



Implemented in Collaboration with the Local Government and Rural Development Department, Government of Balochistan

Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme

NEWS LETTER

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Rural Support Programmes Network

Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme is the flagship European Union community empowerment programme in Balochistan, worth EUR 45 million. The Programme started in July 2017 and is currently in its No-Cost-Extension phase

until June 2023. Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) implements this in nine districts of Balochistan, whereas the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) implements it in district Kech. Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) provides technical support to

the RSPs and ensures standardised monitoring and reporting, communication & visibility, and research & advocacy components. DAI has a team in place to provide Technical Assistance (TA) to the Government of Balochistan on the policy front.

BRACE Programme Achievements

As of February 2023, the BRACE Programme has organised 288,019 households into 26,041 Community Organisations with 55 percent female membership in 10 districts in Balochistan. Under the BRACE Programme, a total amount of PKR 640 million has been disbursed as Income Generating Grant (IGG) to 12,744 poor households in Poverty Score band 0-18, including 74 percent female beneficiaries. A third-party

research on **Community Livelihoods Enhancement through Income Generating Grants (IGG), Community Investment Fund (CIF) and Technical and Vocational Training (TVET)** reports an average increase in income (net of cost) of PKR 3,100 per month, which is the equivalent of 23 percent of their average monthly household income for IGG beneficiaries. A total amount of PKR 357 million Community Investment Fund is disbursed to

12,944 poor households in Poverty Score band 0-23 including 65 percent female beneficiaries. Research reports an average increase in income of PKR 1,600 per month (11 percent of their average monthly household income) for CIF beneficiaries. Another major highlight of the programme is the construction of 258 Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes which is directly benefitting 27,903 rural households.

BRACE Exposure and Lesson Learning Visit to Sindh

In this quarter, Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) organised an Exposure and Learning Visit to Sindh province from 8th to 14th February 2023. The delegation consisted of the senior officials from the Government of Balochistan led by Additional Chief Secretary (development), Hafiz Abdul Basit and Secretary of the Local Government and Rural Development Department, Dostain Khan Jamaldini. Representatives of the implementing partners, National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), Rural Support



Programme Network (RSPN), and Technical Assistance (TA) team from DAI also participated.

The objective of the visit was to observe collaboration between Community Institutions (CIs) fostered by the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) and the provincial Government of Sindh (GoS). The delegation observed how the Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) are contributing towards improving the lives of rural communities in Thatta, Tando Mohammad Khan, and Tharparkar respectively. The delegation interacted with the beneficiaries of the mentioned RSPs' at the grassroots and gained insight into how Community Institutions (CIs) work to trigger change at various levels.

Facilitated by the Technical Assistance (TA) team, a series of meetings was held between the representatives from the Government of Sindh (GoS) and the members from the Government of Balochistan (GoB) and BRACE Implementing Partners in Karachi. During the travel to rural Sindh, the group was divided into three teams to observe rollout of the People's Poverty Reduction Programme (PPRP) as implemented by the Sindh Rural Support Organisation. The delegation interacted with the community members in district Thatta and discussed their programme interventions and achievements and inquired for community feedback on the conditions before and after the PPRP programme. Members of the visiting delegation were impressed by success stories shared by the LSO members.

The delegation then visited the community institutions fostered under the European Union-



Funded SUCCESS Programme and implemented by NRSP at village Sultan Mallah, Union Council Lakh in district Tando Muhammad Khan. They attended an activist workshop where an LSO President Ms Maria Partab welcomed the guests and presented progress of her community. She proudly mentioned that they have revolved the Community Investment Fund (CIF) with a 100% recovery rate. Some of the community members shared their success stories of utilising the CIF and IGG for their income generation by investing it in small tuck shops, livestock, and agriculture. A key highlight was that impoverished families from a Hindu minority community who had been

serving their landlords as peasants, had been empowered enough to purchase and register their own land. Last but not the least, the delegation visited communities organised by TRDP in district Tharparkar. The delegation visited villages Kasbo and Misikin Jam Khan Khoso and admired community ownership of historical religious sites including the holy monuments of Hindu community that were built around 500 years ago and a mosque built by the Muslim leader Mehmood Shah Ghaznavi in the year 1505. Overall, it was a comprehensive visit to all three RSPs in Sindh who are empowering rural communities under various programmes.



Lessons Learned

1. Women-led community institutions have provided a collective platform for women to prioritise, plan, and undertake self-managed development initiatives in social as well as economic sectors.
2. Mobilisation of poor households into community institutions has led to poverty reduction and an increase in households' income. This is more visible in Tando Muhammad Khan where three programmes, SUCCESS, PINS and WISE have concentrated to empower households and communities.
3. Women Community Institutions are fully capable of managing Community Investment Funds worth millions. In addition, they have millions of rupees as savings at the household level which is the source of their financial support during emergencies. This is also the biggest guarantor of the sustainability of these CIs beyond the project life.
4. Government of Sindh stands as an inspiring role model for ownership of community institutions under programmes such as Peoples' Poverty Reduction Programme (PPRP).

Success Story

Safer Homes, Stronger Communities

Children are often told that home is where to run inside when thunder hits or rain comes, and that homes are safest places on Earth. However, for the rural communities of Balochistan, it has not been the case. A vast majority of Balochistan's rural poor are vulnerable to climate change and they live at constant risk of losing a loved one, their cattle or their homes - usually their most important assets, to disasters. Climate change, extreme weather patterns and other natural hazards hit these populations harder and more often.

Parveen, mother to four young children, is a resident of Village Shank from Union Council Bhalonk in District Khuzdar. She used to live in a small mud house vulnerable to rain and flood. With a Poverty Score of 9, she fell in the extremely



poor category. Under the BRACE Programme, she was evaluated to qualify for Income Generating Grant. She received three goats in October 2019 and, credits to her skills and hard work, she has been able to grow the number to six. Parveen sold her seventh goat and used that money, along with the savings from her embroidery, to build a stronger and safer shelter for her children. In the face of flash floods which destroyed thousands of houses in Balochistan and Sindh in late summer of 2022 and which are becoming more frequent occurrences, Parveen rightfully takes pride in employing her skills in successfully managing the IGG to

provide a safe shelter to her family. She is proud of her association with her Village Organisation (VO) which has proved a source of empowerment in the face of imminent climate change. Parveen's is one story that demonstrates how organised communities and right programmes can combine with individual commitment to build resilient families and communities to climate change.

"I wanted my home to be rainproof and flood proof," says Parveen. "Future proof, basically", she giggles. "With my children now safe in it, I have realised the meaning of what a home must be", she adds.

Balochistan Rural Support Programme

Vaccination Campaign for 21,291 Livestock in Nine Districts of Balochistan

BRSP under European Union-funded BRACE Programme is taking an important step towards protecting the livestock of rural communities in Balochistan by vaccinating a total of 21,291 livestock in nine districts of the province, in response to the expressed need of the communities. Livestock is a vital source of income and livelihood for many people living in rural areas of Balochistan. However, infectious diseases like anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and brucellosis can cause serious harm to the animals and can spread quickly, leading to significant economic losses for the farmers.

To address this challenge, BRSP, in collaboration with the Livestock Department of the Government of Balochistan, is providing vaccinations to protect livestock from such diseases. This activity is being carried out under the IGG component of the BRACE Programme, which aims to



improve the resilience of communities affected by natural disasters and other shocks.

The recent floods in Balochistan have made the need for livestock vaccination even more urgent, as the risk of diseases spreading in such conditions is higher. The initiative by BRSP and its partners is therefore a timely and important step towards safeguarding the health and well-

being of the communities' livestock.

Through its work, BRSP is contributing to the broader goal of sustainable and inclusive development in Balochistan, and helping communities to build resilience against future challenges. The organization's efforts are a testament to the power of partnership and collaboration, and the impact that can be achieved through effective and targeted interventions.

Programme Manager for Rural Development at the European Commission to Pakistan Visits BRSP Head Office

Mr. Ivan Borisavljevic, Programme Manager for Rural Development at the European Commission to Pakistan visited BRSP head office in Quetta. Mr. Borisavljevic expressed his satisfaction with the overall progress of the programme, which is aimed at achieving sustainable and inclusive development in rural areas of Balochistan.

The BRACE Programme is contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through a range of initiatives, including social mobilization, capacity building, creation of livelihood opportunities, and the building of climate-resilient infrastructure in rural areas. These activities are designed to address the underlying causes of poverty



and vulnerability in the target communities, and to help them build resilience against future shocks.

Mr. Borisavljevic pledged his support for the successful completion of the

programme, which is scheduled to end by June 2023. He acknowledged the importance of the BRACE Programme in promoting sustainable development and improving the

lives of people in Balochistan. He also emphasized the crucial role of partnerships and collaboration in achieving these goals, and expressed his appreciation for the strong partnership between the European Union, the Government of Balochistan, and BRSP.

The visit by Mr. Borisavljevic is a

testament to the commitment of the European Union to supporting development in Pakistan, particularly in rural areas where poverty and vulnerability are most acute. It is also a recognition of the important contribution that BRSP and its partners are making towards achieving the SDGs and building

resilience in the target communities. Overall, the visit of Mr. Borisavljevic was a positive affirmation of the progress and impact of the BRACE Programme, and a clear indication of the support and encouragement from the European Union for the successful completion of the programme.

Trainings for Elected Representatives and Local Government Officials on the Balochistan Local Government Act (BLGA) of 2010

BRSP under EU funded BRACE Programme is conducting comprehensive trainings of elected representatives and local government officials on the Balochistan Local Government Act (BLGA) of 2010. The training aims to build the capacity of elected representatives on various aspects of government finance, budget and accounts, planning and development, bylaws, and business rules. A total of 2,500 elected representatives will be trained that will cover thematic areas such as the constitutional protection and legal framework provided under the BLGA-2010, the composition of local governments, and the powers and functions of different tiers of local government. Additionally, training will be provided to all elected chairmen and



vice chairmen of the three tiers of local government on areas such as budget preparation, understanding local revenue generation, and public financial management. Finally, elected local councils' chairmen and vice chairmen

will receive training on planning and development, including the development of vision, approval forums and procedures for development schemes, and the role and mandate of the Local Government Commission.

Case Study of TVET Beneficiary

My name is Atiq Ur Rahman, and I am from the Basima Union Council in the Basima Tehsil of Washuk District. I live with my father, mother, and five siblings, but I could not continue my education due to financial constraints. I started working to support my family and soon realized that without a good education, it was difficult to get a good job.

One of my friends told me about the BRACE Programme funded by EU. A team from BRSP came to our village and explained the importance of technical and vocational education and the details of their project.

They also mentioned that BRSP had formed a Local Support Organization (LSO) whose members were from our community. My friend and I visited the LSO office and met with Muhammad Zareef, who was the president of the organization. He informed us that BRSP would initiate free technical and vocational training courses in electrician, computer, and welding at the TEVTA institute.

Since I had completed my matriculation, I submitted my documents for the 3-month electrician course. A few days later, I received a call from the BRSP office

for an interview. After going through the interview process, I was selected for the free electrician training course. During the training, I also received 3000 rupees for my travel expenses to the institute.

After completing the course, the BRSP field unit team organized a toolkits distribution ceremony at the field unit office in Basima. Stakeholders, government officials, and the BRSP district team participated in the ceremony. I learned a lot during the training, which helped me in my professional life. I started working in Basima

town and after two months, opened my own shop in Basima bazar. I now earn 7,000 rupees per month, which has improved the economic condition of my household.

I believe that every youth should equip themselves with some technical skills as it is a respectable source of income. It allows you to support your family in a much better

way. I am grateful to BRSP and BRACE, with the financial support of the European Union, for giving me and other poor community members this opportunity.

Case Study of CIF Beneficiary

Naz Bibi, a resident of District Washik Union Council Kargi, belonged to an extremely poor family. Despite her husband's hard work, their income was not enough to cover their household expenses, and they had to take loans from others every month. Naz Bibi wanted to help her husband and repay their loans, but they did not have any viable business or income source. Naz Bibi learned about the CIF during a neighborhood organization meeting and decided to apply for the loan. Despite her husband's concerns about taking on more debt, Naz Bibi was determined to make the most of the opportunity. With the support of the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) and the European Union, she received a CIF loan and used it to buy a Salahi machine to start her own business. Naz Bibi's business began to thrive, and her husband also started supporting her work by taking orders from the market on a motorcycle they bought with installments. With the financial stability that the CIF loan provided, Naz Bibi was able to pay off her previous debts and improve



her family's financial situation. Her children began attending better schools, and they were able to live a more prosperous life. Naz Bibi learned that having the skills alone is not enough to start a successful business. Without the financial means to invest in a business, it is difficult to achieve financial stability. She also learned the importance of taking advantage of opportunities when they arise and persevering through challenges to achieve

success.

Overall, the CIF intervention had a significant impact on Naz Bibi's life and the lives of her family. It enabled her to start a business, improve her financial situation, and provide better opportunities for her children. The success of Naz Bibi's story highlights the potential of microfinance interventions like CIF to empower individuals and communities to create positive change in their lives.

TVET in Killa Abdullah

Women's Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) has taken a step forward in District K. Abdullah. To ensure that women in the area can access the training easily, the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) has hired a training firm to provide training to women TVET beneficiaries at their Union Council (UC) level. This initiative aims to equip the women with the necessary skills and knowledge to empower them economically.



A total of 120 females have been enrolled in the training, and three training centers have been established in different areas of the district. The first training center is located in Killah Abdullah Field Unit, the second in Gulistan Field Unit, and the third in Chaman Field Unit. Each center has 40 women enrolled, and they are being trained on

product development through local embroidery.

The focus of the training is to help the women enhance their embroidery skills and develop products that can be sold in the local and regional markets. By providing training at the UC level, the women can attend the training sessions without having to travel long distances, which would

have been a challenge for many.

This initiative is a great step towards empowering women in the district and creating economic opportunities for them. It is hoped that by acquiring the necessary skills through TVET training, these women will be able to generate income and contribute to the economic growth of their families and communities.

National Rural Support Programme

Income Generating Grant Serving as a Seed Capital for Zareena in Kech

Zareena Mai, 36 and mother of six children, is resident of Meeri Ward Sari Kahn (MC Turbat) district Kech, It is one of the most deprived MC areas of the Kech district. Her husband used to be a daily wager who hardly earned PKR. 7000 a day which was grossly insufficient to even feed the family. Therefore, the family could not even think about educating their six children, two boys and four girls, that are of the school going age. Zareena Mai and her husband had to do other odd jobs to make the both ends meet. Zareena Mai and her husband both had tried to get some loan from their family, friends and other relatives; however, as everybody knew they are extremely poor and returning the loan will be risky, therefore no one lent them a helping hand.

The life of Zareena Mai took a twist when she joined Community Organization of her village and introduced to the BRACE Programme. She was probably the most vulnerable member of her CO. The LSO, therefore, recommended her for an IGG of PKR. 40,400/= She was granted this IGG in 2022 and as per her micro investment plans, she and her husband decided to purchase goats and start a small enterprise. Accordingly, they purchased three goats and brought them home.

The family was extremely happy



and excited as they could feel the vibes of a better future. Zareena Mai's husband decided to cultivate some grass in the backyard of their home for goats as they could not afford purchasing the fodder for a longer time. The time passed flying and then their goats gave offspring and added to their asset base. The number of goats as doubled within one year. Likewise, the price of the mother goats and their babies is twice the original cost of goats.

A family who never owned even a hen is now owner of an asset worth about PKR. 80,000. And this is multiplying as the mother goats are again expecting babies. The IGG, in the form of goats, has proved to be

the Seed Capital for a better life for Zareena Mai and her large family. They plan to send their children to government schools one by one as they can now afford education of their children. They sell the milk which adds to their daily income by few hundreds, allowing them to purchase better food and medicine for their family.



DAI - BRACE Technical Assistant

Government of Balochistan Promulgates Community-Led Local Governance (CLLG) Policy

The role of organised communities in local governance further strengthened by Government of Balochistan through Community-Led Local Governance (CLLG) Policy, which was approved by the Provincial Cabinet in a meeting held on 31st March 2023, under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister Balochistan Me Abdul Quddus Bizenjo.

The Government of Balochistan has already legalised the role of community institutions under section 87 of the Balochistan Local Government Act 2010 as amended 2022 and became first province in the country which has recognised the community institutions as partner in local governance under a local government act. These major policy reforms demonstrate the resolve of the Balochistan Government on giving citizens a leading role in the local governance.

The GOB CLLG Policy is an innovative governance framework which encourages collective action and provide an enabling environment whereby the communities can access public funds and technical assistance to address their economic as well as service delivery related needs prioritized in participative manner.

The policy is a significant initiative by the Provincial Government which promotes community participation in local development planning, financing, and implementation, which is to be implemented in the entire Balochistan in phased manner. Its objective is to help socially active communities in a variety of investments including physical infrastructure, technical



وزیر اعلیٰ بلوچستان میر عبدالقدوس بزنجو صوبائی کابینہ کے اجلاس کی صدارت کر رہے ہیں 31-3-2023

education and vocational training, income generating grants, investment capital, and support for special needs. Communities simply need to can get organised and registered and prioritise their requirements in a comprehensive approach to local development according to the CLLG Policy procedures.

This multi-sectoral approach, on one hand improves the quality and access to frontline public services and contribute to poverty alleviation and on other hand it strengthens governance at local level. The Policy diverts the government top-down investments towards communities' bottom-up plans which will ultimately reduce the trust deficit and bring citizens closer to the State.

The Local Government and Rural Development Department (LGRDD) will be the custodian of the Policy. The LGRDD with the

technical backstopping from the BRACE Technical Assistance team will develop a state-of-the-art Management Information System (MIS) which will ensure prioritizing the most deserving communities entirely on a merit basis and automatically.



A comprehensive capacity-building plan has been laid down whereby the Balochistan Rural Development Academy (BRDA) will be strengthened to play a leading role in building responsiveness among the district administration, local government, and other line departments. Continuous mobilization and technical support will be provided to communities at every stage of the field implementation.

The Balochistan CLLG Policy has its roots in earlier initiatives,

particularly the community-based BRACE programme, which was supported by the European Union. Although keeping in mind the institutional, socioeconomic, and political characteristics of Balochistan, the strategy also draws inspiration from local development strategies and community-led rural development efforts from other provinces.

The CLLG Policy strengthens local governance and improves the stature of local councils and local communities, enabling

them to play a significant role in local development. Since they are an essential component of the Balochistan Local Government system, Mobilized Community Institutions (CIs) are acknowledged as key institutional partners of Local Councils. Via DAI Global, the European Union gave the Local Government & Rural Development Department (LGRDD) technical assistance so that they could create the CLLG Policy and associated Implementation Arrangements.

Balochistan Delegation Visits Sindh to Study the People's Poverty Reduction Programme (PPRP) and Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme

The BRACE Technical Assistance (TA) Project and Rural Support Programme network (RSPN) organised a follow-up exposure visit to Sindh from 8th till 11th of February 2023 to build upon the experience of the first visit and to strengthen the learnings of the Government of Balochistan (GoB) policy makers on community driven development and poverty alleviation for inclusion in the design of the Balochistan Community-Led Local Governance (CLLG) Policy & fiscal framework. The visit included meetings with the Government of Sindh (GoS) officials and field visits to the communities involved with the Sindh Peoples' Poverty Reduction Programme (PPRP).

The Secretary Local Government and Rural Development Department (LGRDD), GoB steered the discussions in most of the sessions. He expressed his gratitude to the Government of Sindh and partners for facilitating and providing fruitful information for the learning of the delegation. He added that unlikely



Sindh, Balochistan is thinking to strengthen the Local Council functions through GOB CLLG Policy and therefore the Local Government Department will be custodian of the GoB CLLG Policy in case of Balochistan.

The following key learnings were documented during the visit:

1. Baseline and impact assessments are critical for any poverty reduction programme.
2. It is always efficient to outsource various implementation functions to different entities.
3. For CDD and poverty alleviation programme, competent professional on better packages should be engaged. Cadre officer has capacity limitations, and the turnover is high.
4. An enterprise development fund where more than one applicant can combine their

funds received under the Programme to establish an enterprise which benefit the entire community.

5. The discussions and responses of PPRP/SRSO reflects that overall buy-in and ownership of GoS, administrative, political, and social is more of political economy factor rather quality of the PPRP implementation.
6. GoS is using an Assignment Account being regulated under the directorate of PPRP and managed by the Director general PPRP. The funds are then transferred to SRSO and from SRSO to partner community institutions. Similar method is proposed under the CLLG policy.
7. A Community Driven Development (CDD) approach works better in public sector, if associated with strong monitoring and accountability systems. PPRP has no logframe and baseline and impact on poverty alleviation is



not conducted. Under the GOB CLLG Policy, a comprehensive MEAL Framework is provided which ensures strong learning and accountability at various levels.

8. The concept of RGCs can be implemented in the Balochistan province however, considering Balochistan's population and geography the RGC model

needs a detailed review and feasibility study for complete data for informed decisions in this regard.

9. The communication and visibility efforts in public programmes needs to brand these programmes clearly and repeatedly as Government efforts instead of IP investments.



Local Government and Rural Development - SECTOR PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The Phase-1: "Inception Report" of LGRDD Sector Plan has been completed by the Rehman Habib Consulting Pvt Ltd, authenticated by the Monitoring Committee and endorsed by the Advisory committee chaired by the Secretary Local Government & Rural Development on 13th March 2023.

Further, the consulting firm has started working on Phase-2: "LGRD-SP Consultations and Findings Report". This Phase starts an agreement on the (medium-term duration of the) GoB Sector

Plan timeframe, and starts with the participatory/consultation processes, that involve all identified relevant stakeholders and policy-makers, and will capture their consolidated feed-back and decisions, and present these in a 1st draft of the LGRD Sector Plan, that includes; a situation analysis, the assessment of the Balochistan LGRD Sector Needs, a Sector Strategy, the Sector Development Objectives and Outcomes, an Outline of the available and possible LGRD Sector Fiscal Resources

and Budget Lines/Components, and an first outline of the sector M&E Indicators, KPI, and the M&E systems/ framework, that allows for accountability through routine/ periodic progress sector reports. All issues will be captured in Draft 1 of the GoB LG&RD Sector Plan Report.

The LGRDD-SP consultations & Findings Report is expected to be submitted to Monitoring and Advisory Committees in the month of May 2023 for their review/ feedback and endorsement.



EUD Meeting: (14/03/2023) Meeting with EUD PM Rural Development at BRACE TA Office



BRACE Technical Assistance Team organised the Introductory Meeting with New Secretary Planning & Development. (17/04/2023)



Key Performance Indicators (As of March 2023)

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Total Targets (2017-2022)	Achievement as of March 2023 (2017-2022)	Achievement(%)
Number of Households with Poverty Score Card Survey Completed	413,809	417,185	100.8%
Number of Households Organised	294,713	288,019	97.7%
Number of Community Organisations Formed	19,129	26,041	136.1%
Number of Female COs (50%)	No Target	11,417	43.8%
Number of Village Organisations Formed	3,085	5,660	183.5%
Number of Female VOs (50%)	No Target	2,112	37.3%
Number of Local Support Organisations Formed	243	237	97.5%
Number of Female LSOs	No Target	3	1.3%
No. of Participants Trained on CAT - Community Awareness Toolkit (70% of organised CO members)	280,699	704,355	250.9%
Female Participants in CAT Sessions	No Target	508,002	72.1%
No. of Community Members trained in CMST - Community Management Skills Training (2/CO)	40,258	40,047	99.5%
Female Members Trained in CMST	19,129	17,503	43.7%
Number of Community members trained in LMST - Leadership and Management Skills Training	5,600	6,026	107.6%
Female Members Trained in LMST	3,296	2,188	36.3%
No. of Micro Investment Plans (MIP) Formed	294,729	393,622	133.6%
No. of Village Development Plans (VDP) Formed	2,467	3,521	142.7%
No. of Union Council Development Plans (UCDP) Formed	243	237	97.5%
Number of Community Members Identified for TVET (Technical & Vocational Education and Training)	3,183	3,458	108.6%
Women Trained in TVET	1,085	2,176	62.9%
No. of Poor Household Members who received the Income Generating Grants	13,632	13,105	96.1%
No. of HH benefiting from Community Investment Fund (CIF) for Productive Asset Building and Income Generation	19,550	13,520	69.2%
No. of Female Community Members Trained in ALNS (Adult Literacy & Numeracy Skills)	12,064	12,104	100.3%

The European Union Funded

BRACE Programme

Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme is supported by the European Union (EU) and is being implemented in collaboration with the Local Government and Rural Development (LG&RD) Department of the Government of Balochistan (GoB). The grant component of this five year (2017-2022) Programme is being implemented by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) and Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) in ten districts of Balochistan. BRACE is working in Jhal Magsi, Kech, Khuzdar, Killa Abdullah, Chaman, Loralai, Pishin, Duki, Washuk and Zhob. The programme is technically supported by DAI, a company that supports Government of Balochistan in fostering an enabling environment for strengthening the capacities of local authorities to manage and involve communities in the statutory local public sector planning, financing and implementation processes.



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