



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

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**DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF  
PISHIN DISTRICT**

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Empowerment Performance Result

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## Acronyms

ABL	Allied Bank Limited
BRSP	Baluchistan Rural Support Program
COs	Community Organization
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
DGDC	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GoI	Government of Italy
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GRHO	Gender Reproductive Health Organization
HBL	Habib Bank Ltd
IDA	International Development Association
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhaw
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
NBP	National Bank of Pakistan
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
PEI	Poverty Eradication Initiatives
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Ltd
SEHER	Society for Empowering Human Resources
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TDEA	Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability
UBL	United Bank Limited
UC	Union Councils
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
ZTBL	Zarai Taraqiyati 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 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 into 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 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 Pishin with respect to the socio-economic status. It employs mainly secondary data collected by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), the provincial bureaus and 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 surveys 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 on 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 level of the district, 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 Pishin and information readily available for planning and development initiatives at a local level. Wherever possible, the information is presented in visual form (tables and graphs) with a very brief commentary to make these profiles a handy and practical booklet.

## District Pishin– At a Glance

<b>District Headquarter</b>	Pishin
<b>Tehsils and Union Councils</b>	
Barshore	Bagh, Barshore, Behram Khan, Bela, Ghaizh, Injani, Kach Hassanzai, Kaza Viala, Kut, Mandozai, Walma, Ziarat
Karezat	Balozai, Bostan, Dilsora, Khanozai, Khushab, Lumran, Mughutian, Rod Mulazai, Yaru
Huramzai	Alizai, Gangalzai, Hajian Shakarzai, Manzari, Huramzai
Pishin	Ajram Shadizai, Batezai, Bazar Kohna, Dab Khanzai, Karbala, Malezai, Malikyar, Manzaki, Muchan, Pishin Bazar, Saranan, Shahdizai
<b>Area</b>	7,874 Square kilometers (Sq. Km)
<b>Climate</b>	The summer is the most delightful time of the year while winters can be bitterly cold. Rainfall is irregular and scanty. In winter the district is affected by storms.
<b>Major Ethnic Groups</b>	<i>Pushtoons</i> (Kakar, Tareen, Syed and Achakzai)

### Demography

<b>Projected Population – 2014 (Number)</b>	643,000
<b>Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km)</b>	80
<b>Percentage of Rural Population</b>	95%
<b>Percentage of Female Population</b>	47%
<b>Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)</b>	114
<b>Percentage of Children (0 – 5 years)</b>	15%
<b>Percentage of Active Population (15-64 years)</b>	54%
<b>Dependency Ratio (Percentage)</b>	85%
<b>Household Size</b>	8

### Livelihood Sources

<b>Total Cropped Area</b>	29,468 Hectares
<b>Total Irrigated Area</b>	25,837 Hectares
<b>Major Crops</b>	Wheat, Apple, Grape, Apricot
<b>Livestock Head Per thousand Rural Population</b>	2,730
<b>Major Minerals</b>	Chromite , Iron Ore
<b>Head of Household Work Status</b>	<b>Percentages</b>
Wage Employed	59
Self Employed	25
Employer	1
Agriculture	14
Livestock	1

## Education

	Percentage
Percentage of Population that Ever Attended School	56
Primary Enrollment Rate (Gross)	86
Middle Enrollment Rate (Gross)	41
Matric Enrollment Rate (Gross)	40
Percentage of Literate Persons (10 years and above)	56
Percentage of Literate Persons (15 years and above)	50

## Health

Health Institutions	Numbers
Hospital	4
Dispensary	13
Rural Health Centre	9
Basic Health Centre	31
<b>Health Staff per One Hundred Thousand Population</b>	
Doctors	15
Nurses	2
Paramedics	20

## Housing

	Percentage
Inadequate Roof Structure (Wood, Bamboo)	86
Un-electrified Households	7
Households with no-toilet	7
Inadequate fuel for cooking	59
Inadequate Source of Drinking Water	13

## Sources:

- Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Balochistan
- Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey, 2012-13, Government of Pakistan
- District Census Report, 1998
- "Pishin – District Development Profile, 2011", Government of Balochistan.

## 1.0 District Geography

### 1.1 Location and Boundary

The district Pishin was separated from Quetta in 1975. It derives its name from an important town in the district. Pishin is a modernized form of 'Pushang', which is an old Persian word for the Arabic name "Fushang". Myths attribute the origin of the name to a son of the Emperor Afrasiab.

The district is located North of Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan. Pishin district lies between 30° 04' to 31° 17' North latitudes and 66° 13' to 67° 50' East longitudes. The district is bounded by Killa Abdullah in the North, Killa Saifullah in the East, Quetta and Ziarat in the South and Afghanistan in the West. Its length from North to South is about 68 km and its width from East to West ranges from 8 to 38 km. Location of Pishin is at 670 km (aerial distance) south-west (240 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad.

Area-wise district Pishin ranks 18<sup>th</sup> largest in Balochistan and has an area of 7,874 Sq. Km Pishin District consists of 4 Tehsils and 38 UCs.

**Map of Pishin 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 of the district are the Kakars, Tareens including Achakzai, and Syeds. The majority of the population comprises of the Kakar tribe. Prominent villages inhabited by the Kakar tribe include Sanzerkhail, Bayanzai, Mehtherzai, Bazai, Ahmadkhail, Panizai, Sargari and Gharsheen. The Syed majority villages are Gangalzar Syed, Sulamanzai Syed, Huranzai Syed, Kakazai Syed, Shakarzar Syed and Yaseenzai Syed. Haroonzai, Alizai and Abubakar Tareen are the areas where the Tareen tribe (including Achakzai) resides.

*Pushto* is the main language of the district. Formerly, Persian was used as the language for records and for correspondence; until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, tombstones were also inscribed in Persian. The Tareen tribe in Pishin speaks the same language as spoken in Quetta, Gulistan and Dukki. It is similar to the language spoken in Kandahar. Those, who have settled away



from Pishin, speak local languages (*Pushto*), such as Multani or Saraiki in Multan, Hindko in Hazara, Urdu in Bhopal and Sindhi in Sindh. Tareeno, a dialect of Pashto, is spoken by Harnai Tareens.

### **1.3 Topography**

The general character of the district is mountainous. Its northern half is covered by Toba Plateau. The mountains are fairly uniform, with long central ridges from which frequent spurs descend. These spurs vary in elevation from about 1,500 to 3,300 meters. The district is comprised of a series of valleys with ground elevation ranging from 1,370–1,680 meters above Mean Sea Level, which are enclosed by the Toba Kakar Range to the North. Lora River and its tributaries serve as the major source meandering through Pishin.

### **1.4 Climate**

The climate of Pishin can be categorized as having delightful summers, dry and bitterly cold winters. Pishin lies outside the sphere of monsoon currents. The district experience storms in winter season. Rainy season is mostly in the months of December to April<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>This section is largely benefited from “Pishin – District Development Profile, 2011”, Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan and District Census report, 1998.

## 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 gauge 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 group, 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 (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 age group. Overall, about 48 percent of children of the primary age group were out of school in the year 2013. The corresponding percentage for girl's enrollment is 56 percent. There is a dearth of private schools with about 4 percent of boys and 3 percent girls being enrolled in private institutions according to the estimates from household survey (PSLM, 2013). Moreover, the table indicates that about 3 percent of children in the 5-9 years age group were enrolled in religious schools 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>	48.05	39.54	55.98
<b>Enrolled in Public Schools</b>	45.00	53.41	37.15
<b>Enrolled in Private Schools</b>	3.82	4.29	3.37
<b>Enrolled in Religious Schools</b>	3.14	2.76	3.50
<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 age group. Overall, about 35 percent of children of the 10-14 age cohort were not attending school during 2013. The majority (about 53 percent out of 64 percent) of students were enrolled in government schools. Moreover, about 6 percent boys' enrollment and 7 percent girls' enrollment in religious school was also estimated from the PSLM 2013 data.

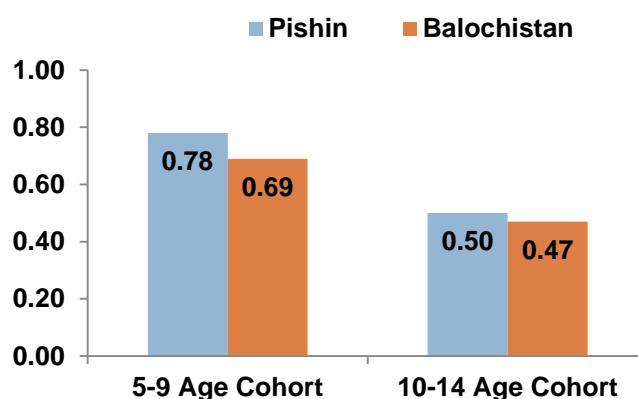
**Exhibit 2.1.2**  
**Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Years Age Group**  
**[Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]**

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
<b>Out of School</b>	35.18	21.41	51.98
<b>Enrolled in Public Schools</b>	53.84	66.05	38.95
<b>Enrolled in Private Schools</b>	4.32	6.50	1.65
<b>Enrolled in Religious Schools (Madrassa)</b>	6.66	6.03	7.41
<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 a difference 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 lower gender disparity is observed in the district as compared with the province for the school enrolment in the 5-9 age cohort (0.78 versus 0.69). A similar trend is observed in secondary school enrolment where the district magnitude of GPI is high as compared with that estimated for the province (0.50 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 the 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
Primary School	764	1,380	979	401
Middle School	107	1,147	681	466
High School	39	917	664	253
Community School	14	16	12	4
Private School	13	41	14	27
Intermediate/Degree College	7	132	102	30

**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 14 percent of primary schools, while only 20 percent of primary schools operate in a building of satisfactory condition. About 3 percent of primary schools have no building, whereas about 62 percent run without boundary walls. Furthermore, about 79 percent of primary schools reported no latrine facility. The situation in high schools is however comparatively better. Electricity and drinking water are available in 67 percent and 77 percent of high schools respectively. The table also reveals that about 71-82 percent of school buildings have ‘*pacca*’ structures in middle and high schools.

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

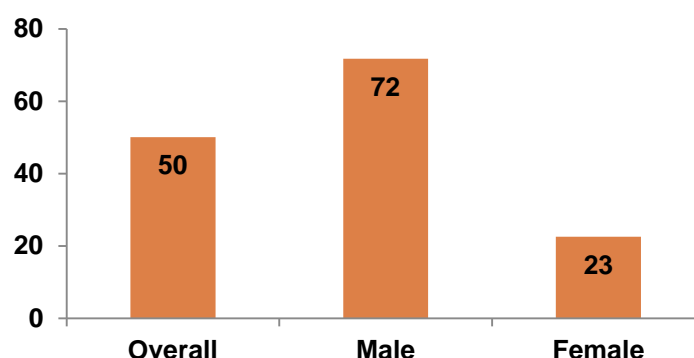
	Primary%	Middle%	High%	Total%
<b>Boundary Wall Exists</b>	38.09	71.96	74.36	43.63
<b>Building Availability</b>	96.60	100.00	100.00	97.14
<b>'Pacca' Structure of Schools</b>	58.51	71.03	82.05	60.99
<b>Satisfactory Building Condition</b>	20.16	38.32	30.77	22.75
<b>Electricity Availability</b>	14.79	30.84	66.67	18.90
<b>Drinking Water Availability</b>	36.13	48.60	76.92	39.34
<b>Latrine Availability</b>	21.20	65.42	53.85	27.80

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

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 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 50 percent for the overall population; 72 percent for males and 23 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 populations 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 factor which plays the key role in determining the human capital. Better health improves the efficiency and the productivity of the labor force and thus ultimately contributes to economic growth and leads to human welfare. On the other hand, there is a strong relationship between poverty and 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 2010 in the province, reports district-wise various indicators, but the data on district-wise mortality rates and life expectancy is not provided. Therefore, to gauge an idea about the health status in the target districts, data on maximum possible input indicators isolated in the following tables.

A rough sketch on child health is furnished in Exhibit 2.2.1. Only about 52 percent of children in the 12-23 months age cohort were reported fully immunized according to the recall and record method, while the corresponding percentage is even lower (39 percent) in households which provided records of immunization. It is encouraging that more than 80 percent of households reported the use of ORS for the treatment of diarrhea and consultation with physicians in the case of diarrhea. No noticeable gender discrimination 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	39	49	29
Recall and Record	52	56	47
<b>Diarrhea in Children Under 5</b>			
Physician Consulted	90	88	93
Treatment of Diarrhea – ORS	87	84	93

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Some indicators of maternal health care are compiled in Exhibit 2.2.2. The information in the table reveals that only 20 percent reported having Tetanus Toxoid Injections. While an insignificant percentage of women reported post-natal care, about 42 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 69 percent of households of rural areas. The corresponding percentage for the urban population is about 47 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>	20	26	20
<b>Pre-Natal Consultations</b>	42	71	40
<b>Child Delivery at Home</b>	68	47	69
<b>Post-Natal Consultations</b>	22	25	21

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

The 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 district capacity to provide health facilities. Only 15 doctors and 2 nurses are available for every one hundred thousand ('lakh') population, according to the statistics provided by the provincial official publications.

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

<b>Hospital</b>	4
<b>Dispensary</b>	13
<b>Rural Health Centre</b>	9
<b>Basic Health Units</b>	31
<b>Maternal and Child Health Centre</b>	4
<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>	99	15
<b>Nurses</b>	11	2
<b>Paramedics</b>	130	20

**Source:** 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 that which is 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 the 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 living standards of the district.

Information regarding the type of material used in roof is displayed in Exhibit 2.3.1. The table reveals that about 86 percent of households (45 percent urban and 89 percent rural) reported inadequate (wood) roof material. Iron, cement and RCC are reported by 2 percent of households, while 40 percent of urban households reported roofing with 'garders'.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>RCC, RBC</b>	2	14	1
<b>Iron, Cement</b>	2	1	2
<b>Garder, T-Iron</b>	10	40	8
<b>Wood etc.</b>	86	45	89

**Source:** PSLM, 2012-13

In terms of material used in wall, the majority (91 percent) of households reported the use of mud bricks or mud (Exhibit 2.3.2). Burnt bricks or blocks are used in about 8 percent and 22 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>	9	22	8
<b>Mud Bricks/ MUD</b>	91	78	92
<b>Wood etc.</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Source:** PSLM, 2012-13

Information regarding the type of toilet used by households is furnished in Exhibit 2.3.3. About 7 percent of rural households reported the unavailability of toilet facilities in their house. The table also reveals that the bulk of households (53 percent) reported the use of non-flush toilets. The use of flushes was reported by 82 percent and 38 percent of urban and rural households respectively.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Flush</b>	40	82	38
<b>Non-Flush</b>	53	17	55
<b>No Toilet</b>	7	1	7

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

About 93 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. No sharp rural-urban differences exist. About 100 percent and 93 percent of households reported the use of electricity in urban and rural areas respectively.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Electricity</b>	93	100	93
<b>Oil</b>	2	0.00	2
<b>Other</b>	5	0.00	5

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 in rural areas. About 62 percent of households use either wood or charcoal. About 96 percent and 38 percent of urban and rural households respectively reported the use of gas/oil for cooking.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Gas/Oil</b>	40.81	96.81	37.84
<b>Wood/Charcoal</b>	59.19	3.19	62.16
<b>Other</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00

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 division. The source of tap water is reported by the majority (83 percent) of households; 93 percent and 82 percent in urban and rural areas respectively. A very low percentage (13 percent) of households fetches water from unsafe sources (uncovered water reservoirs and dug wells).

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Tap Water</b>	83	93	82
<b>Hand Pump</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Motor Pump</b>	4	2	4
<b>Dug Well</b>	5	0	6
<b>Other (Uncovered)</b>	8	6	8

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 Sq. Km 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 Exhibit 2.4.1, are estimated from the latest published data of the provincial Development Statistics.

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

	Numbers	Per One Hundred Thousand Population
<b>Number of Connections</b>		
Landline	1,885	290
V-Phone	386	60
Broadband	3,002	470
<b>Road Kilometers</b>		
	<b>Kilometers</b>	<b>Per '000' Square Kilometers</b>
Black Topped	885	177
Shingle	648	129.6
Total	1,533	306.6
<b>Motor Vehicles Registered</b>		
	<b>Numbers</b>	
Public Service Vehicles	103	
Private Vehicles	6,035	
Government Goods Vehicles	90	
Private Goods Vehicles	501	
Others	216	
Total Vehicles	6945	

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

The table reveals that about 290 and 60 persons out of one lakh (one hundred thousand) population were connected with PTCL landlines and V-Phones respectively during the year 2011-12. About 3002 broadband connections are also reported which is equivalent to 470 persons per one lakh population.

About 177 and 130 Km mettle (black topped) and Shingle road is available out of one thousand Km of geographical area respectively for about 7 thousand registered vehicles.

## 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 district is projected using inter-census (1981-1998) growths rate. According to the Exhibit 2.5.1, the estimated current population of the district is about 6 lakh (0.6 million) with an average growth rate of about 3.5 percent per annum. Although population growth rates seem high, in the absence of any reliable reference this growth rate is used for projections. It is perhaps of interest to know that UNICEF has also used this growth rate while compiling Balochistan's district profiles<sup>2</sup> for the year 2011. However, the report argues that "The projected statistics might be divergent from the real or current ground situations due to the existent of factors that were not present in the Census 1998. It could be factors such as: (i) The influx of Afghan refugees (ii) Exaggeration for political benefits (iii) Concealing of actual female numbers

<sup>2</sup> "Pishin – District Development Profile, 2011", Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan.



in the rural areas, psychological effect due to illiteracy and lack of proper birth and death registration system”.

About 0.244 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>	367,000	23,000	344,000
<b>2010 – Projected – UNICEF</b>	559,000	35,000	524,000
<b>2014 – Projected – Census Growth Rate 1981-998</b>	643,000	40,000	603,000
<b>Growth Rate (%) [1998-2014]</b>	3.50%	3.46%	3.51%

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

The distribution of 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 49 percent of employment was recorded in this sector during 2012-13 (PSLM survey), whereas about 22 percent of the employed labor force work in the agriculture sector. The trade sector absorbs about 17 percent (40 in urban and 16 in rural) employed labor force. About 9 percent of the rural employed labor force is absorbed in the construction sector, while the mining sector provides employment to about 2 percent of the rural employed labor force.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Agriculture</b>	20.52	2.52	21.52
<b>Mining</b>	2.33	0.00	2.46
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1.72	1.24	1.75
<b>Construction</b>	8.81	0.00	9.30
<b>Trade</b>	17.32	39.91	16.07
<b>Other Service Sectors</b>	49.30	56.34	48.91

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

Exhibit 2.5.3 reports distribution of the labor force into the major occupational groups. About 16 percent of the rural labor force is working in the occupational group ‘Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers’, while about 2 percent of the urban labor force is also reported in the same occupational group. About 2 percent of the labor is employed as craft and related trade 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>	27.87	50.86	26.59
<b>Clerks/Sales Workers</b>	19.73	11.67	20.18
<b>Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers</b>	15.48	2.50	16.20
<b>Craft and Related Trade Workers</b>	2.23	4.14	2.13
<b>Other</b>	34.68	30.83	34.90

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

Wage employees constitute the largest group with respect to the work status of the employed labor force. According to Exhibit 2.5.4, about 51 percent and 59 percent of the labor force are working as employees. This is followed by the self-employed (own-account workers) group with an estimates of 47 percent and 23 percent for urban and rural areas respectively. Only 14 percent of owner cultivators in rural areas are evident from the table, while the sharecropper status is not reported for the district. The table also reveals that only one 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>	0.78	1.24	0.75
<b>Self Employed</b>	24.90	47.66	23.64
<b>Wage Employee</b>	58.97	51.10	59.40
<b>Un-Paid Family Worker</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Owner cultivator</b>	13.74	0.00	14.50
<b>Sharecropper</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Contract cultivator</b>	0.39	0.00	0.41
<b>Livestock</b>	1.23	0.00	1.30

**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. 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 5 percent, 3 percent and 2 percent in the province respectively, while the share of geographical area is about 2 percent. As evident in the table, tube-wells are the major source of irrigation with about a 96 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>	787,400	2.3
<b>Cultivated Area</b>	153,443	5.8
<b>Cropped Area</b>	29,468	2.6
<b>Irrigated Area</b>	25,837	2.1
<b>Sources of Irrigation</b>		
Canal	-	0.0
Wells	280	0.4
Tube Wells	24,703	3.8
Karezes/Springs	854	2.6

**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, wheat is sown on 8707 hectares. This is followed by Grape (8438 hectares) and Apple (5982 hectares). Other important fruits include; plum, pomegranate, musk melon and peach. Tomatoes and potatoes are also important crops among the vegetables.

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

	Area [Hectares]	Production ['00' Tons]
<b>Crops</b>		
<b>Wheat</b>	8,707	14,406
<b>Grape</b>	8,438	42,948
<b>Apple</b>	5,982	34,776
<b>Apricot</b>	1,053	3,721
<b>Kharif Fodders</b>	873	30,724
<b>Tomato</b>	573	4,603
<b>Plum</b>	484	2,583
<b>Pomegranate</b>	433	5,474
<b>Cumin</b>	355	211
<b>Musk Melon</b>	315	2,951
<b>Potato</b>	305	5,820
<b>Peach</b>	268	2,811
<b>Rabbi Fodders</b>	216	7,702
<b>Barley</b>	205	409
<b>Water Melon</b>	146	1,649
<b>Sarda</b>	131	1,166
<b>Onion</b>	127	2,316
<b>Lady Finger</b>	117	675
<b>Garma</b>	115	1,082

**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 the modernization of agriculture. This information is collated in Exhibit 2.6.3. Mainly tractors are reported in the agriculture machinery. About 36 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>	1,069	36.3
<b>Threshers</b>	155	5.3
<b>Harvesters</b>	-	0.0
<b>Reapers</b>	-	0.0
<b>Bulldozers</b>	19	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 households. 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]**

	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Per thousand Rural Households</b>
<b>Cattle</b>	126,992	1,389
<b>Buffalo</b>	1,592	17
<b>Sheep</b>	915,222	10,013
<b>Goat</b>	573,191	6,271
<b>Camel</b>	803	9
<b>Horse</b>	4,119	45
<b>Mule</b>	775	9
<b>Asses</b>	23,916	262
<b>Poultry (Non-Commercial)</b>	60,3816	6,606

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

In minerals, the production of chromite was only reported for the latest year (2011-12). The production of iron ore is available for the year 2009-10; however its production in the district is insignificant. This information was furnished in the Exhibit 2.6.5.

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

	<b>(Tons)</b>	<b>As a percent of the Province</b>
<b>Chromite</b>	60,922	56.1
<b>Iron Ore</b>	191	0.00

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

Exhibit 2.6.6 reports the area under the control of the provincial Forest Department. The table reveals that the district has about 0.2 million acres of forest area which is about 7 percent of the provincial forest area.

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

	<b>Acres</b>	<b>As a percent of the Province</b>
<b>Coniferous</b>	41,500	11.6
<b>Scrub Forest</b>	138,971	9.8
<b>Total</b>	180,471	6.5

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

### 3.0 Law and Order

The district of Pishin like others comprises of two main law enforcement agencies, the police and levies for controlling law and order. The levies are responsible for the police function in the rural areas and comprise of local tribesman. Most of the urban/town area is covered by police stations and the local levies are responsible for the rural areas.

#### 3.1 Background

The security and law and order situation was bad in previous years where kidnapping for ransom happened very frequently. This situation has now improved in the province as claimed by the CM Baluchistan<sup>3</sup>. Local people also confirm that the security situation has improved over the past year.

The newly elected government is paying full attention to peace and security in the district. The chief executive is the Deputy Commissioner. He directly supervises Levies Force, having more than 97 percent of the area under its control. The Police control the rest of the 3 percent of area, mainly based in cities. The Levies area is better protected as compared to that of the Police. Levies Force is a local force having local knowledge and understanding of local problems and crimes. They perform better when it comes to performance against crimes while, the Police is composed of less skilled people, mainly coming from outside the district or other provinces. They are not fully committed to their duty in the district<sup>4</sup>.

#### 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 Levies Force. Police is led by the District Police Officer (DPO) and Levies Force is under the direct command of DC.

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

#	Agency/ Department	Number of Personnel Deployed		Infrastructure
		Male	Female	
1	Police (Regular)	574	NA	▪ 1 Police Station
2	Levies	601	NA	▪ 7 Levies Stations ▪ Levies Head Quarter
3	Frontier Corps	▪ Pishin Scouts HQ at Chaman and Bolan Scouts HQ at Muslim Bagh		▪ 2 Wings

**Source:**

- <http://www.fcbalochistan.gov.pk/pishin-scouts/>
- Interview with a Journalist.

#### 3.3 Judicial Infrastructure in Pishin

For provision of the judicial services, one district and session court, one Judicial Magistrate and one Juvenile court is available. The data about the High Court bench, Anti-terrorist court, Qazi court, *Majlis-e-Shoora* and the Banking court could not be collected. There is 1 reported bar association with 32 elected members and 32 registered lawyers<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>3</sup><http://www.dawn.com/news/1149466>

<sup>4</sup> Interview with a Journalist

<sup>5</sup> District Development Profile Pishin 2011, Government of Baluchistan and UNICEF

Jirga is the alternate dispute resolution mechanism working in the same form and shape as in the rest of the Pakhtoon dominant areas of Pakistan. People normally solve their minor issues through the Jirga but major issues always go to courts or *badal* (revenge) is sought in the case of murders.

**Exhibit 3.3.1**  
**Justice System in Pishin**

#	Court	Justice System	Regulation
1	District and Session Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 District and Session Judge</li> <li>▪ 1 Additional District and Session Judge</li> <li>▪ 1 Senior Civil Judge</li> <li>▪ 1 Family Judge</li> <li>▪ 2 Judicial Magistrates at Pishin HQ</li> <li>▪ 1 Judicial Magistrate at Tehsil Karzat</li> <li>▪ 1 Judicial Magistrate at Tehsil Barshore</li> </ul>	Regular Laws

**Sources:** District Development Profile Pishin 2011, Government of Baluchistan and UNICEF and Interview with a Local Journalist

### 3.4 Main Crimes in 2014

There are reports of various crimes; kidnapping for ransom, acid attacks and other crimes like snatching of motorbikes etc. All the news that comes out from Pishin is scattered and is not available in a tabulated form gathered at a certain central point. The Police Officials also refused to cooperate in this regard.

### 3.5 Current Reforms in 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 has been running for the last decade. The local government system is in place, after the local government elections took place last year. The new local government and provincial government seems determined in taking steps to bring peace to district Pishin<sup>6</sup>.

### 3.6 Prisons

In District Pishin, no central jails and sub jails are available<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> Interview with Local Journalist

<sup>7</sup> District Development Profile Pishin 2011, Government of Baluchistan and UNICEF

## 4.0 Conflict Management

Given the sensitive nature of the Pashtun community, conflicts do arise among the people. These conflicts are mostly solved through a locally developed system known as *nana wathi* or *Jirga*. In this system, a group of people go to the house of the aggrieved person for reconciliation. Discussions take place and options are proposed for the disputed parties, with the desired option being adopted. The parties may consider penalizing the guilty, and sometimes forgiveness is also considered. Other than the local informal way, some conflicts are also resolved through the legal system in which the 1966 ordinance and Islamic laws of 1979 are followed.

### 4.1 Tribal Conflict and local Economy

Some of the major tribes in the districts are Kakar, Tarin, Syed and Achakzai. There are strong religious and cultural ties among the local tribes. Religion plays a particularly dominant role in social life. The strongest tribe in the district is Kakar. Though there aren't many conflicts among the tribes, if any happen, they are usually regarding land and children. Most of these conflicts are solved through the local *Jirga* system.

### 4.2 Background

District Pishin is one of those few districts of Balochistan where both Baloch separatists and TTP have no existence. All the 12 districts of Pakhtoon dominance have no separatist movements. This rids the area of a large problem. There are other crimes taking place and the law and order situation, during the government of the last Baloch government, under CM Raisani, was unsatisfactory.

The biggest crimes taking place in the district has been kidnappings for ransom and road side snatching of vehicles or motorbikes. There is no organized group in the district responsible for committing this crime. Most of the sources say that there are some drug addicted and criminal people of Killa Abdullah intruding into Pishin and committing these crimes.

The current government has improved the situation and according to reports the crimes have been decreased by more than half. The area is huge and the number of Police and Levies Forces is quite low. They also lack training, equipment, mobility and sometime they even have no funding for POL<sup>8</sup>.

### 4.3 Conflict Resolution

Mostly people tend to go to courts in conflicts of a bigger nature and scope. But in smaller conflicts, local *Jirgas* mediate and solve issues at the local level. In the case of murders in some disputes, people of Pishin believe in *badal* (revenge). Families or tribes first make the statistics equal and then sit to work out a deal outside courts<sup>9</sup>.

The Pakhtoon code of *Jirga* i.e. *Pakhtoonwali* is applied here as well. There are steps like ceasefire, *Nanawathi* and *Sulh*. Normally, elders of the area take an interest and bring the warring parties to table talks and mediate the discussions. Everything can be solved except murder. Murders always require *badal*<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> This Section is Largely Benefited from an Interview with a Police Official.

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.khyber.org/culture/a/Codes\\_of\\_Pakhtoonwali.shtml](http://www.khyber.org/culture/a/Codes_of_Pakhtoonwali.shtml) and Interview with a Local Journalist.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

#### 4.4 Tribal Orientation of District Pishin

**Exhibit 4.4.1  
Tribal Mapping**

Main Tribe	Sub tribe	Tehsil (s)	Share % in total Population
<b>Kakar</b>	Sanzarkhel	1. Karzaat (100%)	50%
	Santia	2. Barshore	
	Targhri	3. Pishin	
	Batayzai	4. Saranan	
<b>Tarin</b>	Alizai	1. Pishin	20%
	Hikazai	2. Hurumzai	
	Saimzai	3. Saranan	
	Hurumzai		
<b>Syed</b>	Shadizai	1. Pishin	20%
	Haidarzai	2. Hurumzai	
	Yasinzai	3. Saranan	
	Alizai		
<b>Achakzai</b>	Hamidzai	1. Pishin	10%
	Barakzai		

Source: Interview with a Local Journalist

#### 4.5 Displacement

A powerful earthquake in October 2008 had caused some smaller displacement of people in Pishin<sup>11</sup>. They had been resettled then and now there is no displacement reported in Pishin.

#### 4.6 Reforms

There are no prospective reforms taking place for conflict resolution. However with the new government in Balochistan, the situation has improved in Pishin<sup>12</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.newstrackindia.com/newsdetails/32091>

<sup>12</sup> Interview with a Local Journalist



## 5.0 The Role of Women

The position of Pashtun women is miserable in the district. Most of the women are married at a very young age. All the in-house responsibility of the house belongs to the women which includes, cleaning, child bearing, washing clothes, taking care of livestock etc. They have no status in society and often are not entitled to any sort of property or other assets. They are also bounded by religious and cultural restrictions. The Pashtun community in the region is very sensitive when it comes to issues related to women. They make a concerted effort to get the girl married as soon as possible.

### 5.1 Status of Women

In Pishin District, the role of women in the decision-making process is negligible<sup>13</sup>. However, in the case of marriage their opinion is taken into account. She is also authorized to make decisions pertaining to domestic activities, such as cooking or maintaining the house. The inhabitants of Pishin district are Muslims. Yet the majority does not allow women to inherit, which is allowed to them by Islamic inheritance law.

A woman at the household level is limited to certain activities such as cooking, washing, managing the house and raising the children<sup>14</sup>. At the community level their role is negligible or marginal in social as well as economic activities. Similarly, the women of district Pishin do not play any role whatsoever in politics. However, a very small number of women cast their vote by permission and under the instruction of their husbands.

In Khanozai town, a rural area, there has been some improvement in the role of women due to a better literacy rate<sup>15</sup>. The Social Welfare Department has organized training for some women's organizations in income generating activities.

### 5.2 Health Care

Only 20 percent of women reported having Tetanus injections. While an insignificant percentage of women reported post-natal care, about 42 percent of women confirmed pre-natal consultation. Child delivery at home is reported by about 69 percent of households of rural areas and 47 percent in urban areas.

The population of the district is generally poor and due to high malnutrition, poor living conditions, inadequate health care and high fertility, they experience high levels of mortality and morbidity<sup>16</sup>. The vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 59 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 12 die before reaching the age of 5 years.

### 5.3 Marriages

Marriages in district Pishin are arranged. Spouses are always selected by the parents, both for men and women<sup>17</sup>. Vulvar (price paid to the bride's family for purchases of ornaments, articles of household etc.) is commonly paid to the bride's family.

The vulvar (as price) paid depends upon: a) Family's background of bride and bridegroom, b) Beauty of the bride and her other qualities, c) Whether the bride is a virgin or a widow, d) Whether it is an exchange marriage.

### 5.4 Local Government Representation

<sup>13</sup> District Development Profile 2011, Pishin District, Planning and Development Department, GOB

<sup>14</sup> District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

<sup>15</sup> Pishin, Integrated Development Vision, IUCN, Balochistan Program Office

<sup>16</sup> District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

<sup>17</sup> District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

There are 38 UCs in Pishin<sup>18</sup>. The UCs constitute a District Council, in which each UC is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of women (33 percent) and of workers and peasants (5 percent).

### 5.5 Women in Politics

Women also have reserved seats in the National and Provincial Assemblies<sup>19</sup>. Women also have reserved seats in local governments; this has initiated a process of change that will hopefully be continued and strengthened in the forthcoming local government legislation.

### 5.6 Computerized National Identity Cards

Facilitating Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) implementation as it provides financial incentives for women to register for the Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC)<sup>20</sup>. This is the first step towards empowerment of women. Pishin District Government is committed to the 100 percent registration of women for the CNIC and Census.

### 5.7 Agriculture

Women are involved in the agricultural activities but within the walls of their houses<sup>21</sup>. Some aged women take part in agricultural activities outside their home, but they are not paid. At the time of sowing and harvesting, the demand for seasonal labor increases and male labor is employed on daily wages for this purpose. Female labor involvement in the agriculture and horticulture sector is negligible.

### 5.8 Livestock

Women and children are engaged in supervision and management of livestock activities such as grazing, watering, feeding, cleaning the abodes and curing of livestock by traditional methods; however, children's involvement affects their schooling<sup>22</sup>. Women are also involved in making home dairy products such as yogurt, butter and ghee which are mostly used within the family.

### 5.9 Handicrafts

In Pishin District, traditional handicrafts like embroidery work on dresses (*Kameez* and *Shalwar*) of children and women, on caps, beds and pillow covers are very common. Women and girls do the embroidery work at home. It also includes making sweaters from sheep's wool.

### 5.10 Social Welfare Organizations

Pishin district has over 42 registered NGOs<sup>23</sup>. Their scope of work includes: socio-economic development and poverty alleviation, awareness raising, capacity building, education, health, gender development, environment protection, women and children's welfare. "Idara-e-Taraqiat-Niswan Bostan Welfare Organization" established Training and Rehabilitation Centers for Poor Women.

<sup>18</sup> District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

<sup>19</sup> Pishin, Integrated Development Vision, IUCN, ibid

<sup>20</sup> Pishin, Integrated Development Vision, IUCN, op. cit.

<sup>21</sup> Pishin, Integrated Development Vision, IUCN, op. cit.

<sup>22</sup> District Development Profile 2011, ibid

<sup>23</sup> Pishin, Integrated Development Vision, IUCN, op. cit.

## 6.0 Environmental Analysis

Pishin ranks 18<sup>th</sup> in Balochistan, with an area of 7874 Sq. Km. Pishin is a modernized form of 'Pushang',<sup>24</sup> which is an Old Persian version of the Arabic name 'Fushang'. The district is located in the North of Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the North-East with Afghanistan and Killa Saifullah in the East, Killa Abdullah on the West and Quetta District is in the South. *Pushto* is the prevailing language in the district. The Tareen tribe in Pishin speaks the same language as spoken in Quetta, Gulistan and Dukki. It is similar to the language spoken in Kandahar. Those, who have settled away from Pishin, speak local languages (*Pushto*).

### 6.1 Land, Climate and Water

The climate of Pishin is pleasant in summer, and dry and bitterly cold in winter. The district experiences storms in the winter season. The rainy season is mostly in the months of December, January, February, March and April. Pishin falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 153,443 hectares (Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13), which is approximately 19 percent of the total geographical area. Water scarcity is a major constraint to agricultural development, although 188 tube wells were installed by the government and 4,178 installed by the private sector. Ground water is the main source of drinking water in the district, combined with water supplies through tube wells, hand pumps, wells, karazes, and springs. According to the Public Health Engineering Department, only 57 percent of the population has access to drinking water. And in many areas the quality of water is saline or brackish.

### 6.2 Forest

The total forest area of Pishin district is 73,775 hectares.<sup>25</sup> This includes range lands, and part of the Surghund forest. There are two types of forests found in Pishin; natural and artificial forests, made up of conifers, and other type of trees. The demand for wood for heating during winter increases the pressure on these forests, and combined with a water shortage, the forests are a threatened environmental resource. The major tree species found in the district are Obusht, Wild Ash and Shina. The main shrubs *Janglee Badaam*, *Sparae*, *Tharkha*, *Kala Zira*, *Makhi*, *Khakshir*. *Kala Zirais* are used for spice. *Oman* and *Khakshir* are found in large quantities and have medicinal value. Extracts of these plants are largely used, by villagers as well, for treatment of cough and asthma.

### 6.3 Wildlife and Protected Areas

In Pishin the data of wild animal species is not available, but studies show that the number of animals have declined for several reasons. Illegal hunting, rapid population growth, and the absence of government policy on wildlife protection has led to a decline in the wildlife of the district. Most game species indigenous to Pishin such as the ibex, markhor, and chinkara, have disappeared. Two protected areas in the district are the; Maslakh Game Sanctuary, which was established in 1968, where birds are the main attraction, and the Bund Khushdil Khan Game Reserve established in 1983. This reserve is a shallow water storage dam, a water bird habitat, and a recreational area.

### 6.4 Environmental Hazards

**Flash Floods:** Floods are common in Pishin district, as the water recharge capacity of forests, rangelands and cultivated areas has decreased significantly<sup>26</sup>. Parts of Pishin are prone to flash floods during heavy rains. The floods caused extensive damage to houses, standing crops, orchards, livestock and water supply schemes affecting thousands of people and settlements, while cutting and damaging road networks.

<sup>24</sup>District Development Profile 2011, District Pishin Planning and Development Department, Govt. of Balochistan, in collaboration with UNICEF

<sup>25</sup>Pishin District Government 2011, Pishin Integrated District Development Vision, IUCN Pakistan, Quetta.

<sup>26</sup>Pishin, Integrated Development Vision, IUCN, Balochistan Program Office

**Heavy Snowfall:** Heavy snowfall, though infrequently, cause extreme cold and immobilize some parts of Pishin<sup>27</sup>. Even areas that normally experience mild winters are hit with major snowstorm or spells of extreme cold weather. Precautionary response measures can the reduce damage to the health of citizens, livestock and natural resources.

**Earthquakes:** Balochistan lies in a seismically active region<sup>28</sup>. The province has experienced catastrophic earthquakes in the past. Many areas of Pishin district, in particular areas around Khanozai are vulnerable to earthquakes. The Suleiman range, a part of the Hindu Kush which lies south-west of the Himalaya is tectonically active.

Major earthquakes in Pishin include Shahrigh and Mach earthquake of 1931, the Quetta earthquake of 1935<sup>29</sup>. The Ziarat Earthquake in 2008, and recent earthquakes in Pishin include one in 1993 and in 2000 (6.0 on Richter Scale).

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<sup>27</sup> Pishin, Integrated Development Vision, op cit.

<sup>28</sup> Pishin, Integrated Development Vision, op. cit.

<sup>29</sup> Pishin, Integrated Development Vision, op. cit.

## 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 the growth of 861 community based institutions (COs) in the district with the help of their partner organizations; Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP) and Society for Empowering Human Resources (SEHER) under implementation of PPAF-III.

With the help of BRSP, PPAF has implemented a total of 77 Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) projects that resulted in 3,131 beneficiaries in the district. 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.

In socially mobilized communities of the district, PPAF has facilitated Poverty Eradication Initiatives (PEI) in completing 15 projects in the health sector that are providing health care services to 226,518 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 program has been to provide access to quality basic health services with a special focus on maternal and child health for the poor and marginalized rural communities by focusing on all aspects required in this regard. These aspects include the 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 3,643 trainings and transferred 1,239 assets aimed at the ultra-poor and vulnerable in the district with the help of BRSP. The core objective for these activities is to enhance local capacities for long term restoration of livelihoods through interventions such as cash for work, grants for work, enterprise training, training of common interest groups, skills training etc.

### 7.2 Local NGOs

Many Local and International NGOs are operating in this district who is working towards improving education standards of Pishin. Some of these organizations are: Aurat Foundation, Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP), UNDP, UNICEF, WHO etc. Some of the development projects are:-

- Construction and Up gradation of Primary, Middle and High schools in District Pishin.
- Construction of Government Boys Inter College, Ismail zai Manzaki and buildings/boundary walls of various Schools.

### 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 the various projects operating 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>Strengthening Citizen Voice and Public Accountability Program</b>	Democracy and Governance	USAID	Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA) and The Asia Foundation (TAF) NGO Masoom Rights Development Society
<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 Agriculture Project</b>	Agriculture and Livestock	USAID	GOP Baluchistan
<b>Balochistan Small Scale Irrigation</b>	Agriculture/Irrigation	World Bank	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

## **8.0 Important Institutions**

### **8.1 Institutions and Stake Holders**

In the urban areas of Pishin, the local government institutions include Municipal Committees. In BLGA 2010 there are 38 UCs. These UCs further include District Councils. The services these offer to Pishin include Public Health, Water Supply, Food and Drink and Public Safety.

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

Pishin is mainly popular for its agriculture and horticulture. Its entire economy mainly revolves around it<sup>30</sup>. To support agricultural activities, Zarai Taraqati Bank has its feet on the ground in the Pishin District. To back the commercial activities, all major banks like Allied Bank Limited (ABL), Bank Islami, Habib Bank Limited (HBL), Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB), National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), Summit Bank and United Bank Limited are operating in the district. Pak Oman Micro Finance Bank, Tameer Micro Finance Bank and Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP) are instrumental in supporting the poorest people of the district with their microfinance schemes. Lastly, non-profit organizations such as Society for Empowering Human Resource and Poverty Eradication Initiatives (PEI) are working in the district with their poverty alleviating programs.

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<sup>30</sup> UNICEF 2011, District Development Profile Quetta P&D Department Government of Baluchistan