



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

---

**DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF  
PANJGUR DISTRICT**

---

January 3, 2015

Submitted by:



Empowerment Performance Result

In Association with:



## Table of Contents

<b>LIST OF EXHIBITS .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>ACRONYMS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>FOREWORD.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>DISTRICT PANJGUR– AT A GLANCE .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.0 DISTRICT GEOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARY .....	6
1.2 TRIBES, ETHNIC GROUPS AND LANGUAGES.....	6
1.3 TOPOGRAPHY.....	6
1.4 CLIMATE.....	7
<b>2.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT.....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 EDUCATION AND LITERACY .....	8
2.2 HEALTH.....	10
2.3 HOUSING QUALITY AND HOUSING SERVICES .....	12
2.4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION .....	13
2.5 POPULATION AND EMPLOYED LABOR FORCE .....	14
2.6 LIVELIHOOD SOURCES .....	16
<b>3.0 LAW AND ORDER .....</b>	<b>18</b>
3.1 BACKGROUND.....	18
3.2 LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES .....	18
3.3 JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN PANJGUR .....	18
3.4 MAIN CRIMES WHICH TOOK PLACE IN 2014 .....	19
3.5 CURRENT REFORMS FOR LAW AND ORDER .....	19
3.6 PRISONS .....	19
<b>4.0 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1 TRIBAL CONFLICT AND LOCAL ECONOMY .....	20
4.2 CONFLICT BACKGROUND.....	20
4.3 OTHER DISPUTES .....	20
4.4 CONFLICT RESOLUTION.....	20
4.5 DISPLACEMENT.....	21
4.6 REFORMS.....	21
<b>5.0 THE ROLE OF WOMEN.....</b>	<b>22</b>
5.1 STATUS OF WOMEN .....	22
5.2 GENDER RATIO.....	22
5.3 CULTURE AND NORMS.....	22
5.4 DECISION MAKING .....	22
5.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION.....	23
5.6 WOMEN’S HEALTH .....	23
5.7 WOMEN’S EMPLOYMENT .....	23
5.8 HANDICRAFT.....	23
5.9 AGRICULTURE.....	23
5.10 LIVESTOCK .....	23
<b>6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>24</b>
6.1 CLIMATE, LAND AND WATER .....	24
6.2 FORESTS, FISHERIES AND AGRICULTURE .....	25
6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS .....	26
<b>7.0 SOCIAL MOBILIZATION .....</b>	<b>27</b>
7.1 ROLE OF PPAF .....	27
7.2 LOCAL NGOS.....	28
7.3 FOCUS OF DONOR COMMUNITY .....	28
<b>8.0 IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS.....</b>	<b>29</b>
8.1 INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDER.....	29
8.2 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT .....	29

## List of Exhibits

<b>Exhibit 2.1.1</b> - Educational Status of Children of 5-9 Years Age Group [Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]	8
<b>Exhibit 2.1.2</b> - Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Years Age Group [Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]	8
<b>Exhibit 2.1.3</b> - Gender Parity Index in Primary and Secondary Enrollment [2012-13]	9
<b>Exhibit 2.1.4</b> - Teaching Institutions and Staff – Numbers [2011]	9
<b>Exhibit 2.1.5</b> - School Facilities and Physical Characteristic [Percentage of Schools, 2011]	10
<b>Exhibit 2.1.6</b> - Adult Literacy Rate (%) [2012-13]	10
<b>Exhibit 2.2.1</b> - Status of Child Health – Percentages [2012-13]	11
<b>Exhibit 2.2.2</b> - Status of Maternal Health – Percentage of Pertinent Women [2012-13]	11
<b>Exhibit 2.2.3</b> - Health Institutions – Numbers [2011-12]	11
<b>Exhibit 2.2.4</b> - Health Staffs – Numbers [2011-12]	12
<b>Exhibit 2.3.1</b> - Material Used in Roof - Percentage of Household [2012-13]	12
<b>Exhibit 2.3.2</b> - Wall Structure – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	12
<b>Exhibit 2.3.3</b> - Type of Toilet – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
<b>Exhibit 2.3.4</b> - Source of Lighting – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
<b>Exhibit 2.3.5</b> - Cooking Fuel – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
<b>Exhibit 2.3.6</b> - Source of Drinking Water – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
<b>Exhibit 2.4.1</b> - Indicators of Communication – [2011-12]	14
<b>Exhibit 2.5.1</b> - Estimated Population	14
<b>Exhibit 2.5.2</b> - Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Sectors [2012-13]	15
<b>Exhibit 2.5.3</b> - Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Occupational Group [2012-13]	15
<b>Exhibit 2.5.4</b> - Employment Status [Percentage of Employed Persons, 2012-13]	15
<b>Exhibit 2.6.1</b> - Land Utilization Statistics – [2011-12]	16
<b>Exhibit 2.6.2</b> - Area and Production of Major Crops – [2011-12]	16
<b>Exhibit 2.6.3</b> - Agriculture Machinery - [2011-12]	17
<b>Exhibit 2.6.4</b> - Population of Livestock - [2011-12]	17
<b>Exhibit 3.2.1</b> - Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)	18
<b>Exhibit 3.3.1</b> - Justice System in Panjgur	19
<b>Exhibit 3.4.1</b> - Crimes Rate	19
<b>Exhibit 7.3.1</b> - Donor Projects	28

## Acronyms

ABL	Allied Bank Limited
COs	Community Organization
CPI	Community Physical Infra-Structure
CSO	Community Social Organization
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DGDC	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
DPO	District Police Officer
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FPAP	Family Planning Association of Pakistan
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GoI	Government of Italy
GPI	Gender Parity Indices
GRHO	Gender Reproductive Health Organization
HBL	Habib Bank Ltd
IDA	International Development Association
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhaw
LEA	Law Enforcement Agencies
LG	Local Government
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
NBP	National Bank of Pakistan
NBP	National Bank Of Pakistan
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
PEDP	Primary Education Development Project
PEQIP	Primary Education Quality Improvement Project
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement
QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
RCDC	The Rural Community Development Council
RDD	Rural Development Department
UBL	United Bank Limited
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UCs	Union Councils
WFP	World Food Program
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
ZTBL	Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited

## Foreword

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) has received financing from the International Development Association (IDA) for undertaking the consulting services titled “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 investment program in Balochistan, KP and FATA which would be financed by the Government of Italy (GoI) through the Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS).

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 Organization (COs) 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 Panjgur 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; 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 are 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 district Panjgur 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 Panjgur– At a Glance

<b>District Headquarter:</b>	Chitken
<b>Tehsils and Union Councils:</b>	
	Gowargo Dasht Shahbaz Gichk Keel Kaur Kohbun Parome
	Panjgur Bonistan , Chitkan , Gramkan , Issai, Kallag , Khudabadan East , Khudabadan West Sare Kalat Tasp Sordo Tasp Washbood
<b>Area</b>	16,891 Square kilometers
<b>Climate</b>	The climate of Panjgur is warm in summer and cool in winter. Mean monthly temperature in the summer remains around 38°C. In the coldest month, January, the mean monthly temperature drops below 10°C.
<b>Major Ethnic Groups</b>	Baloch

### Demography

<b>Projected Population – 2014</b>	333,000
<b>Population Density (Persons per Square Kilometer)</b>	20
<b>Percentage of Rural Population</b>	93%
<b>Percentage of Female Population</b>	45%
<b>Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)</b>	118
<b>Percentage of Children (0-5 years)</b>	20%
<b>Percentage of Active Population (15-64 years)</b>	40%
<b>Dependency Ratio (Percentage)</b>	150%
<b>Household Size</b>	6

### Livelihood Sources

<b>Total Cropped Area</b>	34321 Hectares	
<b>Total Irrigated Area</b>	25184 Hectares	
<b>Major Crops</b>	Dates, Wheat	
<b>Livestock Head Per thousand Rural Population</b>	1083	
<b>Major Minerals</b>	No minerals reported	
<b>Head of Household Work Status</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	
	Wage Employed	31
	Self Employed	44
	Employer	1
	Agriculture	16
	Livestock	8

### Education

	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Percentage of Population that Ever Attended School</b>	43
<b>Primary Enrollment Rate (Gross)</b>	78
<b>Middle Enrollment Rate (Gross)</b>	26
<b>Matric Enrollment Rate (Gross)</b>	16
<b>Percentage of Literate Persons (10 years and above)</b>	43
<b>Percentage of Literate Persons (15 years and above)</b>	27

---

**Health**

<b>Health Institutions</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
Hospitals	2
Dispensary	14
Rural Health Centre	1
Basic Health Centre	15
<b>Health Staff per One Hundred Thousand Population</b>	
Doctors	19
Nurses	2
Paramedics	22

**Housing**

	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Inadequate Roof Structure (Wood, Bamboo)</b>	87
<b>Un-electrified Households</b>	51
<b>Households with no-toilet</b>	3
<b>Inadequate fuel for cooking</b>	92
<b>Inadequate Source of Drinking Water</b>	74

**Sources:**

- Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Balochistan
- PSLM Survey, 2012-13, Government of Pakistan
- District Census Report, 1998
- “Panjgur – District Development Profile, 2011”, Government of Balochistan.

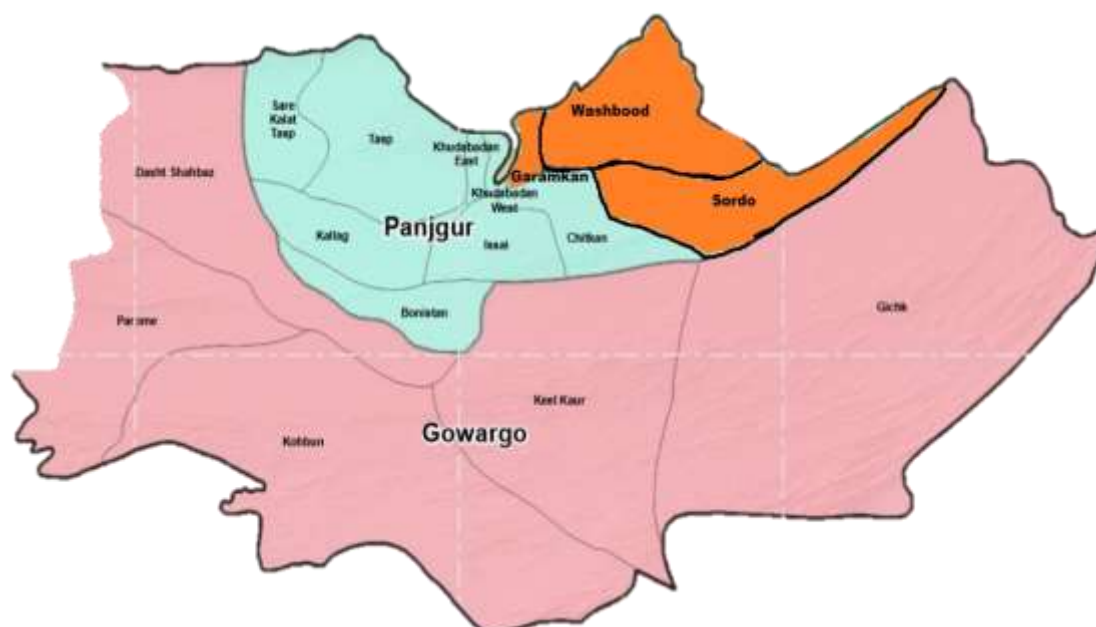
## 1.0 District Geography

### 1.1 Location and Boundary

Panjgur was granted district status in July 1977 with its headquarter “Chitken”. Panjgur is also the name of an important town in the district. The district is located in the south-west of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the west with Iran. Awaran and Kech Districts are on the south and Washuk District is in the north.

Area-wise district Panjgur is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest district in Balochistan and has an area of 16,891 square kilometers. Panjgur District lies between 63°04'50"-65°20'11" East longitudes and 26°08'54"-27°17'55" North latitudes. The district consists of 2 *Tehsils* and 16 UCs. The location of Panjgur is at 1,140 km (aerial distance) south-west (231 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 460 km south-west (220 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan.

**Map of Panjgur District**



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

### 1.2 Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The main tribes in the district are Baloch, Brahvi, Pushtun, Punjabi and others. The Baloch tribe is the overwhelming majority. The major spoken language in the area is Balochi, which however, is different in dialect from the Balochi spoken in Dera Bugti and Kohlu. Balochi spoken in Panjgur and Kech has more Persian words than the Balochi spoken in other areas of Balochistan. It has a great variation as far as accent is concerned. Accents varies from village to village, even for villages located in close vicinity to each other

### 1.3 Topography

Geographically, the district is mountainous and the directions of the mountain ranges are from north-east to south-west. It lies between two important mountain ranges, the Siahan Range, which separates it from Kharan District in the north, and the central Makran Range, which separates it from Kech District in the south. Most of the western part of the district has a lower relative elevation as compared to the eastern parts. The district has an important feature of closed drainage, locally known as *kaps*, in Parome and Balgattar. The principal of these *kaps*,



near Parome, is about 20 kilometers in diameter. Ordinarily, these are dry but after heavy rain the water rushing from the surrounding hills forms a shallow lake. After evaporation of the water, the lake-bed is covered with a thin layer of salt which appears like an expanse of dazzling whiteness. Salt is obtained from *kaps* which contains a high percentage of Sodium Chloride.

#### **1.4 Climate**

The climate in District Panjgur is warm in summer and cool in winters; with terrain elevation ranging from 465 -1,776 meters above Mean sea Level, the potential evapo-transpiration that doubly exceeds the precipitation, results in aridity or desertification. Summer is relatively shorter than winter. The rainfall is scarce in the area<sup>1</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> This section is largely benefited from “Panjgur – District Development Profile, 2011”, Planning and Development Department, 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 age group p 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 43 percent of children of the primary age group were out of school in the year 2013. The private schools don't play a significant role in the district. Overall, about 3 percent of children were enrolled in private institutions according to the estimates from the household survey (PSLM, 2013). No enrollments, either in religious schools or in schools run by NGOs, are evident from the table.

**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>	42.57	35.17	52.73
<b>Enrolled in Public Schools</b>	54.51	61.92	44.34
<b>Enrolled in Private Schools</b>	2.92	2.91	2.93
<b>Enrolled in Religious Schools (<i>Madrasa</i>)</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00

**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 28 percent of children of the 10-14 years 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 2 percent of girl's enrollment in religious school is estimated from the PSLM 2013 data.

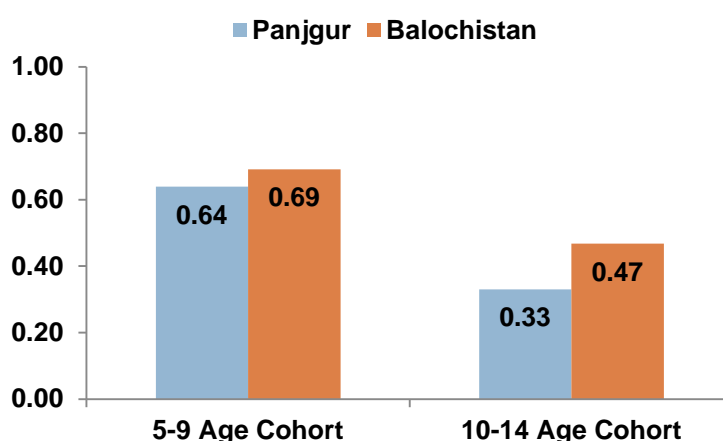
**Exhibit 2.1.2**  
**Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Years Age Group**  
**[Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]**

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
<b>Out of School</b>	27.50	17.46	46.74
<b>Enrolled in Public Schools</b>	69.36	79.84	49.22
<b>Enrolled in Private Schools</b>	2.64	2.70	2.53
<b>Enrolled in Religious Schools (<i>Madrasa</i>)</b>	0.50	0.00	1.51
<b>Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00

**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 (0.64 versus 0.69). Similar trend is observed in the secondary school enrolments where the district magnitude of GPI is low as compared with that estimated for the province (0.33 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 furnishes information regarding number and type of education 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
<b>Primary School</b>	282	596	313	283
<b>Middle School</b>	31	460	256	204
<b>High School</b>	30	697	468	229
<b>Community School</b>	22	25	17	8
<b>Private School</b>	2	8	4	4
<b>Intermediate/Degree College</b>	3	79	46	33

**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 the 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 9 percent of primary schools, while only 41 percent of primary schools operate in the satisfactory condition of buildings. About 19 percent of primary schools have no building, whereas about 61 percent run without boundary walls. The situation in middle and high schools is however comparatively better. In high schools, electricity and drinking water are available in 70 percent and 33 percent of schools respectively. About

93-97 percent of school buildings have 'pacca' structure in high and middle schools respectively, while about 10 to 22 of percent secondary school buildings are in satisfactory condition.

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

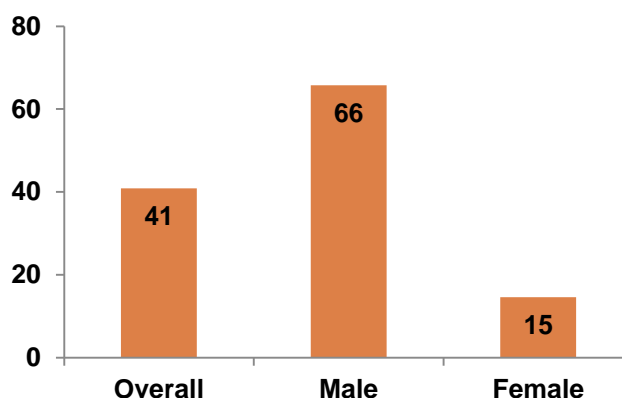
	Primary%	Middle%	High%	Total%
<b>Building Availability</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Boundary Wall Exists</b>	38.65	93.55	86.67	47.81
<b>Building Availability</b>	80.85	96.77	100.00	83.97
<b>'Pacca' Structure of Schools</b>	70.21	96.77	93.33	74.64
<b>Satisfactory Building Condition</b>	41.13	22.58	10.00	36.73
<b>Electricity Availability</b>	9.22	32.26	70.00	16.62
<b>Drinking Water Availability</b>	16.67	25.81	33.33	18.95
<b>Latrine Availability</b>	14.54	51.61	63.33	22.16

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

According to the UNDP Human Development Report (2014), Pakistan 146<sup>th</sup> out of 187 countries in terms of the Human Development Index with an overall adult literacy rate of 54.9 percent. Over the years, several non-formal literacy programs were launched but these suffered from lack of political commitment, adequate financial support, weak implementation structures and 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 table, literacy rates in the district are 66 percent for the overall population, with 41 percent for males and 15 percent for females during the year 2012-13. The estimated corresponding literacy rates for the province are; 42 percent, 61 percent and 19 percent 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 the human capital. Better health improves the efficiency and the productivity of the labor force and thus ultimately contributes to the economic growth and leads to human welfare. On the other hand, there is a strong relationship between poverty and poor health.

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 are not available in Pakistan from either published or unpublished materials. The latest Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) which was conducted in 2010 in the province, reports district-wise various indicators, but the data on

district-wise morality rates and life expectancy is not provided. Therefore, to get some perspective about the health status in the target districts, the data on maximum possible input indicators is collated in the following tables.

A rough sketch on child health is furnished in Exhibit 2.2.1. Only about 46 percent of children in the 12-23 months age cohort were reported fully immunized according to recall and record method, while the corresponding percentage is significantly low (15 percent) in households which provided records of immunization. It is encouraging that almost all households reported the use of ORS for the treatment of diarrhea, and also consultations with physician in cases of diarrhea. No gender discrimination is evident from the data.

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

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
<b>Children (12-23 Months) – Fully Immunized</b>			
Record Only	15	29	6
Recall and Record	46	49	45
<b>Diarrhea in Children Under 5</b>			
Physician Consulted	100	99	100
Treatment of Diarrhea – ORS	98	96	99

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Some indicators of maternal health care are compiled in Exhibit 2.2.2. The information in the table reveal that only 40 percent of those surveyed reported having Tetanus Toxoid Injections, while this percentage is even lower for the rural population. While an insignificant percentage of women reported post-natal care, about 44 percent of the pertinent women confirmed pre-natal consultation. The situation in terms of child delivery is also miserable. Child delivery at home is reported by about 81 percent of households of rural areas. The corresponding percentage for the urban population is about 54 percent.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Have Received Tetanus Toxoid Injection	40	47	39
Pre-Natal Consultations	44	61	41
Child Delivery at Home	77	54	81
Post-Natal Consultations	12	35	18

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Numbers of health institutions in the district during the year 2011-12 are collated in Exhibit 2.2.3, while the strength of the health staff in the district is depicted in Exhibit 2.2.4. A gloomy picture is evident in term of the strength of districts in providing health facilities. Only 19 doctors and 2 nurses are available for one hundred thousand ('lakh') populations, according to the statistics provided by the provincial official publications.

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

Hospital	2
Dispensary	14
Rural Health Centre	1
Basic Health Units	15
Maternal and Child Health Centre	4
TB Clinic	1

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

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

	Total	Per One Hundred Thousand population
Doctors	64	19
Nurses	7	2
Paramedics	73	22

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

### 2.3 Housing Quality and Housing Services

It is of interest to assess the means and standards of living directly provided by 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 a Vis., proportion of households using electricity, cooking gas and tap water, while 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 reflect the conditions of living standard in the district.

Information regarding the type of material used in roof is displayed in Exhibit 2.3.1. The table reveals that about 87 percent households (47 percent urban and 91 percent rural) reported inadequate (wood) roof material. Iron and cement are used in about 22 percent of urban household, while 31 percent reported the use of 'garder' in roof.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
RCC, RBC	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iron, Cement	5	22	3
Garder, T-Iron	8	31	6
Wood etc.	87	47	91

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

In terms of material used in the wall, the majority (76 percent) of households reported the use of mud bricks or mud (Exhibit 2.3.2). The corresponding percentage for rural areas is 78. Burnt bricks or blocks are used in about 15 and 30 percent of rural and urban households respectively.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Burnt Brick- Blocks	16	30	15
Mud Bricks/ MUD	76	61	78
Wood etc.	8	9	7

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Information regarding the type of toilet used by households is furnished in Exhibit 2.3.3. About 3 percent of rural households reported unavailability of toilet facilities in the house. Even in urban areas, about 2 percent of households do not have in-house toilet facilities. The table also reveals that the bulk of households (81 percent) reported the use of non-flush toilets.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Flush	16	58	12
Non-Flush	81	40	85
No Toilet	3	2	3

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

About 49 percent of households of the district are connected with the grid and use electricity for lighting purposes as evident from the Exhibit 2.3.4. However, sharp rural-urban differences exist. About 98 percent and 44 percent of households reported the use of electricity in urban and rural areas respectively. Moreover, about 9 percent of rural households reported non-traditional (candle, wood etc.) sources of lighting.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Electricity	49	98	44
Oil	43	2	47
Other	8	No Data	9

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 72 and 94 percent of urban and rural households use either wood or charcoal. About 18 percent of urban households reported the use of gas/oil as cooking fuel.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Gas/Oil	3	18	1
Wood/Charcoal	92	72	94
Other	5	10	5

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

The provision of safe drinking water is an important part of planning for a healthy population. Exhibit 2.3.6 displays the sources of drinking water in the district with urban-rural divisions. About 77 percent of households fetch water from unsafe sources (uncovered water reservoirs and dug wells). The corresponding percentage for rural areas is 83 percent. The source of tap water is reported by 16 percent of households; 75 percent and 9 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	16	75	9
Hand Pump	6	0	7
Motor Pump	1	13	0
Dug Well	73	12	79
Other (Uncovered)	4	No Data	4

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 portray the level of development of the transport and communication sector in a district; road mileage per 100 square kilometers of geographical area, availability of public and private transport and vehicles, and the 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 390 and 120 persons out of one lakh (one hundred thousand) population were connected with PTCL landlines and V-Phones respectively during the year 2011-12. About 1919 broadband connections were also reported which is equivalent to 580 persons per one lakh population.

About 16 and 88 kilometers of mettle (black topped) and Shingle road is available out of one thousand kilometers of geographical area respectively.

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

	Numbers	Per one Hundred Thousand Population
<b>Number of Connections</b>		
Landline	1,310	390
V-Phone	403	120
Broadband	1,919	580
<b>Road Kilometers</b>		
	<b>Kilometers</b>	<b>Per '000' Square Kilometers</b>
Black Topped	266	15.75
Shingle	1,492	88.34
Total	1,758	104.09
<b>Motor Vehicles Registered</b>		
	<b>Numbers</b>	
Public Service Vehicles	5	
Private Vehicles	167	
Government Goods Vehicles	114	
Private Goods Vehicles	15	
Others	89	
Total Vehicles	390	

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

## 2.5 Population and Employed Labor Force

The characteristics of the 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 the district is projected using inter-census (1981-1998) growth rates. According to Exhibit 2.5.1, the estimated current population of the district is about 3.33 lakh (0.333 million) with an average growth rate of about 2.21 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 0.136 million persons are estimated as the active labor force by applying the crude activity rate of Balochistan.

**Exhibit 2.5.1**  
**Estimated Population**

	Overall	Urban	Rural
<b>1998 – Census</b>	234,000	21,000	213,000
<b>2010 – Projected – UNICEF</b>	305,000	28,000	277,000
<b>2014 – Projected – Census Growth Rate 1981-998</b>	333,000	30,000	303,000
<b>Growth Rate (%) [1998-2014]</b>	2.21%	2.23%	2.20%

**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 service sector absorbs the majority of the labor force. About 59 percent of employment is recorded in this sector during 2012-13 (PSLM Survey). Furthermore, about 35 percent of the employed labor force working in the agriculture sector is in the rural areas of the district. Trade sector absorbs about 6 percent (12 percent in urban and 6 percent in rural) 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>	33.11	5.16	34.83
<b>Manufacturing</b>	0.20	0.00	0.21
<b>Construction</b>	1.33	1.40	1.33
<b>Trade</b>	6.46	11.81	6.13
<b>Other Service Sectors</b>	58.90	81.63	57.51

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

Exhibit 2.5.3 reports the distribution of the labor force into the major occupational groups. About 33 percent of the rural labor force is working in the occupational group 'Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers', while about 5 percent of the urban labor force is also reported employed as 'Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers'. About 24 percent of labor is employed as clerks or sales workers.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Elementary (non-skilled workers)</b>	2.78	8.34	2.44
<b>Clerks/Sales Workers</b>	24.10	39.86	23.14
<b>Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers</b>	31.60	5.16	33.22
<b>Craft and Related Trade Workers</b>	0.95	9.23	0.45
<b>Other</b>	40.56	37.42	40.75

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

According to Exhibit 2.5.4, about 37 percent and 21 percent of the labor force is working as employees in urban and rural areas respectively. The share of the self-employed (own-account workers) group in the employed labor force is 39 percent and 29 percent in urban and rural areas respectively. Only 6 percent of owner cultivators in rural areas are evident from the table, while the percentage of labor force working as sharecroppers is about 3 percent. The table also reveals that 6 percent of the employed labor force is linked with the livestock profession.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Employer</b>	0.77	No Data	0.81
<b>Self Employed</b>	29.22	39.44	28.60
<b>Wage Employee</b>	21.62	36.91	20.68
<b>Un-Paid Family Worker</b>	32.62	18.49	33.48
<b>Owner cultivator</b>	5.68	No Data	6.03
<b>Sharecropper</b>	3.18	No Data	3.37
<b>Contract cultivator</b>	0.37	No Data	0.40
<b>Livestock</b>	6.54	5.16	6.62

**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 1 percent, 2 percent and 4 percent in the province respectively, while the share of geographical area is about 5 percent. As evident in the table, tube-wells are the major source of irrigation with about an 85 percent share in total irrigated areas.

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

	Hectares	As percent of the Province
<b>Geographical Area</b>	1,689,100	4.9
<b>Cultivated Area</b>	34,321	1.3
<b>Cropped Area</b>	26,546	2.4
<b>Irrigated Area</b>	25184	3.7
<b>Sources of Irrigation</b>		
Canal	-	0.0
Wells	3,708	5.4
Tube Wells	18624	5.9
Karezes/Springs	2,852	8.7

**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, dates crop is sown on 19424 hectares. This is followed by wheat (4200 hectares). Among fruits; pomegranate, water melon are noticeable, while barley and onion are also sown on more than 100 hectares.

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

Crops	Area [Hectares]	Production ['00' Tons]
<b>Dates</b>	19,424	85,474
<b>Wheat</b>	4,200	8,617
<b>Pomegranate</b>	446	3,231
<b>Barley</b>	345	377
<b>Kharif Fodders</b>	301	14,063
<b>Water Melon</b>	283	3,396
<b>Grape</b>	255	71
<b>Rabbi Fodders</b>	220	8,432
<b>Onion</b>	167	2,839

**Note:** Those crops are included which are sow on more than 100 hectares.

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

The numbers and share of agricultural machinery reflects the extent of modernization of agriculture. This information is collated in Exhibit 2.6.3. Extremely low shares of agriculture machinery with respect to cropped areas portray a gloomy picture. Only 11 tractors are available per one thousand cropped area, while the shares of other machinery are insignificant.

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

	Numbers	As percent of '000' cropped area
<b>Tractors</b>	289	10.9
<b>Threshers</b>	16	0.6
<b>Bulldozers</b>	16	0.6

**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 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>	31,262	638
<b>Buffalo</b>	78	2
<b>Sheep</b>	99,512	2,031
<b>Goats</b>	158,358	3,232
<b>Camel</b>	8,704	178
<b>Horse</b>	117	2
<b>Mule</b>	13	0
<b>Asses</b>	9,452	194
<b>Poultry (Non-Commercial)</b>	72,710	1484

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

The information regarding mineral production and the details of forest area in the district is not available. The District Development Profile 2011, prepared by UNICEF narrates that "The district area is mainly covered with sand stone, limestone, shale and clay material. Antimony (in the area of Korkian, Padkash and Sabzab) and gold bearing quartz veins are found in different localities. The potential of the these localities are of less economic significance owing to which the district area is poorly utilized for economic minerals while there are huge reserves of gravel, sand and clay which can be utilized for construction purposes. Sulphur and salt are other minerals found. The report also confirms that there is no notified forest or no notified protected area in the district.

### 3.0 Law and Order

Like other districts, there are two agencies operating, Police and the local levies. There is only one police station in the district. It mostly covers the urban area of the district where as the remaining area is covered by 4 *chowkis* and the levies. During the last five years there have been 3 explosions, 3 kidnappings, 3 smugglings, and 57 terrorism linked activities.

#### 3.1 Background

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) is the chief executive of the district. He has three types of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in the district i.e. Police, Levies and Panjgur Rifles to support and maintain law and order in the district<sup>2</sup>.

There are militant organizations operating in the area, launching frequent attacks against the state functionaries and government buildings. These militants mainly belong to separatist movements of the Baluchistan liberation. Mostly the down-trodden and ignorant classes of the society join hands with these militants. The militants have not only targeted the government officials and armed forces but they have also been threatening CSOs, female education institutes and other peaceful citizens<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, maintaining the law and order in district Panjgur is a tough task for the district administration.

#### 3.2 Law Enforcement Agencies

The area “A” which is normally the urban area is controlled by the Police Department, while the area “B” is under the control of the Levies Force. Police is led by the District Police Officer (DPO) and Levies Force is under the direct command of DC. The police are not very well equipped. There is a shortage of vehicles, automatic armory and skilled training while the enemy is very well equipped. Police cannot fight such a big enemy with its current resources. It requires better training, modern armory and quick mobilization<sup>4</sup>.

**Exhibit 3.2.1**  
**Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)**

#	Agency/ Department	Number of Personnel Deployed		Infrastructure
		Male	Female	
1	Police (Regular)	422	Nil	▪ 02 Police Station i.e. City and Sadar
2	Levies	396	Nil	▪ Levies Head Quarter
3	FC, Panjgur Rifles	Panjgur Rifles, being border corps, are primarily responsible for guarding the Pakistan-Iran border in District Panjgur and Washuk (230 Kms frontage)		▪ 2 Wings

**Sources:** Interview with Deputy Commissioner and District Police Officer, Panjgur

#### 3.3 Judicial Infrastructure in Panjgur

The Judicial system in Panjgur works under the Balochistan High Court. Like other districts of the province, Panjgur also has a district and session court and the *Qazi* courts. Cases are mostly referred to this formal justice system. The appellate court for *Qazi* Courts i.e. the “Shoora” also exists in Panjgur. It has three members but currently there are two members i.e. one District and Session Judge and one *Qazi*<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> District Development Profile Panjgur 2011, Government of Baluchistan and Unicef

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/countries/pakistan/Balochistan/timeline/index.html>

<sup>4</sup> Interview with Deputy Commissioner, Panjgur

<sup>5</sup> Interview with an advocate, Panjgur.

The informal justice system i.e. *Jirga* was ceased in 1992. There are some tribal cases and there is a Peace Committee having a broader membership including lawyers, religious scholars, elders and influential people who hear and mediate local cases but it is informal.

People prefer the *Biradri* (brotherhood) system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion and debate the disputes are settled<sup>6</sup>.

**Exhibit 3.3.1**  
**Justice System in Panjgur**

#	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 Magistrate (1 each at Panjgur and Gwargo)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regular Laws</li> </ul>
2	<b>Majlis-Shoora Qazi Court</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Appellate Court for Qazi Court is at Panjgur</li> <li>▪ 01 Qazi (Sitting at Panjgur)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deewan-e-Killat Law</li> <li>▪ Family Ordinance 1964</li> </ul>

Source: Interview with an Advocate, Panjgur

### 3.4 Main Crimes which took Place in 2014

Liberation armies and movements are very much active in the district. There have been violent incidents in the past few months. The high ratio of murders and attempt murders indicate a precarious security situation in the area. The anti-state elements have very deep roots in the district and inflict heavy losses in attacks on government buildings and functionaries, especially the armed forces. The annual index of the incidents taking place in Panjgur is alarming<sup>7</sup>.

**Exhibit 3.4.1**  
**Crimes Rate**

#	Crime (Description)	Main Reasons	Incidents/ Losses in 2014	Police/ Government Response
1	<b>Murders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bomb Blasts, Target killings, terrorist attacks and others</li> </ul>	42	FIRs registered and most of the cases are in courts
2	<b>Murder Attempt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bomb Blasts, Target killing, terrorist attacks and others</li> </ul>	13	
5	<b>Theft and Dacoits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mainly terrorist activities</li> </ul>	07	
	<b>Hurt Cases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Terrorist activities/ Target attacks</li> </ul>	23	
		Total	199	

Source: Interview with District Police Officer, Panjgur.

### 3.5 Current Reforms for Law and Order

There have been no reforms in the law and order set up observed during the recent years. The system runs as it had been running for the last decade. The local government system has been put in place after the local government elections took place last year. The situation is alarming and the federal government is waiting for immediate steps to be taken<sup>8</sup>.

### 3.6 Prisons

There is one prison cell in Panjgur; it has three (3) barracks and three (3) bathrooms. In the district sub jails, there is a capacity for 43 prisoners<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> District Development Profile Panjgur 2011, Government of Baluchistan and UNICEF

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/countries/pakistan/Balochistan/timeline/index.html>

<sup>8</sup> Interview with Deputy Commissioner Panjgur on Dec 18, 2014

<sup>9</sup> District Development Profile Panjgur 2011, Government of Baluchistan and UNICEF

## 4.0 Conflict Management

Like other districts, in Panjgur there are also two methods for settling disputes. The official method is through the judiciary system and the unofficial method is through the local *Biradri* system. The usual method through which the government works is the High Court. Unlike other districts the *Jirga* system was dissolved and people prefer the *Biradri* system since it's the cheapest and takes less time compared to others.

### 4.1 Tribal Conflict and local Economy

The main tribes in the district are Punjabi, Pushtun, Baloch, Brahvi etc. The strongest among them is the Baloch considering that they are the largest in population. The tribal leaders have a minimal role in political activities and for tribal conflicts; sometimes people prefer to go to the court of law rather than the local tribal leaders.

### 4.2 Conflict Background

Unlike many other parts of Balochistan, Panjgur is not a tribal society lorded over by a chieftain, however, like many other regions in the province where grievances against Islamabad run deep, awareness about, and adherence to, Baloch cultural identity is quite high<sup>10</sup>. This is one of the main conflicts in the districts and areas around.

The state of Pakistan and the Baloch separatist movement have a very long standing conflict, which ultimately results in suffering for the common people of Balochistan. Panjgur is one such district where the law and order situation remains volatile. There have been frequent incidents of attacks on government buildings, functionaries and armed forces in the year 2014<sup>11</sup>.

### 4.3 Other Disputes

The society in Panjgur is of a tribal nature, where people have *Ghairat* (honour) and *nang* (respect) as central components of the Baloch code of conduct called *Riwaj*<sup>12</sup>.

### 4.4 Conflict Resolution

In district Panjgur there are two main methods of conflict resolution; first one is official and the second one is traditional. The official system involves government and the unofficial system is based on the traditional *Biradri* system<sup>13</sup>.

The government system of conflict resolution functions through Balochistan High Court. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes. The *Jirga* system was abolished after by the Balochistan high court. People prefer the *Biradri* (brotherhood) system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community. After a lengthy discussion and debate, the disputes are settled<sup>14</sup>.

The conflict between state and liberation forces is of a complex and difficult nature. This is a symptom of the abysmal economic condition in Balochistan, which has spanned 6 decades. Therefore, resolving this conflict through local means or resources is very difficult. It needs a national paradigm shift and a change in national attitude<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> <http://herald.dawn.com/tag/balochistan>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/Balochistan/timeline/index.html>

<sup>12</sup> *District Development Profile Panjgur 2011*, Government of Baluchistan and Unicef

<sup>13</sup> Ibid

<sup>14</sup> Ibid

<sup>15</sup> Interview with an advocate, Panjgur.

#### 4.5 Displacement

The militant attacks and fear among local population in many districts of Balochistan has caused tens of thousands to flee their homes in Kech, Panjgur, Awaran and Khuzdar districts in the last two years or so<sup>16</sup>.

Although the government does not recognize these people as IDPs, they have been uprooted from their homes and live in penury. They are in essence another addition to the multitude of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Pakistan. Neither the government of Baluchistan nor the federal government has kept any record of this kind of displacement, which makes it hard to calculate the number of actually displaced persons and families<sup>17</sup>.

#### 4.6 Reforms

There have been no reports of any major reforms in the district recently. Establishment of local government systems after elections in 2013, have been the only development in empowering people at the local level<sup>18</sup>.

---

<sup>16</sup> <http://herald.dawn.com/2014/11/05/the-other-idps.html>

<sup>17</sup> Ibid

<sup>18</sup> Interview with an advocate, Panjgur District

## 5.0 The Role of Women

The status and position of women in the district of Panjgur is the same as in any other district of Balochistan. Despite the fact that the constitution supports gender equality, the ground reality is very different. It is difficult for a woman to hold her social and legal right. The tribal chiefs are always male and they hold the social and economic power.

In terms of Education, the literacy rate is 39 percent among the female population above 15 years of age, which is comparatively better than the other districts in the region. The right to inheritance is followed in the district. Nearly all women have control over their assets which they have acquired from their husbands after they pass.

### 5.1 Status of Women

Every woman in Panjgur has control over the property acquired from her husband as dower. As the Islamic law of inheritance is followed, she may expect, with the course of time, to inherit a portion of her parents' property and will be entitled to a share in her husband's property, if he passes away before her<sup>19</sup>. Sometimes this ownership of the property saves women from divorce, since in that situation her husband has to transfer the property which he promised her as Haq Mehr. As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men. In the household's internal affairs, elder women have a substantial say.

The visible labor force in the district consists of males only<sup>20</sup>. However women are involved in various productive sectors, including agriculture, livestock farming, date processing (drying) and handicrafts. Women are also allied workers in agriculture and livestock farming.

### 5.2 Gender Ratio

The population is characterized by a high growth rate of 2.21 percent per annum with 54.4 percent of the population under 15 years, nearly 40 percent of the population was in the age group 15-64 years and about 1.8 percent was over 65 years of age.<sup>21</sup> About 86 percent of the women of reproductive age, 15-49 years, were married, and of these married women, 81 percent had children. The male population was over half, at 55 percent, while the female population was 45 percent: for every 100 females, there were 118 males.

### 5.3 Culture and Norms

Women of upper income groups are not allowed to work outside their homes<sup>22</sup>. The veil (*parda*) is considered necessary for these women. *Naqib* women have worked outside their homes in the past but these days they also follow the Baloch traditions as the segregation of group boundaries between *Balochs* and *Naqibs* is now merging. Urbanization is very slow in the area and so is the consequent socio-cultural change. Allowing and sometimes necessitating the women's active participation in the *labor* force, is also slow. Male out-migration usually results in communities with women working outside, but in Panjgur the average family size exceeds 8 family members which lessen the need for work by women outside their homes.

### 5.4 Decision Making

Women in Panjgur have multiple roles but the socio-cultural milieu either does not allow her to perform these roles satisfactorily or she has no opportunities<sup>23</sup>. Sometimes her role is restricted to the limits deemed fit by men. She makes many of the routine domestic decisions but decisions regarding major issues like that of the children's marriages are made by males in the family. However, she definitely has an advisory position in decision making. Unmarried girls have no say in the decisions about their marriage. Very few women can be seen in the market.

<sup>19</sup> District Development Profile 2011, Panjgur District, Planning and Development Department, GOB

<sup>20</sup> Panjgur A District Profile, Hallmark of Panjgur, Planning and development Department, GOB, Quetta

<sup>21</sup> District Development Profile 2011, *ibid*

<sup>22</sup> *ibid*

<sup>23</sup> Panjgur A District Profile, Hallmark of Panjgur, *ibid*



It is frowned upon for women to go outside their homes alone, even for medical check-ups. Male drivers do not like to seat their female family members beside themselves.

### 5.5 Local Government Representation

The local government at Panjgur district comprises of 11 UCs, one District Council, and one Town Committee. The UC is the smallest local government institution. The membership of each UCs varies from 5-15 members. However, the elected councilors in every UCs have to elect 2 women and one peasant member in their UCs.

### 5.6 Women's Health

The population of the district is dependent largely on the government run hospitals, dispensaries and BHUs etc.<sup>24</sup> for free medical service. The medical resources in the district are inadequate for rural areas. The vulnerable groups, including women and children, are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 47 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 8 die before reaching the age of 5.

### 5.7 Women's Employment

A few women have joined the formal sector through government jobs, especially in the field of education. Some girls are working as motivators for the Primary Education Development Project<sup>25</sup>. Through these opportunities, women are striving towards economic independence. But still they are either deprived of many income generating activities or are being exploited by undervaluation of their economic activities. One such example is of embroidery work which is bought from the women at nominal price by the middle man, and is further sold in the markets of Quetta and Karachi at much higher prices.

### 5.8 Handicraft

Embroidery work is the main handicraft done by women of the area with excellent skill and craft<sup>26</sup>. Mostly it is done on women's dresses for personal use but skilled women also receive orders to make dresses for other women. This embroidery work is rarely sold out in markets. Cost of such embroidery ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 7,000 and work can take 3 to 6 months for completion. Almost all women are skilled in embroidery craft but few do it for income generation. This craft can be developed to create a vibrant cottage industry.

Another handicraft skill is mat and basket making, using *pish* (dwarf palm leaves). These baskets and mats are used domestically or sold out in the market. Only a small proportion of the population in Panjgur is involved in this activity.

### 5.9 Agriculture

Agricultural labor consists predominantly of males. However women help their family by getting involved in allied activities like home-base date processing<sup>27</sup>. Mostly the farming activities are performed by the land owner himself, although tenants are also employed.

### 5.10 Livestock

Mostly small ruminants are preferred by most of the people and only a few cows or other dairy animals are kept by households. The major reason behind this trend is unavailability of fodder. Agricultural development may result in better fodder crops and, consequently, in increased cattle farming.

<sup>24</sup> District Development Profile 2011, *ibid*

<sup>25</sup> Panjgur A District Profile, Hallmark of Panjgur, *ibid*

<sup>26</sup> *ibid*

<sup>27</sup> *ibid*

## 6.0 Environmental Analysis

District Panjgur is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest district in Balochistan and has an area of 16,891 square kilometers. It consists of 2 tehsils and 16 UC. The location of Panjgur is at 1,140 kilometers south-west of Islamabad and 460 kilometers south-west from Quetta. The district is mountainous from north-east to south-west. It lies between two important mountain ranges, the Siahan Range, which separates it from Kharan District in the north, and the central Makran Range, which separates it from Kech District in the south.<sup>28</sup>

Panjgur is bounded on the north by Kharan District, on the east by Awaran District, on the south by Kech (formerly Turbat) District and on the west by Iran. The elevation of the district ranges between about 900 to 1350 meters above the sea level.<sup>29</sup>

### 6.1 Climate, Land and Water

The climate in District Panjgur is warm in summer and cool in winters; with terrain elevation ranging from 465 -1,776 meters above mean sea level. The potential evaporate-transpiration that doubly exceeds the precipitation, results in aridity or desertification. Summer is relatively shorter than winter. The rainfall is scarce in the area.<sup>30</sup>

The geographical area of district Panjgur is 1,689 thousand hectares out of which 35.22 percent (594,877 hectares) is unavailable for cultivation.<sup>31</sup> In Panjgur, agricultural land can be classified into irrigated and un-irrigated. Irrigation land has permanent sources of water like karezes and kaurjos. This land is mainly in the Rakhshan valley where most of the karezes and kaurjos are excavated and used for irrigation as well as for water sources for household use. Un-irrigated land in Gichk, Gowargo, Parome, and Dasht-e-Shahbaz areas is either rain-fed, locally called khushkaba, or flood irrigated (sailaba). Irrigated land is predominantly used for the production of fruits. Crops like wheat, jowar, barley, and rice are cultivated in un-irrigated land.

The Agriculture Department has sub-divided the net potential area available for cultivation into current fallow, net sown, area sown more than once, and cultivable waste. In Panjgur, about 95 percent of the area is either not yet reported or not available for cultivation. The arable land constitutes less than 2 percent of the total area. The major reasons are scarcity of water and unavailability of agricultural *labor*.<sup>32</sup>

The main river used for irrigation in the whole district is Rakhshan with its tributaries the Gowargo, the Jawan Gazz, the Newankor and Asken. Tank is the only other running streams with its effluents, the Gichki and the Raghai. Major irrigation sources include tube wells (81.3%), wells (7.8%) and dug karezes / spring (10.9%). There are 1,461 tube wells, and all of them are installed privately.

A recent household survey conducted in 2010, has shown that 74% of the population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which piped water and protected dug wells constitutes the major source. . Whereas, other minor improved sources include: public stand pipes, protected springs and rain water collection. Major unimproved sources are unprotected dug wells, unprotected springs and surface water. About 31% of households have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water. Only 12.2% of households boil drinking water before use, 14.6% strain through cloth, 13.8% use solar disinfection techniques and 0.6% let water stand and settle. The rest use drinking water untreated in Panjgur<sup>33</sup>.

<sup>28</sup>District Development Profile 2011, Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan in Collaboration with UNICEF, July 2011,

<http://balochistan.gov.pk/DistrictProfile/DDP%20Final%202012/Panjgur/Panjgur.pdf>

<sup>29</sup>Panjgur A district Profile, Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, <http://www.devconsult.pk/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Panjgur.pdf>

<sup>30</sup>District Development Profile 2011, Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan in Collaboration with UNICEF, July 2011,

<http://balochistan.gov.pk/DistrictProfile/DDP%20Final%202012/Panjgur/Panjgur.pdf>

<sup>31</sup>District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

<sup>32</sup>Panjgur A district Profile, ibid

<sup>33</sup>District Development Profile 2011, ibid.

According to the Agricultural Statistics 1994-95, the major source of irrigation in Panjgur is kaurjo, a small water channel taken to fields from a pit dug in the bed of a perennial flow to obtain under surface water. Other significant sources are tube wells, operated by diesel pumps, and open surface wells from where water is taken out for irrigation with the help of diesel pumps. A small proportion of land is irrigated with karezes and springs etc. while the remaining is khushkaba or sailaba land dependent on rainfall. The total number of tube wells has increased on khushkaba lands over the past years but the number of functional tube wells has decreased, mainly due to increase in diesel price.

## 6.2 Forests, Fisheries and Agriculture

The district has remained an inaccessible and remote part of Southern Balochistan till the recent past. It is present on a "dry tropical thorn and sand dunes scrub" vegetation zone. Such forests generally exist on free draining dry sites. Geographically, the district is located in the Saiahan Range of the Mekran region, and reflects vegetation generally found in Southern Balochistan. The district has never been thoroughly explored for natural vegetation. In the north and north-east, the district is separated from the Washuk and Kharan desert, therefore, it presents a variety of xerophytes. Overall, District Panjgur is considered, forest deficient.

No area has been notified as state forest or protected area in the district. However, overall natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses can aptly be termed as degraded and poorly managed rangelands. These rangelands are inconsiderably contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems in the district.

Some areas of the district have clusters of trees which are cut and used as fuel wood. The vegetation in Panjgur consists mainly of grass and spiny scrubs. There are numerous grass and fodder plants in the district. The most important of these are the barshonk, sorag, drug and kandar. The landscape is featured with kahurgazz trees. Fodder grass is plentiful and found in places where water is scarce. Some plants of pharmaceutical importance, including aishak, guldir, morpuzo, danichk (Ispaghul), keraich and udesh are also found in the district. Some other wild plants are guan, chigird and gishtar. A frequently found plant is pish which is used in the construction of huts in some areas of the District<sup>34</sup>. Fish is imported from Pasni, Gwadar, and Jiwani and is consumed in large quantities. But no fish related activities are reported in the district<sup>35</sup>.

Panjgur falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 78,351 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 4.6 percent of the total geographical area of District Panjgur. The area under Cultivable Waste Land has decreased between 2004-05 and 2008-09 from 59.3 percent to 56.7 percent to a point where unavailability of irrigation water has become severe. Out of total Potential Area for Cultivation (78,351 hectares), the data on Total Arable Land for five years ranged from 31,916 (40.7 percent) to 33,893 (43.3 percent) through the years 2004-2009.

District Panjgur Valley has two cropping seasons Rabi and Kharif. Rabi crops include; Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Mutter Pulse, Lentil (Masoor), Vegetables and Fodder. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in late summer. Kharif crops include; Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Mung bean, Moth, Fruit, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chillies, Fodder, Coriander, Garlic and Cotton. All these crops come under cash crops and they are sown in the summer and harvested in the late summer or early winter. Major fruit produced was; Almond, Apple, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Dates, and Mangoes.

Three sources, tube wells, dug wells and Karezes/ springs are used for irrigation purposes. Most of the tube wells are privately owned and are managed by the owners themselves. Majority of crop cultivation with an area of 18624 9 hectares is irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing 74 percent of the total irrigation sources followed by Karezes /Spring irrigation which covers 2852 hectares at 11 percent of the total irrigation sources in District Panjgur.

<sup>34</sup>Panjgur A district Profile, op. cit.

<sup>35</sup>Panjgur A district Profile, ibid.

However, wells contributed to 15 percent of the area (at 3708 hectares) in total. There is no source of canals to irrigate the crops<sup>36</sup>.

### 6.3 Environmental Hazards

**Earthquake (24th September 2013):** A powerful earthquake struck Balochistan on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2013. The quake's epicenter was in the Awaran District, but other districts of Balochistan, Kech (Turbat) and Panjgur District were also affected<sup>37</sup>. According to reports, the tremors registered were 7.8 on the Richter scale. After the initial incident, another earthquake, 7.2 on the Richter scale hit the same area of Balochistan on September 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

**Earthquake and Landslide (5th August 2013):** Balochistan was cut off from upper Sindh after the Khuzdar-Shahdad Kot highway was blocked due to landslides<sup>38</sup>. Heavy rains also lashed Kalat, Mashkhel, Sibi, and Panjgur districts, where life was paralyzed and standing crops destroyed, including the quality date palms of Panjgur and Mashkhel. Hill torrents from DG Khan and Mari-Bugti hills also caused widespread damage in Musakhel where mud-houses collapsed, communication was disrupted and cattle swept away in flood water. In the Pat Feeder Command area, more than 42 mud-houses collapsed. The Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO) has suspended power supply to the region as a precautionary measure.

National Rural Support Program (NRSP)<sup>39</sup> is already present in District Awaran and Turbat through its development program. NRSP teams from the adjoining districts of Panjgur, Lasbela and Gwadar have also joined the Awaran team. The NRSP teams are coordinating with COs and their office bearers for the distribution of relief goods.

As a part of its relief efforts for Balochistan Earthquake victims, with the support of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)<sup>40</sup> NRSP will be providing a comprehensive package, comprising transitional shelters, basic hygiene items, ration bags, Non-Food Items (NFIs) and transitional latrines to 6,000 affected households benefiting 40,000 people. In addition to this, Medical Mobile Camps will be set up for 45 days to treat earthquake survivors.

<sup>36</sup> District Development Profile 2011, Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan in Collaboration with UNICEF, July 2011,

<http://balochistan.gov.pk/DistrictProfile/DDP%20Final%202012/Panjgur/Panjgur.pdf>

<sup>37</sup> Relief and Recovery Project for Earthquake, HANDS

<sup>38</sup> IDPS's Disasters and Food Security, Express Tribune,

<sup>39</sup> NRSP Response to Earthquake 2013

<sup>40</sup> PPAF Support for Balochistan Earthquake Affectees

## 7.0 Social Mobilization

The social organization in the district is tribal and the social structure is patriarchal. Historically the society in Panjgur was divided in three social stratas; Hakims, Balochs, and Hizmatgars, locally known as Naqibs (also known as Darzadas and Golam in other areas of Makran).

In urban areas, the nuclear family system is preferred to a joint family system, where people are residing for professional reasons. Having limited income they prefer to live independently, whereas, in the rural areas, the majority of the people live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members and his decision is final in family affairs.

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men. The tribal leaders, sardars, nawabs and kahodas are still there but their role has been minimized in politics or decision making. In the case of conflicts, parties go to the court of law instead of any tribal *Jirga*. Political consciousness is widely spread and all political decisions are made individually or at the family level. However people do co-operate in collective welfare activities.<sup>41</sup>

### 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 1,280 community based institutions (COs) in the district with the help of their partner organization National Rural Support Program (NRSP) under implementation of PPAF-III.

With the help of NRSP, PPAF has implemented a total of 29 Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) projects that resulted in 11,682 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.

PPAF also facilitated its partner organization NRSP to support 3 schools in the district by providing provisions to repair and renovate school buildings, furniture, libraries, science laboratories, sport equipment and to impart teacher training programs. These schools are catering for more than 113 students.

In socially mobilized communities of the district, PPAF has facilitated NRSP in completing a project in the health sector that is providing health care services to 26,494 community members. Mainly, PPAF has been providing support for two models namely: (a) Establishing community managed health centers, and (b) Strengthening government health centers, operating them for a period of up to 3 years and handing them back to the government. The objective of PPAF health programs has been to provide access to quality basic health services with a special focus on maternal and child health to the poor and marginalized rural communities by focusing on all aspects required in this regard. These aspects include hiring of qualified and trained health care staff and paramedics, availability of proper buildings, standardized equipment, furniture and medicine, and following WHO guidelines in terms of infection prevention practices.

Through carefully planned interventions, PPAF successfully provided 2,848 trainings and transferred 960 assets aimed at the ultra-poor and vulnerable in the district with the help of NRSP. The core objective for these activities is to enhance local capacities for long term

<sup>41</sup>District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

restoration of livelihoods through interventions such as cash for work, grant for work, enterprise training, training of common interest groups, skills training.

## 7.2 Local NGOs

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) are not very effective in Panjgur. Only 8 registered NGOs are active for women, child, and youth; The Rural Community Development Council (RCDC), Primary Education Development Project (PEDP), Primary Education Quality Improvement Project (PEQIP), and Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP) is providing family planning services in the district. Some international organizations such as World Bank and World Food Program (WFP) have been active in the district.<sup>42</sup> Some Community Based Organizations are Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) and National Rural Support Program (NRSP).<sup>43</sup>

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.

## 7.3 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 operated in different sectors distinguished by donor and executing agencies in the district.

**Exhibit 7.3.1  
Donor Projects**

Project Name	Sector	Donor	Executing Agency
<b>Governance Support Project</b>	Governance	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	GOP Baluchistan
<b>Promoting Girls Education In Balochistan</b>	Education	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	GOP Baluchistan
<b>Balochistan Education Support</b>	Education	World Bank	GOP Baluchistan
<b>Promoting Girls Education In Balochistan</b>	Education	The Netherlands	Secondary Education Department, Balochistan

<sup>42</sup>Panjgur A district Profile, *ibid.*

<sup>43</sup>Balochistan Strategy, a road map to inclusive socio-economic development for the province, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), 2013, <http://www.pfaf.org.pk/Sector/PPAF%20Balochistan%20Strategy.pdf>

## **8.0 Important Institutions**

### **8.1 Institutions and Stakeholder**

The local government in Panjgur district comprises of 11 UCs, 1 district council, and 1 town committee. The mandate of local councils was to address various socioeconomic development issues on a local level through need assessment, planning and implementation. These local councils are supervised and supported by the Local Government (LG) and Rural Development Department (RDD) through an Assistant Director at the district level. The UC is the smallest local government institution. The membership of each UC varies from 5-15 members. However, the elected councilors in every UC have to elect 2 women and one peasant member in their UC.<sup>44</sup>

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

Just like in most parts of Pakistan, the major source of earning livelihood in the Panjgur district, is agriculture. Its major output relies on the production of dates, fishing and poultry. Agricultural activities are aided by Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited (ZTBL) that specializes in agricultural banking. Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB), United Bank Limited (UBL), Allied Bank Limited (ABL), Habib bank Limited (HBL) and National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) are some of the major commercial banks that operate in the district. Other than the aforementioned institutions, to improve the living conditions of the district and polish the skills of people living in it, National Rural Support Program (NRSP) is instrumental in delivering resources to the most under privileged people of the district.

---

<sup>44</sup>Panjgur A district Profile, op. cit.