



**Situation Analysis & Baseline Surveys For Poverty  
Reduction through Rural Development  
in KPK, FATA & Balochistan**

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**DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF  
KILLA SAIFULLAH DISTRICT**

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Submitted by:



Empowerment Performance Result

In Association with:



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## Acronyms

BRDRS	Baluchistan Rural Development and Research Society
COs	Community Organization
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
DGDC	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
Gol	Government of Italy
GPI	Gender Parity Indices
GRHO	Gender Reproductive Health Organization
IDA	International Development Association
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MSL	Meters above Sea Level
NP	National Party
P&D Department	Planning & Development Department
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PKMAP	Pukhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement
SUSG	Sustainable Use Specialist Group
TTA	Tehreek-i-Taliban Afghanistan
TTP	Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WFP	World Food Program
ZTBL	Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited

## Foreword

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) has received financing from the International Development Association (IDA) for undertaking the consulting services titled as "Situation Analysis and Baseline Surveys for Poverty Reduction through Rural Development in KPK, FATA and Balochistan" in 14 targeted districts. The study is awarded to the consortium of AASA Consulting and Gender Reproductive Health Organization (GRHO).

The findings of this research would be utilized for the three year's investment program in Balochistan, KP and FATA which would be financed by the Government of Italy (GoI) through the Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC).

The project is divided in two phases. A macro picture of target districts will be portrayed in Phase-I by developing, "District Situation Analysis" reports, while household poverty and assessment of community organizations will be assessed through detailed quantitative and qualitative surveys in the selected Union Councils (UCs) of the target areas in Phase-II of the project.

This report furnishes the Situation Analysis of the district of Killa Saifullah with respect to the socio-economic status. It employs mainly secondary data collected by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), the provincial bureaus and the work of various donor organizations. Three main data sources are used to compile the district profiles; the latest available Provincial Development and Social Statistics, District Census and Population Reports(1998), and the latest available household survey Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement, (PSLM) 2012-13). PSLM is mainly used to compile education, health, demographic and housing profiles. Other secondary sources such as provincial reports and major research studies carried out at the district level are also used to expand the situational analysis of the district.

The report starts with district geography, followed by the socio economic profile of the district including education and literacy, health, housing quality and housing services, transport and communication, employed labor force and livelihood. The other areas covered in the report include Law and Order, Conflict Management, The Role of Women, Environmental Analysis, Social Mobilization. A brief on financial institutions operating in the district is also shared.

Some information, which is significant for profiling districts with respect to development characteristics, such as the strength of social organizations and institutions, conflict resolution practices and disaster management is limited at the district level, but wherever possible the information is shared and analyzed.

The report provides a quick reference with respect to the current socio-economic status of the district Killa Saifullah, and information readily available for planning and development initiatives at a local level. Wherever possible, the information is presented in visual form (tables and graph) with a very brief commentary to make these profiles a handy and practical booklet.

## District Killa Saifullah – At a Glance

**District Headquarter:** Killa Saifullah

### Tehsils and UCs

Killa Saifullah	Akhterzai , Badini, Batozai , Musafar Pure, Saddar Killa Saifullah , Sheren Jogazai, Tubli, Town Killa Saifullah
Loi Band	Loi Band, Murhga Faqirzai
Muslim Bagh	Kan Mehterzai , Kanchogi, Nasai, Saddar Muslim Bagh, Town Muslim Bagh
<b>Area</b>	6,831 Square kilometers (Sq. Km)
<b>Climate</b>	Average annual rainfall in Killa Saifullah ranges between 125 and 500 millimeters, most of which falls in winter as snowfall. Maximum and minimum temperatures are 27.0 C and 11.4 C respectively.
<b>Major Ethnic Groups</b>	Pushtuns, Kakars

### Demography

<b>Projected Population – 2014 (Number)</b>	249,000
<b>Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km)</b>	36
<b>Percentage of Rural Population</b>	91%
<b>Percentage of Female Population</b>	47%
<b>Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)</b>	112
<b>Percentage of Children (0-5 years)</b>	21%
<b>Percentage of Active Population (15-64 years)</b>	43%
<b>Dependency Ratio (Percentage)</b>	131%
<b>Household Size</b>	8

### Livelihood Sources

<b>Total Cropped Area</b>	134,808 Hectares
<b>Total Irrigated Area</b>	222,816 Hectares
<b>Major Crops</b>	Apple, Wheat, Apricot, Pomegranate, Tomatoes, Peach, Almond, Barley, Onion, Carrot
<b>Livestock Head Per thousand Rural Population</b>	98
<b>Major Minerals</b>	Chromite, Magnesite
<b>Head of Household Work Status (Percentages):</b>	
Wage Employed	31%
Self Employed	16%
Employer	2%
Agriculture	34%
Livestock	17%

**Education**

	Percentage
Percentage of Population that Ever Attended School	37
Primary Enrollment Rate (Gross Percentage)	98
Middle Enrollment Rate (Gross Percentage)	41
Matric Enrollment Rate (Gross Percentage)	33
Percentage of Literate Persons – 10 years and above	37
Percentage of Literate Persons – 15 years and above	22

**Health**

Health Institutions	Numbers
Hospitals	7
Dispensary	16
Rural Health Centre	3
Basic Health Centre	15
<b>Health Staff per One Hundred Thousand Population</b>	
Doctors	16
Nurses	4
Paramedics	23

**Housing**

	Percentage
Inadequate Roof Structure (Wood, Bamboo)	98
Un-electrified Households	22
Households with no-toilet	32
Inadequate fuel for cooking	96
Inadequate Source of Drinking Water	62

**Sources:**

- Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Balochistan
- Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey, 2012-13, PBS, Government of Pakistan
- District Census Report, 1998
- “Killa Saifullah – District Development Profile, 2011”, Government of Balochistan.

## 1.0 District Geography

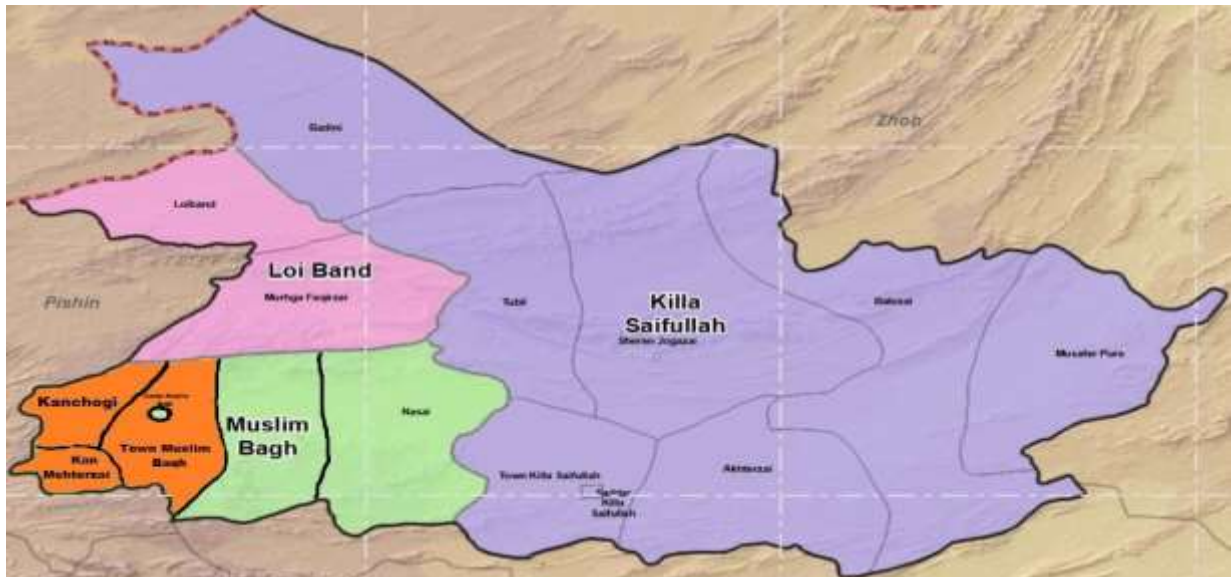
### 1.1 Location and Boundary

Killa Saifullah was a part of Zhob district and granted district status in December, 1988. The name originates from Killa Saifullah (fort of Saifullah Khan). It was named after Saifullah Khan Khoidadzai as a tribute to his chivalry and nobility.

The district is located in the North-East of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the West with Afghanistan and Sindh Province. Awaran and Gwadar Districts are on the West and Khuzdar District is in the North. The district consists of 3 Tehsils and 15 UCs. The district headquarters is in "Killa Saifullah" town.

Area-wise, district Killa Saifullah ranks 15 (ranking order: smallest to the largest) in Balochistan and has an area of 6,831 Sq. Km, Killa Saifullah District lies between 67°17'37"-69°22'54" East longitudes and 30°30'35"-31°37'10"North latitudes. Location of Killa Saifullah is at 550 Km (aerial distance) south-west (234 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's capital city of Islamabad and 140 km north-west (247 degrees bearing) from Quetta city, provincial capital of Balochistan.

**Map of Killa Saifullah District**



**Source:** District Development Atlas of Balochistan 2010, P&D Department Government of Balochistan and UNICEF

### 1.2 Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The Pushtuns constitute an overwhelming proportion of the population in the district while the remaining include Punjabis, Balochs, Brahvis, Sindhis, Hindko, Saraiki and others. *Pushto* is spoken in 98.9 percent of the households in the district. Most of the Pushtun population belongs to the Kakar tribe.

### 1.3 Topography

The district is mountainous and comprises of valleys with varying elevation above sea level. The greater part of the district is covered with hills and rocks, intersected in the *South* by Zhob valley. The valley is an immense stretch of alluvial plain extending from KanMehterzai pass, onward to the Gomal River in the form of a crescent. A considerable part of the soil in these valleys consists of virgin land. Pasture lands are frequently found nearly all over the district. Killa Saifullah is at an elevation of 1,550 meters above sea level (MSL), while Tehsils Muslim Bagh and KanMehterzai are at 1,795 and 2,170 MSL.



## 1.4 Climate

The climate of Killa Saifullah is semi-arid (steppe) kalt (cold). It can be termed a “warm summer and cool winter” temperature region. The summer is warm with mean temperatures ranging from 21C to 32C. June is the hottest month when mean maximum temperatures exceed 32C but do not rise above 38C, however, the mean temperature, even in the hottest month, remains below 32C. The winter is cool and longer than summer. It lasts for about 7 months (October-April). In winter the mean temperature is below 10C and in the coolest month (January) the mean monthly temperature drops below 10C. Nights are chilly in Killa Saifullah district and cold katabatic winds can confine the inhabitants to their homes.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This section is largely benefited from “Killa Saifullah – District Development Profile, 2011”, Planning and Development Profile, Government of Balochistan.

## 2.0 Socio-Economic Profile of the District

### 2.1 Education and Literacy

This section highlights the major characteristics of schooling in the district by providing a situation analysis in terms of access, equality and quality of primary and secondary education. Moreover, besides providing the level of adult literacy, school facilities and physical characteristics are collated to give an idea of the quality of education in the district.

Access to education is generally gauged with reference to the gross and net enrolment rates, based on the relevant age group. Traditionally in Pakistan, enrolment rates are calculated on the basis of the age groups, 5-9 years and 10-14 years for primary and secondary levels of education, respectively. Therefore, following this precedent, these age groups are preferred for documentation of the educational status of children in terms of out-of-schooling and enrolments in public, private or religious institutions. Access and equality indicators are derived from Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) surveys, while the available physical facilities in primary and secondary schools are ascertained from the Development Statistics of the province.

Exhibit 2.1.1 displays the educational status of children for the 5-9 years age group. Overall, about 33 percent children of the primary age group were out of school in the year 2013. Although the majority of children were enrolled in public schools, about 7 percent (11 percent boys and 4 percent girls) children were enrolled in private institutions according to the estimates from the household survey (PSLM, 2013). Moreover, the table indicates that about 9 and 4 percent boys in the 5-9 years age group were enrolled in religious schools and in schools run by NGOs during the survey year of 2013.

**Exhibit 2.1.1**  
**Educational Status of Children of 5-9 Years Age Group**  
**[Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]**

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
<b>Out of School</b>	32.81	17.26	49.99
<b>Enrolled in Public Schools</b>	52.39	58.52	45.62
<b>Enrolled in Private Schools</b>	7.34	10.73	3.61
<b>Enrolled in Religious Schools Madarsa)</b>	5.25	9.30	0.78
<b>Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs</b>	2.20	4.19	No Data

**Source:** Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.1.2 documents the educational status of children in the 10-14 years age group. Overall, about 27 percent of children in the 10-14 years age cohort were not attending school during 2013. The majority (about 69 percent out of 72 percent) of students were enrolled in government schools. Moreover, about 3 percent (5 percent boys and 1 percent girls) enrollment in religious school is also estimated from the PSLM 2013 data.

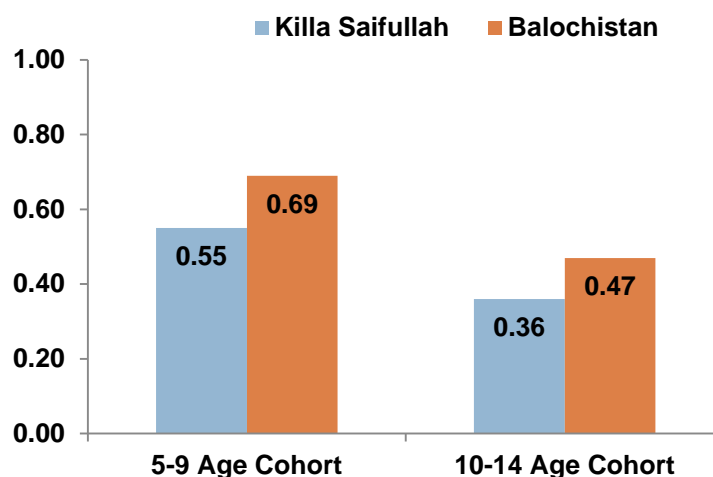
**Exhibit 2.1.2**  
**Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Years Age Group**  
**[Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]**

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
<b>Out of School</b>	26.94	6.69	54.46
<b>Enrolled in Public Schools</b>	69.20	88.27	43.28
<b>Enrolled in Private Schools</b>	0.28	0.00	0.67
<b>Enrolled in Religious Schools (Madarsa)</b>	3.43	5.04	1.23
<b>Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs</b>	0.15	No Data	0.37

**Source:** Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

A summary index “Gender Parity Index (GPI)” is commonly used to assess gender differences. It is the value of an indicator for girls divided by that for boys. A value of less than one indicates differences in favor of boys, whereas a value near one indicates that parity has been more or less achieved. Exhibit 2.1.3 is developed to document the prevalence in gender disparities in school enrolment for the children in primary and secondary age groups, respectively. Relatively higher gender disparity is observed in the district as compared with the province for the school enrolment in the 5-9 years age cohort (0.55 versus 0.69). Similar trends are observed in the secondary school enrolment where the district magnitude of GPI is low as compared with that estimated for the province (0.36 versus 0.47).

**Exhibit 2.1.3**  
**Gender Parity Index in Primary and Secondary Enrollment [2012-13]**



**Source:** Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.1.4 provides information regarding the number and type of educational institutions as well as the number of teachers. This supply-side information is obtained from the provincial Development Statistics.

**Exhibit 2.1.4**  
**Teaching Institutions and Staff – Numbers [2011]**

	Schools	Teachers		
		Total	Male	Female
Primary School	525	857	651	206
Middle School	34	378	272	106
High School	22	499	357	142
Community School	35	39	33	6
Private School	4	22	8	14
Intermediate/Degree College	4	62	52	10

**Source:** Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13, Government of Balochistan

Due to data constraints in terms of various indicators of quality inputs, this section only describes the available physical facilities in schools, which is the most important pillar of quality input to education. School buildings, drinking water, boundary walls, electricity and toilets for students are considered basic facilities.

Exhibit 2.1.5 summarizes the extent of available facilities across various levels (primary, middle and high) of education. Electricity is available in only 20 percent of primary schools, while only 17 percent of primary schools operate in buildings which are of a satisfactory condition. About 2 percent of primary schools have no building, whereas about 68 percent run without boundary walls. The situation in middle and high schools is however, comparatively better. Electricity and

drinking water are available in 86 and 64 percent of high schools, while the pertinent percentages in middle schools are 44 and 65. About 77-82 percent of buildings have a 'pacca' structure in high and middle schools.

**Exhibit 2.1.5**  
**School Facilities and Physical Characteristic – 2011**  
**[Percentage of Schools]**

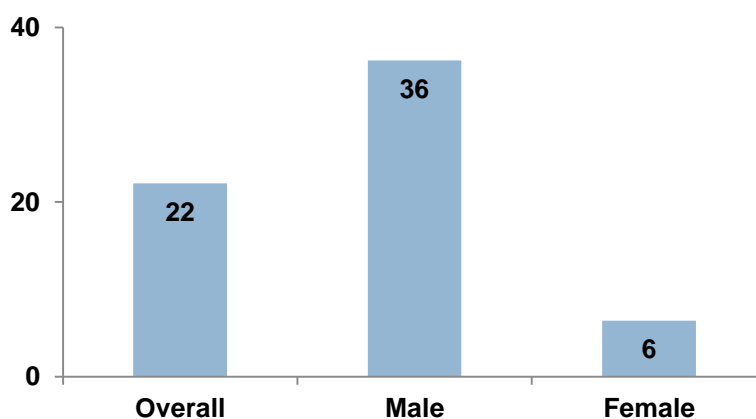
	Primary%	Middle%	High%	Total%
<b>Boundary Wall Exists</b>	32.57	50.00	81.82	35.46
<b>Building Availability</b>	98.10	100.00	100.00	98.28
<b>'Pacca' Structure of Schools</b>	59.81	82.35	77.27	61.79
<b>Satisfactory Building Condition</b>	16.95	41.18	13.64	18.24
<b>Electricity Availability</b>	19.62	44.12	86.36	23.58
<b>Drinking Water Availability</b>	26.29	64.71	63.64	29.95
<b>Latrine Availability</b>	16.95	44.12	77.27	20.83

**Source:** Information is Available in the Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

According to the UNDP Human Development Report (2014), Pakistan has been placed 146<sup>th</sup> out of 187 countries in terms of the Human Development Index with an overall adult literacy rate of 54.9. Over the years, several informal literacy programs were launched but they suffered from a lack of political commitment, inadequate financial support, weak implementation structures and an absence of effective supervision and monitoring.

Exhibit 2.1.6 documents the adult (15 plus age cohort) literacy rates for the district. According to the graph, literacy rates in the district are 22 percent for the overall population, with 36 percent for males and 6 percent for females during the year 2012-13. The estimated corresponding literacy rates for the province are; 42, 61 and 19 for overall, male and female population respectively.

**Exhibit 2.1.6**  
**Adult Literacy Rate - [2012-13]**



**Source:** Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

## 2.2 Health

Health is the most important factor which plays a key role in determining human capital. Better health improves the efficiency and the productivity of the labor force and thus, ultimately contributes the economic growth and leads to human welfare. On the other hand, there is a strong relationship between poverty and the poor health.

The health status of a region may be evaluated in terms of either input indicators (doctors, institutions etc.) or output indicators (Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Life Expectancy etc.). Unfortunately, district-wise data on output indicators is not available in Pakistan from either

published or unpublished materials. The latest Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) which was conducted in 2008 in the province does not provide data on district-wise mortality rates and life expectancy. Therefore, to provide some insight into the health status in the target districts, data on maximum possible input indicators are collated in the following tables.

A rough sketch on child health is provided in Exhibit 2.2.1. About 74 percent of children in the 12-23 month age cohort, were reported fully immunized, according to the recall and record method, while the corresponding percentage is even lower (53 percent) in households which provided records of immunization. More than 90 percent of households reported the use of ORS and also consultation with a physician for the treatment of diarrhea. Gender discrimination in the case of immunization is evident from the table.

**Exhibit 2.2.1**  
**Status of Child Health – Percentages[2012-13]**

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
<b>Children (12-23 Months) – Fully Immunized</b>			
Record Only	53	64	42
Recall and Record	74	87	59
<b>Diarrhea in Children Under 5</b>			
Physician Consulted	95	100	98
Treatment of Diarrhea – ORS	94	94	94

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

A few indicators of maternal health care are compiled in Exhibit 2.2.2. The information in the table reveals that only 16 percent of the women reported having the Tetanus Toxoid Injection, while this percentage is even lower (11 percent) in the case of the rural population. While an insignificant percentage of women reported post-natal care, about 59 percent of pertinent women confirmed pre-natal consultation. The situation in terms of child delivery is also miserable. Child delivery at home is reported by about 84 percent of households in the rural areas. The corresponding percentage for the urban population is about 56 percent.

**Exhibit 2.2.2**  
**Status of Maternal Health – Percentage of Pertinent Women[2012-13]**

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Have Received Tetanus Toxoid Injection</b>	16	71	11
<b>Pre-Natal Consultations</b>	59	62	59
<b>Child Delivery at Home</b>	81	56	84
<b>Post-Natal Consultations</b>	16	6	17

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Numbers of health institutions in the district during the year 2011-12 are collated in Exhibit 2.2.3, while strength of health staff in the district is depicted in Exhibit 2.2.4. A gloomy picture is evident in terms of the strength of the district in providing health care facilities. Only 16 doctors and 4 nurses are available for one hundred thousand ('lakh') people, according to the statistics provided by the provincial official publications.

**Exhibit 2.2.3**  
**Health Institutions – Numbers[2011-12]**

<b>Hospital</b>	7
<b>Dispensary</b>	16
<b>Rural Health Centre</b>	3
<b>Basic Health Units</b>	15
<b>Maternal and Child Health Centre</b>	3
<b>TB Clinic</b>	1

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

**Exhibit 2.2.4**  
**Health Staff – Numbers [2011-12]**

	Total	Per One Hundred Thousand population
<b>Doctors</b>	39	16
<b>Nurses</b>	11	4
<b>Paramedics</b>	58	23

**Source:** Estimated from the Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

### 2.3 Housing Quality and Housing Services

It is of interest to assess the means and standard of living directly provided by the government and those that are acquired by the household. Shelter is one of the basic needs, and housing conditions are one of the key determinants of the quality of life.

To observe the access to housing facilities, three indicators are used vis-à-vis; proportion of households using electricity, cooking gas and tap water. The quality of housing stock is evaluated in terms of material used in the wall and roof, and the type of toilet in the house. All this information is obtained at the household level from the household survey (PSLM) and thus, truly reflects the conditions of living standards in the district.

Information regarding the type of material used in the roof is displayed in Exhibit 2.3.1. The table reveals that about 98 percent of households (79 percent urban and 100 percent rural) reported inadequate (wood) roof material. The use of “garders” in the roof is reported by about 15 percent of urban households, while only 2 percent of urban households reported RCC/RBC roofing.

**Exhibit 2.3.1**  
**Material Used in Roof - Percentage of Household[2012-13]**

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>RCC, RBC</b>	0.00	2	0.00
<b>Iron, Cement</b>	0.00	4	0.00
<b>Garder, T-Iron</b>	2	15	No Data
<b>Wood etc.</b>	98	79	100

**Source:** PSLM, 2012-13

In terms of material used in the walls, the majority of (92 percent) households reported the use of mud bricks or mud (Exhibit 2.3.2). The corresponding percentage for rural areas is 94. Burnt bricks or blocks are used in about 6 and 27 percent of rural and urban households, respectively.

**Exhibit 2.3.2**  
**Wall Structure – Percentage of Households[2012-13]**

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Burnt Brick- Blocks</b>	8	27	6
<b>Mud Bricks/ MUD</b>	92	73	94
<b>Wood etc.</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Source:** PSLM, 2012-13

Information regarding the type of toilets used by households is furnished in Exhibit 2.3.3. About 35 percent of rural households reported unavailability of a toilet facility in the house. The table also reveals that a bulk of households reported the use of a non-flush toilet; about 41 and 63 households use non-flush toilet in urban and rural areas, respectively. Moreover, the use of flush toilet is reported by 59 percent of urban households.

**Exhibit 2.3.3**  
**Type of Toilet – Percentage of Households[2012-13]**

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Flush	6	59	1
Non-Flush	61	41	63
No Toilet	32	No Data	35

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

About 78 percent households of the district are connected with the grid and use electricity for lighting purposes as evident from the Exhibit 2.3.4. However, rural-urban differences exist. About 100 and 76 percent of households reported the use of electricity in urban and rural areas respectively. Moreover, about 24 percent rural households reported oil as the source for lighting.

**Exhibit 2.3.4**  
**Source of Lighting – Percentage of Households[2012-13]**

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Electricity	78	100	76
Oil	22	No Data	24

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.3.5 furnishes information regarding the sources of cooking fuel. Wood and charcoal are the main sources of cooking fuel according to the table. About 52 and 100 percent of urban and rural households use either wood or charcoal. In urban areas, the use of gas/oil for cooking purpose is reported by 48 percent households.

**Exhibit 2.3.5**  
**Cooking Fuel – Percentage of Households[2012-13]**

	Overall%	Urban%	0.00Rural%
Gas/Oil	4	48	0.00
Wood/Charcoal	96	52	100

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

The provision of safe drinking water is an important part of planning for the healthy population. Exhibit 2.3.6 displays the source of drinking water in the district with urban-rural division. About 52 percent of households fetch water from unsafe sources (uncovered water reservoirs and dug well). The matching percentage for rural areas is 56. The source of tap water is reported by 21 percent of households; 40 and 19 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

**Exhibit 2.3.6**  
**Source of Drinking Water – Percentage of Households[2012-13]**

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Tap Water	21	40	19
Hand Pump	4	8	4
Motor Pump	23	37	22
Dug Well	11	0.00	12
Other (Uncovered)	41	15	44

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

## 2.4 Transport and Communication

Roads, transportation and telecommunication networks have a significant impact on socialization and modernization. Three indicators have been considered to measure the level of development of the transport and communication sector in the district; road mileage per 100 Sq. Km of geographical area, availability of public and private transport and vehicles and number of

telephone and internet connections per one hundred thousand persons. These indicators, depicted in the Exhibit 2.4.1, are estimated from the latest published data of the provincial Development Statistics.

The table reveals that about 230 and 80 persons out of one lakh (one hundred thousand) of the population were connected with PTCL landline and V-Phone respectively, during the year 2011-12. About 327 broadband connections are also reported which is equivalent to 130 persons per one lakh of the population.

About 77 and 139 km mettle (black topped) and shingled road, respectively, is available out of one thousand km of geographical area.

**Exhibit 2.4.1**  
**Indicators of Communication[2011-12]**

	Numbers	Per one Hundred Thousand Population
<b>Number of Connections</b>		
Landline	583	230
V-Phone	192	80
Broadband	327	130
<b>Road Kilometers</b>		
	<b>Km</b>	<b>Per '000' Sq. Km</b>
Black Topped	531	77.7
Shingle	947	138.6
Total	1478	216.4
<b>Motor Vehicles Registered</b>		
	<b>Numbers</b>	
Public Service Vehicles	12	
Private Vehicles	55	
Government Goods Vehicles	3	
Private Goods Vehicles	1	
Others	3	
Total Vehicles	74	

**Source:** Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

## 2.5 Population and Employed Labor Force

The characteristics of an employed force are important to understand the economic structure and potential of any region. This section provides information with respect to the distribution of the labor force into sectors, occupational groups and working status.

The population of district is projected using inter-census (1981-1998) growth rate. According to the Exhibit 2.5.1, the estimated current population of the district is about 2.49 lakh (0.249 million) with an average growth rate of about 1.59 percent per annum. It is perhaps of interest to know that UNICEF has also used this growth rate while compiling Balochistan's district profiles for the year 2010. About 0.095 million people are estimated as the active labor force by applying the crude activity rate of Balochistan.

**Exhibit 2.5.1**  
**Estimated population Numbers**

	Overall	Urban	Rural
<b>1998 – Census</b>	193,000	25,000	168,000
<b>2010 – Projected</b>	234,000	31,000	203,000
<b>2014 – Projected – Census Growth Rate 1981-998</b>	249,000	33,000	216,000
<b>Growth Rate [1998-2014]</b>	1.59%	1.74%	1.57%

**Source:** Estimated from District Census Report, 1998



The distribution of the employed labor force by major economic sectors is furnished in Exhibit 2.5.2. The table reveals that the agriculture sector absorbs major chunk of the labor force. About 64 percent of rural employment was recorded in this sector during 2012-13 (PSLM survey). The trade sector absorbs about 8 percent (37 in urban and 5 in rural) of the employed labor force. About 8 percent of the urban employed labor force is absorbed in the manufacturing sector, while the service sector provides employment to about 27 percent of the employed labor force.

**Exhibit 2.5.2**  
**Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Sectors[2012-13]**

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Agriculture</b>	59.40	4.11	64.74
<b>Mining</b>	1.16	4.41	.84
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1.24	8.24	.57
<b>Construction</b>	3.25	2.11	3.36
<b>Trade</b>	8.02	37.35	5.18
<b>Other Service Sectors</b>	26.93	43.78	25.31

**Source:** Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.5.3 reports the distribution of the labor force in the major occupational groups. About 58 percent of the rural labor force is working in the occupational group 'Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers'. In urban areas, major occupational groups are elementary, non-skilled, workers while about 6 percent of urban labor is employed as craft related trade workers.

**Exhibit 2.5.3**  
**Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Occupational Group[2012-13]**

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Elementary (non-skill)</b>	20.10	52.20	17.00
<b>Clerks/Sales Workers</b>	4.55	26.70	2.41
<b>Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers</b>	52.43	0.00	57.50
<b>Craft and Related Trade Workers</b>	0.70	6.43	0.14
<b>Other</b>	22.22	14.67	22.95

**Source:** Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

Wage employees constitute the second largest group with respect to the work status of employed labor force. According to Exhibit 2.5.4, about 31 percent of the labor force is working as employees. The self-employed (own-account workers) group is reported as 29 and 16 percent for urban and rural areas, respectively. About 36 percent are owner-cultivators in rural areas as evidenced from the table, while the percentage of labor force working as sharecropper is insignificant. The table also reveals that 19 percent of rural employed labor force is linked with the livestock profession.

**Exhibit 2.5.4**  
**Employment Status – [2012-13]**  
**[Percentage of Employed Persons]**

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Employer</b>	2.15	8.13	1.58
<b>Self Employed</b>	15.77	58.04	11.69
<b>Wage Employee</b>	30.59	33.84	30.28
<b>Un-Paid Family Worker</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Owner cultivator</b>	33.04	0.00	36.24
<b>Sharecropper</b>	0.76	0.00	0.84
<b>Contract cultivator</b>	0.54	0.00	0.60
<b>Livestock</b>	17.13	0.00	18.79

**Source:** Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

## 2.6 Livelihood Sources

Sources of livelihood represent the economic base of the district. Various features of agriculture, livestock, mining and forestry are compiled in this section, while district-wise manufacturing and fisheries data is not available.

The land utilization statistics in terms of cultivated, cropped and irrigated areas is furnished in Exhibit 2.6.1. Accordingly, the district shares are about 6, 12 and 18 percent in the province respectively, while the share of geographical area is about 2 percent. As evident in the table, tube-wells are the only source of irrigation.

**Exhibit 2.6.1**  
**Land Utilization Statistics – [2011-12]**

	Hectares	As percent of the Province
<b>Geographical Area</b>	683100	2.0
<b>Cultivated Area</b>	148194	5.6
<b>Cropped Area</b>	134808	12.1
<b>Irrigated Area</b>	222816	18.0
<b>Sources of Irrigation</b>		
Canal	-	0.0
Wells	-	0.0
Tube Wells	222816	34.2
Karezes/Springs	-	0.0

**Source:** Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

Major crops in the district are shown in the Exhibit 2.6.2. With the largest share in the cropped area, apple is sown on 66862 hectares. This is followed by wheat (19250 hectares). Among fruits, apricot, pomegranate, peach and almond are the major sources, while among the vegetables, onion and tomatoes have a significant share in the total cropped area.

**Exhibit 2.6.2**  
**Area and Production of Major Crops – [2011-12]**

Crops	Area [Hectares]	Production ['00' Tons]
<b>Apple</b>	66,862	277,231
<b>Wheat</b>	19,250	34,089
<b>Apricot</b>	17,428	115,614
<b>Pomegranate</b>	7,093	9,409
<b>Tomatoes</b>	6,375	83,624
<b>Peach</b>	5,829	4,450
<b>Almond</b>	2,036	3,329
<b>Barley</b>	1,658	2,217
<b>Onion</b>	1,097	19,746
<b>Carrot</b>	1,077	19,027
<b>Potato</b>	800	10,880
<b>Chillies</b>	450	681
<b>Lady Finger</b>	396	2,240
<b>Moong</b>	337	159
<b>Cauliflower</b>	328	4,920
<b>Cherry</b>	300	524

**Note:** Those crops are included which are sown on more than 300 hectares.

**Source:** Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

The numbers and shares of agricultural machinery reflect the extent of modernization of the agricultural sector. This information is collated in Exhibit 2.6.3. Extremely low shares of agricultural machinery, with respect to cropped areas, portrays a gloomy picture. Only 6 tractors are available per one thousand cropped area, while the share of other machinery is insignificant.

**Exhibit 2.6.3**  
**Agriculture Machinery - [2011-12]**

	Numbers	As Percent of '000' Cropped Area
<b>Tractors</b>	772	5.73
<b>Threshers</b>	44	0.33
<b>Harvesters</b>	-	0.00
<b>Reapers</b>	2	0.01
<b>Bulldozers</b>	10	0.07

**Source:** Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

Livestock is also an important source of livelihood in rural areas. Exhibit 2.6.4 displays the availability of various livestock per one thousand of the rural population. The table reveals that goats, sheep and cattle are the major type of livestock in the district.

**Exhibit 2.6.4**  
**Population of Livestock - [2011-12]**

	Numbers	Per Thousand Rural Households
<b>Cattle</b>	96,336	3077.8
<b>Buffalo</b>	242	7.7
<b>Sheep</b>	1,166,053	37254.1
<b>Goats</b>	890,301	28444.1
<b>Camel</b>	23,449	749.2
<b>Horse</b>	1,674	53.5
<b>Mule</b>	448	14.3
<b>Asses</b>	23,948	765.1
<b>Poultry (Non-Commercial)</b>	311,489	9951.7

**Source:** Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

The information regarding mineral production in the district is furnished in Exhibit 2.6.5. Magnesite, with almost 100 percent share in the province, is stated in the District Development Statistics. The production of chromite is also reported which possesses a provincial share of about 33 percent.

**Exhibit 2.6.5**  
**Mineral Production - [2011-12]**

	(Tons)	As Percent of the Province
<b>Chromite</b>	35696	32.9
<b>Magnesite</b>	685	100.0

**Source:** Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.6.6 reports the area under the control of Forest Department of the province. The table reveals that the district has about 0.03 million acres forest (Scrub Forest) area which is only 1 percent of the provincial forest area.

**Exhibit 2.6.6**  
**Area Under the Control of Forest Department – [2011-12]**

	(Acers)	As percent of the Province
<b>Coniferous</b>	-	0.0
<b>Irrigated Plantation</b>	-	0.0
<b>Reverian Bela Forest</b>	-	0.0
<b>Scrub Forest</b>	28,051	2.0
<b>Coastal Forest</b>	-	0.0
<b>Range Lands</b>	-	0.0
<b>Total</b>	28,051	1.0

**Source:** Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

### 3.0 Law and Order

Separated from Zhob and made an independent district on December 14, 1988, Killa Saifullah has been considered peaceful and calm for its low crime ratio. Paying tribute to the undaunted and gentle character of Saifullah Khan Khoidadzai the separated district was named Killa Saifullah. Awaran and Gwadar districts of Balochistan are located to the West and Khuzdar district to the North of the Killa Saifullah. The insecurity of Awaran, Gawadar and Khuzdarhas been little or no impact on the law and order situation of the Killa Saifullah.

The Deputy Commissioner is the main representative of the Government of Balochistan and leads the district administration. Deputy Commissioner is supported by two Assistant Commissioners at Muslim Baghat Killa Saifullah as Administrative Heads of the Sub Divisions.

There is only one tribe living in the area and it is considered as the main cause of the low crime rate ratio in the district. People know each other and local dispute resolution is comparatively active and efficient in the area. Local levies force is also considered as one of the main causes of fewer crimes. Levies know local people and they try to solve problems instead of getting them worse<sup>2</sup>.

Sometimes the “Tehreek-i-Taliban Afghanistan (TTA)” creates problems in the district due to some Afghan population living in Muslim Bagh when they intervene in the refugee camp to settle their issues with Afghan refugees. There is no other terrorist outfit in the district.

### 3.1 Law Enforcement Agencies

Both levies and police forces are entrusted with the duties of maintaining the law and order situation in Killa Saifullah. Police are deployed in the headquarters of Killa Saifullah while levies are deployed in the rural areas. Police are mainly responsible for maintaining the law and order situation in the district.

There are two agencies operating in the district, police and the local levies. Only 2 police stations and 2 *Thanas* of local levies are located in the areas whereas at the federal level there are 18 *Thanas* and 10 *Chowkis*. The total number of federal levies is 314 and total number of police officials is 134.

**Exhibit 3.1.1**  
**Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies**

#	Agency/ Department	Number of Personnel Deployed		Infrastructure Reference
		Male	Female	
1	<b>Police (Regular)</b>	Head Constables: 59 Constables: 100	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 Police Station</li> <li>▪ 2 Deputy Superintendent of Police</li> <li>▪ 4 Inspectors</li> <li>▪ 7 Sub-Inspectors</li> <li>▪ 16 Assistant Inspectors</li> <li>▪ 1 District Police Officer</li> </ul>
2	<b>Levies</b>	300	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 <i>Thanas</i> Provincial Levies</li> <li>▪ 18 <i>Thanas</i> and 10 <i>Chowkis</i> Federal Levies</li> </ul>

**Source:** Interview with Police Official

<sup>2</sup>Source: Interview with Advocate

**Exhibit 3.1.2**  
**Crimes Rate 2014**

#	Crime (Description)	Main Reasons	Incidents/ Losses in 2014
1	<b>Robbery by Armed Gang/ Dacoity</b>	Road side snatching and robberies at night	5
2	<b>Theft</b>	Home based theft cases registered in urban areas.	7
3	<b>Quarrels / Small fights</b>	Local youth, shops, transporters etc. small fights at local level	6
4	<b>Accidents</b>	Traffic incidents due to over-speeding, overloading and violation of traffic rules.	6

**Source:** Interview with Local Journalist and Interview with Police official

### 3.2 Jails and Prisons

There is one sub jail in the district situated at Killa Saifullah while, central jail is under construction at Killa Saifullah. In case there is need for bigger space then the prisoners are taken to Lora Lai central Jail<sup>3</sup>.

### 3.3 Judicial Infrastructure

The judicial system is headed by the District and the Session Judge of the district and the session court in Killa Saifullah. The district and session courts system is run under the same laws and regulations as for the rest of Pakistan. However, there is another regulation called “Deewan-e-Killat” Law in the district Killa Saifullah. Under this law the *Qazi* Court is operated and it is considered a good source for providing speedy judgments with lesser burden of pending cases. The appellate court for *Qazi* court is Majlis-e-Shoora based in Loralai<sup>4</sup>.

**Exhibit 3.3.1**  
**Justice System**

#	Court	Justice System	Regulation
1	<b>District and Session Court</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 District and Session Judge</li> <li>▪ 1 Additional District and Session Judge</li> <li>▪ 1 Civil Judge</li> <li>▪ 2 Judicial Magistrates</li> </ul>	Regular Pakistan Justice Regulations/ Laws
2	<b>Qazi Court</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 <i>Qazi</i></li> </ul>	Deewan-e-Killat Law
3	<b>Citizens Liaison Committee</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Headed by District and Session Judge</li> <li>▪ DC Office (Member)</li> <li>▪ Police (Member)</li> <li>▪ Bar Council (Member)</li> <li>▪ Health Department (Member)</li> <li>▪ Education (Member)</li> </ul>	The committee used to meet once a month and look after progress on various law and order situation issues. Recently the committee has not met due to unknown reasons.

**Source:** Interview with Advocate

<sup>3</sup> Source: Interview with Journalist Police Official

<sup>4</sup> Source: Interview with Advocate

### 3.4 Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism

As in other Pakhtoon areas of the region, *Jirga* is one of the main tools for dispute resolution in Killa Saifullah. Besides *Jirga*, here the Ulema or Clergy also play a pivotal role in mediation and conflict resolution in Killa Saifullah. People are tribal and religiously minded, and therefore *Jirgas* and Ulema (Clergy) have a strong say in the case of disputes<sup>5</sup>.

#### Exhibit 3.4.1 Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism

<b><i>Jirga</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is the historical source of conflict resolution in the Pakhtoon Society. Locals mostly rely on <i>Jirga</i> to sort out their problems at the local level, the Khans, Sardars and Nawabs provide leadership to informal <i>Jirgas</i> in the district.</li> <li>▪ Issues handled at the <i>Jirga</i> are honor issues and local disputes related to mines and unsettled land.</li> <li>▪ Mostly land cases are handled in <i>Jirgas</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Clergy Justice System</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People are very religious and have a great respect for religious people and laws and at times prefer this system of justice. This system can be quite effective for making prompt and speedy decisions.</li> <li>▪ The Clerics/ Local Ulema intervene in some disputes on demand of local people and they decide disputes on the basis of religious teachings.</li> </ul>

**Source:** Interview with Advocate

<sup>5</sup> Source: Interview with President FATA Research Centre

## 4.0 Conflict Management

District Killa Saifullah is one of the most peaceful districts of Balochistan. There is one major tribe in the district i.e. Kakar. People have close links and live under the same tribal code. The common conflicts in the district relate to unsettled land and mines distribution as well but these are minor conflicts. There has been no murder reported in the year 2014.

People are from the same tribe with the same religious-sectarian ideology and there is no divide on the basis of religion or sect. There is no liberation movement observed in the district during this research, like Balochistan Liberation Army existing in some parts of Balochistan. The district does not have the presence of “Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)”, unlike the nearby South Waziristan Agency of Fata where it is a strong force.

The locals tend to resolve conflicts through local *Jirga* via influential people like Sardars/ Nawabs or some Syed or religious scholar. These conflicts are not frequently reported and there is hardly any report available on number and decisions made on such disputes<sup>6</sup>.

**Exhibit 4.1.1**  
**Tribal Mapping**

Main Tribe	Sub-tribes
<b>Sanzarkhels Kakars</b>	Jogizai, Rahatzai, Sargarhi, Mehterzai, Jalalzai, Musazai, Malaizai, Mardanzai, Akhtarzai, Faqirza.
<b>Santia Kakars</b>	Mehterzai, Sultanzai, Mullazai Bakalzai

**Source:** Interview with Local Advocate, Local Journalist and Report on “Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis”: [http://dearsir.pk/sites/default/files/PESA\\_Killa%20Saifullah.pdf](http://dearsir.pk/sites/default/files/PESA_Killa%20Saifullah.pdf)

**Exhibit 4.1.2**  
**Types of Conflict in Killa Saifullah**

Type of Conflict	Scope	Main Stakeholders
<b>Land Disputes:</b> There are disputes on land in the districts but both the parties engage an arbitrator in consent. This arbitrator is a reliable, influential person, normally a Sardar or Nawad or elder. He listens to both the parties and takes a decision. Both the parties usually agree on the decision, however, in the case of no agreement, anyone can take the case to the court of law.	Mainly on unsettled land or mines.	Local People, Land Owners, Sub-tribes
<b>Domestic Problems:</b> Women issues are resolved at local level through <i>Jirgas</i> as tribal people do not want these to be reported.	Domestic / Community Level Issues	Local families, Women, Clans, Sub tribes

<sup>6</sup> Source: Interview with Police Official



## 5.0 The Role of Women

### 5.1 Status of Women

According to the District Development Profile of Killa Saifullah 2011, the status of women follows the traditional patterns of the culture of the rural areas of Pakistan. It is a male dominated society where women are confined to the household and domestic work.<sup>7</sup> Within the confines of the family, although women are secluded inside the boundary of the house they have some freedom in making routine decisions about household affairs. However, a few women have joined the formal sector through government jobs, especially in the education sector. Also as the government has started employing middle-pass girls as women health workers under the Prime Minister's Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care, the number of women in health services has increased. Through these limited opportunities women are gradually moving towards economic independence but they are still deprived of many income generating activities, and continue to be undervalued in economic activities.

Women have multiple roles but the socio-cultural norms do not allow women to perform their roles satisfactorily and the opportunities for women are limited. In most cases in the rural areas, a woman's role is restricted to the patriarchal norms of society, and mobility is restricted to grazing livestock, fetching water and collecting fuel wood. Although women are primarily responsible for the family and managers of the natural resources, their role in livestock rearing, fuel and water collection and food security is ignored. The decision of women is respected in routine household affairs but major decisions like children's marriages, are made by the males in the family. Unmarried girls have no right in the decision about their marriage. In the public places of District Killa Saifullah, very few women are seen in bazaars, as it is considered dishonorable for women to go outside their homes alone, even for medical advice. Women are considered protected only when a male family member or even if a child is with her. And in terms of mobility, male drivers do not like to seat their female family members adjacent to themselves, which restricts a woman's movement to always being in the company of women.

In families of district Killa Saifullah sons are preferred which results in the discrimination of female children in education, health, nutrition and affection. Expenditure on female education is considered a waste of income. In this way women lose their chance to be financially secure and they remain dependent on men. Due to the preference for sons, mothers without a male child are required to conceive repeatedly without an appropriate break which endangers their lives, and causes numerous reproductive health issues. According to a 2011 report, there is no exclusive health facility for women and no mother and child health care centre in the entire Killa Saifullah district.

### 5.2 Enrollment and Literacy

One of the MDG goals is concerned with gender parity in the education target; in wage employment; and in political representation. The third MDG is to achieve gender parity in primary and secondary education initially and at all levels of education by the year 2015. For this, female participation in education has been measured by the gender parity indices (GPI) for different educational levels. A GPI of one or above would show that female enrolment is at par with or exceeds male enrolment, while a GPI lower than one would imply the opposite.

For the primary enrollment (5-9 years age cohort), relatively higher disparity is estimated in the district as compared with the province (0.55 versus 0.69). Similarly, district magnitude of GPI is also quite low in case of secondary enrollment (0.36 versus 0.47).

According to the latest estimates of PSLM 2012-13, male adult literacy for the district exceeds female literacy by 30 percentage points. To summarize the gender disparity in the literacy rate,

<sup>7</sup> District Development Profile 2011: Planning and Development Department Government of Balochistan in Collaboration with UNICEF.

GPIs are also estimated for the literacy separately for the age groups 10 and 15 years' plus. The estimated GPI for the adult literacy of the district is much lower as compared with the provincial magnitude (0.16 versus 0.22). However, in case of GPI for literacy rate in the age group 10 years plus, the magnitude is slightly high as compared with the province (0.28 versus 0.27).

This information regarding gender disparities in education and literacy as measured by the GPI indicates that this pattern of women's exclusion is likely to continue, making it impossible for the province to achieve gender parity by 2015, even in the primary education.

### 5.3 Employment

Labor force participation rates remain low for women in the province; as just 10 percent for the province as a whole, compared to 69 percent for men, according to Labor Force Survey 2012-13. District-wise data for the type and nature of employment is available in the PSLM survey. However, no woman is reported working as a wage employee in the district, according to PSLM 2012-13,

### 5.4 Political Representation

The Balochistan provincial assembly has a total of 53 members, of which 12 are women. All women in the Assembly were nominated against seats reserved for women. None of the three coalition partners in the Assembly – NP, PML-N and PKMAP – have included a single woman or a member of the minority community in the cabinet.

The only political role of women in Killa Saifullah district is casting their vote, usually according to the will of their male family members.<sup>8</sup> Senior citizens objected to supporting women's participation in politics.<sup>9</sup> As a result, women belonging to communities with lower literacy rates opted to stay away from the elections since they were facing opposition from within their own families. Their limited political role is evident by their absence from the District Council and the UCs in the local government elections of 2001 and 2005.

### 5.5 Gender and Development

Women's access to social services and other infrastructure is limited due to old age customs that restrict their mobility, preclude them from seeking employment and decision making.<sup>10</sup> As a woman is restricted to their home, they are unable to access facilities located at a distance, and they are only allowed to be treated by women at women only facilities. Women are not directly involved in agriculture and their contribution is not acknowledged; they are unable to own land or access agricultural information and credit.<sup>11</sup> Women are involved in allied agricultural activities such as grain storage and manure collection, but their labor is unpaid and remains unrecognized. Women could play a larger role in agriculture but they do not have access to information or training opportunities.

<sup>8</sup> District Development Profile 2011, op.cit

<sup>9</sup> Citizens Report of Citizens Campaign for Women Representation in Local Government, Aurat Foundation

<sup>10</sup> Killa Saifullah, Integrated Development Vision, IUCN.

<sup>11</sup> Killa Saifullah, op.cit.

## 6.0 Environmental Analysis

Killa Saifullah District is bound on the north-west by Afghanistan, on the North and East by Zhob District, on the West by Pishin District and on the South by the District Loralai. The greater part of the district consists of mountain, hills and rocks.

The major economic activity is agriculture, followed by livestock farming, construction and mining. Women are mainly allied workers in agriculture and livestock. Settlements are ill-planned and public social services remain extremely poor or even non-existent with contaminated water supplies, inefficient sanitation and waste management and poor education and health facilities.<sup>12</sup>

### 6.1 Climate, Land and Water

Precipitation in Killa Saifullah is highly unreliable. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 125 and 500 mm, most of it in the form of snowfall in the winter from the western depressions. Killa Saifullah and the neighboring Zhob have almost similar geographic characteristics; it is assumed that they experience more or less the same rainfall levels.<sup>13</sup>

Accurate and detailed information on land and land use is not available in Killa Saifullah. Integrated land use planning is absent and the land settlement record dates back to 1955. Therefore, the exact geographical area of the district plus its cultivable area remains uncertain. Rangelands, forests and biodiversity hotspots have also not been surveyed and assessed.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey 2004, people of Killa Saifullah depend on groundwater and rainfall for their water needs, drinking water obtained from open surface wells, tube wells, ponds and springs. Less than half or 45% of the district population relies on protected wells, ponds or springs for their drinking water needs and only one-third or 34% have adequate access to improved drinking water sources within a 2-km distance or 30-minute walk from their homes. This means that in two out of three households the burden for fetching water falls on women and children. Only 19% of households have access to drinking water within their homes.<sup>14</sup>

### 6.2 Forests, Agriculture and Natural Resources

Killa Saifullah supports coniferous and scrub forests. Coniferous forests occur at 1,500 to 3,500 meters, mainly in Torghar with chilghoza and kail as the dominant species. Scrub forests are found at 500 to 1,500 meters with wild olive, ash and willow being the key species. Besides forest areas, trees can be found along streams and nullahs in remote hilly areas of the district.<sup>15</sup>

Killa Saifullah is famous for its fertile soil producing fruits and vegetables. There are numerous apple and apricot orchards exporting fruits to other provinces. The export of vegetables like tomato, carrot and chilies is done commercially on roads and adding enormous share in the agriculture produce of the country. Killa Saifullah's forests are under threat from indiscriminate logging for fuel wood and timber, heavy livestock grazing and encroachments.<sup>16</sup>

Agriculture is the mainstay of Killa Saifullah's economy. Besides crops such as wheat, jowar, barley and maize that are cultivated using ground and rain water, a bulk of the produce in the district is cultivated on irrigated land. Farm sizes are generally small and women are not directly involved in allied agricultural activities such as grain storage and manure collection.

<sup>12</sup>Killa Saifullah Integrated Development Vision, Government of Balochistan and IUCN Pakistan.

<sup>13</sup>Killa Saifullah Integrated Development Vision, *ibid.*

<sup>14</sup>Killa Saifullah Integrated Development Vision, *op. cit.*

<sup>15</sup>Killa Saifullah Integrated Development Vision, *ibid.*

<sup>16</sup>Killa Saifullah Integrated Development Vision, *ibid.*

The preference for tube well-irrigated agriculture has led to unsustainable use of groundwater at the cost of neglecting the “Khushkaba” and “Sailaba” farming systems. Inefficient irrigation practices are still in vogue in Killa Saifullah.

The district is rich with mineral wealth and produces a high quality chromite in Pakistan, the second largest reserve in the world. Besides chromite, gypsum, ores of coal, salt, granite, marble, copper and gabbro are found in various parts of district.

### 6.3 Environmental Hazards

**Floods:** Historically, Killa Saifullah is prone to disasters like floods, heavy monsoon rains, torrential floods, epidemics and droughts. The district was severely hit by floods in the year 2012. Heavy monsoon rains, torrential floods and epidemics have been a seasonal phenomenon in this district.

During the floods of 2012, 90 out of 153 villages of the district were severely affected. Lack of education, institutional structures and many other factors have increased the vulnerability of the local population against the mentioned hazards and disasters. The hazard history of District Killa Saifullah is given in the Exhibit 8.3.1 below:

**Exhibit 6.3.1**  
**History of Environmental Hazards in Killa Saifullah**

Hazard	Frequency	Area Affected/ UCs	Severity / Force	Year
Torrential Floods	Monsoon	Entire District	High	2010, 2011, 2012
Heavy Rains	Monsoon	Whole District	High	2010, 2011, 2012
Epidemics	Seasonal	Entire District	Low	Every Year
Droughts	Rare	Whole District	Low	-
Earthquake	Rare	Entire District	Medium	-

According to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority of Balochistan<sup>14</sup>, 90 villages and 6 UCs have been affected due to floods in 2012. Almost 3,774 people were affected and 30,000 acres of land inundated. There were 4 deaths and 100 injuries reported. 700 houses were partially damaged and 400 houses totally destroyed.<sup>17</sup>

The 2012 floods were considered to be the moderate case for Balochistan and affected 15 districts among which 4 districts were declared as worst affected districts (Killa Saifullah, Nasirabad, Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi). In floods 2012, District population were affected and destroying number of houses.<sup>18</sup>

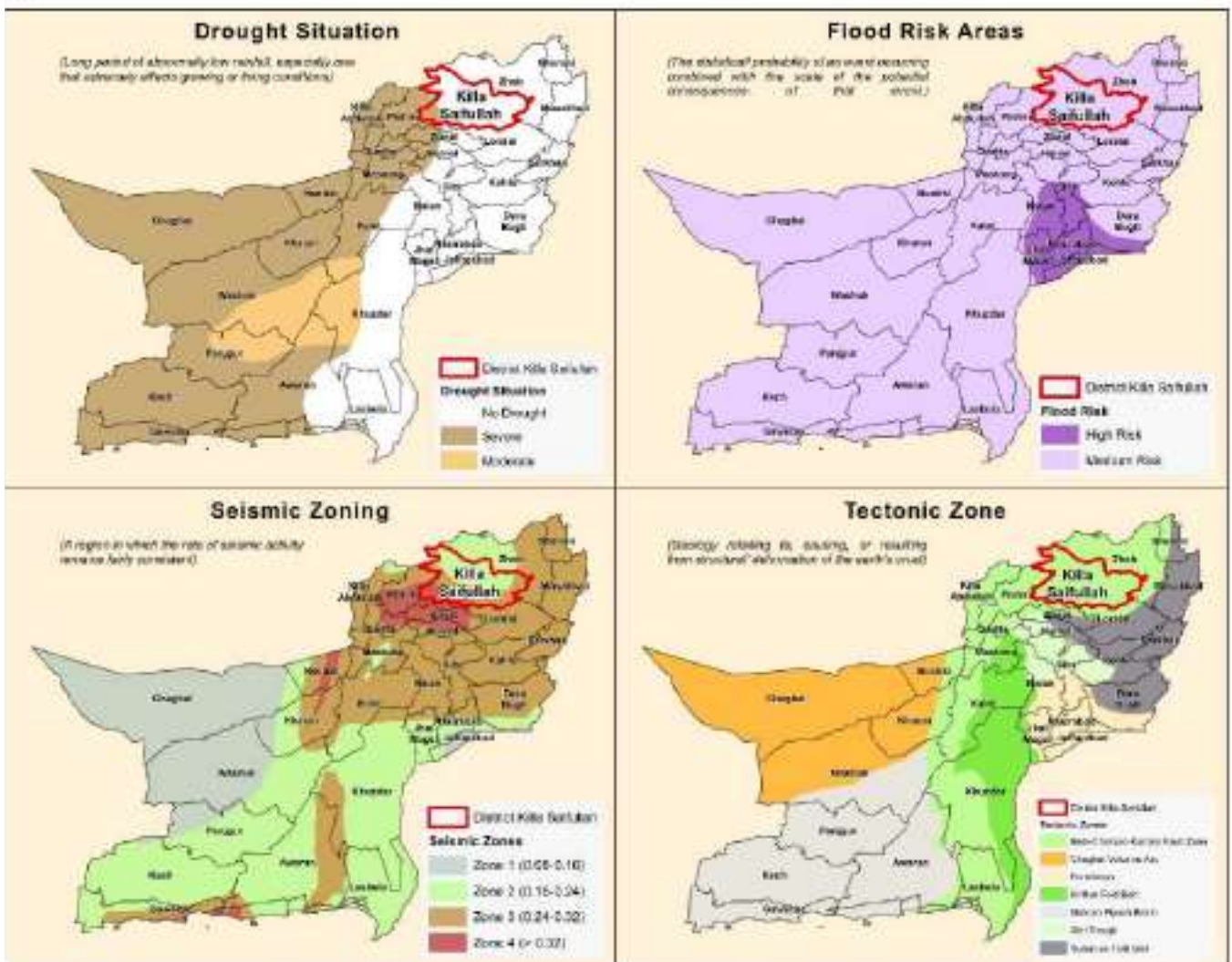
**Earthquakes:** According to the Meteorological Department a 7.9 magnitude earthquake shocked vast areas of Balochistan on 10 October 2012. Tremors was also felt in Chagai, Killa Saifullah, Killa Abdullah, Mashkel, Kharan, Ziarat, Loralai, Hub, Khuzdar, Kalat, Musakehl, Barkhan, Pishin, Jaffarabad, Pasni, Panjgur, Dera Allah Yar, Washuk. Ten people including three children and two women were killed when walls collapsed in Chagai and Mashkel. More than one hundred people were injured.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Pakistan Emergency Situation Analysis (PESA) October 2013, A District Profile of Killa Saifullah.

<sup>18</sup> Provincial Disaster Management Authority Balochistan, Monsoon Contingency Plan 2013

<sup>19</sup> One Pakistan, <http://pakistan.onepakistan.com.pk/news/city/quetta/201865-7-9-intensity-earthquake-shakes-balochistan-10-dead.html>

Disaster Information Map



**Source:** District Development Atlas of Balochistan, Eycon Pvt. Ltd.

Killa Saifullah lies in a Seismic zone, where earthquakes are natural hazards. It is also prone to flooding, and occasional drought.

## 7.0 Social Mobilization

Numerous government and non-government programs and approaches have been used to promote rural development and poverty alleviation. Among these have been initiatives designed to build rural infrastructure, mobilize communities, enhance access to rural finance, and provide a social safety net.

### 7.1 Role of PPAF

Social mobilization is the primary step of community development for recovery from conflicts and disasters. It allows people to think and understand their situation and to organize and initiate action for their recovery with their own initiative and creativity. PPAF utilizes social mobilization as the primary means of supporting rural men and women in their efforts to alleviate poverty and has therefore, facilitated growth of 319 community based institutions (COs) in district Killa Saifullah with the help of their partner organizations; Balochistan Rural Development and Research Society (BRDRS) and Sustainable Use Specialist Group (SUSG) under implementation of PPAF-III.

With the help of BRDRS, in district Killa Saifullah PPAF has implemented a total of 32 various Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) projects that resulted in 5,995 beneficiaries. PPAF provides support in the form of loans or grants to partner organizations for approved physical infrastructure interventions. Identification of the projects is demand driven, and is determined by the communities through an internal participatory process. For purposes of ownership it is mandatory for the communities to share in the costs of the project, and also to maintain the infrastructure provided.

Through carefully planned interventions, PPAF successfully provided 265 trainings and 140 asset transfers aimed at the poor and vulnerable in district Killa Saifullah with the help of SUSG. The core objective for these activities is to enhance local capacities for long term restoration of livelihoods through interventions such as cash for work, grant for work, enterprise training, training of common interest groups, skills training.

### 7.2 Focus of Donor Community

In order to gain a better understanding of the programmatic focus of the various donor agencies operating in the area, the following table summarizes various projects in execution in different sectors distinguished by donor and executing agencies.

**Exhibit 7.2.1**  
**Donor Projects**

Project Name	Sector	Donor	Executing Agency
<b>Governance Support Project</b>	Governance	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	Government of Balochistan
<b>Promoting Girls Education in Balochistan</b>	Education	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	Government of Balochistan
<b>Balochistan Agriculture Project</b>	Agriculture and Livestock	USAID	Government of Balochistan
<b>Balochistan Education Support</b>	Education	World Bank	Government of Balochistan
<b>Area Development Program in Balochistan</b>	Poverty Reduction and Food Security	Government of Balochistan, Government of Australia and WFP	P&D Department, Government of Balochistan
<b>Promoting Girls Education in Balochistan</b>	Education	The Netherlands	Secondary Education Department, Balochistan

## **8.0 Important Institutions**

### **8.1 Institutions and Stakeholders**

Like other districts, Killa Saifullah also comprises of Municipal Committees and District Councils. Furthermore, the district has Ministry of Water, Public Health and Public Safety etc.

### **8.2 Financial Institutions in the District**

Killa Saifullah is a small district that relies mostly on its own economy. The only saleable agricultural commodities in the district include fruits and vegetables. Other than these products the rest of the agricultural goods satisfy the district's need only. Zarai Taraqati Bank Ltd (ZTBL) works with the objective of improving the income level of the labor involved in farming by increasing the agricultural productivity of the district. Allied Bank Limited, Bank Islami Pakistan and National bank of Pakistan are the only commercial banks operating in the district. Sustainable Use Specialist Group (SUSG) is a livelihood program that provides micro financing to the poor people and Balochistan Rural Support Program is a welfare Institute that is trying to improve the living conditions of the district.