



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

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**DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF  
AWARAN DISTRICT**

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Submitted by:



Empowerment Performance Result

In Association with:



## Table of Contents

<b>LIST OF EXHIBITS .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>ACRONYMS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>FOREWORD.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>DISTRICT AWARAN– AT A GLANCE .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.0 DISTRICT GEOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARY .....	6
1.2 TRIBES, ETHNIC GROUPS AND LANGUAGES.....	6
1.3 TOPOGRAPHY .....	6
1.4 CLIMATE.....	6
<b>2.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT.....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 EDUCATION AND LITERACY .....	7
2.2 HEALTH.....	10
2.3 HOUSING QUALITY AND HOUSING SERVICES .....	11
2.4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION .....	13
2.5 POPULATION AND EMPLOYED LABOR FORCE .....	14
2.6 LIVELIHOOD SOURCES .....	15
<b>3.0 LAW AND ORDER .....</b>	<b>18</b>
3.1. BACKGROUND.....	18
3.2. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES .....	18
3.3. JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN AWARAN .....	19
3.4. MAIN CRIMES TOOK PLACE IN 2014 .....	19
3.5. CURRENT REFORMS FOR LAW AND ORDER .....	19
3.6. PRISONS IN AWARAN.....	19
<b>4.0 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1 TRIBAL MAPPING AND LOCAL ECONOMY .....	20
4.2 CONFLICT RESOLUTION.....	20
4.3 DISPLACEMENT.....	20
4.4 MAJOR TRIBES .....	21
<b>5.0 THE ROLE OF WOMEN.....</b>	<b>22</b>
5.1 STATUS OF WOMEN .....	22
5.2 ROLE IN POLITICS .....	22
5.3 MICRO FINANCING .....	22
5.4 MATERNAL HEALTH CARE .....	22
5.5 GENDER RATIO.....	22
5.6 LITERACY RATE .....	23
5.7 VOCATIONAL TRAINING.....	23
5.8 WOMEN’S EMPLOYMENT .....	23
5.9 AGRICULTURE.....	23
5.10 LIVESTOCK .....	23
5.11 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.....	23
<b>6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>24</b>
6.1 CLIMATE, LAND AND FOREST.....	24
6.2 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK .....	24
6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS .....	25
<b>7.0 SOCIAL MOBILIZATION .....</b>	<b>27</b>
7.1 ROLE OF PPAF .....	27
7.2 LOCAL NGOs.....	27
7.3 FOCUS OF DONOR COMMUNITY .....	28
<b>8.0 IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS.....</b>	<b>29</b>
8.1 INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS.....	29
8.2 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT .....	29

## List of Exhibits

<b>Exhibit 2.1.1</b> - Educational Status of Children of 5-9 Years Age Group [Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]	7
<b>Exhibit 2.1.2</b> - Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Years Age Group [Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]	7
<b>Exhibit 2.1.3</b> - Gender Parity Index in Primary and Secondary Enrollment [2012-13]	8
<b>Exhibit 2.1.4</b> - Teaching Institutions and Staff – Numbers [2011]	8
<b>Exhibit 2.1.5</b> - School Facilities and Physical Characteristic – 2011 [Percentage of Schools]	9
<b>Exhibit 2.1.6</b> - Adult Literacy Rate - [2012-13]	9
<b>Exhibit 2.2.1</b> - Status of Child Health - Percentages [2012-13]	10
<b>Exhibit 2.2.2</b> - Status of Maternal Health – Percentage of Pertinent Women [2012-13]	10
<b>Exhibit 2.2.3</b> - Health Institutions – Numbers [2011-12]	11
<b>Exhibit 2.2.4</b> - Health Staffs – Numbers [2011-12]	11
<b>Exhibit 2.3.1</b> - Material Used in Roof - Percentage of Household [2012-13]	11
<b>Exhibit 2.3.2</b> - Wall Structure – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	12
<b>Exhibit 2.3.3</b> - Type of Toilet – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	12
<b>Exhibit 2.3.4</b> - Source of Lighting – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	12
<b>Exhibit 2.3.5</b> - Cooking Fuel – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	12
<b>Exhibit 2.3.6</b> - Source of Drinking Water – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
<b>Exhibit 2.4.1</b> - Indicators of Communication [2011-12]	13
<b>Exhibit 2.5.1</b> - Estimated Population	14
<b>Exhibit 2.5.2</b> - Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Sectors [2012-13]	14
<b>Exhibit 2.5.3</b> - Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Occupational Group [2012-13]	15
<b>Exhibit 2.5.4</b> - Employment Status [Percentage of Employed Persons, 2012-13]	15
<b>Exhibit 2.6.1</b> - Land Utilization Statistics – [2011-12]	16
<b>Exhibit 2.6.2</b> - Area and Production of Major Crops – [2011-12]	16
<b>Exhibit 2.6.3</b> - Agriculture Machinery - [2011-12]	16
<b>Exhibit 2.6.4</b> - Population of Livestock - [2011-12]	17
<b>Exhibit 2.6.5</b> - Area Under the Control of Forest Department – [2011-12]	17
<b>Exhibit 3.2.1</b> - Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)	18
<b>Exhibit 3.3.1</b> - Justice System in Awaran	19
<b>Exhibit 3.3.2</b> - Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanism	19
<b>Exhibit 3.4.1</b> - Crimes Rate	19
<b>Exhibit 6.3.1</b> - Awaran Flood Assessment	26
<b>Exhibit 7.3.1</b> - Donor Projects	28

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## Acronyms

ADBP	Agricultural Development Bank Of Pakistan
BLF	Baluchistan Liberation Front
CPI	Community Physical Infra-Structure
DGDC	Directorate General For Development Cooperation
COs	Community Organizations
GoB	Government Of Baluchistan
Gol	Government Of Italy
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GRHO	Gender Reproductive Health Organization
HANDS	Health And Nutrition Development Society
IDA	International Development Association
LHSs	Lady Health Supervisors
LHW	Lady Health Workers
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
NBP	National Bank Of Pakistan
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEI	Poverty Eradication Initiatives
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSLM	Pakistan Social And Living Standard Measurement
UBL	United Bank Limited
UC	Union Councils
UNDP	United National Development Project
WHO	World Health Organization
ZTBL	Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited

## Foreword

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) has received financing from the International Development Association (IDA) for undertaking the consulting services titled 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 will 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 (DGDC).

The project is divided in two phases. A macro picture of target districts will be portrayed in Phase-I by developing, “District Situation Analysis” reports, while household poverty and assessment of Community Organizations (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 provides the Situation Analysis of the district Awaran 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; 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 have also been 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 level of 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 Awaran 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 brief commentary to make these profiles a handy and practical booklet.

## District Awaran– At a Glance

<b>District Headquarter:</b>	Awaran
<b>Tehsils and Union Councils:</b>	
	Mashkai Gajjar, Nokjo, Parwar
	Awaran Awaran, Teertaaj, Gishkaur, Shandi, WajaBagh
	JhalJhao Camp Jhao, KorakJhao
<b>Area</b>	29,510 Square Kilometer
<b>Climate</b>	The climate of Awaran is hot in summer (with cool nights) and moderately cool in winter. The storms become very severe from June to September. The rain falls mostly during the months of April to July. Maximum average temperature is 28.5°C and minimum average temperature is 12.7°C.
<b>Major Ethnic Groups</b>	Bizenjos, Mohammed Hasnis, Sajdis, Mirwanis, Rakhshani, Musianis, Sumalanies and Mengals

### Demography

<b>Projected Population – 2014</b>	126,000
<b>Population Density (Persons per Square Kilometer)</b>	4
<b>Percentage of Rural Population</b>	100%
<b>Percentage of Female Population</b>	45%
<b>Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)</b>	123
<b>Percentage of Children (0-5 years)</b>	10%
<b>Percentage of Active Population (15-64 years)</b>	55%
<b>Dependency Ratio (Percentage)</b>	81%
<b>Household Size</b>	7

### Livelihood Sources

<b>Total Cropped Area</b>	22,387 Hectares
<b>Total Irrigated Area</b>	21,499 Hectares
<b>Major Crops</b>	Wheat, Barley, Onion, Apple
<b>Livestock Head Per thousand Rural Population</b>	222
<b>Major Minerals</b>	No mineral reported
<b>Head of Household Work Status</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
	Wage Employed 29
	Self Employed 27
	Employer -
	Agriculture 28
	Livestock 16

## Education

	Percentage
Percentage of Population that Ever Attended School	37
Primary Enrollment Rate (Gross Percentage)	60
Middle Enrollment Rate (Gross Percentage)	27
Matric Enrollment Rate (Gross Percentage)	27
Percentage of Literate Persons (10 years and above)	45
Percentage of Literate Persons (15 years and above)	41

## Health

Health Institutions	Numbers
Hospitals	1
Dispensary	15
Rural Health Centre	5
Basic Health Centre	7
<b>Health Staff per One Hundred Thousand Population</b>	
Doctors	15
Nurses	3
Paramedics	33

## Housing

	Percentage
Inadequate Roof Structure (Wood, Bamboo)	99
Un-electrified Households	70
Households with no-toilet	4
Inadequate fuel for cooking	100
Inadequate Source of Drinking Water	67

## 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

## 1.0 District Geography

### 1.1 Location and Boundary

Awaran was awarded district status in 2011. Previously it was a sub-division of Khuzdar district. The old name of Awaran was Kolwa. The district consists of three tehsils – Mashkai, Awaran, Jhal Jhao - , eight patwar circles, and 204 *mauzas*.

The district is located in the South of Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the West with Kech, Panjgur and Washuk and Gwadar Districts in the South. District Lasbela and Khuzdar are in the East of Awaran while Siahan range is in the North, which marks its boundary between Awaran and Panjgur.

The district lies between 65°35'35"- 67°24'8" East longitudes and 25°44'4"-28°51'25" North latitudes and consists of 5 Tehsils and 34 UCs. Location of Awaran is at 900 kilometers (aerial distance) south-west (225 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 270 kilometers South (188 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan.

#### Map of Awaran District



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

### 1.2 Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The tribes in Awaran are divided into several clans. The main tribes in the district are Bizenjos, Mohammed Hasnis, Sajdis, Mirwanis, Rakhshani, Musianis, Sumalanies and Mengals.

### 1.3 Topography

Geographically, Awaran District is mountainous consisting of numerous ridges and valleys of varying width. The important hill ranges are Jhalawan, Moda, Pab and Kirthar. Moola, Mosina, Nal and Kalachi are the main rivers in the district.

### 1.4 Climate

The climate of Awaran can be categorized as "warm summer and mild winter". The southern area of district is warmer than northern part. Annual average rainfall indicates semi-aridity in the area. The principal winds in the district are the northern (*goorich*), southern and south-eastern winds (*nambi*). The cessation of the *goori chand garro* in summer causes rust in the wheat crop and people have higher risks of fever. *Nimbi* and *gazgi* winds are precursors of rain.



## 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, the 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 the tradition, 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 55 percent children (43 percent boys and 70 percent girls) of the primary age group were out of school in the year 2013. The private school phenomenon does not exist in the district. Only about one percent of girls' enrollment is reported in private schools. Furthermore, the table indicates that about 1 percent of boys and 4 percent of girls in the 5-9 years age group were enrolled in religious schools during the survey year 2013. Interestingly, enrollment ratios in private and religious schools are higher for girls than boys.

**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>	54.51	43.42	69.65
<b>Enrolled in Public Schools</b>	42.65	55.35	25.31
<b>Enrolled in Private Schools</b>	0.30	0.0	0.7
<b>Enrolled in Religious Schools (madrasa)</b>	2.55	1.23	4.34
<b>Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0

**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 49 percent children of the 10-14 years age cohort were not attending school during 2013. The majority (about 36 percent out of 43 percent) of students were enrolled in government schools. Interestingly, about 15 percent of girls' enrollment in religious schools is also evidenced in the table as estimated from the PSLM 2013 data.

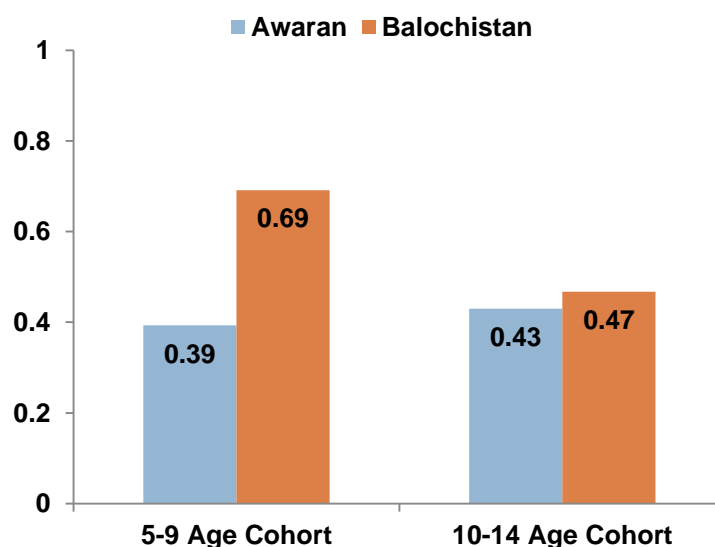
**Exhibit 2.1.2**  
**Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Years Age Group**  
**[Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]**

	Overall %	Boys %	Girls%
<b>Out of School</b>	57.12	49.74	68.03
<b>Enrolled in Public Schools</b>	36.19	49.27	16.86
<b>Enrolled in Private Schools</b>	0.59	0.99	0.0
<b>Enrolled in Religious Schools (madrasa)</b>	6.1	0.0	15.12
<b>Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

A summary index “Gender Parity Index (GPI)” is commonly used to assess gender differences. It is the value of an indicator for girls divided by that for boys. A value of less than one indicates differences in favor of boys, whereas a value near one indicates that parity has been more or less achieved. Exhibit 2.1.3 is developed to document the prevalence in gender disparities in school enrolment for the children in primary and secondary age groups respectively. Relatively high gender disparity is observed in the district as compared with the province for the school enrolment in the 5-9 years age cohort (0.39 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 (0.43 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 educational institutions as well as the number of teachers. This supply-side information is obtained from the provincial Development Statistics.

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

	Schools	Teachers		
		Total	Male	Female
<b>Primary School</b>	206	343	257	86
<b>Middle School</b>	21	207	162	45
<b>High School</b>	20	360	308	52
<b>Community School</b>	20	23	20	3
<b>Private School</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Intermediate/Degree College</b>	2	28	28	-

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

Exhibit 2.1.5 summarizes the extent of available facilities across various levels (primary, middle and high) of education. Electricity is available in only 1 percent of primary schools, while only 39 percent of primary schools operate in a building of satisfactory condition. About 6 percent of

primary schools have no building, whereas about 72 percent run without boundary walls. The latrine facility is available in only 11 percent of primary schools. The situation in middle and high schools is however comparatively better, especially in terms of electricity, drinking water and latrine availability.

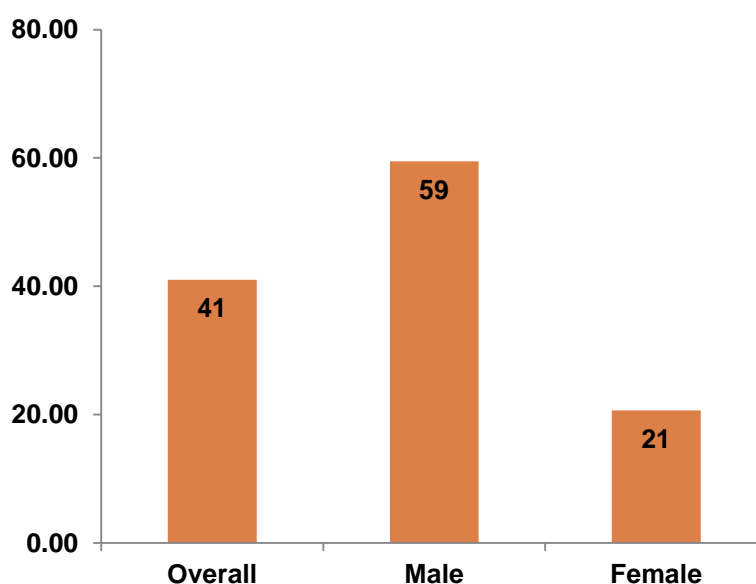
**Exhibit 2.1.5**  
**School Facilities and Physical Characteristic – 2011**  
**[Percentage of Schools]**

	Primary%	Middle%	High%	Total
Boundary Wall Exists	37.86	61.90	95.00	44.53
Building Availability	94.17	100.00	100.00	95.14
'Pacca' Structure of Schools	86.89	90.48	75.00	86.23
Satisfactory Building Condition	38.83	52.38	30.00	39.27
Electricity Availability	0.97	0.00	15.00	2.02
Drinking Water Availability	17.96	33.33	45.00	21.46
Latrine Availability	10.68	42.86	25.00	14.57

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

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 41 percent for the overall population, with 59 percent for males and 21 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

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

## 2.2 Health

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

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 material. The latest Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) which was conducted in 2010 in the province, reports various district-wise indicators, but data on district-wise mortality rates and life expectancy are not provided. Therefore, to provide an idea about the health status in the target districts, data on the maximum possible input indicators are collated in the following tables.

A rough sketch on child health is furnished in Exhibit 2.2.1. About 91 percent children in the 12-23 months age cohort were reported fully immunized according to recall and record method, while the corresponding percentage is significantly low (42 percent) in household which provided records of immunization. It is encouraging that almost all households reported the use of ORS for the treatment of diarrhea; however the percentage who consulted a physician in the case of diarrhea is about 72 percent. No significant gender discrimination is evident from the data.

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

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
<b>Children (12-23 Months) – Fully Immunized</b>			
Record Only	42	49	38
Recall and Record	91	100	84
<b>Diarrhea in Children Under 5</b>			
Physician Consulted	97	96	100
Treatment of Diarrhea – ORS	72	76	62

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 57 percent of women reported having a Tetanus Toxoid Injection. While an insignificant percentage of women reported post-natal care, about 54 percent pertinent women confirmed pre-natal consultation. The situation in terms of child delivery is also miserable. Child delivery at home is reported by about 59 percent households of rural areas.

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

	Percentage
<b>Have Received Tetanus Toxoid Injection</b>	57
<b>Pre-Natal Consultations</b>	54
<b>Child Delivery at Home</b>	59
<b>Post-Natal Consultations</b>	14

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 evidenced in Exhibit 2.2.4. A gloomy picture is evident in term of the strength of district in providing health facilities. Only 15 doctors

and 3 nurses are available for one hundred thousand ('lakh') populations, according to the statistics provided by the provincial official publications.

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

	Numbers
Hospital	1
Dispensary	15
Rural Health Centre	5
Basic Health Units	7
Maternal and Child Health Centre	1
TB Clinic	1

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

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

	Total	Per One Hundred Thousand population
Doctors	19	15
Nurses	4	3
Paramedics	41	33

Source: Estimated from 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, compared to the standard of living 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 viz., proportion of households using electricity, cooking gas and tap water, while 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 reflect the conditions of living standard in the district.

Information regarding the type of material used in the roof is displayed in Exhibit 2.3.1. The exhibit reveals that almost all households (99 percent) reported inadequate (wood) roof material. Only one percent of households reported roofing with iron or cement.

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

	Percentage
RCC, RBC	0.00
Iron, Cement	1
Garder, T-Iron	0.00
Wood etc.	99

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.3.2 shows the material used in the wall, the majority (61 percent) of households reported the use of mud bricks or mud (Exhibit 2.3.2). Burnt bricks or blocks are used in about 33 percent, while use of wood in the wall structure is reported by about 6 percent of households.

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

	Percentage
<b>Burnt Brick- Blocks</b>	33
<b>Mud Bricks/ MUD</b>	61
<b>Wood etc.</b>	6

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Information regarding the type of toilet used by the household is furnished in Exhibit 2.3.3. The majority (90 percent) of households reported the use of non-flush toilets, while about 4 percent of households do not have an in-house toilet facility. The table also reveals that 6 percent of households use flush toilets.

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

	Percentage
<b>Flush</b>	6
<b>Non-Flush</b>	90
<b>No Toilet</b>	4

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

About 30 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. According to the table, about 10 percent of rural households reported non-traditional (candle, wood etc.) sources for lighting.

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

	Percentage
<b>Electricity</b>	30
<b>Oil</b>	60
<b>Other</b>	10

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 85 percent households use either wood or charcoal. Although the PSLM data does not 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 its relatively low cost as compared with coal.

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

	Percentage
<b>Gas/Oil</b>	0.00
<b>Wood/Charcoal</b>	85
<b>Other</b>	15

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

The provision of safe drinking water is an important part of planning for the healthy population. According to Exhibit 2.3.6, which displays sources of drinking water in the district, about 67 percent of households fetch water from unsafe sources (uncovered water reservoirs and dug well). The source of tap water is reported by only 10 percent of households.

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

	Percentage
Tap Water	10
Hand Pump	0.00
Motor Pump	23
Dug Well	45
Other (Uncovered)	22

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 are; road mileage per 100 square kilometers of geographical area, availability of public and private transport and vehicles, and the number of telephone and internet connections per one hundred thousand persons. These indicators, depicted in the Exhibit 2.4.1, are estimated from the latest published data of the provincial Development Statistics.

The table reveals that about 350 and 30 persons out of one lakh (one hundred thousand) population were connected with PTCL landlines and V-Phone respectively during the year 2011-12. About 1083 broadband connections are also reported which is equivalent to 860 persons per one lakh population.

About 17 and 44 kilometer metttled (black topped) and Shingle road is available out of one thousand kilometer of geographical area respectively. As the district was separated from Khuzdar in 2011, most vehicles have been registered in Khuzdar district.

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

	Numbers	Per '000' Population
<b>Number of Connections</b>		
Landline	441	350
V-Phone	43	30
Broadband	1083	860
<b>Road Kilometers</b>		
	Kilometers	Per '000' Square Kilometers
Black Topped	492	16.7
Shingle	1282	43.5
Total	1774	60.1
<b>Motor Vehicles Registered</b>		
	Numbers	
Public Service Vehicles	3	
Private Vehicles	4	
Government Goods Vehicles	1	
Private Goods Vehicles	-	
Others	4	
Total Vehicles	12	

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

## 2.5 Population and Employed Labor Force

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

The population of the district is projected using the inter-census (1981-1988) growth rate. According to the Census of 1998, the population of District Awaran was 118 thousand, while the inter-census rate is estimated as 0.4 percent<sup>1</sup>. According to the Exhibit 2.5.1, the estimated current population of the district is about 1.26 lakh (0.126 million) with an average growth rate of about 0.41 percent per annum. The population growth rate is inconsistent in the district in contrast to the population growth rate of other districts of Balochistan. If compared with the growth rate of other districts and the growth rate observed in the previous Censuses, the current increase of district population seems to be considerably underestimated. In terms of population density, the district magnitude is also quite low as compared with other districts.

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

	Overall
<b>1998 – Census</b>	118,000
<b>2010 – Projected – UNICEF</b>	124,000
<b>2014 – Projected – Census Growth Rate 1981-998</b>	126,000
<b>Growth Rate[1998-2014]</b>	0.41 %

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

The distribution of the employed labor force by major economic sectors is furnished in Exhibit 2.5.2. The table reveals that the agriculture sector absorbs the majority of the labor force. About 44 percent of employment was recorded in this sector during 2012-13 (PSLM survey). Furthermore, about 18 percent employment is reported in the small-scale manufacturing sector, while trade sector absorbs about 10 percent of the employed labor force. About 12 percent of the employed labor force is absorbed in the construction sector, while the service sector provides employment to about 16 percent of the employed labor force.

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

	Overall%
<b>Agriculture</b>	43.84
<b>Mining</b>	0.00
<b>Manufacturing</b>	17.61
<b>Construction</b>	12.37
<b>Trade</b>	10.48
<b>Other Service Sectors</b>	15.70

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

Exhibit 2.5.3 reports distribution of labor force in the major occupational groups. About 43 percent of the rural labor force is working in the occupational group 'Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers', while about 13 percent of the labor force is reportedly employed as craft and related trade workers.

<sup>1</sup> Previously, it was a tehsil of district Khuzdar. Thus, inter-Census growth rate of tehsil was applied to estimate the current population.



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

	Overall%
<b>Elementary (non-skilled workers)</b>	15.30
<b>Clerks/Sales Workers</b>	12.63
<b>Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers</b>	43.84
<b>Craft and Related Trade Workers</b>	13.30
<b>Other</b>	14.93

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

Wage employees constitute the largest group with respect to work status of the employed labor force. According to Exhibit 2.5.4, about 29 percent of the labor force is working as employees. This is followed by self-employed (own-account workers) group with an estimate of 27 percent. About 26 percent owner cultivators in rural areas are evident from the table, while the percentage of labor force working as sharecropper is about 2. The table also reveals that about 16 percent of employed labor force is linked with the livestock profession.

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

	Rural%
<b>Employer</b>	0.00
<b>Self Employed</b>	27.01
<b>Wage Employee</b>	29.34
<b>Un-Paid Family Worker</b>	0.00
<b>Owner cultivator</b>	26.18
<b>Sharecropper</b>	1.57
<b>Contract cultivator</b>	0.00
<b>Livestock</b>	15.90

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

## **2.6 Livelihood Sources**

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

The land utilization statistics in terms of cultivated, cropped and irrigated areas is furnished in Exhibit 2.6.1. Accordingly, the district shares are about 1 percent, 2 percent and 2 percent in the province respectively, while the share of geographical area is about 9 percent. As evident in the table, tube-wells are the major source of irrigation with about a 91 percent share in total irrigated areas.

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 12865 hectares. This is followed by Onion (2891 hectares) and Barley (2376 hectares). Rice, pulses and apple are also important crops in terms of sown area.

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

	(Hectares)	As percent of the Province
<b>Geographical Area</b>	2951000	8.5
<b>Cultivated Area</b>	21518	0.8
<b>Cropped Area</b>	22387	1.9
<b>Irrigated Area</b>	21499	2.1
<b>Sources of Irrigation</b>		
Canal	-	0.0
Wells	1219	1.8
Tube Wells	19520	3.6
Karezes/Springs	760	2.3

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

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

Crops	Area	Production
	[Hectares]	['00' Tons]
<b>Wheat</b>	12865	20827
<b>Onion</b>	2891	52038
<b>Barley</b>	2376	2555
<b>Rabbi Fodders</b>	559	16297
<b>Mash</b>	458	350
<b>Apple</b>	334	1325
<b>Water Melon</b>	310	3488
<b>Rice</b>	180	307
<b>Kharif Fodders</b>	148	4569
<b>Muttar Pulse</b>	145	57
<b>Jowar</b>	140	125

**Note:** Those crops are included which are sown on at least 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. Only tractors and threshers are reported in the agriculture machinery. About 15 tractors are available per on thousand cropped area, while the share of threshers is about 6.

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

	Numbers	As percent of '000' cropped area
<b>Tractors</b>	324	15.1
<b>Threshers</b>	123	5.7
<b>Harvesters</b>	-	-
<b>Reapers</b>	-	-
<b>Bulldozers</b>	-	-

**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]**

	Numbers	Per thousand Rural Population
<b>Cattle</b>	25,674	1101.9
<b>Buffalo</b>	64	2.7
<b>Sheep</b>	137,488	5900.8
<b>Goats</b>	391,191	16789.3
<b>Camel</b>	5,752	246.9
<b>Horse</b>	73	3.1
<b>Mule</b>	33	1.4
<b>Asses</b>	7,316	314.0
<b>Poultry (Non-Commercial)</b>	126,595	5433.3

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

The information regarding mineral production in the district is not available, while the area under the control of Forest Department of the province is furnished in Exhibit 2.6.5. The table reveals that the district has about 2560 acres forest area which is only 0.1 percent of the provincial forest area.

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

	(Acres)	As Percentage of the Province
<b>Coniferous</b>	-	-
<b>Irrigated Plantation</b>	-	-
<b>ReverianBela Forest</b>	2560	6.8
<b>Scrub Forest</b>	-	-
<b>Coastal Forest</b>	-	-
<b>Range Lands</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	2560	0.1

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

### 3.0 Law and Order

The district is protected by two main agencies, the local levies and the police. The town area is covered by 2 police stations and the rest of the district comes under the levies forces possessing 5 *chowkis/Thanas* covering 584 kilometers. There weren't any major crimes in this district other than 2 murder cases and 10 drug smuggling cases that were reported 4 years ago.

#### 3.1. Background

District Awaran is one of the most unsecure districts of Balochistan. Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF) is the major anti-state organization functional in the district and involved in militant activities including attacks on armed forces and government officials. A major earthquake hit Awaran in the aftermath of which the Pakistan Army was deployed. This deployment has weakened the BLF.

Major conflict is due to scarce resources and a deficient economy which, coupled with development gaps of the past six decades, have led to anti-state insurgency. General crime is very low; e.g. no road robberies or thefts happen around. Occasional conflicts/murders occur due to personal enmity.

A post-earthquake Housing Project worth Rs.6 Billion was launched in June 2014; it advocates Owner Driven Reconstruction through incremental payment of money grants against prescribed construction progress. This happens to be the largest ever investment of inclusive development in Awaran and has been well received by the affected population. As of now, 2000 houses are in active construction (Total Target is 20,000 plus). Work is also in progress on reconstruction of schools, hospitals and roads but they are either slow or substandard due to poor commitment / supervision by the concerned departments<sup>2</sup>.

#### 3.2. Law Enforcement Agencies

District Awaran is facing an anti-state insurgency from Baluchistan Liberation Front (BLF). There have been many incidents of attacks on military forces in which there have been casualties. The general crime rate is very low and their only law and order issues occur due to personal enmities. There are no incidents of theft or road side robberies in the district.

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

#	Agency/ Department	Number of Personnel Deployed		Infrastructure
		Male	Female	
1	Police (Regular)	190	Nil	▪ 2 Police Stations (PS)
2	Levies	360	Nil	▪ Levies Headquarter in Awaran
3	Frontier Corps (Awaran Militia)	600	Nil	▪ Frontier Corps Headquarter
4	Pak Army	3500	Nil	▪ 1 Army Headquarter

**Source:** Interview with Police and Public Officials

<sup>2</sup> Interview with a Police Official

### 3.3. Judicial Infrastructure in Awaran

The judicial system in Awaran has been facing certain difficulties. The District and Session Judge, Iqbal Shahwani, was killed in a road accident and since then Judge Abdul-Qayum has taken additional charge. He sits in Khuzdar to hear cases. Mashki Qazi court was blown up in a bomb attack around 4 years ago and since then there is no court in the district. Mashki is a sensitive area and government machinery cannot function there smoothly<sup>3</sup>.

**Exhibit 3.3.1**  
**Justice System in Awaran**

#	Court	Justice System	Regulation
1	<b>District and Session Court</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Additional District and Session Judge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deewan-e-Killat Law</li> </ul>
2	<b>Qazi Court</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Qazis (1 at Mashki and other at Awaran)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deewan-e-Killat Law</li> <li>Family Ordinance 1964</li> </ul>

**Source:** Interview with an Advocate of Awaran

**Exhibit 3.3.2**  
**Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanism**

#	ADR Tool	Level of Working	Responsibilities
1	<b>Jirga</b>	Local Elders and Sardars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local disputes related to women and land issues. It is unable to play a role in the biggest conflict i.e. BLF insurgency.</li> </ul>

### 3.4. Main Crimes took Place in 2014

Insurgency and anti-state activities are rampant in the district with the presence of BLF. However other crimes happen very rarely. In 2014, 17 cases have been registered which also include 2 murders. Minor crimes rate is almost zero.

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

#	Crime (Description)	Main Reasons	Incidents/ Losses in 2014
1	All Crimes	Include 2 murders and other minor crimes	17

**Source:** Interview with a Police Official

### 3.5. Current Reforms for Law and Order

According to the Deputy Commissioner Awaran, there have been no recent reforms but with the earthquake in 2013, Pakistan Army has taken control of the sensitive areas which has been quite effective in restoring the law and order situation<sup>4</sup>.

### 3.6. Prisons in Awaran

In Awaran there is no district jail, the administration relies only on judicial lock ups and Khuzdar Jail is used in case of need<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>3</sup>Interview with an Advocate of Awaran

<sup>4</sup>Interview of Deputy Commissioner

<sup>5</sup>Interview of Deputy Commissioner

## 4.0 Conflict Management

The existing dynamics of the Balochistan conflict are enforced by some historical perspectives, post-independence of Pakistan, and post 9/11 events. Many argue that the tribal system is the cause of conflicts prevailing in various districts of Balochistan. The Tribal system has been existing in Balochistan for centuries, when the Arab tribes descended upon this territory. The tribal system has sustained itself either by selling territorial assets to mounting external powers or exploiting the Baloch people and their sentiments of nationalism.

District Awaran is one of the volatile districts of Baluchistan. Major conflict is due to scarce resources and a deficient economy which, coupled with development gaps of the past six decades, have led to anti-state insurgency. General crime is very low; e.g. no road robberies or thefts. Occasional conflicts/murders occur due to personal enmity. Baluchistan Liberation Front (BLF) is the major anti-state organization; it has gone weak in the aftermath of the 2013 earthquake when the Army took positions<sup>6</sup>.

Majority of people in the area are of the Sunni Muslim sect, while the while minority sect include *Zikris*. *Zikris* go to Turbat to observe their religious practices. *Mullahs* are the most influential individuals in the *Zikri* community, who are given high regard and considered the most trusted person to discuss personal problems<sup>7</sup>.

### 4.1 Tribal Mapping and Local Economy

The first main tribe in Awaran is Bizanjós. The second main tribe in the area is Mohammed Hasnis. They live in the valley of Mashkai in the northern part of the district. The third major tribe in the area is known as Sajdis. The dominant sections of the tribe in the area are Sakazai, who are of the Scythian origin. The Sajdi were true Balochis but, owing partly to inter-marriage, gradually amalgamated with the Brahvis. According to local accounts, the Sajdis first appeared 25 generations back, from the North, and established themselves in the Gichk valley near Panjgur. Though Awaran is predominant tribal society in Balochistan, nonetheless, people do talk to each other in formal and informal ways. Intermarriages among different communities, tribes take place which does increase cooperation among the people.

### 4.2 Conflict Resolution

There are two main methods of conflict resolution in the district; one is official and the other is traditional. The official system involves the formal judicial system and the unofficial system is based on the traditional *Jirga* and *Biradri* system. The judicial system functions through Civil and *Qazi* courts. People file suits in courts to resolve their disputes but since the majority of people are poor, it is hard for them to bear court fees. People prefer *Jirgas* to solve their issues as it is considered reliable and as it consumes less time and bears no cost. People prefer the *Biradri* (brotherhood) system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community and after a lengthy discussion and debate the disputes are settled<sup>8</sup>.

To possess arms is part of the tradition and culture of the area. In rural areas, they are displayed openly. Particularly, the tribal chiefs move with several bodyguards carrying weapons such as rifles, Kalashnikovs and kalakovs. Carrying weapons reflects their tribal power and position in the tribe and the society.

### 4.3 Displacement

As of 11 October, the Balochistan Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) estimates at least 30,000 families (200,000 people) have been affected in Awaran, Kech, Kharan, Panjgur, Washuk and Gwadar districts. Some 50-60 thousand individuals had to abandon their

<sup>6</sup> Interview with the Deputy Commissioner

<sup>7</sup> District Development Profile Awaran by Govt of Baluchistan and Unicef, Page 07, 2011

<sup>8</sup> District Development Profile Awaran by Govt of Baluchistan and Unicef, Page 07, 2011

houses in Awaran due to an earthquake in 2013. More than 80 percent of these persons were displaced to Lasbela. Many national and international organizations including some banned organizations rescued these people and provided them food, shelter and other necessary assistance. However, due to the precarious security situation, many organizations could not come to assist affected people of Awaran. The return of these displaced people has started and a post-earthquake Housing Project worth Rs. 6 Billion has been launched since June 2014; it advocates Owner Driven Reconstruction through incremental payment of money grants against prescribed construction progress. This happens to be the largest ever investment of inclusive development in Awaran and has been well received by the affected population. As of now, 2000 houses are in active construction (Total Target is 20,000 plus)<sup>9</sup>.

Work is also in progress on the reconstruction of schools, hospitals and roads but the work done is either slow or substandard due to lesser commitment/supervision by concerned departments. The judiciary comprises an Additional Sessions Judge, who prefers to sit at Khuzdar (a serious issue for the public); supported by a Judicial Magistrate and a Qazi who are based at Awaran. No prison in Awaran except the one with Police; Levies have a small lock up arrangement.

#### 4.4 Major Tribes

There is a small Zikri minority in the district while the majority are Sunni Muslims. The tribes in Awaran are divided into several clans. The Baloch tribes in the district are;

- Qambrani
- Bizenjo
- Mohammed Hasni
- Sajdi
- Mirwani
- Rakhshani
- Musiani
- Sumanlani
- Mengal

About 50 percent of the populations of Awaran are nomads. Most of them depend on the produce of their flocks. The exceptions are those individuals that own sufficient arable irrigated land to support themselves. Some people go to Karachi to search for jobs. People also go to Kech, Gwadar, and Khuzdar in search of Jobs. The people of the Mashkai valley move to Rakhshan and Raghae valleys with their flocks.

<sup>9</sup>Balochistan Earthquake 2013: Assessment Findings & Humanitarian Strategies by UNOCHA

## 5.0 The Role of Women

### 5.1 Status of Women

The status of the women in Awaran is no different than the rest of the districts of Balochistan. Men are more dominant in economic and political settings and women have limited civil rights. The literacy rate among females is a very low 8.4 percent due to the fact that they are not encouraged to pursue further studies, due to cultural practices. Gender based violence in the district is very common and most of the time, not reported. Women are often denied their rights of inheritance despite our religious values. The male dominant society prefers the stemming male value system.

Their activities are limited to domestic affairs only<sup>10</sup>. In town areas, some families allow their women to express their opinion in family affairs but to a very limited extent. Women are rarely allowed to own productive assets such as land or livestock. They are unpaid workers as their contribution in the field goes uncompensated. Furthermore, their economic contribution is discounted in most official statistics.

### 5.2 Role in Politics

There are 10 UCs in District Awaran<sup>11</sup>. Each UC constitutes a District Council and one member from each UC is represented. Women representation in UCs is 33 percent whereas the female representation among workers and peasants is 5 percent.

The registered female voters were 25,360, whereas registered male voters were 40,624 in the district<sup>12</sup>. However, during elections, women are discouraged to cast their votes.

### 5.3 Micro Financing

Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) primarily focuses on providing cheap loans to the farmers for agricultural activities. Other Commercial Banks offer micro finance facilities to small entrepreneurs; however these facilities are not available to women in Awaran District.

### 5.4 Maternal Health Care

Only 57 percent of women have Tetanus injections, while a significant percentage of women reported post-natal care, and about 54 percent of women confirmed pre-natal consultation<sup>13</sup>. Child delivery at home is reported by 59% households of rural areas. 15 doctors and 3 nurses are available per every 100,000 population.

### 5.5 Gender Ratio

The population is characterized by low growth rate (0.4 percent per annum) with 47 percent of the population under 15 years and one-half (55 percent) is working age (15-64 years). Three-fourths (79 percent) of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married, and of those, 86 percent had children. The gender ratio was clearly lopsided towards male population, where for every 100 females, there were 123 males.

<sup>10</sup> ibid

<sup>11</sup> ibid

<sup>12</sup> District Development Profile 2011, Awaran, Planning and Development Department, GOB

<sup>13</sup> ibid



## 5.6 Literacy Rate

Female literacy rate in the district is about 21 percent as compared with male literacy which is 59 percent. About 70 percent girls in the 5-9 age group are not attending school, according to PSLM, 20-12-13.

## 5.7 Vocational Training

Women in Awaran are involved in home based work such as in embroidery but no Vocational Training Center exists in the district.

## 5.8 Women's Employment

There were many women employed in the health and education sector<sup>14</sup>. Total female teachers employed in the district were 26 percent. Whereas, pertaining to the health sector, there were 2 doctors, 1 nurse and 6 paramedic staff in the district. Other than that 171 lady health workers (LHWs), 5 lady health supervisors (LHSs) were employed under the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care. There were 4 females employed in Agriculture Sector, 64 in the Health Department, 160 in the Education Department, 2 in Livestock and 8 in the Works and Services Department.

## 5.9 Agriculture

In Awaran District, both men and women are involved in the agriculture sector. Farmers usually involve their families (women and children) at the time of harvesting and sowing of crops. Most of the tilling is done by men. Wheat is cultivated by men and at the time of harvesting the entire family helps on the field. Women also participate in the cleaning of food grains and packing of fruits etc. Women are involved in planting, harvesting and threshing of crops. Women are considered as unpaid family helpers and are not acknowledged as formal laborers<sup>15</sup>.

## 5.10 Livestock

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises of small ruminants<sup>16</sup>. People prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants in the Awaran District. This may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants.

The livestock sector is a major source of producing leather and wool by providing required raw material such as wool, hides and skin to leather and wool industries<sup>17</sup>. Wool is collected by women of the household and sold to intermediaries, who finally send them to other provinces for industrial use, as no relevant industries exist in the district.

## 5.11 Violence Against Women

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<sup>18</sup>. However, there was 1 case of rape and 1 of honor killing reported in 2009. 4 cases of abduction against women were registered during 2008-10, while issues of domestic violence, acid throwing and stove-burning were never reported. Other assaults against women also take place but they are hardly reported due to the cultural constraints.

<sup>14</sup> ibid

<sup>15</sup> District Development Profile 2011, Awaran, Planning and Development Department, GOB

<sup>16</sup> ibid

<sup>17</sup> ibid

<sup>18</sup> ibid

## 6.0 Environmental Analysis

Awaran was previously known as Kolwa. The Awaran district is located in the South of Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the West with Kech, Panjgur, Washuk and Gwadar Districts in the South. District Lasbela and Khuzdar are in the East of Awaran while Siahan range is in the North, which marks its boundary between Awaran and Panjgur.

Area-wise district Awaran is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest district in Balochistan and has an area of 29,510 square kilometers. Awaran District consists of 3 *tehsils* and 10 UCs. The location of Awaran is at 1,095 kilometers south-east of Islamabad.<sup>19</sup> It was created as a separate district on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1992 and considered the poorest district in the province.

### 6.1 Climate, Land and Forest

The climate of Awaran is semi-arid: hot in summers and mildly cold in winters, while dust storms are experienced throughout the year, however they become severe during June and September. These storms are known as *livar* in local language. Awaran experiences very limited rain. The rainy season is mostly during April, May, June, and July, whereas, a little rainfall is also recorded during December and January. Average rainfall is 48.1 minimum and maximum average temperature is 28.5°C and minimum average temperature is 12.7°C.

The geographical area of District Awaran is 2,951,000 hectares. The potential area available for agricultural crop cultivation is 26,213 hectares which is 99 percent of the total. There is vast potential for development which is constrained by the scarcity of water. However, this could be overcome by efficient conservation of flood water and recharge of existing water resources. This would increase the cropping area of District Awaran. A total of 2,915 tube wells have been installed privately.

The district is moderately covered by forest; however, a negligible area has been conserved as a State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area while the rest is unclassified wasteland (mostly community owned). Overall naturally occurring vegetation including shrubs, bushes and grass can aptly be termed as rangeland. These rangelands are substantially contributing to the local economy of the district as a forage source for their livestock.

### 6.2 Agriculture and Livestock

District Awaran has two cropping seasons Rabi and Kharif. The major Rabi crop is wheat, which was grown on 12865 hectares. More than 36 percent of wheat is cultivated in un-irrigated conditions. Barley was grown on 11 percent of the area, whereas area under Fodder and Mutter Pulse remained around 2 percent and 1 percent respectively. . The production of Wheat crop at 1,511 kilogram per hectare remained the highest produce among all Rabi crops. It is however not as impressive when compared to the average yield of high yielding Wheat genotypes of irrigated Wheat in Balochistan, which was at 2.368 kilogram per hectare.

Among major Kharif crops, onions occupied the largest area at 2891 hectares, which was 44 percent of the irrigated area and 39 percent of the total Kharif area followed by fruits having shared 14 percent of the total Kharif area. The area under vegetables remained at 7 percent. Major irrigation sources include tube wells (90 percent) and Karezes/Spring (2 percent). There are 2,915 tube wells, all of which have been installed privately<sup>20</sup>.

Livestock sector is constantly contributing to the economy of the district and province. It not only provides rich food such as meat, milk, eggs, but also produces essential raw material such as manure, offal, trotters, hides and skins, wool and blood for various kind of industries. In

<sup>19</sup>District Development Profile 2011, Awaran, Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta in collaboration with UNICEF, July 2011

<sup>20</sup>District Development Profile 2011, Awaran, op. cit.

District Awaran, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 344 thousand of goats (Livestock Census, 2006). Among the large ruminants, cattle, buffaloes and camels are found in District Awaran. The cattle are 3.5 percent followed by camels' share of 1.1 percent of the total livestock in District Awaran<sup>21</sup>.

### 6.3 Environmental Hazards

**Earthquake, (24<sup>th</sup> September, 2013):** A 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck district Awaran and Kech in Balochistan on 24th September, 2013<sup>22</sup>. It killed people, destroyed houses and cut communication with the worst affected areas of Awaran and Kech. According to the initial assessment report by NRSP, 557 cases of death in Awaran district and 44 cases of death in Kech district were reported and a large number of injured people were also reported. All infrastructures including schools, health facilities, mosques, Madrasah and roads, water and sanitation systems were also damaged completely. People are facing an acute shortage of food and drinking water, especially children, while the major issue women are facing is that of adequate shelter.

**Earthquake (10<sup>th</sup> October 2013):** According to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Balochistan, as of 10<sup>th</sup> October 2013, 330 persons died in the earthquake that hit District Awaran. 584 injuries were reported<sup>23</sup>. Initial Rapid Assessment showed that 160,000 people and 32,000 families were affected in Awaran. Around 90 percent of buildings collapsed including shops, houses and schools in 8 UCs of the district.

**Flash Flooding (10<sup>th</sup> February 2005):** Flash flooding washed away sections of the Makran Coastal Highway in 2005 which is a major transport link. It also destroyed numerous roads and bridges<sup>24</sup>. Telephone and power networks had also been severely disrupted.

Most of the affected areas during the rainy seasons are usually inaccessible for several days. The affected districts usually are Pasni, Gwadar, Awaran, and Lasbela.

On the night of Thursday 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2005, Shadi Kaur Dam burst after more than two weeks of heavy rains. Over 130 casualties were reported. Pasni Township was severely affected with over 5,500 people trapped in floodwater and many houses were destroyed. Some 40,000 acres of standing crops were completely destroyed.

**Early Monsoon Rains:** Among many other districts of Balochistan that were reported to be hit hard by the June cyclone followed by the flash floods; Awaran was one of the most severely affected districts<sup>25</sup>. According to the District Nazim of Awaran, Khair Jan Baloch, the District remained cut off from the rest of the country for 10 days since the entire infrastructure of the district was flooded by torrential rains, leaving 20 people dead and damaging nearly 3,000 houses.

The local communities had already reached the threshold of food insecurity due to continuous drought conditions in the district. There were little food /grain resources for those communities. However, as a result of rains and floods, all the resources had almost perished. Especially those 1809 households who had lost their houses also lost all of their food resources. Interestingly, the local communities did not only face difficulties in the availability of food but they had also lost their utensils to preserve and prepare food for them.

<sup>21</sup>District Development Profile 2011, Awaran, op. cit.

<sup>22</sup> ibid

<sup>23</sup> Pakistan Emergency Situation Analysis, Earthquake Atlas 2013, Awaran District

<sup>24</sup> Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan, GOB

<sup>25</sup> Awaran District, Balochistan Flood Assessment, July 2007, Participatory Development Initiatives (PDI)

**Exhibit 6.3.1**  
**Awaran Flood Assessment**

<b>Tehsil</b>	<b>Union Council</b>	<b>Affected population</b>	<b>Affected Households</b>
<b>Awaran</b>	Awaran	1250	315
	Teertaj	1030	285
	Gishkaur	1038	295
<b>Mashkai</b>	Parwar	1145	311
	Gajar	1288	321
<b>Jhao</b>	Jhao Camp	642	145
	Korak Jhao	619	137
<b>Total</b>		<b>7012</b>	<b>1809</b>

**Source:** Awaran District Balochistan Flood Assessment July, 2007 by PDI, [www.pdi.org.pk](http://www.pdi.org.pk)

## 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 about 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 644 community based institutions (COs) in the district with the help of their partner organization, National Rural Support Program (NRSP), under implementation of PPAF-III.

With the help of NRSP, PPAF has implemented a total of 15 Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) projects that resulted in 4,584 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 the costs of the project, and also to maintain the infrastructure provided.

PPAF also facilitated its partner organization, NRSP, to support 7 schools in the district by providing provision to repair and renovate school buildings, furniture, libraries, science laboratories, sport equipment and to impart teacher training program. These schools are catering for more than 253 students.

In socially mobilized communities of the district, PPAF has facilitated Poverty Eradication Initiatives (PEI), through completing a project in the health sector that is providing health care services to 16,977 community members. Mainly, PPAF has been providing support to 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 the PPAF health program has been to provide access to quality basic health services with a special focus on maternal and child health to the poor and marginalized rural communities by focusing on all aspects required in this regard. These aspects include hiring of qualified and trained health care staff and paramedics, availability of proper buildings, standardized equipment, furniture and medicine, and following WHO guidelines in terms of infection prevention practices.

Through carefully planned interventions, PPAF successfully provided 3,725 trainings and transferred 910 asset aimed at the ultra-poor and vulnerable in the district with the help of NRSP. The core objective for these activities is to enhance local capacities for long term restoration of livelihoods through interventions such as cash for work, grant for work, enterprise training, training of common interest groups, and skills training.

### 7.2 Local NGOs

The following local NGOs and Community Social Organization are operating in the district Awaran:

- NRSP
- HANDS
- iLEARN
- Youth Organization

### 7.3 Focus of Donor Community

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

**Exhibit 7.3.1  
Donor Projects**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Executing Agency</b>
<b>Governance Support Project</b>	Governance	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	GOP Baluchistan
<b>Balochistan Education Support</b>	Education	World Bank	GOP Baluchistan

## 8.0 Important Institutions

### 8.1 Institutions and Stakeholders

The local government institutions are not applicable in the rural areas of District Awaran. Under BLGA 2010, there are 10 UCs in District Awaran. The UCs constitute a District Council, in which each UC is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is a special representation of women (33 percent) and of workers and peasants (5 percent).

There are 10 UCs representatives in the District Council of Awaran, one from each UCs. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council. The District Council is also concerned with rural development activities and functions such as public works, public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drinking water, drainage, livestock and dairy development, culture and public safety.<sup>26</sup>

### 8.2 Financial Institutions in the District

Awaran is probably the poorest district not only in Balochistan but in the entire country. Wheat is the major crop cultivated in the district. However agricultural production in Awaran is inadequate. Domestic farmers seek assistance from Zarai Taraqiyati Bank Limited (ZTBL) that has its branch in the district. The primary focus of ZTBL is to provide cheap loans to the farmers for agricultural activities. Other than agriculture there are no major economic activities in the district which is reflected in the fact that there are just two commercial banks namely National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) and United Bank Limited (UBL), that are operating in the district. None of the other commercial banks have their presence in the district. The National Rural Support Program (NRSP) plays its part in reaching out to the least privileged in the Awaran District<sup>27</sup> whereas nonprofit institutes like Health and Nutrition Development Society (HANDS), iLearn and Youth Organization are involved in developmental work in the district.

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<sup>26</sup>District Development Profile 2011, Awaran op. cit.

<sup>27</sup>Rizwi, J. (2012, 06 05). *Microfinance credit outreach rises by 7.2pc in first quarter*. Retrieved 12 02, 2014, from The News: <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-3-112413-Microfinance-credit-outreach-rises-by-72pc-in-first-quarter>