



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

**DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF
KECH/TURBAT DISTRICT**

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Table of Contents

LIST OF EXHIBITS	1
ACRONYMS	2
FOREWORD.....	3
DISTRICT KECH/TURBAT – AT A GLANCE	4
1.0 DISTRICT GEOGRAPHY	6
1.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARY	6
1.2 TRIBES, ETHNIC GROUPS AND LANGUAGES.....	6
1.3 TOPOGRAPHY.....	7
1.4 CLIMATE.....	7
2.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT.....	8
2.1 EDUCATION AND LITERACY	8
2.2 HEALTH.....	10
2.3 HOUSING QUALITY AND HOUSING SERVICES	12
2.4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	14
2.5 POPULATION AND EMPLOYED LABOR FORCE.....	14
2.6 LIVELIHOOD SOURCES	16
3.0 LAW AND ORDER	18
3.1. BACKGROUND.....	18
3.2. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	18
3.3. JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	18
3.4. MAJOR CRIMES	19
3.5. CURRENT REFORMS	19
3.6. PRISONS	19
4.0 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT	20
4.1 TRIBAL CONFLICT AND THE LOCAL ECONOMY.....	20
4.2 BACKGROUND MAJOR CONFLICTS	20
4.3 BIRADRI SYSTEM AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION	20
4.4 CONFLICT RESOLUTION.....	20
4.5 MAJOR TRIBES	21
4.6 DISPLACEMENT.....	21
5.0 THE ROLE OF WOMEN.....	22
5.1 STATUS OF WOMEN	22
5.2 GENDER RATIO.....	22
5.3 LITERACY RATE	22
5.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION.....	23
5.5 MATERNAL HEALTH.....	23
5.6 LIVESTOCK	23
5.7 POULTRY.....	23
5.8 WOMEN’S EMPLOYMENT	23
5.9 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	24
6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	25
6.1 CLIMATE, LAND AND WATER.....	25
6.2 FOREST, FISHERIES AND AGRICULTURE	26
6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS	27
7.0 SOCIAL MOBILIZATION	28
7.1 ROLE OF PPAF.....	28
7.2 FOCUS OF DONOR COMMUNITY	29
8.0 IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKE HOLDERS.....	30
8.1 IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS	30
8.2 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	30

List of Exhibits

Exhibit 2.1.1 - Educational Status of Children of 5-9 Years Age Group [percentage Distribution, 2012-13]	8
Exhibit 2.1.2 - Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Years Age Group [Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]	8
Exhibit 2.1.3 - Gender Parity Index in Primary and Secondary Enrollment [2012-13]	9
Exhibit 2.1.4 - Teaching Institutions and Staff – Numbers [2011]	9
Exhibit 2.1.5 - School Facilities and Physical Characteristic – 2011 [Percentage of Schools]	10
Exhibit 2.1.6 - Adult Literacy Rate (In Percent) - [2012-13]	10
Exhibit 2.2.1 - Status of Child Health – Percentages [2012-13]	11
Exhibit 2.2.2 - Status of Maternal Health – Percentage of Pertinent Women [2012-13]	11
Exhibit 2.2.3 - Health Institutions – Numbers [2011-12]	11
Exhibit 2.2.4 - Health Staffs – Numbers [2011-12]	12
Exhibit 2.3.1 - Material Used in Roof - Percentage of Household [2012-13]	12
Exhibit 2.3.2 - Wall Structure – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	12
Exhibit 2.3.3 - Type of Toilet – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
Exhibit 2.3.4 - Source of Lighting – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
Exhibit 2.3.5 - Cooking Fuel – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
Exhibit 2.3.6 - Source of Drinking Water – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
Exhibit 2.4.1 - Indicators of Communication [2011-12]	14
Exhibit 2.5.1 - Estimated Population	15
Exhibit 2.5.2 - Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Sectors [2012-13]	15
Exhibit 2.5.3 - Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Occupational Group [2012-13]	15
Exhibit 2.5.4 - Employment Status [Percentage of Employed Persons, 2012-13]	16
Exhibit 2.6.1 - Land Utilization Statistics [2011-12]	16
Exhibit 2.6.2 - Area and Production of Major Crops [2011-12]	16
Exhibit 2.6.3 - Agriculture Machinery [2011-12]	17
Exhibit 2.6.4 - Population of Livestock [2011-12]	17
Exhibit 2.6.5 - Area Under the Control of Forest Department [2011-12]	17
Exhibit 3.2.1 - Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)	18
Exhibit 3.3.1 - Justice System in District	19
Exhibit 3.4.1 - Crimes Rate	19
Exhibit 7.2.1 - Donor Projects	29

Acronyms

ABL	Allied Bank Limited
BDO	Baam Development Organization
CSO	Community Social Organization
DGDC	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GISDAPH	Gidroshai Institute for Social Development and Public Health
GoI	Government of Italy
GPI	Gender Parity Indices
GRHO	Gender Reproductive Health Organization
GSP	Geological Survey of Pakistan
HANDS	Health And Nutrition Development Society.
HBL	Habib Bank Ltd
IDA	International Development Association
MC	Municipal Committees
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
NBP	National Bank of Pakistan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
OISD	Organization for Integrated and Sustainable development
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement
RCDC	Rural Community Development Council
SAP-PK	South Asia Partnership Pakistan
SCAP	Society for Community Action Process
SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organization
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TDEA	Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability
UBL	United Bank Limited
UC	Union Council
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
ZTBL	Zarai Taraqjati Bank Limited

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

District Kech/Turbat – At a Glance

District Headquarter:	Turbat
Tehsils and UCs:	
Buleda	Allandoor, Baadai, Bit, Drabuli, Menaz, Naag, Seyahgessi
Dasht	Balnegore, Darachko, Kombail , Koncheti, Khuddan, Zarain Bug
Tump	Balicha, Bullo, Gayab, Gomazi, Nazarabad, Soro, Tagran , Tump
Turbat	Aabsar, Balore, Dandar, Ginna, Gokdan, Hoshab, Kalatuk, Malikabad, Nasirabad , Nodiz, Pidrak, Sami, Sarikahn , Shahrak, Singanisar, Turbat
Area	22,540 Square Kilometers
Climate	The climate of Kech is hot in summer and mild in winter. January is the coldest month, with maximum temperature remaining at about 10 ⁰ C degree centigrade.
Major Ethnic Groups	Gichki, Pogh, Nausherwani, Buledi, Hoth, Rais, Rind, Sangur, Kattawar, Kahuda, Bizenjo, Gorgej and Dashti.

Demography

Projected Population – 2014 (Numbers)	447,000
Population Density (Persons per Square Kilometer)	20
Percentage of Rural Population	80%
Percentage of Female Population	48%
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females, Percentage)	109
Percentage of Children (0-5 years)	15%
Percentage of Active Population (15-64 years)	54%
Dependency Ratio (Percentage)	86%
Household Size	7

Livelihood Sources

Total Cropped Area	42151 Hectares
Total Irrigated Area	41,778 Hectares
Major Crops	Dates, Wheat and Kharif Fodder
Livestock Head Per thousand Rural Population	558
Major Minerals	No minerals yet discovered
Head of Household Work Status	Percentages
Wage Employed	43
Self Employed	37
Employer	0
Agriculture	17
Livestock	3

Education

	Percentage
Percentage of Population that Ever Attended School	49
Primary Enrollment Rate (Gross)	85
Middle Enrollment Rate (Gross)	50
Matric Enrollment Rate (Gross)	33
Percentage of Literate Persons (10 years and above)	48
Percentage of Literate Persons (15 years and above)	40

Health

Health Institutions	Numbers
Hospitals	9
Dispensary	43
Rural Health Centre	11
Basic Health Centre	36
Health Staff per One Hundred Thousand Population	
Doctors	8
Nurses	4
Paramedics	40

Housing

	Percentage
Inadequate Roof Structure (Wood, Bamboo)	80
Un-electrified Households	29
Households with no-toilet	12
Inadequate fuel for cooking	96
Inadequate Source of Drinking Water	47

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
- "Kech – District Development Profile, 2011", Government of Balochistan.

1.0 District Geography

1.1 Location and Boundary

Kech was declared a separate district in 1977, when Makran was declared a division comprising of three districts, Punjgur, Kech and Gwadar. The district name was changed from Turbat to Kech in 1995.

Turbat city are the headquarters of the district. It is the largest city of the district as well as the administrative center of Makran division. The road-network connects Turbat with Panjgur and Awaran in the north-west and North, Pasni and Gwadar in the South and also to Karachi in the south-east.

Kech is located in the south-west of Balochistan Province, sharing its boundaries in the East with District Awaran and Gawadar on the South. Iran is in the north-west and Pujgur in the north-east.

Map of Kech/ Turbet District



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

1.2 Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The principal Baloch tribes of the district are Gichki, Pogh, Nausherwani, Buledi, Hoth, Rais, Rind, Sangur, Lund, Kattawar, Kahuda, Bizenjo, Gorgej and Dashti. Furthermore, Darzada, Gholam and Nageeb, although speaking Balochi, have an African origin, and also have a significant population. The remaining population belongs to the *Pushtoons*, Sindhis, and others. Balochi is spoken as the major language in of the area. However, its dialect is different from the eastern Balochi which is spoken in the areas of DeraBugti, Kohlu, Sibi, Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, DG Khan and the surrounding places. Balochi, spoken in Makran, Lasbela, Karachi, Kalat, Noshki, Chaghi and Sistan Balochistan (Iranian province) is known as the western dialect which is closer to the Persian accent. Urdu is the official language mainly spoken by the officials who cannot speak Balochi.

1.3 Topography

The terrain of the district consists of plains, mountains and valleys having ground elevation ranging from 8 to 1435 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL). Geographically, the district is mountainous from the north-east to south-west. Kech lies between two important mountain ranges; the Makran Coast ranges separate it from Gwadar District in the South and central Makran ranges separate it from Panjgur in the North. The elevation of the district ranges from 100-1400 meters above sea level. Most of the western part of the district has a relatively low elevation as compared to the eastern one.

1.4 Climate

The climate of Kech is hot in summer and mild in winter. The summer season lasts from March to November, with June being the hottest month when mercury shoots up to 44 Centigrade. Winter season lasts from December to February with January being the coldest month, having maximum temperature almost at 10^C. In winter the North and north-east wind (*goreech*) is chilling. The rainy season is mostly uncertain and average rainfall is scarce¹.

¹ This section is largely benefited from "Kech – District Development Profile, 2011", Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan.

2.0 Socio-Economic Profile of the District

2.1 Education and Literacy

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

Access to education is generally gauged with reference to the gross and net enrolment rates, based on the relevant age group. Traditionally in Pakistan, enrolment rates are calculated on the basis of 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 35 percent of children of the primary age group were out of school in the year 2013. The corresponding percentage for girls is 45 percent. The private school phenomenon does not exist as such in the district. Overall, about 2 percent of children were enrolled in private institutions according to the estimates from household survey (PSLM, 2013).

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

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Out of School	35.31	26.91	44.56
Enrolled in Public Schools	62.41	70.21	53.81
Enrolled in Private Schools	2.28	2.88	1.63
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 31 percent of children in the 10-14 years age cohort were not attending school during 2013. The majority (about 68 percent) of students were enrolled in government schools. Moreover, about 2 percent of girl's enrollment in religious school is also estimated from the PSLM 2013 data.

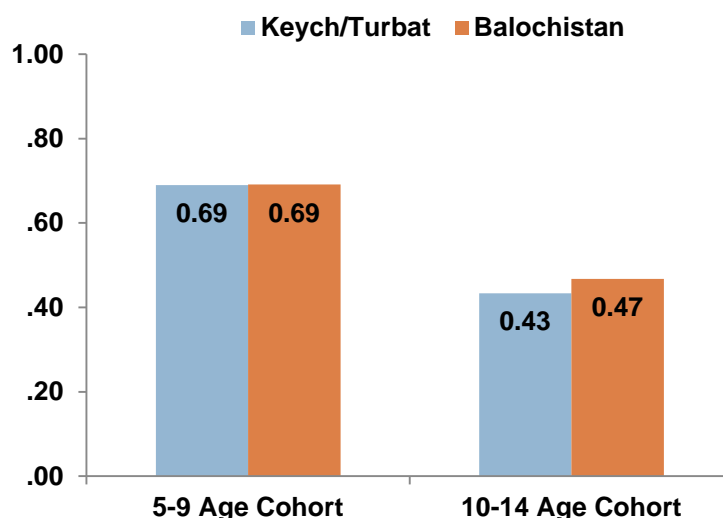
Exhibit 2.1.2
Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Years Age Group
[Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Out of School	30.62	20.24	46.63
Enrolled in Public Schools	67.86	78.71	51.11
Enrolled in Private Schools	0.92	1.05	0.72
Enrolled in Religious Schools (Madrasa)	0.61	0.00	1.54
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 the children in primary and secondary age groups respectively. The magnitude of gender disparity is almost equal to the provincial figure (0.69) for the school enrolment in the 5-9 years age cohort. However, relatively lower disparity 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 education institutions as well as the number of teachers. This supply-side information has been obtained from the provincial Development Statistics.

Exhibit 2.1.4
Teaching Institutions and Staff – Numbers [2011]

	Schools	Teachers		
		Total	Male	Female
Primary School	472	1180	738	442
Middle School	78	998	572	426
High School	56	1460	1052	408
Community School	17	21	14	7
Private School	3	19	6	13
Intermediate/Degree College	5	110	82	28

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

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

Exhibit 2.1.5 summarizes the extent of available facilities across various levels (primary, middle and high) of education. Electricity is available in only 21 percent of primary schools, while only 17 percent of primary schools operate in the satisfactory condition of buildings. About 8 percent of primary schools have no building, whereas about 66 percent run without boundary walls. The

situation in middle and high schools is however comparatively better. Electricity is available in 41 percent and 71 percent of schools respectively. About 52-65 percent of school buildings have 'pacca' structure in high and middle schools, while about 18 to 29 percent of secondary school buildings are in satisfactory condition.

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

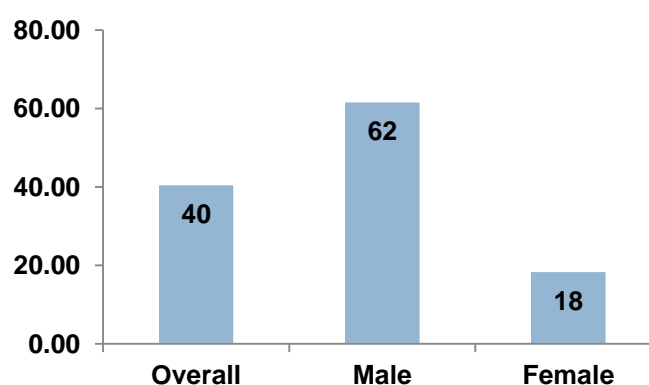
	Primary%	Middle%	High%	Total%
Boundary Wall Exists	33.69	52.56	80.36	40.43
Building Availability	91.74	98.72	100.00	93.40
'Pacca' Structure of Schools	47.88	65.38	51.79	50.50
Satisfactory Building Condition	17.37	29.49	17.86	18.98
Electricity Availability	21.19	41.03	71.43	28.38
Drinking Water Availability	27.54	43.59	62.50	32.84
Latrine Availability	27.97	62.82	69.64	36.30

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

According to 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 absence of effective supervision and monitoring.

Exhibit 2.1.6 documents the adult (15 plus age cohort) literacy rates for the district. According to the table, literacy rates in the district are 40 percent for the overall population, with 62 percent for males and 18 percent for females during the year 2012-13, while the estimated corresponding literacy rates for the province are; 42 percent, 61 percent and 19 percent for overall, male and female population respectively.

Exhibit 2.1.6
Adult Literacy Rate (In Percent) - [2012-13]



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

2.2 Health

Health is the most important 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 the poor health.

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

published or unpublished materials. The latest Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) which was conducted in 2010 in the province, reports district-wise various indicators, but the data on district-wise mortality rates and life expectancy is 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. Only about 54 percent of children in the 12-23 months age cohort were reported fully immunized according to recall and record method, while the corresponding percentage is significantly low (19 percent) in households which provided records of immunization. It is encouraging that almost all households reported the use of ORS for the treatment of diarrhea, however the percentage who consulted physicians in case of diarrhea is about 81 percent. No significant gender discrimination is evident from the data.

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

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Children (12-23 Months) – Fully Immunized			
Record Only	19	23	17
Recall and Record	54	70	43
Diarrhea in Children Under 5			
Physician Consulted	81	74	89
Treatment of Diarrhea – ORS	93	93	93

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Some indicators of maternal health care are compiled in Exhibit 2.2.2. The information in the table reveals that only 27 percent reported having Tetanus Toxoid Injections, while this figure is 25 percent for the rural population. About 25 and 49 percent of women reported post and pre natal care respectively. The situation in terms of child delivery is also miserable. Child delivery at home is reported by about 69 percent of rural households. The corresponding percentage for the urban population is about 58.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Have Received Tetanus Toxoid Injection	27	43	25
Pre-Natal Consultations	49	69	46
Child Delivery at Home	68	58	69
Post-Natal Consultations	25	37	23

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Numbers of health institutions in the district during the year 2011-12 are collated in Exhibit 2.2.3, while the strength of the health staff in the district is depicted in Exhibit 2.2.4. A gloomy picture is evident in term of the strength of the district in providing health facilities. Only 8 doctors and 4 nurses are available for 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	9
Dispensary	43
Rural Health Centre	11
Basic Health Units	36
Maternal and Child Health Centre	4
TB Clinic	1

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.2.4
Health Staffs – Numbers [2011-12]

	Total	Per One Hundred Thousand Population
Doctors	34	8
Nurses	19	4
Paramedics	177	40

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 acquired by the household. Shelter is one of the basic needs, and housing conditions are one of the key determinants of the quality of life.

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

Information regarding the type of material used in roofs are displayed in Exhibit 2.3.1. The exhibit reveals that about 80 percent of households (43 percent urban and 90 percent rural) reported inadequate (wood) roof material. Iron and cement are used in about 10 percent of rural households, while the corresponding percentage in urban areas is 57 percent.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
RCC, RBC	1	0	0
Iron, Cement	19	57	10
Wood etc.	80	43	90

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

In terms of material used in the wall, the majority (70 percent) of households reported the use of mud bricks or mud (Exhibit 2.3.2). The corresponding percentage for rural areas is 79 percent. Burnt bricks or blocks are used in about 17 and 69 percent of rural and urban households respectively.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Burnt Brick- Blocks	27	69	17
Mud Bricks/ MUD	70	31	79
Wood etc.	3	0	4

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Information regarding the type of toilet used by household are furnished in Exhibit 2.3.3. About 15 percent of rural households reported unavailability of toilet facilities in the house. The table also reveals that about 72 percent (21 percent in urban and 83 percent in rural) of households reported the use of a non-flush toilet.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Flush	16	79	2
Non-Flush	72	21	83
No Toilet	12	0	15

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

About 71 percent of households of the district are connected with the grid and use electricity for lighting purposes as evident from the Exhibit 2.3.4. However, sharp rural-urban differences exist. About 99 percent and 64 percent of households reported the use of electricity in urban and rural areas respectively. Moreover, about 6 percent rural households reported non-traditional (candle, wood etc.) sources for lighting. In rural areas, about 29 percent of households use oil for the purpose of lighting.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Electricity	71	99	64
Oil	23	1	29
Other	6	0	7

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. More than 80 percent of households in 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 very low cost as compared with coal.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Gas/Oil	5	5	4
Wood/Charcoal	83	85	82
Other	12	10	14

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

The provision of safe drinking water is an important part of planning for the healthy population. Exhibit 2.3.6 displays the sources of drinking water in the district with urban-rural division. About 47 percent of households fetch water from unsafe sources (uncovered water reservoirs and dug well). The corresponding figure in rural area is 67 percent. The source of tap water is reported by 31 percent households; 81 percent and 19 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

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

	Overall	Urban	Rural
Tap Water	31	81	19
Hand Pump	-	-	-
Motor Pump	22	12	24
Dug Well	13	7	15
Other (Uncovered)	34	0	42

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

2.4 Transport and Communication

Roads, transportation and telecommunication networks have a significant impact on socialization and modernization. Three indicators have been considered to portray the level of development of the transport and communication sector in a district; road mileage per 100 square kilometers of geographical area, availability of public and private transport and vehicles and the number of telephone and internet connections per one hundred thousand persons. These indicators, depicted in the Exhibit 2.4.1, are estimated from the latest published data of the provincial Development Statistics.

The table reveals that about 505 and 1640 persons out of one lakh (one hundred thousand) population were connected with PTCL landlines and V-Phones respectively during the year 2011-12. About 5569 broadband connections are also reported which is equivalent to 1246 connections per one lakh population. The relative proportion of broadband connections is quite high as compared with neighboring districts.

About 15 and 69 kilometer mettle (black topped) and Shingle road is available out of one thousand kilometer of geographical area respectively.

Exhibit 2.4.1
Indicators of Communication [2011-12]

	Numbers	Per one Hundred Thousand Population
Number of Connections		
Landline	2257	505
V-Phone	731	164
Broadband	5569	1246
Road Kilometers		
	Kilometers	Per '000' Square Kilometers
Black Topped	347	15.4
Shingle	1554	68.9
Total	1901	84.3
Motor Vehicles Registered		
Public Service Vehicles	19	
Private Vehicles	483	
Government Goods Vehicles	193	
Private Goods Vehicles	44	
Others	535	
Total Vehicles	1274	

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 labor force into sectors, occupational group and working status.

The population of the district is projected using inter-census (1981-1988) growth rates. According to the Census of 1998, the population of District Kech was 413 thousand, while the inter-census rate is estimated as 0.5 percent. According to the Exhibit 2.5.1, the estimated current population of the district is about 4.47 lakh (0.447 million) with an average growth rate of about 0.5 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 Kech's population seem to be considerably underestimated. In terms of population density, the district magnitude is also quite low as compared with other districts.

According to the 1998 census population, 18 persons were residing per square kilometer, while with the projected population of 2014 the density is 20 persons with an increase of 2 people during the period 1988 to 2014.

About 0.169 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	413,000	69,000	345,000
2010 – Projected – UNICEF	439,000	73,000	366,000
2014 – Projected – Census Growth Rate 1981-1998	447,000	74,000	373,000
Growth Rate [1998-2014]	0.49%	0.44%	0.49%

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 about 26 percent of employment. The trade sector is the next largest employment provider; which absorbs about 23 percent (21 percent in urban and 23 percent in rural areas) of the employed labor force. About 9 percent of the urban employed labor force is absorbed in the manufacturing sector, while the service sector provides employment to about 35 percent of the employed labor force.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Agriculture	26	12	29
Manufacturing	6	9	5
Construction	10	9	11
Trade	23	21	23
Other Service Sectors	35	49	32

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

Exhibit 2.5.3 reports the distribution of the labor force into the major occupational groups. About 23 percent of the rural labor force of the district is working in the occupational group 'Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers', while about 6 percent of the urban labor force is also reported, employed as skilled agriculture and fisheries workers. About 4 percent of the labor is employed as craft and related trade workers.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Elementary (Non-Skilled)	34	34	34
Clerks/Sales Workers	13	19	12
Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers	19	6	23
Craft and Related Trade Workers	4	10	3
Other	30	32	29

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

Wage employees constitute the largest group with respect to the work status of employed labor force. According to Exhibit 2.5.4, about 53 percent and 41 percent of the labor force is working as employees in urban and rural areas respectively. This is followed by self-employed (own-account workers) groups with an estimates of 41 percent and 36 percent for urban and rural areas respectively. Only 16 percent of owner cultivators in rural areas are evident from the table, while the percentage of labor force working as sharecroppers is about 4 percent. The table also reveals that only 3 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	0	0
Self Employed	37	41	36
Wage Employee	43	53	41
Un-Paid Family Worker	-	-	-
Owner cultivator	13	3	16
Sharecropper	4	1	4
Contract cultivator	0	-	0
Livestock	3	2	3

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 2 percent, 4 percent and 3 percent in the province respectively, while the share of geographical area is about 7 percent. As evident in the table, canal is the major source of irrigation with about 67 percent share in total irrigated area. Tube wells and spring/karezes are the also important sources of irrigation.

Exhibit 2.6.1
Land Utilization Statistics [2011-12]

	(Hectares)	As percent of the Province
Geographical Area	2253900	6.5
Cultivated Area	61372	2.3
Cropped Area	42151	3.8
Irrigated Area	41778	3.4
Sources of Irrigation		
Canal	28000	5.2
Wells	0	0
Tube Wells	4398	0.7
Karezes/Springs	9380	28.5

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

Major crops with a share of at least 5 percent of cropped area of the district are shown in the Exhibit 2.6.2. With the largest share in the cropped area, date crop is sown on 24092 hectares. This is followed by wheat (9972 hectares) and Kharif fodder (2860 hectares).

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

Crops	Area [Hectares]	Production ['00' Tons]
Dates	24092	102276
Kharif Fodders	2860	118301
Wheat	9972	20462

Note: Those crops are included which are sow on least 5 percent of the total cropped area.

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

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

Exhibit 2.6.3
Agriculture Machinery [2011-12]

	Numbers	As percent of '000' cropped area
Tractors	468	11.1
Threshers	30	0.70
Harvesters	1	0.02
Reapers	1	0.02
Bulldozers	27	0.60

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, cattle and Sheep are the major type of livestock in the district.

Exhibit 2.6.4
Population of Livestock [2011-12]

	Numbers	Per thousand Rural Households
Cattle	60,325	809
Buffalo	490	7
Sheep	70,719	948
Goats	517,385	6,935
Camel	6,534	88
Horse	219	3
Mule	681	9
Asses	12,465	167
Poultry (Non-Commercial)	237,036	3,177

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

Minerals are reported neither in the Development Statistics of Balochistan, nor in the District Development Profile (2011), which is prepared by the Planning and Development Department.

Exhibit 2.6.5 reports the area under the control of the Forest Department of the province. The table reveals that the district has about 2560 acres of 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 percent of the Province
Coniferous	0	0
Irrigated Plantation	0	0
Reverian Bela Forest	2,560	6.8
Scrub Forest	0	0
Coastal Forest	0	0
Range Lands	0	0
Total	2,560	0.1

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

3.0 Law and Order

Kech comprises of two law enforcement agencies, the Police and the local levies. Levies include the local tribesmen who look after the rural part of Kech. The urban area is looked after by 5 police stations and three chokis. Among the crimes in Kech, in the last five years, there have been 67 cases of explosions, 263 murders, 2 smuggling incidents and 1 kidnapping.

3.1. Background

There have been multiple incidents reported from Kech district of an attack on military forces, incidents of killings and kidnappings. The situation shows a bleak picture of law and order situation in the district². According to interviews with local government officials, journalists and lawyers, the area of Makran is facing liberation insurgency. This general insurgency of Baluchistan province also affects district Kech and threatens the law and order situation every now and then. There have been attacks on military forces and operations against militants, leaving many dead on both sides.

The Baluchistan Liberation Front under the leadership of liberation leader, Dr. Allah Nazar, is an insurgent militant organization active in Kech. Zikri Nimazi or Difa-e-Baluchistan is religious fraction spreading religion based hatred and giving roots to militancy in the area. This is a relatively new issue that is on the rise and has become a serious threat to the law and order situation as well³.

3.2. Law Enforcement Agencies

The district is divided into “A” and “B” areas. Area “A” is under the Police control. Police is an organized force in Kech, working under the District Police Officer (DPO). Area “B” is controlled by the “Levies Force” working under the Deputy Commissioner (DC).

Exhibit 3.2.1
Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)

#	Agency/ Department	Number of Personnel Deployed		Details
		Male	Female	
1	Police (Regular)	601	1	▪ 2 Police Stations (PS) (One each at Turbat and Tump)
2	Levies	710	Nil	▪ Levies Line
3	Frontier Corps			Makran Scouts are responsible for Border security

Source: Interviews with Public Officials of the District

3.3. Judicial Infrastructure

The judicial infrastructure in district Kech is just like the other districts of Baluchistan. The main court is the district and session court, led by the district and session Judge. While the Qazi Court also functions on a regular basis under the Qazis. In 2010, a High Court Bench was sanctioned but it has not become functional as yet. Most of the cases registered are of civil nature. Although there are some criminal incidents but they mostly go unregistered. Most of the far-flung areas are so insecure that government officials cannot perform their duties over there. Therefore the registration of most of the cases is not possible. The Appellate court for Qazi Courts is Shoora. There is no informal justice system in the district. Only family related issues are settled at the family level under the local / family elders⁴.

² http://schema-root.org/region/asia/south_asia/pakistan/provinces/balochistan/districts/kech/

³ Interview with an Advocate

⁴ Interview with an Advocate.

**Exhibit 3.3.1
Justice System in District**

#	Court	Justice System	Regulation
1	District and Session Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 District and Session Judge ▪ 1 Additional District and Session Judge ▪ 2 Magistrates (One each at Turbat and Tump) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular Pakistan 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 an Advocate

3.4. Major Crimes

There are many crimes taking place in the district but its registration ratio is very low. The Baloch liberation Front is an insurgency making its way into the district. Recently in an attack the FC had claimed the killing of 12 BLF militants and one FC man got killed⁵. There are many other major and minor crimes taking place in the district. However, insurgency is a dominant security threat in the area.

**Exhibit 3.4.1
Crimes Rate**

#	Crime (Description)	Main Reasons	Incidents/ Losses in 2014	Police/ Government Response
1	Murders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There have been personal enmities, insurgents and target killings 	13	FIRs registered and most of the cases are in courts
2	Target Killings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extremists and insurgent targets 	07	
		Total	20	

Source: Interview with a Police Official

3.5. Current Reforms

According to the DPO Kech, there have been no reforms introduced recently in law and order system in the district.

3.6. Prisons

District Central jail is located at Turbat with no special facilities for juvenile or women prisoners.

⁵ <http://www.dawn.com/news/1129109>

4.0 Conflict Management

4.1 Tribal Conflict and the Local Economy

The main tribes in the area are Gichki, Nausherwani, Buledi, Hoth, Pogh, Rais, Rind, Sangur, Kattawar, Kahuda, Bizenjo, Gorej and Dashti. The tribalism in the district is not as active as in others. Mostly because many people are employed with the Oman army and some are settled in the Middle East. Large numbers of people are also engaged in entrepreneurship in Karachi and frequently visit the city.

4.2 Background Major Conflicts

There is a great gap between state and society, resulting in a precarious security situation. This gap has given space to militancy and anti-state sentiments among the backward people. There have been many attacks and resultant killing of armed forces. The writ of the state has always been challenged by so called separatist movements. The Balochistan Liberation Front led by Dr. Allah Nazar has been in focus and considered responsible for anti-state activities in Kech.

There is a big issue of missing persons in the area. People have been protesting for their missing relatives for a long time. Many suspect that armed forces are responsible for this activity⁶.

4.3 Biradri System and Conflict Resolution

People mostly like to consult the *Biradri* (brotherhood) system in the case of conflicts. In the *Biradri* System, most of the people take their issues to elders and the influential people of the community, after a lengthy discussion, they settle their disputes. The tribal retaliation is common and such disputes are eventually settled by compensation according to the tradition/*Riwaj* as it happens in most areas of Balochistan. Murder in retaliation is common and usually, in such cases, compromises are made between the parties on customary practices and the murderer pays blood money in cash or in the form of property. Even after the imposition of heavy penalties on the convicted party, a decrease in offences and tribal retaliation has not been observed in the district⁷.

4.4 Conflict Resolution

There are two routes for conflict resolution, the official method and the traditional one. The official route involves the government system which includes going through civil and *Qazi* courts, whereas the traditional system involves the *Jirga* and *Biradri* system. People often prefer the *jirga* system since they are cheaper and take less times for the dispute to get settled. The disputes are resolved with penalties in the form of cash, land or females given to the other party in marriage. Some people prefer the *Biradri* system where the disputes are taken to the senior most influential person of their community. Lengthy discussions take place before they can settle the disputes. In most cases, these are settled with compensation of some sort. In case of murder, the victim pays the blood money in the form of cash or property. Despite such heavy forms of penalties, there has been hardly a decline in the tribal conflicts in this region⁸.

Another system is official Aman (peace) Committee was constituted after Zikri-Muslim conflicts in 1987 for peacekeeping and conflict resolution. However, this Committee is, presently, non-functional⁹.

⁶ Interview with an advocate of the district bar

⁷ Kech District Development Profile, 2011, Prepared by Unicef in collaboration Govt of Baluchistan

⁸ Interview with an advocate of the district bar

⁹ Kech District Development Profile, 2011, Prepared by Unicef in collaboration Govt of Baluchistan

4.5 Major Tribes

The principal Baloch tribes of the district are Gichki, Pogh, Nausherwani, Buledi, Hoth, Rais, Rind, Sangur, Lund, Kattawar, Kahuda, Bizenjo, Gorgej and Dashti. Besides, Darzada, Gholam and Naqeeb, although speak Balochi but have the African origin, also reside in a significant population. The remaining population belongs to Pushton, Sindhi, and others¹⁰.

4.6 Displacement

There is no recent displacement reported in Kech but the militancy factor threatens the law and order situation every time. However, displacement took place due to floods in 2007 in Turbat. This is a long standing issue for most of the affected people living in the Mirani dam area where tens of thousands of persons displaced by floods in 2007 blamed the government for their plight. They claimed that the unprecedented flood devastation was caused by the reverse flow of rivers from the recently constructed Mirani Dam reservoir, as the structure prevented the rivers draining. Many of the victims would have left the area months earlier if they had been compensated for their land in time¹¹.

¹⁰ Kech District Development Profile, 2011, Prepared by Unicef in collaboration Govt of Baluchistan

¹¹ Internal Displacement in Pakistan: Contemporary Challenges: written by Najam U Din: Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, October 2010

5.0 The Role of Women

Violence against women is occasionally observed but there have hardly been any cases reported. Women in the area, due to the lack of education, believe that the men are allowed to harass and beat them and thus they do not pursue any legal action against men. Most of the leadership positions in politics, religious institutions and other social sector organizations, go to men as well.

Medical facilities for women are also limited. These women prefer *Pirs* and *Maulvis* for treatment and consider the traditional birth attendants for delivering babies. The literacy rate among the female population is low as well due to socio-culture values, nevertheless in some urban areas, parents prefer to get their daughter educated. The *burqa* and scarf culture is not followed as strictly as in other districts and most women do not cover their faces. Women in the family have limited decision making power; however in some urban areas women do have it to a great extent.

5.1 Status of Women

The position of women in District Kech is similar to most other parts of Balochistan, where males generally hold the economic and social power and tribal chiefs are usually males¹². The literacy rate among females is very low due to the socio-cultural values in the area. However, in the urban areas, the parents take interest in their daughter's education and the trend seems to be encouraging. Consequently, the number of young female students has noticeably increased over the past five years.

Medical facilities for the community are available, but for women in the area, are very limited¹³. The people prefer the District Headquarter Hospital at Turbat for any emergencies, and for further treatment, they generally go to Karachi. They call traditional birth attendants for the delivery at home. In Kech district the *Purda* culture is not as strict as in many other districts of the province. Very few females use any *burqa* or scarf and majority do not cover their faces.

Women are usually involved in home-based activities¹⁴. Women's labor is usually unpaid most of the farming activities are performed by the land owner himself. Tenants are employed only by influential landowners.

5.2 Gender Ratio

Gender ratio for the 20-24 years age groups is 111 females against every 100 males¹⁵. For the age of 29 years, the ratio declines to 100 and falls to 97 for the age group of 30-34 years. There are differences in the gender ratio for the rural and the urban populations. The male female ratio for rural Kech is 92 percent which is higher than urban Kech i.e. 87 percent.

5.3 Literacy Rate

The overall adult literacy rate of the district is about 40 percent, according to the latest available household survey (PSLM, 2012-13). However, female literacy rate is just 18 percent.

¹² District Development Profile 2011, Kech District, Planning and Development Department, GOB

¹³ *ibid*

¹⁴ *ibid*

¹⁵ Profile of District Kech with Focus on Livelihood Related Issues, South Asia Partnership - Pakistan (SAP-PK)

5.4 Local Government Representation

The Local Government Institution, in urban areas of District Kech is comprised of the Municipal Committees (MC) headed by the chairmen and ward members¹⁶. The size of MCs depends on the population of the area. There is allocation for representation of women, peasants/workers and minorities in the local bodies. Similarly at the District Council all the UCs are represented by one member each, apart from which there is a 33 percent representation by females and a 5 percent representation by peasant and workers.

5.5 Maternal Health

Maternal mortality is high at 880 per 100,000 births in Kech¹⁷. The majority of women have anemia, iodine deficiency, or general malnutrition. A large number of mothers, including many young girls aged 15-19, die each year due to pregnancy related complications. About 49 percent of pregnant women availed the services of antenatal care; 68 percent urban and 46 percent rural. Skilled birth attendants provided assistance to 21 percent of women during delivery; 44 percent urban and 16 percent rural. There is one Divisional Headquarters Hospital in the district along with 11 Rural Health Centers and 36 Basic Health Units.

5.6 Livestock

Livestock farming is a traditional activity in the district and comprises mostly of Goats, Sheep, Cows, Buffaloes, Cattle, Camels and Asses¹⁸. Goats constitute the major portion of the livestock population in District Kech. Traditionally, entire families are involved in the livestock sector, especially women and children are engaged in supervision and management of livestock activities such as grazing, watering, feeding, cleaning the abodes and curing of livestock by traditional methods; however, children's involvement affects their schooling. Women are also involved in making home dairy products such as yogurt, butter and ghee, which are mostly used within the family.

5.7 Poultry

One government department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06, through which many poor families were provided poultry birds at 80 percent subsidized rates¹⁹. Rural poultry can be converted to a commercial scale by improving the skills of the young rural women. In poultry farming, broiler breed, in particular, is a much preferred business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in a very short time.

5.8 Women's Employment

A significant number of women in urban areas are employed in the education and health sectors²⁰. Female teachers employed in the district were 1,330, compared to 2,571 male teachers. In health sector there were 6 lady doctors and 46 paramedics in the district. Furthermore, the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care has also employed 507 lady health workers (LHWs) and 19 lady health supervisors (LHSs) for the betterment of maternal health in Kech. 25 females were working in the Social Welfare Department. However, the data on women employed in the development and public sector is inadequate.

Their economic dependency on males still persists due to the patriarchal norms, even though women in rural areas are equally active with men within their defined reproductive role. They work in the agriculture and livestock sectors but socially they are not accepted as farmers or

¹⁶ ibid

¹⁷ Profile of District Kech with Focus on Livelihood Related Issues, ibid

¹⁸ District Development Profile 2011, ibid

¹⁹ ibid

²⁰ ibid

paid laborers²¹. Women in rural areas are also involved in small industries, especially, in embroidery work as home based workers.

5.9 Violence against Women

Violence against women in the district has been intermittently observed but hardly any case is reported²². Due to the patriarchal system, power generally lies with males and they are considered as the custodian of authority and decision making. The leadership in the political, religious and other social sectors goes to males. Every woman in Kech has control over the property acquired from her husband as Haq Mehr and, as the Islamic law of inheritance is followed.

Violence against women is occasionally observed but there have hardly been any cases reported. Women in the area, due to the lack of education, believe that the men are allowed to harass and beat them and thus they do not pursue any legal action against men. Most of the leadership positions in politics, religious institutions and other social sector organizations, go to men as well.

²¹ ibid

²² ibid

6.0 Environmental Analysis

Geographically, the district is mountainous from the north-east to the south-west. Kech lies between two important mountain ranges, the Makran Coast ranges separate it from Gwadar District in the South and central Makran ranges separate it from Panjgur in the North. The district is situated around 100-1400 meters above sea level. Most of the western part of the district is at a relatively low elevation as compared to the eastern one²³.

6.1 Climate, Land and Water

The climate of Kech is hot in summer and mild in winter. The summer season lasts from March to November, with June being the hottest month when mercury shoots up to 44°C. Winter season lasts from December to February with January as the coldest month, having maximum temperature almost at 10°C. In winter the North and north-east wind (goreech) is chilling. The rainy season is mostly uncertain and average rainfall is scarce²⁴.

The climate of Kech, elevated at 100-1400 meters above sea level, is dry, arid and hot. It is placed in the "hot summer and mild winter" temperature region. Summer is usually long and continues from March through November (9 months) while winter starts in December and continues till February (3 months). Mean monthly temperature in the hottest month remains above 32°C. The highest temperature ever recorded at Turbat was 44.8°C in 1982. In the coldest month, January, the mean monthly temperature remains between 10°C to 21°C. In winter a cold wind, locally called goorich, blows which takes the temperature below freezing point²⁵.

Area-wise district Kech ranks as the 5th largest district in Balochistan and the total area of the district is 22540 square kilometers²⁶. The statistics on land use reveal that only one fourth (24.6 percent) of the total geographic area of the district is reported and only 5.2 percent of the total geographic area is potentially available for cultivation. More than half of the potential area available for cultivation is cultivable waste. This situation indicates a high level of under exploitation of the district's resources. Most of the reported area is not available for cultivation²⁷.

According to the Water Regulatory Authority, the supply of clean and safe drinking water is another important mandate of the municipal services. It was found that 4 outlets in urban areas, 2 in rural areas, and 6 water supply schemes, with 16 employees, were available in the district.

A recent household survey conducted in 2010, has shown that 89 percent of the population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, protected dug wells (46 percent) constitute the major source followed by piped water (37 percent). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: tube wells / boreholes (6 percent) and public standpipes or taps (0.2 percent). The major unimproved sources are unprotected dug well (10 percent) and approximately 1 percent of unimproved water source belonged to other categories. About 9 percent of the household population has no water on their premises and have to travel long distances to fetch water, which is usually the responsibility of women or children of the household.

Use of drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, and even after improvement, only 60 percent of the population has access to water sources. In this regard, the PHED is implementing the "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification

²³ District Development Profile 2011, Kech, Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan in Collaboration with UNICEF, July 2011, <http://balochistan.gov.pk/DistrictProfile/DDP%20Final%202012/kech/Kech-final-mar-12.pdf>

²⁴ District Development Profile 2011, ibid

²⁵ Kech (formerly Turbat) A District Profile, Bureau of Statistics Planning Studies Section, Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta, 1997, <http://www.devconsult.pk/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Kech.pdf>

²⁶ District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

²⁷ Kech (formerly Turbat) A District Profile, ibid

plants at every UC and at some Tehsils of the district. In District Kech, so far 3 water purification plants have been installed.²⁸ The dam is used for irrigation of 33,200 acres in Kech Valley and for the supply of clean drinking water to Turbat and Gwadar.²⁹

The major rivers and streams of Kech district include Dasht River, Nihing River, Kech River, Basol River Gish River, and Kil River. Midway in its length, the Nihing and Kech Rivers join at Kaur-e-Awaran and form Dasht River.³⁰

6.2 Forest, Fisheries and Agriculture

The district has dry Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dunes scrub vegetation zones. Such forests occur generally on free draining dry sites. Geographically, the district is located in central Makran Range of the Makran region and reflects vegetation generally found in southern Balochistan. It has a variety of xerophytes. A very small area of 104 hectares at Shadi Kaur has been notified as state forest.

Overall, the District Kech is considered forest deficient. A very small area of 104 hectares at Shadi Kaur has been notified as state forest and 33,198 hectares as a Wildlife Sanctuary at Kolwa Kap. Natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses can be termed as degraded and poorly managed rangelands. These rangelands contribute to the ecological stability of important ecosystems in the district. By virtue of occurrence, there is only sparse natural vegetation in Kech District. Date Palm groves in and around Turbat are numerous and extensive.³¹

Fish Farming has not been developed in District Kech. Fish is brought from Gwadar for local consumption. The fisheries industry is presently not available in Kech.³²

Kech falls in the sub-tropical agro-ecological zone. The geographical area of District Kech is 2253900 hectares and 437,052 hectares (19.4 percent) is not available for cultivation. A total of 117,180 hectares was the Potential Area available for cultivation out of the reported geographical area (Agricultural Statistics, 2009). The Current Fallow Land was increased from 41 percent to 46.5 percent between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation; however, Net Sown Area was reduced from 59 percent to 53.5 percent between 2005 and 2009.

District Kech valley has two cropping seasons Rabi and Kharif. Rabi crops include; Wheat, Barley, vegetable. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in the late summer. Kharif crops include; Mung bean, Mash bean, Moth, fruit, Onion, vegetable, Melon, Chilies, Fodder and Cotton. All these crops are considered cash crops and they are sown in summer and harvested in the late summer or early winter.

The major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by vegetables at 46.2 percent and 28.1 percent of the total Rabi crop area. The major Kharif crop was fruit followed by Fodder having 84.4 percent and 9.7 percent respectively; of the total Kharif crop area. The vegetable production being 10,586 tons remained highest for the year 2008-09 followed by Wheat being 2,239 tons. Among fruit, dates produce was the highest. Other major fruit produce were Grape, Pomegranate, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Papaya, Chickoo and Figs. The major irrigation sources were canals (83 percent) and wells (17 percent)³³.

²⁸ District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

²⁹ Mirani Dam, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mirani_Dam

³⁰ National Commission for Human Development, Human Development Support Unit-Kech, A brief about Kech, http://urban.unhabitat.org.pk/Portals/0/Portal_Contents/Balochistan/Turbat/Kech%20Profile%20by%20NCHD.pdf

³¹ District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

³² District Development Profile 2011, ibid

³³ District Development Profile 2011, ibid

Agriculturally, Kech is above average with high production figures, in particular for fruits (dates and citrus), which count for about 45 percent of the total production within the district. The agricultural values per capita and per hectare score both above average as well.

6.3 Environmental Hazards

Rainfall and Floods: (26th June 2007) Kech district is close to the coast of Makran and has experienced heavy rainfall and disastrous floods during the last decade, which resulted in heavy losses to a large number of people, property and as well as district infrastructure.³⁴ The agriculture and livestock of the district have also suffered heavy losses during the destructive flooding. Rain and flood season in the district occurs from July to September. While there have been instances of heavy rainfall and flash floods occurring in June and October as well. Due to the heavy rains and storms on 26th June 2007 in certain areas of Kech district, the flash flood water level rose to 8 meters and remained so for some days, resulting in destruction to almost all muddy houses, orchards, livestock and water supply systems and all infrastructure. Public buildings were badly hit and electricity and gas supplies were largely uprooted. The entire communication system of Kech district was disconnected from the remaining parts of the country, as the land-links (coastal highways and railways) collapsed. Various river and stream embankments collapsed resulting in devastating flooding in the whole area; especially UCs of Gokdan and Koshkalat were highly affected.

The chronic diseases followed by floods and heavy rainfall largely affected not only the disaster prone areas of the district but also spread in the whole district. During the flash flooding period in 2007, torrential rains and simultaneously devastating floods ultimately resulted in spreading of deadly diseases in the area. In the aftermath of flash floods water-borne diseases like, cholera, diarrhea, malaria, dengue, skin disease and Respiratory Tract Infection (RTI) became widespread in the flood-affected areas of district.

Earthquake: (24th September 2013) A 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck district Awaran and Kech in Balochistan on 24th September 2013. It killed people, destroyed houses and cut communications in the worst affected areas of Awaran and Kech. According to an initial assessment report of NRSP team, 557 death cases in Awaran district and 44 death cases in Kech district were reported and a large number of people were injured. Death cases increased because some people were trapped under rubble especially in Tehsil Mashkay. The total affected population was estimated as 23,209 in Awaran and 9,224 in Kech districts. Almost 90 percent of houses in Awaran district except Tehsil Jahoo and 90 percent of houses in UC Dandar in Kech district were completely damaged and 10 percent were partially damaged. All infrastructure including schools, health facilities, mosques, and roads were also damaged. Water and sanitation systems were also completely damaged. People faced an acute shortage of food and drinking water, especially children. Women faced issue of shelters due to pardah and heat during the day. Due to unavailability of doctors and health facilities in the remote areas, people were shifted to Karachi for treatment on a self-help basis.

Cyclones: (26th – 27th June) Cyclone Yemyin hit the coast of Balochistan on the night of 26th/27th June and devastated the villages of Kech District.³⁵ Unusual rainfall resulted in a deluge in Nihing and Kech rivers, which cause a backflow for about several kilometers. The worst hit areas included UC Nasirabad, Nodiz and Kosh Kalat. The first two UCs lost all houses whereas the third one lost about 75 percent of houses.

³⁴ District Disaster Management Plan 2008, Kech District, GOB

³⁵ Disasters Unleashed by Mirani Dam, Naseer Memon

7.0 Social Mobilization

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men and the decisions are usually followed by the women. Women have a limited say in the decision making process, however, in some urban families they are allowed to actively voice their opinion. Society is structured on a kinship bases and each group is attached to a particular tradition, founded on different rules of social organization. Most of these rules and traditions have undergone a considerable transformation over time. The people are mostly dependent on agriculture, livestock, business and overseas jobs in Oman and United Arab Emirate. However, some people are engaged in industries, public services, petty trading and the informal sector.³⁶

Among the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Seheban Services for Society, Gidroshai Institute for Social Development and Public Health - (GISDAPH), Baam Development Organization - (BDO) have been working in the district.³⁷ And the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) are active in Kech district including The Rural Community Development Council (RCDC) and Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO).³⁸ Health and Nutrition Development Society (HANDS)³⁹, National Rural Support Program (NRSP)⁴⁰, and the Organization for Integrated and Sustainable development (OISD)⁴¹

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

7.1 Role of PPAF

Social mobilization is the primary step of community development for recovery from conflicts and disasters. It allows people to think and understand their situation and to organize and initiate action for their recovery with their own initiative and creativity. PPAF utilizes social mobilization as the primary means of supporting rural men and women in their efforts to alleviate poverty and has therefore facilitated the growth of 870 community based institutions (COs) in the district with the help of their partner organizations; National Rural Support Program (NRSP) and South Asia Partnership Pakistan (SAP-PK) under implementation of PPAF-III.

With the help of NRSP, PPAF has implemented a total of 43 Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) projects that resulted in 16,986 beneficiaries. PPAF provides support in the form of loans or grants to partner organizations for approved physical infrastructure interventions. Identification of the projects is demand driven, and is determined by the communities through an internal participatory process. For purposes of ownership it is mandatory for the communities to share in the costs of the project, and also to maintain the infrastructure provided.

In socially mobilized communities of the district, PPAF has facilitated Poverty Eradication Initiatives (PRI) in completing a project in the health sector that is providing health care services to 27,744 community members. Mainly, PPAF has been providing support for two models namely: (a) Establishing community managed health centers, and (b) Strengthening government health centers, operating them for a period of up to 3 years and handing them back to the government. The objective of PPAF health program has been to provide access to quality basic health services with a special focus on maternal and child health for the poor and marginalized rural communities by focusing on all aspects required in this regard. These

³⁶ District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.

³⁷ Turbat NGOs, <http://www.ngos.org.pk/cities/turbat-ngos.htm>

³⁸ All About Kech District, <http://baask.com/diwwan/index.php?topic=878.5:wap2>

³⁹ <http://handspakistan.wordpress.com/>

⁴⁰ <http://www.raah-e-raast.com/ngos/>

⁴¹ Annual Report 2012, Organization for Integrated and Sustainable Development (OSD), Iqra Riaz, www.oisdpk.org/wp-content/plugins/download.../download.php?id..

aspects include the hiring of qualified and trained health care staff and paramedics, availability of proper buildings, standardized equipment, furniture, medicine and following WHO guidelines in terms of infection prevention practices.

Through carefully planned interventions, PPAF successfully provided 228 trainings aimed at the ultra-poor and vulnerable in the district with the help of SAP-PK. The core objective for these activities is to enhance local capacities for long term restoration of livelihoods through interventions such as cash for work, grant for work, enterprise training, training of common interest groups, skills training.

7.2 Focus of Donor Community

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

**Exhibit 7.2.1
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 Anjuman Falah-O-Bahood AIDS Council Baluchistan
Governance Support Project	Governance	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	GOP Baluchistan
Promoting Girls Education In Balochistan	Education	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	GOP Baluchistan
Balochistan Education Support	Education	World Bank	GOP Baluchistan
Promoting Girls Education In Balochistan	Education	The Netherlands	Secondary Education Department, Balochistan

8.0 Important Institutions and Stake Holders

8.1 Important Institutions

Kech was notified as a district in July 1977 then called Turbat, when Makran District was given the status of a division and was divided into 3 districts. Previously it was one of 3 Tehsils of Makran District. For administrative purposes, the district was further divided into 4 subdivisions, Turbat, Dasht, Buleda and Tump.

Municipal services reported in the district include public health, water supply, sanitation, provision of quality food and drink items, public safety, town planning, building control, maintenance of streets, car parking, bus stands, health and education. Because of the frequent amendments in the Local Government system, proper data could not be either maintained or properly updated.⁴²

8.2 Financial Institutions in the District

Trade related activities are the major source of income in Kech district after which remittances from the family living outside Pakistan play a key role in the overall livelihood of the district. After trade and remittances, agriculture and livestock also serve as major source of earnings. To complement the aforementioned sectors, there are 13 branches of commercial banks in Kech, namely; Habib Bank (HBL), United Bank Ltd (UBL), Allied Bank Ltd (ABL), Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB) and National Bank of Pakistan (NBP). Primarily these banks process the remittances of the people which come from the Middle East, and other parts of the country. Some of them are also involved in lending to the business community. Among the development banks there is Rural Development Bank and Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited. ZTBL functions to promote agriculture activities in the district by giving soft loans to small entrepreneurs. It has also financed agriculture infrastructure such as tube wells in Turbat, Tump, Mand and Dasht. Around 50 tractors were provided to the farmers at an interest rate under 12 percent.

⁴² District Development Profile 2011, op. cit.