Gwadar Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project phase-II

Targeting Strategy

Introduction of Targeting Approach under GLLSP-II:

The GLLSP in compliance with the revised operational guidelines on Targeting 2019 and COSOPs and targeting principles of IFAD, it has developed its targeting strategy according to the poverty analysis made during the project design. Since the poverty analysis has already been done by IFAD, therefore the GLLSP-II project will follow the geographic locations where GLLSP-I was implemented (Lasbela and Gwadar) with the direct targeting approach which is *"This form of targeting can be based on government social registries and the categorization of eligibility for targeted programmes using asset-based indicators or an asset index, quality-of-life index, membership in organizations of the rural poor and/or easily verifiable demographic poverty markers or proxies (e.g. woman-headed households, household dependency ratio)"* Thus the GLLSP-II has targeted the Benazir Income Support Program Beneficiaries which are selected by BISP using the poverty score card. GLLSP-II is focused to target the 0-44 score (Bracket 1-4). According to the project design report, all the interventions that will be considered as private goods will be for the Bracket-1 beneficiaries whereas all the interventions that are considered as public goods will be for all the beneficiaries from Bracket-1 to 4.

Background:

Balochistan is Pakistan's largest province in terms of the land area; however, it also remains the least populated. The region has an abundance of natural resources, yet 71 percent of Balochistan's population is multi-dimensionally poor[1]. The province's 90 percent of the poor live in rural areas. With 61 percent population of the province having access to an improved source of drinking water while only 32 percent has access to sanitation facilities. About 40 per cent of the population in the age groups below 25 years, warrant concerted efforts to increase their employability. The province has not been able to capitalise optimally on its potential owing to a myriad of issues, like failed public policies, poor governance, the unstable geopolitical situation, natural disasters, influx of refugees, rising militancy, security issues, and crippling poverty[1].

District Gwadar and Lasbela cover 70 per cent of Pakistan's 1100 km long coastline. Compared to the national average of the 38.8 percent, Gwadar has 48 percent and Lasbela has 58 percent of its population in the multi-dimensionally poor category. Only 8 percent households in Gwadar own cultivable land and in Lasbela only 10 percent of the land area is irrigated. Both districts have significant potential for development of fisheries, livestock and agriculture and for developing a cadre of skilled youth to take on job opportunities within the districts, as well as in other major cities outside the province. However, long distances, poorly developed communication systems that connect rural areas of the districts to coastal highway and sub-optimally performing value chains, lead to limited production, wastages, low value-added produce, and high transaction and transportation costs. These factors combined, severely undermine the income generation opportunities and negatively impact the quality of life of the population (*ibid*).

To address the issue of crippling poverty and lack of income generating activities for the poor, especially among youth and women of these communities, IFAD funded the Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project (GLLSP) Phase-I (2013-19). The National Rural Support Programme and

[1] GLLSP-II, Project Design Report (2019), IFAD

government line departments implemented the project. The project covered all rural villages in Gwadar and Lasbela districts through a network of over 4,600 community organisations. The project developed and implemented community driven development initiatives targeting poverty graduation, rural infrastructure and women and youth development. However, the limited resources hampered a holistic coverage. The implementation of GLLSP I has laid significant groundwork for the implementation of a holistic poverty graduation programme in the target districts.

In 2021, IFAD and Government of Balochistan agreed upon launching the phase II of the GLLSP project. GLLSP phase-II is built on the development interventions and lessons learnt under GLLSP-I for enhanced impact. The goal of this project is to develop a sustainable model of decentralised and integrated rural development that is poverty, gender, youth, nutrition and climate change sensitive (*ibid*).

According to the IFAD's Project Design Report, GLLSP phase II will be implemented over a period of six years (2021 – 2027) to help target households sustainably escape poverty through productive assets, youth employment, women empowerment and building resilient agriculture and livestock farming in Gwadar and Lasbela districts of Balochistan. It aims to benefit 100,000 beneficiaries from ultra-poor (PSC bands 0-440) households in 400 villages in 40 union councils. The project beneficiaries include poor households (PSC 0-44) of farming, non-farming and fishing communities and at least 50% of the beneficiaries will be women. However, according to the contract agreement between PMU and NRSP for the implementation of the community development component the contract duration is May 2022 to Feb 2027, target villages are 359, and target union councils are 40.

Objectives of the Project

The programme has three major components. The objective of each component is presented below:

(i) Community Development component aims at enabling rural communities to sustainably improve their incomes and livelihoods.
(ii) Fisheries and Value Chain Development component aims at improving small fishing communities' incomes.
(iii) Policy Support component aims to provide a conducive environment for community development initiatives, fishing community, youth development, nutrition and food security, and climate change action planning.

Community Development:

All activities under this component, except rural roads, will be implemented by the social mobilisation partner that is National Rural Support Programme (NRSP). NRSP will use the three-tiered social mobilisation strategy and implementation processes and poverty graduation approaches. Household nutrition and on-farm climate resilience interventions will be implemented by WFP and FAO respectively- in collaboration with NRSP.

GLLSP-II will build upon the development interventions and lessons learnt under GLLSP-I for enhanced impact. For the Community Development component, the GLSP-II will focus on the following areas:

1. The target area and the overall scope of the project will remain the same as GLLSP-I. Inclusion of the missed rural population of both districts to ensure 100% coverage of RV's.
2. Cos/Vos will be revamped and amalgamated to have larger foot-print and assured participation of all households falling in the Poverty Score Card band of 0-44 as members.

3. A more holistic poverty graduation approach will be adopted to help ultra-poor and poor households sustainably escape poverty through provision of productive assets, youth employment, women empowerment and building resilient agriculture and livestock farming.
4. A more structured and adequately financed approach will be pursued with GoB for union council development planning that mainstream priorities in gender, youth engagement, nutrition/food security and climate change alongside conventional community needs. The women's active participation in development decision-making will be ensured in this process. CPIs will be prioritised from a holistic village and Union Council development lens with larger investments and impact.
5. Under the Rural Farm to Market Roads activity, the main agriculture production areas will be connected to the national trunk road network and the new road network, which is being developed through CPEC/BRI through 40 km black top roads. Priority links (vary from 02 km to 10 km) will be identified through the Union Council Development Plans.

Fisheries and Value Chain Development:

Implementation of this component will be directly managed by the Project Management Unit (PMU) through its Project Implementation Units established in Gwadar and Lasbela. The Project's primary target group is small fisher folk (undertaking day trips in boats of less than 18 feet and 25 feet). A total of 50,000 fisheries households will be directly reached through this component. 2,300 poor young women and men will be also supported to become entrepreneurs/staff responding to demand for products or services generated by the 4Ps. This component will cover the overall 700 km of coast in Gwadar and Lasbela districts and all 40 current fishing landing sites. This component will have the following three sub components (A) Establishing Fisheries 4Ps, (B) Economic Infrastructure for Fishery Value Chain Development and (C) Capacity building and Institutional Strengthening.

Establishing Fisheries 4Ps:

a) The programme will support the establishment of market-driven 4Ps (Public-Private-Producer Partnerships,). Fishermen will be organised into legally recognised cooperatives. These cooperatives will improve the bargaining power of the fisherfolks and enable access of fisherfolk's to banks. Under this activity, one cooperative per landing site that is 32 cooperatives will be established or revamped by the end of project. This includes 200 factories operating in these cooperative sites and 3 landing sites with jetties.

b) The cooperatives will be assisted by GLLSP II with some start-up funds for the working capital and capital investments (eight cooperatives formed under GLLSP I will be considered). The Cooperatives may provide to their members an advance for fuel, nets or other needs that they can pay back within a maximum period of one month. These services will build Cooperative capacity and credibility and allow the fisherfolk to progressively become financially less dependent on the middlemen. Alongside the cooperatives, the project will work with informal groups of fisherfolk, partnerships, platforms and associations.

c) The cooperative will finance poor youth of the community that want to become new fisherfolk a set (boat, engine, nets) for a maximum total amount of USD 5,000 that will be paid-back within 3 years to the cooperative, allowing for two cycles during project life benefitting 4,000 youth.

d) The cooperative will also assist all members to upgrade their boats so as to (i) have ice compartments to maintain fish quality up to entry door of the factory, (ii) pre-grade the catch at the boat and (iii) respect the international hygiene standards. GLLSP II will allocate a lump sum of USD 100 per boat to the cooperatives, based on the list of boat provided (10,000 boats

to be upgraded). The cooperative will pre-finance this amount to the fisherfolk that they will pay back within 4 months. The amount recuperated will feed the working capital of the cooperative.

e) Alongside the cooperatives, one or several banks with ongoing functional branches in Gwadar and Lasbela will be engaged to be part of the 4Ps model to enable fisherfolk's access to a bank account (deposit and saving). GLLSP II will also develop financial literacy modules for the fisherfolk which should allow them to better manage their money during the periods of surplus.

Economic Infrastructure for Fishery Value Chain Development:

a) Construction of Jetties and Allied Infrastructure. Of the 8 notified landing sites on the coast, jetties and allied infrastructure are being constructed at 5 sites (2 by the GDA and 3 by the BCDA).Whereas three will be constructed by GLLSP-II (Proposed sites are Kund Malir at District Lasbela, Ormara at District Gwadar and Jiwani at District Gwadar)The Project will support Fish Market Access through the development of 105 km black topped road links from the landing sites to the nearest factory and/or trunk roads to facilitate safe and time-efficient transport of the catch.

b) Cooperative Landing Site Platforms will be supported at landing sites with no jetty to ensure efficient cleaning, grading, weighing and transportation to the factory. The Project will initially support 8 such platforms at sites that have the maximum catch and number of beneficiary fishermen/boats. This platform will have small solar powered RO plants for water (to keep fish quality), a roof covering a concreate apron, a store (for the cooperative equipment), a garage and an office. A concrete path from boat landing site on the beach to the platform will be part of the package

c) The project will support the establishment of 8 hatcheries along the coastline to run on a commercially viable pattern. In addition, private sector will be assessed to start net culture. A total of 80 net culture sites will be supported during the project implementation.

Capacity building and Institutional Strengthening:

The Department of Fisheries will be provided with support to formulate a comprehensive sustainable Fisheries Management Policy for the province and to develop and approve a new Fisheries Cooperative Law covering all landing sites in Gwadar and Lasbela

The Department of Fisheries will also be supported to spearhead capacity building through its technical institute, undertake monitoring of the aquaculture resources, and develop mechanisms for dredging through PPP arrangements and to establish hatcheries in the coastal areas to serve the purpose of conservation through restocking.

Community Development (Component 1)

Social Inclusion:

a) The BISP NSER Poverty Score Card (PSC) data from 2019 will be utilized to pinpoint individuals in poverty for targeted program interventions.
b) If a household is a member of a community institution but is not listed in the BISP records, the social mobilization partner will carryout the wealth ranking and community validation to include the overlooked household.

c) If a household is currently benefiting from BISP, but household is not in the BISP list provided by PMU, the household will be added as a member of CIs after the physical and community validation and will also receive benefits from project interventions.

Social Mobilization Approach:

- Revamp/revitalise the existing community institutions and form new community organisations to ensure inclusion of 100% poor households with PSC score (BISP database) of (0-44) as CO members and ensure 70% of households in each village/UC are members of CO.
- If any new household that was not part of the BISP survey/beneficiary list 2019 (Provided by PMU) is identified by NRSP, Community/VRP/CRP during the social mobilization in the settlement/village and has a valid CNIC, the SMT/VRP will conduct the PWR/PSC (as per the social mobilization manual of NRSP) of the identified household(s). based on the results of PWR/PSC and community validation, the SMT/VRP will ensure their inclusion as member in CIs.
- Revamp/revitalise the existing VOs and LSOs to ensure participation of poor households (with PSC score of 0-44) as member, one village one village organisation and their representations in leadership positions.
- Ensure women's active participation in development decision-making and its benefits.

Training of COs/VOs Managers

Under GLLSP-II, Social Mobilisation Team will conduct various training sessions to train and capacitate public sector staff and male and female community leaders i.e. Presidents and Managers of (COs/VOs/LSOs) to effectively manage and run the community institutions and facilitate the community members in development planning. Below training are provided to COs and VOs managers

- Community Management Skills Training (CMST)
- Leadership Management and Skill Training (LMST
- Training of Record Keeping
- Training on CIF Management
- Training on Operations and Management of CPIs
- Training on Gender Action and Learning System (GALS)

Union Council Development Planning (UCDP):

(a) The centre-piece of the NRSP approach is mobilization of the poor in order to enable them to participate directly in decisions that affect their lives and prospects. The concept is to build capacities of people to organize, manage their own organizations, and increase the outreach of government and other development actors for effective supply and genuine demand. NRSP will provide social guidance as well as technical and financial assistance to the rural poor based on a standard three-tiered social mobilization approach to Community Driven Development (CDD). The social mobilization approach, centres on the belief that people including poor and women have an innate potential to help themselves, that they can better manage their limited resources if they organize themselves into their own institutions. Once people are organized into properly functioning institutions of their own, they find the platform to harness their potentials, address their problems and fulfil their needs. When such institutions of the people are fostered at the neighborhood, village and union council levels, they become a vehicle through which all kinds of community development initiatives can be effectively implemented. These institutions serve as the primary partners in fulfilling the nation's development agenda by extending outreach to the household level across the country, for it

is at the household level that poverty is experienced on a daily basis. Participatory development planning one of the keys towards achieving the development goals of these community institutions towards improvement in the quality of life of poor; which is done through Micro Investment Planning at settlement level Community Organizations, Village Development Planning by the VOs and Union Council Development Planning by the LSOs. This document will elaborate the procedure for local development planning.

(b) The VDP intend to become the basis for further Programme interventions in the targeted areas. To ensure increase in the income of poor households, all community institutions will prepare plans. The planning process will start at the CO level. Each CO will prepare Micro-Investment Plan (MIPs) for all its members. Purpose of these MIPs is to prepare profiles of all poor households with a view to develop their livelihoods strategies and identify project interventions for their poverty graduation. NRSP's experience shows that some people may require financial support to start an economic activity as they may not be in a position to qualify for credit from banks or microfinance institutions; some HHs may have some adult male / female member who need technical / vocational skills to start his/her own business or find a job; some would need knowledge / information to improve their earning using existing resource like agriculture, livestock etc. These MIPs will be compiled at the VO level in the shape of Village Development Plans (VDPs) whose idea is to focus on poor, women and youth covering identification of priority social and economic development needs. Based on the MIPs/VDPs; beneficiary selection process will take place to provide support to the selected beneficiaries. Using the MIPs, the list of identified persons belonging to households with PSC score range of 0-44 will be compiled in the VDPs at the VO level. The VDP will also include information about name of COs, type of support, purpose of utilization of grants/assets, beneficiary's detail and also the needs identified for CPIs. The finalized VDPs will be shared with PIUs of government for any input and feedback. After incorporation of feedback from PIUs, VOs will submit these VDPs to their LSOs for inclusion in the Union Council Development Plans. At this stage before a working is initiated on UCDPs, communities (LSO representatives), Government Staff and NRSP's Project staff will be properly trained on how to develop UCDPs.

Poverty Graduation Approach:

(c) **Poverty Targeting:** The BISP Poverty Scorecard data received from PMU will be used for targeting of the asset transfer intervention. The productive assets will only be transferred to households in the lowest PSC band (Bracket-1). Since NPGP, GLLSP-I have invested in these districts therefore the mechanism for verification and validation is developed before finalizing the beneficiary for productive assets. The approach includes, cross checking the identified beneficiary of bracket-1 from the NPGP, GLLSP-I (productive assets and cash grant), community validation of the beneficiary and physical verification of the beneficiary by SMP. (Detail steps are mentioned in PIM).

(d) Project has also developed the Union Council Based Poverty ranking in both districts. Through this ranking, all those union councils where the bracket-1 beneficiaries are high can be prioritised for the productive assets.

(e) **Gender Targeting:** The ownership of the assets will be transferred to the targeted households through the woman CO members so that at least 70% of the beneficiaries would be women.

(f) **Geographic Targeting:** All Revenue Villages in the project area will be covered. The target for beneficiaries of asset transfer component will be set according to the proportion of the poor households in each revenue village.

(g) **Empowering the Beneficiary to Generate Income:** Each beneficiary will identify a list of opportunities that she/he can manage with the help of its household members according to

his/her resources and circumstances. The social mobilisation partner (NRSP) will provide technical support, market information and advice to the beneficiary for identification of the most feasible option and developing their Livelihood Investment/Business Plan. The purpose of the technical advice and support is to inform the beneficiaries about the potential growth of the assets/business and to avoid risks of failures where market potential is limited due to saturation of similar assets/business and not to impose externally identified choices on the beneficiaries.

(h) **Selection of Multiple Assets:** The beneficiary may select one or multiple assets depending on the capacity of the household to manage them.

(i) **Creating Local Social Support Mechanisms:** The Social Mobilisation Partner, NRSP, will engage the Community Institutions (COs, VOs, and LSOs) to:

(i) Identify the right beneficiaries by mitigating leakages and targeting of the ultra-poor
(ii) Support the beneficiaries in developing their livelihood/business plans and provide training on how to run their enterprises
(iii) Develop a community procurement mechanism to ensure inclusion and value for money
(iv) Support the beneficiaries in developing market linkages

(j) **Building Capacity of the Beneficiaries:** Social mobilisation partner, NRSP, will provide basic financial literacy and business management skills through training, peer to peer coaching and household visits to beneficiaries for effective management and utilisation of assets

(k) Linkages with Other Development Programmes/Initiatives: The NRSP will facilitate linkages between the beneficiaries and the existing social safety net programmes of government to access cash transfers (BISP, Zakat), basic health services, food in times of external shocks and food security interventions of other GLLSP –II partners (e.g. WFP, FAO), whereas the PIU and PMU will extend its support where needed.

(l) Financial Support for Growth: To access additional financial resources to expand assets/business, NRSP will link the beneficiaries with the LSOs to access micro loans from CIF where available and link the beneficiaries with mainstream Micro Finance Institutions for availing micro-credit loans where possible.

(m) Selection of Union Council: NRSP will carry out UC based poverty profiling of all UCs and will initiate the LIP development process from the poorest UCs and will ensure maximum coverage/support to BISP beneficiaries for productive asset.

Youth Focused Interventions Approach:

(a) **Poverty and Gender Targeting**: The youth focused interventions will be targeted at youth of 14-29 years from the poor households in PSC band 0-44 including at least 40 percent women. The target for this intervention will be equally divided among all the targeted revenue village of the programme. NRSP will carry out community validation of the identified youth and physical verification of the beneficiary HH for final selection.

(b) **Market Driven Approach:** The required skills will be identified according to the market demand. Two types of employment opportunities will be explored:

(i) Potential opportunities for self-employment and entrepreneurship in the local market i.e. village, adjacent villages and peri-urban centres in a union council, tehsil and/or district.

(ii) Emerging job opportunities due to CPEC, local industry in Lasbela, Gwadar and other national and international markets (such as middle-eastern region). The target group for this will preferably be educated youth who face little to no mobility challenges.

(c) Two separate targeted market assessment surveys (market analysis, analysis of value chains, analysis of employment opportunities available in the market) will be conducted to explore self-employment and emerging job opportunities.

(d) **Selection of Training Trades Based on Market Survey:** The GLLSP II approach encourages youth to identify their areas of interest and trades based on the potential opportunities identified in the market surveys to engage in gainful employment (self-employment through micro enterprises and engage in the emerging job markets). The market survey will be discussed with the youth to provide them meaningful information. Based on this information, the youth will identify trades in which they want to engage and acquire knowledge and skills. This approach will aid in steering the youth towards low risk and well-researched trades that gauge their interest and motivate them to continue being involved.

(e) **Accredited Trainings and Linking with Local Markets and Businesses:** The identified youth will be trained at accredited institutions. These institutions will provide technical and vocational skills for employment and setting up micro-enterprise, and link youth with local market actors.

(f) **Sustainable Approach for Employment:** For youth who will opt to engage in the job market, the accredited training institutions will identify and map pathways to encourage employment. These include job placements, paid internships through signing memorandum of cooperation with job market actors, and further learning opportunities such as online certifications or diplomas where possible. This will increase the chances of employment for youth and result in preparing a cadre of trained professionals for the job market. Chamber of Commerce will be taken onboard to help the youth in getting internships in the factories and the offices.

(g) **Sustainable Approach for Self-Employment:** Youth who will opt for self-employment opportunities will be facilitated to prepare business plans as well as ideate, plan and prototype their business ideas during their training. Youth with successful business protypes will be encouraged to apply for start-up packages planned under GLLSP II. To access additional financial resources and expand their enterprise, the LSOs will provide micro loans from CIF where available and NRSP will link the youth with Micro Finance Institutions for availing micro-credit loans where possible. As another type of self-employment, skills development and hands-on training, the youth will be encouraged for traditional apprenticeship with local traders and successful business owners to forge potential partnerships, understand their businesses model and open doors for collaboration.

Women Empowerment interventions approach:

(a) **Gender and Poverty Targeting:** The target group for interventions under the women empowerment component will only include women from households in PSC band 0-44

(b) **Geographic Targeting:** The target number of women beneficiaries under the women empowerment component will include women from all targeted union councils and villages by equal allocation of number of beneficiaries in each union council and village

(c) **Empowering Women to Identify Trades:** Pre-conceived trades will not be imposed on women. The women will prepare their MIPs and identify the trades based on their skills, resources and capacity to manage. The training will be tailored according to the identified interests and capacities of the women

(d) **Accessible Location for Training:** The centre-based approach constraints access to training for women who cannot afford to be away from their homes for extended periods of time. Therefore, community-based/satellite training approach will be used to enable active and regular participation of women in the training events. The Technical Institute will provide all the services to the community for these trainings at community level while NRSP and Community Institutions will facilitate these trainings in terms of linkages and logistics.

(e) **Empowering Women to Generate Income:** Women will be provided technical and financial support to establish and run micro and small enterprises and generate their own income.

(f) **Creating Linkages for Access to Technical and Financial Services:** Women will be facilitated to access credit through Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and Community Investment Fund (CIF). They will also be linked with implementing partners including WFP, FAO, Women Development Department (WDD) to create linkages for technical and financial support and access to a broader market.

(g) A Women Resource Centre (WRC) will be constructed in each union council to facilitate women entrepreneurs to initiate joint enterprise activities for income generation, to provide women friendly space for meetings, educational and training activities. These spaces will be finalized following the criteria and NRSP will make sure that the community enterprise groups are identified, registered in WRC's. The LSO will be responsible to look after the WRC's and assign the charge of the WRC to a woman from the Community Institutions who will be responsible to engage the women in WRC. The LSO will establish market linkages for WRC. (detail process in mentioned in PIM)

(h) Establish a fully equipped Women Enterprise Facility/Processing Unit in District Lasbela to support women entrepreneurs to scale up their business

(i) Women with inclination and means (land, water) to start kitchen gardening will be identified, trained and supported with inputs to start kitchen gardening at household level to address the nutrition needs.

(j) Women will be encouraged to engage in forestation of their respective area.

Community Physical Infrastructure Approach:

a) **Participatory Planning and Design:** The CPIs will be selected from the prioritised needs identified the Village Development Plans (VDPs) and/or Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs) by the community, approved by PMU and endorsed by the DSC/JDDC to avoid duplication of efforts and create synergies with government line departments plan for implementation of the VDPs/UCDPs. Preference will be given to those villages that were not covered with CPI schemes in the GLLSP phase 1.

b) **Sensitive to Environmental Impact and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** Before initiation of a CPI, the engineering team will conduct a technical assessment to ensure that the CPI does not have any adverse impact on the environment. The engineering team will further ensure that no harm is caused to the environment during the construction of the infrastructure scheme and will keep in view the negative impact of natural disasters. The

CPI design will incorporate DRR elements and will be resilient to mitigate the negative impact of natural disasters

c) **Sensitive to Social Impact:** The social impact of the CPI will be assessed at the design phase to ensure that the infrastructure scheme is beneficial to the community and no social harm is caused due to its construction, The social and technical feasibility of the prioritised needs will be assessed by NRSP engineers and validated by PIU engineers to ensure that no social and environmental harm is caused and to estimate the cost-benefit analysis of the proposed scheme
d) **Ownership of Community Members:** The CPI schemes are designed to capacitate the local communities to prioritise, plan, execute and manage physical infrastructures. The community will be involved at every step of the process to ensure its ownership and to get the hands-on training from RSP engineers
e) **Identify and implement high immediate impact and innovative CPI schemes:** To address the small infrastructure needs of the community and giving importance to innovation the following types of schemes will be focused: (i) Solar electrification of schools and health facilities, (ii) Solarisation of housings and villages (iii) solid waste management schemes (iv) Drink Water Filtration Plants (v) Disaster protection schemes (vi) mini dams (vii) irrigation schemes. These schemes can either be new or rehabilitation of non-functional schemes.
f) The CPI schemes will be implemented and managed initially by VO members with the support of NRSP engineers and social organisers. Later, complete responsibility of operations and maintenance will be transferred to the community members and village organisations.
g) Community procurement mechanism will be used for procurement supplies, materials and labour. Each VO will open a bank account and PMU will transfer the CPI funds to the VO account according to the agreement/ToP with VO. The VO will make payments to the vendors and labour.

Fisheries Value Chain Development (Component 2)

The Project's primary target group is small fisher folk (undertaking day trips in boats of less than 18 feet and 25 feet). A total of 50,000 fisheries households will be directly reached through this component. 2,300 poor young women and men will be also supported to become entrepreneurs/staff responding to demand for products or services generated by the 4Ps.

Establishing Fisheries 4Ps:

Following approach will be adopted by project team for Cooperative formation/revitalization and development of 4Ps proposals:

Villages assessment and profiling of landing sites: The Government of Balochistan has notified 32 landing sites in Gwadar and Lasbela where the fishermen can land their fish. The project will initiate the village assessment of all the 32 landing sites. The assessment will capture the verification of physical infrastructure, available fisherfolks community, and number of households, population, available facilities, needs and requirement with the recommendations for the interventions under GLLSP-II.

Individual profiling about the fisher folk monthly catch, consumption, wastage, and net income: The project designed tool for individual profiling. The tools will document the personal information of the fisherman, the family status, income sources, the status of the fisherman as fisherman whether labor

or boat owner, catch of the fisherman in one season, household utilization from the catch, waste and the net income from the sale of the catch. The tool will also covered the information related with debts.

Validation of the primary data from the local market, Karachi and from the middle men: Project team will analyze the data received from each landing site. Once it is completed, the data will be validated from factory owners and local agents.

Meeting with Cooperative department government of Balochistan: The project team will onboard the cooperative department for the renewing the registration of the already 8 cooperatives which were formed in GLLSP-I and orient them about the new cooperative formation on landing sites and will engage them in this whole process.

Meetings with fishermen for cooperative formation: Project team will initiate mobilization and interaction/community consultations with fishermen community on the importance of the cooperative, why we need cooperative? What would be the benefits, how this can help them to improve their livelihoods. The process of mobilization will remain a regular feature under GLLSP as the project has its staff deployed on landing sites as "Business Support Facilitators" who are responsible for continuous interaction, mobilization of the fishermen on the importance of the cooperative and the change they want to witness in their lives.

Revitalization/formation of cooperatives: Project team will initiate the process of formation of new cooperatives and revitalize the existing 8 cooperatives following the approach of community consultation.

Meeting with private sector: The project team will hold meetings with private sector to discuss the 4P's proposals and mobilize them to invest in 4P's business model being implemented by GLLSP-II.

Development of Fisheries Value Chain Strategy covering the general and landing site specific approach: Project will develop its Fisheries Value Chain Strategy along with implementation plan for the project.

Development of the 4P's business proposals: Project will develop 4P's business proposal following the guidelines mentioned in Implementation Manual and Value Chain Strategy. The 4P's business proposals will be developed in consultation with investors, agents and cooperative members.

Validation of the Business Proposals with Fishermen cooperative members: Before submitting the proposals to the committee for review and recommendation for No Objection, project will validate the business proposals from the all the members of the cooperative members so that everyone become aware about the business proposals and its implementation process.

Formation of the Review and recommendation committee: Project will notify a review and recommendation committee involving the Fisheries Department, P&D, Cooperative department to review the 4Ps proposals submitted by Cooperatives under GLLSP. The committee will recommend the 4P's proposals to project to share with IFAD and get the required No Objections as per the guidelines.

Note: The document has been prepared by NRSP and Project team jointly. Steps of implementation of each approach/component/sub-component are part of Project Implementation Manual