoVs
To enhance capacity of relevant stakeholders to support sustainable development in Balochistan as a contribution to the national agenda	Effective programme management systems and mechanisms developed and put in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme implementation is on planned pace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall and annual work plans. Minutes of PAG meetings. Programme's progress and financial reports.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balochistan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNEP

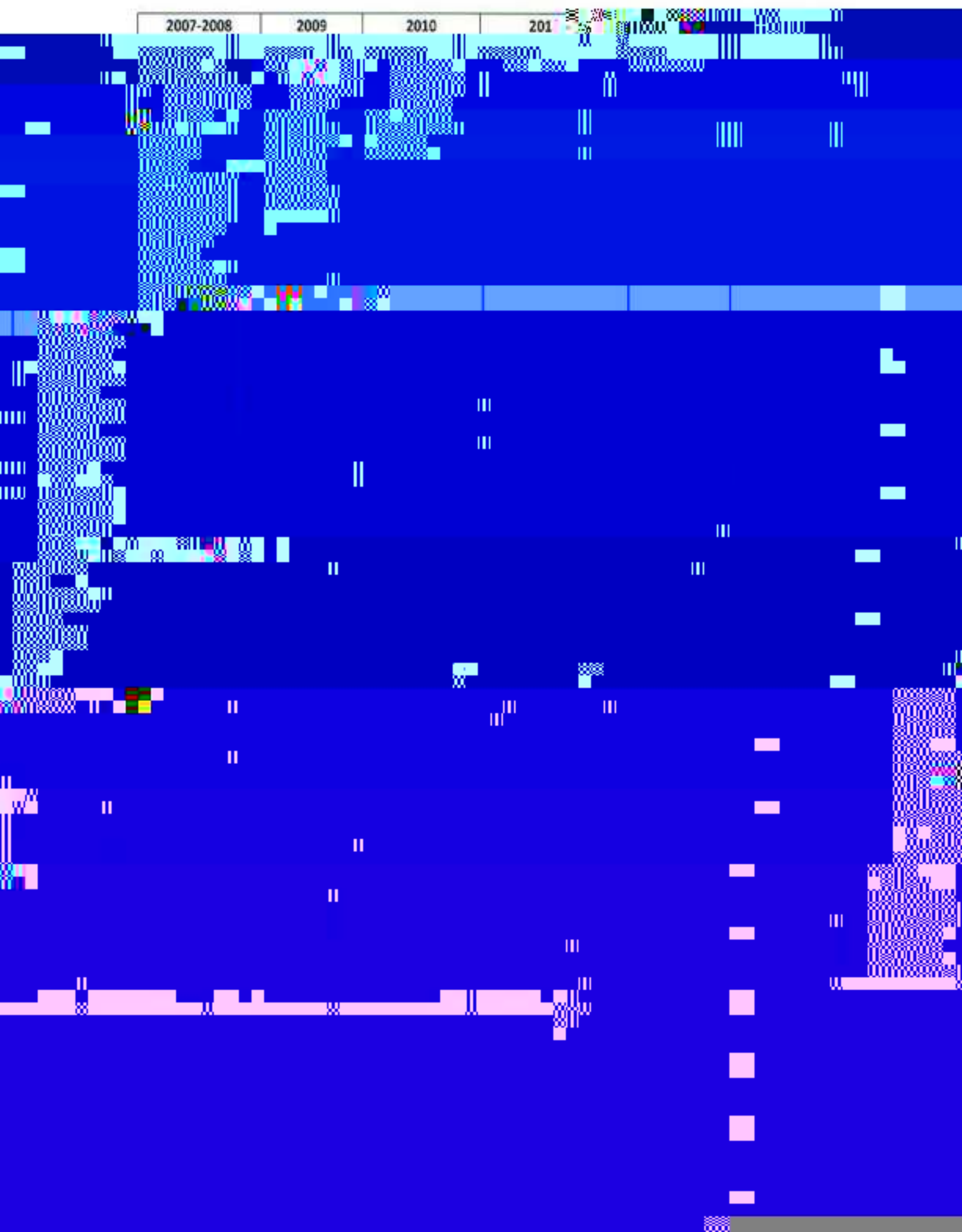


2007-2008

2009

2010

201



2007-2008

2009

2010

2011

2012



d. hu. hu





Photographic Comparison of Mangroves



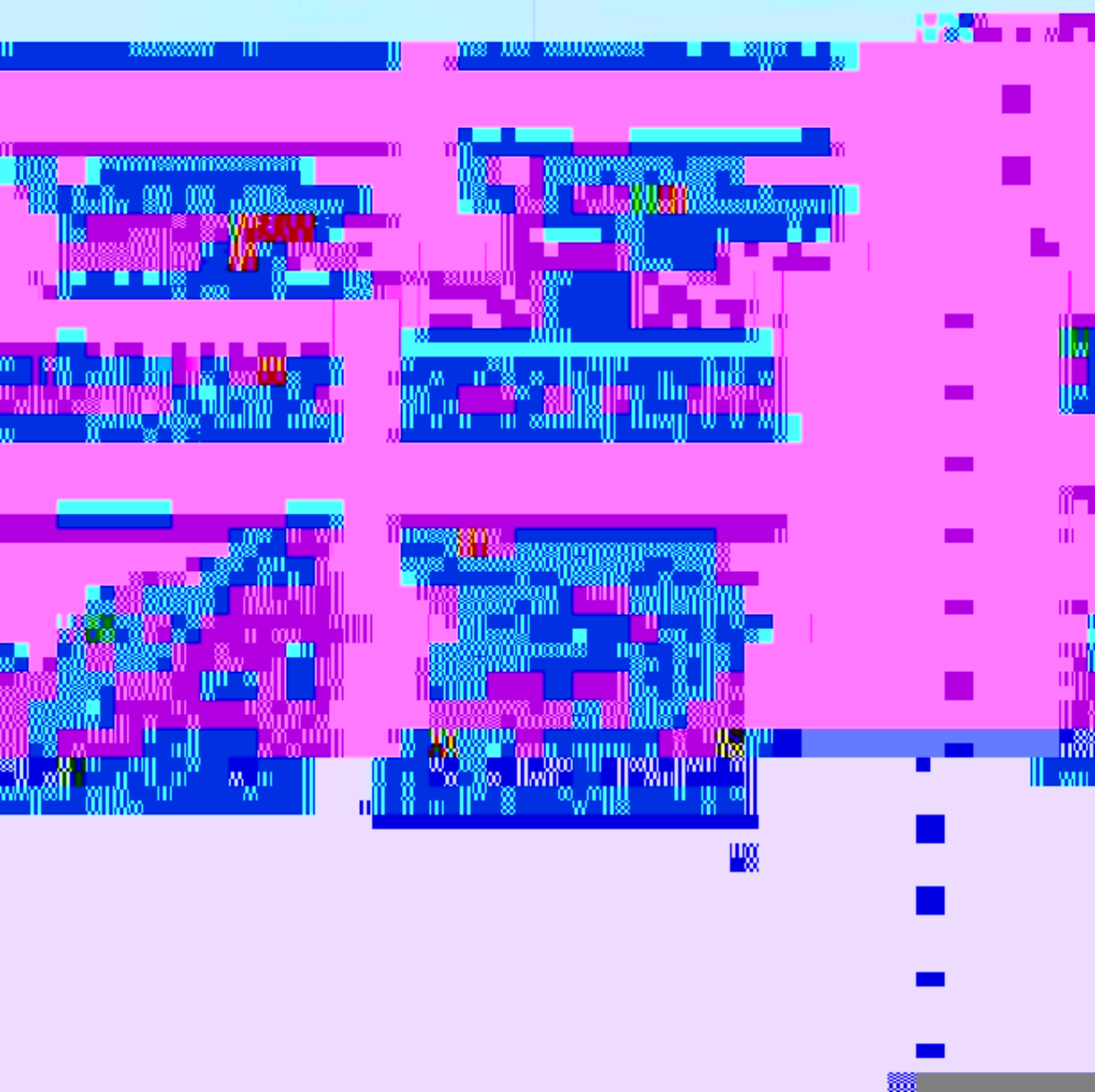


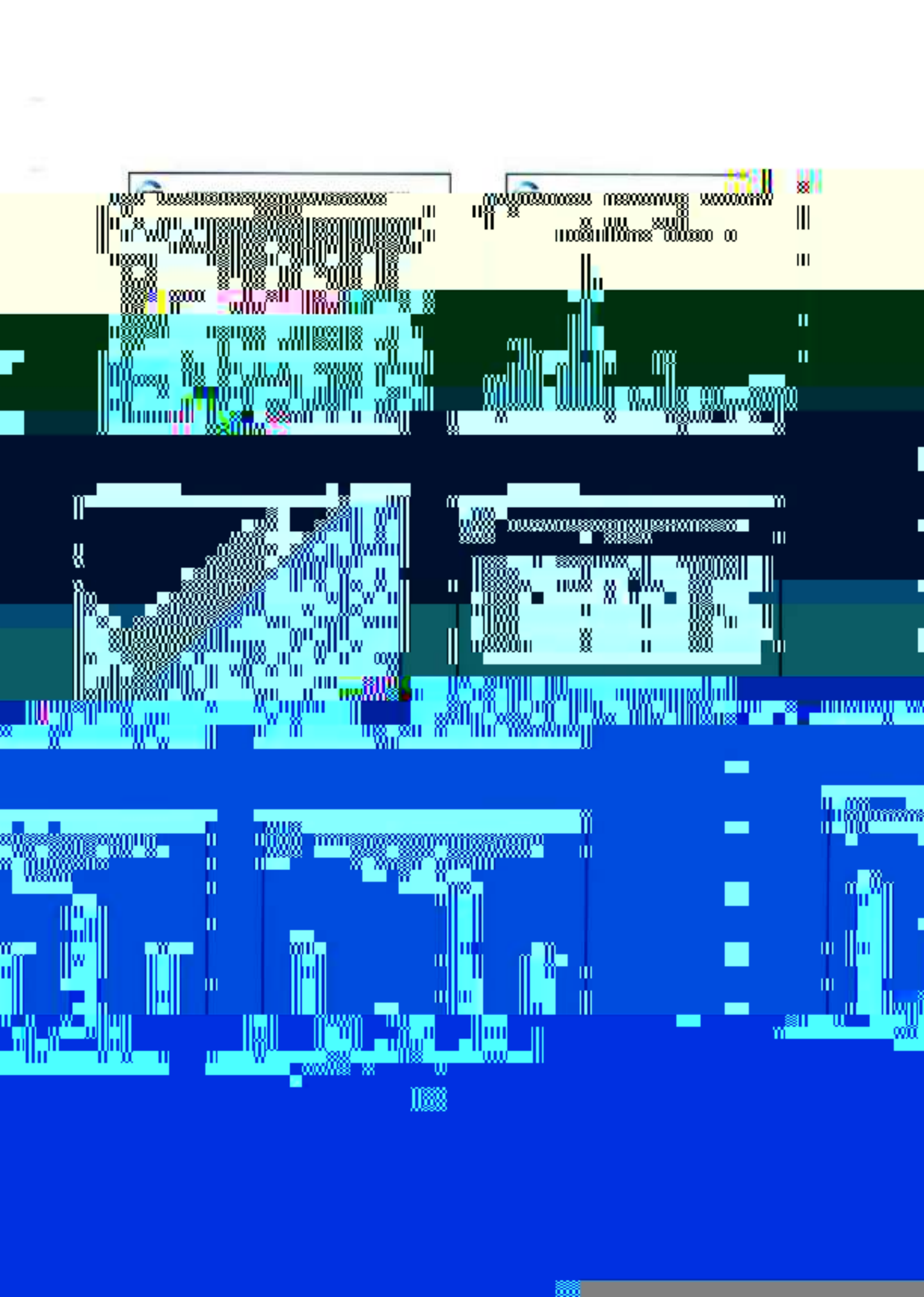
Year wise

Name of Training	Department	No. of Participants
PC-1 Revised and Amended Format	...	51

Year wise participation of stakeholders-2013

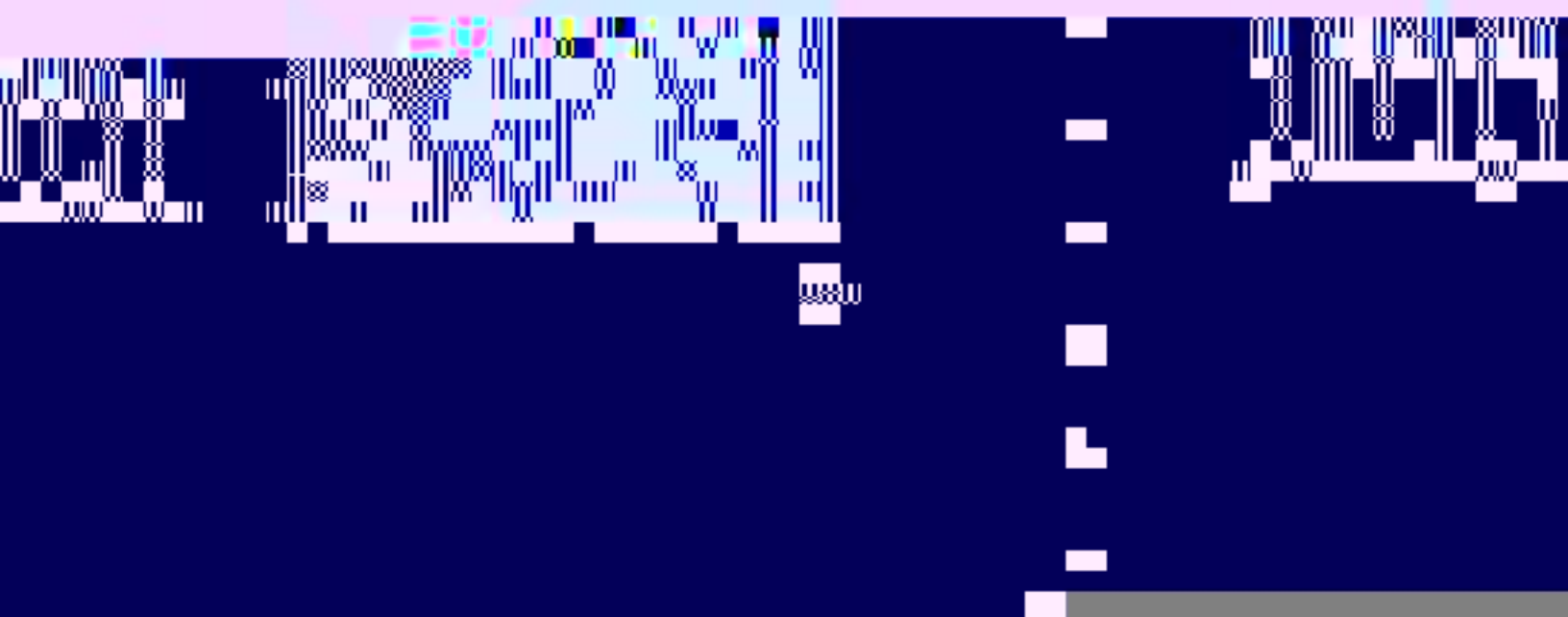
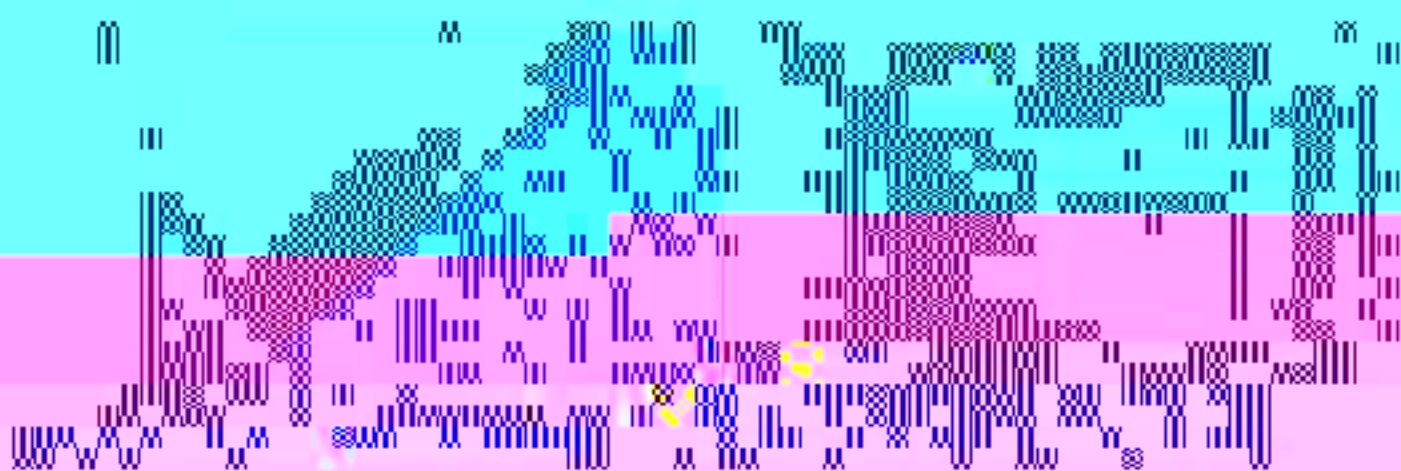
Name of Training	Department	No. of Participants
Water Quality Testing	...	60





2010-13

Year	Name of Institute	District	Participation
2010	Govt. Girls College	Dist. Serkhalah	25
2011	Govt. Girls College	Sudhar	46
2012	Govt. Girls College	Lakshmi	46
2013	Madhuvan Govt. Girls Association	Quetta	24
2014	Madhuvan Govt. Girls Association	Quetta	37
2015	Govt. Girls College	Machung	37
2016	Govt. Girls College	Trilok	37

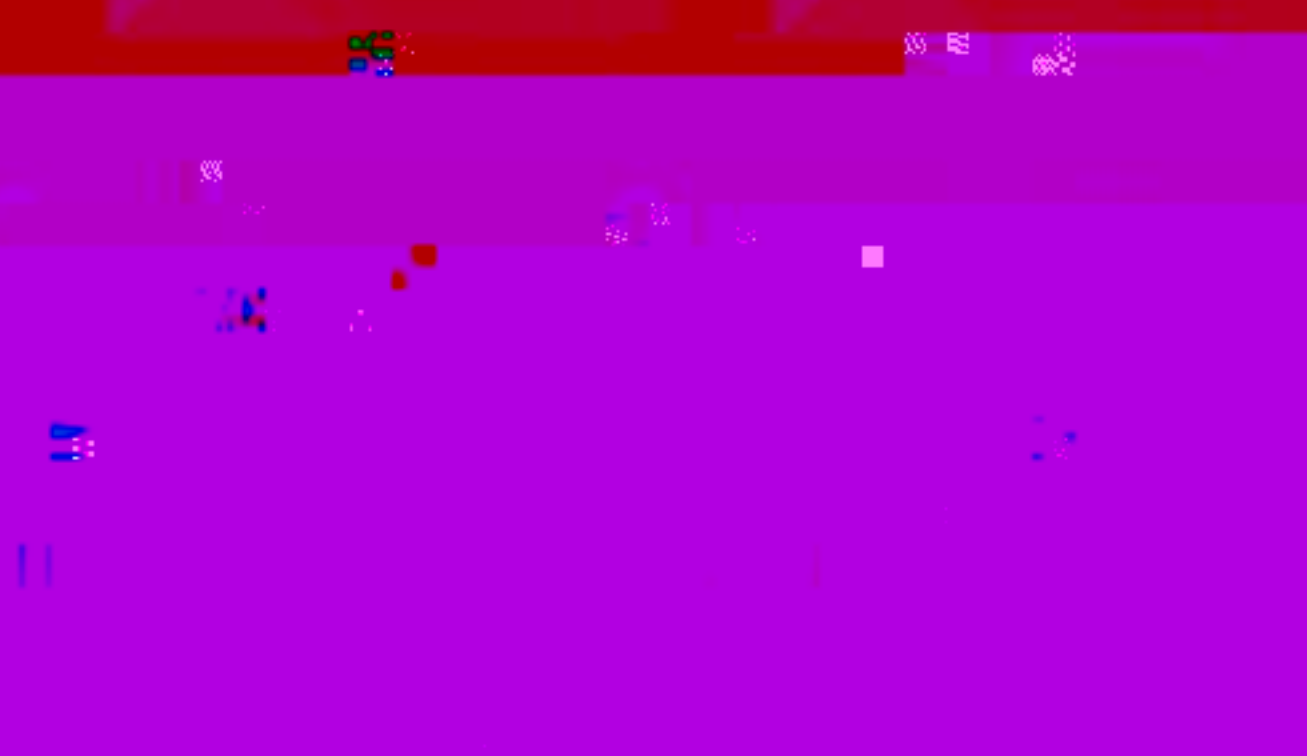


IWRM SCHEMES YEAR WISE DATA 2009-12


Year	IWRM Interventions	Total # of Beneficiaries	Location
2009	Rehabilitation of Guro Water Supply Scheme	200 HH	Guro, Gwerdir
	IWRM Inlet Scheme at Kagbi Village	68 HH	High Valley/Gro Sarfudak
	Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Pond Kagbi Village	47 HH	Gwerdir
2010	Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Pond Kagbi Village	47 HH	Gwerdir
	Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Pond Kagbi Village	47 HH	Mandi Khatwat Gwerdir
	Rehabilitation of Sabonza Water Supply Scheme	40 HH	Sabonza, Gila Sarfudak, Gila Sarfudak
2011	Land Development at Kili Sabonza	40 HH	

IWRM SCHEMES YEAR WISE DATA 2009-12

Year	IWRM Interventions	Total # of Beneficiaries	Location
2009	Land Development at Kili Sabonza	40 HH	Guro, Gwerdir
	IWRM Inlet Scheme at Gila Sarfudak	68 HH	High Valley/Gro Sarfudak
2010	IWRM Inlet Project, Gila Sarfudak	68 HH	Gila Sarfudak, Khatwat, Khatwat
	Repair of Guro Water Supply Scheme	200 HH	Guro, Gwerdir
2011	Land Water Supply Schemes	40 HH	Khatwat, Gwerdir
	Rehabilitation of Water Structure at Kuro Mandi Khatwat	200 HH	Kuro Mandi, Khatwat, Khatwat, Gwerdir





































































































Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Lessons Learnt (Provided by )

Challenges Faced

- Geographical situations in the neighbouring countries and the region remained highly volatile impacting the security of the entire region.

As it has been mentioned in the previous section, the security situation in the region has been highly volatile.

- The frequent change of government in the region resulted in losing experienced staff and difficulties in finding the replacement.

Lesson Learnt

Due to the volatile security situation in the region, the planned activities in the communities IUCN could not be completed in Subakzai area District Qilla Saifullah.

The frequent change of local government system and its time and again changes in the leadership could not allow IUCN staff to take up the development of other communities. Due to the lack of interest of the concerned stakeholders, the expected results could not be achieved from trainees trained under the capacity building component of BPSD.

- Due to non-availability of resources
- Due to non-intervention of the government
- Due to lack of provision of resources
- Due to lack of interest of the stakeholders

Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Exit Strategy (Provided by IUCN)

Following-up on IUCN-EKN valuable partnership in Balochistan since 1996, BPSD (2007-2013) is a 6 year project with a budget of PKR 475 million. With a key focus on environmental policy and governance, integrated natural resource management, and capacity building of stakeholders, it is helping to improve the environmental management and governance of Balochistan.

sustainable development of Balochistan through

In continuation with the efforts already made through various partnerships and government supported initiatives, IUCN has played a significant role in the development of the

proposed plan for the development of the district. The plan aims to create a sustainable and resilient community that can withstand the impacts of climate change and natural disasters. The plan also focuses on the economic development of the district, which will help to improve the livelihoods of the people living in these areas. The plan also focuses on the environmental protection and the stabilization of degrading environments, which will help to improve the quality of life of the people living in these areas. The plan also focuses on the social and cultural development of the district, which will help to improve the well-being of the people living in these areas. The plan also focuses on the institutional development of the district, which will help to improve the governance and the management of the district. The plan also focuses on the capacity building of the people living in these areas, which will help to improve their skills and knowledge to engage in large scale district level development that can help to transform these areas into economic hubs with a sustainable and resilient development. The plan also focuses on the stabilization of degrading environments, which will help to improve the quality of life of the people living in these areas. The plan also focuses on the social and cultural development of the district, which will help to improve the well-being of the people living in these areas. The plan also focuses on the institutional development of the district, which will help to improve the governance and the management of the district. The plan also focuses on the capacity building of the people living in these areas, which will help to improve their skills and knowledge to engage in large scale district level development that can help to transform these areas into economic hubs with a sustainable and resilient development. This will have marked impacts on income and welfare of the target populations that will also help to

the government of Balochistan and the National Water Programme, the department of local government development has shown great interest in developing IDDVs for rest of the districts in Balochistan through IUCN's technical assistance. The Department of Local Government Development

Annex – VI

(Provided by IUCN)

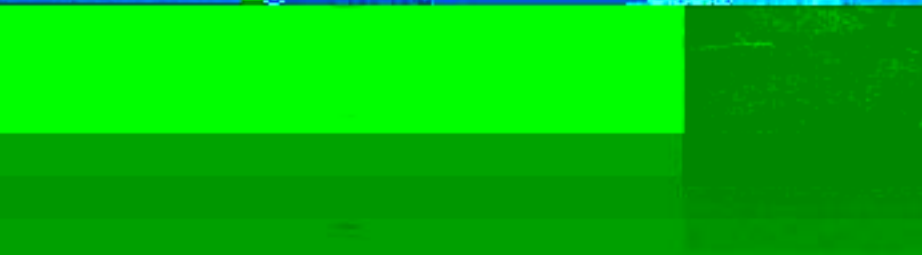
RPSD Interventions (District-wise)

Interventions (Activity-wise)

IDDVs

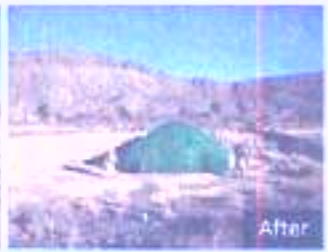


High Value, One Shot

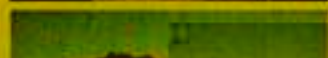
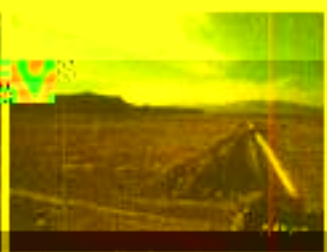


Sabakzai, Zhob (1)

00:00



00:40



00:50

229. *Leaves of Grass, Poem 111*

There is a certain Slant of a Light
That marks the Laugh, the Sigh, the Grief,
That flutters or that swoons down from its
Heaven
To touch the Earth.

Before

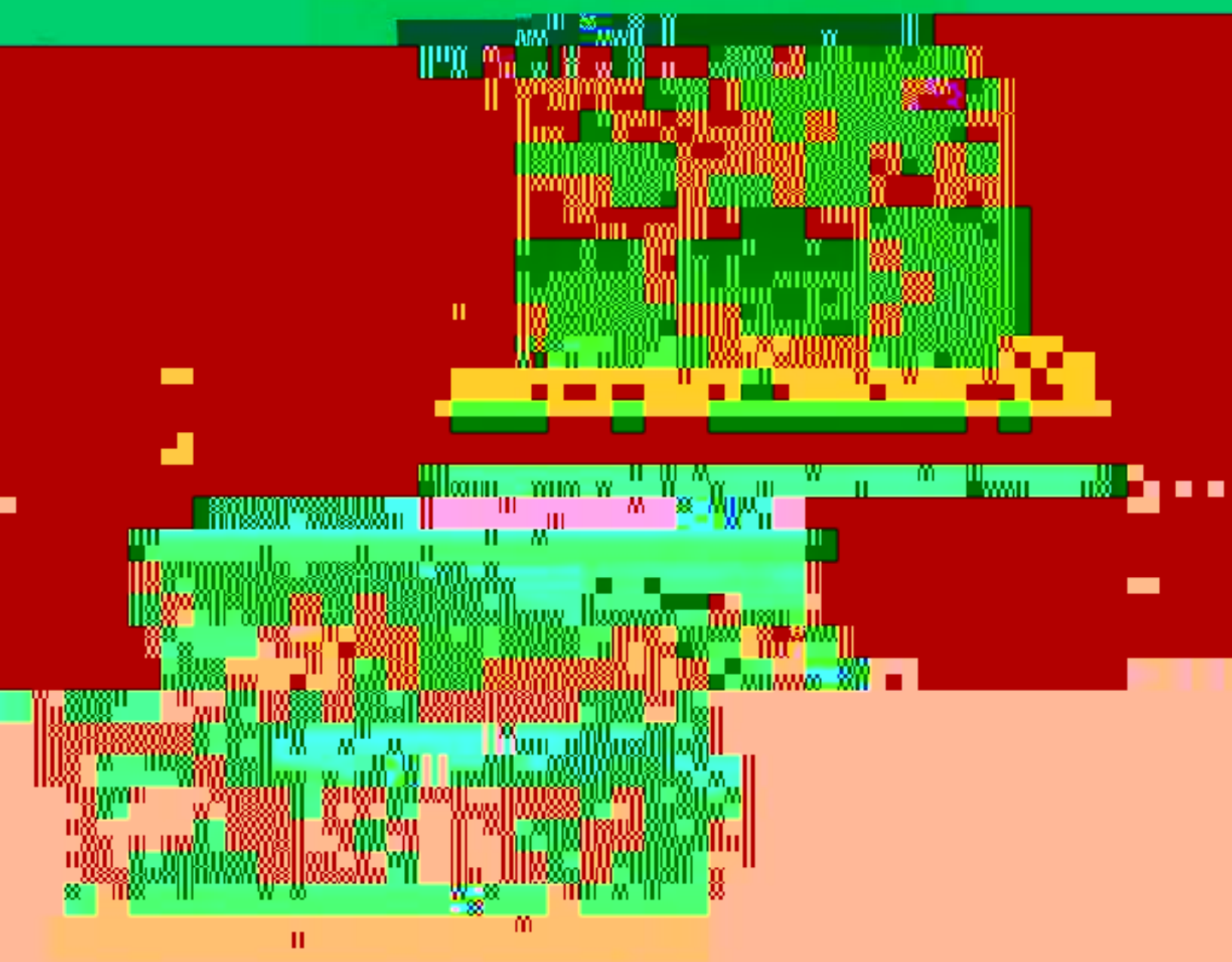
1850

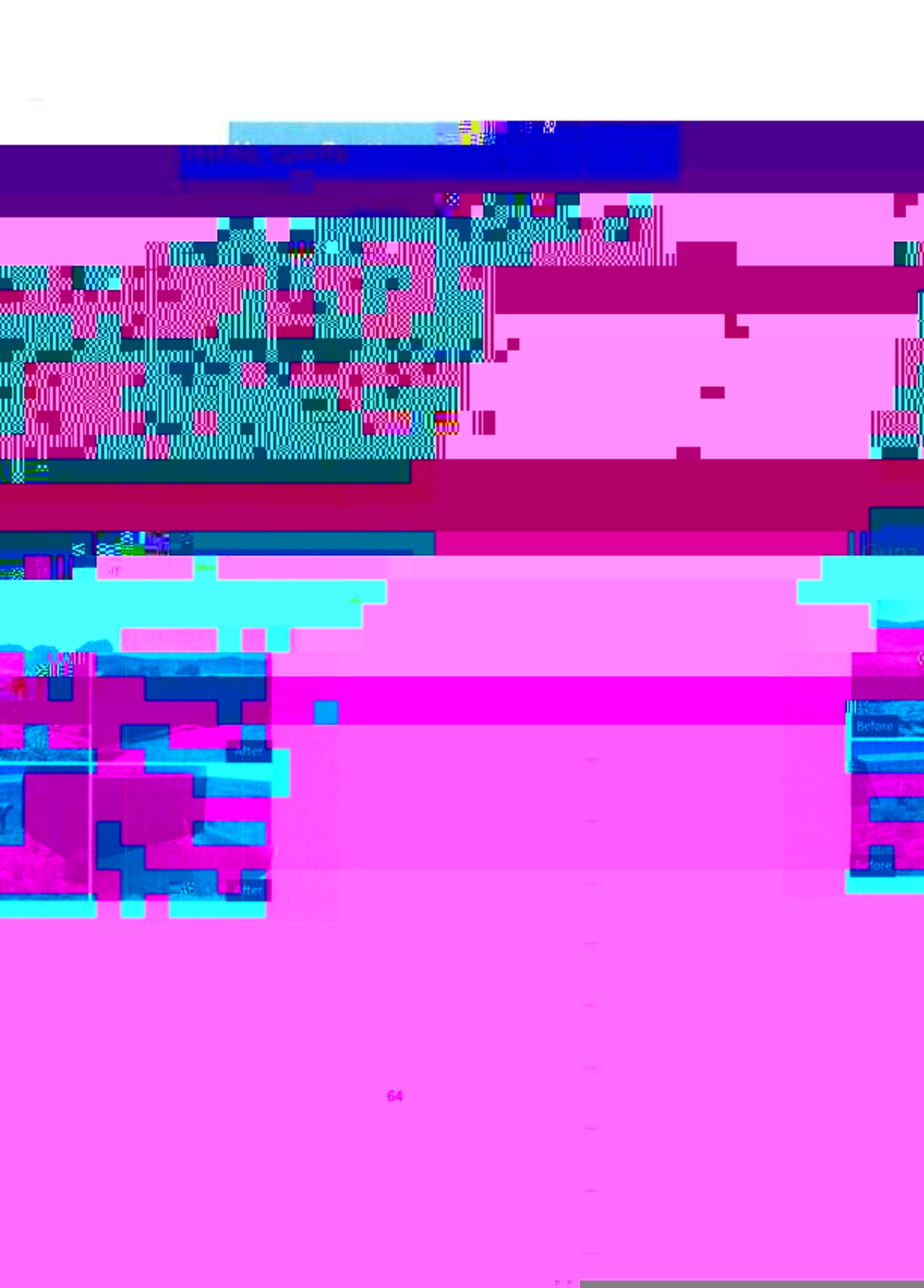
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1850

Qila Iskan Khan, Pishin (4)





Empire First Winter, 1682



LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

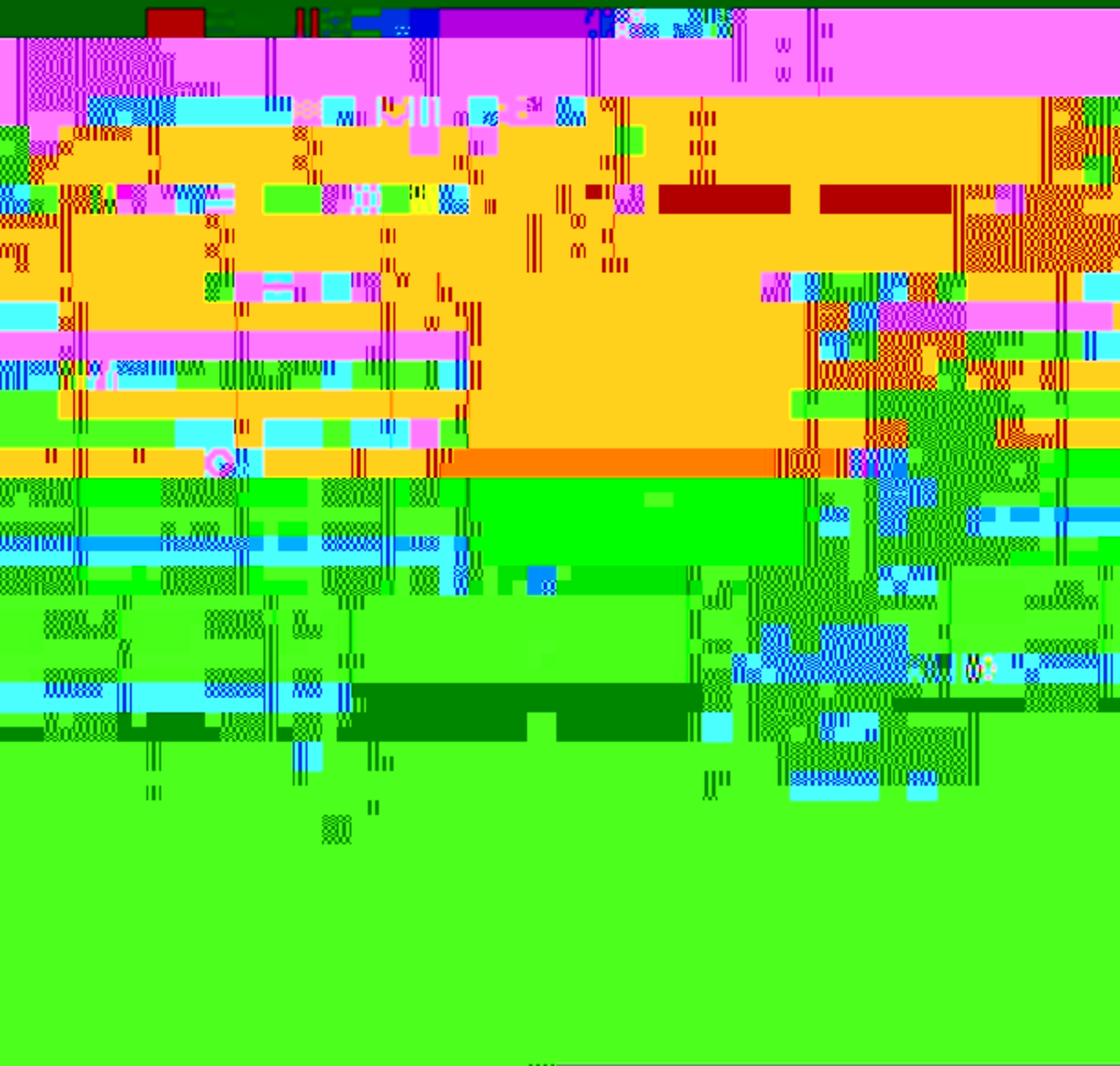
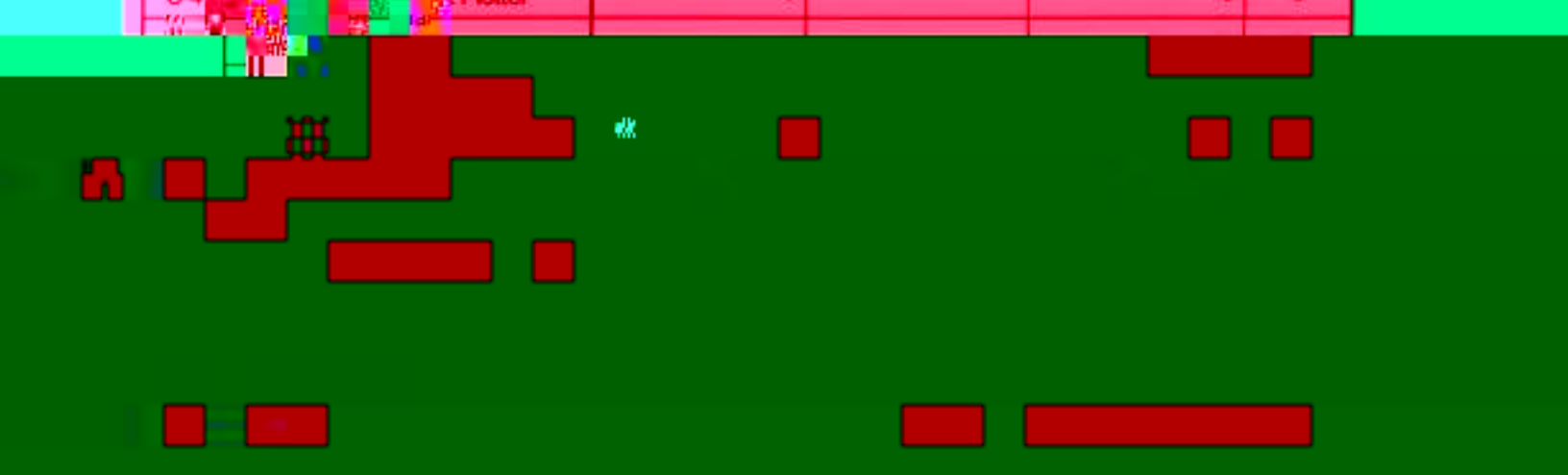
No.	Title	Year
1	The World Bank Group and the Environment: A Handbook for Practitioners	2000
2	The World Bank Group and the Environment: A Handbook for Practitioners	2000
3	The World Bank Group and the Environment: A Handbook for Practitioners	2000
4	The World Bank Group and the Environment: A Handbook for Practitioners	2000
5	The World Bank Group and the Environment: A Handbook for Practitioners	2000
6	The World Bank Group and the Environment: A Handbook for Practitioners	2000
7	The World Bank Group and the Environment: A Handbook for Practitioners	2000
8	The World Bank Group and the Environment: A Handbook for Practitioners	2000
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28	The World Bank Group and the Environment: A Handbook for Practitioners	2000
29	The World Bank Group and the Environment: A Handbook for Practitioners	2000
30	The World Bank Group and the Environment: A Handbook for Practitioners	2000

Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development (BPSD) (76848-000)

Financial Report up to April 2013

Project Period: August 2007 - July 2013 Currency: Pak Rupees

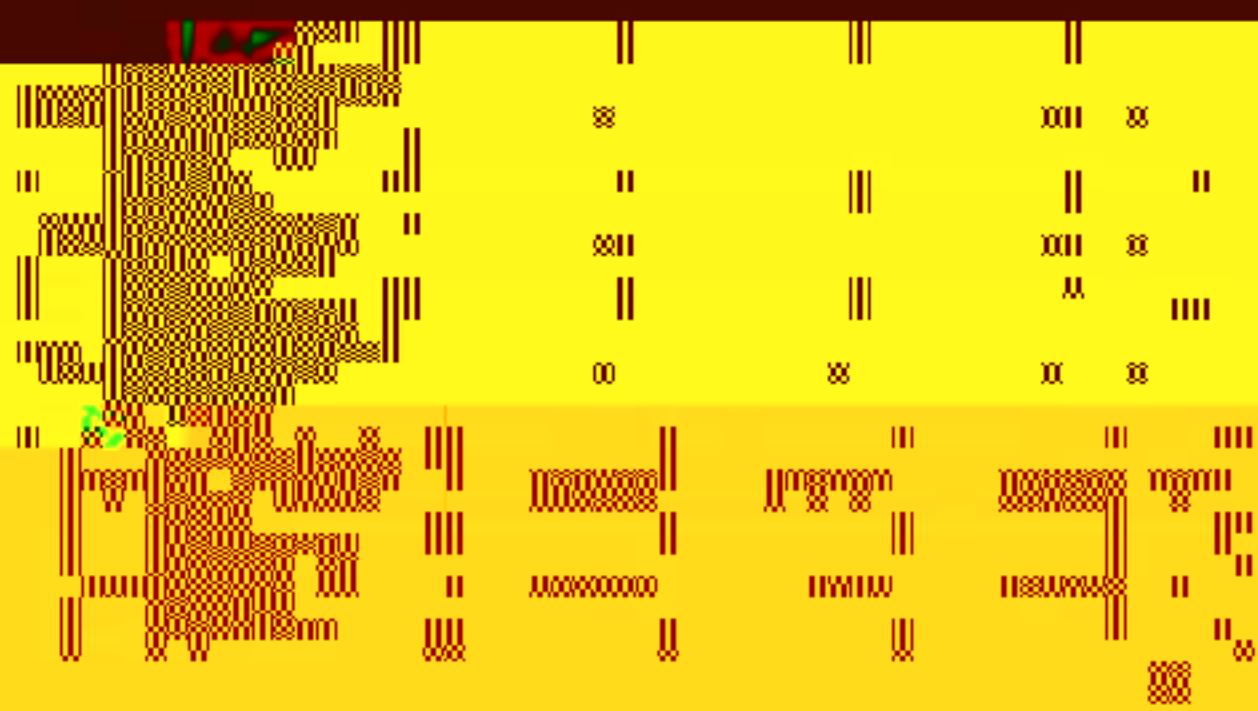
The table content is severely corrupted and illegible. It appears to be a financial report with multiple columns and rows, but the data is unreadable due to heavy digital noise and color distortion. Some faint, illegible characters are visible, such as 'A', 'PER', and 'N' in the upper left section of the table area.



Vehicles running costs -

D-7	Including POC, repair, service and insurance	959,870,010	947,887,077	952,553,146	95
D-8	Office rental &				

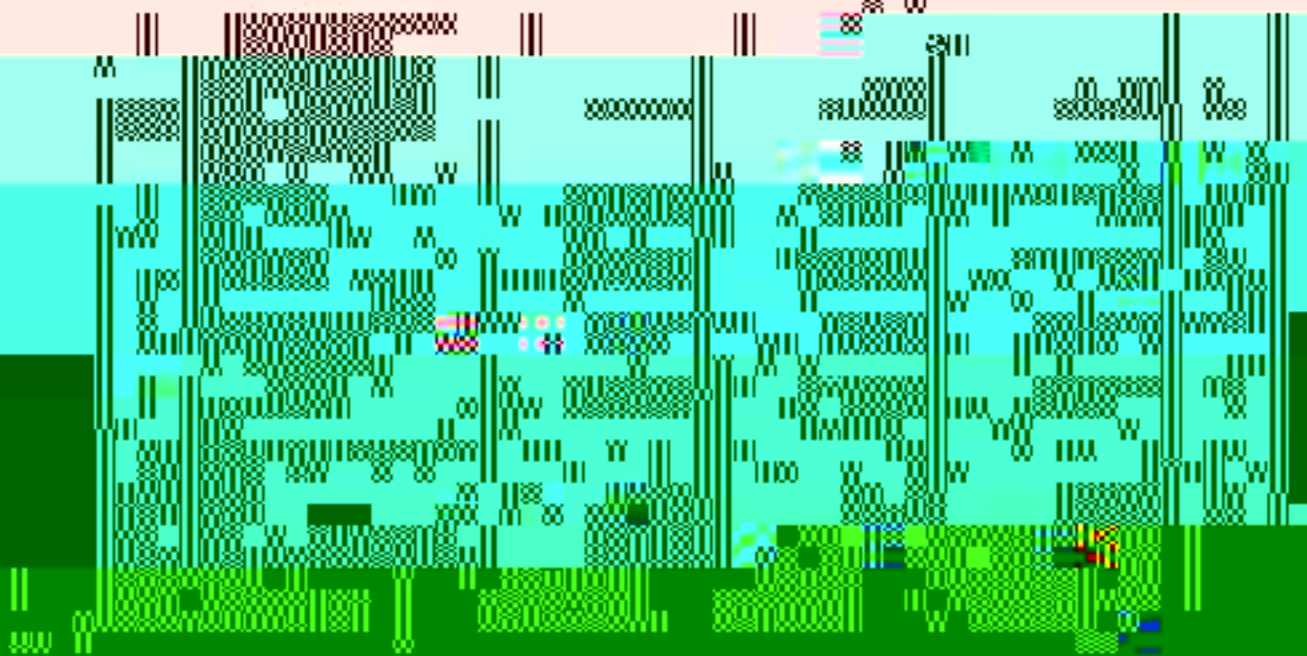
1.1.1	Analyse experiences with the development of IDDVs in Oita, Saltfjell and Gwladys standards. We the processes and finalize the IDDV H...				
-------	---	--	--	--	--



		projectising the IDVs' recommendations.					
1.3.2	community organizations Hold consultations with stakeholders at the provincial and district	implementation of ecosystem and livelihood elements of the approved IDVs by the district councils, relevant line departments and civil	4,750,000	1,900,000	2,850,000	40	
							2.1

	2.3.2	Facilitate livelihood diversification for coastal communities through projects on bio- and aquaculture.							
	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.							
	2.3.4	Provide technical assistance to the relevant authorities for the development and implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan.							
	3.1.1	Develop training modules on developing and implementing IDNs.							
	3.1.2	Build capacity of provincial and district government officials and civil society organizations in developing and implementing IDNs.							
	3.2.1	Undertake capacity mapping and develop an integrated capacity development program.							
	3.2.2	Develop capacity building modules for relevant provincial and district government officials and civil society organizations.			2,200,000		277,368		1,922,631
	3.2.3	Develop technical capacity of relevant IDN officials and civil society for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation.							
					200,000		182,767		17,233
		Plan and							91

3.3.2	Reconstitute and operationalise the Press Advisory Group. Monitor and report the Press	200,000	200,000	200,000	
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888



Annex – IX

(Provided by IUCN)

Detailed Total Budget vs. Expenses and Remaining Budget

B. Lines	Description	Total Budget	Expenses to date	Remaining Budget	Category
	... of ecosystem and ... of the approved ... by the district ... departments and civil society organizations.	4,750,000	1,900,000	2,850,000	Ongoing
2.1.3	Operationalise GIS on water and environment.	1,850,000	1,540,360		
	with a focus on integrated ... water management ...	4,200,000	2,509,771	1,690,229	Ongoing
2.2.3	Operationalise the ... of coastal ecosystems through ... projects on mangrove ...				Ongoing
	... and the civil society.	2,200,000	277,689	1,922,311	Remaining
3.3.1	Hold Inception Workshop and develop an overall Operational ... subsequent annual work plan.	200,000	182,767	17,233	Ongoing
3.3.2	Reconstitute and operationalise the Programme Advisory Group.	200,000		200,000	Remaining
3.3.3	Monitor and report the Programme implementation on regular basis.	770,000	560,689	209,311	Ongoing
3.3.4	Document and share knowledge generated from the Programme.				

Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, IUCN and Balochistan

A long-term partnership for sustainable development

In 1996, IUCN and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands entered into a partnership for enabling the people and government of Balochistan to undertake planning and resource allocation for sustainable development.

The partnership started with a 5-year (1996-2000) support for formulation of the Balochistan Conservation Strategy (BCS), followed by a 5-year (2002-2007) Balochistan Programme to support implementation of BCS, devolution of BCS to district level and introducing sustainable water management. This has continued through another 6-year (2007-2013) support – Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development – for promoting resource governance, sustainable management of water and coastal resources, and coming topics in integrated river planning and management.

Cumulatively, this partnership has resulted in some key milestones/achievements which are listed below:

Facilitating sustainable resource governance at local level

- The provincial government was supported to chalk out its strategic framework – Balochistan Conservation Strategy (BCS).

- Advocating integration of environment into development, the program selected and identified the projects in the selected districts for inclusion in their respective annual development plans


Promoting conservation and sustainable use of water, marine and coastal resources

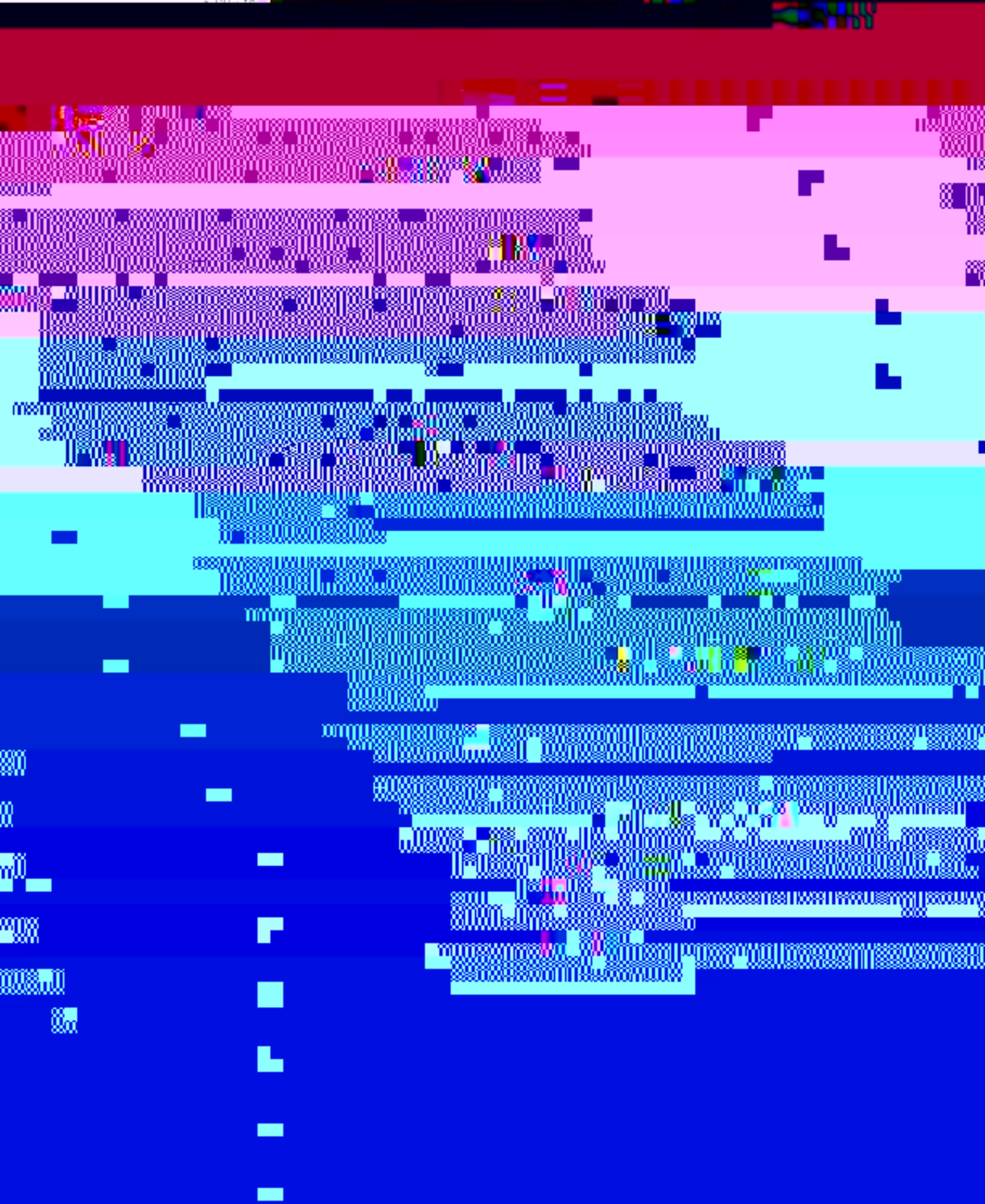
Water is a critical natural resource which is essential for the economic, social and environmental development of the country. However, water issues in Pakistan

5. Active linkages with institutes

A report on water management practices in Balochistan was developed and shared with stakeholders.

- Following demonstration of integrated water resource management approach, the Department has improved the use of the dams to ensure release of water in downstream to promote effective recharge of aquifers.
- The major issues in water sector at Balochistan were identified and shared with stakeholders. Sensitizing the stakeholders on water issues, the programme developed rainwater harvesting guidelines, awareness raising material and material on efficient integrated water resources management and widely shared with the stakeholders.

programmes. Efforts were made to reduce the time burden of women and children in its project. 



- Forest Department' proposal on Mangroves Forestation Project which is to be funded through public sector funds.

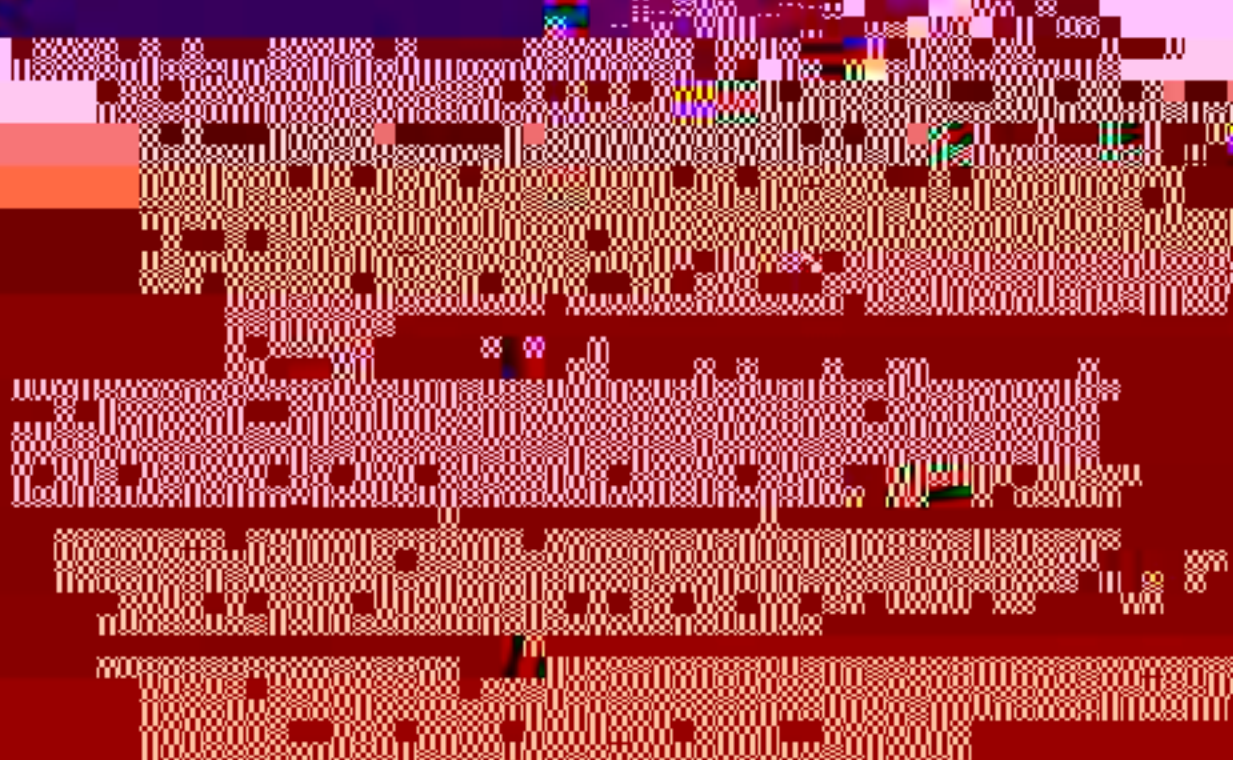
- Numbers of small projects have been approved by the districts and provincial government for conservation and management of natural resources.

Knowledge Management and Awareness-Raising

- The Balochistan Development

A special focus on women

Mainstreaming gender into conservation is a global policy for IUCN. The same



Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development Water Programme

One of the key results envisaged under the Balochistan Programme (2002-2007) and then Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development (2007-2013) was to establish a Water Programme of the

Province too on sustainable use of water and improving efficiency of irrigation systems.

Building upon the experiences of Balochistan Programme, BPSD planned for expansion of water related activities in both geographical

- **Inter-dij**  **Contribution**
- Water Knowledge  **Management**
- **Water for Sustainable**  **Development**

       **Contributing to the geophysical**

