IFAD
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ANNUAL REPORT 2024

GWADAR LASBELA LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT PROJECT (GLLSP) Phase II

A project of Government of Balochistan

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Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals Commitment

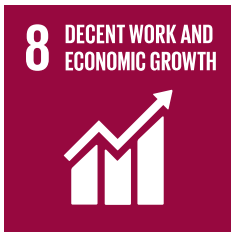
The Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase-II (GLLSP-II) is a multi-sectoral initiative that embodies the vision and mandates of both the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The project integrates a comprehensive development approach that not only uplifts the rural poor but also enhances institutional and environmental resilience across coastal Balochistan



By targeting ultra-poor and vulnerable populations, especially women and marginalized communities, with productive asset transfers, enterprise training, and inclusive financial services. This enables long-term economic mobility and poverty reduction through sustained livelihood interventions.



The project integrates climate-resilient agriculture and livestock programs. These interventions, guided by Farmer Field Schools and climate-smart practices, directly address food security, nutrition, and sustainable production. The collaboration with WFP to introduce Nutrition Innovation Hubs is an example of multi-stakeholder impact for sustainable diets.



The project addresses underemployment by equipping young people with accredited skills, linking them to microenterprises, and removing structural barriers to entry in productive sectors.



The project invests in afforestation campaigns, flood-resilient infrastructure, and early warning mechanisms. Farmer training modules also support adaptation to erratic rainfall, drought, and sea-level rise. These measures reflect IFAD's commitment to building resilience to climate shocks

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Gender Equality is a cornerstone of the project. With 91% of asset beneficiaries being women and the establishment of Women Resource Centers (WRCs), GLLSP-II ensures inclusive access to economic opportunity, decision-making roles, and training. Women's leadership within COs and VOs also promotes lasting institutional equity.

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On a strategic level, GLLSP-II Mirrors IFAD's Operational Framework by Advancing Inclusive Rural Transformation Through:

- Financial inclusion and market-driven growth
- Community-led development and participatory governance
- Gender-sensitive approaches
- Environmental sustainability

Message from the Project Director



Rehmat Dashti

“It gives me immense pride to share that the Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase-II (GLLSP-II) is not just implementing a development agenda — it is igniting hope, resilience, and self-reliance across some of the most underserved communities in coastal Balochistan. Guided by IFAD’s vision and the Government of Balochistan’s commitment to inclusive growth, GLLSP-II is transforming lives through participatory development, poverty graduation, and climate-smart interventions that speak directly to the needs of the people.

In just a short span, we have seen thousands of rural households organize under vibrant community institutions, women stepping forward as leaders and entrepreneurs, and remote villages gaining access to markets, services, and opportunities that once seemed out of reach. Over 6,000 productive assets have been transferred to ultra-poor households—most of them led by women—empowering families not just economically, but with a renewed sense of dignity and purpose. Our work in fisheries, through cooperative development, modern infrastructure, and the upcoming mega jetty at Hudd, Ormara, is laying the groundwork for a fairer and more sustainable marine economy.

Moreover, the green shoots of climate resilience are emerging — quite literally — through afforestation drives, Farmer Field Schools, and nutrition campaigns that are not only improving food security but also rebuilding the environmental fabric of this beautiful yet vulnerable region. Yes, we have faced challenges — from difficult terrain and harsh weather to institutional and security constraints — but our resolve has only grown stronger.

GLLSP-II is not just building infrastructure or disbursing assets; it is restoring faith in governance, reviving collective action, and redefining what rural development means for Balochistan. As we look ahead, we remain deeply committed to delivering impact with accountability, expanding opportunity with equity, and ensuring that the spirit of this project lives on — not just in reports and statistics, but in the everyday lives of the people we serve.”

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase-II (GLLSP-II), financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), is a flagship initiative aimed at reducing rural poverty and enhancing the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable communities in coastal Balochistan. The project adopts an inclusive, climate-resilient, and community-driven development approach. To date, GLLSP-II has directly reached over 94,000 individuals—including 51,000 men, 43,000 women, and 22,000 youth—across more than 48,000 households, marking significant progress toward its overall targets. Through structured social mobilization and participatory planning, the project has successfully established 3,017 Community Organizations (COs), 92 Village Organizations (VOs), and 8 Local Support Organizations (LSOs). Additionally, the development of 358 Village Development Plans (VDPs) and 40 Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs) has enabled the institutionalization of community priorities into district-level planning frameworks.

A central pillar of GLLSP-II is the graduation of ultra-poor households and the economic empowerment of women. The project has delivered productive assets to 6,272 ultra-poor households, with 91% of beneficiaries being women. Through targeted interventions, 33,000 women have been engaged in programs focused on nutrition, enterprise development, and climate resilience. Moreover, 2,500 women have received business training to support their participation in income-generating activities. The establishment of 34 Women Resource Centers (WRCs) has created safe and functional spaces for skills development and economic engagement for 8,500 women. In parallel, youth are being equipped through accredited vocational training, while over 450 community infrastructure projects and nearly 80 kilometers of rural access roads have been completed, significantly improving service delivery and market connectivity.

The project also integrates climate-smart agriculture, nutrition-sensitive approaches, and fisheries value chain development. Over 4,787 farmers have been trained through 239 Farmer Field Schools (FFSs), and 11 fisheries cooperatives have been formed, supported by comprehensive business plans, upgraded equipment, and improved access to local and regional markets. A key infrastructure milestone—the Hudd Jetty in Ormara—is under development and will serve as a strategic hub for the fisheries sector. In collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), GLLSP-II has reached 34,500 households through nutrition sensitization campaigns and has launched women-led afforestation drives and pilot Nutri-Hubs. Collectively, these integrated interventions have benefited over 333,851 individuals, reinforcing the project's contribution to building a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable rural economy in Gwadar and Lasbela.

Community Development

Social Mobilization

Community development under GLLSP-II is a holistic and transformative process, grounded in the principles of inclusiveness, empowerment, and sustainability. Led by the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), the project applies a structured three-tier institutional model—Community Organizations (COs), Village Organizations (VOs), and Local Support Organizations (LSOs)—to mobilize and organize poor rural households, with a strong focus on women and youth inclusion. Households identified as ultra-poor or poor (PSC 0–44) are systematically engaged through social mobilization, which builds local leadership, strengthens collective voice, and enhances communities' ability to participate in and manage development activities. Each household develops a Micro Investment Plan (MIP), which feeds into Village Development Plans (VDPs) and Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs)—planning tools that translate individual needs into a shared development vision addressing poverty, food security, climate resilience, and gender empowerment.

Social mobilization is the cornerstone of GLLSP-II's success. It not only facilitates the formation of inclusive, community-owned institutions but also fosters ownership, transparency, and accountability in decision-making. Through continuous engagement, capacity-building, and inclusion of marginalized groups, social mobilization transforms passive recipients into active partners in development. Its impact is visible in improved community cohesion, stronger local governance, and increased access to public and private resources. Alongside this, the project supports livelihood enhancement through productive asset transfers, benefiting around 8,500 households with livestock, agriculture inputs, fishing gear, or small business kits, coupled with training and microfinance. Infrastructure needs are addressed through Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes—such as solar-powered water systems and link roads—prioritized and implemented by the communities themselves. To ensure sustainability and policy alignment, Development Coordination Committees (DDCCs) bring together government departments and donors to support and scale community-led development. Altogether, GLLSP-II creates a comprehensive ecosystem where empowered communities in Gwadar and Lasbela lead their own journey toward resilience, equity, and sustainable livelihoods.

Capacity Building for Participatory Development Purpose and Objectives:
The Capacity Building for Participatory Development initiative aims to empower rural communities by organizing them into structured institutions and building their capacity to identify, plan, and execute development initiatives. This participatory approach ensures that communities take ownership of development processes, fostering sustainability and long-term impact. Key activities include the formation and revitalization of community institutions, leadership and management training, and participatory development planning.

Achievements and Progress: Community Institutions: Community institutions form the backbone of participatory development by providing a platform for collective action and decision-making. These institutions include Community Organizations (COs), Village Organizations (VOs), and Local Support Organizations (LSOs).

Activities	**Unit**	**Total Project Target**	**Cumulative Achievement**	**Progress Percentage %**
Establishment and Revitalization of COs	COs	4,527	3,017	67%
Households Organized/Reached	HHs	100500	48,384	48%
COs,Joined VOs	COs	4,527	2,668	59%
Formation of VOs	VOs	92	92	100%
Revitalization of VOs	VOs	266	266	100%
Formation of LSOs	LSOs	8	8	100%
Revitalization of LSOs	LSOs	32	32	100%

GLLSP-II, achieving 67% of the total project target of 4,527 COs. In terms of household mobilization, 48,384 households have been organized, which accounts for 48% of the overall target of 100,500 households. Out of the 4,527 COs targeted to join Village Organizations (VOs), 2,668 COs have successfully federated into VOs, reflecting a 59% progress rate. The formation of 92 VOs has been fully completed, reaching 100% of the target, while all 266 VOs identified for revitalization have also been successfully revitalized, again achieving 100%.

At the union council level, the formation and revitalization of Local Support Organizations (LSOs) has been fully accomplished. All 8 LSOs targeted for formation have been established, and 32 LSOs have been revitalized, both reaching 100% of their respective targets.

These achievements underscore strong progress in the institutional development pillar of GLLSP-II. With the revitalization of community institutions now complete, the project's focus is shifting toward accelerating the formation of remaining COs, expanding household outreach, and further integrating COs into VOs. This will enhance community participation, ownership, and long-term sustainability of the development process in Gwadar and Lasbela.

Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs) under GLLSP-II are comprehensive, community-driven planning tools developed through a participatory process involving Local Support Organizations (LSOs), Village Organizations (VOs), and community members, with facilitation by NRSP. These plans consolidate Micro Investment Plans (MIPs) and Village Development Plans (VDPs) to identify and prioritize interventions at the union council level, focusing on livelihoods, poverty graduation, basic infrastructure, health, education, youth skills, women's empowerment, and climate resilience. UCDPs ensure that the voices of poor and marginalized households (PSC 0–44), particularly women and youth, are reflected in development priorities. Once finalized, the UCDPs are endorsed by Development Coordination Committees (DDCCs), which include government departments and other stakeholders, ensuring alignment with public sector planning and donor investments. This process promotes transparency, accountability, and sustainability by integrating grassroots priorities into district-level development frameworks.

2 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**	**Cumulative Achievement**	**Progress in Percentage %**
Village Development Plans (VDPs)	Gwadar	148	147	99%
	Lasbela	211	211	99%
Total		359	358	99.9%
Union Council Development Plans (UCDPS)	Gwadar	18	18	100%
	Lasbela	22	22	100%
Total		40	40	100%

3 Training for CO/VO Managers: Training sessions focused on building managerial capacity in record-keeping, leadership, and community management skills.

Activity	Unit	Total Targets	Target till June 2025	Cumulative Achievement
Community Management Skills Training	Persons	2,600	2,170	1,312
Training on Record-Keeping	Persons	800	687	631
CIF Management Training	Persons	800	687	726
Operation and Management Training	Persons	800	687	319
Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) Training	Persons	800	687	828
Leadership and Management Skills Training	Persons	800	687	787

4 Village Resource Persons (VRPs):

In GLLSP-II, Village Resource Persons (VRPs)—especially women and youth VRPs—are central to the project's community-driven approach. Selected from within the local communities, these individuals are trained to support the social mobilization process, with a focus on identifying and organizing ultra-poor and poor households (PSC 0–44) into Community Organizations (COs). Their role extends to facilitating the preparation of Micro Investment Plans (MIPs), collecting baseline data, and conducting awareness sessions on project components such as nutrition, climate resilience, livelihood planning, and gender equality. Women VRPs are particularly effective in mobilizing other women, fostering trust, and ensuring that gender-specific priorities are identified and addressed. Similarly, youth VRPs help to engage younger beneficiaries, enhancing their participation in project activities such as skills development, entrepreneurship training, and asset transfers.

VRPs serve as a vital link between NRSP field teams and the community, providing real-time feedback, supporting monitoring efforts, and helping maintain consistent follow-up with households. Their grassroots presence ensures timely information flow, encourages active participation, and builds local capacity to sustain development efforts. By promoting leadership roles for women and youth, the VRP model strengthens social inclusion, enhances community ownership, and contributes to the long-term institutional sustainability of the CO/VO/LSO structure under GLLSP-II .

Activity	District	Total Targets	Target till June 2025	Cumulative Achievement
Training of VRPs		440	440	240 Women + 222 462
Training of VRPs	Gwadar	198	0	201
	Lasbela	242	0	261
Total		440	0	462
CAT Sessions by VRPs	Gwadar	1,764	81	101
	Lasbela	2,532	119	119
Total		4,296	200	220

VILLAGE RESOURCE PERSONS (VRPS)

5 Activist Workshops: Regular workshops for activists were conducted in every revenue village, providing a platform for experience-sharing and collaboration. Activists' workshops are regularly held in every project Revenue Village (RV) to facilitate interaction and learning among CO/VO/LSO office bearers, activists, and CRPs. These workshops ensure the participation of all community organizations and serve as a platform to inform government officials about community-level initiatives, fostering linkages between local government and community institutions. Key agenda items include introducing NRSP and GLLSP-II, defining the role of genuine activists, sharing project interventions, ensuring accountability, addressing grievances, discussing roles and responsibilities, conducting group work on CO/VO/LSO meetings, exchanging experiences, and developing linkages with line agencies.

District	Total Targets	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	202	140
Lasbela	248	135
Total	450	275

6 Training of Public Sector Staff for UCDP

Two training sessions were conducted for public sector staff in Lasbela and Gwadar to clarify the project's geographical scope, discuss settlements, revenue villages, and Union Councils (UCs), and review formats for Village Development Plans (VDP) and Union Council Development Plans (UCDP), including village and UC profiles. The training also covered implementation plans, roles, and responsibilities for development planning. An exposure visit to neighboring districts with established VDP and UCDP practices was included, with participation from government and NGO staff. In Gwadar, the master trainer was from NRSP's head office, while in Lasbela, the District Manager led the training with PIU support. Key topics included an introduction to GLLSP-II, women and youth initiatives, VDP/UCDP processes, and stakeholder roles, aiming to build capacity for community-driven development planning.

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

7 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

POVERTY GRADUATION & EMPOWERMENT



GLLSP has provided Productive assets in livestock, agriculture, entrepreneurship along with Skilled training and provision of job-related equipment to assist the communities especially women to bring empowerment and prosperity at the household level. The purpose of Productive Asset provision is to support the ultra-poor households in developing sustainable livelihoods, social connections and improve their self-esteem for their upward economic mobility and to play an active role in their communities.

1. 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 (include yearly target)	**Total Targets**	**Cumulative Achievement**
Gwadar	2,287	1,494
Lasbela	6,213	4,778
Total	8,500	6,272

Trade-wise Distribution of Assets:

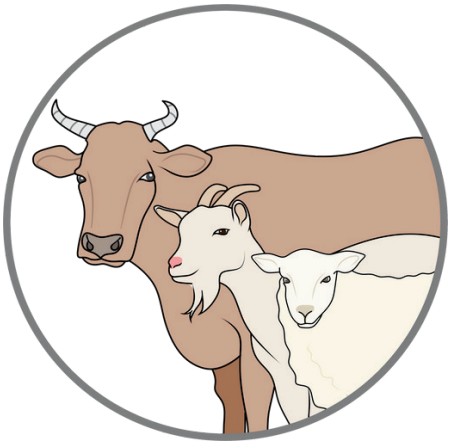
Fisheries: 268 households (4%).
Enterprise: 1,009 households (16%).
Livestock: 4,995 households (80%).

All asset recipients will receive 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.

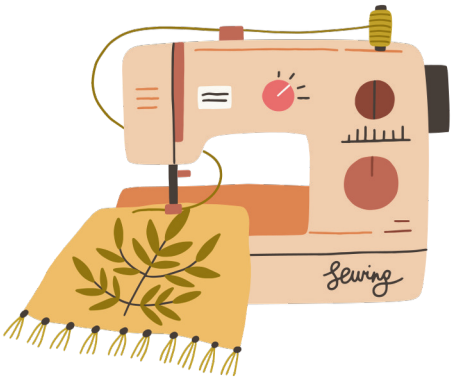
During the reporting period, 272 asset beneficiaries were trained.

District Name	Total Targets	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	2287	1367
Lasbela	6213	2905
Total	8,500	4,272

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:

- **62.5% of Community Initiative (CI) members are women.**
- **54% of Village Organization (VO) members are women.**
- **53% of CI presidents and 54% of CI managers are women.**
- **57% of VO presidents and 57% of VO managers are women.**
- **57.9% of CO/VO manager training participants are women.**
- **52% of Village Resource Persons (VRPs) are women.**

Beneficiaries:

- **91% of asset beneficiaries are women.**
- **53% of TVET beneficiaries are women/girls.**
- **100% of Women's Resource Center (WRC) beneficiaries are women.**

Project Implementation:

- **77% of Community Projects and Initiatives (CPIs) are implemented by women-led or mixed-gender CIs.**

2. Women Empowerment

a. 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.

WRC's Progress

District Name	**Total Targets**	**Cumulative Achievement**
Gwadar	18	18
Lasbela	22	16
Total	40	34

b. 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.

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 (8000 for EDT, that is separate activity)

District Name	Total Targets	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	54	34
Lasbela	66	9
Total	120	43

Training Participants

District Name	Total Targets	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	1,350	850
Lasbela	1,650	225
Total	3,000	1,075

3. Afforestation Campaigns with the Women:

Women are actively engaged in afforestation efforts, with incentives tied to tree survival. This initiative promotes environmental sustainability while empowering women economically. Afforestation is a key component of the GLLSP-II program and will be integrated into community awareness sessions led by NRSP. Women will be encouraged to participate in afforestation campaigns and will receive incentives for their involvement. Village Resource Persons (VRPs) will educate 3,000 women on the importance of afforestation during CAT sessions, community meetings, and door-to-door campaigns at Women Resource Centers (WRCs). NRSP will identify suitable plant sapling species, including forest and fruit saplings, in consultation with the PMU and the district Forest Department, and facilitate access to free saplings. Women who plant 10 saplings and ensure their survival after one year will receive PKR 4,000 (PKR 400 per plant) via cash or mobile transfer. SOs, VRPs, and PIUs will verify plant survival before disbursing incentives, with a final beneficiary list shared with the PMU for payment processing. Monitoring and record-keeping will be ensured for quality assurance. Remaining funds from the activity budget will be used to purchase WFP-recommended fruit saplings and arrange transportation for sapling delivery to union councils and villages. This initiative aims to promote environmental sustainability while empowering women through economic incentives.

District Name	**Total Targets**	**Cumulative Achievement**
Gwadar	13,500	3,530
Lasbela	16,500	3,460
Total	30,000	6,990

4. A feasibility study for the establishment of a Women 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

5. 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	149
Lasbela	1,100	40
Total	2,000	189

b. Start-Up Packages for Youth Employment:

Youth trained under the accredited programs will receive start-up capital through enterprise grants after completing their training. No progress has been recorded for this activity during the reporting period.

District Name	Total Targets	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	450	Planned for Next Year
Lasbela	550	Planned for Next Year
Total	1000	Planned for Next Year

Community Productive Infrastructures

The Community Productive Infrastructure (CPI) component under the Gwadar Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase-II (GLLSP-II) is designed to uplift rural and coastal communities by addressing their most pressing needs through sustainable infrastructure development. By adopting a participatory approach, CPI empowers local communities to identify, plan, and maintain infrastructure projects, ensuring long-term ownership and sustainability. Key focus areas include improving access to essential services such as water supply, sanitation, irrigation, and rural connectivity, while also enhancing economic opportunities through farm-to-market roads, storage facilities, and market access for small-scale farmers and fisherfolk. Additionally, CPI prioritizes climate resilience by implementing flood protection structures, afforestation, and water conservation systems to mitigate environmental risks. These efforts collectively boost food security, reduce transportation costs, and improve livelihoods, while investments in health, education, and sanitation infrastructure enhance overall social well-being. Through its community-led model, CPI ensures that rural and coastal communities in Gwadar and Lasbela are equipped with the necessary tools to achieve economic growth, social development, and resilience to climate challenges

Achievements:

During the reporting period, the program achieved the following: **Approval of CPIs:** New CPIs were also approved during the reported period demonstrating an expansion of infrastructure initiatives in targeted districts.

District Name	Total Targets	Cumulative Achievement
Gwadar	120	173
Lasbela	220	278
Total	400	451

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 25 km of roads. 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.

1. Farm-to-Market Rural Roads

Achievements and Progress
A total of 10 farm-to-market roads, covering 46.13 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	Length (km)	Physical progress
1	Ahmed khan jamali to juma khan jamali lohi	13.525	99%
2	Extension of bt sorh road	8.325	99%
3	Landing site to main road gaddani	2.023	95%
4	Allana gadore goth to bhundwari jetty	2.875	15%
5	Sapat road lasbela	1.718	100%
6	N25 highway to gaddani beach abdullah goth	4.25	25%
7	Umar goth danda bela	2.285	100%
8	Bara bagh road to haji moosa goth bela	1.975	100%
9	Burya muhammad ishaq goth bela	1.155	100%
10	N25 whailpat to goth haji jangi khan	1.925	15%

2. Fish Market Access Roads

Achievements and Progress

These roads aim to provide coastal communities with better access to fish landing sites and markets. A total of 11 fish market access roads, covering 39.74 km, are under construction.

S. No	Road Name	Length (KM)	Physical Progress
1	Kappar Karela to Landing Site	4.15	42%
2	Coastal Highway to Chur Bandar	11.68	65%
3	Coastal Highway to Village Shatangi	2.8	100%
4	Sanari Badok Road to Landing Site	2.025	57%
5	Kalmat Goresunt Road to Landing Site	4.15	90%
6	Kalmat Link Road to Landing Site Ispiak	5.625	100%
7	Coastal Highway to Panwan Landing Site	1.975	100%
8	Ganz Link Road to Ganz Deedag Mountain	2.45	55%
9	Coastal Highway to Kiwari Landing Site	3.375	29%
10	Coastal Highway to Makola Landing Site	6.012	25%
11	Okar to Landing Site	1.575	85%

Fisheries Value Chain Development

The Fisheries Value Chain Development Component under GLLSP-II has made notable advancements in 2024, demonstrating progress in cooperative development, business plan formulation, infrastructure enhancement, and market accessibility. The Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in Gwadar and Lasbela facilitated the development and approval of multiple cooperative business plans, initiated procurement of modernized fishing equipment, and signed strategic Tripartite Agreements aimed at improving fisherfolk livelihoods through structured market participation.

In addition to these efforts, the project emphasized the adoption of modern fishing techniques, ensuring that fisherfolk have access to the latest industry knowledge and best practices. Training sessions were conducted to educate communities on sustainable fishing practices, climate resilience, and resource conservation to protect the long-term viability of the sector. Furthermore, the engagement of private sector partners has introduced new investment opportunities, creating a more competitive and efficient fisheries industry.

Despite facing challenges such as security threats, labor shortages, logistical constraints, and seasonal disruptions, the project successfully achieved key milestones, including the revitalization of cooperatives, improvement of fish market access roads, and implementation of value chain frameworks to ensure a sustainable fishing economy. Additionally, strategic interventions were made to enhance cold chain logistics, thereby minimizing post-harvest losses and improving the quality of seafood products entering domestic and international markets.

Efforts to digitize market transactions and cooperative operations were also undertaken, ensuring greater transparency and efficiency. The introduction of mobile-based market pricing information systems has empowered fisherfolk with real-time data, helping them negotiate better prices and reduce dependence on middlemen. These advancements reflect the project's commitment to creating an inclusive, resilient, and profitable fisheries sector in Balochistan.

1. Formation and Strengthening of Cooperatives

• New and revitalized cooperatives were established in Gwadar and Lasbela districts.
• Gwadar Cooperatives: Ganz, Surbandar, Kappar, Pasni, Ormara, Jiwani, Pishukan Gwadar, Churbandar and Taak.

• Lasbela Cooperatives: Kund Malir, Damb, Bherra, Bhunderwari and Gadani
• Orientation sessions were conducted to educate members on business operations and cooperative management.

2. Development and Approval of Business Plans

• Business plans for six Gwadar cooperatives and five Lasbela cooperatives were developed and approved. • The approval process involved extensive stakeholder consultations, including meetings with the Project Director, Additional Chief Secretary (Planning & Development), and Secretaries of Fisheries & Cooperatives Balochistan.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Construction of Jetty at Hud, Ormara

As part of the project's major infrastructure interventions, a jetty at Hudd, Ormara is being constructed to serve as a strategic fisheries hub for the region. The jetty's site was selected by the Government of Balochistan from among the eight notified landing sites along the Balochistan coast, based on strategic priorities and identified infrastructure gaps, with its final inclusion in GLLSP-II contingent upon detailed feasibility and cost assessments were to be conducted by specialized consultants to ensure technical, economic, and operational This jetty will significantly enhance the capacity of local fisherfolk by providing modern docking, storage, and processing facilities, allowing for improved seafood handling, value addition, and direct market access. The tender process for the construction is currently under initiation, marking a key milestone in strengthening the fisheries sector in Gwadar and Lasbela.

Objectives of Jetty Construction

Enhancing Market Access for Fisherfolk: The jetty at Hudd, 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.

Collaborative Interventions on Nutrition and Climate Change Resilience

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 164 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	584	640
Lasbela	1,490	2,225
Total	2,074	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.

Climate Change Resilient Farming and livestock Husbandry

FAO's activities under the GLLSP-phase 2 from 1st Oct to 31st Dec 2024, focusing on two key outcomes: promoting climate-resilient agriculture and livestock practices, and improving fisheries governance in Balochistan.

Under the first outcome, farmers participated in an exposure visit to Sindh, where they learned modern date cultivation, processing, and marketing techniques. The visit included Pakistan's first date festival, training on climate-resilient agriculture, and a tour of a date processing and research unit, enhancing their knowledge of production and market linkages. Additionally, 60 new Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were established across both districts, engaging 662 farmers (105 male, 557 female). These sessions focused on climate-resilient agriculture, livestock management, disease control, feed management, and vaccination.

A major achievement under the second outcome was the validation of the final drafts of the Balochistan Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2024-2034) and the Balochistan Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, 2024 during the 2nd Technical Working Group meeting. These documents aim to address fisheries governance and sustainability challenges through digitalization and improved management practices. The drafts will be submitted to the PMU, P&D Department, Law Department, and Fisheries Department before cabinet approval and provincial assembly promulgation.

During this period, FAO also hosted an IFAD mission, which included a kickoff meeting, field visits, and stakeholder engagements. The mission reviewed project progress and interacted with local farmers and beneficiaries.
FAO's interventions under GLLSP II have established a strong framework for improving agricultural and livestock practices while strengthening fisheries governance through key legislation. Continued support and resources will be essential to sustain these achievements.

Outcome 1. Targeted rural agriculture households adopt Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) practices Output 1.1: Small holder farmers skilled in agriculture climate resilient farming techniques

Activity- Output 1.1. Exposure visits of Gwadar date palm farmers to Sindh
In October 2024, FAO organized an exposure visit for Gwadar date palm farmers to Sindh to enhance their knowledge of modern date cultivation, processing, and marketing. The visit included hands-on learning in advanced agricultural techniques, climate-resilient practices, and market linkages.
Farmers attended the first Pakistan International Date Palm Festival in Karachi, organized with the Khalifa International Award for Date Palm and Agricultural Innovation (UAE). The event featured lectures on production, quality, and marketing, along with an exhibition of date varieties. A $1,000 prize was awarded to the best farmer. Twenty-five Gwadar farmers (including six women) interacted with exhibitors and learned about quality production, impressed by Balochistan growers winning the best dates prize.

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The group visited the FAO Office in Tandojam for training on climate-resilient agriculture, water management, and sustainable practices. In Khairpur Mir's, they toured Khairpur Foods International, observing advanced processing technologies and quality control measures. They also visited the Date Palm Research Institute (DPRI) at Shah Abdul Latif University, learning about tissue culture techniques to develop high-yielding, resilient varieties.

Farmers interacted with local growers in villages like Goth Long Faqir and Saeed Lakho, sharing insights. Gwadar farmers highlighted Balochistan's diverse date varieties, which ensure year-round production and income stability, even during adverse weather.
The visit provided valuable knowledge and practical strategies for improving date production and market linkages.

Outcome 1: Targeted rural households adopt Climate-Resilient Agriculture & Livestock (CRA-L) practices
Output 1.1: Smallholder farmers skilled in climate-resilient farming techniques
Output 1.2: Livestock smallholder farmers skilled in climate-resilient livestock husbandry
Activity: FFS Sessions in Lasbela and Gwadar (Agriculture and Livestock Sectors)
During the reporting period (1st Oct – 31st Dec 2024), FAO established 60 Livestock Farmer Field Schools (FFS)—50 in Lasbela and 10 in Gwadar—engaging 662 participants (105 males, 557 females).
As of 31st Dec 2024, a total of 239 FFS have been established across both districts (174 in Lasbela, 65 in Gwadar), with 4,787 farmers enrolled (2,413 males, 2,374 females). Below is a summary of FFS activities from 1st Jan – 31st Dec 2024:

District	Gender	No. of FFS (Agriculture)	No. of FFS (Livestock)	Participants (Agriculture)	Participants (Livestock)	Total Participants (2024)
Lasbela	Male	68	12	1,659	354	2,013
	Female	8	86	176	1,205	1,381
Gwadar	Male	13	2	268	132	400
	Female	18	24	373	620	993
Total		107	132	2,476	2,311	4,787

These sessions focused on imparting technical training in climate-resilient agriculture and livestock practices, contributing to the adoption of sustainable farming and husbandry techniques among smallholder farmers.

Output 2.1: Balochistan Fisheries Legislation Developed

Activity: Second Meeting of the Technical Working Group (November 2024)

The second meeting of the Technical Working Group (TWG) was held on 19th November 2024 at the FAO office in Quetta to:

Validate the final draft of the Balochistan Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2024-2034).

Validate the Balochistan Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, 2024.

The meeting was attended by TWG members, observers, and stakeholders from national and provincial levels. The inclusive consultation process, following a bottom-up approach, was highlighted as key to developing these governance tools. The policy and bill aim to address critical challenges in the fisheries sector through solutions such as digitalization, data management, e-governance, a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), vessel registration, community welfare, ecosystem-based approaches, and modernization of harbors and jetties.

The Balochistan Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy 2024-2034 focuses on governance challenges, including trawling, institutional reforms, monitoring and surveillance, and the creation of a Fisheries Welfare Fund. Necessary revisions were made based on stakeholder feedback, and the final draft was deemed ready for promulgation.

The Balochistan Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, 2024 was developed after reviewing existing legislation, international best practices, and consultations with stakeholders. The bill aims to improve governance in the fisheries sector, with suggestions to include women representatives and academics in the advisory council for greater inclusivity.

At the end of the meeting, the TWG validated both drafts, incorporating agreed suggestions. The documents will now be submitted to the PMU, P&D Department, Law Department, and Fisheries Department before being forwarded to the cabinet for approval. This marks a significant step toward modernizing fisheries governance in Balochistan.



FAO Training in Lasbela

GWADAR
LASBELA LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT PROJECT – PHASE II (GLLSP II)

STATUS OF PROCUREMENTS UNDER AWPB 2023-24

S. #	Name of Component	Approval Type	Method	Estimated Budget (PKR Million)	Status (as of 31st Dec 2024)
1	Construction of B/T Road from Coastal Highway to Chur Bandar (started in 2023)	PRIOR	NCB	303.159	Under Implementation
2	Construction of B/T Road from Coastal Highway to Shatangi Village (started in 2023)	PRIOR	NCB	50.076	COMPLETED
3	Construction of B/T Road from Ganz Link Road Ganz Deedag mountain (started in 2023)	PRIOR	NCB	97.633	Under Implementation
4	Construction of B/T Road from Kalmat Goresunt road to Landing Site (started in 2023)	PRIOR	NCB	83.989	Under Implementation
5	Construction of B/T Road from Kalmat Link Road to Landing Site Ispiak (started in 2023)	PRIOR	NCB	138.181	COMPLETED
6	Construction of B/T Road from Kappar Karela to Landing Site (started in 2023)	PRIOR	NCB	146.464	Under Implementation
7	Construction of B/T Road from Sanari Badok Road to Landing Site (started in 2023)	PRIOR	NCB	123.12	Under Implementation
8	Construction of B/T Road from Hassan Chutta Village (started in 2023)	PRIOR	NCB	283.822	Under Implementation
9	Construction of B/T Road from Coastal Highway to Panwan Landing Site (started in 2023)	PRIOR	NCB	43.777	COMPLETED
10	Construction of B/T Road from Coastal Highway to Sirki Village (started in 2023)	PRIOR	NCB	535.159	Under Implementation
11	Construction of B/T Road from Lohi to Dureji (started in 2023)	PRIOR	NCB	287.386	Under Implementation
12	Construction of B/T Road from Bara Bagh Haji Musa Goth Bela	POST	NCB	51.76	COMPLETED
13	Construction of B/T Road from BT Road Burya Muhammad Ishaq Goth Bela	POST	NCB	52.213	Under Implementation
14	Construction of B/T Road from BT Road from Landing Site to Main Road Gaddani	POST	NCB	43.918	Under Implementation
15	Construction of B/T Road from BT Road from Okar to Landing Site	POST	NCB	42.4	Under Implementation

16	Construction of B/T Road from BT Road Sapat Road Lasbela	POST	NCB	31.432	COMPLETED
17	Construction of B/T Road from BT Road Umar Goth Danda Bela	POST	NCB	52.213	Under Implementation
18	Construction of B/T Road from BT Road from Allana Gadore Goth to Bhundwari Jetty	PRIOR	NCB	57.771	Under Implementation
19	Construction of B/T Road from BT Road from Coastal Highway to Kiwari Landing Site	PRIOR	NCB	112.169	Under Implementation
20	Construction of B/T Road from BT Road from Coastal Highway to Makola Landing Site	PRIOR	NCB	225.062	Under Implementation
21	Construction of B/T Road from BT Road N25 Highway to Gaddani Beach Goth Abdullah	PRIOR	NCB	147.792	Under Implementation
22	Construction of B/T Road from BT Road Whailpat Jangi Khan Misri Molvi Qudoos	PRIOR	NCB	67.448	Under Implementation
23	Framework Agreement for Consultancy Services for Developing Video Documentaries of GLLSP II	POST	QCBC	20	Under Implementation
24	Checker and Indenter Surveyor – CIVIL ENGINEER	PRIOR	QCBS	4.316	COMPLETED
25	Checker and Indenter Surveyor - ENVIRONMENTALIST	POST	QCBS	2.877	COMPLETED
26	Checker and Indenter Surveyor – HYDROGRAPHIC-OCEANOGRAPHER	PRIOR	QCBS	2.877	COMPLETED
27	Capacity Building of Fisheries Department GoB	POST	N/A	26.1	Under Implementation
28	Hiring of Consultancy Services for Midline Survey of GLLSP II	POST	QCBS	7.5	
29	Procurement of Boats for fisherfolks of cooperatives (COMMUNITY PROCUREMENT)	N/A	NCB	165.75	Awarded
30	Procurement of Nets and Equipment for Upgradation of Boats (COMMUNITY PROCUREMENT)	N/A	NCB	-	Awarded
31	Construction of Allied Infrastructures at six landing sites of cooperatives (COMMUNITY PROCUREMENT)	N/A	NCB	28.8	-
32	Remodeling of Existing GLLSP MIS Dashboard	POST	SSS	3	Awarded

Monitoring & Evaluation

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. From October to December 2024, a total of 54 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.

A major milestone achieved in this quarter was the initiation of the project's Midline Survey. The survey was launched to assess project performance at the mid-stage, measuring progress against baseline indicators and evaluating the effectiveness of interventions. The findings from this survey will provide critical insights into program achievements, challenges, and areas that require strategic adjustments to enhance impact.

Additionally, two case studies were documented, focusing on key interventions and the challenges encountered during implementation. These case studies not only highlight the project's achievements but also offer a deeper understanding of the obstacles faced on the ground. By documenting these experiences, the project aims to contribute to the broader knowledge base in the sector, enabling other organizations and initiatives to learn from its successes and challenges.

Enhancing M&E for Greater Impact

The progress achieved in Monitoring and Evaluation as of December 2024 reflects the project's unwavering commitment to accountability, transparency, and continuous improvement. The systematic approach to monitoring visits, data verification, case study documentation, and midline assessments has provided a strong foundation for assessing program performance and driving impactful outcomes.
Looking ahead, the insights gained from these M&E efforts will be leveraged to refine strategies, address gaps, and ensure sustained success. The M&E team remains committed to upholding the highest standards of evaluation, ensuring that project interventions continue to deliver meaningful and lasting results for beneficiaries. The next phase will focus on further strengthening data systems, conducting in-depth impact assessments, and enhancing adaptive learning to optimize project outcomes and sustainability.

GLLSP-II Log Frame
Updated Dec 2024

Indicator	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End Target	Year Results	Cumulative Achievem
Persons receiving services (Total)		130,000	228,000	58,028	94,452
- Males		52,000	109,000	31,915	51,304
- Females		78,000	119,000	26,113	43,148
- Youth		65,000	105,000	22,022	22,022
Households reached		40,000	100,500	28,117	48,384
- Women-headed				4,014	4,346
Estimated household members		191,400	695,000	189,860	333,851
Households adopting improved tech (%)		50%	70%	0%	-
UC Development Plans developed			45	40	40
HHs with productive assets			8,500	2,272	6,311
Persons trained (crop)			30,000	481	4,000
Producers accessing inputs (Total)		8,000	30,000	5,675	5,675
- Males		5,000	20,000	5,675	5,675
- Females		3,000	10,000	0	0
Nutrition support beneficiaries			8,500	33,000	33,000
Women in IGAs		5,000	10,000	2,500	2,500
Market access improve	(HH)	42,300	72,800	29,757	45,733
Water/Sanitation schemes		400	879	251	451
Roads constructed (Km)		80	185	58.3	79.67
Increased production (%)		30%	70%		-
Producer orgs in formal contracts formal cont		11%	40%	11%	11

Fish landing platforms		8	30	11	11
Jetties constructed		3	3	0	0
Fisherfolk trained (Total)		20,000	50,000	7,172	11,460
- Men				6,472	10,561
- Women				700	899
- Youth				5,846	5,846
Accessing financial services (Total)		1,000	20,000	3,212	6,372
- Men				0	101
- Women				3,212	6,271
Policy proposals made			5	2	2
Knowledge products			15	6	8

Challenges

- Law and Order remained a challenge for smooth implementation of project activities
- Harsh terrain, long distances between project sites, and inadequate transport infrastructure remined a challenge for the project.
- Climate change-related risks including heavy rains in February and March 2024 resulted flash floods, due to which implementation got slow.
- Lack of skilled labor availability in the district for civil works
- Small-scale fisherfolk and farmers struggle to access larger markets, facing exploitation by middlemen due to limited cooperative governance and weak business management skills.
- Poor cold chain logistics in fisheries and agriculture increases post-harvest losses and limits profitability.

Way forward

- GLLSP-II will continue climate-smart agriculture model training (FFS) (drought-resistant crops, improved irrigation) targeted Households in Gwadar and Lasbela with the support of it partner Food and Agriculture Organization.
- Capacity building of Community Institutions will remain continue to enhance market literacy and collective marketing skills among fisherfolk and small-scale farmers through cooperatives, enterprises and Women Resource Centers.
- Linkages are being developed with buyers, processors, and cold chain service providers, including through Public-Private, Producer Partnership (PPPP) models, to improve value chain integration and ensure fairer market access.
- Investments in small-scale post-harvest infrastructure — such as chill boxes, solar fish dryers, and mini cold rooms — are being prioritized for Cooperatives. to encourage private sector for investment.
- GLLSP Partners will continue their services to the communities to support nutrition, climate resilient smart agriculture and fisheries department in Balochistan.
- The implementation of Union Council Development Plan (UCDP) under GLLSP-II is enabling inclusive, community-driven planning by consolidating grassroots priorities into formal development frameworks, ensuring alignment with government systems and long-term sustainability.

PICUTRE GALLERY























IFAD
NRSP
03 DAYS
ANAGERIAL SKILL TRAINING









rmers Field School
Livelihood Support Project


IFAD
NRSP
Asset Distribution
National Rural









IFAD
NRSP
AFFORESTATION CAMPAIGNS WITH WOMEN

“Empowering Communities, Transforming Livelihoods – GLLSP-II is a Step Towards a Resilient and Inclusive Rural Balochistan.”

Prepared and Drafted by M&E Team
Project Management Unit

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