



Paving the Path Towards Sustainable Development



Annual Report 2025

Gwadar Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase II

A Project of Government of Balochistan

Acknowledgements

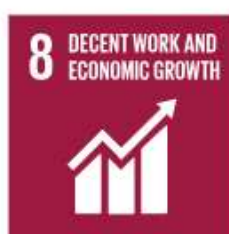
The Project Management Unit, Gwadar Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase-II acknowledges the valuable support and contributions of the Government of Balochistan, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), implementing partners, district administrations, community institutions, women resource centres, farmer field schools, fisherfolk organizations, local support organizations, and the communities of Gwadar and Lasbela in the successful implementation of the project.

Table of Contents

Overview of Project Structure and Insights

GLLSP-II and Global Commitments	4
Executive Summary	6
Project Progress	8
Community Development	11
Link Roads	26
Fisheries Value Chain	32
WFP and FAO Activities	36
Picture Gallery	42

GLLSP'S COMMITMENT WITH SGDS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



The Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase-II (GLLSP-II) is a comprehensive development initiative in coastal areas of Balochistan. Aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and IFAD's strategic priorities, the project uses an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to uplift rural communities, boost institutional capacity, and foster environmental resilience.

- **Poverty Reduction & Inclusion:** Empowers ultra-poor and marginalized households—especially women—by providing productive assets, vocational training, and inclusive financial services to build sustainable pathways out of poverty.
- **Climate-Smart Agriculture & Nutrition:** Promotes resilient farming and livestock management through Farmer Field Schools. In partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), it establishes Nutrition Innovation Hubs to secure local food systems against irregular rainfall, droughts, and rising sea levels.
- **Youth Employment:** Counters underemployment by equipping youth with certified technical skills and market access, enabling them to launch microenterprises and join the mainstream economy.
- **Climate Resilience:** Minimizes vulnerability to environmental shocks by investing in afforestation drives, climate-resilient infrastructure, and community-led early warning systems.
- **Gender Empowerment:** Centers on gender equity, ensuring women make up 91% of asset recipients. Through Women Resource Centers (WRCs) and leadership roles in Community and Village Organizations, the project actively drives long-term social and economic inclusion.



Investing in rural people

GLLSP and IFAD Stand Together to Accelerate Inclusive Rural Growth and Development

True rural transformation is achieved by driving financial inclusion and market-led growth while grounding progress in community-led development and participatory governance. This dual momentum is reinforced by prioritizing gender-sensitive approaches and environmental sustainability, ensuring that economic gains are both socially equitable and ecologically resilient.

Executive Summary

Gwadar Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase II (GLLSP II), “paving the path towards sustainable development” a project of government of the Balochistan funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), is transforming rural livelihoods in Lasbela and Gwadar districts of Balochistan through community driven development, youth & women empowerment, climate resilience, improved nutrition and sustainable economic growth for poverty reduction and improving the rural livelihoods. The project has directly reached over 214,000 individuals, including more than 112,000 women and 74,000 youth, benefiting around 68,000 households in Gwadar and Lasbela.

GLLSP II has established a strong grassroots institutional network comprising 3,081 Community Organizations (COs), 359 Village Organizations (VOs), and 40 Local Support Organizations (LSOs), strengthening participatory governance and local development planning. Through this framework, 358 Village Development Plans (VDPs) and 40 Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs) have been prepared and aligned with district priorities identified through participatory processes. These plans have been approved by the Joint District Development Committees and handed over to Local Government and Rural Development Department for consideration and resource allocation.

During the reporting period, the project launched 349 new Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes, contributing to a cumulative portfolio of over 800 CPIs out of total 879. These schemes were identified, prioritized, and selected by communities themselves through participatory planning processes, ensuring that investments responded to their most prioritized development needs. This approach lies at the heart of GLLSP's community driven development model, strengthening decentralized decision making, local ownership, and the sustainability of project investments while empowering communities to shape their own development agenda.

Women's empowerment remains a cornerstone of the project. Around 8,500 ultra poor (BISP) beneficiary households received productive assets for improving their livelihoods following the Poverty Graduation Model. Construction and establishment of 39 Women Resource Centers (WRCs) are playing a pivotal role in improving the collective business approach through enterprise development, benefiting 10,000 rural women in Lasbela and Gwadar. For the first time rural women have been engaged in promoting green initiatives by launching afforestation campaigns to promoting green environment by planting 20,000 trees. More than 11,000 community institution women members have received enterprise and business development trainings and successfully implementing their Livelihood Improvement Plans (LIP). Similarly 850 (311 Male and 539 female) youth have completed TVET courses and have successfully established their businesses as independent entrepreneurs.

Under the Component 2 of Fisheries Value Chain Development, The project has developed the first ever “ Balochistan’s ”Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy” approved and notified by the provincial government which has established a base to contribute to the blue economy and unlock opportunities for coastal development and fisherfolk communities. To achieve the policy target the project has developed a Ten Year Policy Implementation and Policy Support Program for Fisheries and Coastal Development Department Balochistan. The project has also developed a set of rules and bills for the department to improve the governance of the department, similarly the project with the support of technical experts have developed a set of inspection manuals, Post-Harvest Curricula, SOPs’ for Fisheries Research Laboratory and organized a series capacity building activities for fisheries staff on stock assessment techniques and development of Sustainable Stock Management Plan.

In order to engage the small fisherfolk for improving their livelihoods, economic growth and well-being, the project has organized the small fisherfolk in Fishermen Cooperative Societies across the coast in a collective business development model following the public private and producer partnership through an institutional arrangement. So far 15 cooperatives have been established and strengthened which have initiated the implementation of the business plans by involving the private sector, established linkages with main markets with improved bargaining power.

GLLSP being the first project of Government of Balochistan that is committed to improve and establish the rural infrastructure for better connectivity, access to main markets and highways, improving the cold chains, reducing the travel time and increasing the yield of coastal and non-coastal/agriculture farmers. To achieve this GLLSP has constructed 115 KM of rural roads connecting the 32,000 Households (HHs), whereas the construction of the Jetty at Hud Ormara, district Gwadar will open a blue economy corridor to secure and improve the livelihoods of at least 5,000 HH direct beneficiaries.

GLLSP through its implementing partners (FAO and WFP) is providing awareness to smallholder agriculture and livestock farmers on climate smart agriculture and livestock management practices by establishing 1378 Farmer Field Schools and have enrolled 24,072 farmers. Whereas the World Food Programme has also engaged 36,000 HHs to improve the nutrition practices at household level under the 22 approved modules. The GLLSP has also developed the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Policy for Balochistan with the support of WFP.

Message from the Project Director



Rehmat Dashti

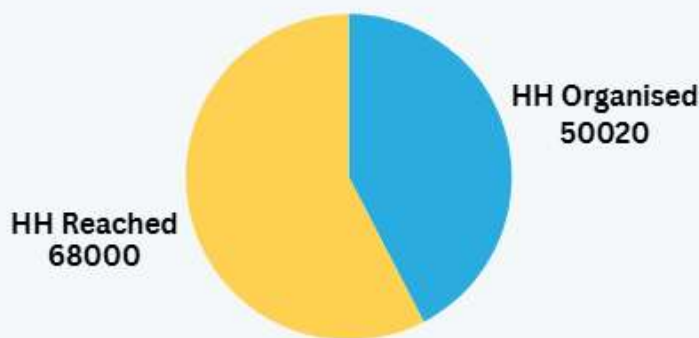
The Gwadar Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase II (GLLSP II) continues to demonstrate how community driven development can create lasting socio economic transformation in Balochistan. With the continued support of IFAD and the dedicated partnership of Implementing Partners (NRSP, FAO, WFP, government departments, and local communities) the project has improved livelihoods, strengthened grassroots institutions, and expanded opportunities for women, youth, farmers, and fisherfolk. Through integrated interventions in climate resilient agriculture, infrastructure, skills development, and community mobilization, GLLSP II is building stronger and more resilient rural communities.

A major achievement of the project has been the promotion of women and youth empowerment through productive assets, enterprise development, vocational training, and Women Resource Centers. At the same time, GLLSP II is unlocking the potential of the blue economy by strengthening fisheries cooperatives, improving fish market access roads, and advancing the Hud Ormara Jetty, which will serve as a strategic hub for fish landing, processing, storage, and trade. These investments are not only improving incomes and market access for coastal communities but are also laying the foundation for sustainable economic growth, climate resilience, and inclusive development across Gwadar and Lasbela.

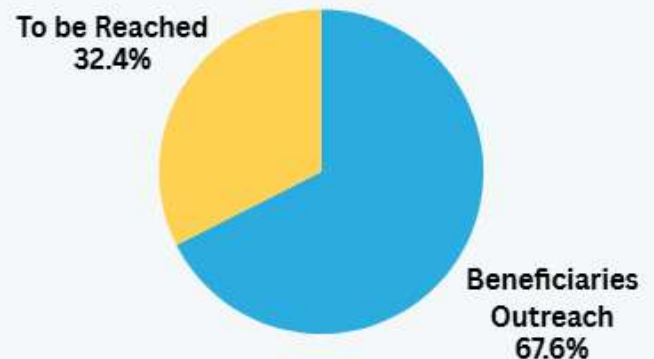
Infographics and Charts

Project Outreach

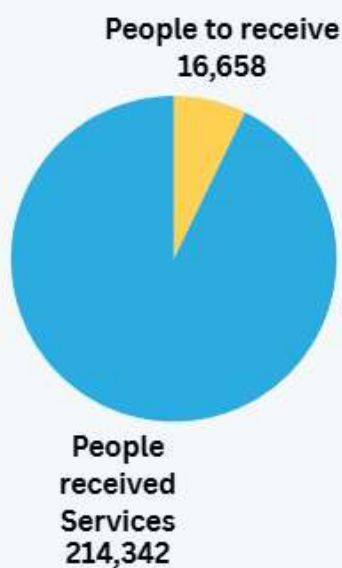
HouseHold Information



Outreach



People Receiving Direct Services

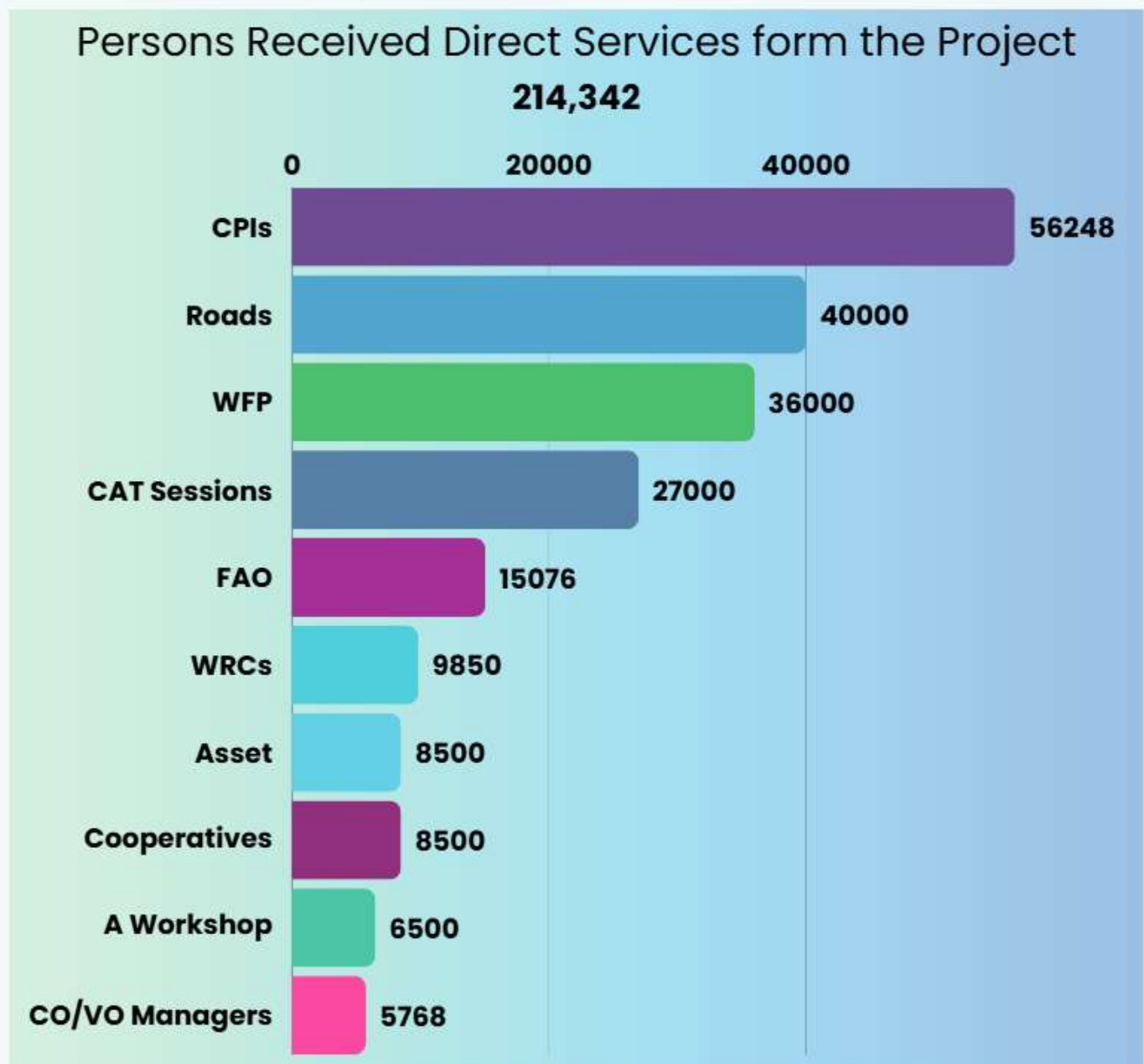


Gender Wise Receiving Services



Persons Receiving Direct Services from the Project

Under GLLSP-II, a total of 214,342 individuals have directly benefited from a wide range of project interventions, against an overall target of 228,000 beneficiaries. Beneficiaries include participants engaged through Community Physical Infrastructure (CPIs), FAO and WFP programs, road and asset development initiatives, Women Resource Centers (WRCs), youth skills training (TVET), and climate adaptation activities. Further engagement through community leadership programs, activist workshops, UCDP training, and cooperative member support has strengthened local institutions and fostered inclusive socio-economic growth across Gwadar and Lasbela.



Community Development & Social Mobilization

A transformative drive for inclusion, empowerment, and sustainability, aligned with IFAD's mission to invest in poor rural people and advance SDGs 1, 5, 10, and 17.

- **Implementation:** Led by the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) across Gwadar and Lasbela.
- **Institutional Model:** Three tier structure of Community Organizations (COs), Village Organizations (VOs), and Local Support Organizations (LSOs).
- **Focus Groups:** Women and youth at the center through Women Resource Centers (WRCs), TVET, and leadership platforms.
- **Target Households:** Ultra poor and poor (PSC 0–44) engaged through social mobilization and Capacity Building for Participatory Development.
- **Planning Framework:** Micro Investment Plans (MIPs) feed into Village and Union Council Development Plans (VDPs/UCDPs), addressing poverty, food security, climate resilience, and gender equality.
- **Livelihoods:** Productive asset transfers to over 8,500 households, supported by training and microfinance.
- **Infrastructure:** Community led CPI schemes including solar water systems and link roads.
- **Coordination:** District Development Coordination Committees (DDCCs) ensure policy coherence among partners.

Together, these efforts are nurturing empowered, resilient, and self reliant communities driving inclusive rural transformation across Gwadar and Lasbela.

Community Institutions

“The Backbone of Participatory Development through COs”

Activities	Unit	Total Project Target	Achievement in 2025	Cumulative Achievement	Progress Percentage
Establishment and Revitalization of COs	COs	4,527	64	3,081	68%
Households Organized/Reached	HHs	100500	1636	50,020	50%
COs Joined VOs	COs	4,527	23	2,691	59%
Formation of VOs	VOs	92	0	93	100%
Revitalization of VOs	VOs	266	0	266	100%
Formation of LSOs	LSOs	8	0	8	100%
Revitalization of LSOs	LSOs	32	32	32	100%

GLLSP-II has established a strong foundation of community-led institutions that are driving inclusive growth across Gwadar and Lasbela. With 3,081 Community Organizations (COs) formed (68%) and 50,020 households mobilized (50%), rural communities now have organized platforms to voice their needs, access services, and lead their own development.

The project has fully achieved its targets at higher institutional tiers, with 93 Village Organizations formed and 266 revitalized (100%), and 2,691 COs (59%) now linked into these structures, enabling collective planning and resource mobilization at the village level. At the apex, all 8 Local Support Organizations (LSOs) formed and 32 revitalized (100%) are functioning as Union Council level platforms that connect communities with government, service providers, and development partners.

Together, these institutions form a robust three tiered architecture that is empowering women, strengthening local ownership, and building the resilience needed for sustainable rural transformation across Gwadar and Lasbela.

Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs) under GLLSP-II serve as integrated, community led planning instruments developed through a participatory process engaging Local Support Organizations (LSOs), Village Organizations (VOs), and local communities, with facilitation support from NRSP. By consolidating Micro Investment Plans (MIPs) and Village Development Plans (VDPs), UCDPs identify and prioritize interventions at the Union Council level across livelihoods, poverty reduction, basic infrastructure, health, education, youth skills, women's empowerment, and climate resilience, ensuring that the needs of poor and marginalized households (PSC 0–44), particularly women and youth, are systematically reflected. Once finalized, the plans are validated by District Coordination Committees (DCCs), comprising government line departments and development partners, to ensure alignment with public sector planning and donor-funded initiatives. This structured approach embeds grassroots priorities within the broader district development agenda, fostering transparency, accountability, and sustainable rural transformation across Gwadar and Lasbela.

Participatory Development Planning: Village Development Plans (VDPs) and Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs) serve as strategic documents to guide development initiatives based on local needs and priorities.

Activity	District	Total Targets	Achievement in 2025	Cumulative Achievement	Progress in Percentage %
Village Development Plans (VDPs)	Gwadar	147	0	147	100%
	Lasbela	211	0	211	100%
Total		358	358	358	100%
Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs)	Gwadar	18	0	18	100%
	Lasbela	22	22	22	100%
Total		40	40	40	100%

Activity	District	Total Targets	Achievement in 2025	Cumulative Achievement
Training of VRPs		440	0	46240 Women + 222 Men = 462
Training of VRPs	Gwadar	198	0	201
	Lasbela	242	0	261
Total		440	0	462
CAT Sessions by VRPs	Gwadar	1,764	238	336
	Lasbela	2,532	878	997
Total		4,296	1113	1,333
Total Person attended CAT Sessions				27,157

Activist Workshops:

Regular Activist Workshops were organized in each Revenue Village (RV) to create a platform for experience-sharing, learning, and collaboration. These sessions brought together CO/VO/LSO office bearers, activists, and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to exchange ideas and strengthen coordination. The workshops also served to inform government officials about community-led initiatives, fostering stronger linkages between local government and grassroots institutions.

Key discussion areas included an introduction to NRSP and GLLSP-II, defining the role of genuine activists, sharing project interventions, promoting accountability, addressing community grievances, clarifying institutional roles, and conducting group exercises on CO/VO/LSO meetings. Participants also exchanged experiences and developed partnerships with line departments to enhance collaboration and ensure inclusive, transparent, and community-driven development processes.

Training for CO/VO Managers:

Training sessions focused on building managerial capacity in record-keeping, leadership, and community management skills.

Activity	Unit	Total Targets	Achievement in 2025	Cumulative Achievement
Community Management Skills Training	Persons	2,600	737	2049
Training on Record-Keeping	Persons	800	46	677
CIF Management Training	Persons	800	0	726
Operation and Management Training	Persons	800	486	805
Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) Training	Persons	800	26	856
Leadership and Management Skills Training	Persons	800	42	829

Village Resource Persons (VRPs):

Under GLLSP-II, Village Resource Persons (VRPs)—particularly women and youth representatives—play a pivotal role in advancing the project’s community-driven approach. Selected from within local communities, VRPs are trained to facilitate social mobilization, focusing on identifying and organizing ultra-poor and poor households (PSC 0–44) into Community Organizations (COs). Their responsibilities include assisting in the development of Micro Investment Plans (MIPs), collecting baseline information, and conducting awareness sessions on key project themes such as nutrition, climate resilience, livelihood enhancement, and gender equality. Women VRPs are instrumental in mobilizing other women, building trust, and ensuring gender-sensitive priorities are addressed, while youth VRPs enhance engagement through their involvement in skills training, entrepreneurship development, and asset support programs.

VRPs act as a critical bridge between NRSP field teams and community members, ensuring two-way communication, supporting monitoring activities, and maintaining regular follow-up with households. Their continuous engagement facilitates timely information sharing, strengthens participation, and enhances community capacity to sustain development initiatives. By fostering leadership among women and youth, the VRP model deepens social inclusion, reinforces community ownership, and contributes to the long-term sustainability of the CO/VO/LSO institutional framework under GLLSP-II.

District	Total Targets	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	202	201
Lasbela	261	261
Total	450	462
Participants of workshops		6,573

Training of Public Sector Staff for UCDP

Two capacity-building sessions were held for public sector staff in Lasbela and Gwadar to enhance understanding of the project's geographical coverage, including settlements, revenue villages, and Union Councils (UCs). The sessions introduced standardized formats for Village Development Plans (VDPs) and Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs) along with corresponding village and UC profiles. Training modules focused on implementation planning, delineation of roles and responsibilities, and participatory development processes. An exposure visit to neighboring districts with established VDP and UCDP practices provided participants—comprising both government and NGO representatives—with practical insights. In Gwadar, the training was led by a master trainer from NRSP's head office, while in Lasbela, it was conducted by the District Manager with support from the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Key themes included an overview of GLLSP-II, women and youth empowerment, VDP/UCDP formulation, and stakeholder coordination, aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for community-driven development planning.

District Name	Total Targets	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	21	21
Lasbela	29	29
Total	50	50

Exposure Visits:

Exposure visits were organized to enhance knowledge-sharing among community leaders by visiting successful community institutions and interventions implemented by BRSP. Community exposure visits serve as a powerful tool for fostering community development by allowing members to observe and learn from successful interventions in other communities. This concept note outlines a proposed exposure visit for NRSP community leaders from Gwadar and Lasbela to engage with the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), a government-owned rural support initiative in Balochistan. The visit aims to share experiences, promote knowledge exchange, and build partnerships between BRSP and NRSP communities. Key objectives include exposing NRSP members to BRSP’s successful interventions, identifying best practices for replication in GLLSP-II districts, and enhancing community capacity for effective development planning.

The methodology involves selecting BRSP communities with impactful interventions aligned with NRSP’s priorities, such as community physical infrastructure (CPI), asset distribution, community investment funds (CIF), training programs, and women-specific initiatives. A detailed itinerary will be developed, including visits to BRSP institutions, meetings with community members, and participation in activities. NRSP leaders will be prepared through pre-visit briefings, and travel and accommodation arrangements will be facilitated. Post-visit discussions will focus on lessons learned and actionable insights.

Expected outcomes include increased knowledge and skills among NRSP members, strengthened networking and collaboration with BRSP communities, identification of innovative practices for adaptation, improved capacity to design and implement effective interventions, and heightened motivation for community-driven development in Gwadar and Lasbela. This initiative aims to bridge gaps, foster collaboration, and enhance the impact of development efforts in the region.

District	Total Targets	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	40	40
Lasbela	50	50
Total	90	90

Sustainable Livelihoods and Poverty Graduation



Under GLLSP-II, productive assets have been distributed across livestock, agriculture, and small-scale entrepreneurship, complemented by skills training and provision of job-related equipment. These efforts aim to empower communities—particularly women—to achieve household-level prosperity and self-reliance. The Productive Asset Support initiative is designed to assist ultra-poor households in building sustainable livelihoods, strengthening social cohesion, and enhancing self-confidence for upward economic mobility and active participation in community development. Notably, 92% of the asset recipients are women, underscoring the project's strong commitment to gender-focused empowerment and inclusive growth.

. Asset Transfer

Purpose and Objectives: The Asset Transfer initiative is designed to support ultra-poor households in developing sustainable livelihoods, fostering social connections, and improving self-esteem. The goal is to enable upward economic mobility and empower individuals to play active roles in their communities. Procedures for Asset Transfer:

- **Beneficiary Selection:** Beneficiaries are identified using BISP poverty score data (2019) and validated through community processes.
- **Asset Selection and Planning:** Poor households identify asset types and quantities with NRSP support to develop livelihood/business plans.
- **Procurement:** Village Organizations (VOs) or Local Support Organizations (LSOs) form Procurement Committees to assist beneficiaries in procuring assets.
- **Training:** Asset recipients receive training in financial literacy, business management, marketing, and successful business operations.
- **Facilitation by PIU/PMU:** Facilitates linkages between beneficiaries and government services, as well as other project partners.

District Name	Total Targets	Achievement in 2025	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	2,287	226	1,770
Lasbela	6,213	1,952	6,730
Total	8,500	2,178	8,500

Asset Beneficiaries



Beneficiaries
100%

All asset recipients received training on financial literacy, basic business management, and market linkages to effectively utilize productive assets and increase their income. Tailored to the type of assets and beneficiaries' needs, the training will be conducted locally to accommodate female participants and ensure accessibility. Expert consultants will deliver sessions covering financial literacy, asset utilization, risk assessment, business management, record-keeping, budgeting, market linkages, and local business operations. The training will also explore market potential and strategies for business expansion, empowering beneficiaries to maximize the benefits of their assets and enhance their livelihoods.

All Project Asset Beneficiaries are Trained.

District Name	Total Targets	Achievement in 2025	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	2,287	403	1,770
Lasbela	6,213	3,825	6,730
Total	8,500	4,228	8,500

Some Types of Assets Distributed



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The Gwadar Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase-II (GLLSP-II) views women empowerment as a cornerstone of inclusive rural development, ensuring that women in coastal Balochistan have access to economic opportunities, financial independence, decision-making roles, and essential services. The project recognizes that empowering women not only enhances household well-being but also contributes to sustainable economic growth, social cohesion, and poverty reduction. Key Statistics on Women's Participation, Leadership, and Beneficiaries Membership and Leadership:

S. No.	Indicator	Women's Share
1	Community Initiative (CI) Members	62.50%
2	Village Organization (VO) Members	54%
3	Village Resource Persons (VRPs)	52%

S. No.	Leadership Position	Women's Share
1	CI Presidents	53%
2	CI Managers	54%
3	VO Presidents	57%
4	VO Managers	57%
5	CO/VO Manager Training Participants	57.90%

S. No.	Beneficiary Category	Women's Share
1	Asset Transfer Beneficiaries	91%
2	TVET (Skills Training) Beneficiaries	53%
3	Women's Resource Center (WRC) Beneficiaries	100%

Women Resource Centers (WRCs):

Women occupy a central and transformative position in the Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project (GLLSP-II)—not merely as beneficiaries, but as active participants and drivers of rural development. Gender inclusion is embedded as a core principle, ensuring that women are meaningfully represented, empowered, and engaged throughout all stages of the project cycle, from planning and decision-making to implementation and monitoring. The Women Resource Centre (WRC) is a dedicated and secure space designed exclusively for women, aimed at fostering their social and economic empowerment. Serving as a multifunctional hub, the WRC provides a safe environment for women to gather, learn, and grow. It functions as a meeting place for community engagement, a center for education and skills development, and a platform for launching and managing productive enterprises, either individually or in groups. By offering opportunities for income generation and capacity building, the WRC empowers women to enhance their livelihoods, build self reliance, and contribute meaningfully to their households and communities. This initiative promotes gender inclusivity, economic resilience, and sustainable development.

District Name	Total Targets	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	18	18
Lasbela	22	21
Total	40	39

Capacity Building for Income Enhancement:

Capacity Building Tool book/ NRSP has developed a tool book to train Village Resource Persons (VRPs) and subsequently 3,000 women in enterprise development. These training courses include financial literacy, business management, market linkage development, and business expansion strategies. NRSP will utilize its existing Enterprise Development Training (EDT) Tool book to build the capacity of women under the women empowerment component. A total of 40 Village Resource Persons (VRPs)—one from each project UC/WRC—will be trained as master trainers in a 3-day EDT session. These VRPs will then conduct 3-day enterprise development training for 3,000 women across all 40 project UCs/WRCs. The training content, tool book, methodologies, and plans will be shared with the PMU/PIU for feedback to ensure quality and standardization.

*GLLSP-II is enabling women to **lead, decide, and benefit** at every level of the project's institutional and economic architecture, driving inclusive and gender-responsive rural development across Gwadar and Lasbela.*

Afforestation Campaigns with the Women:

Women play a central role in GLLSP-II's afforestation initiatives, where incentives are linked to tree survival, promoting both environmental sustainability and economic empowerment. Afforestation is a core component of the project and will be incorporated into community awareness sessions facilitated by NRSP. Women will be encouraged to participate in plantation drives and will receive incentives for active engagement. Village Resource Persons (VRPs) will educate around 3,000 women on the significance of tree planting through CAT sessions, community meetings, and door-to-door campaigns at Women Resource Centers (WRCs).

NRSP, in coordination with the PMU and District Forest Department, will identify appropriate species of forest and fruit saplings and facilitate the distribution of free plants. Women who plant 10 saplings and ensure their survival after one year will receive PKR 4,000 (PKR 400 per plant) through cash or mobile transfer. SOs, VRPs, and PIUs will verify survival rates before payment, and the verified beneficiary list will be submitted to PMU for disbursement. Comprehensive monitoring and record-keeping will ensure transparency and quality control. Any remaining funds will be utilized to procure WFP-recommended fruit saplings and manage transportation to union councils and villages. This initiative not only enhances environmental resilience but also advances women's empowerment through financial incentives.

District Name	Total Targets	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	13,500	8,445
Lasbela	16,500	10,460
Total	30,000	19,905

A feasibility study for the establishment of a Women's Enterprise Facility/Food Processing Unit in Lasbela has been successfully completed. The study aimed to identify viable business opportunities to enhance women's economic participation and local value addition. Key areas explored include the development of cold chain systems, food dehydration units, and packaging facilities, all of which hold significant potential for improving market access, reducing post-harvest losses, and creating sustainable livelihood options for women entrepreneurs in the region.

Activity	District Name	Total Target	Cumulative Achievement
Feasibility Study	Lasbela	1	1

The VRPs, after receiving their tool books, will develop training plans in consultation with NRSP and community institutions (CIs/LSOs), based on a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) of the women. Potential trainees will be invited to Women Resource Centers (WRCs) to participate in the EDT sessions. VRPs will receive honorariums for conducting these trainings under this activity. This initiative aims to equip women with essential skills for enterprise development, fostering income generation and economic empowerment, in addition to the training provided to women asset beneficiaries.

Capacity Building Tool book/EDT Training

District Name	Total Targets	Achievement in 2025	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	54	20	54
Lasbela	66	57	66
Total	120	77	120

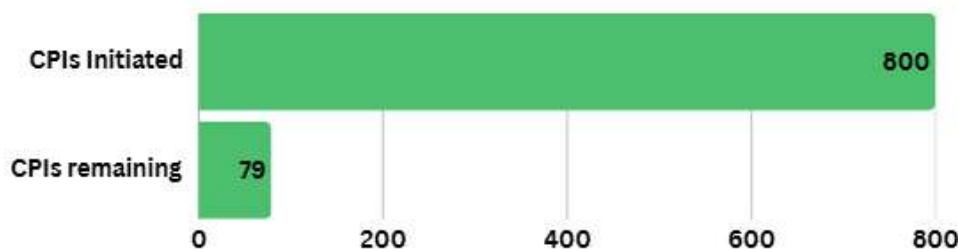
Training Participants

District Name	Total Targets	Achievement in 2025	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	1,350	500	1,350
Lasbela	1,650	1,425	1,650
Total	3,000	1,925	3,000

Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)

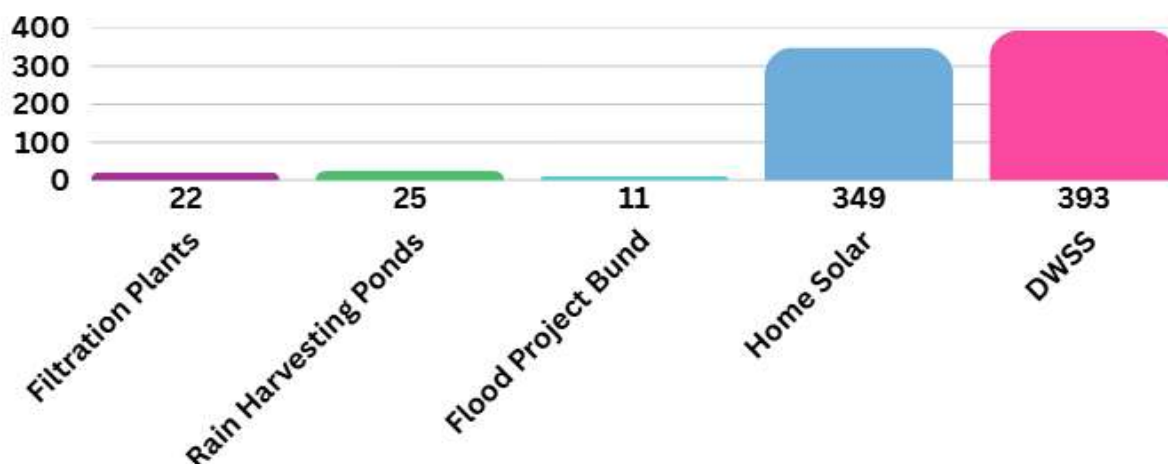
The Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) component of GLLSP-II strengthens rural and coastal communities through sustainable, community-led infrastructure development. Using a participatory approach, it empowers communities to identify and maintain projects that improve water supply, sanitation, irrigation, and connectivity, while expanding economic opportunities via farm-to-market roads and storage facilities. By integrating climate-resilient measures—such as flood protection, afforestation, and water conservation—CPI enhances food security, reduces transport costs, and supports health and education outcomes, fostering resilient and inclusive growth across Gwadar and Lasbela.

CPIs Progress



District Name	Total Targets	Achievement in 2025	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	345	162	335
Lasbela	534	187	465
Total	879	349	800

Types of CPIs



Rural Link Roads for Livelihoods Growth

The road infrastructure component focuses on enhancing accessibility and connectivity for rural and coastal communities. These roads are designed to:

- Improve farm-to-market connectivity for better economic opportunities.
- Facilitate access to fish markets for coastal communities.
- Support sustainable development by linking villages, landing sites, and strategic locations.

The development of Rural Farm to Market Roads and Fish Market Access Roads is a core part of the Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) interventions under GLLSP-II. The Rural Farm to Market Roads aim to connect agricultural production areas—such as farms and remote villages—to main roads, local bazaars, and agri-processing points. This connectivity is expected to reduce transportation costs, improve timely access to markets, and enhance rural livelihoods. These roads, ranging from 2 to 15 kilometers in length, are selected through Village and Union Council Development Plans (VDPs and UCDPs) and are designed with climate-resilient features like drainage, compaction layers, and roadside tree plantation.

In parallel, Fish Market Access Roads are specifically designed to strengthen the fisheries value chain by linking coastal and inland fish landing sites with markets and storage hubs. These roads are intended to reduce the isolation of fishing communities, minimize post-harvest losses, and improve the speed and safety of fish transport. As noted in the PDR, they play a vital role in ensuring access to cold chains and facilitating the hygienic and efficient delivery of fish to local and regional markets—particularly in districts like Gwadar and Lasbela where fisheries are a major economic activity. These roads also enhance forward and backward linkages in the sector, supporting both producers and buyers.

Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) grant, as part of the GLLSP-II project supervised by IFAD, supported critical rural infrastructure in Gwadar and Lasbela. This included Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes and the construction of over 27 km of road. These investments enhanced connectivity, improved access to markets and services—especially for fisherfolk—and helped reduce post-harvest losses. The SFD support contributed directly to the broader goals of GLLSP-II by promoting inclusive rural development and strengthening local value chains.

The data below outlines the progress and achievements for Farm-to-Market Roads, Fish Market Access Roads, and Roads under SFD Grant.

Farm-to-Market Rural Roads:

A total of 21 farm-to-market roads, covering 77.4 km, are under development. The progress includes the completion of earthwork, sub-base, base work, and surfacing. Physical progress varies from ongoing to 100% completion.

Farm-to-Market Rural Roads

A total of 10 farm-to-market roads, covering 77.4 km, are under development. The progress includes the completion of earthwork, sub-base, base work, and surfacing. Physical progress varies from ongoing to 100% completion.

S.No	Road Name	KM	District	Status
1	Construction of BT Road from Ahmed Khan Jamali to Juma Khan Jamali Lohi (Lohi to Dureji)	13.525	Lasbela	100%
2	Extension of BT Sorh Road from Jamia Masjid to Hassan Chutta Village	8.325	Lasbela	100%
3	Construction of BT Road from Landing Site to Main Road Gaddani	1.7	Lasbela	100%
4	Construction of BT Road from Allana Gadore Goth to Bhundwari Jetty	2.875	Lasbela	100%
5	Construction of BT Road Sapat Road Lasbela	1.718	Lasbela	100%
6	Construction of BT Road from N25 Highway to Gaddani Beach Abdullah Goth	4.25	Lasbela	100%
7	Construction of BT Road Umar Goth Danda Bela	2.285	Lasbela	100%
8	Construction of BT Road from Bara Bagh Road to Haji Moosa Goth Bela	1.975	Lasbela	100%
9	Construction of BT Road Burya Muhammad Ishaq Goth Bela	1.155	Lasbela	100%
10	Construction of B/T Road From N25 Whailpat to Goth Haji Jangi Khan Misri Wala Molvi Abdul Qudoos	1.925	Lasbela	100%
11	Construction of Road From Gadani Road to Umar Durrak Goth	0.57	lasbela	34%

S.No	Road Name	KM	District	Status
12	Construction of Road From Abdullah Bezenjo Goth to Wali Dad Bezenjo Goth Sakaran	1.1	lasbela	75%
13	Construction of Road From RCD to Abdullah Burrah Goth Winder	1.375	lasbela	80%
14	Construction of Road From Main Dureji Road to Suleman Chanal Goth	1.425	lasbela	45%
15	Construction of Road from Kanraj Road to Syed Goth	3.45	lasbela	19%
16	Construction of Road From Main Road to Sadiq Bakhar Umar Sukhiya Alianni Villages	10	lasbela	23%
17	Construction of Road from Essa Goth to Lateef Bandija Goth	1.625	lasbela	5%
18	Construction of Road from Eid Gah to Narak Bridge	0.87	lasbela	11%
19	Construction of Road from Kumach Road to Myarka	2.475	lasbela	15%
20	Construction of Road From Main RCD Road to Hassani Hotel Lakra Road via Moza CHIP Mandra Moza Gab Mandra Moza Pathi	13.325	lasbela	34%
21	Construction of BT Road from Gadani Beach Link road to Shaikh Farm	1.45	lasbela	11%
	TOTAL	77.4		

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Youth Employment a. Accredited Training: Under GLLSP-II, the youth training program is designed to provide standardized, accredited vocational training that aligns with local labor market needs and the socio-economic context of rural Balochistan. The objective is to enhance the employability and income-generating potential of youth by equipping them with certified, job-ready skills in trades such as tailoring, electrical work, food processing, and digital literacy. By offering formally recognized certification, the program improves youth access to both wage employment and self-employment, contributing to sustainable livelihoods and economic inclusion. Youth aged 18–35 from households with PSC scores 0–44 are provided employable skills through accredited training programs.

District Name	Total Targets	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	900	436
Lasbela	1,100	389
Total	2,000	825

Celebrating the Strength and Resilience of youth in Local Communities.



Fostering Entrepreneurship and Employment Opportunities for a Prosperous Future.

Fisheries Value Chain & Infrastructure Development

5. Construction of Jetty at Hud, Ormara

As part of the project's key infrastructure interventions, a jetty at Hud, Ormara is being constructed to serve as a strategic fisheries hub for the region. The site was approved by the Government of Balochistan based on feasibility report and strategic priorities and identified infrastructure needs. Its inclusion in GLLSP-II followed detailed technical, economic, and operational feasibility assessments conducted by specialized consultants. An environmental assessment has also been completed and approved, ensuring compliance with sustainability standards. The jetty will enhance fisherfolk capacity by providing modern docking, storage, and processing facilities, improving seafood handling, value addition, and direct market access. The tendering process is underway, with the project now moving into the contract award stage, marking a major milestone in strengthening the fisheries sector across Gwadar and Lasbela.

Objectives of Jetty Construction

Enhancing Market Access for Fisherfolk: The jetty at Hud, Ormara will provide safe and efficient docking facilities, enabling local fishers to land their catch closer to processing and trading centers.

Reducing Post-Harvest Losses: Improved cold storage, hygienic handling areas, and auction facilities at the jetty will ensure that seafood products maintain their quality, increasing their market value.

Strengthening Fisheries Cooperatives: The jetty will serve as a commercial hub where fisher cooperatives can directly interact with buyers, bypassing middlemen and securing better prices.

Ensuring Climate Resilience: The jetty will be designed to withstand harsh coastal weather conditions, reducing risks associated with storm surges and rising sea levels.

Integrating Sustainable Fishing Practices: The project promotes regulated and sustainable fishing operations, linking the jetty with monitoring and governance mechanisms for marine resource conservation.

Key Benefits of Jetty Construction under GLLSP-II

The construction of the Hudd Jetty in Ormara under GLLSP-II is set to boost economic opportunities by linking small-scale fisherfolk with regional and international seafood markets, strengthening livelihoods and incomes. Equipped with modern storage, auction halls, boat repair yards, and sanitation facilities, the jetty will significantly improve infrastructure and working conditions for the fishing community. Additionally, with dedicated loading areas and enhanced transport access, it will facilitate faster seafood distribution to processing plants, export hubs, and domestic markets, ensuring better market linkages. The project also integrates digitized tracking systems and fishing permit regulations, reinforcing sustainable marine resource management and governance to support long-term fisheries sector growth. The construction of the Hudd Jetty in Ormara under GLLSP-II marks a transformative step for the fisheries sector in Balochistan, enhancing livelihoods, increasing export potential, and promoting sustainable fishing practices in the region.

Fisheries Value Chain Development

The Fisheries Value Chain Development component of GLLSP-II made significant progress in 2024-25, strengthening cooperatives, improving infrastructure, and expanding market access for fisherfolk. Fifteen fisheries cooperatives have been established and are fully operational, ensuring stronger value chain integration and higher incomes for fishing communities. Cooperative business plans were approved, modern fishing equipment procured, and Tripartite Agreements signed to formalize market participation. Training on sustainable fishing, climate resilience, and resource management enhanced sectoral capacity, while private-sector engagement stimulated investment and competitiveness. Despite logistical and security challenges, the project achieved key outcomes, including revitalized cooperatives, upgraded fish market roads, and improved cold-chain logistics. These collective efforts have advanced an inclusive, transparent, and sustainable fisheries economy across Balochistan.

Formation and Strengthening of 15 Cooperatives

- New and revitalized cooperatives were established in Gwadar and Lasbela districts.
- **Gwadar Cooperatives:** Ganz, Surbandar, Kappar, Pasni, Ormara, Jiwani, Pishukan Gwadar, Churbandar, Tak and Kalamat
- **Lasbela Cooperatives:** Kund Malir, Damb, Bherra, Bhunderwari and Sapat
- Orientation sessions were conducted to educate members on business operations and cooperative management.

Procurement and Infrastructure Development

- Initiated procurement of new boats and upgrades for cooperative members.
- Tenders were issued for the construction of cooperative buildings to enhance operational capacity.
- Landing site infrastructure was improved, addressing concerns such as market accessibility and pricing information systems.

Establishment of the Fisheries Value Chain (4Ps Model)

- Signed Tripartite Agreements under the Public-Private-Producer Partnership (4Ps) model for six cooperatives in Gwadar and five in Lasbela.
- The model aims to streamline fishing operations, eliminate exploitative intermediaries, and ensure fair market access.

Development and Approval of Business Plans

Business plans for all 15 fisheries cooperatives in Gwadar and Lasbela were successfully developed and approved under the Fisheries Value Chain Development component of GLLSP-II. The approval process involved extensive consultations with the Project Director, Additional Chief Secretary (Planning & Development), and Secretaries of Fisheries and Cooperatives, Balochistan. These cooperatives are now fully operational, implementing their approved business plans to strengthen the fisheries value chain, enhance market linkages, and increase household incomes. As a result, fisherfolk are achieving better livelihoods, improved organization, and sustainable economic participation across coastal Balochistan.

Fisheries Cooperatives



*The project
established 15
cooperatives,
with 6
equipped with
boats.*



Improving Nutrition Practices through WFP

GLLSP-II project is strengthening nutrition and climate resilience in collaboration with WFP, SUN Movement, FAO, and the Planning Commission. It is providing training, nutrition support, and monitoring systems, focusing on women and children, while WFP is assisting the Government of Balochistan in developing a food security plan. To enhance climate resilience, GLLSP is training farmers in climate-smart agriculture and sustainable livestock management, led by FAO, and is supporting ultra-poor households with food security interventions. These efforts are ensuring sustainable livelihoods, food security, and climate adaptation in Gwadar and Lasbela.

Nutrition Sensitization - Community Awareness Sessions in Gwadar and Lasbela

The World Food Programme (WFP) continues to implement the nutrition component of the Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase II (GLLSP-II) in Balochistan, collaborating closely with the Project Management Unit (PMU) and partner organizations. An extension of WFP's workplan for another year has been approved by PMU and IFAD, utilizing unspent project funds.

During the reporting quarter, WFP completed the fourth round of community sensitization, reaching 34,500 households (HHs) through 2,074 functional community organizations (COs) and 173 trained Community Resource Persons (CRPs). CRPs received continuous mentoring and supervision to enhance their technical knowledge and interpersonal communication skills, aiming to create community champions for social behavior change, particularly in optimal nutrition practices.

WFP also engaged CRPs in review meetings to compile session details and digitize data for the project's Management Information System (MIS). However, challenges remain as the social mobilization partner, NRSP, has not uploaded data for all COs. WFP updated data for accessible COs, while PMU will facilitate updates for the remaining COs in the next quarter.

In November 2024, IFAD conducted a supervision mission, discussing WFP's progress and extension plan. A new activity—developing a Nutrition Policy—was added to WFP's workplan at the provincial government's request. WFP is well-positioned for this task, given its leadership in nutrition interventions in Pakistan and its role in developing the Pakistan Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy (PMNS) 2018-25.

IFAD also organized a three-day capacity-building workshop in Siem Reap, Cambodia, focusing on Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture (NSA), climate-smart interventions, and inclusion of women, youth, and indigenous people. The workshop emphasized Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDDW) as a key indicator, aligning with WFP's ongoing efforts under GLLSP-II.

GLLSP-II is a multi-sectoral, government-led project aimed at enhancing rural incomes in Gwadar and Lasbela districts. WFP joined to implement the nutrition component, focusing on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. A baseline Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) study and a Social Behavior Change (SBC) strategy were developed to guide community awareness sessions.

WFP completed four rounds of community sessions, covering 21 nutrition-related topics, and piloted the Nutrition-Sensitive Livelihoods Enhancement (NSLE) strategy in six union councils (UCs). A Nutrition Innovation Hub (Nutri-hub) was established to sustain these activities.

ACTIVITY PROGRESS

1. NUTRITION SENSITIZATION:

WFP reached 34,500 HHs through 2,074 COs across 40 UCs. Challenges included accessing non-functional COs, prompting plans for district-level workshops to revitalize these COs.

TABLE 1: COS ACCESSED VS. PLANNED

DISTRICT	COS REACHED	COS PLANNED
Gwadar	648	640
Lasbela	16,04	2,225
Total	2,252	2,865

TABLE 2: HOUSEHOLDS REACHED

DISTRICT	HHS REACHED
Gwadar	7,248
Lasbela	27,252
Total	34,500

2. Nutrition-Sensitive Interventions:

WFP piloted Nutri-hubs in six UCs, providing 4,500 actions (voucher redemptions) for services like poultry sheds, nurseries, and health centers. These hubs promoted the 4As: Awareness, Access, Availability, and Affordability of nutrition-sensitive services.

Data Reporting: Delays in updating CO data in the MIS limited WFP's ability to report fully. Coordination with PMU and NRSP will ensure completion during the extension period.

IFAD's Priorities: Integrating nutrition into agriculture and fisheries activities remains a challenge. WFP will align its NSLE strategy with IFAD's focus on Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) and MDDW.

Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture and Livestock Practices

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations is providing technical assistance under the Gwadar–Lasbela Livelihood Support Project – Phase II (GLLSP-II), funded by IFAD and implemented in partnership with the Government of Balochistan, NRSP, and WFP. The project aims to strengthen food security and resilience among poor households in Lasbela and Gwadar districts through climate-resilient agriculture and livestock practices, and to support fisheries governance through new policy and legal frameworks.

FAO's technical assistance focuses on two outcomes:

1. Adoption of climate-resilient agriculture and livestock (CRA-L) practices by rural households
2. Development of a sustainable fisheries policy and legal framework in collaboration with the Government of Balochistan

Outcome 1. Targeted rural agriculture households adopt Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) practices Farmer Field School (FFS) approach, FAO has introduced a model of participatory learning that empowers farmers to adapt to climate variability through experience and collaboration. By September 2025, eight hundred and fifty FFS had been established across Gwadar and Lasbela, engaging over fifteen thousand farmers, more than half of whom were women. This growth represents a strong expansion from earlier months and reflects the trust communities place in FAO's technical guidance.

Each FFS serves as a practical learning hub where farmers explore improved soil and water management, livestock care, and sustainable production methods. Women participants, in particular, have taken leading roles in managing livestock, poultry, and kitchen gardening activities, transforming their livelihoods and increasing household income security. One participant in Lasbela described it simply as, "Now we know how to grow, save, and sell."

FAO has also established one hundred and nineteen FFS learning sites which serve as demonstration plots for climate smart farming practices. These sites have enabled more than fourteen hundred women to receive improved vegetable seeds and poultry feed, supporting food security and income diversification. Visits by the Secretary Livestock and the Assistant Commissioner Bela highlighted the visible impact of these activities and recognized FAO's success in building inclusive and resilient rural systems.

In September 2025, FAO organized alignment and coordination workshops in Gwadar and Lasbela to refine work plans, validate beneficiary data, and strengthen collaboration among FAO, NRSP, and field facilitators. These efforts have improved field level implementation and ensured that technical guidance remains consistent across both districts.

- 1,378 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) have been established across Gwadar and Lasbela, with a cumulative 24,072 participants, of whom 56% are women.
- Of these, 923 livestock FFS and 455 agriculture FFS have been established, promoting climate resilient livestock husbandry and agricultural practices across the target.
- To date, 4,373 farmers have graduated after successfully completing all seven FFS training modules in climate resilient agriculture and livestock practices.
- Practical input and asset support reached over 2,000 farmers through the provision of quality seeds, poultry feed, churner machines, and hands on training, enhancing productivity, value addition, and income generation opportunities, particularly for women

Outcome 2: Strengthening Fisheries Governance through Policy and Legal Reform

FAO's work in the fisheries sector has advanced provincial capacity for sustainable resource management. Following the approval of the Balochistan Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy 2025 to 2035 and the Aquaculture Bill 2025, FAO began supporting the drafting of the Fisheries Rules and the Fisheries Sector Plan and Implementation Support Program. These efforts mark a milestone in establishing a modern and sustainable framework for marine and inland fisheries governance in the province.

A tripartite meeting chaired by the Secretary Fisheries in Quetta brought together FAO, the Project Management Unit, and the Fisheries Department to finalize the roadmap for these activities. FAO experts also conducted a four day mission to Hub, Gaddani, Damb, and Uthal where they met fishermen, government officials, and faculty from Lasbela University of Agriculture Water and Marine Sciences (LUAWMS). These consultations identified governance gaps and provided recommendations for better registration, monitoring, and enforcement systems.

LUAWMS has also joined FAO's technical working group to contribute research expertise and promote evidence based policy development. Together these initiatives are laying the foundation for a more transparent and efficient fisheries sector that supports livelihoods while protecting marine ecosystems.



Promoting Accountability Through Monitoring Evaluation Accountability & Learning

Over the course of the project, significant strides have been made in ensuring transparency, accountability, and effective implementation through robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) practices. The M&E team has played a pivotal role in tracking project progress, identifying gaps, and ensuring that activities align with the project's goals and objectives. In year 2025, a total of 74 monitoring visits were conducted across various project sites. These visits have been instrumental in maintaining accountability among stakeholders, improving program implementation, and fostering a culture of continuous learning and adaptation.

Beyond site visits, the M&E team was actively involved in data verification on the Management Information System (MIS) to ensure the accuracy, consistency, and reliability of reported project data. This verification process has strengthened data integrity and improved reporting mechanisms, enabling more precise performance tracking and accountability across project components.

Enhancing M&E for Greater Impact

The progress achieved in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) as of December 2024 demonstrates the project's steadfast commitment to accountability, transparency, and continuous improvement. A systematic approach encompassing monitoring visits, data verification, case study documentation, and midline assessments has established a strong foundation for assessing program performance and driving impactful outcomes.

As part of the qualitative evaluation, eight Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in Lasbela and Gwadar, providing valuable insights into community perceptions and project effectiveness. Additionally, a Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) was carried out for 100 kilometers of Fish Market Access Roads and Rural Roads, highlighting the project's tangible socio-economic contributions.

Looking ahead, the insights gained from these M&E initiatives will be utilized to refine implementation strategies, address identified gaps, and ensure sustained success. The M&E team remains dedicated to upholding the highest standards of evaluation, ensuring that interventions continue to deliver meaningful and lasting results for beneficiaries. The next phase will prioritize the strengthening of data systems, conducting in-depth impact assessments, and enhancing adaptive learning to further optimize project outcomes and long-term sustainability.

GLLSP-II Log Frame

Indicator	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End Target	Cumulative Achievement
Persons receiving services (Total)		130,000	228,000	214,222
- Males		52,000	109,000	101,330
- Females		78,000	119,000	112,892
- Youth		65,000	105,000	74,769
Households reached		40,000	100,500	50,020
Estimated household members		191,400	695,000	345,138
Households adopting improved tech (%)		50%	70%	-
UC Development Plans developed			45	40
HHs with productive assets			8,500	8,500
Persons trained (crop)			30,000	15,076
Producers accessing inputs (Total)		8,000	30,000	5,675
- Males		5,000	20,000	5,675
- Females		3,000	10,000	0
Nutrition support beneficiaries			8,500	36,000
Women in IGAs		5,000	10,000	3,000
Market access improved (HH)		42,300	72,800	50,020
Water/Sanitation schemes		400	879	548
Roads constructed (Km)		80	185	115
Increased production (%)		30%	70%	-
Producer orgs in formal contracts formal contracts		11%	40%	11











***“WORKING IN MY KITCHEN GARDEN
KEEPS ME HAPPY AND CONNECTED.
IT IS NOT JUST ABOUT GROWING
VEGETABLES, IT BRINGS PEACE TO
MY HOME, CONFIDENCE TO MY
LIFE, AND INSPIRES OTHER WOMEN
IN MY VILLAGE TO GROW
TOGETHER.”***

Zahida Naseem
project Beneficiary

Project Management Unit

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