PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Data Sheets (PDS) contain summary information on the project or program: Because the PDS is a work in progress, some information may not be included in its initial version but will be added as it becomes available. Information about proposed projects is tentative and indicative.

PDS Creation Date	21 Mar 2007
PDS Updated as of	21 Oct 2013

Project Name	Sustainable Livelihood in Barani Areas Project (formerly Barani Dev III)
Country	Pakistan
Project/Program Number	34331-013
Status	Approved
Geographical Location	The project area will be the barani areas of the 10 districts of Bhakkar, Chakwal, Gujrat,Jhelum, Khushab, Layyah, Mianwali, Narowal, Rawalpindi, and Sialkot, and that have yet to be taken up by a barani or area development project.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of, or reference to, a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

Sector and/or Subsector Classification	Agriculture, natural resources and rural development / Agriculture and Rural Sector Development
Thematic Classification	Economic growth Governance
Gender Mainstreaming Categories	Effective gender mainstreaming

FINANCING

Type/Modality of Assistance	Approval Number	Source of Funding	Approved Amount (US$ thousand)
Loan	2134	Asian Development Fund	41,000
–	–	Counterpart	17,600
TOTAL			**US$ 58,600**

SAFEGUARD CATEGORIES

For more information about the safeguard categories, please see http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/safeguard-categories

Environment	C
Involuntary Resettlement	–
Indigenous Peoples	–

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Environmental Aspects

–

Involuntary Resettlement

–

Indigenous Peoples

–

STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION, PARTICIPATION, AND CONSULTATION

During Project Design

–

During Project Implementation

The schemes under small-scale infrastructure component will be identified, designed, and implemented by communities, including women, with the technical backstopping of National Rural Support Program, and Punjab Rural Support Program.

DESCRIPTION

The Project s objectives are to enhance access to land, water, markets, services, agricultural inputs, technologies, and employment among the population living in barani areas in order to increase incomes, improve the quality of life and, ultimately, reduce poverty among vulnerable groups within the project area. At the same time, the Project will strengthen governance structures, aid the process of devolution, and build capacity within local governments to plan and implement development activities. The Project will cover those districts and parts of districts in Punjab province that have much barani land but that have yet to be covered by a barani or area development project.

PROJECT RATIONALE AND LINKAGE TO COUNTRY/REGIONAL STRATEGY

Barani areas are, almost by definition, areas with high levels of poverty. The primary problem facing barani areas is a lack of access to water for crop and livestock production and thus lower and uncertain crop yields and livestock productivity. However, many other factors also add to the high levels of poverty. These include impeded access to markets, inputs, and services due to inadequate or nonexistent transportation infrastructure; a lack of access to electricity, with negative consequences for the productive potential of both agriculture and off-farm sectors; health and productivity constraints arising from limited access to domestic drinking water; a limited range of alternative, high-value crops or crop varieties specially adapted to barani areas; inadequate and poorly managed rangelands for livestock; serious loss of productive land due to water and wind erosion; poor access to agriculture and livestock advisory and support services; and low levels of literacy, which impede access to new technologies or the adoption of alternative income-earning activities. Development activities in barani areas have been shown to be successful in tackling these problems when there have been high levels of beneficiary involvement in the design and implementation of project activities. As a result of the Punjab Local Government Ordinance of 2001, official institutional structures now exist at grassroots level in rural areas to allow elected representation and local management of development activities. In these conditions it is now possible to combine past experience and lessons learned in barani areas with the new, representative institutional structures in rural areas (union councils and zila councils) to implement a poverty-focused project that will reinforce the ongoing decentralization process and have a strong development impact on the ground. This will be achieved through the support of activities, selected and managed by the beneficiaries themselves, that enhance productivity of resources, improve the quality of life for the areas population, and improve access to markets through better rural infrastructure.

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

1. Improved quality of life 2. Reduced Poverty 3. Better natural resources management

PROJECT OUTCOME

Description of Outcome	Progress Towards Outcome
Enhanced access to land, water, markets, services, agriculture inputs, technologies and employment for the population of the barani areas.	The achievements against outcome of the Projects will be assessed in the impact studies and Project Completion Report

OUTPUTS AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Description of Project Outputs	Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)
C. Components/Outputs 1. Village and Union Development Fund 1.1 Community-based medium-scale initiatives 1.2 District line agencies support 1.3 RSP support to union council 2. Targeted Poverty alleviation Fund 2.1 Group-based small-scale initiatives 2.2 Off-farm employment opportunities 3. Literacy Through Skillsbased Training 4. Institutional Support	Overall project performance is satisfactory. Physical progress is estimated at 68%. Component-wise progress is as follows: Village and Union Development = 61% Targeted Poverty Alleviation = 63% Literacy Through Skills Training = 33% Institutional Support = 60% 1. Village and Union Development Component Key achievements under this include: (i) development of systems and procedures for planning, implementation of medium-scale infrastructure (MSIs) schemes and transfer of funds to line agencies; (ii) 615 (99%) MSIs approved; 131 (21%) MSIs under implementation and 257 (42%) MSIs completed. Overall progress on MSIs is 54%. In the Mid-term Review (MTR) of the Project, the following changes in implementation arrangements were agreed and later approved by ADB and Government, to avoid delays: (i) dropping of community cost share (5% cash and 15% in kind) due to their financial

inability (ii) dropping of implementation through community due to technical and management problems. 2. Targeted Poverty Alleviation Targets for SSIs were revised in MTR from 2,266 to 3,034 SSI. Key achievements against revised/increased targtes include: COs formation: (No) - Targets: 4,738 - Actual achievement: 4,762 (over 100%) COs Membership: (members) - Targets: 94,760 - Actual achievement: 84,903 (90%) Community Trainings: - Mngt. Skills Trg.: 9,118 persons (98%) - Fund Mgt Acct/Trg : 4,738 persons (100%) - Mnger/Actvt.Wshops: 28,695 persons101%) Micro-credit disbursements: - Targets: (no. of loans) :46062 - Achievement: 33,641 (73%) Community Savings: PRs.11.092 million SSIs (Targets: 3,024) - SSI approved so far: 2,274 (75%) - SSIs ongoing: 358 (12%) - SSIs completed: 1,966 (65%) 3. Literacy Through Skills Training An NGO (M/s. Adult Basic Education Society) was hired using single-source-selection method. The contract was signed on 27 Jan 2009, and the NGO is on board: The progress is as follows: - 20 PC-Is approved (100%) - 99 (16%) literacy centres established) - 2,005 (17%) women/girls trained. 4. Institutional Support Key project offices have been established at the PMU and district level and most of the staff is in place. All consultants are on board. There is a probem of high staff turnover of SEC, due to low salaries paid to their staff. The Loan Review Mission (Aug 09) has advised SEC to ensure staff retention by increasing their salaries reasonably. The revised Project Design allows to establish 4 additional District Project Offices. These offices have been established, and furniture and equipment provided. Staff below 16 grade has been appointed, the case for staff of 16 grade and above is with P&D for final approval.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Date of First Listing	21 Mar 2007
Consulting Services	Consulting services will be recruited following ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants. The Project will require support from 399 person-months of consulting services, comprising 42 personmonths of international consulting services and 357 months of domestic consulting services. In addition, ABAD will recruit the services of rural support programs, nongovernment organizations, or local consulting companies for the village and union organizers who will work directly in the field with the union administrations, villages, and district agencies to provide on-the-ground support to the VUDC. About 1,080 person-months of village and union organizers input will be required. With the exception of the international project management specialist who will be recruited early on as an individual consultant, international and local consultants and union and district supervisors will be recruited through a firm or an NGO/RSP. In addition, ABAD will recruit the services of RSPs, NGOs, or local consulting companies for the village and union organizers who will work directly in the field with the union administrations, villages, and district agencies to provide on the ground support for the village and union development component. About 1,080 person-months of village and union organizer input will be required.
Procurement	Procurement will be undertaken following ADB's Guidelines for Procurement. Civil works will be small to medium scale and scattered, and will thus not be suitable for or

of interest to international contractors. Civil works will thus be undertaken through local competitive bidding for local companies or by direct selection for beneficiary user groups.

Procurement and Consulting Notices	http://www.adb.org/projects/34331-013/business-opportunities

TIMETABLE

Concept Clearance	–
Fact-finding	17 Jul 2004 to 06 Aug 2004
Management Review Meeting	17 Sep 2004
Approval	14 Dec 2004
Last Review Mission	–

MILESTONES

Approval No.	Approval	Signing	Effectivity	Closing		
				Original	Revised	Actual
Loan 2134	14 Dec 2004	10 Jan 2005	13 Apr 2005	30 Jun 2011	31 Mar 2012	25 Feb 2013

STATUS OF COVENANTS

Covenants are categorized under the following categories—audited accounts, safeguards, social, sector, financial, economic, and others. Covenant compliance is rated by category by applying the following criteria: (i) Satisfactory—all covenants in the category are being complied with, with a maximum of one exception allowed, (ii) Partly Satisfactory—a maximum of two covenants in the category are not being complied with, (iii) Unsatisfactory—three or more covenants in the category are not being complied with. As per the 2011 Public Communications Policy, covenant compliance ratings for Project Financial Statements apply only to projects whose invitation for negotiation falls after 2 April 2012.

Approval No.	Category						
	Sector	Social	Financial	Economic	Others	Safe	Project Financial Statements
Loan 2134	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	–	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	–

CONTACTS AND UPDATE DETAILS

Responsible ADB Officer	Ismat Raza (iraza@adb.org)
Responsible ADB Department	Central and West Asia Department
Responsible ADB Division	Pakistan Resident Mission
Executing Agencies	Agency for Barani Area Development Mr. Waseem Ajmal

LINKS

Project Website	http://www.adb.org/projects/34331-013/main
List of Project Documents	http://www.adb.org/projects/34331-013/documents