



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

**DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF
ZHOB 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	ZaraiTaraqiati 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 in two phases. A macro picture of target districts will be portrayed in Phase-I by developing, “District Situation Analysis” reports, while household poverty and assessment of Community Organizations (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 Zhob with respect to the socio-economic status. It employs mainly secondary data collected by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, the provincial bureaus and the work of various donor organizations. Three main data sources are used to compile the district profiles; the latest available Provincial Development and Social Statistics, District Census and Population Reports (1998) and the latest available household survey (Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement, PSLM 2012-13). PSLM is mainly used to compile education, health, demographic and housing profiles. Other secondary sources such as provincial reports and major research studies carried out at the district level are also used to expand the situational analysis of the district.

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

Some information, which is significant for profiling districts with respect to development characteristics, such as the strength of social organizations and institutions, conflict resolution practices and disaster management 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 Zhob and the 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 Zhob – At a Glance

District Headquarter:	Zhob
Tehsils and Union Councils	
Kakar Khurasan	Shaghalu, Qamar Din, AshewatAppozai, Babar, BabuMuhallah, Badanzai, Barak Wala, Gunj
Zhob	Muhallah, Hassanzai, IslamyarZhob, Laka Band, Meena Bazar, Mir Ali Khel, MurghaKibzai, Narezai, Nasirabad, OmzaViala, Sambazah, Shahbzai, Sheikhan, Sherani Bazar, Tang Sar, WalaAkram
Area	12,400 Square kilometers
Climate	The climate of Zhob District is cold. In summer, the weather does not get very hot. The region receives heavy rainfall during summer. The hilly areas at higher altitudes have heavy snow fall and snow storms during winters. Dust storms blow in summer and winter
Major Ethnic Groups	Mandokhels, Kakars, Sheranis, Haripals, Babars, Lawoons, Khosty and Syeds. Sulemankhels, Nasars, Kharots, Afghans

Demography

Projected Population – 2014	350, 000
Population Density (Persons per Square Kilometer)	17
Percentage of Rural Population	83%
Percentage of Female Population	50%
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	99
Percentage of Children (0-5 years)	19%
Percentage of Active Population (15-64 years)	51%
Dependency Ratio (Percentage)	96%
Household Size	7

Livelihood Sources

Total Cropped Area	17883 Hectares
Total Irrigated Area	17940 Hectares
Major Crops	Wheat, Apple, Almond, Apricot
Livestock Head Per thousand Rural Population	137
Major Minerals	Chromites
Head of Household Work Status	Percentage
Wage Employed	41
Self Employed	27
Employer	-
Agriculture	17
Livestock	15

Education

	Percentage
Percentage of Population that Ever Attended School	33
Primary Enrollment Rate (Gross)	60
Middle Enrollment Rate (Gross)	24
Matric Enrollment Rate (Gross)	33
Percentage of Literate Persons (10 years and above)	33
Percentage of Literate Persons (15 years and above)	31

Health

Health Institutions	Numbers
Hospitals	2
Dispensary	19
Rural Health Centre	4
Basic Health Centre	15
Health Staff per One Hundred Thousand Population	
Doctors	11
Nurses	3
Paramedics	26

Housing

	Percentage
Inadequate Roof Structure (Wood, Bamboo)	89
Un-electrified Households	27
Households with no-toilet	28
Inadequate fuel for cooking	87
Inadequate Source of Drinking Water	69

Sources:

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

1.0 District Geography

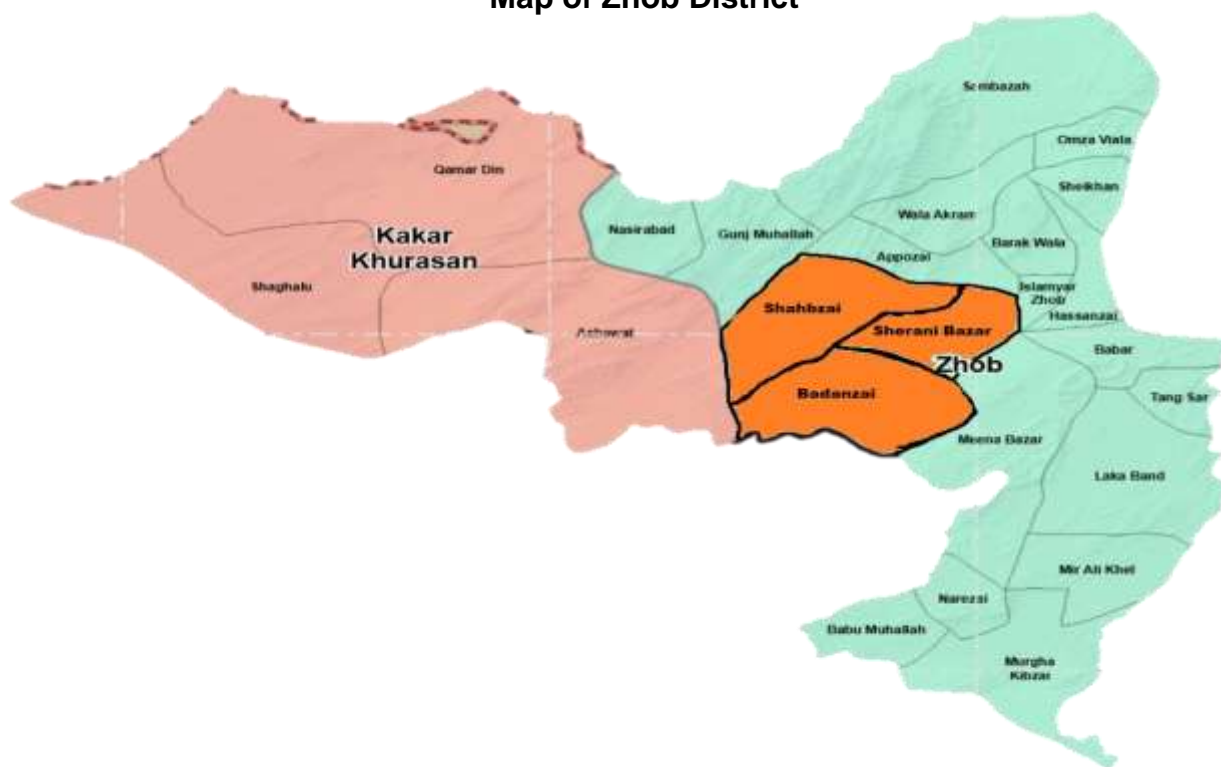
1.1 Location and Boundary

Zhob was notified as separate district in February 1890. The name originates from a *Pushto* word which means oozing water. Zhob is also the name of an important river in the district. The district headquarter is in “Zhob” town.

Area-wise, district Zhob ranks 10th largest district in Balochistan. Zhob District lies between 67°48'41"- 69°44'43" East longitudes and 30°26'54"-31°57'8" North latitudes. It consists of 2 *Tehsils* and 24 UCs. The location of Zhob is at 430 km (aerial distance) south-west (223 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 260 km north-east (61 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, provincial capital of Balochistan

The district is located north-east of Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the *East* with Musakhail, and Killa Saifullah and Sherani in the West. Afghanistan is on the *North* and Loralai District is in the *South*.

Map of Zhob 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 Mandokhels, Kakars, Sheranis, Haripals, Babars, Lawoons, Khosty and Syeds. Sulemankhels, Nasars, Kharots and other tribes of Afghan origin are also inhabited in the district.

1.3 Topography

The terrain of the district consists of mountains and valleys ranging in ground elevation from 930-2,658 meters above MSL (Mean Sea Level). The Zhob River, flowing through the district, has a total length of approximately 410 km. It is the only river in the area that flows in the north-eastern direction. Its source is Kan Metarzai Range and flows into the Gomal River near Khajuri

Kach. The district has an important geo-strategic location. It links Afghanistan, South Waziristan Agency, Dera Ismail Khan, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, and Musakhail.

1.4 Climate

The climate of District Zhob is pleasant in summers and extremely cold in winters. In autumn, the weather becomes very dry. The rainy season is mostly in the months of June, July and August accompanied by thunder storms from July to September as a result of diversions of monsoon winds westward from Punjab. The hilly areas at higher altitude receive heavy snow fall and snow storms during winters; however, dust storms blow in summer and winter¹.

¹ This section is largely benefited from “Zhob - 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 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 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 56 percent of children (39 percent boys and 78 percent girls) of the primary age group were out of school in the year 2013. Many private school don't exist in the district. Overall, about 7 percent of boys and 1 percent of girls were enrolled in private institutions according to the estimates from the household survey (PSLM, 2013). No enrollment in either religious schools or in schools run by NGOs is evident in the table.

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

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Out of School	56.14	39.47	78.34
Enrolled in Public Schools	39.28	53.61	20.19
Enrolled in Private Schools	4.59	6.93	1.47
Enrolled in Religious Schools (Madrasa)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs	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 53 percent children of the 10-14 years age cohort were not attending school during 2013. The majority (about 39 percent of the 47 percent) of the students were enrolled in government schools. Moreover, an estimated 4 percent of boys were enrolled in religious schools as per the PSLM 2013 data.

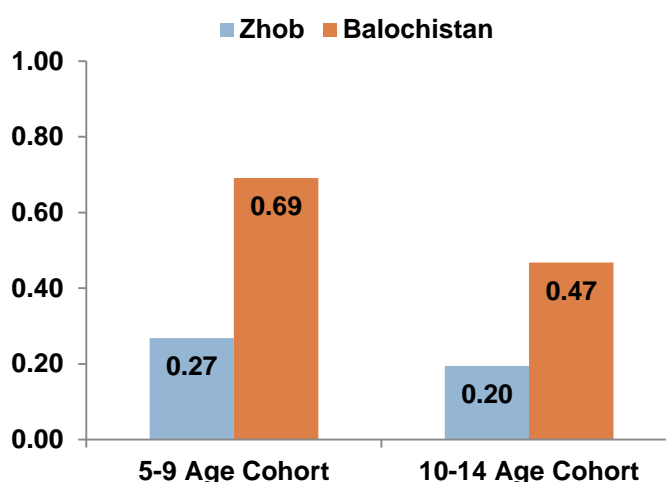
Exhibit 2.1.2
Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Years Age Group
[Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Out of School	52.95	26.47	83.47
Enrolled in Public Schools	39.10	60.64	14.26
Enrolled in Private Schools	5.88	9.01	2.27
Enrolled in Religious Schools (Madrasa)	2.08	3.88	0.00
Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs	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 children in primary and secondary age groups, respectively. Relatively significant higher gender disparity is observed in the district as compared with the province for the school enrolment in the 5-9 years age cohort (0.27 versus 0.69). A similar trend is observed in the secondary school enrolment where the district magnitude of GPI is low as compared with that estimated for the province (0.20 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 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	281	573	426	147
Middle School	26	343	197	146
High School	20	462	361	101
Community School	20	19	18	1
Private School	14	65	35	30
Intermediate/Degree College	3	72	53	19

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

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 23 percent of primary schools, while about 28 percent of primary schools operate in a building of satisfactory condition. About 19 percent of primary schools have no building, whereas about 74 percent run without boundary walls. The situation in middle and high schools is however comparatively better. Electricity and drinking water are available in 65 percent and 50 percent of high schools respectively. About 75-76

percent of school buildings have a 'pacca' structure in middle and high schools, while about 50 and 25 percent of middle and high schools respectively reported the satisfactory condition of school buildings.

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

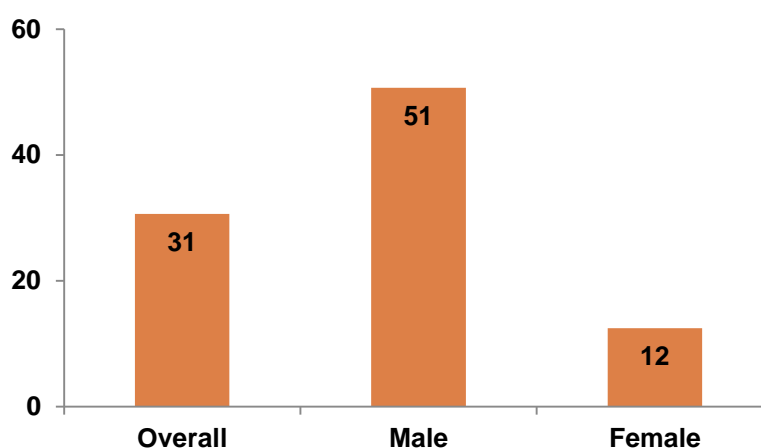
	Primary%	Middle%	High%	Total%
Boundary Wall Exists	26.69	69.23	70.00	32.72
Building Availability	81.14	100.00	100.00	83.79
'Pacca' Structure of Schools	69.04	76.92	75.00	70.03
Satisfactory Building Condition	27.76	50.00	25.00	29.36
Electricity Availability	23.13	57.69	65.00	28.44
Drinking Water Availability	21.00	50.00	50.00	25.08
Latrine Availability	9.96	38.46	55.00	14.98

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

According to the UNDP Human Development Report (2014), Pakistan has been placed 146th 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, inadequate financial support, weak implementation structures and an absence of effective supervision and monitoring.

Exhibit 2.1.6 documents the adult (15 plus years age cohort) literacy rates for the district. According to the table, literacy rates in the district are 31 percent for the overall population; with 51 percent for males and 12 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 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 various district-wise 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 are collated in the following tables.

A rough sketch on child health is furnished in Exhibit 2.2.1. Only about 57 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 (40 percent) in households which provided records of immunization. About 91 percent of households reported the use of ORS for the treatment of diarrhea, however the percentage who consulted physicians in cases of diarrhea is about 74 percent. Moreover, the table reveals that gender discrimination exists in the district. The magnitudes of all indicators for boys are higher than girls.

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

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Children (12-23 Months) – Fully Immunized			
Record Only	40	66	23
Recall and Record	57	82	41
Diarrhea in Children Under 5			
Physician Consulted	91	100	86
Treatment of Diarrhea – ORS	74	97	60

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 15 percent (44 percent in urban and 10 percent in rural areas) reported having Tetanus Toxoid Injections. Similarly, an insignificant percentage of women reported pre and post natal care, about 33 percent and 7 percent of pertinent women confirmed pre and post natal consultation respectively. The situation in terms of child delivery is also miserable. Child delivery at home is reported by about 96 percent of rural households. The corresponding percentage for the urban population is about 77 percent, which is also quite high.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Have Received Tetanus Toxoid Injection	15	44	10
Pre-Natal Consultations	33	49	30
Child Delivery at Home	93	77	96
Post-Natal Consultations	7	14	6

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 health staff in the district is depicted in Exhibit 2.2.4. A gloomy picture is evident in terms of the strength of the district in providing health facilities. Only 11 doctors and 3 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]

Hospital	2
Dispensary	19
Rural Health Centre	4
Basic Health Units	15
Maternal and Child Health Centre	2
TB Clinic	1

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.2.4
Health Staff – Numbers [2011-12]

	Total	Per One Hundred Thousand population
Doctors	37	11
Nurses	10	3
Paramedics	92	26

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 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 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 in the district.

Information regarding the type of material used in the roof is displayed in Exhibit 2.3.1. The table reveals that about 83 percent of households (47 percent urban and 89 percent rural) reported inadequate (wood) roof material. 'Garders' are used in about 11 and 28 percent of rural and urban households respectively, while 17 percent of urban households reported RCC/RBC roofing.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
RCC, RBC	3	17	No Data
Iron, Cement	1	7	No Data
Garder, T-Iron	13	28	11
Wood etc.	83	47	89

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

In terms of material used in the walls, the majority (47 percent) of households reported the use of mud bricks or mud (Exhibit 2.3.2). The corresponding percentage for rural areas is 50 percent. Burnt bricks or blocks are used in about 5 percent and 68 percent of rural and urban households respectively.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Burnt Brick- Blocks	15	68	5
Mud Bricks/ MUD	47	27	50
Wood etc.	38	5	45

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Information regarding the type of toilet used by the household is furnished in Exhibit 2.3.3. About 32 percent of rural households reported unavailability of toilet facilities in the house. Even in urban areas, about 1 percent of households do not have in-house toilet facilities. Interestingly, about 98 percent of urban and 41 percent of rural households reported the use of flush toilet system. These percentages however seem high in comparison with other districts of the province.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Flush	50	98	41
Non-Flush	22	1	26
No Toilet	28	1	32

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

About 73 percent of households of the district are connected with the grid and use electricity for lighting purposes as evident from Exhibit 2.3.4. However, rural-urban differences exist. About 100 percent and 68 percent of households reported the use of electricity in urban and rural areas respectively. Moreover, about 26 percent of rural households reported the use of oil for lighting.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Electricity	73	100	68
Oil	22	No Data	26
Other	5	No Data	6

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 91 percent and 87 percent of urban and rural households use either wood or charcoal. Although the PSLM data doesn't provide the separate estimates of the use of wood and charcoal, it is perhaps reasonable to believe that use of wood is dominant due to relatively low cost as compared with coal.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Gas/Oil	1	9	0.00
Wood/Charcoal	88	91	87
Other	11	No Data	13

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

The provision of safe drinking water is an important part of planning for the healthy population. Exhibit 2.3.6 displays sources of drinking water in the district with urban-rural division. About 59 percent of households fetch water from unsafe sources (uncovered water reservoirs and dug wells). The matching percentage for rural areas is 69 percent. The source of tap water is reported by 15 percent of households; 79 percent and 3 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	15	79	3
Hand Pump	10	No Data	12
Motor Pump	15	14	15
Dug Well	36	5	42
Other (Uncovered)	23	2	27

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

2.4 Transport and Communication

Roads, transportation and telecommunication network 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 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
Number of Connections		
Landline	1198	340
V-Phone	278	80
Broadband	2519	720
Road Kilometers		
	Kilometers	Per '000' Square Kilometers
Black Topped	457	37
Shingle	916	74
Total	1373	111
Motor Vehicles Registered		
Public Service Vehicles	491	
Private Vehicles	1056	
Government Goods Vehicles	11	
Private Goods Vehicles	511	
Others	1426	
Total Vehicles	3495	

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

The table reveals that about 340 and 80 persons out of one lakh (one hundred thousand) population were connected with PTCL landline and V-Phone respectively during the year 2011-12. About 2519 broadband connections are also reported which is equivalent to 720 persons per one lakh population.

About 37 and 73 kilometers mettle (black topped) and Shingle road is available for every one thousand kilometers of geographical area respectively.

2.5 Population and Employed Labor Force

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

The population of district is projected using inter-census (1981-1998) growth rates. According to the Exhibit 2.5.1, the estimated current population of the district is about 3.5 lakh (0.35 million) with an average growth rate of about 3.72 percent per annum. Although the population growth rate seems high, in the absence of any reliable reference, this growth rate is used for the projection. The table also reveals sharp differences in urban and rural population growth rates. The urban growth rate is estimated to be 1.65 percent in comparison with rural growth rate of 4.21 percent. In the absence of a new population census and other vital statistics, the growth trends are hard to explain. Growth was expected to be even larger, due to the arrival of a huge number of Afghan refugees into the district.

About 0.133 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
1998 – Census	193,000	43,000	150,000
2010 – Projected - UNICEF	240,000	54,000	186,000
2014 – Projected	350,000	56,000	294,000
Growth Rate (%) [1998-2014]	3.72%	1.65%	4.21%

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 agriculture sector absorbs the majority of the labor force. About 31 percent employment was recorded in this sector during 2012-13 (PSLM survey). The trade sector is also a large employment provider; which absorbs about 22 percent (26 in urban and 21 in rural) of the employed labor force. About 2 percent of the urban employed labor force is absorbed in the manufacturing sector, while the service sector provide employment to about 57 percent of the urban employed labor force.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Agriculture	31.25	7.57	35.89
Manufacturing	1.66	2.42	1.51
Construction	18.32	7.02	20.53
Trade	22.13	26.07	21.37
Other Service Sectors	26.63	56.92	20.71

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

Exhibit 2.5.3 reports the distribution of labor force into the major occupational groups. About 36 percent of the rural labor force is working in the occupational group 'Skilled Agriculture and

Fisheries Workers', while about 8 percent of the urban labor force is also reported in the same occupational group. About 3 percent of 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%
Elementary (Non-Skilled)	29.94	53.28	25.37
Clerks/Sales Workers	6.49	14.96	4.84
Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers	31.57	7.57	36.27
Craft and Related Trade Workers	3.29	4.75	3.00
Other	28.71	19.44	30.52

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 52 percent and 38 percent of the urban and rural labor force respectively is working as employees. This is followed by the self-employed (own-account workers) group with an estimate of 39 percent and 25 percent for urban and rural areas respectively. Only 17 percent of owner cultivators in rural areas are evidenced from the table, while the percentage of the labor force working as sharecroppers is about 1 percent. The table also reveals that only about 15 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%
Employer	0.14	0.87	No Data
Self Employed	27.23	39.33	24.86
Wage Employee	40.95	52.23	38.74
Un-Paid Family Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00
Owner cultivator	15.02	1.29	17.71
Sharecropper	1.07	No Data	1.28
Contract cultivator	0.86	No Data	1.03
Livestock	14.73	6.29	16.38

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 2 percent in the province, while the share of geographical area is about 6 percent. As evidenced in the table, canal is the major source of irrigation with about a 95 percent share in total irrigated areas.

Major crops in the district are shown in Exhibit 2.6.2. With the largest share in the cropped area, wheat apple is sown on 6499 hectares. This is followed by wheat (4185 hectares) and apricot (2056 hectares). Among fruits, pomegranate, grape, peach, and plum are also noticeable.

Exhibit 2.6.1
Land Utilization Statistics – [2011-12]

	(Hectares)	As percent of the Province
Geographical Area	2,029,700	5.9
Cultivated Area	51,784	2.0
Cropped Area	17,883	1.6
Irrigated Area	17,940	1.5
Sources of Irrigation		
Canal	17,000	3.2
Wells	-	0.0
Tube Wells	820	0.1
Karezes/Springs	120	0.4

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

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

	Area [Hectares]	Production ['00' Tons]
Crops		
Apple	6,499	59,509
Wheat	4,185	6,817
Apricot	2,056	19,634
Pomegranate	685	4,697
Grape	482	2,246
Maize	280	261
Peach	223	1,240
Barley	144	209
Plum	138	1,159
Mash	112	59

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 reflect the extent of modernization of agriculture. This information is collated in Exhibit 2.6.3. Extremely low shares of agricultural machinery with respect to cropped areas and the non-existence of various types portray a gloomy picture. About 23 tractors are available per one thousand cropped area, while the share of threshers and bulldozers are insignificant.

Exhibit 2.6.3
Agriculture Machinery - [2011-12]

	Numbers	As percent of '000' cropped area
Tractors	403	22.6
Threshers	42	2.4
Harvesters	-	0.00
Reapers	-	0.00
Bulldozers	17	1.0

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 Sheep, Goats 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
Cattle	248,140	6,530
Buffalo	8,846	233
Sheep	1,284,162	33,794
Goat	995,164	26,188
Camel	1,089	29
Horse	456	12
Mule	279	7
Asses	20,683	544
Poultry (Non-Commercial)	260,923	6,866

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

The latest information regarding mineral production in the district is not available. About 38 million tons of Chromite production was reported for the year 2009-10.

Exhibit 2.5.6 reports the area under the control of the provincial Forestry Department. The table reveals that the district has about 0.05 million acres of forest area which is only 2 percent of the provincial forest area.

Exhibit 2.6.5
Area Under the Control of Forest Department – [2011-12]

	(Acres)	As percent of the Province
Coniferous	2,560	0.7
Irrigated Plantation	-	0.00
ReverianBela Forest	-	0.00
Scrub Forest	37,590	2.7
Coastal Forest	-	0.00
Range Lands	14,080	1.5
Total	54,230	1.9

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

3.0 Law and Order

Like other districts, there are two law enforcements agencies operating in Zhob. They are the police and local levies. There are 22 *Thanas* (local police stations) and 2 *Chowkis* controlled by levies. During the last 5 years there were 2 reported cases of explosions, 34 murders, 66 riots, 3 blasphemy cases and 1 case of smuggling.

3.1 Background

Like other districts in Balochistan, district Zhob is also divided into “A” and “B” areas. Area “A” is under the control of the District Police officer with the Police Force and 1 Police Station. Area “B” consists of more than 95 percent of the total area of Zhob district. It comes under the direct supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, where he has the Levies Force to maintain law and order in this area. There are 6 Levies Stations in district Zhob².

There is a Zhob militia of Frontier Corps with 4 wings in district Zhob, having the prime responsibility of securing the border with Afghanistan. The Pak Army also has one of its oldest cantonments in Zhob. It was built by the British³.

3.2 Law Enforcement Agencies

Zhob is one of the largest districts of Pakistan. The number of security personnel is very low in comparison to the population and area of the district. Operational capacity i.e. movement, armory and training of both Police and Levies forces is outdated⁴.

Exhibit 3.2.1
Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)

#	Agency/ Department	Number of Personnel Deployed		Infrastructure
		Male	Female	
1	Police (Regular)	422	NA	▪ 2 Police Stations i.e. City and Sadar
2	Levies (Both Federal and Provincial)	579	NA	-
3	Frontier Corps (Zhob Militia)	▪ Zhob Militia is mainly responsible for providing security on the Pak-Afghan border.		▪ 4 wings
4	Pak Army	▪ Zhob cantonment is one of the oldest Cantonments in Pakistan built by the British.		▪ 1 Brigade of Pak Army is deployed in Zhob

Sources:

- Interview with a Levies Official and Local Journalist
- <http://www.fcbalochistan.gov.pk/zhob-militia/>
- <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/pakistan/cantt-zhob.htm>

3.3 Judicial Infrastructure in Zhob

The Judicial system in Zhob functions under the Balochistan High Court. The judicial system is led by the district and session court of the district Zhob. While there are Judicial Magistrates and *Qazi's* working as well⁵.

² Interview with a Prosecutor DSP

³ <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/pakistan/cantt-zhob.htm>

⁴ Interview with Prosecutor DSP

⁵ Interview with an Advocate of the Zhob District Bar

In the informal justice system, *Jirga* is the most effective and the oldest tool. *Jirga* like in other Pakhtun areas of the country works under the tribal code. It has been very effective in solving big issues among people, families and tribes. *Jirga* in district Zhob is functional on a private basis, while the government *Jirga* system was abolished in 1991-92.

Exhibit 3.3.1
Justice System in Zhob

#	Court	Justice System	Regulation
1	District and Session Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 District and Session Judge ▪ 2 Judicial Magistrates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular Laws
2	Qazi Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 Qazi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deewan-e-Killat Law ▪ Family Ordinance 1964

Source: Interview with Advocate of the District Bar

3.4 Main Crimes in 2014

Major crimes in the district are murders due to terrorism where the TTP is active in some areas. There are land disputes among tribes and families which also cause violent clashes and deaths.

Exhibit 3.4.1
Crime Rate

#	Crime (Description)	Main Reasons	Incidents/ Losses in 2014	Police/ Government Response
1	Murders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Terrorist attacks, Land disputes and enmities 	8	FIRs registered and most of the cases are in courts
2	Murder Attempt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Terrorist attacks, Land disputes and enmities 	10	
5	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minor issues 	Rest of these	
Total			93	

Source: Interview with a Prosecutor DSP

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 for the last decade. The local government system is in place after the local government elections took place last year. Police training and supply of modern equipment is a much required step⁶.

3.6 Prisons in Zhob

There is no central jail facility in district Zhob however; judicial lock ups are there to support police and the local judicial system⁷.

⁶ Interview with a Prosecutor DSP

⁷ Ibid

4.0 Conflict Management

Most of these conflicts are solved through the local *Jirga* system or is solved through elders of the house. The most common reasons for local conflicts are because of poverty, inheritance etc. The district carries strong cultural values. As far as women rights are concerned, women are not properly aware of them and neither are they allowed to take their case to court or police stations. They are not allowed to leave their homes.

4.1 Conflict Background

Zhob district shares border with South Waziristan Agency in Fata where Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) has a stronghold. Thus areas of Murgha Kibzai and Gul Kach in district Zhob are influenced by them. Ain-uz-Zaman is the local TTP leader. TTP militants use Zhob as the main root to Karachi and the Chaman area. Therefore Zhob makes news regarding TTP movement and clashes take place frequently between security agencies and TTP members⁸.

Habitual activities of TTP like kidnapping for ransom, target killing and other terrorist activities have been taking place in the district recently and pose a real threat to the law and order situation in the district. Some members of the Haqqani group of the Afghan Taliban have also been arrested in the Zhob district⁹

Tehrek-e-Taliban Pakistan is expanding its operations in the Pashtun areas of Balochistan. Zhob district is badly affected by TTP militancy. Sectarian militants targeting Hazara communities are mostly Baloch that are closely working with *Lashkar-e-Jhangvi*. TTP can create a bridge between Baloch nationalist rebels and Taliban militants, which will make the security situation in the province even worse.

4.2 Other Conflicts

District Zhob is a tribal society where tribes have a long history of conflicts among themselves. These tribal conflicts mainly comprise of land disputes, honor issues and some enmities. Mainly land disputes are between Mandokhel and Suleman Khel in Sambazai, Musa khel and Babar and Lawoon and Suleman Khel etc.

Family issues are mainly quarrels, and some women and honor related disputes also arise. These, however are very rare and bring dishonor onto the families, which results in family migration.

4.3 Conflict Resolution Mechanism

Jirga is the traditional conflict resolution mechanism in the Pakhtoon belt of Balochistan, Fata and KPK. This is a historical tool, where elders and influential people of the area come together and mediate conflicts. The proceedings, decisions, fines, penalties and other important steps of the *Jirga* and broader conflict resolution are clearly defined in the tribal code of life. This code is referred to as *Pakhtoonwail*¹⁰.

In district Zhob most of the matters are still resolved through the *Jirga* despite the fact that the official system of *Jirgas* had been abolished in 1991-92. Even if a case is registered in court, people still negotiate and allow mediation to solve their problems through the *Jirga*¹¹.

The *Jirga* is a cheap and immediate source of conflict resolution in the district. People opt for the *Jirga* due to unavailability and/or the costly nature of the judicial procedure within the formal justice system¹².

⁸Interview with a local journalist.

⁹<http://www.dawn.com/news/1140514>

¹⁰ Ali Gohar: Chairman, Just Peace International, Peshawar, <http://www.justpeaceint.org/>

¹¹ Interview with a journalist

4.4 Tribal Conflict and Local Economy

There are a number of tribes prevailing in the district namely, Mandokhels, Kakars, Sheranis, Haripals, Babars, Lawoons, Khosty, Syeds, Sulemankhels, Nasars, Kharots, and some other Afghani tribes are located as well. The most powerful among them is Kakar followed by Mandokhel and Sheraani. Most of the conflicts among these tribes are due to land ownership, politics etc. The most powerful tribe often exploits their powers.

**Exhibit 4.4.1
Tribal Mapping**

District	Tehsil	Tribes	% of Total Population
Zhob	Zhob	Mandokhel	40%
	Kakar Khurasan and Zhob	Kakar	30%
	Zhob	Babarr	15%
	Kakar Khurasan	Lawoon	10%

Source: Interview with a Local Journalist

4.5 Displacement

There is no significant displacement reported in Zhob district. However, some 250-300 families have been displaced from South Waziristan Agency in the aftermath of the military operation against the militants of TTP¹³. These families are mainly living in New Abadi, apozi town, near Zhob city.

4.6 Reforms

There have been no reforms reported in recent times. The only development is the establishment of local government systems in the district. The situation has been getting worse with the rise of militancy and frequent use of the Zhob route to Quetta and Karachi by militants¹⁴.

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Interview with a Prosecutor, DSP

5.0 The Role of Women

Like other districts in the province of Balochistan, Zhob is also dominated by males. The men of the house decide the fates of the family and tribes. Due to which there is a high illiteracy rate among the women of the house and thus they fail to enjoy certain civil amenities and their human rights are neglected as well. Though the female seats in the UC are filled, they barely participate in any political meetings and they don't have any say in the political affairs of the district.

5.1 Status of Women

Women play a minor role in decision-making, but they play an important role in the household and agricultural affairs of the district¹⁵. Women however share the economic burden of the family as they contribute to the household and productive work outside the house, in fields. Nonetheless, their household work is not considered an economic contribution, and seldom credit is given to them by their husbands or elders for their significant contribution to the family and society.

In rural areas, women are commonly observed to be involved in looking after horses, camels and sheep, assisting in cultivation and doing traditional embroidery work¹⁶. Society constrains them to remain illiterate. Problems related to polygamy, vulvar and a generally low social status also persist. In the case of polygamy, the first wife's opinion is not considered when her husband wants to marry another woman. A change in the women's status is observed in areas with more female literacy. Educated women have more influence in decision making and have more authority. Interest in female education is rising, but still, there are not enough schools that can cater to the needs of the district.

5.2 Women Employment

There were 327 female teachers employed in the district¹⁷. 7 lady doctors, 36 female paramedic staff and 4 female nurses were employed in the health sector in the district. Other than that National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care which employed 250 lady health workers (LHWs) and 8 lady health supervisors (LHSs) for the betterment of maternal health in District Zhob.

5.3 Population Rate

The population is characterized by a low growth rate of 3.72 % per annum, with 51% of the population under 15 years and about half (51 %) is in the working age i.e. 15-64 years¹⁸. Voter eligibility over 21 years was 43%. Almost 69% of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married. Regarding gender ratios, female population accounts for nearly half (44.7%) of the total population, where for every 100 females, there were 124 males.

5.4 Health Care

According to District Health Information System reports, a total of 110,198 new cases of common illnesses were reported by the government health facilities during 2009-10¹⁹. Acute Respiratory Infections, Pneumonia, Diarrhea/Dysentery, suspected viral Hepatitis, fever due to other causes and Typhoid were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies.

¹⁵ District Development Profile 2011, Zhob District, Planning and Development Department, GOB

¹⁶ District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

¹⁷ District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

¹⁸ District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

¹⁹ District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

5.5 Dress and Ornaments

The majority of the male population wears *shalwar kameez* and a turban to cover their heads both in summers and winters with a *chaddar* (piece of cloth) slung across their shoulders²⁰. Women wear a wrapper and a long shirt reaching their knees. Women belonging to the middle and upper classes dress like the average Balochi urban women, and also wear gold ornaments.

5.6 Local Government Representation

There are 24 UCs in the district and there are 33% women and 5% peasant/worker representations in each UC and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the council²¹.

5.7 Conflicts and Resolutions

In Zhob, District people resolve their conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are free to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council.

5.8 Jirga System

The issues related to women are considered a matter of honor and are brought before the *Jirga*, instead of being reported at the police station. Therefore, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported.

5.9 Agriculture

Agricultural labor is primarily conducted by men. Women and children are not involved in agricultural activities. Big land owners employ tenants for agricultural activities. Small farmers work on their fields themselves and rarely hire tenants.

5.10 Livestock

Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmers usually have herd sizes of up to 20-30 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas where the rangeland provides pasture²². Sheep and goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male small ruminants in the market for economic gain, whereas females are kept for reproduction and growth of the herd population.

5.11 Handicrafts

Women and girls do embroidery work at home. Sometimes women sell their work to support their families by creating some additional income. However, due to the lack of home industry, access to the market for women and the lack of interest, the Industrial Department middlemen get the majority of the profit. No credit or marketing facilities are available; women are involved in embroidered handicrafts, but not properly rewarded.

5.12 Vocational Training Centers

There is no vocational training center in District Zhob.

²⁰ Early Childhood Education Plan, District Zhob, UN Pakistan, GOB

²¹ District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

²² District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

6.0 Environmental Analysis

Total area of the Zhob district is 12400 square kilometers²³. District is located in the Balochistan Province in the north-east of Pakistan. It is bounded on the *North* by Afghanistan and South Waziristan agency of FATA, on the *East* by the tribal area adjoining Dera Ismail Khan District of KPK and Musakhel District, on the *South* and south-west by Loralai and Killa Saifullah Districts. The district is named after the river Zhob. It is a *Pushto* word which means oozing water.²⁴ It lies close to the Afghanistan border, starting from Muslim Bagh (7,500 feet) and ending at the Afghan border at Fort Sandeman (10,000 feet).

Topographically, the district is covered with mountains and hills intersected by the broad valley of Zhob and its tributaries. The Toba Kakar range covers the western half of the district extending from the boundary of Afghanistan up to the Zhob River. The Suleman range, locally called the Kasi Ghar, lies on the eastern boundary of the district. The famous Takht-e-Sulaiman or Solomon's Throne is the highest peak of this range. It is about 3,441 meters above sea level and located just outside the boundary. The Sindh Ghar, Tor Ghar and Sur Ghar ranges are also situated on the eastern side of the district. The two mountainous regions are of different character. The great part of the district, beyond the left bank of the Zhob, consists almost entirely beyond the district boundary.

The general elevation of the district is 1,500 to 3,000 meters. On the *South* of Zhob valley, a succession of parallel ridges running from north-east to south-west divide the drainage of the Zhob from that of the Bori valley in the Loralai district.²⁵

6.1 Climate, Land and Water

Zhob has a semi-arid climate and its rainfall is just high enough to save it from being labeled within the arid climate category, found at lower elevations. Unlike most of Balochistan, Zhob does on occasion; receive rainfall from the monsoon, though this occurs very erratically.

The climate of the district is hot and dry in summer and cold in winter. June is the hottest month with mean maximum and minimum temperature of about 37°C and 23°C respectively. January is the coldest month with mean maximum and minimum temperature of about 13°C and -1°C degree respectively. The dust- storms occur in summer from July to September accompanied by thunderstorms. In winters, the wind blows from the West and is very cold. The winds from the south-west and *East* are also common, the latter invariably brings rain. The wind from the *North* occasionally blows during September to April, bringing drought and damaging standing crops. Rainfall is scanty and varies with the altitude. Most of the rainfall is received during winter seasons.²⁶

The geographical area of District Zhob is 2,030 thousand hectares, out of which 4.3 percent (87,612 hectares) is unavailable for cultivation. A Potential Area of 6.2 percent is available for agricultural crop cultivation (126,719 hectares). For future growth and development, lots of advancement possibilities are available in the district, even though water scarcity is a major constraint to agricultural development. However, as a futuristic approach, if flood water is properly conserved for irrigation and renovation of the existing water resources, the uncultivable area can be brought into cultivation for increasing the cropping area of District Zhob.²⁷

A recent household survey, conducted in 2010, has shown that 70 percent of the population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, protected dug wells (32 percent) constitutes the major source followed by piped water (22 percent) and tube wells (7 percent).

²³ District Development Profile 2011, Zhob, Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan in Collaboration with UNICEF.

²⁴ http://www.balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=828&Itemid=1114

²⁵ Rural Scenes from Zhob District: *ibid*

²⁶ YesPakistan.com, General Description of District Zhob, Human Development Foundation, 2004, <http://www.yesPakistan.com/HDF/Zhob/Zhob.asp>

²⁷ District Development Profile 2011, Zhob, Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan in Collaboration with UNICEF.

Other minor improved sources include: protected springs (4 percent) and public standpipes (3 percent).

The major unimproved sources are unprotected springs (15 percent), surface water (6 percent), unprotected and dug wells (5 percent). Approximately 4 percent of unimproved water source belonged to other categories. About 55 percent of the households have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water. This usually is the responsibility of women or children of the household.²⁸

6.2 Forest, Fisheries and Agriculture

The district has a large potential for social and natural forestry, and vegetation cover in the district is quite extensive. There are two forest reserves in the district. The total area under forest cover (including social forest) is around 10,010 hectares. Commercial forestry in the district is for the production of pine nut and timber. The pine- nut forests are very profitable. Commercial forestry or cutting of timber for commercial purposes exists in Sherani sub-division.

However, the most important role that these forests are playing in the economy of the district is by serving as major watersheds for the low altitude areas. In addition, a large number of bird and mammalian species are also dependent upon these forests as their habitat. Some species use these forests as migratory sites. Therefore, the role of these forests is important in the wildlife management and biodiversity of other associated flora and fauna.²⁹

The fishery sector is non- commercial and is a blessing for the population settled in the ravine belt of the district. The people of Zhob usually do not include fish in their diets. Therefore, the fishery sector is not considered to be the mainstay of the community economy.

Another reason for poor-economic potential is scarce little availability of fishing water. However, there could be some meager possibilities, as small amounts of fish are found in Zhob river beds, as the construction of Subakzai dam may divert the attention of a segment of the local population to this means of livelihood. According to the Fisheries Department, the Zhob River is full of different species and qualities of fishes. The main four fish species found in the Zhob River, ponds and delay dams, belongs to the group of fishes found in cold and mild cold area which are "Rohu", "Morkhi", Thella" and "Mali". Due to the unavailability of sufficient water resources the possibility of "Trout" is less.³⁰

Most of the area is hilly and barren with every limited water resources for agriculture purposes. However, during recent years, tube wells have become quite abundant with the result that agricultural activity has registered a rise and a total of 36,170 acre of land is under cultivation in the district. Sowing and harvesting are still largely carried out in a traditional manner but the use of agricultural machinery is increasing, day by day. However, there is very little scope for a radical increase in the area under cultivation as the area is mostly "Barani". There are two cropping seasons, Kharif and Rabi. Rabi crops are sown between October and mid-February and harvested in June. Kharif crops are sown from April to July and harvested by the end of October. Only 16,206 acres of land is irrigated throughout the district. Majority of the area in the district is irrigated by springs.

The quantity of fruit production is comparatively high (5th highest in the province), while the overall agricultural production puts the district in the middle category. The agricultural production value per hectare is the third highest, which might indicate reasonably high productivity³¹.

Fruit production is very important and dominant in District Zhob. 95.7 percent of the irrigated area was under fruit production. Apples, Almonds, Apricots, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pea and Pomegranates are the leading fruits of District Zhob. From the data it is revealed that 1,000

²⁸ District Development Profile 2011, Zhob: op. cit.

²⁹ District Development Profile 2011, Zhob: op. cit.

³⁰ District Development Profile 2011: op. cit.

³¹ Rural Scenes from Zhob District in Balochistan, Pakistan February 2011, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/sarfrazh/5780476012/>

Kg/hectares in Sorghum (Jowar), Maize 931 Kg/hectares, Mung bean 767 Kg/hectares and Mash bean with 526 Kg/hectares respectively, mean that the yields are very low at Zhob. The District has two cropping seasons: Rabi crops include; Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed /Mustard, Vegetables and Fodder. These crops are sown in the winter or during the early summer and harvested in the late summer. Kharif crops include; Sorghum (Jowar), Maize, Mung bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Garlic and Tobacco. All these crops come under cash crops and they are sown in the summer and harvested in the late summer or early winter³².

6.3 Environmental Hazards

Flash Floods (14th – 16th August 2013): There were high alerts about the high risk of flash flooding in the local streams; barsati nallahs of Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Lahore, Peshawar, Hazara, Mardan, D.G. Khan, Zhob, Sibbi, Naseerabad, Kalat divisions and Kashmir. All concerned authorities are advised to remain on high alert from 14th to 16 August 2013³³.

Flood water washed away the road connecting Zhob and Musakhel, disrupting road links between the two districts. Hundreds of people remained stranded due to destruction of the road. People had to suffer a lot due to the disruption of road links and the suspension of electricity. Heavy rain also disturbed the services of mobile companies and landline phones, due to which people had to face hardships in contacting their family members and relatives³⁴.

Earthquake: An earthquake with a magnitude of 7.7 struck Baluchistan in south-west Pakistan on 24 September 2013 at 4.30 pm local time. Media reports stated that more than 150 dead bodies had been recovered, while hundreds of people injured and 15 000 left homeless³⁵. Ziarat and Pishin districts were the most affected while Killa Abdullah, Chaman, Loralai, Sibbi and Mastung districts are also affected. Hundreds of houses collapsed and the electricity and telecommunication systems have failed in Ziarat district. The second most affected area is Tehsil Khanozai in Pishin district, where more than 500 households have been damaged. The Tehsil, Khushab and Negandeh villages are badly affected with more than 100 houses having collapsed. A landslide blocked the road from Khanozai to Loralia. Health authorities in Killa Saifullah, Zhob and Harnai districts had said no deaths or serious injuries had been reported in those districts.

³² District Development Profile 2011, Zhob, Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan in Collaboration with UNICEF,

<http://www.balochistan.gov.pk/DistrictProfile/DDP%20Final%202012/Zhob/Zhob%20book%20final.pdf>

³³ Floods, Rains played havoc in Balochistan, Pakistan Observer

³⁴ Floods, Rains played havoc in Balochistan, op. cit.

³⁵ World Health Organization, Earthquake in Balochistan, Situation Report

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 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 535 community based institutions (COs) in the district with the help of their partner organizations; Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP) and Human Development Foundation (HDF), under implementation of PPAF-III.

With the help of BRSP and HDF, PPAF has implemented a total of 73 Community Physical Infra-structure (CPI) projects that resulted in 30,425 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.

PPAF has also facilitated BRSP in completing 96 projects in water and energy, resulting in 17,282 beneficiaries in the socially mobilized communities of the district. The goal of these projects is to alleviate poverty, reduce vulnerability and improve food security through sustainable agricultural development, focusing on efficient management of water and on developing effective renewable energy resources. These projects encompass institutional and technological innovations, focusing on climate compatible development for a future defined by reduced climate and carbon vulnerabilities and include mini/micro hydroelectric projects, solar lighting and water pumping systems, wind energy projects, solar-wind hybrid systems, pressurized irrigation systems and biogas plants.

7.2 Local NGOs

Balochistan Rural Development Program (BRSP) aims to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of the rural poor by harnessing the potential of people to manage their own development, through their own institutions.³⁶ Human Development Foundation (HDF) initiated work in Zhob in economic development, education, health and sustainable environment, in January 2001.³⁷

The society of Zhob district is male dominated, firmly rooted in tribalism. However, affiliation to tribal chiefs is nominal. The role of the chief (Khan) of a tribe is limited. Decisions are taken at the tribal level with the consent of a group of elders rather than the chief alone. A decision made by the group of elders of a tribe is binding.

The society is predominantly a patriarchal one. The power of decision making is solely in the hands of men. The decisions made by men are binding upon women. A woman is regarded as the honor of the family and tribe. When a woman goes against the decision of her male family members, she brings shame on the family.³⁸

³⁶ <http://www.pildat.org/csodirectory/csodetails.asp?detid=8>

³⁷ HDF, Zhob Region, <http://www.hdf.com/programs/where-we-work/zhob/>

³⁸ District Development Profile 2011, Zhob, Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan in Collaboration with UNICEF, <http://www.balochistan.gov.pk/DistrictProfile/DDP%20Final%202012/Zhob/Zhob%20book%20final.pdf>

The entire society of Zhob district is patriarchal and tribally dominated. Men decide on politics and the fate of the family and tribe. Therefore, they assume a predominant role in both the community and family decision making. Women play a minor role in decision-making, but they play an important role in the household and agricultural affairs of the district. Though a woman shares the economic burden of the family as she contributes to the household and productive work outside the house in fields, nonetheless, her household work is not considered an economic contribution, and seldom credit is given to her by husband or elders for her significant contribution to the family and society.³⁹ Some of the local NGOs that are operating in the area are:-

- BRSP – Balochistan Rural Support Program
- Relief International
- Merlin

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 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
Strengthening Citizen Voice and Public Accountability Program	Democracy and Governance	USAID	Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA) and The Asia Foundation (TAF) NGO Society for Human Assistance and Development
Governance Support Project	Governance	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	GOP Baluchistan
Balochistan Agriculture Project	Agriculture and Livestock	USAID	GOP Baluchistan
Balochistan Education Support	Education	World Bank	GOP Baluchistan

³⁹ Rural Scenes from Zhob District in Balochistan, Pakistan February 2011, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/sarfrazh/5780476012/>

8.0 Important Institutions

8.1 Institutions and Stakeholders

Government Institutions in Zhob consist of Municipal Committees and UCs. These UCs are further branched out into District Councils. At the district level, some government departments are operating such as; Election Commission, Passport and Immigration, NADRA, Post Office, Taxation, Population and Welfare. Among the Municipal services there are, Public Health, Water Supply, and other public safety institutions.

8.2 Financial Institutions in the District

The major source of income in Zhob district is agriculture and livestock. In assisting the farmers of the district, Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited plays an exemplary role as it is the only bank that deals in agricultural loans in the district. Some of the main commercial banks operating in the area are Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB), Allied Bank Ltd (ABL), United Bank Ltd (UBL), National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), and Bank Alfalah. In the attempt to raise the living standards of Zhob district, the most disadvantaged population of the district is being helped by Human Development Foundation (HDF) and Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP).