FINAL REPORT

BASELINE SURVEY OF LACIP PHASE-II

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PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND (PPAF)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AC	Assistant Commissioner
BHU	Basic Health Units
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
CD	Community Dispensary
CIG	Common Interest Group
CNIC	Computerised National Identity Card
CO	Community Organization
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
DCO	Deputy Commissioner Office
DHQ	District Head Quarter
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
FGDs	Focused Group Discussion
HDI	Human Development Index
HHI	Household Interview
ID	Institutional Development
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organization
KFW	Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW German Bank)
KP	Khyber PakhtunKhwa
KPBOS	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bureau of Statistics
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KPO	Key Punch Operators
LACIP	Livelihood Support and Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure
LEP	Livelihood Enhancement Programme
LSO	Local Support Organization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MER	Monitoring Evaluation and Research
MPI	Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NIC'S	National Identity Cards
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
PKR	Pakistan Rupee
PO	Partner Organizations
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSC	Poverty Score Card
PSLM	Pakistan Socio-economic Living Standard Measurement Survey
RHC's	Rural Health Centres
SABWON	Social Action Bureau for Assistance in Welfare and Social Networking
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Programme

TB	Tuberculosis
TORs	Terms of Reference
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
UC	Union Council
UCDP's	Union Council Development Plans
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
VC	Village Council
VDP	Village Development Plans
VO	Village Organization
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND OF LACIP-II

The program "Livelihood Support & Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure Program (LACIP)" is one of the major programs of PPAF supported by KfW. Phase-II of LACIP has been planned for three years in three districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province, namely; **Buner, Shangla** and **Lakki Marwat**. The purpose of the LACIP-II project is to contribute to the improvement of public infrastructure, income opportunities, and political participation while contributing to the betterment of living conditions of poor people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The project components of LACIP-II are provided.

COMPONENT 1: Public physical infrastructure (CPI) schemes inclusive of disaster management and climate adaptation aspects are rehabilitated, enhanced and/or (re-)constructed.

COMPONENT 2: Livelihood development on group-based approach inclusive of skills and enterprise development training and related asset transfer.

COMPONENT 3: Beneficiaries are mobilized and organized in a variety of groups.

ABOUT BASELINE SURVEY

PPAF retained the services of Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd. to undertake the "**Baseline Survey of LACIP Phase-II**." in selected UCs of target districts in order to establish programme performance benchmarks and identify the potential beneficiary households for LACIP-II programme interventions in the areas.

METHODOLOGY

A multi-stage methodology was followed by Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd. for undertaking "Baseline Survey of LACIP Phase II". In total 12 UCs and 36 VCs were selected for detailed survey. The MER unit of PPAF carried out an Assessment exercise for UC selection. Since the secondary data on number of households covered by any agency in village council was not available with the district authorities, the selection exercise could not be cascaded down to village council level. Resultantly, the selection process was only limited to UC level and all VCs within each selected UC were selected for baseline survey. The UCs selection exercise encompassed the following key steps[1]: (1) Development of First Level Indicators for Initial Prioritization of UCs; (2) Overall Process of Scoring and Prioritization; (3) First

[1] *"Selection Process of Target Union Councils for LACIP II", December 2017, MER Unit PPAF*

Level Prioritization of Union Councils for 3 Districts; (4) Consultation with POs on Development of Criteria for final selection of UCs; (5) Final selection of UCs in consultation with the district authorities (Deputy Commissioner) and local government officials (District and Tehsil Nazims).For execution a local team of **93 enumerators** and **9 Supervisors** was hired to administer the survey and conduct interviews in target districts. A major part of the survey was based on primary data collected through field visits to selected UCs of **Lakki Marwat**, **Buner** and **Shangla** districts in which a total of **36,784 households** were covered through carpet coverage using *Household Survey Tool (Annex 5)*. Pre-entry cleaning and editing of filled-in household questionnaires was done including coding and scrutiny to ensure consistency prior to entering the information into the computers. Both qualitative and quantitative data was analysed.

FINDINGS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY (DISTRICT LAKKI MARWAT)

Of the total HHs *(12,271)* surveyed, 56% respondents included male, whereas 44% of the questionnaires were answered by female respondents. The majority of the respondents, i.e. 79% were in the age bracket of 25-64 years followed by 18-24 (13%) and above 65 years (8%). In line with the national population demographics, the majority of population in district Lakki Marwat is young, comprising of 48% children ages 0 to 16 years (including 0-5 years representing 20% and 6 to 16 years as 28%). In total, 1.5% of the population in Lakki Marwat is reportedly disabled. Being a patriarchal society, only 2.7% households in Lakki Marwat were reported to be headed by women, while the remaining 97.3% are male headed. Based on the survey results, 99% of the Head of the Households have a valid CNIC. More than half of the population (57%) of the surveyed areas in Lakki Marwat is illiterate and 18% have received education only until primary level (Grades 1-5; 15%) or lower.

According to the survey results, almost all respondents (99%) have ownership of a house. However, in terms of structure, only 9% are Pakka structures, while 28% are kacha houses, and 62% are built of mix material. Only 74% households reported having a toilet in the house. Based on the survey results, only 16.4% households own agricultural land. The total average income per household was reported at PKR 16,177. In contrast, average monthly household expenses were reported at PKR 12,727. About 37% population of Lakki Marwat falls in the Poor category, 16% being Chronically Poor, followed by 15% Transitory Poor, and 6% as Extremely Poor. Moreover, 33% of the surveyed households are 'Transitory Vulnerable'.

Table A: Union Council Wise Poverty by Category (Lakki Marwat)

Union Councils	0- 11 PSC (Extremely Poor)		12- 18 PSC (Chronically Poor)		19- 23 PSC (Transitory Poor)		24- 34 PSC (Transitory Vulnerable)		35- 50 PSC (Transitory Non-Poor)		51- 100 PSC (Non-Poor)		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Ahmed Khel	317	11	663	23	524	18	856	29	541	18	31	1	2,932
Dara Tang	181	7	484	18	410	15	842	32	615	23	117	4	2,649

Behram Khel	79	2	381	11	449	12	1,248	35	1147	32	293	8	3,597
Abdul Khel	195	6	478	15	431	14	1,057	34	798	26	134	4	3,093
Total	**772**	**6**	**2,006**	**16**	**1,814**	**15**	**4,003**	**33**	**3,101**	**25**	**575**	**5**	**12,271**

Among the surveyed population, 38% are not of employment age as they fall within the age groups of under 12 years or above 65 years, whereas only 22% of the population is gainfully employed. Major sources of employment in the surveyed areas are Off-farm Skilled Labor, Public and Private Job Services, and Handicrafts/Cottage Industry. Based on the survey results, in the last three years only 10% of the Households have received any kind of assets. Of these, 100% are cash transfers through BISP (Benazir Income Support Program). Of the total respondents in Lakki Marwat only 15% have received trainings in selected skills. Of those (15%) that received training, majority were taught Driving (42%), Art and Craft (32%), followed by Embroidery (10%), and Tailoring (7%). Within the highlighted skills, men predominantly learnt Driving and Tailoring, whereas women received trainings in Embroidery, Art & Craft, as well as Tailoring. Accordingly, 65% and 52% men have utilized training in Driving and Tailoring respectively for income generation. Whereas, the percent women who use the training for income generation are significantly low as follows; Embroidery (23%) and Tailoring (29%).Only 8% HHs confirmed the presence of CIGs, 99.82% reported not having any household members as part of the group.

In Lakki Marwat, only 77% households have a water source available at home. In Lakki Marwat, quarter of a population (26%) use Tankers, 21% HH use water drums carried by donkey carts, and 11% use water from public bore as an alternative source of water. Based on the responses, 67% households have access to roads, and 59% have access to DWSS. Whereas, access to remaining schemes such as drainage and sanitation (0.5%), solar power (0.7%), irrigation (1.5%) etc. is negligible. In terms of access to education, 26% of the respondents noted absence of a primary school in the area, and 76% respondents said that there was no middle school in the area or it was too far. Based on the responses, majority of the households cited 'unavailability of health facilities in the area' and 'distance' as the two major issues faced by both men and women in accessing basic healthcare facilities. Based on survey results, 100% respondents confirmed the need for development programs in their villages. Among various programs, DWSS, (68%), BHUs (59%), Small roads (47%), Schools (37%), and Solar energy (36%) were requested by a majority of households. Whereas, a smaller percent of households also requested, Drainage and Sanitation (24%), Irrigation Schemes (11%), Flood Protection walls (7%), and Bridges (5%).

According to the survey results, majority of the respondents i.e. 95% Households confirmed the presence of a Village Council, whereas in comparison, the presence of other organizations such as COs (1.2%), VOs (5.0%), and LSOs (0.5%) was negligible. In terms of participation, only 1% of the HH confirmed having a member of the family as part of any community organization. At the

household/community level, overall there is an apparent sense of social harmony as vast majority of respondents reported no conflict in their communities over the last one year.

According to the survey, 85% women above the age of 18 in Lakki Marwat are reported to hold NICs, and only 29% girls between the ages of 5 to 16 are going to school. An overwhelming majority of female respondents (92%) confirmed that they are not allowed to access employment opportunities. However, despite this impediment, 43% confirmed having control over cash. In terms of mobility, as evident from the overall status of women in KP, there is a greater restriction on women's mobility especially in mixed gender spaces. Similarly, due to lack of education and deprived social standing women have a limited voice and agency.

FINDINGS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY (DISTRICT BUNER)

Of the total HHs *(13,098)* surveyed, 53% respondents were men, whereas 47% of the questionnaires were answered by women respondents. Majority of the respondents, i.e. 84% were in the age bracket of 25-64 years followed by 8% in the age bracket of 18-24 and above 65 years. In line with the national population demographics, the majority of population in district Buner is young, comprising of 47% children ages 0 to 16 years (including 0-5 years representing 16% and 6 to 16 years as 31%). The nature of disabilities reported in the survey includes physical disability (0.7%), mental development (0.4%), blind (0.2%), deaf and mute (0.2%).

Nearly three out of every five (58%) residents of the surveyed areas in Buner are illiterate and one in every five (20%) have received education only until primary level (Grades 1-5; 18%) or lower.

According to the survey results, the majority of respondents (77%) own their house, while 16% are tenants. In terms of structure, 38% are Pakka structures, 33% are kacha houses, and 25% are built of mix material. Only 67% households in Buner reported having a toilet in the house. In terms of access to power, only 79% in Buner reported having access to electricity. Only 30% of the interviewed households in Buner reported owning any land. The total average income per household was reported at PKR 20,222. In contrast, average monthly household expenses were reported at PKR 18,179. The most frequently reported income sources include: Daily labour (41%), jobs and services (34%), agriculture (24%), and remittances 22%. Of these, Remittances, Jobs and services, daily labour, and business were reported to bring in higher monthly incomes. Nearly half of the surveyed households (47%) in district Buner fall in the Poor category, including 9% Extremely Poor, 21% Chronically Poor, and 18% Transitory Poor. Moreover, 31% of the surveyed population is Transitory Vulnerable.

Table B: Union Council Wise Poverty by Category (Buner)

Union Councils	0- 11 PSC (Extremely Poor)		12- 18 PSC (Chronically Poor)		19- 23 PSC (Transitory Poor)		24- 34 PSC (Transitory Vulnerable)		35- 50 PSC (Transitory Non-Poor)		51- 100 PSC (Non-Poor)		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Karapa	202	7	531	18	487	16	944	32	539	18	250	8	2,953
Abakhail	279	7	730	18	689	17	1,365	33	870	21	204	5	4,137
Shalbandai	214	7	586	19	534	17	974	32	616	20	165	5	3,089
Pandair	426	15	904	31	635	22	723	25	219	8	12	0	2,919
Total	**1,121**	**9**	**2,751**	**21**	**2,345**	**18**	**4,006**	**31**	**2,244**	**17**	**631**	**5**	**13,098**

Among the surveyed population, one in three (34%) are not of employment age as they fall within the age groups of under 12 years or above 65 years. During the survey, respondent households were asked whether they had received any asset transfers over the past three years in the form of BISP, Zakat, Business Development Support, and Agriculture and Livestock Production. Nearly all of which (99.5%) is in the form of cash transfers through BISP (Benazir Income Support Program). Overall, 26% of the surveyed households have reported receiving some type of skill training. Of those (26%) households where a member has received training, the majority were taught Driving (47%), Tailoring/Stitching (36%), and Embroidery (9%). Within the highlighted skills, men predominantly learnt Driving (100%), whereas mostly women received trainings in Embroidery (90%) and Tailoring (86%). While 23% men who learnt driving have used the skill for income generation, only 13% trained women have used Tailoring and 9% trained women have used embroidery for income generation. When asked about any functional CIGs, only 0.2% HHs confirmed the presence of CIGs.

In Buner, only 64% households have a water source available at home. Among the households interviewed in Buner, 38% reported fetching water from outside the house. Among these, more than half of the proportion (59%) reported a relative or neighbor's house as an alternative source of water.

With regard to accessibility of education facilities in the district, major problems reported for both genders include distance to and absence of education facilities in the area. For the majority, where available, primary and middle schools are situated at a maximum distance of one kilometer. However, 32% reported primary schools, 44% reported middle school are at a distance of more than one kilometer. Conversely, for only 44%, high schools are situated within a kilometer's distance. Similar to access to educational facilities, respondents cited distance and non-availability of health facilities as the major issues with access for both men and women. Major health facilities include Basic Health Unit (BHU) and District Head Quarter hospital (DHQ). However, access to both is hampered due to distance. Based on the responses, 77% households have access to roads, 45% have access to DWSS, and 11% have reported access to drainage and sanitation schemes. When asked whether the village required any community infrastructure development, 99.5% of those surveyed responded in the affirmative.

Among the various listed schemes, DWSS, (69%), Small Roads (57%), BHUs (44%), Drainage and Sanitation (38%), Solar Energy (35%), and Schools (22%) were requested by the majority of households.

According to the survey results, the majority of respondent (92%) households confirmed the presence of a Village Council (VC) followed by 20% reporting a Village Organization (VO) in their community. When asked whether a household had faced any kind of dispute internally or at the community level over the past one year period, the responses were overwhelmingly in the negative.

According to the survey, 7% households in Buner are reported to be headed by women, 82% hold CNICs, and 45% girls between the ages of 5 to 16 are going to school. Based on the survey results, an overwhelming majority (83%) confirmed that they are not allowed to access employment opportunities. Despite this impediment, 65% confirmed having control over cash. Similarly, 80% women respondents confirmed having no ownership of assets such as land. In terms of mobility, similar to the overall status of women in KP, there is a greater restriction on women's mobility in Buner, especially in mixed gender spaces. During the survey, only 36% of the women said they have access to markets. In comparison, however, 98% of the women said they have access to other social spaces. In terms of decision making, women hardly make any of the household decisions on their own.

FINDINGS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY (DISTRICT SHANGLA)

Of the total HHs *(11,415)* surveyed, 81% respondents were men, whereas 19% of the questionnaires were answered by female respondents. The majority of the respondents, i.e. 82% were in the age bracket of 25-64 years followed by 9% in age bracket of 18-24 and above 65 years. In line with the national population demographics, the majority of population in district Shangla is young, comprising of 51% children ages 0 to 16 years (including 0-5 years representing 18% and 6 to 16 years as 33%). In total, 2.1% of the population in Shangla is reportedly disabled. Being a patriarchal society, only 3% households in Shangla were reported to be headed by women, while the remaining 97% are male headed. Based on the survey results, almost 100% (99.8%) of the Head of the Households have a valid CNIC. A significant majority (64%) of the surveyed areas in Shangla is illiterate and 19% have received education only until primary level (Grades 1-5; 15%) or lower.

According to the survey results, a majority of respondents (92%) own their houses. However, in terms of structure, only 22% are Pakka structures. Shangla is categorized as a rural area, since a considerable majority (55%) lives in Kacha houses, 14% in slum structures, and the remaining 9% in houses built of mix material. Only 49% households reported having a toilet in the house. Based on the survey results, only 33% households own agricultural land. The total average income per household was reported at PKR 17,968. In contrast, average monthly household expenses were reported at PKR 16,254. The most frequently reported income sources include: Daily labour (80%), agriculture (27%), Social grants (26%), and jobs and services (13%). Of these, Jobs and services, Remittances, daily labour, and business were

reported to bring in higher monthly incomes. About 38% of the surveyed households of Shangla fall in the Poor category, 17% being Transitory Poor, followed by 16% Chronically Poor, and 5% as Extremely Poor. Moreover, 34% of the surveyed households are 'Transitory Vulnerable'.

Table C: Union Council Wise Poverty by Category (Shangla)

Union Councils	0- 11 PSC (Extremely Poor)		12- 18 PSC (Chronically Poor)		19- 23 PSC (Transitory Poor)		24- 34 PSC (Transitory Vulnerable)		35- 50 PSC (Transitory Non-Poor)		51- 100 PSC (Non-Poor)		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Malak Khe	99	3	536	15	662	18	1,289	36	936	26	97	3	3,619
Shung	90	4	361	15	351	15	811	34	670	28	125	5	2,408
Bangalai	196	9	477	21	415	18	674	30	401	18	99	4	2,262
Musa Khail	143	5	463	15	560	18	1073	34	815	26	72	2	3,126
Total	**528**	**5**	**1,837**	**16**	**1,988**	**17**	**3,847**	**34**	**2,822**	**25**	**393**	**3**	**11,415**

Among the surveyed population, 44% are not of employment age as they fall within the age groups of under 12 years or above 65 years, whereas, only 20% are gainfully employed. Based on the survey results, in the last three years only 22% of the Households have received any kind of assets. Of these, 92% are cash transfers through BISP (Benazir Income Support Program). Nearly all beneficiaries supported by BISP are women (99%)[2], and 9% of these beneficiaries are reported to have used the asset towards income generation. Of the total respondents in Shangla only 18% have received trainings in selected skills. Of those (18%) households where a member has received training, the majority were trained in Agriculture (43%), Driving (26%), and Embroidery (17%), Tailoring/Stitching (7%). Within the highlighted skills, men predominantly learnt Driving (100%) and Agriculture related skills (86%), whereas mostly women received trainings in Embroidery (78%) and Tailoring (62%). When asked about any functional CIGs, almost 89% HHs said that there were no CIGs, while 10% HH said they were not aware of the presence of any CIGs in their village.

In Shangla, only 53% households have a water source available at home. Almost half of the population (47%) fetch water from alternative sources, including springs (82%), and 13% obtain water from sources of surface water (river and streams etc.). Based on the responses, 66% households have access to roads, and 25% have access to DWSS. Whereas, access to remaining schemes such as drainage and sanitation (1.1%), solar power (0.8%), irrigation (1.3%) etc. is negligible. In terms of access to education, majority of the respondents reported problems including long distances and absence of schools in the area. Similarly, based on the responses, majority of the households cited 'unavailability of health facilities in the area' and 'distance' as the two major issues faced by both men and women in accessing basic healthcare facilities. Based on survey results, 99% respondents confirmed the need for development programs in their villages.

[2] However, according to FGDs with members of Village Councils, 100% beneficiaries of BISP were women

According to the survey results, majority of the respondents i.e. 87% Households confirmed the presence of a Village Council, whereas in comparison, the presence of other organizations such as COs (1%), VOs (6%), and LSOs (0.4%) was negligible. In terms of participation, less than 1% of the HH confirmed having a member of the family as part of any community organization. At the household/community level, majority of the conflicts reported in the last year were related to Political Issues (13%), Fights (10%), Inheritance (8%), and Domestic Violence (2%).

According to the survey, 3% households in the surveyed households of Shangla are reported to be headed by women, 87% hold NICs, and only 36% girls between the ages of 5 to 16 are going to school. An overwhelming majority (86%) confirmed that they are not allowed to access employment opportunities. However, despite this impediment, 49% confirmed having control over cash. In terms of mobility, as evident from the overall status of women in KP, there is a greater restriction on women's mobility especially in mixed gender spaces. Similarly, due to lack of education and deprived social standing women have a limited voice and agency

CUMULATIVE BASELINE FINDINGS FOR RESULT FRAMEWORK INDICATORS

Component[3]	Indicators[4]	Baseline Values
COMPONENT 1 Public physical infrastructure (CPI) schemes inclusive of disaster management and climate adaptation aspects.	• 80% of (LACIP sponsored) CPIs are utilized, operated and maintained by target beneficiaries and are sustainable. • Up to 20% of the project budget utilized for CPIs explicitly address disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate protection/adaptation in the target communities. • 60% of the population in a project area have access to the services (CPIs) financed by the project.	• Out of 36,784 households in the three target districts, an average of 5,405 (15%) HHs have access to public physical infrastructure schemes, including: Roads, Bridges, Irrigation schemes, Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS), Drainage and Sanitation, Solar power Schemes, Micro Hydel Power, Biogas Schemes, and Flood Protection Walls. • Those who do not have access to the above stated schemes reported that the schemes are either too far away from their village/community or if nearby, they are damaged and not operational.
Component 2: Livelihood development on group-based approach inclusive of skills and enterprise development training and related asset transfer	• 50% of families benefitting from skills training and related asset transfer increase their poverty score by at least 4 points. • 50% of family members benefitting shall be women and/or youth. • 60% assets are transferred to beneficiaries who are members of common interest groups.	• Individuals from almost 30% of the total households in the target districts reported having received some kind of skills training.
Component 3:	• 60% of community institutions are coordinating with	• The reported number of village level development projects

[3] Source: Financing Agreement between the KfW and PPAF for LACIP II, BMZ No. 2015.65.092 dated August 18, 2017
[4] TORs of the Assignment: "Hiring of a Firm for Situational Analysis and Baseline Survey of LACIP II"

Beneficiaries are mobilized and organized in a variety of groups	Village/neighborhood council and have visibly established cooperation with tehsils and district councils. • At least 30% community projects prioritized and incorporated in Village Council Development Plans (VCDPs), are fed into the development planning on tehsil or district level (ADPs of tehsil or district). • The target village organizations are strengthened to resolve 50% community level conflicts registered with the respective Village Councils.	incorporated in the Village Development Plans (VDPs) and UC Development Plans (UCDPs) varies across VCs. In line with the CPI priorities of the households, key schemes prioritized by villages include water supply schemes, street pavements, link roads, health facilities, and schools. As opposed to the inclusion of development plans from all surveyed VCs in the VDPs and UCDPs only 55% reported that their priorities have been incorporated in the Tehsil Council development plan. • Almost half (15,858; 43%) of the total number of HHs reported the significant role of village organizations in resolving land disputes. 31% (11,567 HHs) reported the role of village organizations in water related disputes. A significant majority (8,912; 24%) also reported that they take help of village organizations in resolving personal/familial disputes.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND OF LACIP

The program "Livelihood Support & Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure Program (LACIP)" is one of the major programs of PPAF supported by KfW. Based upon the success and learnings of LACIP Phase-I, a new commitment of EUR 10 million has been granted for LACIP phase-II following bilateral government consultations on development cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Federal Republic of Germany held in September 2015.

1.2. ABOUT LACIP-II Programme

With the total grant of EUR 10 million, Phase-II of LACIP has been planned for three years (2018-2020) in 40-60 village councils (VCs) of 10-15 union councils (UCs) belonging to three districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province, namely; **Buner, Shangla** and **Lakki Marwat**. The proposed program districts have been selected keeping in view extreme poverty in the area. The Project funds are proposed for infrastructure development, livelihood support and social mobilization in the selected union councils and village councils. The proposed interventions will be in line with the revised strategy (approved by KfW) and PPAF criteria of community based, demand driven approach. The major thrust of project interventions is to leverage the initiated and completed interventions under LACIP-I, increase governance by strengthening district development forum, expanding village development plans to village and neighborhood councils and organizing trainings on spatial mapping and planning.

1.2.1. THE PROGRAMME DESIGN

LACIP-II is classified as a project of distinct urgency. The target districts of Lakki Marwat, Shangla, and Buner have been selected based on poverty assessment carried out by the PPAF following the key considerations provided below:

i. Prioritize districts with lowest and tow Human Development Index (HDI/UNDP) and food security (equivalent to "PPAF Priority I & II');
ii. Use synergies with KfW/PPAF Renewable Energy project in 2 out of 3 LACIP-ll districts (off-grid communities);
iii. Add two new districts to the LACIP program;
iv. Project districts shall be accessible and reasonably secure.

1.2.2. OBJECTIVES OF LACIP-II

The purpose of the LACIP-II project is to contribute to the improvement of public infrastructure, income opportunities, and political participation while contributing to the betterment of living

conditions of poor people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Through its activities, the project shall contribute to the stabilization of fragile areas.

The project components of LACIP-II are provided below while verifiable indicators and activities to be financed from the financial contribution against each component can be found in Annex 1.

COMPONENT 1: Public physical infrastructure (CPI) schemes inclusive of disaster management and climate adaptation aspects are rehabilitated, enhanced and/or (re-)constructed.

COMPONENT 2: Livelihood development on group-based approach inclusive of skills and enterprise development training and related asset transfer.

COMPONENT 3: Beneficiaries are mobilized and organized in a variety of groups.

The large number of sector components of LACIP-I are streamlined and more integrated under LACIP-II. Therefore, education and health are adhered to under CPI, e.g. school and BHU enhancement. DPM and climate adaptation are the integral part of CPI or livelihood/skills training components but are explicitly addressed (e.g. CPI link road with slope stabilization the latter being a climate adaptation measure). Moreover, as gender mainstreaming is an avowed principle of KfW and PPAF, every effort is made to ensure that women are targeted as a separate group for equal benefits, participation and employment (in program interventions as well as in staff of the partner organizations).

1.2.3. LACIP-II PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Partner Organizations (POs) selected to implement the project include: **National Rural Support Programme (NRSP)** in Buner**, Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)** in Shangla, and **Social Action Bureau for Assistance in Welfare and Social Networking (SABWON)** in Lakki Marwat, respectively.

1.3. ABOUT BASELINE SURVEY

In order to establish programme performance benchmarks and identify the potential beneficiary households for LACIP-II interventions in the areas of Institutional Development (ID), Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) and Livelihood Enhancement Programme (LEP) in target districts, it was deemed important to carry out the baseline survey (*using Poverty Scorecard (PSC) and other questions related to Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)*) with carpet coverage of all the households in the UCs identified by PPAF with the help of partner organizations and district administration. Accordingly, PPAF retained the services of Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd. to undertake the "**Baseline Survey of LACIP Phase-II**." in selected UCs of target districts. The assignment TORs are attached in Annex 2.

1.3.1. OBJECTIVES OF BASELINE SURVEY

The objectives of the baseline survey are to:

- Collect baseline data using Poverty Score Card (PSC) and questions related to aforementioned KPIs with carpet coverage of all the households in the shortlisted UCs (from the list identified during the situational analysis) which would help to identify the potential beneficiary households for programme interventions;
- Assess how far the development plans prepared by local community institutions are integrated/included in the village/tehsil council development plans;
- Asses and identify % of population in the assessed UCs and VCs not having access to disaster resilient and inclusive community physical infrastructure schemes such as drinking water, irrigation channels and link roads etc.; and
- Assess and report % of population not having access to any livelihood support (e.g. livelihood trainings, assets transfers, enterprise/market linkages development etc.) from any agency during the last five years.

1.3.2. SCOPE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

In addition to undertaking the baseline survey in selected UCs and VCs, the **initial scope of the assignment** also covered detailed situation analysis in the target districts through qualitative and quantitative techniques that would help to identify and recommend 60 potential VCs in 15 UCs that have higher needs and gaps for programme intervention in the areas of ID, CPI and LEP. However, as the process of obtaining a No Objection Certificate (NOC) for the survey took extensive time, in the interest of expediency, the Monitoring, Evaluation and Research (MER) unit of PPAF undertook a rapid situation analysis and identified UCs for further intervention. Accordingly, when the NOC was issued in favour of Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd. in January 2018, the scope of the assignment was revised to undertaking the baseline survey through carpet coverage of all households in 36 VCs of 12 UCs selected by PPAF with the help of partner organizations and district administration. Key tasks under the baseline survey included:

- Development of baseline tools in line with the PSC and KPI indicators;
- Carpet Coverage of all HHs in the selected UCs, which will help in the identification of potential households for programme interventions;
- Collection of primary data and information through carpet coverage of households for selected UCs;
- Assessment of how far the development plans prepared by local community institutions are integrated/ included in the village/tehsil council development plans;

- Assessment and identification of population in the assessed UCs and VCs not having access to disaster resilient and inclusive community physical infrastructure schemes such as drinking water, irrigation channels and link roads etc.;
- Assessment of population not having access to any livelihood support (e.g. livelihood trainings, assets transfers, enterprise/market linkages development etc.) from any agency during the last five years; and
- Finalization of baseline report with detailed analysis at UCs and VCs level and findings of the households covered regarding poverty score card and current status as per key performance indicators to help the programme team set benchmarks.

2. METHODOLOGY

A multi-stage methodology was followed by Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd. for undertaking "Baseline Survey of LACIP Phase-II". The study adopted a consultative and participatory approach and employed mixed methodologies, combining qualitative and quantitative data to capture information relating to baseline survey objectives. The detailed methodology to undertake baseline survey is elaborated in following sections below:

2.1. INCEPTION MEETING

Following the award of a contract, inception meetings were held between the Consultant and the Client's team. The meetings were attended by representatives from Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd. and PPAF/LACIP. The major purposes of the meeting were to provide orientation of LACIP-II to the Consultant; exchange relevant information regarding project; and discuss methodology and an implementation plan laying out how the Consultant envisions conducting the assignment. As an outcome of the Inception Meeting an Inception Report was shared with the PPAF detailing agreed methodology.

2.2. DESK REVIEW AND DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

The foundation of the Desk Review and Document Analysis was the background documents shared with the Consultant by PPAF. Review of the documents facilitated a clear understanding of the project. In addition to the documents provided by PPAF, secondary data was also collected and reviewed from publications on existing surveys conducted by government departments, donor funded projects, NGOs/INGOs, aid agencies, private sector organizations, etc., during the course of the assignment.

A comprehensive list of documents reviewed is provided in Annex 3.

2.3. OBTAINING NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE (NOC)

In order to gain official access to each district for data collection, the Consultant was required to obtain a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Government. The detailed process of obtaining the NOC is provided in Annex 4. The NOC was granted to Cynosure Consultants in January 2018, thereby pushing the assignment deadline from November 2017 to April 2018.

2.4. IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF UCs

As stated earlier, the MER unit of PPAF carried out an Assessment exercise for UC selection. Since the secondary data on number of households covered by any agency in village council was not available with the district authorities, the selection exercise could not be cascaded down to village council level.

Resultantly, the selection process was only limited to UC level and all VCs within each selected UC were selected for baseline survey. The UCs selection exercise encompassed the following key steps[5]:

1. Development of First Level Indicators for Initial Prioritization of UCs
2. Overall Process of Scoring and Prioritization
3. First Level Prioritization of Union Councils for 3 Districts
4. Consultation with POs on Development of Criteria for final selection of UCs.
5. Final selection of UCs in consultation with the district authorities (Deputy Commissioner) and local government officials (District and Tehsil Nazims)

The final selected UCs and all VCs within each selected UC for baseline survey are provided in table 1 below:

Table 1: Final Selected UCs and VCs for Baseline Survey

Districts	Union Councils	Village Council
Lakki Marwat	Ahmad Khel	Ahmad Khel
		Wanda Kutana
	Dara Tang	Dara Tang 1
		Dara Tang 2
		Wanda Baru
	Behram Khel	Behram Khel
		Tari Khel
		Adam Zai
	Abdul Khel	Abdul Khel
		Jhang Khel
		Ghuhar Khel
Buner	Karapa	Karapa
		Mula Yousaf
		Nawakalay Panjpow
		Banda
	Abakhail	Girari
		Kingargali
		Nansear
		Bampokha
		Bazargay
	Shalbandai	Shalbandi
		Amnawar
	Pandair	Pandher

[5] "Selection Process of Target Union Councils for LACIP II", December 2017, MER Unit PPAF

		Sher Ali
		Shangra
Shangla	Malak Khel	Achar
		Amnay
		Bazarkot
		Malak Khel Kotkay
	Shung	Shang
		Losar
		Kuz Batkot
	Bangalai	Bengalai
		Chagum
	Musa Khail	Pandoria
		Shikolai

2.5. DEVELOPMENT OF BASELINE SURVEY TOOLS

The data collection tools for Baseline Survey comprised of (i) Household Interview (HHI) Questionnaire and (ii) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Sheets. The questionnaires are developed in line with the Poverty Scorecard and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of LACIP Phase-II. These tools are based on the principles of participatory techniques and provide a combination of qualitative and quantitative information.

For ease of comprehension and understanding in the field, the baseline survey questionnaires were translated in Urdu. The finalized data collection tools were approved by the PPAF and are provided in Annex 5.

2.6. HIRING OF ENUMERATORS

Of the total 224 people interviewed, a local team of **93 enumerators** and **9 Supervisors** was hired to administer the survey and conduct interviews in target districts. The hiring of enumerators started on 15 January 2018 and finished in a period of one week across all three target districts.

The enumeration team was divided into three groups. Each group comprised of at least 32 team members i.e. 29 enumerators and 3 supervisors carried out the data collection in each target district. Table 2 below provides the formation of the enumeration team while detailed information regarding enumerators and supervisors in each target district is provided in Annex 6.

Table 2: Formation of the Enumeration Team

Districts	Enumerators		Field Supervisors (Only Male)	TOTAL
	Male	Female		
Lakki Marwat	18	12	3	**33**
Shangla	24	10	3	**37**[6]
Buner	18	11	3	**32**
TOTAL	**60**	**33**	**9**	**102**

While undertaking the survey, each enumerator was responsible for:

- Conducting interviews with households in selected UCs;
- Accurately recording respondents' answers and coding the questionnaires accordingly;
- Ensure completeness and accuracy of answers;
- Ensure security and confidentiality of the completed questionnaires;
- Delivering completed questionnaires to supervisors; and
- Responding to other needs related to the field work as assigned from time to time.

Similarly, Supervisors were responsible for spot checking during the enumeration process and answering any questions related to enumeration in the field. Moreover, Supervisors also checked questionnaires at the end of each day to ensure completeness and reliability of data. The field supervisors were also responsible for follow up with and course correction of enumerators, when required; and any other activities that required supervisory attention during the course of the enumeration. To this end, the performance of field teams was also assessed and monitored by PPAF throughout the course of the baseline survey. Several field visits were conducted by MER and LACIP teams of PPAF during training of enumerators, pre-testing of data collection instruments, and data collection activities during baseline survey. Issues identified were communicated to the Consultant, which were resolved accordingly.

2.7. TRAINING OF ENUMERATORS AND PRE-TESTING OF TOOLS

A 02 days comprehensive training in each target district was provided to enumerators and supervisors to ensure quality administration of their work. The training of enumerators and pre-testing of tools was conducted in the supervision of PPAF MER staff.

Table 3: Schedule of Enumerators' Training

Date		District
From	To	
31-01-2018	01-02-2018	Shangla

[6] In consideration of the difficult terrain and inclement weather, a larger enumeration team was hired in district Shangla to complete the survey on time

06-02-2018	07-02-2018	Buner
12-02-2018	13-02-2018	Lakki Marwat

To identify any gaps and improvements, the baseline HHI questionnaire was tested after imparting training to the data collection team. The purpose of a **2 day pre-testing** was to detect any problem with the questionnaire design leading to ambiguity of words, misinterpretation of questions, inability to answer a question, sensitive questions, and many other problems associated with the questionnaire as well as the process of administering the survey. It also provided an opportunity to give feedback to the interviewer to ensure that she/he follows the proper protocol of data collection procedures to ensure objectivity in data collection.

Based on the information from pre-testing, necessary changes were made in the questionnaire before the onset of the actual data collection process. The pre-testing of questionnaires in each target district was conducted following the implementation plan provided in table 4 below.

Table 4: Schedule of Questionnaire Pre-Testing

Date		District
From	To	
02-02-2018	03-02-2018	Shangla
08-02-2018	09-02-2018	Buner
14-02-2018	15-02-2018	Lakki Marwat

It is to be noted that the questionnaires filled during this stage did not form part of the overall population interviewed.

2.8. UNDERTAKING THE BASELINE SURVEY

2.8.1. COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

The baseline survey data collection process began with the community mobilization, which is an essential first step towards conducting a successful survey. Hence, the Survey Consultant was entrusted with the task to identify community influential and/or community groups for baseline survey. Identified influential such as government representatives and community notables were consulted and briefed on the project's objective, and requested to provide support where required.

2.8.2. DATA COLLECTION (BASELINE SURVEY)

A major part of the survey was based on primary data collected through field visits to selected UCs of Lakki Marwat, Buner and Shangla districts. As mentioned earlier, a total of 12 UCs were selected across

three target districts for baseline survey, in which a total of **36,784 households**[7] were covered through carpet coverage. The UC-wise breakdown of households interviewed is shown in table 5 below:

Table 5: UC-wise Breakdown of Households Interviewed

District	Tehsil	Name of the UC	No. of HHs Interviewed	No. of HHs as Reported in (2017 Census)
Lakki Marwat	Lakki Marwat	Ahmed Khel	2,932	2,845
		Dara Tang	2649	2,567
		Behram Khel	3,597	3,453
		Abdul Khel	3,093	3,031
A. Total Lakki Marwat			**12,271**	**11,896**
Buner	Dagar	Karapa	2,953	2,919
		Abakhail	4,137	3,805
	Gagra	Shalbandai	3,089	3,258
		Pandair	2,919	2,889
B. Total Buner			**13,098**	**12,871**
Shangla	Alpuri	Malak Khel	3,619	3,227
		Shung	2,408	2,400
	Bangalai	Bangalai	2,262	2,196
		Musa Khail	3,126	3,083
C. Total Shangla			**11,415**	**10,906**
Total No. of HHs. Entered (A+B+C)			**36,784**	**35,673**

Before the onset of the data collection, a detailed data collection plan was developed by the Consultant for each target district to ensure that the survey progress stays on track to meet tight deadlines. A sample of the data collection plan is provided in Annex 7.

Door to door survey was completed in VCs of all 12 selected UCs. Before going to the field, the Consultant prepared a logistics plan. This included mapping the area to be covered using mapping resources to ensure that no households would be excluded from the survey. Towards this purpose, the Consultant with the help of the local supervisors and enumerators also prepared routes for the enumerators in such a way that all dwellings were covered. Moreover, area maps to ensure carpet coverage were developed based on the existing polio maps received from polio area in-charge in the respective district.

[7] **HOUSEHOLD DEFINITION ADOPTED DURING THE SURVEY:** *A household consists of one or more people living in a shared space with a common cooking facility. A person living alone will also be considered a household. Household members are usually related, however, a group of people who are not related by blood, if living together voluntarily sharing meals and benefiting from common housekeeping activities will also constitute a household. If the household help (maids and servants) live in a separate quarter and have their own cooking facility, they will be considered as a separate household.*

In addition to conducting interviews with 36,784 households, FGDs were also conducted at UC/VC level with VC members and women groups. Depending on access to women beneficiaries, and to ensure adherence to social norms, gender segregated FGDs were conducted at UC level. A total of **43 FGDs** were conducted with the participation of 419 participants including 251 men and 168 women during the course of data collection. All FGDs were conducted in local language of the community i.e. Pashto and participation of men and women representatives from all VCs under selected UCs provided an opportunity to triangulate the information gathered during household interviews as well as collect detailed information on the issues and concerns pertaining to each selected UC. Table 6 below shows the district-wise breakdown of FGDs.

Table 6: District-wise Breakdown of FGDs

District	No. of FGDs with Men	No. of FGDs with Women	No. of FGDs with Men and Women	Total No of FGDs in the District
Lakki Marwat	10	3	-	**13**
Buner	10	2	5	**17**
Shangla	09	3	1	**13**
Total FGDs	**29**	**08**	**06**	**43**

Starting February 9, 2018, the process of data collection from the field was completed in approximately 44 days. The detailed baseline survey activity plan outlining a list of key activities undertaken along with dates and locations where the activity was undertaken is attached in Annex 8.

2.8.3. POVERTY SCORECARD

The *Poverty Scorecard for Pakistan* developed by the World Bank is a tool to measure change in poverty in an effective way and support the management of development programmes that focus on poverty alleviation. By ranking targeted households relative poverty, it helps target the poor, track changes in poverty, and manage depth of outreach.

Poverty Scorecard for Pakistan uses 0/100 weights and 12 inexpensive-to-collect indicators. Statistically optimal weights improve its predictive power. The Scorecard uses the 2005/06 Pakistan Socio-economic Living Standard Measurement Survey (PSLM) to construct an easy-to-use, objective poverty scorecard.

In order to target particular groups for specific intervention, it is important to decide a cut-off point and label potential programme participants with score at or below a targeting cut-off in respective categories. Based on World Bank guidelines and PPAF's experience of implementing the poverty scorecard, the following cut-offs have been used to rank the population in different categories.

Table 7: Cut-offs Ranges used to Rank the Population in Different Categories

Cutoff Ranges	Score Ranges	Categories
1	0-11	Extremely Poor/Ultra Poor
2	12-18	Chronically Poor
3	19-23	Transitory Poor
4	24-34	Transitory Vulnerable
5	35-50	Transitory Non-Poor
6	51-100	Non-Poor

The scorecard results are the essential part of the record of Tier-1/Tier-2/Tier-3 community organizations, which can provide evidence of the actual inclusion of the poor and ultra-poor within such institutions.

To arrive at the categorization based on the Scores provided in table 7, a weighting scheme shared by the PPAF, provided in Annex 9, was assigned to survey results.

2.9. DATA MANAGEMENT & ANALYSIS

Pre-entry cleaning and editing of filled-in HHI questionnaires was done including coding and scrutiny to ensure consistency prior to entering the information into the computers. The editing staff provided prompt feedback to the supervisors in case of errors found in the questionnaires so that the errors could be readily rectified.

The data entry process continued in parallel with data collection in the field, verified questionnaires were couriered to Islamabad by the Survey Supervisors. Questionnaires received from the field were entered in the computer using CS Pro as specialized data entry application. A clean labeled data entry application comprised of all variables included in the questionnaires was developed. KPOs were trained on how to enter the questionnaire data into database using the developed data entry program.

Qualitative data gathered during the course of the assignment was transcribed and categorized according to the various themes and topics explored with clear conclusions drawn. The quantitative analysis included percentages, comparisons, averages, etc. In addition to documentation of the analysis, the data has also been presented in graphical form and tables, etc. so that trends can be clearly read and correlations drawn.

2.10. CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE ASSIGNMENT

Some key challenges faced during the assignment are provided below along with the mitigation measures taken to overcome these challenges.

- One of the key challenges faced during the earlier days of the assignment was seeking NOC for undertaking the assignment. Obtaining NOC for each of the target districts has been a time consuming process as it involved recently changed rules and inter-departmental coordination at the issuing authority's end. Therefore, the process of obtaining NOC unexpectedly delayed the progress of the assignment.

  In order to expedite the process, PPAF assistance was specially requested in this regard.[8] The Consultant was also in regular follow up with the concerned authorities while keeping PPAF informed throughout the process. Moreover, the consultant made sure that all preparations were made in advance so that the survey can be initiated as soon as the NOC become available;

- Considering the existing cultural norms and traditions of the target districts, accessing female stakeholders turned out to be a major challenge during data collection. For instance, although approximately 20% of the VC members comprise of females, despite repeated efforts by the consultants, it was nearly impossible to ensure the participation of female VC members in FGDs, as they were either not available on site or are not actively engaged in the councils.

  To ensure access to women and their inclusion in FGDs, the challenge was mitigated by conducting gender segregated FGDs at UC level to have women stakeholders input on the issues and concerns pertaining to each selected UC.

- Similarly, despite the presence of Village Councils across the three districts, ensuring the participation of even male council members was challenging as most members were either not available on site or engaged in other activities.

  The issues faced with participation of men and women council members are expected to be resolved through capacity building interventions under the project.

- Bearing in mind the low literacy level, availability of competent workforce appeared to be a major challenge to undertake assignments in target areas. In addition to this, taking into consideration the quality of educational services accessible to the population of the target districts, it was expected that the field support staff hired for the data collection during the baseline survey may not be at the same level of the learning curve, which may pose a potential challenge in data collection.

  Since, Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd. retains a network of field support staff across the country; this challenge was mitigated by providing a gender balanced local team of educated and experienced field supervisors and enumerators who enjoy excellent reputation in their

[8] For more information on the process and progress of obtaining NOC, please refer to Annex 4.

respective fields of expertise. Furthermore, a comprehensive training was provided to all enumerators and supervisors before the initiation of the survey to bring them at the same level of learning.

- The data collection team in District Shangla was met with a number of issues that hampered smooth process. These included: difficult terrain, inaccessibility due to frequent snow and rain, disruptions by sparring political factions in the target UCs, interference by local authorities, not easy access to women respondents due to cultural restrictions, and security risks from the Taliban. Owing to these issues, the survey had to be intermittently suspended in different locations. Moreover, these mobility and security issues particularly affected the availability of women enumerators and also affected their progress. For instance, when reports of presence of Taliban in Tehsil Puran were received from Assistance Commissioner (AC) Shangla, the Consultant was directed to complete the survey as soon as possible and discontinue the services of women enumerators immediately.

  To mitigate some of these challenges, local government representatives, community elders and notables, and staff of partner organization of PPAF were consulted, briefed on the survey objectives, and requested to provide support where required. Moreover, to avoid significant delays in the assignment due to extreme weather conditions and difficult geographic terrain, the number of enumerators in Shangla was higher than in the other two districts, and all possible efforts were made to select local enumerators whose presence on site and familiarity with local environment helped in ensuring timely completion of activities.

3. BASELINE SURVEY IN DISTRICT LAKKI MARWAT

3.1. DISTRICT PROFILE: LAKKI MARWAT

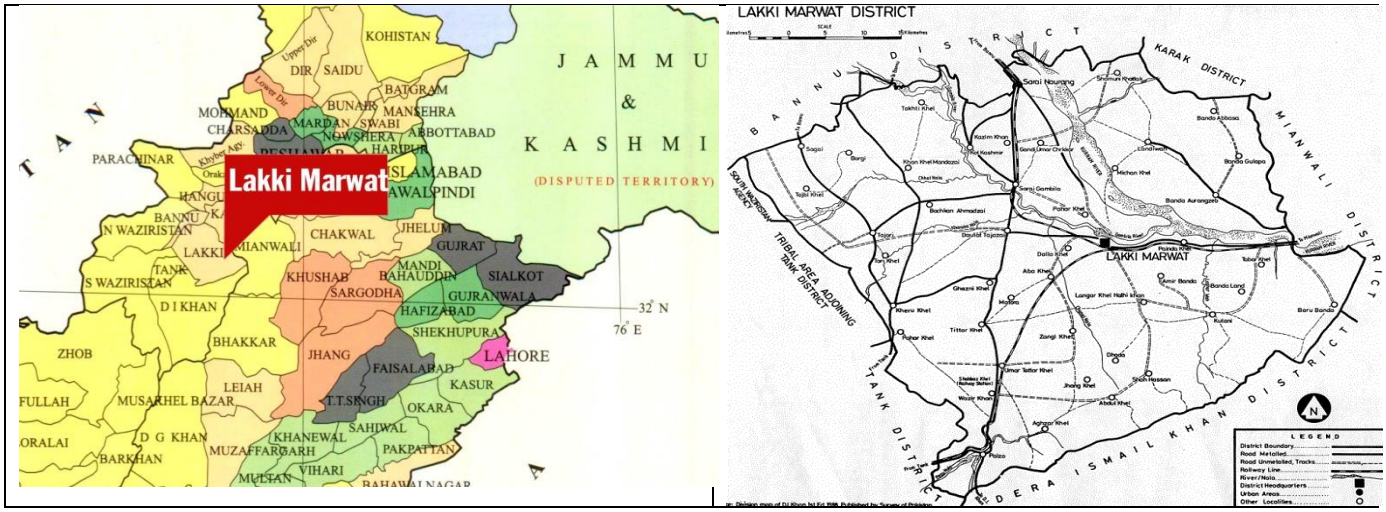


Figure 1: Map of Lakki Marwat

3.1.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

Lakki Marwat is the eighth largest district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with a total area of 3,164 sq. km, and the 16th most populated district of the province[9]. Located in southern KP, it is bordered by districts Bannu, Tank, D.I.Khan and the FATA region. According to the 2017 census, Lakki Marwat has a total population of 876,182 with majority of the population (90%) residing in rural areas. Table 8 shows the population figures for Lakki Marwat.

Table 8: Demographics (Lakki Marwat)

Population	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	395,953	45,863	441,816
Female	390,804	43,553	434,357
Transgender	5	4	9
Total	**786,762**	**89,420**	**876,182**
No. of Households	87,009	11,042	98,051

3.1.2. ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

Lakki Marwat has two Tehsils: Serai Naurang and Lakki Marwat. Total number of Union Councils (UCs) in the district is 33[10] and the number of Village Councils (VCs) is 97, out of which 20 are in Serai

[9] http://kpbos.gov.pk/prd_images/1399372174.pdf
[10] Ibid

Naurang and 69 in Lakki Marwat[11] i.e. an average of 3 VCs per UC. Previously, a tehsil of district Bannu, Lakki Marwat was made an administrative district in 1992.

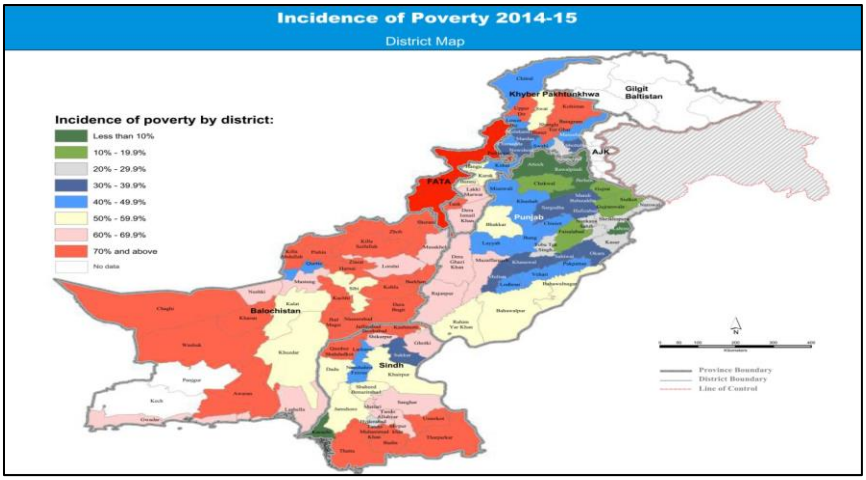
3.1.3. POVERTY ASSESSMENT

According to the (MDPI) Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index report (2016)[12], Lakki Marwat has a very high incidence of poverty at 62.7%. Table 9 shows the level of incidence of poverty in District Lakki Marwat in comparison to KP and Pakistan.

Table 9: Level of Incidence of Poverty in District Lakki Marwat

	MPI	Incidence (H)	Intensity (A)
Lakki Marwat	0.320	62.7%	51.0%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.250	49.2%	50.7%
Pakistan	0.197	38.8%	50.9%

Based on the MPI[13] Lakki Marwat ranks 8 out of the total 25 districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The level of depravation is evident from the general living standards. Out of the total 84,498 housing units in the district, 80% (67,683) are "kacha" houses, made of mud and clay.[14]



[11] http://lgkp.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/District-Councils-Tehsil-Councils-Village-and-Neighbourhood-Councils-Annex-C.pdf

[12] http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html
The MPI uses a broader concept of poverty than income and wealth alone. It captures severe deprivations that each person experiences with respect to education, health and standard of living.

[13] MPI is the product of two components: 1) Incidence of poverty (H): the percentage of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor, or the poverty headcount. 2) Intensity of poverty (A): the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived. In simple terms it means how intense, how bad the multidimensional poverty is, on average, for those who are poor.

[14] http://kpbos.gov.pk/prd_images/1399372057.pdf

3.1.4. LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

In terms of livelihood, most people depend upon agriculture and manual labor for income generation. Agriculture and Livestock are the main sources of income in rural areas, whereas major livelihoods in urban areas include transport and mining.[15] Only a limited number of individuals are employed in government jobs[16]. There is no TVET institution in Lakki Marwat.

A. Agriculture

About 74% of total cultivable land is rain fed while the rest 26% land is irrigated. Rainfall is low with annual rainfall range between 250-300 mm. The high dependency on rains for farming purposes makes agriculture highly risk prone. Agriculture in the area is characterized by small farm holdings. Major crops include Gram, Wheat, Maize, Sugar Cane, Vegetable, Fruits, Dates, Melon and Water melon. Lakki Marwat is one of the major production zones of Gram crop in KP.[17] The source of irrigation is mainly canal system; lift irrigation systems and tube wells are also used.

B. Access to Basic Services

i. Education

Education wise, the situation in Lakki Marwat is not much different than the rest of KP and Pakistan. Primary and middle education rate is higher than that of higher education. The reason may lie in both the socio-economic conditions of the residents as well as unavailability of higher education institutions in the district. The overall participation rate for primary education in Lakki Marwat is 54.38%. Of these, male students' participation is 64.45%, whereas, female participation rate is 43.24%. At middle and high school level, however, the total participation rate declines significantly to 37.28% and 32.47% respectively with lower female participation rates. Lakki Marwat has limited opportunities for higher education. As of 2013, the district has 6 government degree colleges (4 male and 2 female). There is no university in Lakki Marwat.

In addition, the district has 197 Deeni Madaris (seminaries), 86% of which are male[18].

ii. Health

In Lakki Marwat there are four government run hospitals, three of which are located in Tehsil Lakki Marwat, and one in Serai Naurang. Similarly, the district has 27 Basic Health Units (BHUs), five Rural

[15] http://sadp.gkp.pk/project-area/lakki-marwat
[16] ibid
[17] http://lakkimarwat.gkp.pk/about-us/
[18] http://kpbos.gov.pk/prd_images/1399532273.pdf

Health Centers (RHC), and four dispensaries. Lakki Marwat does not have any private hospitals. The health facilities in the district are inefficient to cater to such a huge population, which is both socially and economically deprived. Moreover, lack of female staff in primary healthcare facilities means the female population of the district has poor access to healthcare.

The major health problems in the district include malaria, TB, and hepatitis B[19], which are reportedly caused by the consumption of contaminated water[20].

iii. Water

According to KPBOS[21], 81% Households have access to water. Majority of the population (42%) uses tap water, followed by 23% HH using motor pumps. In comparison 11% use hand pumps, and only 5% access water from dug wells[22]. The district has an acute shortage of clean drinking water. In rural areas, tube-well water is stored in large tanks, while rainwater is stored in traditional ponds locally known as 'Tarajaat'. The water from the ponds is used both for cattle and other domestic needs and is widely blamed for outbreak of water-borne diseases in the villages[23].

iv. Electricity

In Lakki Marwat, 655 villages are electrified[24], and 87% of the housing units have an electric connection[25].

3.2. FINDINGS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

3.2.1. RESPONDENT PROFILE

A. Age and Gender

Of the total HHs *(12,271)* surveyed, 56% respondents included male, whereas 44% of the questionnaires were answered by female respondents. The majority of the respondents, i.e. 79% were in the age bracket of 25-64 years followed by 13% in the age bracket of 18-24 years and 8% of respondents above 65 years.

[19] ibid
[20] https://www.dawn.com/news/1269406/shortage-of-drinking-water-hits-lakki-marwat-people
[21] KP Bureau of Statistics
[22] http://kpbos.gov.pk/files/1465895727.pdf
[23] ibid
[24] ibid
[25] http://kp.gov.pk/page/lakki_marwat_district_demographics

B. Relationship of Respondent with the Head of the Household

Of the total 12,271 HHs surveyed, 34% of the questionnaires were responded by the Male head of household themselves, whereas 38% were responded by the wife of the head of the household. The remaining 28% were answered by other relations such as; brother/sisters (9%), father/mother (4%), son/daughter (7%), etc.

3.2.2. POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

A. Age, Gender and Disability

The majority of population in district Lakki Marwat (44%) comprises of children ages 0 to 14 years (including 0-5 years representing 20% and 6 to 14 years as 24%). The second largest segment is represented by adult population of ages 25-64 years at 35%, followed by 18% of youth ages 15-24 years. Those aged 65 years and above represent only 3% of the population.

In total, 1.5% of the population in Lakki Marwat is reportedly disabled. This ratio is significantly higher than the national figures of 0.48%, as reported in the 2017 Census[26]. The nature of disabilities reported in the survey includes physical disability (0.8%), mental development (0.3%), blind (0.2%), deaf and mute (0.1%). Age wise disability status in Lakki Marwat is provided in table 10 below.

Table 10: Age-wise Disability Status (Lakki Marwat)

Age/Disability	Children (0-14 years)		Youth (15-24 years)		Adult (25-64 years)		Elder (65 years and above)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Blind	83	0.25%	26	0.19%	48	0.18%	24	1.08%
Deaf and Mute	48	0.15%	14	0.10%	24	0.09%	4	0.18%
Mental Disorder	63	0.19%	67	0.49%	96	0.36%	14	0.63%
Physical Disability	158	0.48%	72	0.52%	255	0.97%	133	6.00%

Gender wise disability status in Lakki Marwat is provided in table 11 below.

[26] Pakistan Today, September 16 2017 https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2017/09/16/disabled-constitute-just-0-48of-total-population/

Table 11: Gender-wise Disability Status

Gender/Disability	Male		Female		Transgender	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Blind	104	0.26%	77	0.21%	0	0%
Deaf and Mute	59	0.14%	31	0.09%	0	0%
Mental Disorder	147	0.37%	93	0.26%	0	0%
Physical Disability	383	0.97%	235	0.65%	0	0%

Being a patriarchal society, only 2.7% households in Lakki Marwat were reported to be headed by women, while the remaining 97.3% are male headed.

B. Possession of National Identity Cards

Based on the survey results, 99% of the Head of the Households have a valid CNIC. On the other hand, when looking at the overall population of 18 years and above surveyed in Lakki Marwat, only 89% individuals are reported to have an NIC, including 93% men and 85% women. Table 12 presents an overview of NIC possession.

Table 12: Proportion of Population Over 18 Years Possessing NIC (Lakki Marwat)

	Head of Household	Men Over the Age of 18	Women Over the Age of 18
Population Owning NIC	12,218	18,340	15,333
Percentage Owning NIC	99%	93%	85%

C. Education Levels

More than half of the population (57%) of the surveyed areas in Lakki Marwat is illiterate and 18% have received education only until primary level (Grades 1-5; 15%) or lower, i.e. Preparatory School (3%). Consequently, only 24% have some form of education above primary level. However, as can be seen in figure 2, the proportion of population with education levels higher than primary generally tapers off with subsequent grades. It is also worth noting that despite the highly conservative nature of the area, only 1% reported having received religious education as the highest education level obtained.

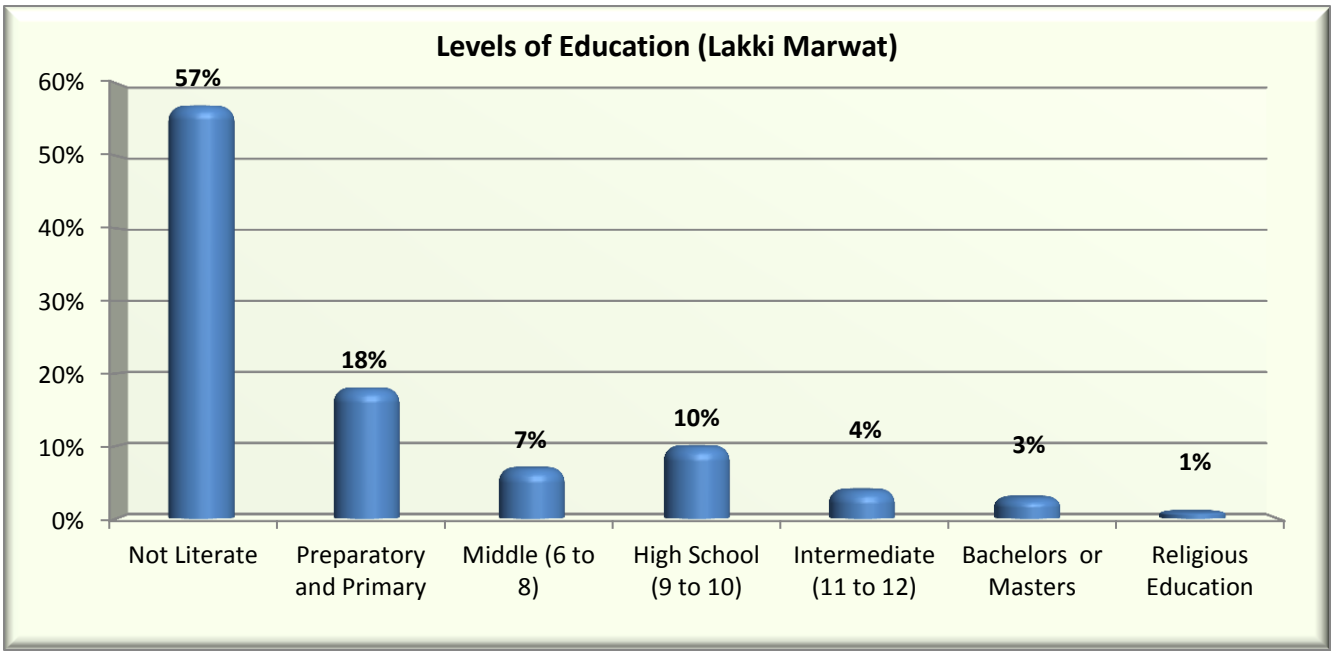


Figure 2: Level of Education

Among children aged 5 to 16 years, only 52% in Lakki Marwat are attending schools, including 72% boys and only 29% girls.

3.3. POVERTY PROFILE

3.3.1. HOUSING (OWNERSHIP & STRUCTURE)

According to the survey results, almost all respondents (99%) have ownership of a house. However, in terms of structure, only 9% are Pakka structures, while 28% are kacha houses, and 62% are built of mix material. Within UCs, Abdul Khel has the most (12%) pakka houses followed by Behram Khel (10%), whereas Dara Tang has the highest percentage (72%) of mix material housing structures. Table 13 shows the UC-wise housing structure in comparison to the overall figures.

Table 13: UC-wise Housing Structure (Lakki Marwat)

UC Name	Pakka		Kacha		Mixed Material		Slum	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Ahmed Khel	202	7%	1,058	36%	1,638	56%	34	1%
Dara Tang	198	8%	549	21%	1,900	72%	2	0%
Behram Khel	365	10%	887	25%	2,337	65%	8	0%
Abdul Khel	385	12%	947	31%	1,752	57%	9	0%

Despite an average household size of 6 members in the surveyed area, majority of the households (86%) in Lakki Marwat have only one to two rooms[27], whereas 13% have 3-4 rooms, and only 1% reported having five or more rooms as shown in figure 3.

Similarly, only 74% households reported having a toilet in the house, including Flush[28] (53%) and latrine[29] (21%). Whereas, 26% do not have a toilet facility within the house, thereby, leading to open defecation. This has special implications for the comfort and safety of women and girls considering the highly conservative culture in the district which restricts women's mobility outside the house. In fact, in most cases, women have to make special arrangements such as going out in groups and even waiting until nightfall to be able to use the toilet.

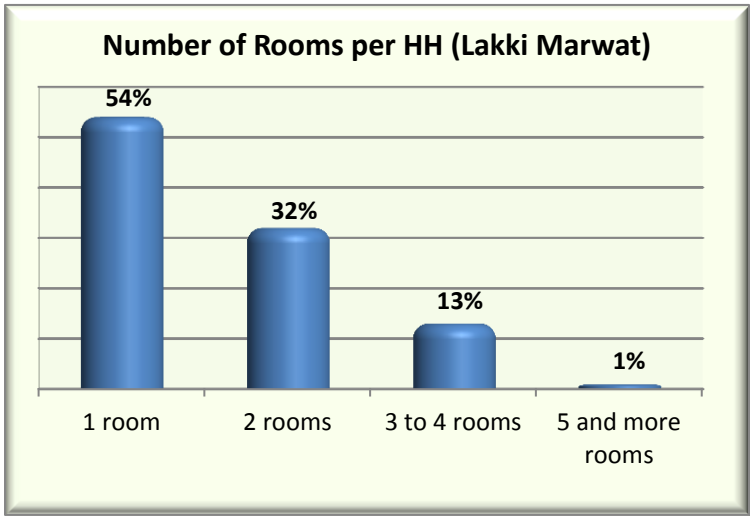


Figure 3: Number of Rooms per HH (Lakki Marwat)

Figure 4 shows the UC-wise data of households that do not have a toilet.

In terms of access to electricity, 96% reported having access to electricity. At the UC level, 96% of HHs in Ahmed Khel, Dara Tang, and Abdul Khel reported access to electricity, whereas in Behram Khel 98% HHs have access to electricity. In all UCs, the main source of electricity is through Main Grid/WAPDA, whereas the remaining 1% households use solar power.

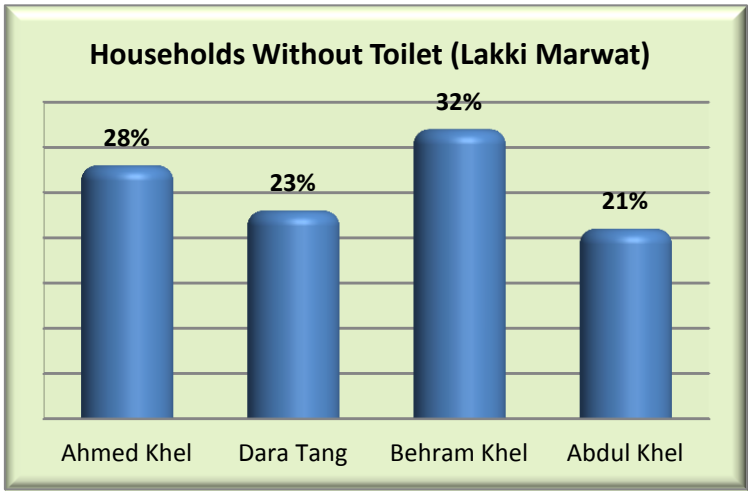


Figure 4: Households without Toilet

[27] The number of rooms does not include functional rooms such as storage, toilets, and kitchen, etc.
[28] Flush connected to public sewerage, a pit, or an open drain
[29] Dry raised latrine or pit latrine

3.3.2. LAND OWNERSHIP

Based on the survey results, only 16.4% households own agricultural land. Of those that own, 33% own up to 1.25 acres, 26% own 1.25 acres to 3 acres, 26% own 3 to 6.25 acres, and 16% own 6.25 acres and above. Within UCs, Abdul Khel has the highest number of HHs (22%) that own agricultural land as shown in figure 5.

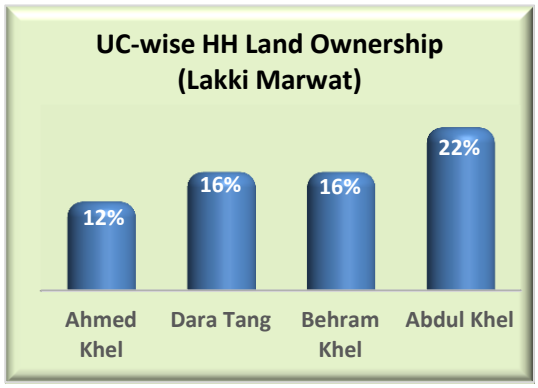


Figure 5: UC-wise HH Land Ownership (Lakki Marwat)

3.3.3. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Surveyed households were asked to report their income from various sources using the recall method. Accordingly, the total average income per household was reported at PKR 16,177. The most frequently reported income sources include: Daily labour (52%), jobs and services (37%), agriculture (15%). Of these, Jobs and services, Remittances, businesses, and daily labour were reported to bring in higher monthly incomes. Table 14 presents an overview of the various sources of income, including the percentage households reporting these sources and the respective average monthly income.

Table 14: Overview of Various Sources of Income (Lakki Marwat)

Source	Count	Percentage	Average Monthly Income (PKR)
Agriculture	1,808	15%	3,837
Livestock Poultry	389	3%	4,627
Social Grants	1,326	11%	1,648
Daily Wage	6,362	52%	11,295
Jobs/ Services	4,565	37%	19,840
Business	776	6%	12,379
Remittances	60	1%	15,624
Other Sources	1,777	14%	8,211

Multiple response question so Col % should be more than 100 and count more than 12,271.

In contrast, when asked to report household expenditures using the recall method, average monthly household expenses were reported at PKR 12,727. As shown in figure 6, food is reported to be the highest household expenditure, followed by fuel costs, health, and education.

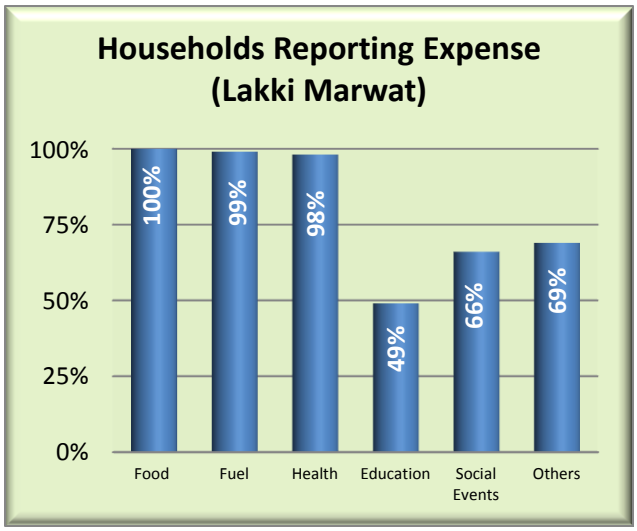


Figure 6: Households Reporting Expense (Lakki Marwat)

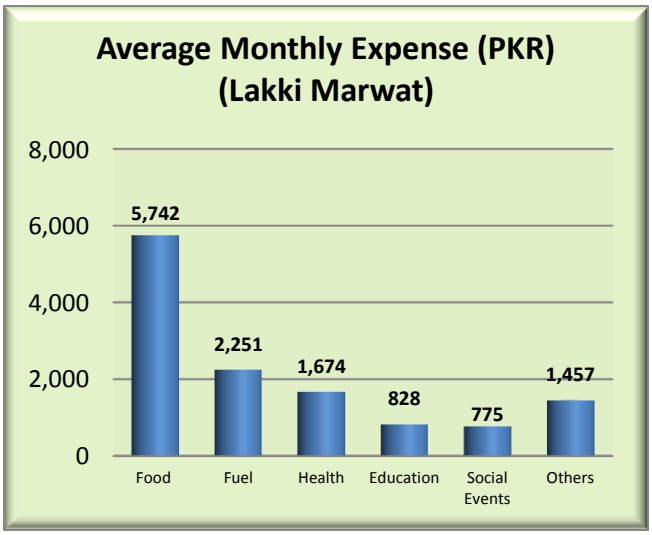


Figure 7: Average Monthly Expense (PKR) (Lakki Marwat)

A comparison of the average monthly household income of PKR 16,177 against expenses of PKR 12,727 yields surplus income of PKR 3,450. However, considering the other low economic indicators, it is likely that this balance sum is spent on items other than those mentioned in the question, e.g. clothing for the family, helping out relatives, and home repairs, etc. The likelihood of under-reporting is also high since the question was asked based on the recall method.

As such, 25% households in Lakki Marwat reported using additional means to cover the gap between income and expenses. While most of these (68%) resort to borrowing from family/friends and local shopkeepers, 10% are dependent on help from family members or community charity, and 19% said that they were not aware of the source. The remaining 3% use other coping mechanisms such as livestock sales, taking up additional work, etc.

3.3.4. POVERTY SCORED

The Poverty Scorecard was assessed using the National Poverty Scorecard criteria for Pakistan. The detailed ranking methodology has been presented in the section on Methodology at the onset of this report. As indicated in Table 15, 37% population of Lakki Marwat falls in the Poor category, 16% being Chronically Poor, followed by 15% Transitory Poor, and 6% as Extremely Poor. Moreover, 33% of the surveyed households are 'Transitory Vulnerable'.

Table 15: Poverty by Category (Lakki Marwat)

Poverty Category	Count	Percentage
Extremely Poor	772	6%
Chronically Poor	2,006	16%

Transitory Poor	1,814	15%
Transitory Vulnerable	4,003	33%
Transitory Non-Poor	3,101	25%
Non-Poor	575	5%

A comparison across UCs revealed that the highest proportion of Poor reside in UC Ahmed Khel, including Extremely Poor (11%), Chronically Poor (23%), and Transitory Poor (18%). Conversely, the largest proportion of Non-Poor (8%) and Transitory Non-Poor (32%) reside in UC Behram Khel. Finally, poverty rankings for the remaining two UCs, Dara Tang and Abdul Khel are somewhat similar.

Table 16: UC-Wise Poverty by Category (Lakki Marwat)

Union Councils		Extremely Poor	Chronically Poor	Transitory Poor	Transitory Vulnerable	Transitory Non-Poor	Non-Poor
Ahmed Khel	Count	317	663	524	856	541	31
	Percentage	11%	23%	18%	29%	18%	1%
Dara Tang	Count	181	484	410	842	615	117
	Percentage	7%	18%	16%	32%	23%	4%
Behram Khel	Count	79	381	449	1,248	1,147	293
	Percentage	2%	11%	12%	35%	32%	8%
Abdul Khel	Count	195	478	431	1,057	798	134
	Percentage	6%	16%	14%	34%	26%	4%

Annex 10 presents a VC-wise Poverty ranking of the eleven VCs surveyed in Lakki Marwat.

3.4. LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT AND PROTECTION

3.4.1. SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT

Among the surveyed population, 38% are not of employment age as they fall within the age groups of under 12 years or above 65 years. Moreover, 13.6% reported to be students 22% are housewives, while 4.76% are unemployed, thereby leaving only 21.6% of the population to be gainfully employed. Table 17 provides an overview of the employment status in Lakki Marwat.

Table 17: Employment Status in Lakki Marwat

	Not of Employment Age (< 12 and > 65 years)	Housewives	Students	Unemployed	Employed
Count	28,619	16,603	10,242	3,587	16,272
Percentage	38%	22.04%	13.60%	4.76%	21.60%

Of the 21.6% who are employed, major sources of employment include daily wage/ labor (45%), public sector employment (18%), private jobs (11%), handicrafts (8%), and business/micro-enterprise (6%). The remaining 12% are engaged in other trades such as migrant workers (6%), farming (3%), farm

laborers (1%), and services (2%), etc. The reported sources of employment are in line with the education levels of the population, where 57% are not educated and 18% have studied only as far as primary school.

3.4.2. ASSET TRANSFER

Based on the survey results, in the last three years only 10% of the Households have received any kind of assets. Of these, 100% are cash transfers through BISP (Benazir Income Support Program). Major recipients of the BISP transfers are women beneficiaries (99%)[30].

Among UCs, Behram Khel and Abdul Khel have the highest number of BISP beneficiaries. Figures 8 show UC-wise data for the number of BISP beneficiaries.

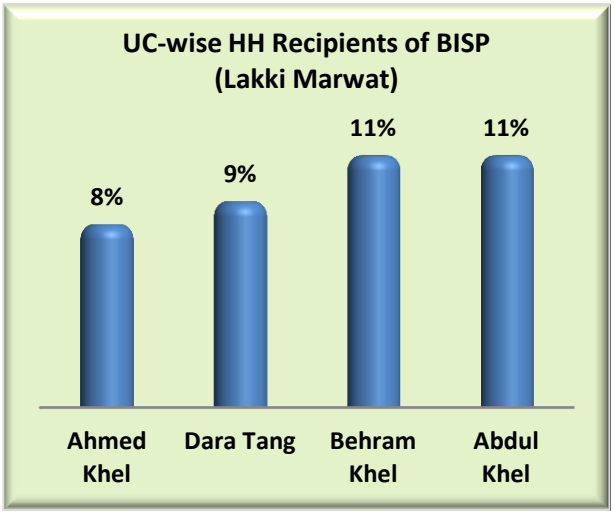


Figure 8: UC-wise HH Recipients of BISP (Lakki Marwat)

3.4.3. SKILL TRAININGS

Of the total respondents in Lakki Marwat only 15% have received trainings in selected skills.[31] Among UCs, the highest number of skill trainings received were in Dara Tang (29%) as shown in figure 9.

Of those (15%) that received training, majority were taught Driving (42%), Art and Craft (32%), followed by Embroidery (10%), and Tailoring (7%). Within the highlighted skills, men predominantly learnt Driving and Tailoring, whereas women received trainings in Embroidery, Art & Craft, as well as Tailoring. For men, the main source of training was Instructor/Friends and Family (72%), whereas women are mostly self-taught (80%). Table 18 below shows the Main Sources of

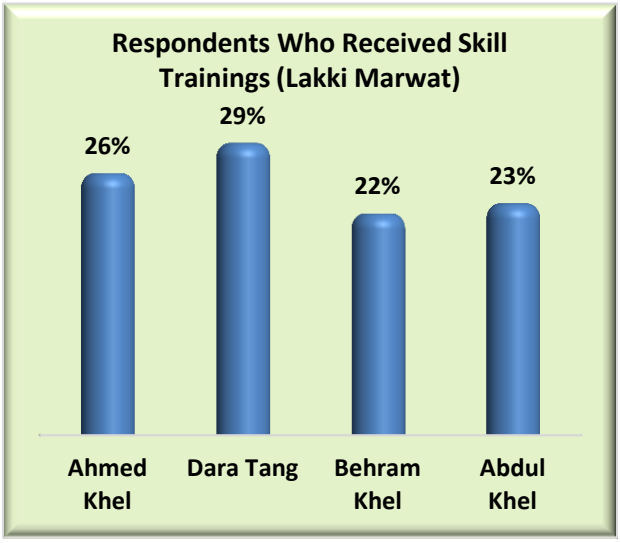


Figure 9: Respondents who Received Skill Trainings (Lakki Marwat)

[30] However, according to FGDs with members of Village Councils, 100% beneficiaries of BISP were women
[31] For a complete list of skills, please see Question No. 43

Training.

Table 18: Main Sources of Training

Sources of Training	For Men		For Women	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Government Institute	77	6%	43	5%
NGO	2	0%	2	0%
Private Institute	13	1%	0	0%
Instructor/Family/Friend	849	72%	126	15%
Self-Taught	236	20%	681	80%
Don't Know	8	1%	2	0%

Accordingly, 65% and 52% men have utilized training in Driving and Tailoring for income generation. Whereas, the percent women who use the trainings for income generation are significantly low as follows; Embroidery (23%) and Tailoring (29%).

It is important to note that skills training in major trades such as Agriculture and Livestock, Mobile Repair, Electrician and Plumbing are negligible, despite the relevance of these skills for income generation in the local economic text.

3.4.4. COMMON INTEREST GROUPS (CIGs)

When asked about any functional CIGs, only 8% HHs confirmed the presence of CIGs, whereas 82% HHs said that there were no CIGs and 10% HH said they were not aware of any CIGs in their respective communities.

Furthermore, of the 8% that confirmed presence of CIGs, 99.82% reported not having any household members as part of the group.

3.5. COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.5.1. WATER SOURCES

In Lakki Marwat, only 77% households have a water source available at home. Of these the highest number of households (34%) use rain water and 18% use piped water. Other sources of water include; hand pump (3%), personal motor pump (8%), protected well (5%), unprotected well (2%), and underground tube well (6%), as shown in figure 10.

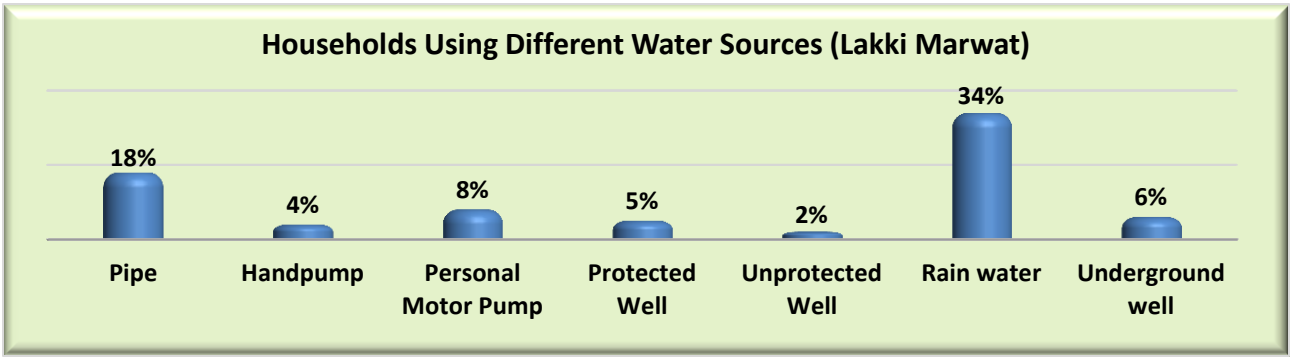


Figure 10: Household Using Different Water Sources

Within UCs, 80% of the HH in Abdul Khel and 48% in Ahmed Khel use rain water. Whereas, 42% of the HH in Dara Tang and 19% in Behram Khel use piped water. Table 19 shows UC-wise data for water sources available at home.

Table 19: UC-wise Water Sources Available at Home (Lakki Marwat)

Sources of Water		Ahmed Khel	Dara Tang	Behram Khel	Abdul Khel
Piped Water	Count	308	1,116	696	52
	Percentage	11%	42%	19%	2%
Hand Pump	Count	1	383	14	1
	Percentage	0%	15%	0%	0%
Personal Motor Pump	Count	47	353	566	54
	Percentage	2%	13%	16%	2%
Protected Well	Count	22	0	584	26
	Percentage	1%	0%	16%	1%
Unprotected Well	Count	10	2	205	14
	Percentage	0%	0%	6%	1%
Rain Water	Count	1,403	223	126	2,468
	Percentage	48%	8%	4%	80%
Underground Tubewell	Count	254	279	137	119
	Percentage	9%	11%	4%	4%

Of the available water sources, (98%) of the households reported problems in rain water including; Irregularity (17%), Toxic for health (59%), and Insufficient (41%). Whereas, 49% and 46% HH reported issues in unprotected wells and underground wells. On the other hand, fewer percent of households reported problems in piped water (18%), hand pump (15%), motor pump (10%), and protected wells (22%). Table 20 shows the problems reported for all water sources available at home.

Table 20: Problems Reported for All Water Sources Available at Home (Lakki Marwat)

Source		Irregularity	Toxic for health	Insufficient	No issue	Don't Know	Others
Pipe	Count	245	51	168	1,770	5	0
	Percentage	11%	2%	8%	81%	0%	0%
Hand pump	Count	6	52	6	338	0	0
	Percentage	2%	13%	2%	85%	0%	0%
Borehole (motor pump)	Count	39	49	24	917	1	3
	Percentage	4%	5%	2%	90%	0%	0%
Protected well	Count	48	11	82	488	3	0
	Percentage	8%	2%	19%	77%	0%	0%
Unprotected well	Count	55	33	81	118	1	0
	Percentage	23%	14%	35%	51%	0%	0%
Rainwater	Count	708	2,469	1,720	74	26	0
	Percentage	17%	59%	41%	2%	0%	0%
Underground well	Count	197	101	77	430	5	2
	Percentage	25%	13%	10%	54%	0%	0%

Majority of the households reported using water from different sources for all purposes. Table showing percent HHs using water for different purposes can be found in Annex 11.

In terms of the quality of water, over all rain water was reported to have the lowest satisfaction level at 45%; with 39% HH being slightly satisfied and only 6% satisfied. Whereas, majority of the HH reported to be overall satisfied/slightly satisfied with water from other sources as shown in figure 11.

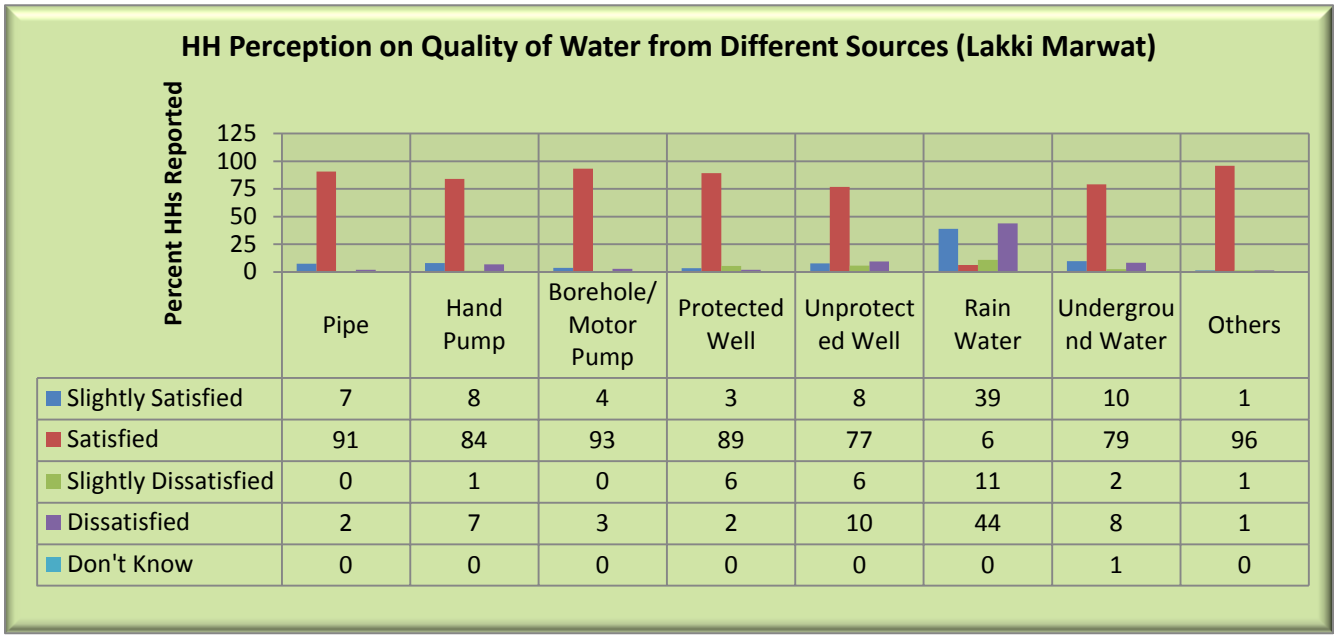


Figure 11: HH Perception on Quality of Water from Different Sources (Lakki Marwat)

3.5.2. ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF WATER

In Lakki Marwat, quarter of a population (26%) use Tankers, 21% HH use water drums carried by donkey carts, and 11% use water from public bore as an alternative source of water. The percent of households using other alternative sources such as public tap (0.73%), streams (0.14%), surface water (1.3%), Filtration Plant (0.02%), and others including mosque, relatives house etc. (1.3%) is negligible. Figure 12 shows the alternative sources of water predominantly used by the HHs.

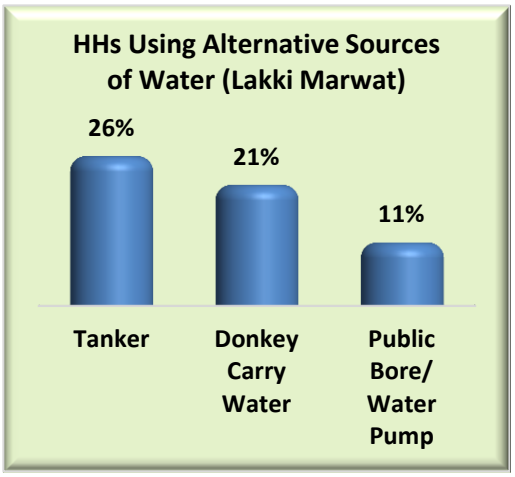


Figure 12: HHs Using Alternative Sources of Water (Lakki Marwat)

Primarily, the responsibility of fetching water rests with men. On average, for more than 75% of the households, water is available within the radius of 2 km. Figure 13 shows the distance from major alternative sources of water whereas table 21 shows the time required to reach each source.

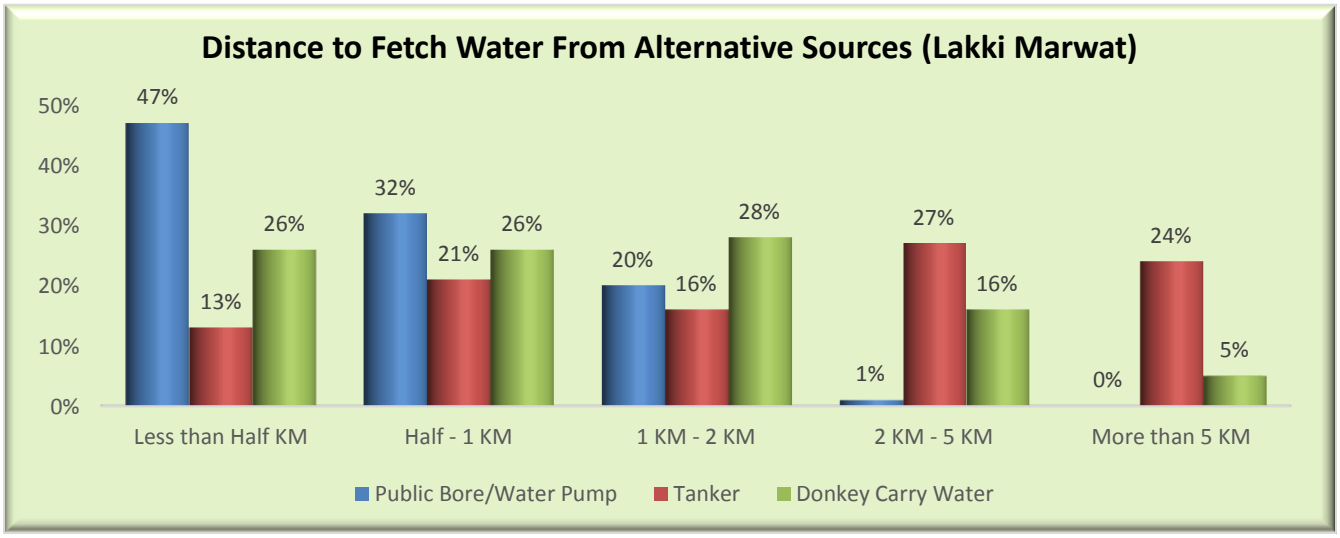


Figure 13: Distance to Fetch Water from Alternative Sources (Lakki Marwat)

Table 21: Time Required Fetching Water from Alternative Sources (Lakki Marwat)

Walking Time		Sources of Water outside the House		
		Public Tap/Stand pipe	Tanker	Donkey cart/Drum
Less than 10 Minutes	Count	73	232	462
	Percentage	81%	7%	18%
11 to 30 Minutes	Count	12	854	620

	Percentage	13%	27%	25%
31 Minutes to One Hour	Count	3	860	1057
	Percentage	3%	27%	42%
1 to Two Hours	Count	2	902	328
	Percentage	2%	29%	13%
More than 2 Hours	Count	0	305	66
	Percentage	0%	10%	3%

A vast majority of the households (90%) reportedly uses the water from alternative sources for all purposes including drinking, cooking, washing etc. Similarly, a majority of the HHs (98%) is satisfied with the quality of water sourced from Tankers, Donkey Carry- Drum Water, and Public Bore. Figure 14 shows percent HHs using water for different purposes.

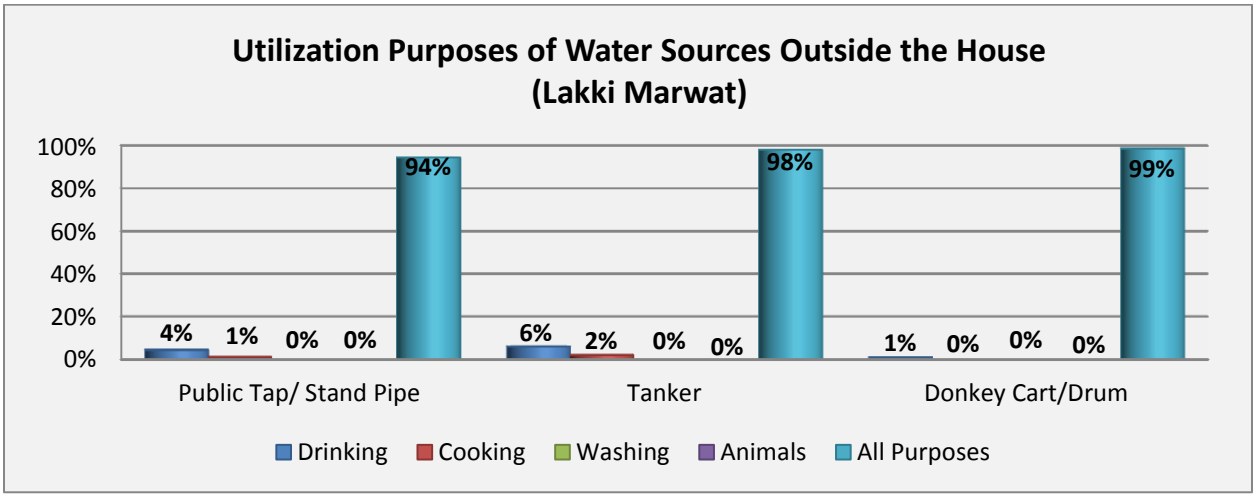
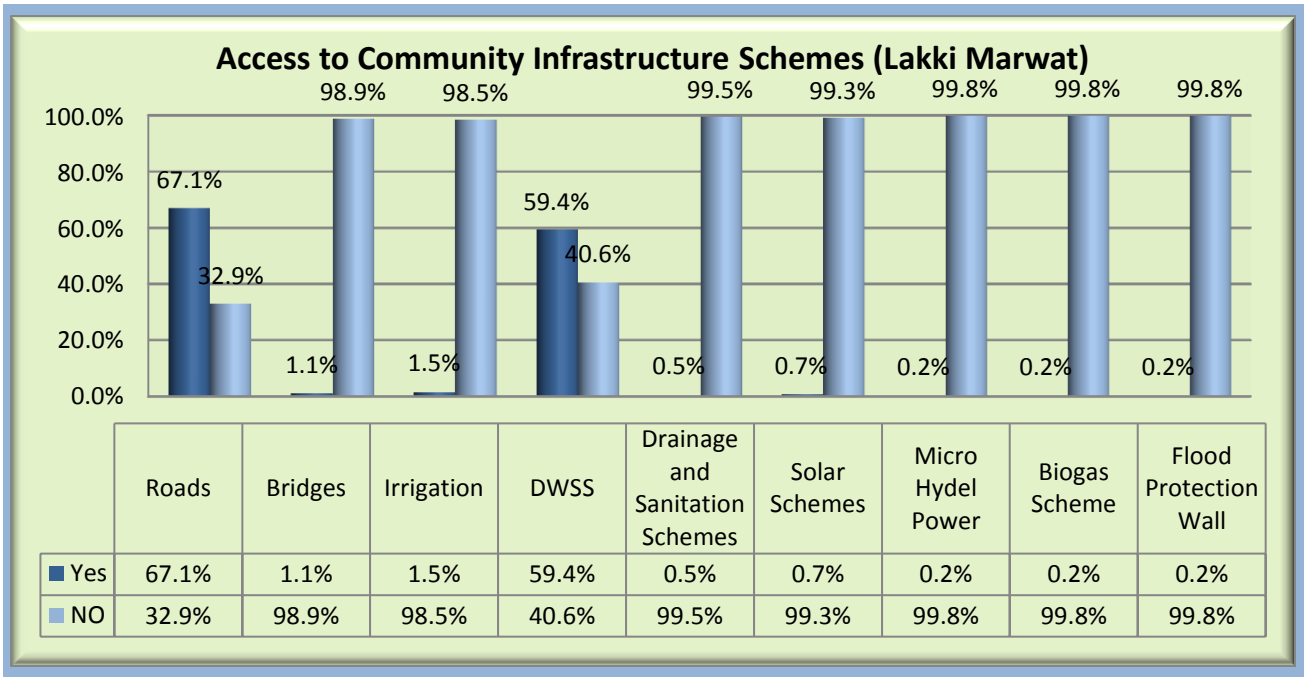


Figure 14: Percent HHs Using Water for Different Purposes (Lakki Marwat)

3.5.3. ACCESS TO COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)

During the survey, access to 9 different types of infrastructure schemes was assessed. Based on the responses, 67% households have access to roads, and 59% have access to DWSS. Whereas, access to remaining schemes such as drainage and sanitation (0.5%), solar power (0.7%), irrigation (1.5%) etc. is negligible as shown in figure 15.



	Roads	Bridges	Irrigation	DWSS	Drainage and Sanitation Schemes	Solar Schemes	Micro Hydel Power	Biogas Scheme	Flood Protection Wall
Yes	67.1%	1.1%	1.5%	59.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
NO	32.9%	98.9%	98.5%	40.6%	99.5%	99.3%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%

Figure 15: Access to Infrastructure Schemes (Lakki Marwat)

Within UCs, only 57% of HHs in Ahmed Khel have access to roads, compared to 81% in Behram Khel. Whereas, in regard to DWSS, Abdul Khel has the lowest access (19%) among all UCs as shown in figure 16 below. Please refer to Annex 12 for VC-wise availability of key community physical infrastructure.

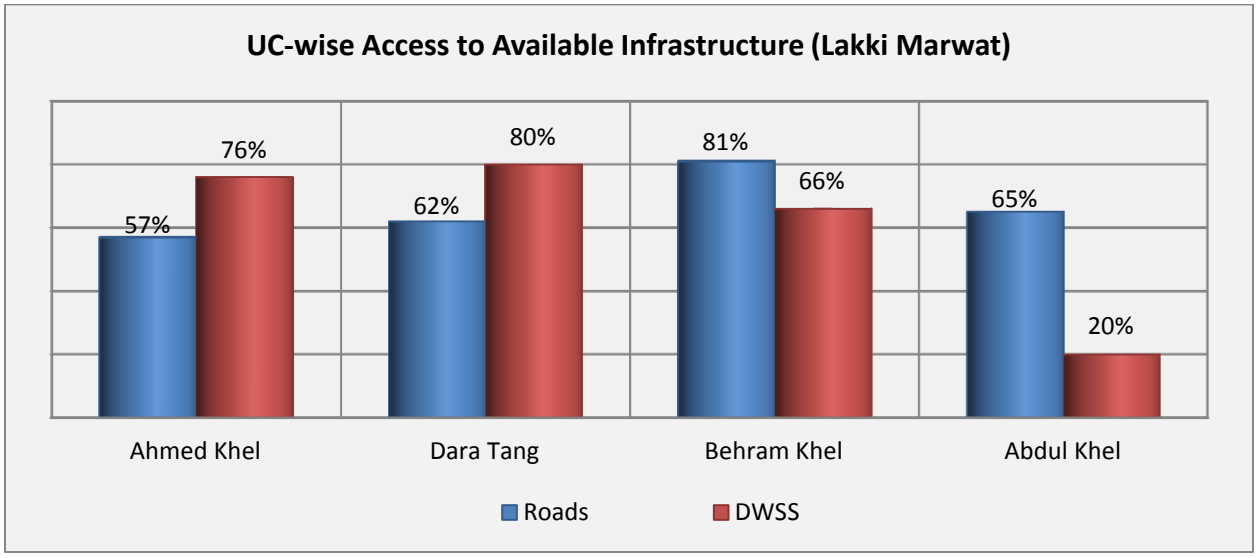


Figure 16: UC-wise Access to Available Infrastructure (Lakki Marwat)

Of those who do not have access, inaccessibility to all other infrastructure schemes is predominantly due to non-availability. However, in case of Roads and DWSS, in addition to non-availability, other

reasons for limited access include distance and physical structure of the scheme. For instance, in case of roads, 55% HH said they are not available, 17% respondents said they are far away, 20% said the roads are damaged, while 8% said the roads are not operational.

During the FGDs, floods and lack of maintenance were the major causes reported for damages to community infrastructure. According to community perception, the main responsibility for maintenance rests with the local government agencies. For instance, FGD participants from VC Abdul Khel reported that the locality has several tube wells that serve as DWSS. However, none of these schemes is operational due to negligence.

Similarly, in case of DWSS, reasons for limited access include: non-availability (71%), Far away (11%), and non-operational schemes (17%). An analysis of UC-wise reasons for inaccessibility to key infrastructure schemes is presented in Annex 13.

The average time to access the Roads and DWSS schemes is shown in figure 17.

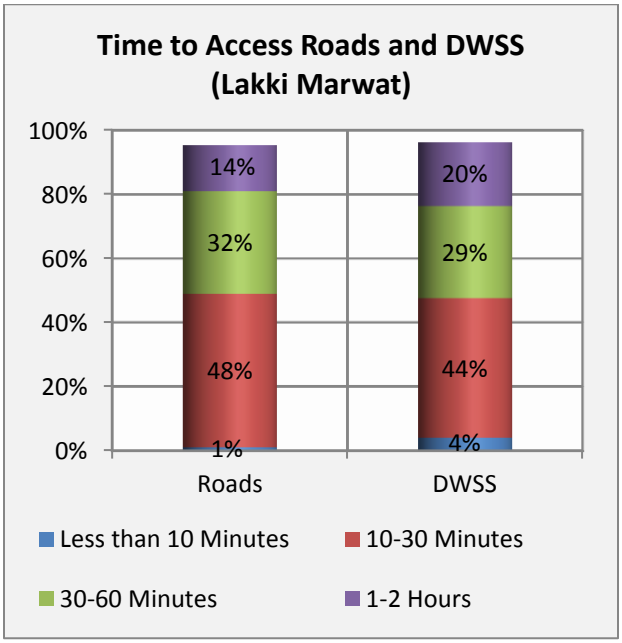


Figure 17: Time to Access Roads and DWSS (Lakki Marwat)

UC wise Distance and Time to the infrastructure schemes can be found in Annex 14.

3.5.4. ACCESS TO EDUCATION FACILITIES

In terms of access to education, majority of the respondents cited non-availability of institutions, distance, and absence of teachers as the primary issues faced in attaining education by both boys and girls.

Table 22: Problems Reported by HHs Faced by Boys and Girls in Attaining Education (Lakki Marwat)

Nature of Problem		Problems Faced by Boys in			Problems Faced by Girls in		
		Primary School	Middle School	High School	Primary School	Middle School	High School
No School in the Area	Count	189	786	621	448	1,315	1,659
	Percentage	7%	38%	26%	18%	56%	63%
Too Far	Count	554	798	1,180	597	701	776
	Percentage	19%	38%	50%	23%	30%	29%

School Building (Frail Structure, No Latrine, No Boundary Wall)	Count	271	54	46	145	38	17
	Percentage	10%	3%	2%	6%	2%	1%
Absence of Teachers/ Qualified Teachers	Count	1,917	435	501	1,391	281	185
	Percentage	67%	21%	21%	54%	12%	11%
Other (Furniture, Books, Room Shortage, etc.)	Count	25	2	14	21	0	2
	Percentage	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%

As shown in table 22 above, for problems faced by boys in access to education, 26% of the respondents noted absence of a primary school in the area, and 76% respondents said that there was no middle school in the area or it was too far. Similarly, 76% households also cited non-availability/distance as a main issue for accessing high schools. In addition to non-availability of institutions, absence of teachers was cited as another major issue. For instance, 67% households cited absence of teachers/qualified teachers in primary schools.

As evident from table 22, girls face similar issues in accessing education, i.e. unavailability of schools, and absence of teachers. However, in case of girls, a higher percentage, (86% and 92%) households reported that middle and high schools are not easily accessible.

These findings resonate with the overall education issues in Pakistan where accessibility to basic education facilities is a major issue in rural areas, especially for girls.

Figure 18 shows the distance required to reach an institution. The average time to access the education facilities is provided in shown in Annex 15.

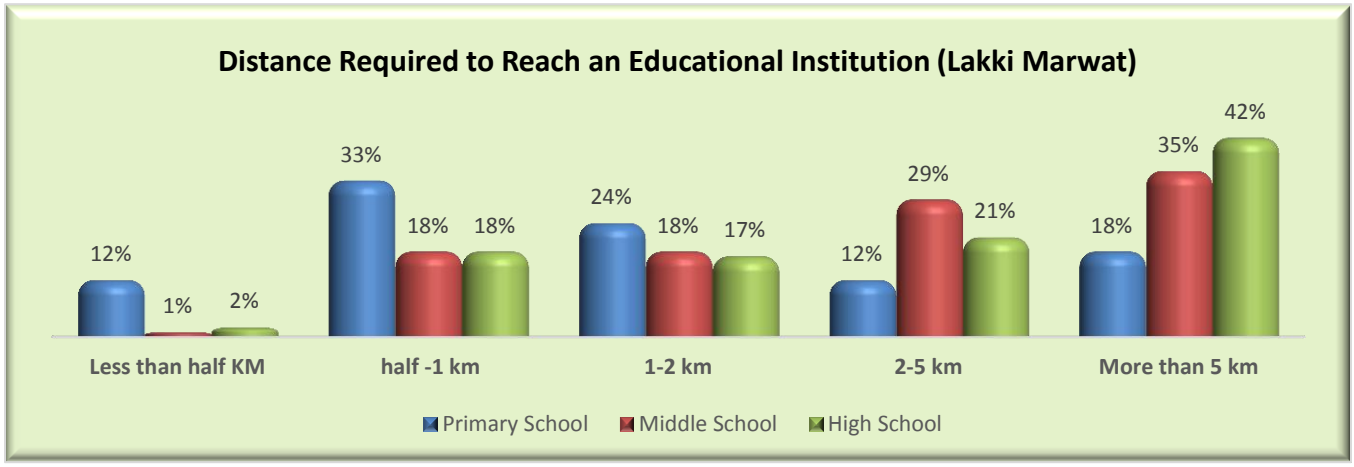


Figure 18: Distance Required Reaching an Educational Institution (Lakki Marwat)

3.5.5. ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

Based on the responses, majority of the households cited 'unavailability of health facilities in the area' and 'distance' as the two major issues faced by both men and women in accessing basic healthcare facilities.

Table 23: Problems Faced by Men and Women in Accessing Health Facility (Lakki Marwat)

Type of Health Facility	Problems faced by Men									
	Not Available		Too Far		No Medical Equipment Available		Absence of Trained Staff		Others (Shortage of Medicines, etc.)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Basic Health Unit	5,497	47	3,649	31	1,983	17	918	8	115	1
Community Heath Centre	12,223	100	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Health Centre	11,185	91	526	4	506	4	130	1	6	0
Community Dispensary	9,357	77	1,770	14	757	6	418	3	18	0
District Headquarter Hospital	32	0	12,202	100	8	0	2	0	0	0
Type of Health Facility	**Problems faced by Women**									
	Not Available		**Too Far**		**No Medical Equipment Available**		**Absence of Trained Staff**		**Others (Shortage of Medicines, etc.)**	
	Count	**%**	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**
Basic Health Unit	5,450	46	3,644	30	1,896	16	1,118	9	105	1
Community Heath Centre	12,186	100	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Health Centre	11,147	91	523	4	497	4	148	1	0	0
Community Dispensary	9,325	77	1,725	14	757	6	476	4	18	0
District Headquarter Hospital	27	0	12,182	100	16	0	6	0	0	0

Multiple response question so count should be more than 12,271.

As shown in table 23 above, an average of 47% of the respondents confirmed the unavailability of BHUs in the area, whereas 31% said the BHUs are too far. Similarly, 91% HHs reported the unavailability of RHCs in the area, and 100% respondents said the DHQ is too far. Table 24 shows the distance to the health care facilities.

Table 24: Distance to Healthcare Facilities (Lakki Marwat)

Type of Health Facility		Less than half KM	Between half and 1 KM	Between 1-2 KM	Between 2-5 KM	More than 5 KM
BHU	Count	61	312	509	1407	1364
	%	1.7%	8.5%	13.9%	38.5%	37.3%
CHC	Count	5	8	1	0	3
	%	29.4%	47.1	5.9%	0%	17.6%
RHC	Count	86	102	116	107	117
	%	16.3%	19.3%	22.0%	20.3%	22.2%
CD	Count	91	202	198	320	961
	%	5.1%	11.4%	11.2%	18.1%	54.2%
DHQ	Count	6	79	227	805	11,086
	%	0 %	0.6%	1.9%	6.6	90.8%

As shown in table 24, 39% of the households reported, it takes between 2-5 km to reach a BHU, whereas 37% HHs said they have to travel for more than 5 km to reach the nearest BHU. Similarly, 91% of the HHs confirmed that the nearest DHQ is located at a distance of more than 5 km. The time required to access different health facilities is included in Annex 16.

3.5.6. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Based on survey results, 100% respondents confirmed the need for development programs in their villages. Among various programs, DWSS, (68%), BHUs (59%), Small roads (47%), Schools (37%), and Solar energy (36%) were requested by a majority of households. Whereas, a smaller percent of households also requested, Drainage and Sanitation (24%), Irrigation Schemes (11%), Flood Protection walls (7%), and Bridges (5%). Out of those who confirmed the DWSS as one of the priority schemes, 82.5% reported it as top priority. Similarly, the second most demanded scheme, BHU, was reported to be the top priority for 19.6% of the respondents. Detailed breakdown of priority wise demand of infrastructure development schemes is provided in table 25 below.

Table 25: Infrastructure Development Priorities (Lakki Marwat)

Schemes	Top priority		Medium priority		Low priority	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Small Roads	1,196	20.7	2,158	37.6	2,407	41.7
Bridges	63	14.1	179	40.0	205	46.0
Irrigation Schemes	335	27.0	495	40.0	415	33.3
Drinking Water Schemes	6,818	82.5	990	12.0	459	5.6
Drainage	610	23.5	1,125	43.3	863	33.2
Solar Schemes	770	16.4	2,078	44.3	1,841	39.3
Flood Protection	278	20.9	589	44.4	461	34.7
Schools	624	13.3	2,141	45.6	1,931	41.1
BHC	1,471	19.6	2,409	33.3	3,418	47.2
Other (Electricity Supply, Mobile Phone Towers, etc.)	0	0	0	0	231	100

During the FGDs, the reported number of village level development projects incorporated in the Village Development Plans (VDPs) and UC Development Plans (UCDPs) varies across VCs. In line with the CPI priorities of the households, key schemes prioritized by villages include water supply schemes, street pavements, link roads, health facilities, and schools. As opposed to the inclusion of development plans from all surveyed VCs in the VDPs and UCDPs only 55% reported that their priorities have been incorporated in the Tehsil Council development plan. Table 26 shows UC-wise Need for Development Programs, while Annex 17 presents a VC-wise list of three highest priority projects incorporated in the respective VDPs, UCDPs, and Tehsil plans.

Table 26: UC-Wise Need for Development Projects (Lakki Marwat)

Development Projects	Ahmed Khel		Dara Tang		Behram Khel		Abdul Khel	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Small Roads	1,257	14%	1,223	16%	1,487	14%	1,804	20%
Bridges	44	0%	38	0%	95	1%	271	3%
Irrigation Schemes	170	2%	306	4%	493	5%	276	3%
Drinking Water Schemes	2,386	27%	897	11%	2,126	20%	2,858	31%
Drainage & Sanitation	415	5%	561	7%	976	9%	646	7%
Solar Schemes	893	10%	1,292	16%	1,522	14%	982	11%
Flood Protection	157	2%	339	4%	681	6%	151	2%
Boys/Girls Schools	1,220	14%	1,321	17%	1,403	13%	752	8%
BHC	2,189	25%	1,824	23%	1,796	17%	1,435	16%
Other (Veterinary	29	0%	63	1%	81	1%	58	1%

Facilities, Electricity)								

3.6. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

3.6.1. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

According to the survey results, majority of the respondents i.e. 95% Households confirmed the presence of a Village Council, whereas in comparison, the presence of other organizations such as COs (1%), VOs (5.0%), and LSOs (0.5%) was negligible as shown in table 27 below:

Table 27: UC-Wise Data for Community Organizations (Lakki Marwat)

Union Council		CO	VO	VC	LSO
Ahmed Khel	Count	28	202	2,717	7
	Percentage	1%	7%	93%	0.2%
Dara Tang	Count	43	259	2,389	25
	Percentage	2%	10%	90%	1%
Behram Khel	Count	45	28	3,564	15
	Percentage	1%	1%	99%	0.4%
Abdul Khel	Count	37	123	2,965	14
	Percentage	1%	1%	99%	0.4%

According to FGDs, all Village Councils are mixed organizations comprising of two women and 8 to 10 men. VC-wise details of community organizations is presented in Annex 18. Moreover, the presence of a single Male VO was reported in only 3 of the 11 VCs. These include VC Jang Khel (Falahi Aman Committee), VC Wanda Baru (Committee Wand Nizami), and VC Dara Tang 1 (Behbood Ahmed Khailan). However, these organizations are reportedly established mainly to promote the political agenda of different political parties.

In terms of participation, only 1% of the HH confirmed having a member of the family as part of any community organization. Even in Village Councils, the participation rate is very low for both men (0.4%) and women (0.1%).

3.6.2. DISPUTE & CONFLICT RESOLUTION

At the household level, overall there is an apparent sense of social harmony as vast majority of respondents reported no conflict in their communities over the last one year. Although negligible, the nature of conflicts reported the highest include; Fights (3.4%), Employment issues (1.5%), Money issues (1.6%) and Domestic Violence (1.3%) as shown table 28 below. In case of conflicts, disputes are mainly resolved by family elders (72%), Area elders/Tribal leaders (36%), Police (14%), and Jirga (9%).

During the FGDs, only five of the 16 interviewed VCs reported any conflict. These mostly include land, water, and family disputes. Annex 19 provides a VC-wise list of the common disputes. Disputes are mainly resolved by family elders (73%) and Area elders/Tribal leaders (36%). Moreover, police (14%) and local Jirga (9%) were cited to also have a role in resolving conflicts.

Table 28: Types of Conflicts (Lakki Marwat)

Conflicts	Yes		No	
	Count	%	Count	%
Murder	115	0.9%	12,156	99.1%
Fights	413	3.4%	11,858	96.6%
Employment issues	184	1.5%	12,087	98.5%
Money (Debt, Interest, Loan)	194	1.6%	12,077	98.4%
Family (Adoption/Divorce)	65	0.5%	12,206	99.5%
Inheritance	78	0.6%	12,193	99.4%
Sexual Assault	32	0.3%	12,239	99.7%
Domestic Violence	156	1.3%	12,115	98.7%
Delivery of Public Services	24	0.2%	12,247	99.8%
Religious	55	0.5%	12,216	99.5%
Political	65	0.5%	12,206	99.5%

Moreover, with the exception of village councils, the role of community organizations is also limited, because the total number of community based organizations in the target UCs is almost insignificant to begin with {COs (1.2%), VOs (5.0%), and LSOs (0.5%)}. Types of disputes resolved by community organizations are provided in the table 29 below.

Table 29: Types of Disputes resolved by Community Organizations (Lakki Marwat)

Dispute Type	HHs Reported	
	Count	%
Land Disputes	6,375	51.9%
Religious	1,233	10.0%
Personal or Familial	7,707	62.8%
Over Usage of water	1,690	13.8%
Mutual Forests	535	4.4%
Political	836	6.8%
Other	2,326	18.9%

3.7. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

According to the survey, 2.7% households in the surveyed households of Lakki Marwat are reported to be headed by women, 84% hold NICs, and only 29% girls between the ages of 5 to 16 are going to school. To further assess the status of women, questions related to control over cash, ownership of assets, mobility, and decision making were posed. This specific set of questions was asked from women beneficiaries only.

3.7.1. CONTROL OVER ECONOMIC ASSETS

An overwhelming majority (92%) confirmed that they are not allowed to access employment opportunities. However, despite this impediment, 43% confirmed having control over cash. Among UCs, the responses were similar across the board with the exception of Ahmed Khel in which only 38% women have control of cash.

Similarly, 85% female respondents confirmed having no ownership of assets such as land. Of the 15% that do have assets, again UC Ahmed Khel has the lowest percentage (11%) of women having asset ownership when compared to Dara Tang (14%), Bahram Khel (16%), and Abdul Khel (17%). Figure 19 shows UC-wise women's access to different assets.

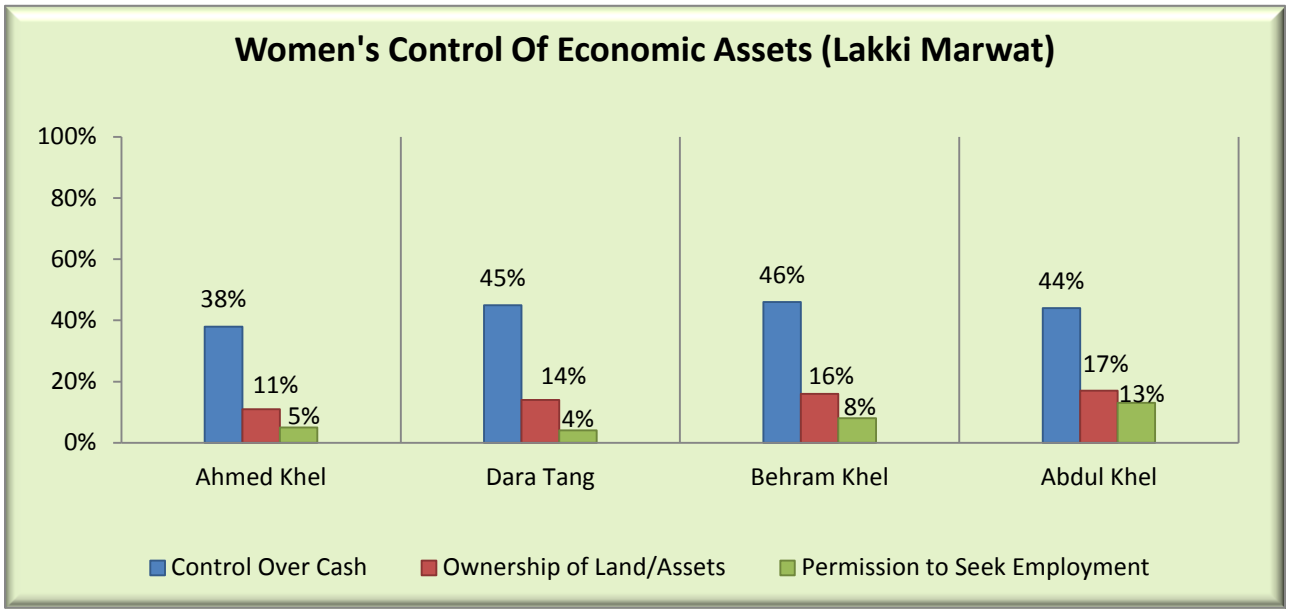


Figure 19: Women's Ownership of Assets (Lakki Marwat)

3.7.2. MOBILITY

In terms of mobility, as evident from the overall status of women in KP, there is a greater restriction on women's mobility especially in mixed gender spaces. For instance, during the survey, only 17% of the females said they have access to markets. In comparison, however, 66% of the females said they have access to other social spaces. It can be assumed that a higher percentage of women have access to other social spaces, because presumably they are located within the vicinity of the villages. Figure 20 shows the women's access to markets and social spaces in the target UCs.

In general, while there are restrictions on women's overall mobility, by and large, females are allowed to access basic health services. This was confirmed during the survey in which 96% of the females confirmed that they are allowed to seek medical help in the nearby health centers.

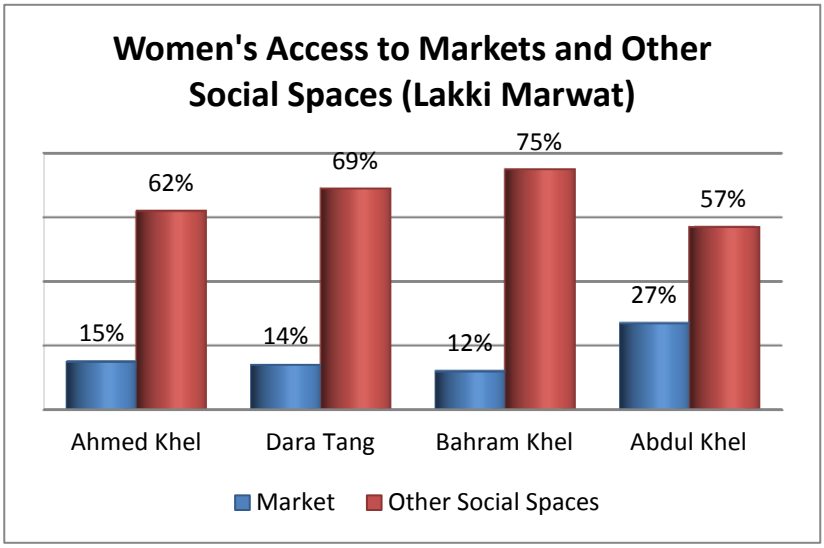


Figure 20: Women's Access to Market and Social Spaces (Lakki Marwat)

3.7.3. DECISION MAKING

Similarly, due to lack of education and deprived social standing women have a limited voice and agency. During the survey, the decision making power of married women at the household level was assessed through a set of specific questions including (i) Getting a Job/Starting an Enterprise; (ii) Borrowing Money; (iii) Buying an Asset (e.g. Fridge TV etc.); (iv) Children's Education; and (v) Girls' Education.

While 99% of the total female respondents responded to the first three questions (finding a job, borrowing money, buying assets), the number of females responding the question on children education and girls' education was significantly lower at 75% and 68% respectively, which can be linked to the overall low-level education levels in the district specifically for girls.

In terms of decision making, women hardly make any of the household decisions on their own. Majority of the decision-making power rests with the husbands; however, in a limited number of households, decisions are jointly made by both husband and wife as shown in table 30 below.

Table 30: Decision Making (Lakki Marwat)

Decision Making Regarding	Myself		Husband		Both		No Answer	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Girls' Education	151	3	2057	39	1371	26	1688	32
Children's Education	164	3	2324	44	1470	28	1309	25
Buying Assets	219	4	3205	61	1715	33	128	2
Borrowing Money	231	4	3965	75	960	18	111	2
Getting a job/Starting an Enterprise	228	4	4068	77	854	16	117	2

BASELINE SURVEY OF LACIP PHASE-II
DISTRICT BUNER

4. BASELINE SURVEY IN DISTRICT BUNER

4.1. DISTRICT PROFILE OF BUNER

4.1.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

Buner is the 11th largest district of the province in terms of size. Nestled between hills, district Buner is surrounded by Swat, Shangla, Malakand, Mardan, Swabi, and Mansehra districts. The district covers an area of 1,865 sq. km and has three main rivers namely Barandu, Chamla and Budal[32].

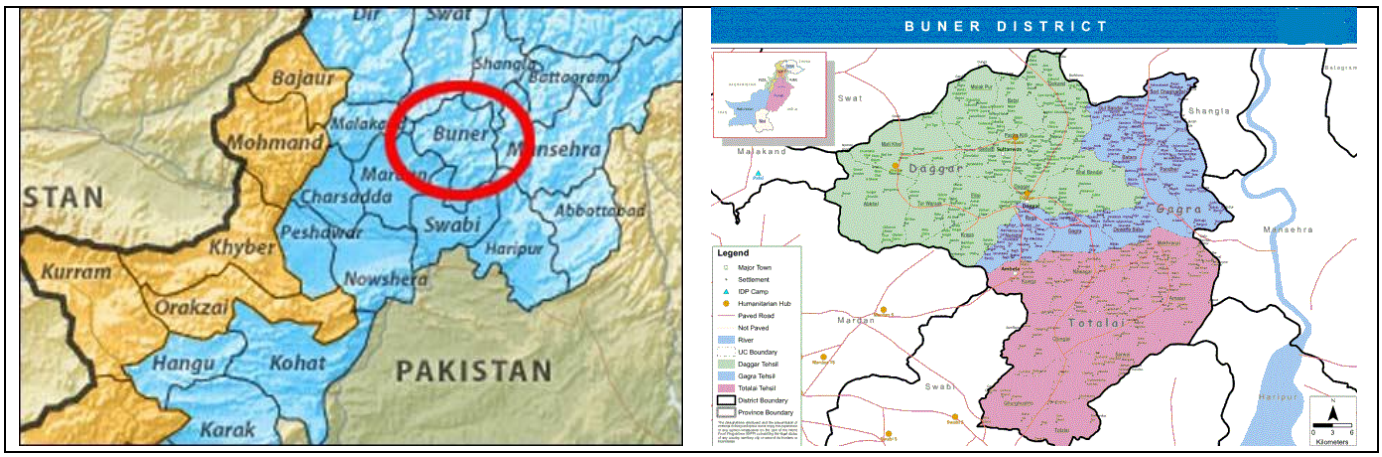


Figure 21: Map of Buner

According to the 2017 census, Buner has a total population of 897,319 and an average household size of 9.5[33]. Buner has no urban centers and the whole district is categorized as a rural area.

Table 31: Demographics (Buner)

Population	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	446,997	0	446,997
Female	450,317	0	450,317
Transgender	5	0	5
Total	897,319	897,319	897,319
No. of Households	94,095	0	94,095

[32] District Profile: Buner by SMEDA (available at https://smeda.org/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=1:district-profiles&Itemid=563)
[33] http://www.pbscensus.gov.pk/sites/default/files/bwpsr/kp/BUNNER_BLOCKWISE.pdf

4.1.2. ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

Earlier, a sub division of district Swat, in 1991 Buner was upgraded to district status. Buner is a single Sub-Division District with four Tehsils including Daggar, Gagra, Khado Khel, and Mandanr, two Tehsil Municipal Administration and twenty-seven (27) Union Councils (UCs)..

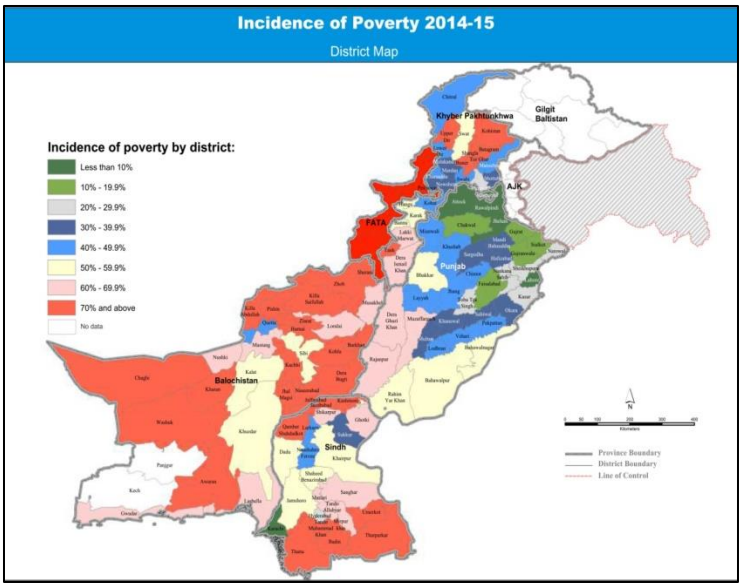
4.1.3. POVERTY ASSESSMENT

According to the (MDPI) Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index report (2016)[34], Buner has a very high incidence of poverty. At 71.6%, the incidence of poverty in Buner is almost twice the national poverty index (39%). Table 32 shows the level of incidence of poverty in Buner in comparison to KP and Pakistan.

Table 32: Level of Intensity of Poverty (Buner)

	MPI	Incidence (H)	Intensity (A)
Buner	0.373	71.6%	52.0%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.250	49.2%	50.7%
Pakistan	0.197	38.8%	50.9%

Based on the MPI[35], Buner ranks 6 of the total 25 districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The level of deprivation is evident from the general living standards. Out of the total 114,745 housing units in the district, 20% (23,327) are "kacha" houses, made of mud and clay.[36]



4.1.4. LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

A. Agriculture

Agriculture is the major source of livelihoods, followed by marble industry. Moreover,

[34] http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html
The MPI uses a broader concept of poverty than income and wealth alone. It captures severe deprivations that each person experiences with respect to education, health and standard of living

[35] MPI is the product of two components: 1) Incidence of poverty (H): the percentage of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor, or the poverty headcount. 2) Intensity of poverty (A): the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived. In simple terms it means how intense, how bad the multidimensional poverty is, on average, for those who are poor.

[36] http://kpbos.gov.pk/files/1501064119.pdf

remittances from skilled and unskilled migrant laborers working in big Pakistani cities or the Middle East and South East Asia also form a source of household income[37].

Buner has no urban centers and the whole district is categorized as a rural area. By and large the economy of Buner rests on the agriculture sector. Almost all agriculture in Buner is rain fed (barani). Main crops of the area include Wheat, Maize, Tobacco and Sugarcane. Rice is also cultivated in the riverine areas but the total output is quite low because of low water availability. Vegetable production is also low however potato, ladyfinger, pumpkins, beans, tomato are grown on small scale. A few types of fruits are also grown in the area such as apricot, wild persimmon, mulberry and apples[38].

B. Access to Basic Services

i. Education

The overall participation rate for primary education in Buner is 61.62%. Of these, male students' participation is 85%, whereas, female participation rate is 35%. At middle and high school level, however, the total participation rate declines significantly to 28% and 24% respectively with lower female participation rates. Buner has limited opportunities for higher education especially for girls. As of 2016, the district has 5 government degree colleges (4 male and 1 female).

In addition to formal education institutions, there are a total of 70 Deeni Madrasa's out of which 68 are male and 8 female madrasas[39].

ii. Health

In District Buner there are a total of four government run hospitals, Similarly, there are 19 Basic Health Units (BHUs), three Rural Health Centers (RHC), and eight dispensaries in the District. Buner does not have any private hospitals. [40]

All the health units, particularly the BHUs are under-staffed. The locals reported absenteeism in the far-flung health facilities a common practice. Although the district hospital at Daggar seems well equipped, there is a severe dearth of medicines in remote health facilities. Health facilities in the district are below par even if compared with other 'backward' districts of the province. Furthermore, lack of female staff in healthcare facilities leads to poor access of health facilities for the female population

[37] USAID Firms Project – District Profile and Sector Assessments Buner District, USAID – November 2009
[38] ibid
[39] http://kpbos.gov.pk/prd_images/1399532273.pdf
[40] ibid

iii. Water

In District Buner the total population served by assured water supply is approximately 73% of the district's total population. This is a relatively good coverage than most districts of Pakistan. Buner's 46% of the population uses tap water while 16% HH use motor pumps. In comparison 4% use hand pumps, and only 7% access water from dug wells. In the plain areas of Buner most of the people are dependent on government run water supply schemes. In the hilly areas people use water from the natural streams.[41]

iv. Electricity

In Buner, 761 villages are electrified, and 97% of the housing and commercial units have an electric connection[42].

4.2. FINDINGS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

4.2.1. RESPONDENT PROFILE

A. Age and Gender

While undertaking the survey, it was ensured that all respondents are above the age of 18.

Of the total HHs *(13,098)* surveyed, 53% respondents were men, whereas 47% of the questionnaires were answered by women respondents. Majority of the respondents, i.e. 84% were in the age bracket of 25-64 years followed by 8% in the age bracket of 18-24 and above 65 years.

B. Relationship of Respondent with the Head of the Household

Of the total 13,098 HHs surveyed, 38% of the respondents were the male head of household themselves, whereas another 38% were responded by the spouses of the head of the household. The remaining 24% were answered by female head of the households (5%) and other close relations such as; brother/sisters (6%), father/mother (3%), son/daughter (6%), etc., while 4% were also reported by other relatives.

[41] ibid
[42] ibid

4.2.2. POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

A. Age, Gender and Disability

The majority of population in district Buner (42%) comprises of children ages 0-14 years (including 0-5 years representing 16% and 6 to 14 years as 26%). The second largest segment is represented by 25-64 years at 35%, followed by 20% of young population aged 15 to 24 years. Those aged 65 years and above represent only 3% of the population.

In total, 1.5% of the population in Buner is reportedly disabled. This ratio is significantly higher than the national figures of 0.48%, as reported in the 2017 Census[43]. The nature of disabilities reported in the survey includes physical disability (0.7%), mental development (0.4%), blind (0.2%), deaf and mute (0.2%). Table 33 shows the age wise disability status in Buner.

Table 33: Age-wise Disability (Buner)

Age/Disablity	Children (0-14 years)		Youth (15-24 years)		Adult (25-64 years)		Elder (65 years and above)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Blind	145	0.43%	23	0.18%	52	0.21%	26	1.44%
Deaf and Mute	98	0.29%	33	0.26%	48	0.20%	6	0.33%
Mental Disorder	109	0.33%	63	0.49%	90	0.38%	8	0.44%
Physical Disability	270	0.81%	141	1.09%	397	1.66%	116	6.43%

Statistics of gender wise disability in Buner is provided in table 34 below.

Table 34: Gender-wise Disability Status (Buner)

Gender/Disability	Male		Female		Transgender	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Blind	134	0.35%	112	0.33%	0	0%
Deaf and Mute	107	0.28%	80	0.24%	0	0%
Mental Disorder	149	0.39%	120	0.36%	0	0%
Physical Disability	532	1.39%	392	1.16%	0	0%

[43] Pakistan Today, September 16 2017 https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2017/09/16/disabled-constitute-just-0-48of-total-population/

As a large number of men migrate to other parts of Pakistan or even other countries, e.g. the Middle East, among the interviewed households 7% in Buner reported to be women headed, while the remaining 93% are male headed households.

B. Possession of National Identity Cards

Based on the survey results, in 99.7% of the interviewed Households, the head of the household possessed a valid CNIC. On the other hand, when looking at the overall population of 18 years and above surveyed in Buner, only 87% individuals are reported to have an NIC, including 92% men and 82% women.

Table 35: Proportion of Population over 18 Years Possessing NIC (Buner)

	Head of Household	Men Over the Age of 18	Women Over the Age of 18
Population Owning NIC	13,061	24,337	20,158
Percentage Owning NIC	99.7%	92%	82%

C. Education Levels

Nearly three out of every five (58%) residents of the surveyed areas in Buner are illiterate and one in every five (20%) have received education only until primary level (Grades 1 -5; (18%) or lower, i.e. Preparatory School (2%). Consequently, only 22% have some form of education above primary level. However, as can be seen in figure 22, the proportion of population with education levels higher than primary continues to taper off with subsequent grades. It is also worth noting that despite the highly conservative nature of the area, only 3% reported having received religious education as the highest education level obtained. Among children aged 5 to 16 years, only 60% in Buner are attending schools, including 73% boys and 45% girls.

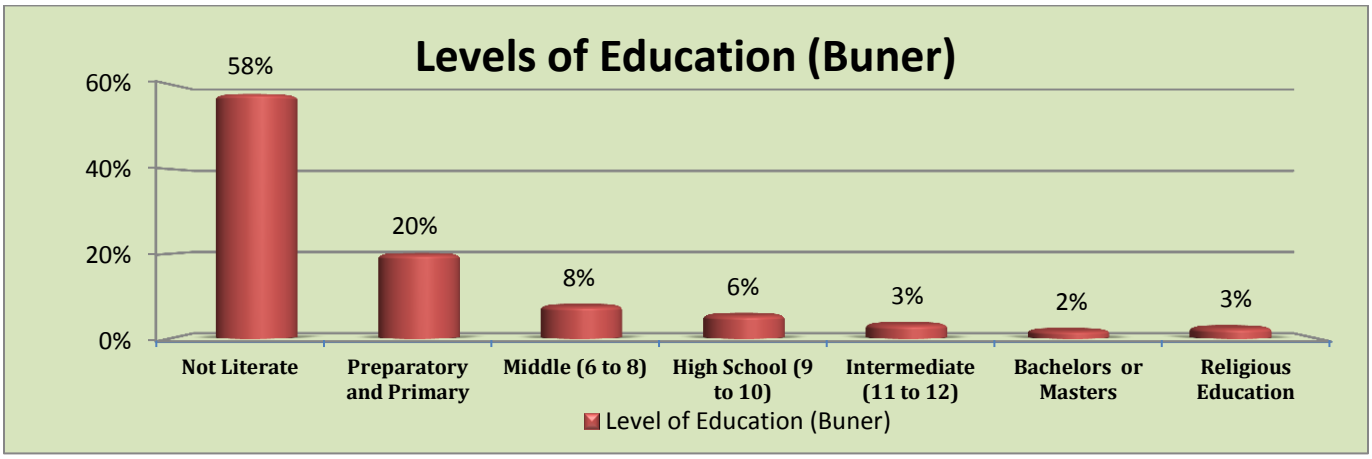


Figure 22: Level of Education (Buner)

4.3. POVERTY PROFILE

4.3.1. HOUSING (OWNERSHIP & STRUCTURE)

According to the survey results, the majority of respondents (77%) own their house, while 16% are tenants. The remaining 6.7% live in rented accommodation and only 0.3% reported living with a close relative, e.g. brother. The highest proportion of tenants resides in UC Shalbandai (23%), while the other three UCs have a uniform population of tenants at 13% to 14%.

In terms of structure, 38% are Pakka structures, 33% are kacha houses, and 25% are built of mix material. The remaining 4% are slum structures. The housing situation varies among the surveyed UCs, with UC Pandair being least developed and Karapa as most developed in terms of housing structures. Among UCs, Karapa has the largest proportion of pakka houses with more than one in two houses being pakka (53%), whereas, Pandair has the lowest proportion of Pakka houses at 12% or only one in ten houses. Following this trend, Pandair also owns the largest proportion of houses built out of mixed materials at 36%, whereas across the remaining four UCs, this number is about 22%. Similarly, Pandair houses the largest proportion of dwellings categorized as Slum (8%).

Shalbandai follows closely behind Karapa with 47% houses being Pakka and 26% being Kacha, whereas Abakhail comes third in comparative development, having 39% kacha and 38% pakka houses. Table 36 shows the UC-wise housing structure.

Table 36: UC-wise Housing Structure (Buner)

UC Name	Pakka		Kacha		Mixed Material		Slum	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Karapa	1,575	53%	595	20%	668	23%	115	4%
Abakhail	1,553	38%	1,608	39%	860	21%	116	3%
Shabandai	1,465	47%	792	26%	703	23%	129	4%
Pandair	340	12%	1,292	44%	1,063	36%	224	8%

Despite an average household size of 7.61 members, the majority (70%) surveyed households in district Buner have only one to two rooms[44], whereas 25% have 3-4 rooms, and only 5% reported having five or more rooms. Number of rooms per HH is shown in figure 23.

[44] The number of rooms does not include functional rooms such as storage, toilets, and kitchen, etc.

Only 67% households in Buner reported having a toilet in the house, including Flush[45] (56%) and pit latrine[46] (12%). Accordingly 33% or one in three houses do not have a toilet facility within the house thereby leading to open field defecation. This has special implications for the comfort and safety of women and girls considering the highly conservative social culture in the district which restricts women's mobility outside the house. In fact, in most cases, women have to make special arrangements such as going out in groups and even waiting until nightfall to be able to use the toilet. The situation is particularly alarming in UC Pandair where 56% of the households do not have a toilet facility in the house. UC wise distribution of households without a toilet is given in the figure 24.

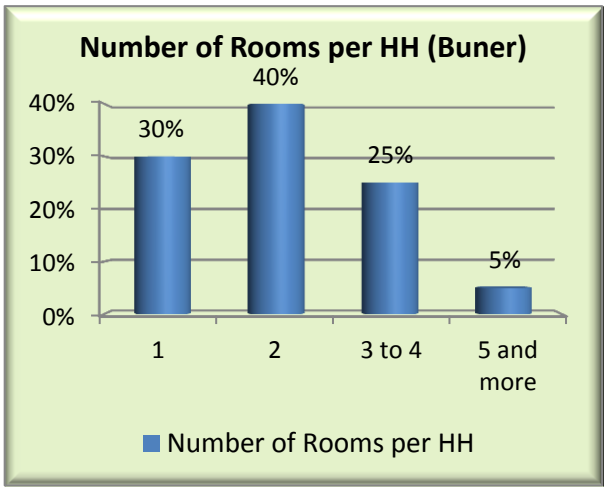


Figure 23: No. of Rooms per Household

In terms of access to power, only 79% in Buner reported having access to electricity. At the UC level, Pandhair has the least access to electricity, with only 41% having access to electric power. The remaining three UCs reported having nearly equal access to electricity, including 92% for Karapa and Shalbandai and 87% for Abakhail.

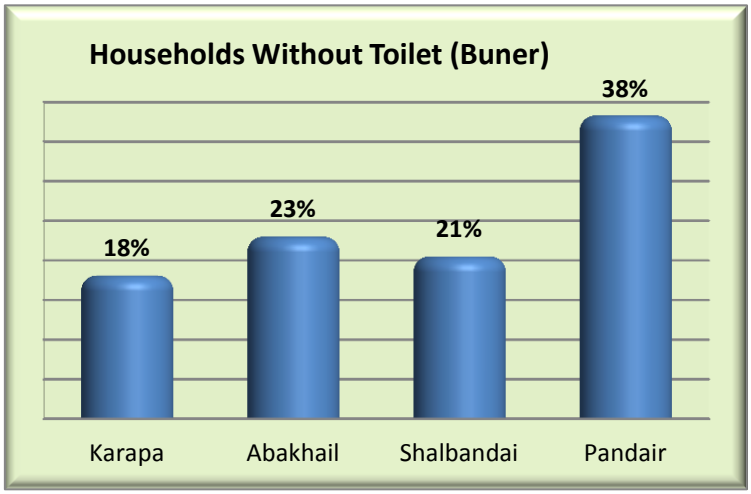


Figure 24: Households without Toilet

Nearly all respondents (99.6%) in UCs Karapa, Shalbandai, and Abakhail reported Wapda/Main Grid as the source of electricity. While in Pandair, multiple sources of electricity were cited, including Main Grid (45%), Hydel (46%), and Solar Panel (9%). In the absence of supply from the main grid, utilization of multiple resources in UC Pandair is a result of the local population resorting to alternative sources of power generation.

[45] Flush connected to public sewerage, a pit, or an open drain
[46] Dry raised latrine or pit latrine

4.3.2. LAND OWNERSHIP

Only 30% of the interviewed households in Buner reported owning any land. The proportion of land owners is highest in UC Karapa (35%) and lowest in UC Shalbandai (26%). UC-wise land ownership is shown in figure 25.

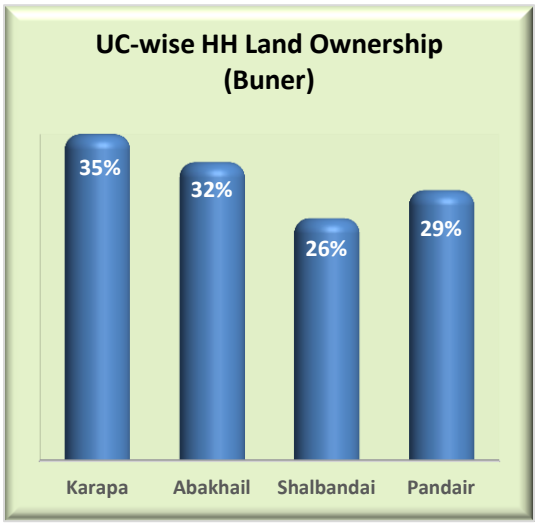


Figure 25: : UC-wise HH Land Ownership (Buner)

Overall, of those who own agricultural land, nearly half of the households (51%) own half acre or less, 20% possess more than 0.5 to 1.25 acres, and only the remaining 29% own more than 1.25 acres. The limited ownership and small plot size is one of the primary reasons for lack of locally available income opportunities.

4.3.3. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Surveyed households were asked to report their income from various sources using the recall method. Accordingly, the total average income per household was reported at PKR 20,222.

The most frequently reported income sources include: Daily labour (41%), jobs and services (34%), agriculture (24%), and remittances 22%. Of these, Remittances, Jobs and services, daily labour, and business were reported to bring in higher monthly incomes. Table 37 presents an overview of the various sources of income, including the percentage households reporting these sources and the respective average monthly income.

Table 37: Overview of the Various Sources of Income (Buner)

Sources of Income	Percent Households Reporting	Average Monthly Income (PKR)
Agriculture	24%	3,927
Livestock	10%	2,744
Social Benefits	21%	1,725
Daily Labour	39%	14,216
Jobs and Services	34%	17,994
Business/ Shops	8%	15,106
Remittances	22%	21,318
Other Sources	6%	12,521

In contrast, when asked to report household expenditures using the recall method, average monthly household expenses were reported at PKR 18,179. As shown in figure 26, food is reported to be the highest household expenditure, followed by health, education, and fuel costs[47].

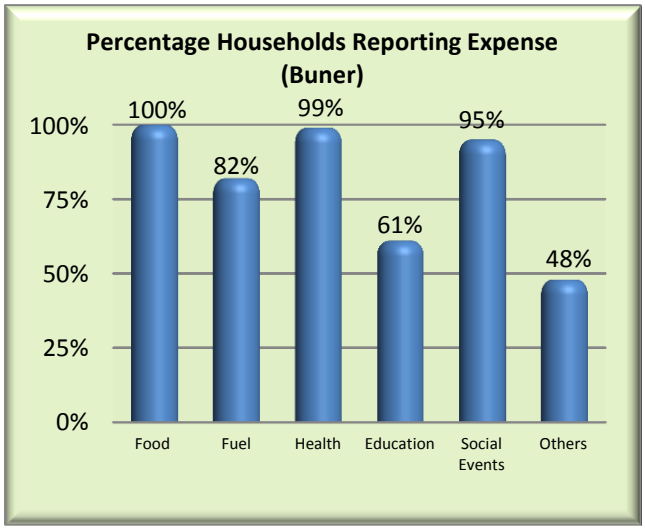


Figure 26: Percentage Households Reporting Expense (Buner)

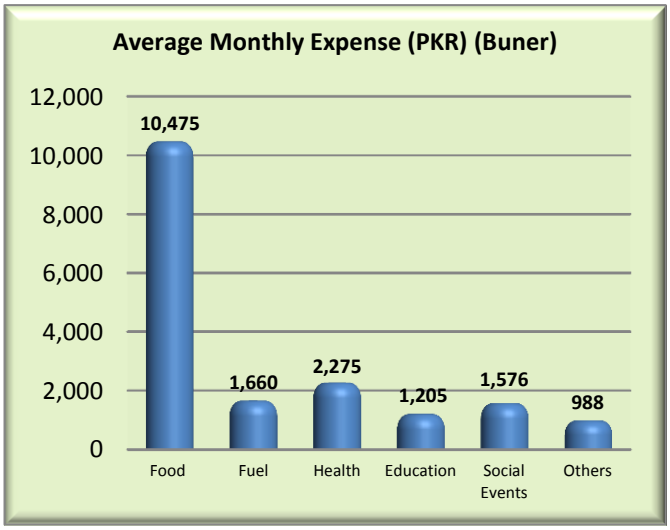


Figure 27: Average Monthly Expense (PKR) (Buner)

A comparison of the average monthly household income of PKR 20,222 against expenses of PKR 18,179 yields surplus income of PKR 2,043 However, as the leftover amount is 10% of the reported average income, considering the other low economic indicators, it is likely that this balance sum is spent on items other than those mentioned in the question, e.g. clothing for the family, helping out relatives, and home repairs, etc. The likelihood of under-reporting is also high since the question was asked based on the recall method.

As such, 37% households in Buner reported using additional means to cover the gap between income and expenses. While most of these (72%) resort to borrowing from family/friends and local shopkeepers, 8% are dependent on help from family members or community charity, and 12% said that they were not aware of the source. The remaining 8% use other coping mechanisms such as livestock sales, taking up additional work, etc.

4.3.4. POVERTY SCORED

The Poverty Scorecard ranking was assessed using the National Poverty Scorecard criteria for Pakistan. The detailed ranking methodology has been presented in the section on Methodology at the onset of this report.

[47] Fuel is mostly used for cooking and heating

As indicated in table 38, nearly half of the surveyed households (47%) in district Buner fall in the Poor category, including 9% Extremely Poor, 21% Chronically Poor, and 18% Transitory Poor. Moreover, 31% of the surveyed population is Transitory Vulnerable.

Table 38: Poverty by Category (Buner)

Poverty Category	Count	Percentage
Extremely Poor	1,114	9%
Chronically Poor	2738	21%
Transitory Poor	2,337	18%
Transitory Vulnerable	4,000	31%
Transitory Non-Poor	2,239	17%
Non-Poor	631	5%

A comparison across UCs revealed that the highest proportion of Poor (67%) reside in UC Pandhair, including Extremely Poor (15%), Chronically Poor (31%), and Transitory Poor (22%). Conversely, the largest proportion of Non-Poor (9%) and Transitory Non-Poor (21%) reside in UC Karapa and UC Abakhail respectively. Whereas, UCs Abakhail and Shalbandai have nearly the same poverty profile across the different categories.

Table 39: UC-Wise Poverty by Category (Buner)

UC		Extremely Poor	Chronically Poor	Transitory Poor	Transitory Vulnerable	Transitory Non-Poor	Non-Poor
Karapa	Count	202	532	486	943	539	250
	%	7%	18%	17%	32%	18%	9%
Abakhail	Count	279	731	690	1,365	870	204
	%	7%	19%	17%	33%	21%	5%
Shalbandai	Count	214	586	534	974	616	165
	%	7%	19%	17%	32%	20%	5%
Pandair	Count	426	902	634	724	219	12
	%	15%	31%	22%	25%	8%	0.4%

Annex 20 presents a VC-wise Poverty ranking of the eleven VCs surveyed in Buner.

4.4. LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT AND PROTECTION

4.4.1. SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT

Among the surveyed population, one in three (34%) are not of employment age as they fall within the age groups of under 12 years or above 65 years. 24% population reported to be housewives. 17% of the surveyed population is student while 6% are unemployed, thereby leaving only 19% of the

population to be gainfully employed. Table 40 provides an overview of the employment status in Buner.

Table 40: Employment Status in Buner

	Not of Employment Age (< 12 and > 65 years)	Housewives	Students	Unemployed	Employed
Count	33,934	23,527	16,717	6,433	19,119
Percentage	34%	24%	17%	6%	19%

Of the 19% who are employed, major sources of employment include daily wage labour (37%), private jobs (27%), business/micro-enterprise (6%), and public sector employment (6%). In addition, since a large number of men out migrate for work, 15% reported working abroad. Similarly, considering the limited opportunities available locally, it would be safe to assume that the majority of those reporting private jobs are working in other parts of the country as semi-skilled workers, e.g. security guards, hotel servers, etc. The remaining 9% are engaged in other trades services (2%), and off farm skilled labour (1%). These reported sources of employment are in line with the reported education levels of the population, where 58% are not educated and 20% have studied only as far as primary school.

4.4.2. ASSET TRANSFER

During the survey, respondent households were asked whether they had received any asset transfers over the past three years in the form of BISP, Zakat, Business Development Support, and Agriculture and Livestock Production. Accordingly, 25% households in Buner reported receiving assets over the past three years, nearly all of which (99.5%) is in the form of cash transfers through BISP (Benazir Income Support Program). Moreover, nearly all beneficiaries supported by BISP are women (98%)[48], and 13% beneficiaries are reported to have used the asset towards income generation. Figure 28 provides a UC-wise distribution of BISP beneficiaries.

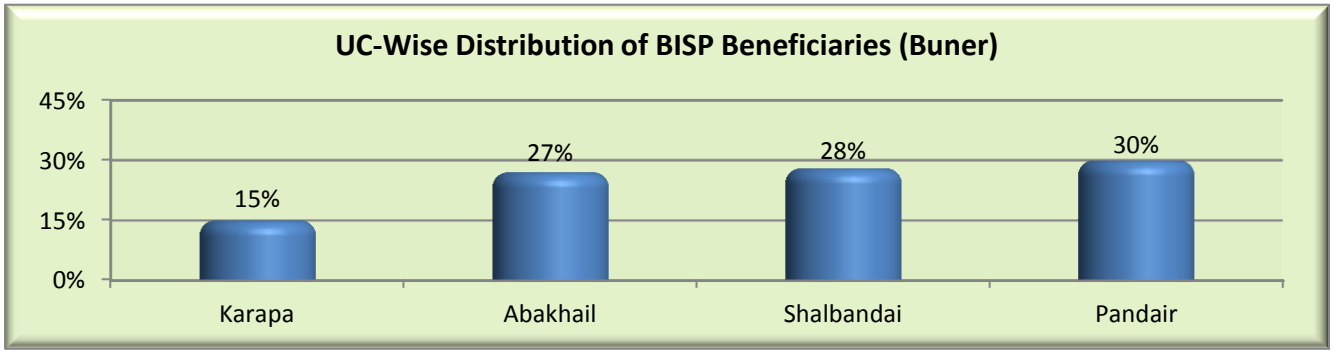


Figure 28: UC-Wise Distribution of BISP Beneficiaries (Buner)

[48] However, according to FGDs with members of Village Councils, 100% beneficiaries of BISP were women

4.4.3. SKILL TRAININGS

Overall, 26% of the surveyed households have reported receiving some type of skill training. Among these, 60% of the trainings were received by men and 40% were received by women. The proportion of households with a trained member is highest in UC Abakhail (40%) and lowest in Pandhair (11%). Figure 29 provides a UC-wise comparison of households having skilled trained members.

Of those (26%) households where a member has received training, the majority were taught Driving (47%), Tailoring/Stitching (36%), and Embroidery (9%). Within the highlighted skills, men predominantly learnt Driving (100%), whereas mostly women received trainings in Embroidery (90%) and Tailoring (86%). For both men and women, the main sources of training were Instructor/Friends and Family and Self-learning. It is to be noted that self-learning is more common among women than men. Table 41 below shows a comparison of the Main Sources of Training for men and women.

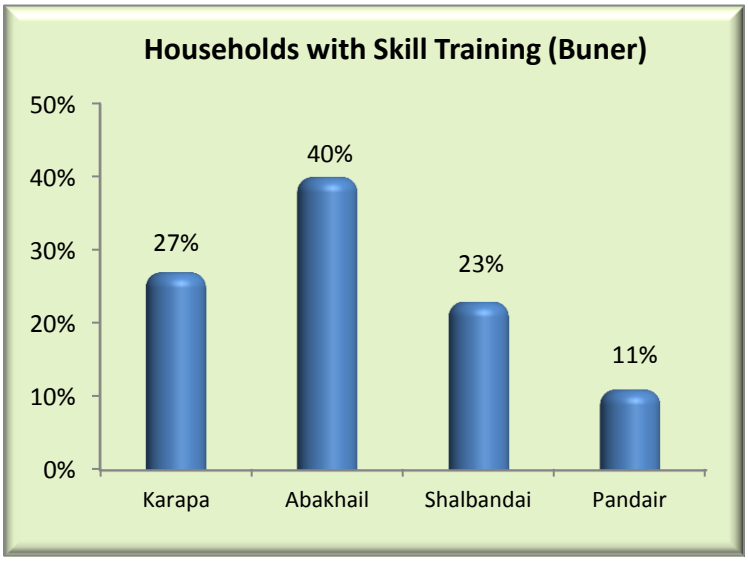


Figure 29: Household with Skill Training (Buner)

Table 41: Main Sources of Training for Men and Women (Buner)

Sources of Training	Men		Women	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Government Institute	139	7%	24	2%
NGO	22	1%	10	1%
Private Institute	27	3%	0	0%
Instructor/Family/Friend	979	39%	619	33%
Self-Taught	1,212	49%	1,177	63%
Don't Know	63	2%	20	1%

While 23% men who learnt driving have used the skill for income generation, only 13% trained women have used Tailoring and 9% trained women have used embroidery for income generation.

It is important to note that despite the relevance of skills such as Agriculture and Livestock, Mobile Repair, and Electrician, etc. to the local economic context, only a negligible proportion of households reported being trained in these.

4.4.4. COMMON INTEREST GROUPS (CIGs)

When asked about any functional CIGs, only 0.2% HHs confirmed the presence of CIGs in their respective village, whereas 80.5% HHs said that there were no CIGs, while 19.3% HH said they were not aware of the presence of any CIGs in their village.

Furthermore, of the 0.2% that confirmed presence of CIGs, 99.95% reported not having any household members as part of the group.

4.5. COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4.5.1. WATER SOURCES

In Buner, only 64% households have a water source available at home. Nearly half of the households in Buner (48%) received piped water and 10% use personal motor pump. However, other sources, such as wells of different types are used in much less proportion, as can be seen in figure 30.

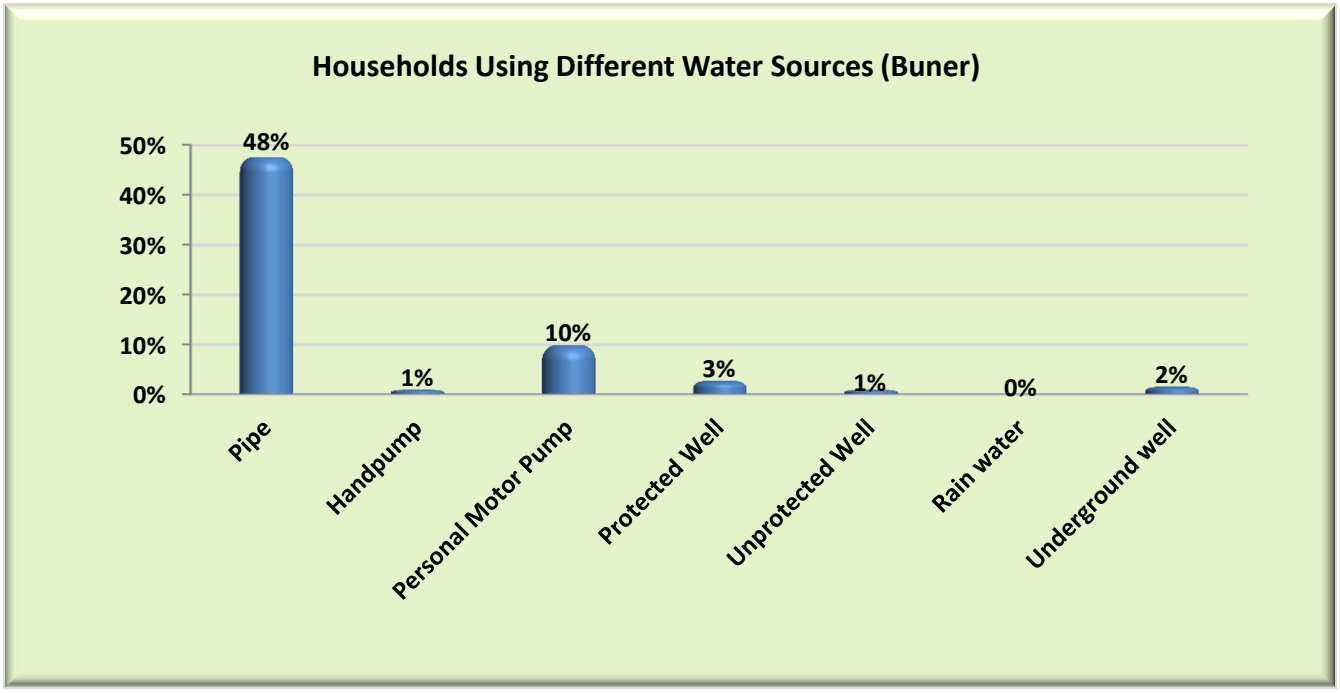


Figure 30: Water Sources Available at Home (Buner)

Within UCs, Karapa has the highest proportion of households using pipes (61%) and Shalbandai has the lowest at 40%. Table 42 provides a comparative overview of the use of piped water and motor pumps across UCs.

Table 42: Overview of the Use of Piped Water and Motor Pumps across UCs (Buner)

Water Sources		Karapa	Abakhail	Shalbandai	Pandair
Piped Water	Count	1,806	1,908	1,233	1,278
	Percentage	61%	46%	40%	44%
Hand pump	Count	69	30	26	1
	Percentage	2.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0%
Personal Motor Pump	Count	443	360	500	0
	Percentage	15%	9%	16%	0%
Protected Well	Count	129	57	172	7
	Percentage	4.4%	1.4%	5.6%	0.2%
Unprotected Well	Count	8	15	81	0
	Percentage	0.3%	0.4%	2.6%	0%
Rainwater	Count	1	3	4	11
	Percentage	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Underground Tube well	Count	36	25	151	0
	Percentage	1.2%	0.6%	4.9%	0%

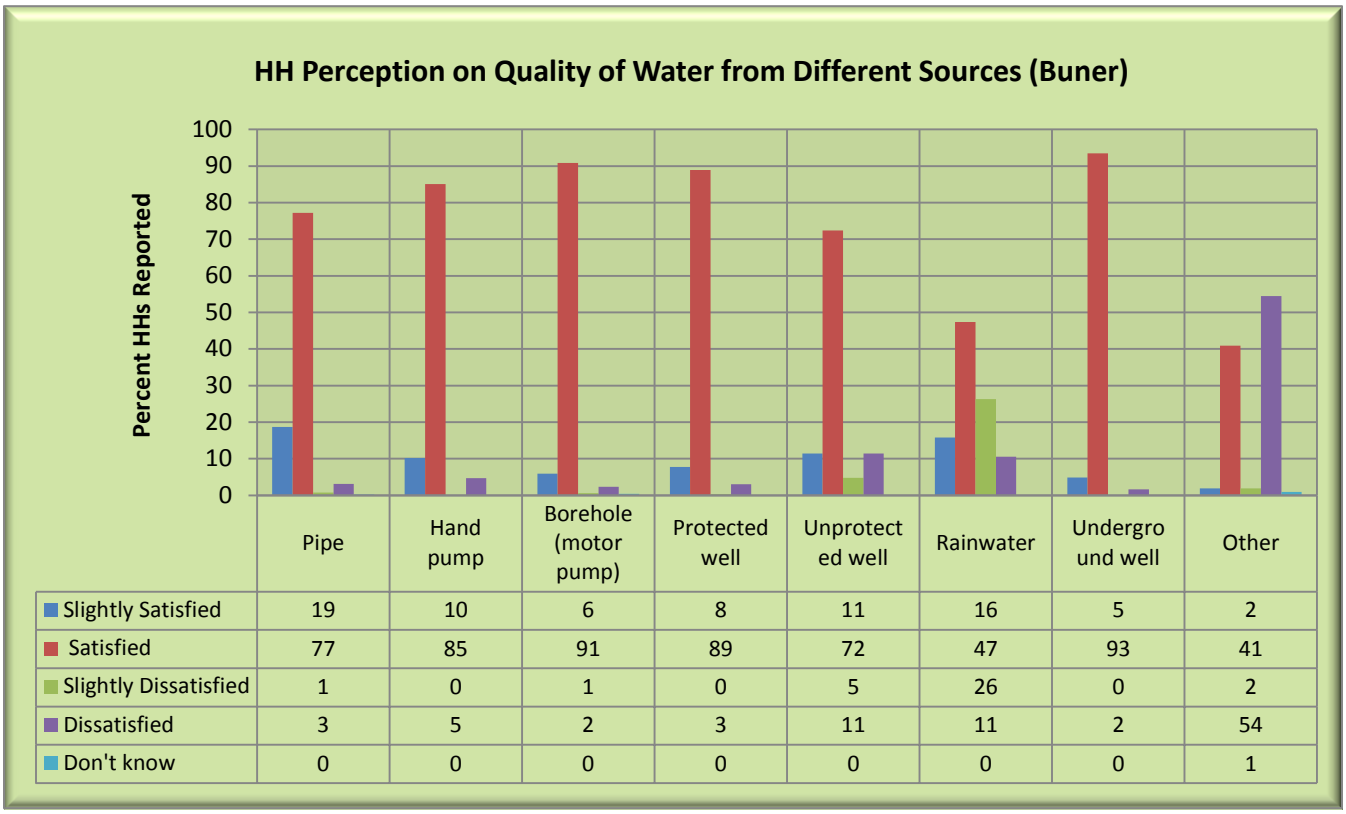
While 47% reported that they have no issue with Piped water, insufficient supply was quoted by 30% and irregularity of supply by 21% as the major issues with this source. Conversely, a larger proportion (79%) were happy with personal motor pump, and only 12% reported that it was insufficient and 6% said it was irregular, as shown in table 43 below.

Table 43: Problems reported with Water Source at Home

Source		Irregularity	Toxic for health	Insufficient	No issue	Don't Know	Others
Pipe	Count	1338	65	1890	2918	16	25
	Percentage	21%	1%	30%	47%	0.3%	0.4%
Hand pump	Count	11	2	21	97	0	0
	Percentage	9%	2%	17%	77%	0%	0%
Borehole (motor pump)	Count	82	25	159	1032	2	10
	Percentage	6%	2%	12%	79%	0.2%	0.8%
Protected well	Count	34	6	60	265	1	1
	Percentage	9%	2%	16%	73%	0.3%	0.3%
Unprotected well	Count	0	4	31	68	5	0
	Percentage	0%	4%	30%	65%	5%	0%
Rainwater	Count	4	3	4	4	4	0
	Percentage	21%	16%	21%	21%	21%	0%
Underground well	Count	12	1	23	176	0	0
	Percentage	6%	0.5%	11%	83%	0%	0%

The majority, 90% to 95% of the households with a source of water supply at home in Buner reported using the water for all purposes, including drinking, cooking, washing, animals, and planting vegetables. Table showing percent HH using water for different purposes can be found in Annex 21.

The majority, 96% of those with piped water access at home expressed their Satisfaction with the quality of water (77% Satisfied and 19% Slightly Satisfied). Similarly, 97% were satisfied with personal motor pump, including 91% reporting Satisfaction and 6% expressing Slight Satisfaction.



	Pipe	Hand pump	Borehole (motor pump)	Protected well	Unprotected well	Rainwater	Underground well	Other
Slightly Satisfied	19	10	6	8	11	16	5	2
Satisfied	77	85	91	89	72	47	93	41
Slightly Dissatisfied	1	0	1	0	5	26	0	2
Dissatisfied	3	5	2	3	11	11	2	54
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Figure 31: HH Perception on Quality of Water from Different Sources (Buner)

4.5.2. ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF WATER

Among the households interviewed in Buner, 38% reported fetching water from outside the house. Among these 38%, the largest proportion 38% brings water from spring, 25% from public tap, and 25% from other sources including communal tap, well, and from a relative or neighbor's house. Among these, more than half of the proportion (59%) reported a relative or neighbor's house as an alternative source of water. Figure 32 shows the alternative sources of water predominantly used by the HHs.

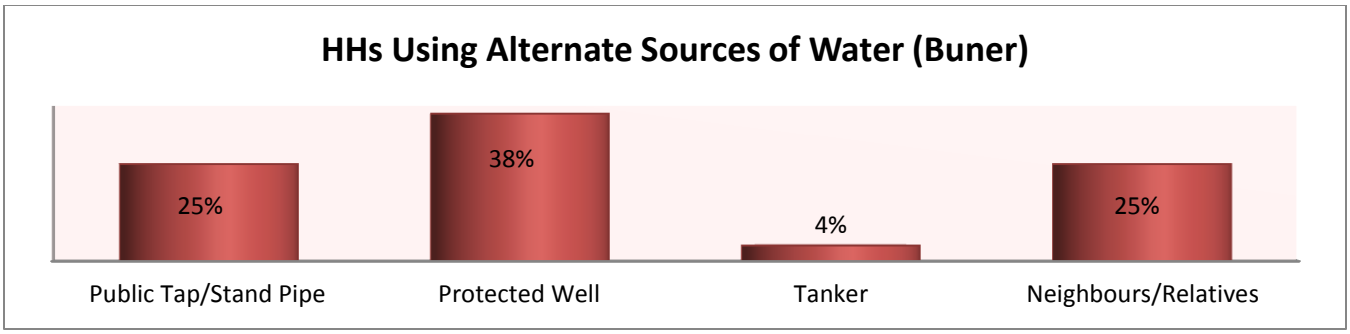


Figure 32: HHs Using Alternative Sources of Water (Buner)

The responsibility of fetching water from these sources primarily rests with women (Public tap: 90%, Hand pump: 84%, Protected spring: 93%, River/Stream: 95%, Drum cart: 79%) with the exception of fetching water from filtration plants, which is mainly done by men (96%). These water sources are mainly accessed by walking. For majority of households, water is available within walking time of up to one hour. Figure 33 shows distance to access alternative sources of water in Buner.

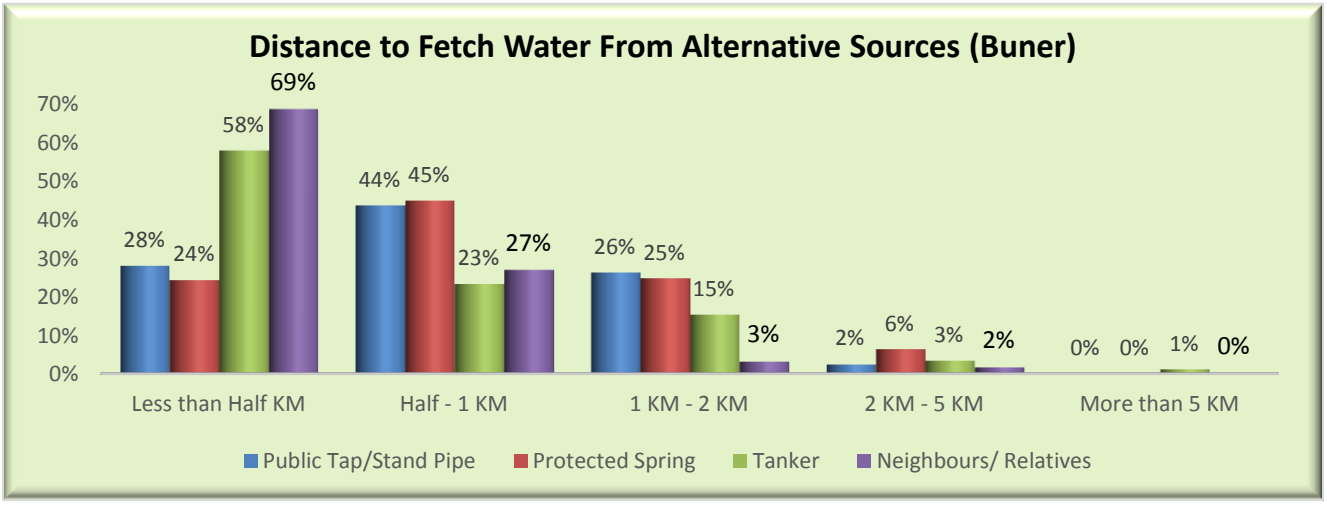


Figure 33: Distance to Access Alternative Sources of Water (Buner)

Table 44 shows the time required to access the water source outside the house in Buner.

Table 44: Time Required to Access Water Sources outside the House (Buner)

Walking Time		Sources of Water outside the House		
		Public Tap/Stand pipe	Protected Spring	Other Sources (Communal Tap, Neighbours/Relatives, etc.)
Less than 10 Minutes	Count	304	422	809
	Percentage	24%	22%	66%
11 to 30	Count	593	869	353

Minutes	Percentage	47%	46%	29%
31 Minutes to One Hour	Count	327	475	51
	Percentage	26%	25%	4%
1 to Two Hours	Count	30	134	7
	Percentage	2%	7%	1%
More than 2 Hours	Count	1	4	1220
	Percentage	0%	0%	0%

While public pipe is used by 58% for all purposes, protected well is used by 43% for all purposes. Major purposes for utilization include drinking, cooking, and washing. Conversely, of those who fetch water from other sources such as neighbours, a significant majority (80% to 82%) uses it for drinking, cooking, and washing only, whereas, only 18% use it for all purposes.

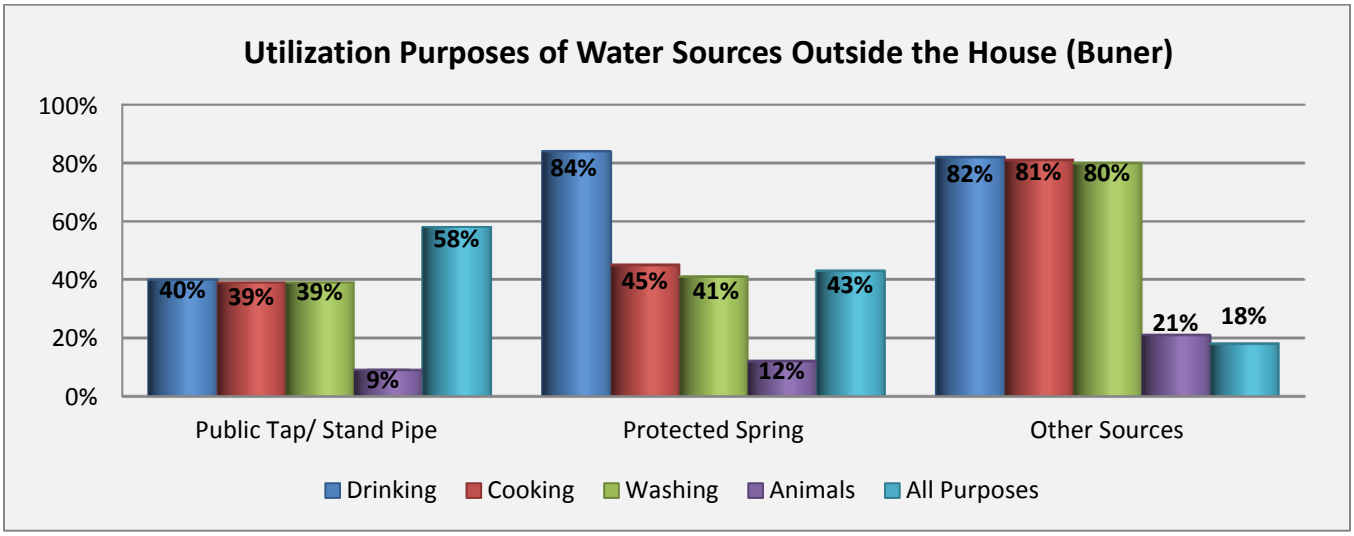
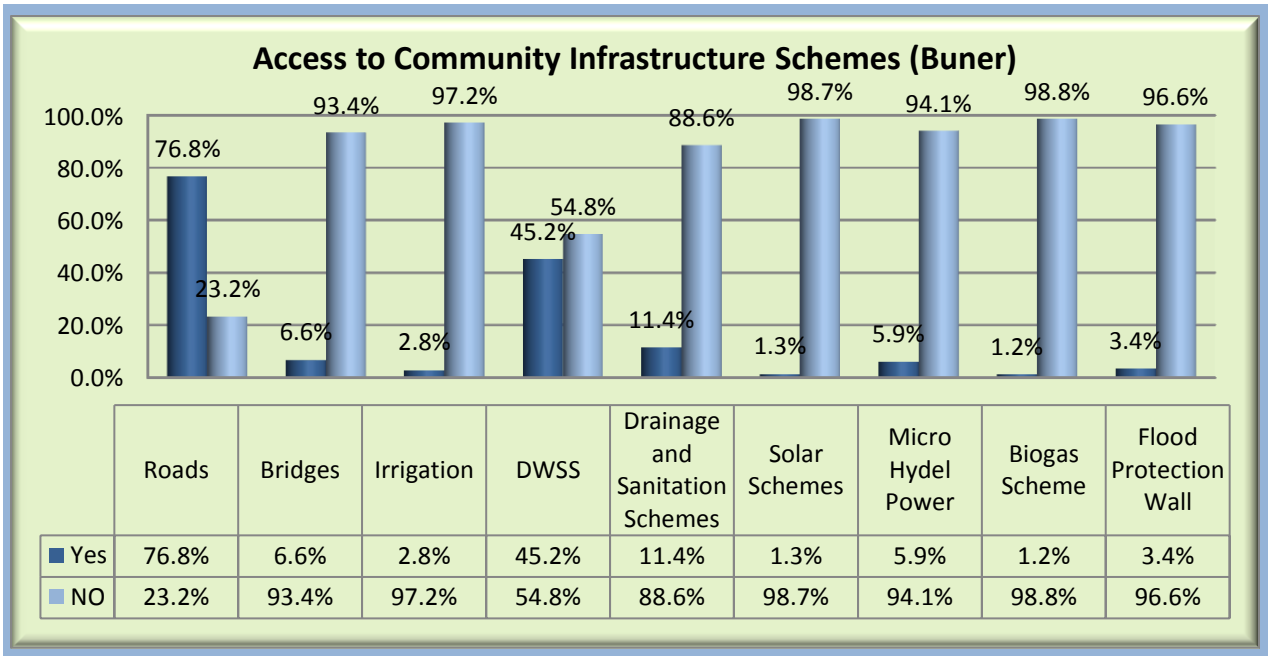


Figure 34: Utilization Purposes of Water Sources outside the House (Buner)

Across the board, an average of 92% of those fetching water from the three main sources outside the house reported their satisfaction with the quality of water.

4.5.3. ACCESS TO COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)

During the survey, access to 09 different types of infrastructure schemes was assessed. Based on the responses, 77% households have access to roads, 45% have access to DWSS, and 11% have reported access to drainage and sanitation schemes. Whereas, access to remaining schemes such as Bridges (7%), irrigation (3%), solar power (1%), etc. is much more limited, as shown in figure 35.



	Roads	Bridges	Irrigation	DWSS	Drainage and Sanitation Schemes	Solar Schemes	Micro Hydel Power	Biogas Scheme	Flood Protection Wall
Yes	76.8%	6.6%	2.8%	45.2%	11.4%	1.3%	5.9%	1.2%	3.4%
NO	23.2%	93.4%	97.2%	54.8%	88.6%	98.7%	94.1%	98.8%	96.6%

Figure 35: Access to Community Infrastruture Schemes (Buner)

UC-wise, residents of Pandair reported comparatively least accessibility to some key infrastructure, including Roads (62%), DWSS (32%), Drainage and Sanitation (6%). Conversely, due to its agro-economic profile, e.g. the limited availability of power supply from the main grid, Pandair also reported comparatively highest access to relevant schemes, including Irrigation (6%) and Micro Hydel Power (24%). Figure 36 provides UC-wise breakdown of Access to selected Infrastructure schemes. Please refer to Annex 22 for VC-wise availability of key community physical infrastructure.

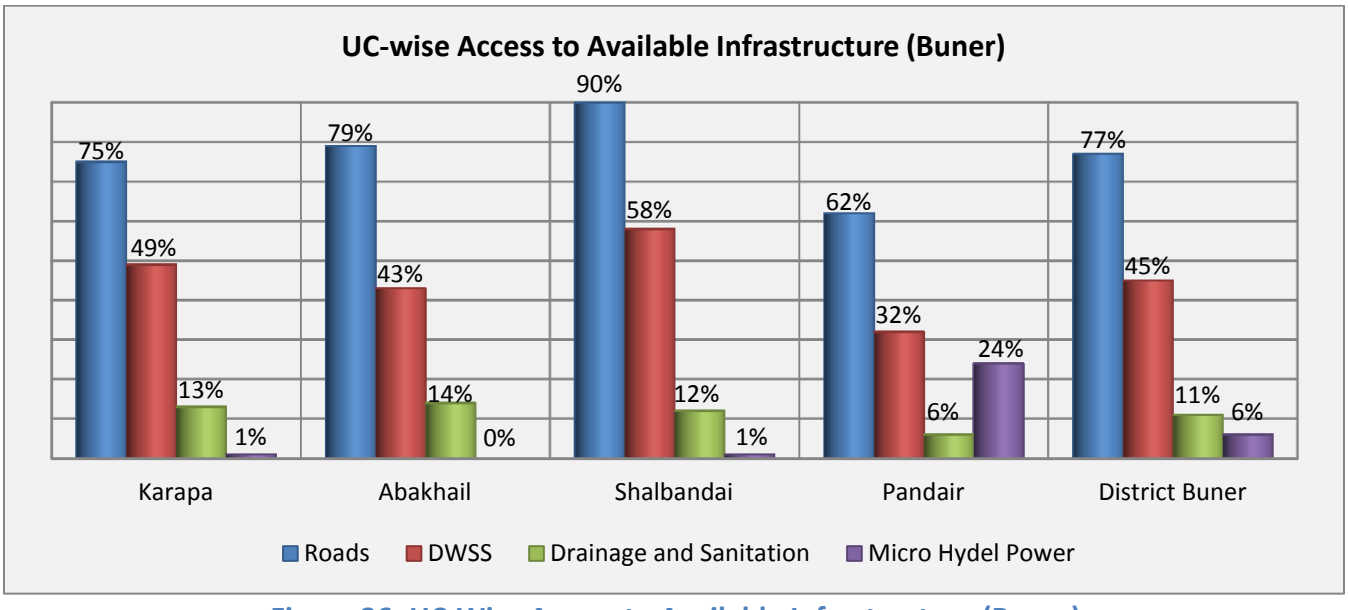


Figure 36: UC-Wise Access to Available Infrastructure (Buner)

Of the seven main reasons for inaccessibility to Community Infrastructure Schemes, only three were predominantly cited, including Non-Availability, Distance, and Damage/Non-Operational. In the case of Roads, inaccessibility is due to distance (39%) followed by other major reasons such as non-availability (31%) and damaged/non-operational facility (31%), Similarly, reasons for inaccessibility to DWSS include non-availability (87%), distance (8%), and damage and non-operational facility (5%). Time required to access these two major CPI schemes is provided in table 45 below. For all the remaining schemes, unavailability of the infrastructure was cited as the main reason for inaccessibility.

Table 45: Time required to Access Major CPI Schemes (Buner)

Time to Access Scheme	HHs Reported			
	Roads		DWSS	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Less than 10 Minutes	129	11%	43	7%
10 to 30 Minutes	614	53%	293	50%
30 to 60 Minutes	311	27%	153	26%
1 to 2 Hours	111	10%	96	16%
More than 2 Hours	1	0%	2	0%

During the FGDs, floods and lack of maintenance were the major causes reported for damages to community infrastructure. For instance, nearly all link roads are non-metalled and are often washed out during the rainy season, especially due to water run down from the nearby mountains. Similarly, in a number of areas where drainage system is available, the lines get clogged up due to lack of maintenance. Moreover, an important reason for lack of easy access to water was reported to be the water depth, ranging from 200 to 400 feet. This necessitates the digging of boreholes which is not affordable for many residents.

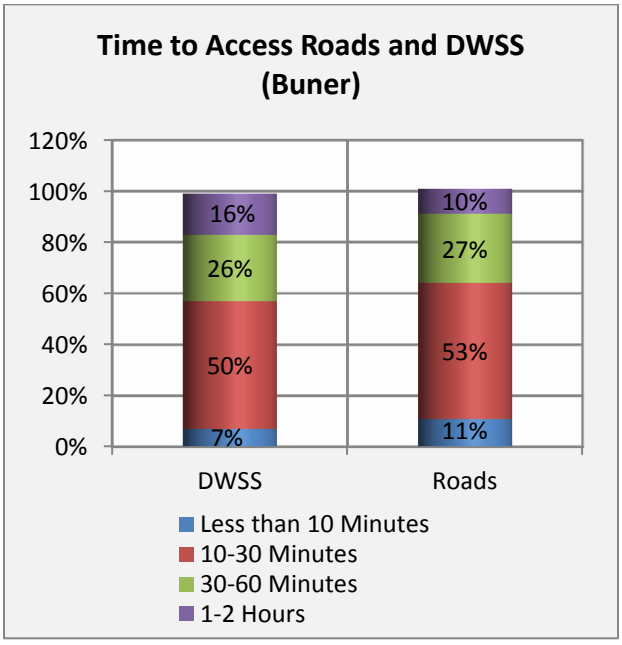


Figure 37: Time to Access Roads and DWSS (Buner)

The average time to access the Roads and DWSS schemes is shown in figure 37. For the majority (64%) of residents in Buner, the road is situated at a distance of up to 30 minutes, whereas the remaining 36% have to travel anywhere from 30 minutes to two hours to reach the road. Similarly, in the case of water, 57% have to travel up to 30 minutes to reach the DWSS, 26% have to travel between 30 and 60 minutes, while 16% have to travel one to two hours to reach the nearest available DWSS.

UC-wise Distance and Time to key available infrastructure schemes can be found in Annex 23.

4.5.4. ACCESS TO EDUCATION FACILITIES

Questions related to issues faced by both boys and girls in accessing educational facilities of different levels were posed during the survey. Major problems reported for both genders include distance to and absence of education facilities in the area, as shown in table 46. These findings are likely to be one of the major causes for low literacy levels in the area, as 58% of the population has never attended school and 20% have not studied beyond preparatory or primary level.

Table 46: Problems Faced by Boys and Girls in Attaining Education (Buner)

Nature of Problem		Problems Faced by Boys			Problems Faced by Girls		
		Primary School	Middle School	High School	Primary School	Middle School	High School
No School in the Area	Count	539	1,141	1,456	822	1,454	1,702
	%	12%	35%	37%	19%	45%	46%
Too Far	Count	3,854	2,100	2,446	3,372	1,700	1,964
	%	87%	64%	62%	78%	53%	53%
School Building (Frail Structure, No Latrine, No Boundary Wall)	Count	29	14	12	21	17	10
	%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Absence of Teachers/ Qualified Teachers	Count	60	37	10	132	35	18
	%	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%	0%
Other (Furniture, Books, Room Shortage, etc.)	Count	8	2	15	17	61	5
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%

For the majority, where available, primary and middle schools are situated at a maximum distance of one kilometer. However, 32% reported primary schools, 44% reported middle school are at a distance of more than one kilometer. Conversely, for only 44%, high schools are situated within a kilometer's distance. Figure 38 shows the distance required to reach an institution, as reported by the survey respondents.

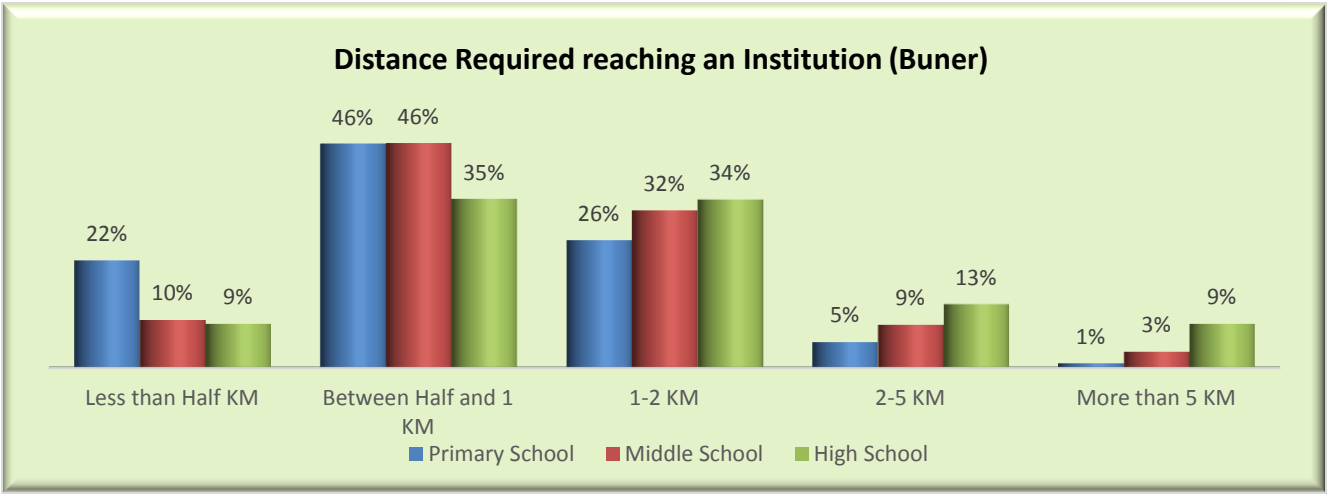


Figure 38: Distance required Reaching an Institution (Buner)

Annex 24 provides reported time taken to reach school.

4.5.5. ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

Similar to access to educational facilities, respondents cited distance and non-availability of health facilities as the major issues with access for both men and women. Major health facilities include Basic Health Unit (BHU) and District Head Quarter hospital (DHQ). However, access to both is hampered due to distance, as shown in table 47.

Table 47: Problems in Accessing Health Facilities (Buner)

Type of Health Facility	Problems faced by Men									
	Not Available		Too Far		No Medical Equipment Available		Absence of Trained Staff		Others (Shortage of Medicines, etc.)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Basic Health Unit	4,290	35	7,753	63%	178	1	117	1	26	0
Community Heath Centre	11,696	100	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Health Centre	8,552	74	2,940	25	103	1	37	0	0	0
Community Dispensary	9,299	81	1,442	13	477	4	554	5	51	0
District Headquarter Hospital	506	4	12,243	96	1	0	45	0	0	0

Type of Health Facility	Problems faced by Women									
	Not Available		Too Far		No Medical Equipment Available		Absence of Trained Staff		Others (Shortage of Medicines, etc.)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Basic Health Unit	3,948	33	7,765	65	178	1	117	1	25	0
Community Heath Centre	10,916	100	34	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Health Centre	7,950	72	2,937	27	104	1	37	0	0	0
Community Dispensary	8,601	79	1,442	13	515	5	622	6	46	0
District Headquarter Hospital	485	4	12,250	96	2	0	48	0	0	0

With the exception of DHQ, where available, most health facilities are situated within a distance of five kilometers. Table 48 shows the distance to the health care facilities.

Table 48: Distance to a Healthcare Facility (Buner)

Type of Health Facility		Less than Half KM	Between Half and 1 KM	1-2 KM	2-5 KM	More than 5 KM
Basic Health Unit	Count	478	2,122	2,629	2,048	499
	%	6%	27%	34%	26%	6%
Community Heath Centre	Count	18	6	8	3	35
	%	51%	17%	23%	9%	0%
Rural Health Centre	Count	166	410	855	1148	367
	%	6%	14%	29%	39%	12%
Community Dispensary	Count	65	793	433	128	25
	%	5%	55%	30%	9%	2%
District Headquarter Hospital	Count	164	850	1,668	1,700	7,890
	%	1%	7%	14%	14%	64%

The time required to access different health facilities is included in Annex 25.

4.5.6. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

When asked whether the village required any community infrastructure development, 99.5% of those surveyed responded in the affirmative. Among the various listed schemes, DWSS, (69%), Small Roads (57%), BHUs (44%), Drainage and Sanitation (38%), Solar Energy (35%), and Schools (22%) were requested by the majority of households. Whereas, a smaller percent of households also requested Irrigation Schemes (18%), Bridges (8%), and Flood Protection walls (5%).

Table 49: Priority-Wise Demand for Infrastructure Development

Schemes	Top priority		Medium priority		Low priority	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Small Roads	2,408	32.0	1,946	25.9	3,165	42.1
Bridges	256	25.8	397	40.1	338	34.1
Irrigation Schemes	625	27.1	1098	47.6	586	25.4
Drinking Water Schemes	4,265	55.8	1,730	22.6	1,645	21.5
Drainage	931	18.6	2,752	54.9	1,334	26.6
Solar Schemes	528	11.5	1,897	41.3	2,172	47.2
Flood Protection	55	8.9	199	32.3	362	616
Schools	242	8.4	1,589	55.3	1,040	36.2
BHC	993	17.3	1,467	25.5	3,284	57.2
Other (Electricity Supply, Mobile Phone Towers, etc.)	0	0	0	0	116	100

With the exception of demand for schools (14%) in Pandair, the priorities assigned to demand for community infrastructure projects were somewhat similar across UCs. Table 50 shows UC-wise prioritized demand for Infrastructure schemes:

Table 50: UC-Wise Prioritized Demand for Infrastructures Schemes (Buner)

Development Projects		Karapa	Abakhail	Shalbandai	Pandair
Small Roads	Count	1,670	2,655	1,739	1,455
	%	19%	21%	18%	17%
Bridges	Count	272	369	63	287
	%	3%	3%	1%	3%
Irrigation Schemes	Count	580	494	860	375
	%	7%	4%	9%	4%
Drinking Water Schemes	Count	1,970	3,452	1,751	1,833
	%	23%	28%	18%	21%
Drainage & Sanitation	Count	1,320	2,190	1236	271
	%	15%	18%	13%	3%
Solar Schemes	Count	1,023	1,242	1,400	932

	%	12%	10%	14%	11%
Flood Protection	Count	181	154	213	68
	%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Boys/Girls Schools	Count	489	532	638	1,212
	%	6%	4%	6%	14%
BHC	Count	1,222	1,170	1,250	2,102
	%	14%	9%	13%	25%
Other (Electricity, Technical Training Institutes, etc.)	Count	9	99	77	12
	%	0%	1%	1%	0%

However, in some VCs, the demand for particular infrastructure was relevant to the local context. For instance, during the FGD in UC Pandair, it was reported that the absence of bridges in at least three locations hindered children's access to schools.

During the FGDs, the reported number of village level development projects incorporated in the Village Development Plans (VDPs) and UC Development Plans (UCDPs) varies across VCs. In line with the CPI priorities of the households, key schemes prioritized by villages include water supply schemes, drainage and sanitation, street pavements, and link roads, etc. As opposed to the inclusion of development plans from all surveyed VCs in the VDPs and UCDPs only 50% reported that their priorities have been incorporated in the Tehsil Council development plan. Annex 26 presents a VC-wise list of three highest priority projects incorporated in the respective VDPs, UCDPs, and Tehsil plans.

4.6. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

4.6.1. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

According to the survey results, the majority of respondent households (92%) confirmed the presence of a Village Council (VC) followed by 20% reporting a Village Organization (VO) in their community. In comparison, the presence of COs (3%) and LSOs (1%) was negligible.

A UC-wise distribution of reported presence of community-level organizations is presented in Table 51. Respondents in Pandair reported the least number of VCs (85%). On the other hand, Shalbandai and Abakhail at 35% and 21%, respectively, have the most number of VOs.

Table 51: UC-Wise Availability of Community Based Organizations (Buner)

UC Names		CO	VO	VC	LSO
Karapa	Count	25	296	2,784	11
	Percentage	1%	10%	94%	0%
Abakhail	Count	48	876	3,892	8

	Percentage	1%	21%	94%	0%
Shalbandai	Count	44	1,085	2,956	38
	Percentage	1%	35%	96%	1%
Pandair	Count	274	355	2,471	40
	Percentage	9%	12%	85%	1%

According to FGDs, all Village Councils are mixed organizations comprising of two women and 8 to 10 men. VC-wise details of community organizations is presented in Annex 27. Moreover, the presence of a CO was reported in only 05 of the 16 VCs. These include VC Sher Ali (NRSP supported CO), VC Nensair (SRSP supported CO), VC Banda (Salarzai Hoti Organization), VC Shalbandai (CO Falahi Tanzim and VO Chalandhri), and VC Karapa (local CO).

Of those reporting the presence of a village-level organization, 37% reported that the organization has drafted a development plan. Across UCs, the presence of a development plan was reported as: Karapa (43%), Abakhail (38%), Shalbandai (38%), and Pandair (24%). Across the reported households only 1% reported having a member of the household to be affiliated with any community organization.

4.6.2. DISPUTES & CONFLICT RESOLUTION

When asked whether a household had faced a dispute of any kind over the past one year period, the responses were overwhelmingly in the negative. Table 52 provides an overview of the responses by type of conflict.

Table 52: Types of Conflicts (Buner)

Type of Conflict	Yes		No	
	Count	%	Count	%
Murder	6	0.05%	13,092	99.95%
Fights	88	0.67%	13,010	99.3%
Employment Issues	0	0.00%	13,098	100%
Money (Debt, Interest, Loan)	10	0.1%	13,089	99.9%
Family (Adoption/Divorce)	3	0.02%	13,095	99.98%
Inheritance	9	0.1%	13,089	99.9%
Sexual Assault	2	0.02%	13,096	99.98%
Domestic Violence	77	0.6%%	13,021	99.4%
Delivery of Public Services	0	0.00%	13,098	100%
Religious	0	0.00%	13,098	100%
Political	15	0.1%	13,083	99.9%

Major conflicts reported during the FGDs were related to water resources, land, and family disputes. Annex 28 provides a VC-wise list of the common disputes. Disputes are mainly resolved by family

elders (47%) and Area elders/Tribal leaders (49%). Moreover, police and local Jirga were cited to resolve an equal proportion of conflicts, i.e. 4%. It is important to note that contrary to popular belief, the role of Jirga in conflict resolution is substantially limited in Buner.

Moreover, with the exception of village councils, the role of community organizations is also limited, because the total number of community based organizations in the target UCs is almost insignificant to begin with {COs (3%), LSOs (1%)}. Types of disputes resolved by community organizations are provided in the table 53 below.

Table 53: Disputes Resolved by Community Organizations (Buner)

Dispute Type	HHs Reported	
	Count	%
Land Disputes	7,164	54.7%
Religious	475	3.6%
Personal or Familial	7,493	57.2%
Over Usage of water	5,579	42.6%
Mutual Forests	3,535	26.9%
Political	2,201	16.8%
Other	1,388	10.6%

4.7. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

According to the survey, 7% households in Buner are reported to be headed by women, 82% hold CNICs, and 45% girls between the ages of 5 to 16 are going to school. To further assess the status of women, questions related to control over cash, ownership of assets, mobility, and decision making were posed. This specific set of questions was asked from women beneficiaries only.

4.7.1. CONTROL OVER ECONOMIC ASSETS

Based on the survey results, an overwhelming majority (83%) confirmed that they are not allowed to access employment opportunities. Despite this impediment, 65% confirmed having control over cash. Among UCs, the highest proportion of women from Shalbandai (75%) reported having access over cash and those from Pandair reported lowest ratio (52%) in this regard.

Similarly, 80% women respondents confirmed having no ownership of assets such as land. The proportion of women reporting ownership of assets or land is again highest in Abakhail (31%) and lowest in Pandair (8%).

Figure 39 provides an UC-wise overview of women's control over economic assets in Buner.

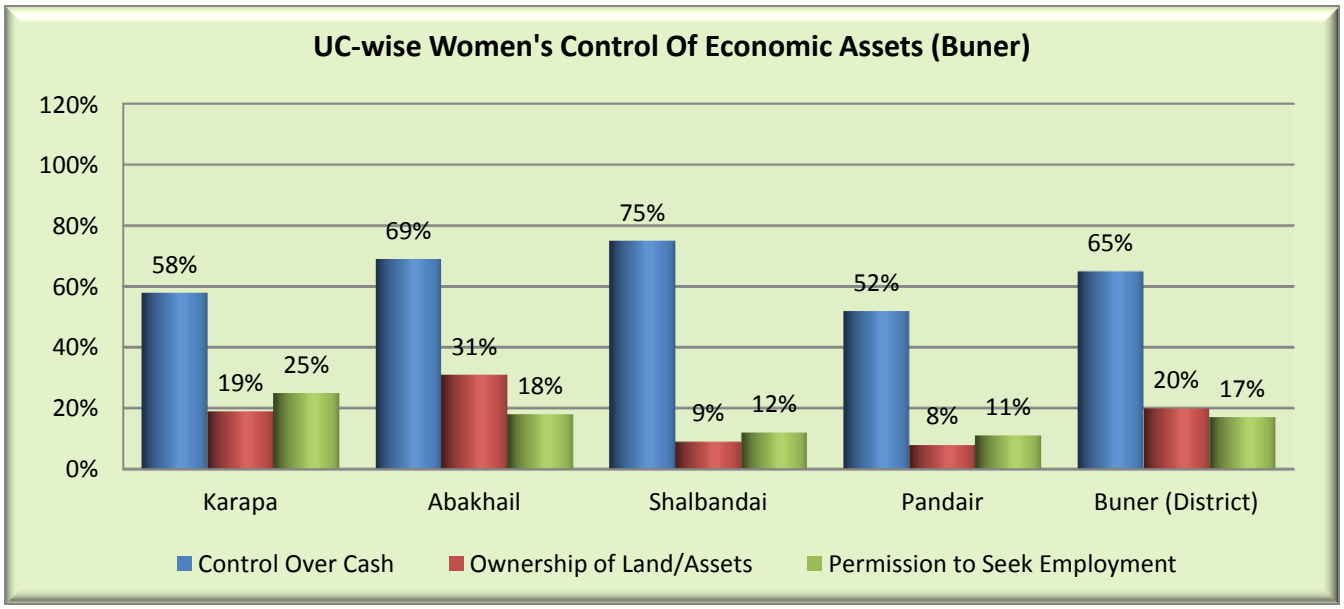


Figure 39: UC-wise Women's Control of Economic Assets (Buner)

4.7.2. MOBILITY

In terms of mobility, similar to the overall status of women in KP, there is a greater restriction on women's mobility in Buner, especially in mixed gender spaces. During the survey, only 36% of the women said they have access to markets. In comparison, however, 98% of the women said they have access to other social spaces. It can be assumed that a higher percentage of women have access to other social spaces, because presumably they are located within the vicinity of the villages.

In general, while there are restrictions on women's overall mobility, by and large, women are allowed to access basic health services. According to the survey results, 91% of the women confirmed that they are allowed to seek medical help at the nearby health facilities.

Figure 40 gives a UC-wise overview of women's mobility in Buner.

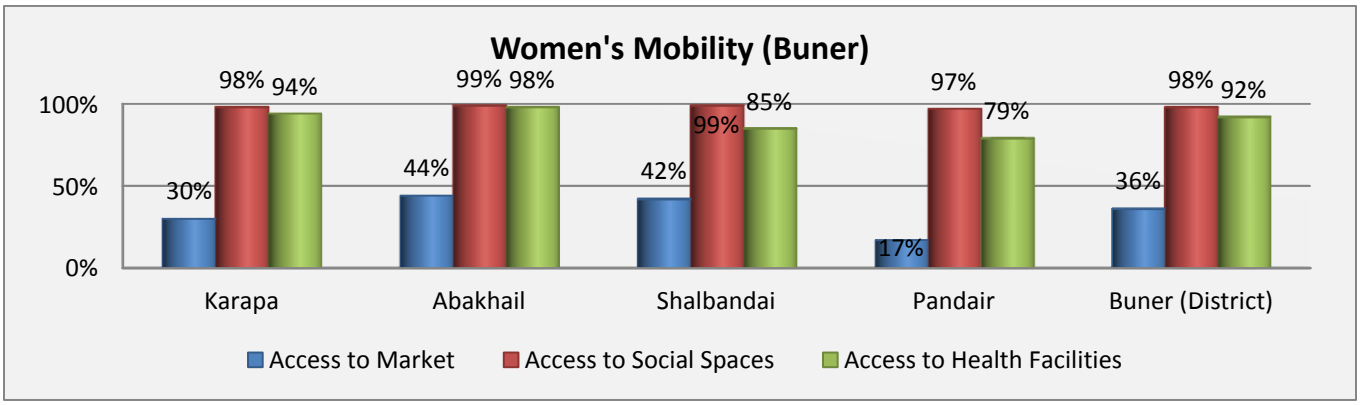


Figure 40: Women's Mobility (Buner)

4.7.3. DECISION MAKING

Similarly, due to lack of education and deprived social standing women have a limited voice and agency. During the survey, the decision-making power of married women at the household level was assessed through a set of specific questions including; (i) Getting a Job/Starting an Enterprise; (ii) Borrowing Money; (iii) Buying an Asset (eg Fridge TV etc); (iv) Children's Education; and (v) Girls' Education.

In terms of decision making, women hardly make any of the household decisions on their own. Majority of the decision-making power rests with the husbands, however, in a limited number of households, decisions are jointly made by both husband and wife as shown in table 54 below.

Table 54: Decision Making (Buner)

Decision Making Regarding	Myself		Husband		Both		No Answer	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Children's Education	370	6.6%	3,716	66.1%	1,505	26.8%	31	0.6%
Girls' Education	370	6.6%	3,686	65.6%	1,531	27.2%	35	0.6%
Buying Assets	382	6.8%	4,117	73.2%	1,106	19.7%	17	0.3%
Borrowing Money	391	7%	4,579	81.4%	641	11.4%	11	0.2%
Getting a job/Starting an Enterprise	338	6.9%	4,660	82.9%	559	9.9%	15	0.3%

BASELINE SURVEY OF LACIP PHASE-II
DISTRICT SHANGLA

5. BASELINE SURVEY IN DISTRICT SHANGLA

5.1. DISTRICT PROFILE: SHANGLA

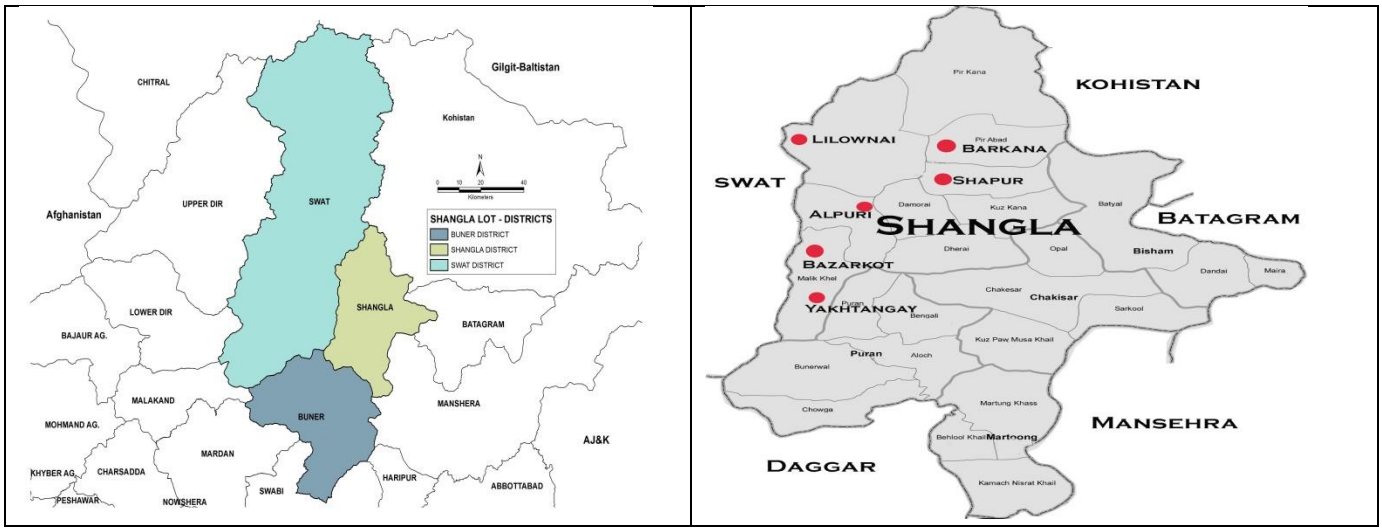


Figure 41: Map of Shangla

5.1.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

Shangla covers an area of 1,586 sq and consists of small valleys. It is bordered by districts Battagram in the east, Swat in the west, Kohistan in the north and Buner in the south.

According to the 2017 census, Shangla has a total population of 757,810 and an average household size of 8.45[49]. Shangla has no urban centers and the whole district is categorized as a rural area.

Table 55: Demographics (Shangla)

Population	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	385,471	0	385,471
Female	372,338	0	372,338
Transgender	1	0	1
Total	757,810	0	757,810
No. of Households	89,695	0	89,695

5.1.2. ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

Earlier, a sub division of district Swat, Shangla was declared an independent district in 1995. Shangla has two Tehsils namely; Alpuri and Puran, and 28 Union Councils (UCs).

[49] Census Data, 2017, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan

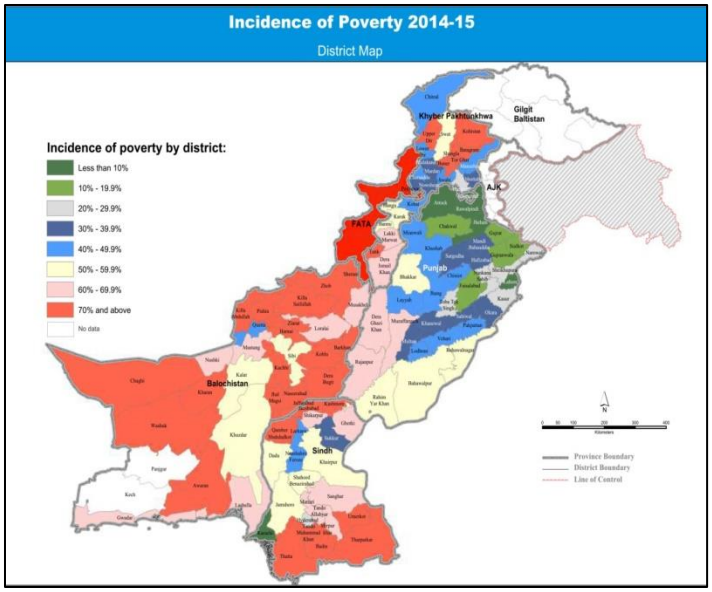
5.1.3. POVERTY ASSESSMENT

According to the (MDPI) Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index report (2016)[50], Shangla has one of the highest incidence of poverty in the province at 80.2%. Table 56 shows the level of incidence of poverty in Shangla in comparison to KP and Pakistan.

Table 56: Level of Incidence of Poverty in District Shangla

	MPI	Incidence (H)	Intensity (A)
Shangla	0.438	80.2%	54.6%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.250	49.2%	50.7%
Pakistan	0.197	38.8%	50.9%

Based on the MPI[51], Shangla ranks 3 of the total 25 districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The level of deprivation is evident from the general living standards. Out of the total 230,996 housing units in the district, 29% (66,984) are "kacha" houses, made of mud and clay.[52]



5.1.4. LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

A. Agriculture

The district consists of four different Agro-ecological zones i.e. (i) Sub tropical (ii) Sub temperate (iii) Temperate & (iv) Cold temperate, which has a lot of potential of raising different fruit Orchards, Regular & Off-season Vegetables for raising Socio economic condition of the poor farming community. Agriculture is marginal economic activity in the district because of many reasons. Single crop is grown in the cold temperate zone of the district whereas double crop system is in most of the rest of zones. Land distribution is highly skewed, a vast majority of the farms (90%) are less than two hectare in size and account for 59% of the farm area. These small farms in single or double cropping zone cannot provide subsistence for the household; therefore,

[50] http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html
The MPI uses a broader concept of poverty than income and wealth alone. It captures severe deprivations that each person experiences with respect to education, health and standard of living

[51] MPI is the product of two components: 1) Incidence of poverty (H): the percentage of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor, or the poverty headcount. 2) Intensity of poverty (A): the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived. In simple terms it means how intense, how bad the multidimensional poverty is, on average, for those who are poor.

[52] http://kpbos.gov.pk/files/1501064119.pdf

agriculture is their marginal economic activity. Rainfall is abundant and sustains all cultivation. Small streams and springs are common in the district and are used for irrigation. There is no large scale irrigation network or infrastructure in the district due to mountainous terrain and terraced farms[53].

B. Access to Basic Services

i. Education

The overall participation rate for primary education in Shangla is 57.83%. Of these, male students' participation is 89%, whereas, female participation rate is 23.5%. At middle and high school level, however, the total participation rate declines significantly to 17% and 16% respectively with lower female participation rates. Shangla has limited opportunities for higher education especially for girls. As of 2016, the district has 3 government degree colleges, all male.

In addition to formal education institutions, there are a total of 102 Deeni Madrasas out of 96 are male madrasas[54].

ii. Health

In District Shangla there are a total of five government run hospitals, In addition, there are 15 Basic Health Units (BHUs), and 12 dispensaries in the District. Shangla does not have any Rural Health Centers (RHC) and private hospitals. [55]

All the health units, particularly the BHUs are under-staffed. The locals reported absenteeism in the far-flung health facilities a common practice. Furthermore, lack of female staff in healthcare facilities leads to poor access of health facilities for the female population.

iii. Water

In District Shangla, less than half the population (45%) has access to water supply at home.[56] Of these 43% use tap water and only 1 % use motor pumps.

iv. Electricity

In Shangla, there are a total of 2,119 connections and 617 villages are electrified[57].

[53] http://agriext.kp.gov.pk/page/district_director_agriculture_shangla
[54] http://kpbos.gov.pk/prd_images/1399532273.pdf
[55] Ibid
[56] ibid
[57] http://kpbos.gov.pk/files/1501064119.pdf

5.2. FINDINGS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

5.2.1. RESPONDENT PROFILE

A. Age and Gender

While undertaking the survey, it was ensured that all respondents are above the age of 18.

Of the total HHs *(11,415)* surveyed, 81% respondents were men, whereas 19% of the questionnaires were answered by women respondents[58]. Majority of the respondents, i.e. 82% were in the age bracket of 25-64 years followed by 9% in the age bracket of 18-24 and above 65 years.

B. Relationship of Respondent with the Head of the Household

Of the total 11,415 HHs surveyed, 63% of the respondents were the male head of household themselves, whereas 16% were responded by the wife of the head of the household. The remaining 21% were answered by other close relations such as; brother/sisters (7%), father/mother (3%), and son/daughter (5%), etc., while 0.4% were also reported by neighbours.

5.2.2. POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

A. Age, Gender and Disability

The majority of population in district Shangla (46%) is children of ages 0 to 14 years (including 0-5 years representing 18% and 6 to 14 years as 33%). The second largest segment is represented by adults of age 25-64 years at 33%, followed by 18% population of youth ages 15-24 years. Those aged 65 years and above represent only 3% of the population.

In total, 2.1% of the population in the surveyed UCs of district Shangla is reportedly disabled. This ratio is significantly higher than the national figures of 0.48%, as reported in the 2017 Census[59]. The nature of disabilities reported in the survey includes physical disability (1.3%), mental development (0.4%), blind (0.3%), deaf and mute (0.3%). Age-wise disability status of the population of Shangla is given in table 57 below.

[58] Please refer to the Section on Challenges for reasons of lower participation by women in the survey

[59] Pakistan Today, September 16 2017 https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2017/09/16/disabled-constitute-just-0-48of-total-population/

Table 57: Age-wise Disability Status (Shangla)

Age/Disability	Children (0-14 years)		Youth (15-24 years)		Adult (25-64 years)		Elder (65 years and above)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Blind	109	0.26%	13	0.07%	33	0.09%	11	0.34%
Deaf and Mute	119	0.28%	65	0.33%	43	0.12%	7	0.22%
Mental Disorder	113	0.27%	92	0.47%	157	0.45%	13	0.40%
Physical Disability	274	0.65%	137	0.69%	253	0.72%	49	1.52%

Gender-wise disability statistics are provided in table 58 below

Table 58: Gender-wise Disability Statistics (Shangla)

Gender/Disability	Male		Female		Transgender	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Blind	88	0.17%	78	0.16%	0	0%
Deaf and Mute	132	0.25%	105	0.22%	0	0%
Mental Disorder	222	0.42%	153	0.32%	0	0%
Physical Disability	432	0.83%	281	0.59%	0	0%

Being a patriarchal society, only 3% households in Shangla were reported to be headed by women, while the remaining 97% are male headed.

B. Possession of National Identity Cards

Based on the survey results, in 99.8% of the interviewed Households, the head of the household possessed a valid CNIC. On the other hand, when looking at the overall population of 18 years and above surveyed in Shangla, only 91% individuals are reported to have an NIC, including 94% men and 87% women. Table 59 presents an overview of NIC possession.

Table 59: Proportion of Population Over 18 Years Possessing NIC (Shangla)

	Head of Household	Men Over the Age of 18	Women Over the Age of 18
Population Owning NIC	11,393	17,090	14,056
Percentage Owning NIC	99.8%	94%	87%

C. Education Levels

Nearly two out of every three (64%) residents of the surveyed areas in Shangla are illiterate and one in every five (19%) have received education only until primary level (Grades 1-5; 16%) or lower (Preparatory School; 3%). Consequently, only 17% have some form of education above primary level. However, as can be seen in Figure 42, the proportion of population with education levels higher than primary continues to taper off with subsequent grades. It is also worth noting that despite the highly conservative nature of the area, only 3% reported having received religious education as the highest education level obtained.

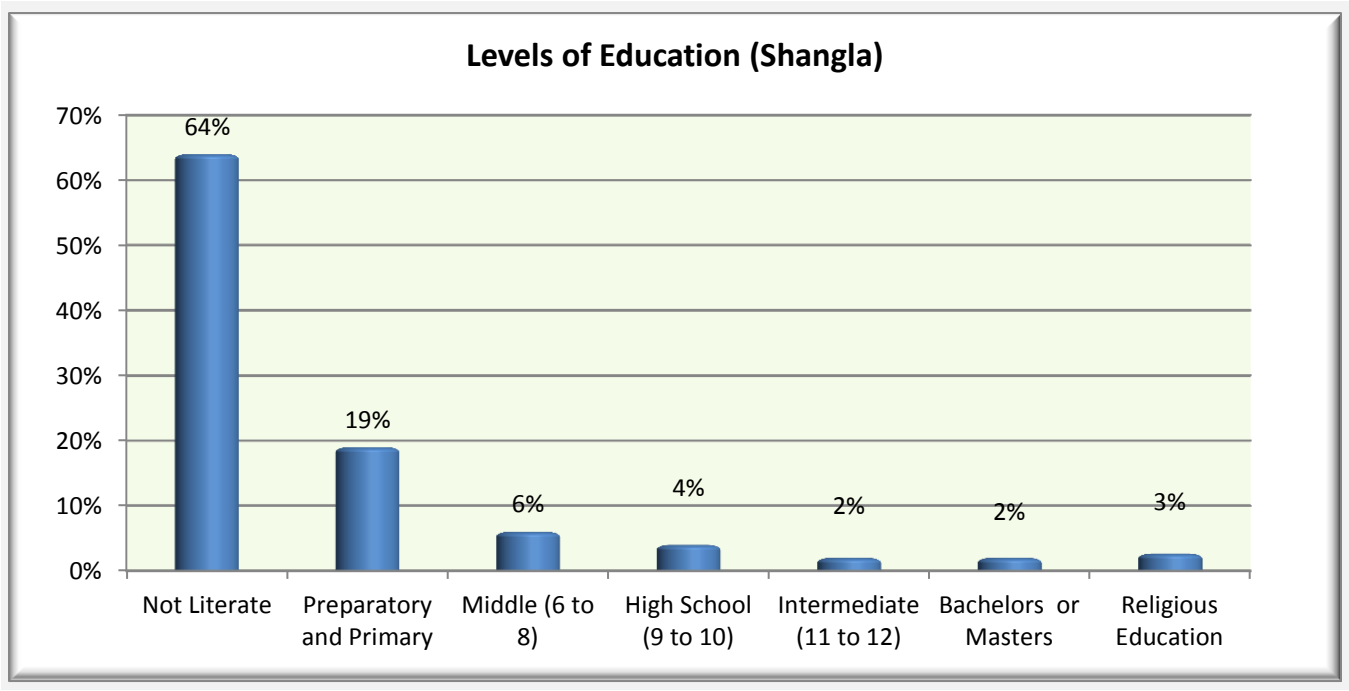


Figure 42: Level of Education (Shangla)

Among children aged 5 to 16 years, only 51% in Shangla are attending schools, including 64% boys and 36% girls.

5.3. POVERTY PROFILE

5.3.1. HOUSING (OWNERSHIP & STRUCTURE)

According to the survey results, majority of the respondents (92%) own their house, while 5% are tenants and 3% live in rented accommodation.

In terms of structure, more than half of the houses (55%) are kacha houses, 22% are Pakka structures, and 14% are slum structures while, the remaining 9% are built of mix material. The housing situation

varies among the surveyed UCs, with UC Malak Khel being the least developed and Shang as most developed in terms of housing structures. Among UCs, Shang has the largest proportion of Pakka houses (46%), whereas, Malak Khel has the lowest proportion of Pakka houses at 7%. Following this trend, Malak Khel has the largest proportion of houses built out of mixed materials at 11%, followed closely by Bangalai (10%), Musa Khel (8%) and Shung (7%). Whereas, Bangalai houses the largest proportion of dwellings categorized as Slum (27%). Table 60 shows the UC-wise housing structure in comparison to the overall figures.

Table 60: UC-Wise Housing Structure (Shangla)

UC Name	Pakka		Kacha		Mixed Material		Slum	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Malak Khail	266	7%	2,485	69%	391	11%	477	13%
Shang	1,110	46%	1,041	43%	167	7%	90	4%
Bangalai	719	31%	699	31%	232	10%	612	27%
Musa Khel	424	14%	2,004	64%	263	8%	435	14%

Despite an average household size of 6.3 members, the majority (75%) surveyed households in Shangla have only one to two rooms[60], whereas 21% have 3-4 rooms, and only 3% reported having five or more rooms.

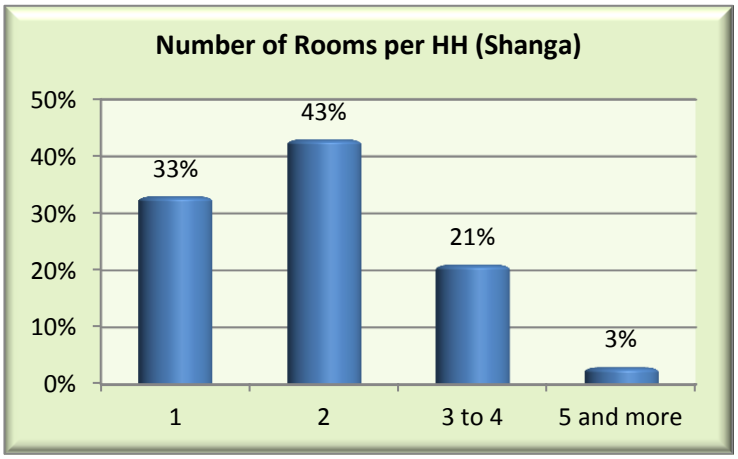


Figure 43: Number of Rooms per HH (Shangla)

Only 49% households in Shangla reported having a toilet in the house, including Flush[61] (42%) and latrine[62] (7%). Accordingly, more than half the population (52%) in the target UCs do not have a toilet facility within the house, thereby leading to open defecation. This has special implications for the comfort and safety of women and girls considering the highly conservative social culture in the district which restricts women's mobility outside the house. In fact, in most cases, women have to make special arrangements such as going out in groups and even waiting until nightfall to be able to use the toilet. The situation is particularly alarming in UC Musa Khel where 68% of the households do not have a toilet facility in the house.

[60] The number of rooms does not include functional rooms such as storage, toilets, and kitchen, etc.
[61] Flush connected to public sewerage, a pit, or an open drain
[62] Dry raised latrine or pit latrine

In terms of access to power, 88% HHs in Shangla reported having access to electricity. At the UC level, Musa Khel has the least access to electricity, with only 69% HHs having access to electric power. The remaining three UCs reported having nearly equal access to electricity, including 98% for Malak Khel and Bangalai and 86% for Shang.

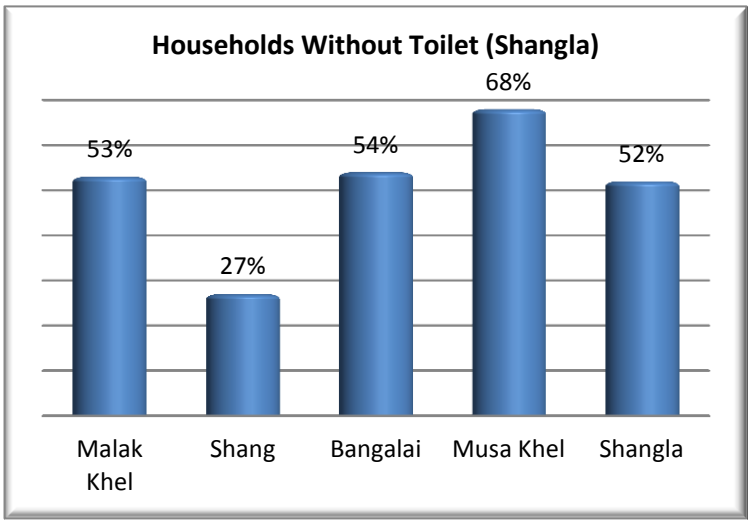


Figure 44: Household without Toilets (Shangla)

Nearly all respondents (99.4%) in UCs Malak Khel and Bangalai reported Wapda/Main Grid as the source of electricity. While in Musa Khel, multiple sources of electricity were cited, including Main Grid (55%), Hydel (34%), and Solar Panel (11%). In the absence of supply from the main grid, utilization of multiple sources in UC Musa Khel is a result of the local population resorting to alternative sources of power generation.

5.3.2. LAND OWNERSHIP

Only 33% of the interviewed households in Shangla own agricultural land. The proportion of land owners is highest in UC Bangalai (41%) while in other UCs ownership percentage is similar across the board. UC-wise land ownership is shown in figure 45.

Overall, of those who own agricultural land, more than half of the households (56%) own half acre or less, 29% possess more than 0.5 to 1.25 acres, and only the remaining 15% own more than 1.25 acres. The limited ownership and small plot size is one of the primary reasons for lack of locally available income opportunities.

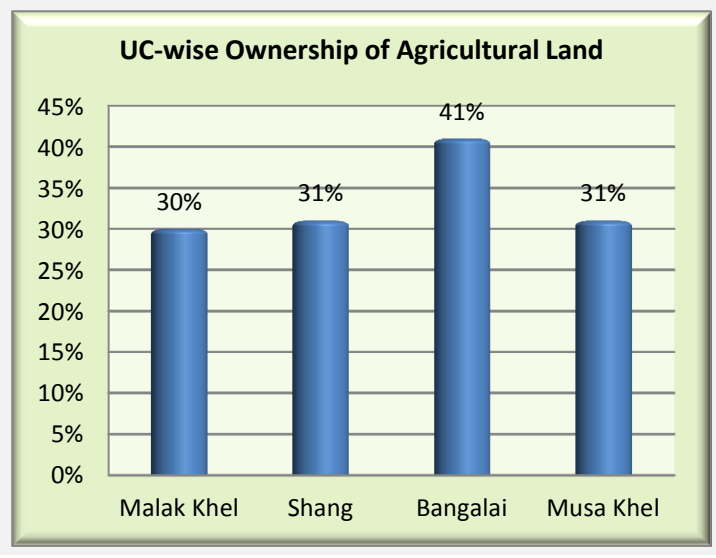


Figure 45: UC-Wise Ownership of Agricultural Land (Shangla)

5.3.3. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Surveyed households were asked to report their income from various sources using the recall method. Accordingly, the total average income per household was reported at PKR 17,730. The most

frequently reported income sources include: Daily labour (80%), agriculture (27%), Social grants (26%), and jobs and services (13%). Of these, Jobs and services, Remittances, daily labour, and business were reported to bring in higher monthly incomes. Table 61 presents an overview of the various sources of income, including the percentage households reporting these sources and the respective average monthly income.

Table 61: Overview of Various Sources of Income (Shangla)

Sources of Income	Count	Percentage	Average Monthly Income (PKR)
Agriculture	3,038	27%	2,170
Livestock	518	5%	2,584
Social Grants	2,928	26%	1,588
Daily Labour	9,120	80%	15,296
Jobs	1,475	13%	22,458
Business	455	4%	15,764
Remittances	285	2%	21,913
Other	321	3%	11,811

Multiple response question so Col % should be more than 100 and count more than 11,415.

In contrast, when asked to report household expenditures using the recall method, average monthly household expenses were reported at PKR 16,254. As shown in figure 46, food is reported to be the highest household expenditure, followed by health, and fuel costs[63].

[63] Fuel is mostly used for cooking and heating

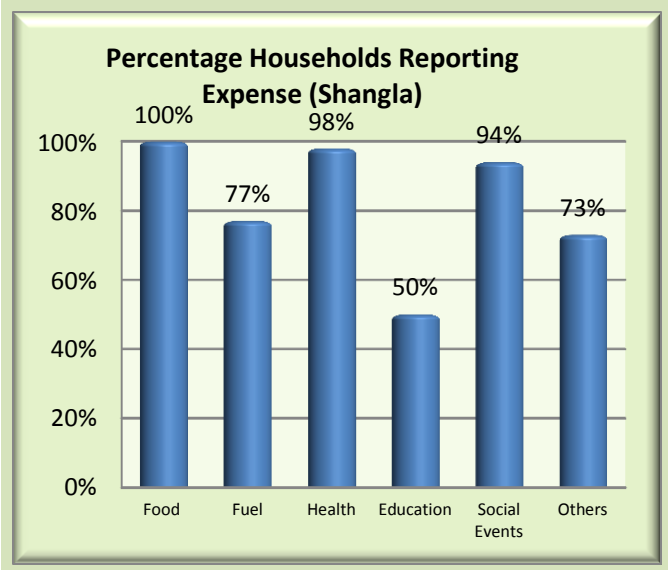


Figure 46: Households Reporting Expense (Shangla)

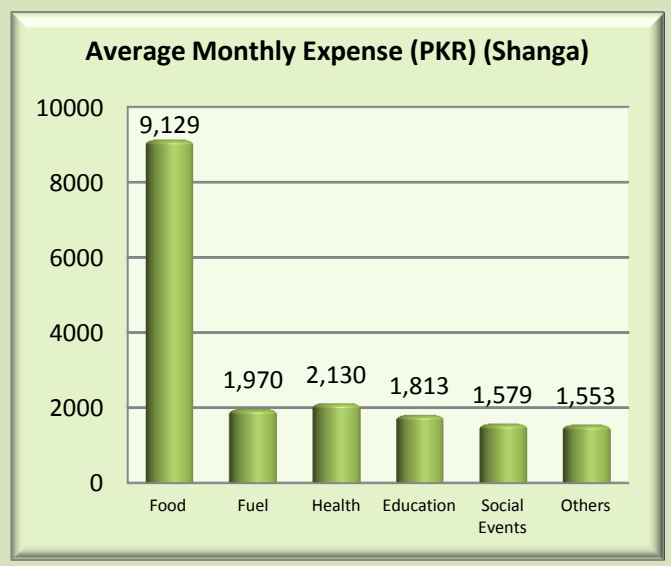


Figure 47: Average Monthly Expense (Shangla)

A comparison of the average monthly household income of PKR 17,730 against expenses of PKR 16,252 yields surplus incomes of PKR 1,716. However, as the leftover amount is 10% of the reported average income, considering the other low economic indicators, it is likely that this balance sum is spent on items other than those mentioned in the question, e.g. clothing for the family, helping out relatives, and home repairs, etc. The likelihood of under-reporting is also high since the question was asked based on the recall method.

As such, 32% households in Shangla reported using additional means to cover the gap between income and expenses. While most of these (72%) resort to borrowing from family/friends and local shopkeepers, 9% reported coping mechanisms such as livestock sales, taking up additional work, etc., 3% are dependent on help from family members or community charity, and 16% said that they were not aware of the source.

5.3.4. POVERTY SCORED

The Poverty Scorecard ranking was assessed using the National Poverty Scorecard criteria for Pakistan. The detailed ranking methodology has been presented in the section on Methodology at the onset of this report.

As indicated in Table 62, 38% of the surveyed households in district Shangla are classified as Poor, including 5% Extremely Poor, 16% Chronically Poor, and 17% Transitory Poor. In addition, 34% surveyed in the district are Transitory Vulnerable.

Table 62: Poverty by Category (Shangla)

Poverty Category	Count	Percentage
Extremely Poor	535	5%
Chronically Poor	1,850	16%
Transitory Poor	1,995	17%
Transitory Vulnerable	3,853	34%
Transitory Non-Poor	2,826	25%
Non-Poor	393	3%

A comparison across UCs revealed that UC Bengalai has the highest proportion of Poor (48%). This includes 9% Extremely Poor, 21% Chronically Poor, and 18% Transitory Poor. Conversely, UC Shung has the highest ratio on Non-Poor (5%) and Transitory Non-Poor (28%). However, Malak Khel houses the highest proportion of Transitory Vulnerable (36%).

Table 63: UC-Wise Poverty by Category (Shangla)

UC		Extremely Poor	Chronically Poor	Transitory Poor	Transitory Vulnerable	Transitory Non-Poor	Non-Poor
Malak Khel	Count	99	536	662	1289	936	97
	%	3%	15%	18%	36%	26%	3%
Shung	Count	90	361	351	811	670	125
	%	4%	15%	15%	33%	28%	5%
Bangalai	Count	196	477	415	674	401	99
	%	9%	21%	18%	30%	18%	4%
Musa Khail	Count	143	463	560	1073	814	72
	%	5%	15%	18%	34%	26%	2%

Annex 29 presents a VC-wise Poverty ranking of the eleven VCs surveyed in Shangla.

5.4. LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT AND PROTECTION

5.4.1. SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT

Among the surveyed population, 44% are not of employment age as they fall within the age groups of under 12 years or above 65 years, 22% are housewives, and 8% are students, while 5% are unemployed, thereby leaving only 21% of the population to be gainfully employed. Table 64 provides an overview of the employment status in Shangla.

Table 64: Employment Status in Shangla

	Not of Employment Age (< 12 and > 65 years)	Housewives	Students	Unemployed	Employed
Count	31,836	15,830	5,836	3,556	14,875
Percentage	44%	22%	8%	5%	21%

Of the 21% who are employed, major sources of employment include daily wage/labour (80%), public sector employment (6%), private jobs (5%), and business/micro-enterprise (4%). The remaining 8% are engaged in other trades such as migrant workers (1%), farm labourers (1%), services (1%), etc. The reported sources of employment are in line with the education levels of the population, where 64% are not educated and 19% have studied only as far as primary school.

5.4.2. ASSET TRANSFER

During the survey respondent households were asked whether they had received any asset transfers over the past three years in the form of BISP, Zakat, Business Development Support, and Agriculture and Livestock Production. Accordingly, 22% households in Shangla reported receiving assets over the past three years. Out of the 22% who have received assets nearly all (92%) received in the form of cash transfers through BISP (Benazir Income Support Program). Moreover, nearly all beneficiaries supported by BISP are women (99%)[64], and 9% of these beneficiaries are reported to have used the asset towards income generation. Figure 48 provides a UC-wise distribution of BISP beneficiaries.

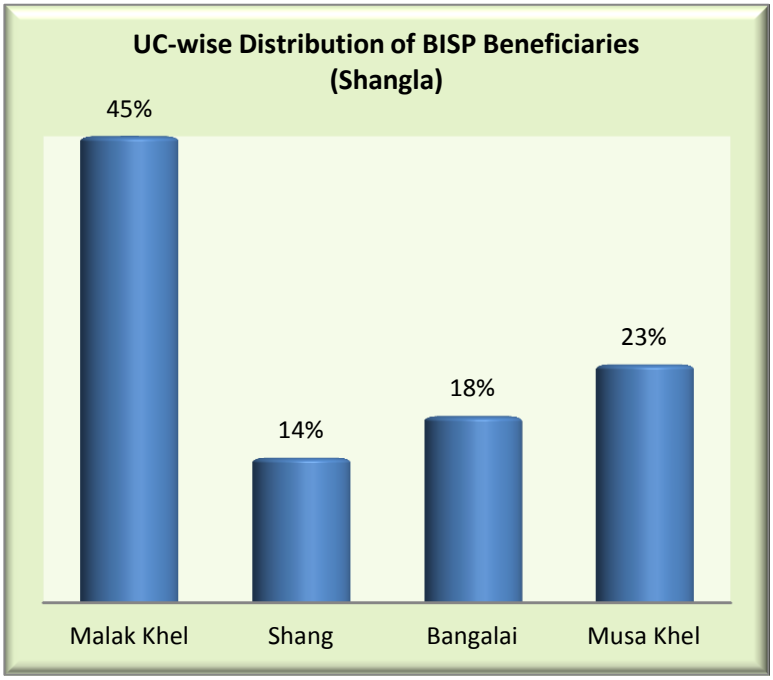


Figure 48: UC-wise HH Recipients of BISP (Shangla)

[64] However, according to FGDs with members of Village Councils, 100% beneficiaries of BISP were women

5.4.3. SKILL TRAININGS

Overall, individuals in 18% of the surveyed households have reported receiving some type of skill training. Among these, 75% of the beneficiaries were Men and 25% were Women. The proportion of households with a trained member is highest in UC Bangalai (33%) and lowest in Malak Khel (4%). Figure 49 provides a UC-wise comparison of households having skilled trained members.

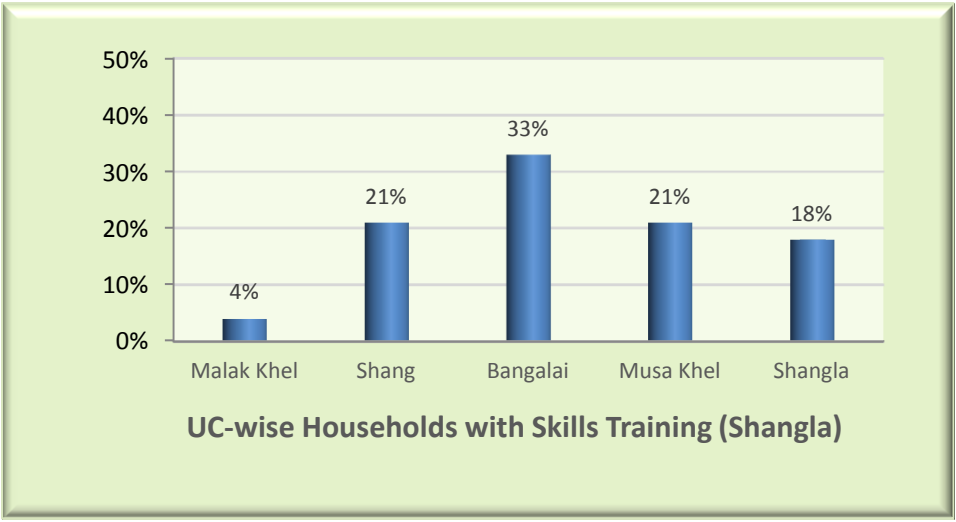


Figure 49: Respondents who Received Skill Trainings (Shangla)

Of those (18%) households where a member has received training, the majority were trained in Agriculture (43%), Driving (26%), and Embroidery (17%), Tailoring/Stitching (7%). Within the highlighted skills, men predominantly learnt Driving (100%) and Agriculture related skills (86%), whereas mostly women received trainings in Embroidery (78%) and Tailoring (62%). For both men and women, the main sources of training were Instructor/Friends and Family and Self-learning. Table 65 below shows a comparison of the Main Sources of Training for men and women.

Table 65: Main Sources of Training (Shangla)

Sources of Training	Men		Women	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Government Institute	100	5%	81	11%
NGO	14	1%	4	1%
Private Institute	9	0%	0	0%
Instructor/Family/Friend	742	33%	173	23%
Self-Taught	1,340	60%	478	64%
Don't Know	15	1%	11	1%

Among men, 39% men who learnt driving and only 8% who attended agriculture related trainings have used the skill for income generation. Similarly, only 33% and 29% women trained in Embroidery and Tailoring/Stitching respectively have used the skills for income generation.

It is important to note that despite the relevance of skills such as Horticulture, Mobile Repair, and Electrician, etc. to the local economic context, only a negligible proportion of households reported being trained in these.

5.4.4. COMMON INTEREST GROUPS (CIG)

When asked about any functional CIGs, only 0.3% HHs said that there were no CIGs, while 10% HH said they were not aware of the presence of any CIGs in their village.

5.5. COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

5.5.1. WATER SOURCES

In Shangla, only 53% households have a water source available at home. Of these, almost all households (52%) receive piped water. Whereas, the remaining 1% households receive water from other sources including motor pumps, rain water, hand pump etc.

Within UCs, Malak Khel has the highest proportion of households using pipes (29%) and Musa Khel has the lowest at 19%. Table 66 provides a comparative overview of the use of piped water across UCs.

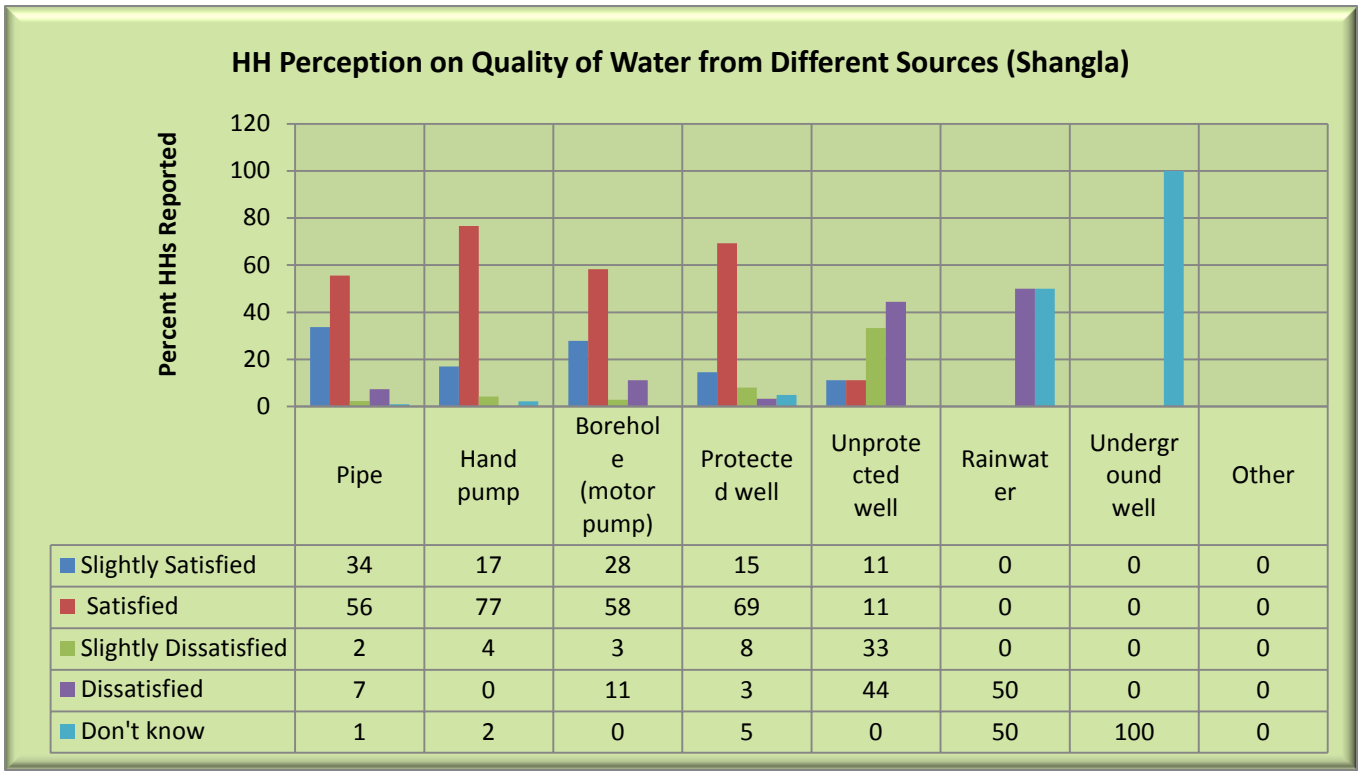
Table 66: UC-Wise Availability of Water Supply (Shangla)

Water Sources		Malak Khel	Shang	Bangalai	Musa Khel
Piped Water	Count	1,723	1,674	1,397	1,155
	%	29%	28%	24%	19%

In terms of perception about the quality of water, major issues with piped water reported include; insufficient supply (39%), irregularity of supply (14%), and Toxic for Health (1%). Whereas, 44% said there was no issue with the water source.

The majority (84%) of the households with a piped water supply at home reported using the water for all purposes, including drinking, cooking, washing, animals, and planting vegetables.

Similarly, 90% of those with piped water access at home expressed their Satisfaction with the quality of water (56% Satisfied and 34% Slightly Satisfied). Whereas, 9% were dissatisfied (7% Dissatisfied, 2% Slightly Dissatisfied).



	Pipe	Hand pump	Borehole (motor pump)	Protected well	Unprotected well	Rainwater	Underground well	Other
Slightly Satisfied	34	17	28	15	11	0	0	0
Satisfied	56	77	58	69	11	0	0	0
Slightly Dissatisfied	2	4	3	8	33	0	0	0
Dissatisfied	7	0	11	3	44	50	0	0
Don't know	1	2	0	5	0	50	100	0

Figure 50: HH Perception on Quality of Water from Different Sources (Shangla)

5.5.2. ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY

Among the households interviewed in Shangla, 47% reported fetching water from outside the house. Among these, the largest proportion 82% brings water from a protected spring, 13% use other sources of surface water (river and lakes etc), and 3% from public tap. The remaining 2% households fetch water from other sources such as; public motor pump, tanker, and other etc., Figure 51 shows the alternate sources of water predominantly used by the HHs.

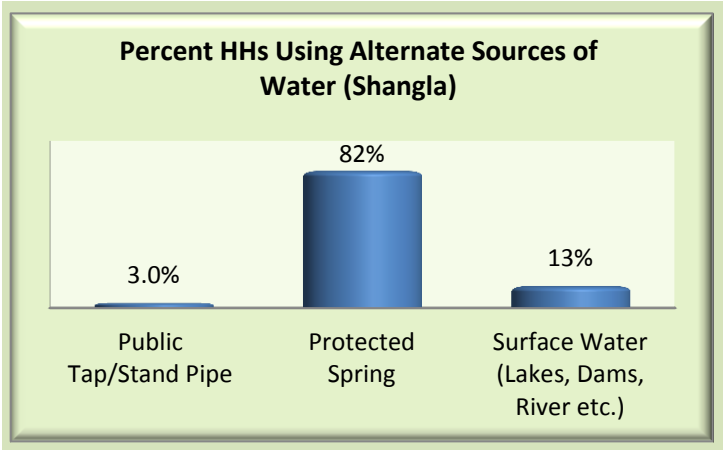


Figure 51: Percent HHs Using Alternate Sources of Water (Shangla)

The responsibility of fetching water primarily rests with women (90%) who access the water source by walking. In Shangla, men (7%) and children (4%) also assist in fetching water. For majority of households, water is available within walking time of up to one hour. Figure 52 shows the walking distance to the major water source outside the house.

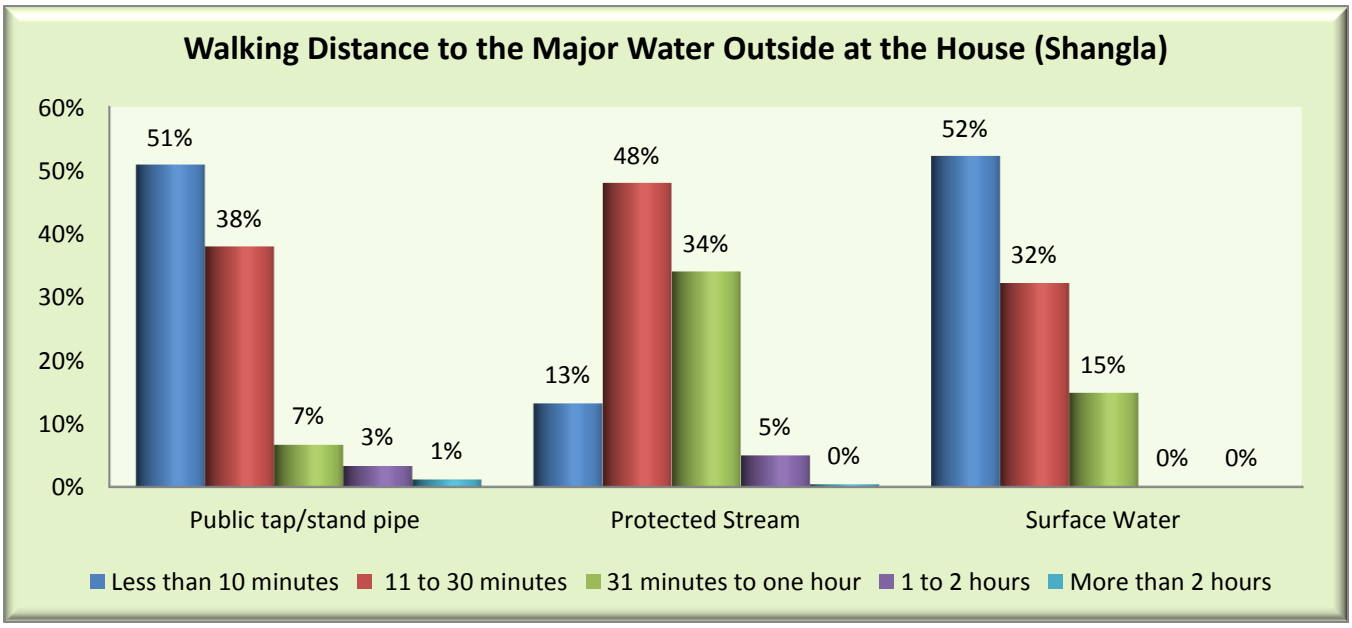


Figure 52: Walking Distance to the Major Water Outside at the House (Shangla)

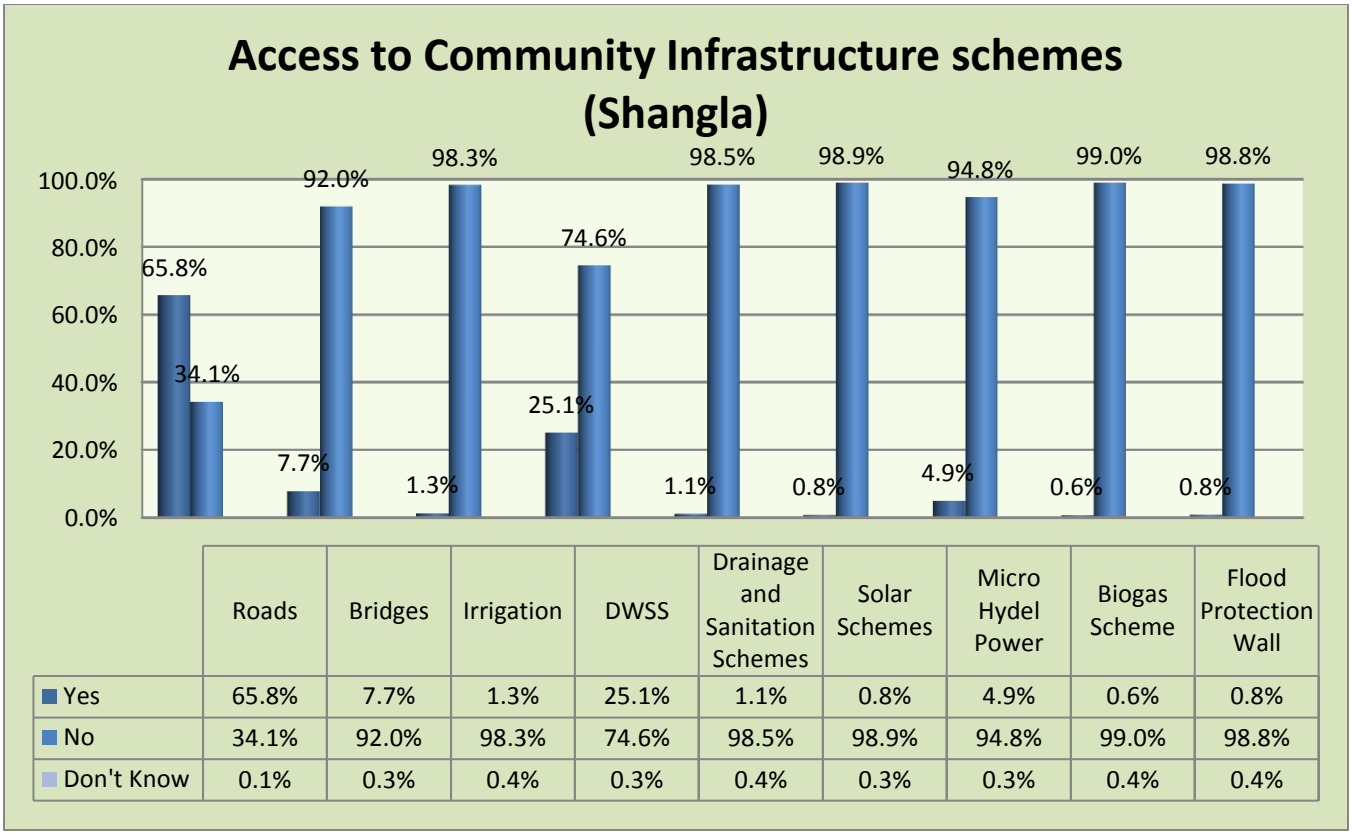
The distance to water sources is included in Annex 30.

Majority of the households (83%) reported using water from protected springs for all purposes, including drinking, cooking, and washing. Conversely, 68% of those who fetch surface water utilize it for all purposes.

Across the board, an average of 93% of those fetching water from the three main sources (Springs, Surface Water, Public taps) outside the house reported their satisfaction with the quality of water.

5.5.3. ACCESS TO COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)

During the survey, access to 9 different types of infrastructure schemes was assessed. Based on the responses, 66% households have access to roads, 25% to DWSS, 8% to Bridges, and 5% have reported access to Mirco Hydel Power schemes. Whereas, access to remaining schemes such as irrigation (1.3%), drainage and sanitation schemes (1.1%), solar power (0. 8%), etc. is much more limited, as shown in figure 53.



	Roads	Bridges	Irrigation	DWSS	Drainage and Sanitation Schemes	Solar Schemes	Micro Hydel Power	Biogas Scheme	Flood Protection Wall
Yes	65.8%	7.7%	1.3%	25.1%	1.1%	0.8%	4.9%	0.6%	0.8%
No	34.1%	92.0%	98.3%	74.6%	98.5%	98.9%	94.8%	99.0%	98.8%
Don't Know	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%

Figure 53: Access to Infrastructure Schemes (Shangla)

UC-wise, residents of Musa Khel reported comparatively least accessibility to some key infrastructure, including Roads (61%), DWSS (15%), Drainage and Sanitation (1%). However, on the other hand Musa Khel has the highest accessibility (12%) to MHPs when compared to other UCs. Please refer to Annex 31 for VC-wise availability of key community physical infrastructure.

Of the seven main reasons for inaccessibility to Community Infrastructure Schemes, only two were predominantly cited, including Non-Availability and Distance. For instance, in the case of Roads, unavailability (27%) and inaccessibility due to distance (62%) were reported as the primary reasons. Similarly reasons for inaccessibility to DWSS also include non-availability (87%), distance (13%).

During the FGDs, it was reported that most of the roads are non-metallic and damages caused by rain and snow make them unusable for long periods of time. Moreover, it was reported that due to the lack of a public DWSS facility, people have to travel long distances to fetch water from natural streams. However, on a positive note, in parts of the district, e.g. VC Amnoy, school buildings constructed during the reign of Wali of Swat are still usable and functional, making access easy for the locals.

The average time to access the Roads and DWSS schemes is shown in figure 54 and 55 respectively. For 53% of residents in Shangla, the road is situated at a distance of up to 30 minutes, whereas 36% have

to travel anywhere from 30 minutes to one hour to reach the road. Similarly, in the case of accessing DWSS, 56% have to travel up to 30 minutes to reach the DWSS, 34% have to travel between 30 and 60 minutes, while 10% have to travel one to two hours to reach the nearest available DWSS.

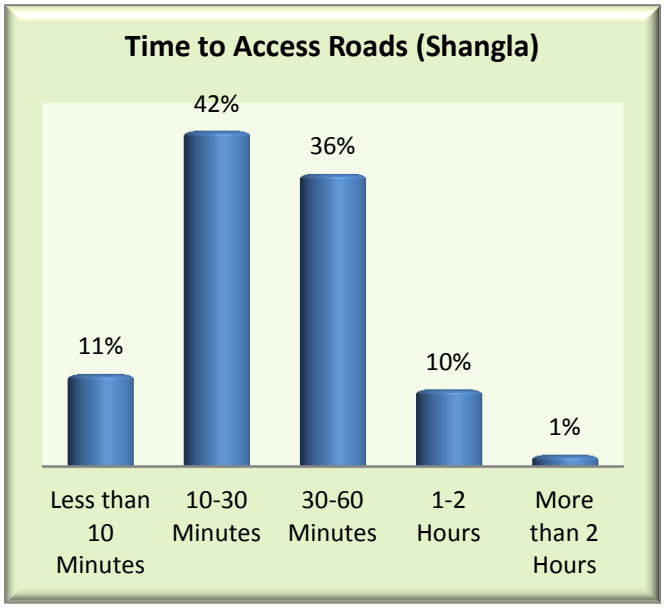


Figure 54: Time to Access Roads (Shangla)

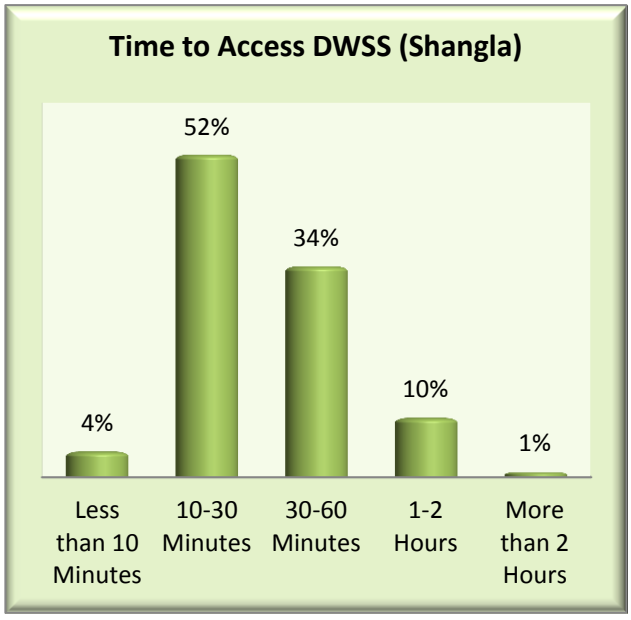


Figure 55: Time to Access DWSS (Shangla)

UC-wise Distance and Time to key available infrastructure schemes can be found in Annex 32.

5.5.4. ACCESS TO EDUCATION FACILITIES

Questions related to issues faced by both boys and girls in accessing educational facilities of different levels were posed during the survey. Major problems reported for both genders include distance to and absence of education facilities in the area, as shown in Figure 56. These findings are likely to be one of the major causes for low literacy levels in the area, as 64% of the population in Shangla has never attended school and 19% have not studied beyond preparatory or primary level.

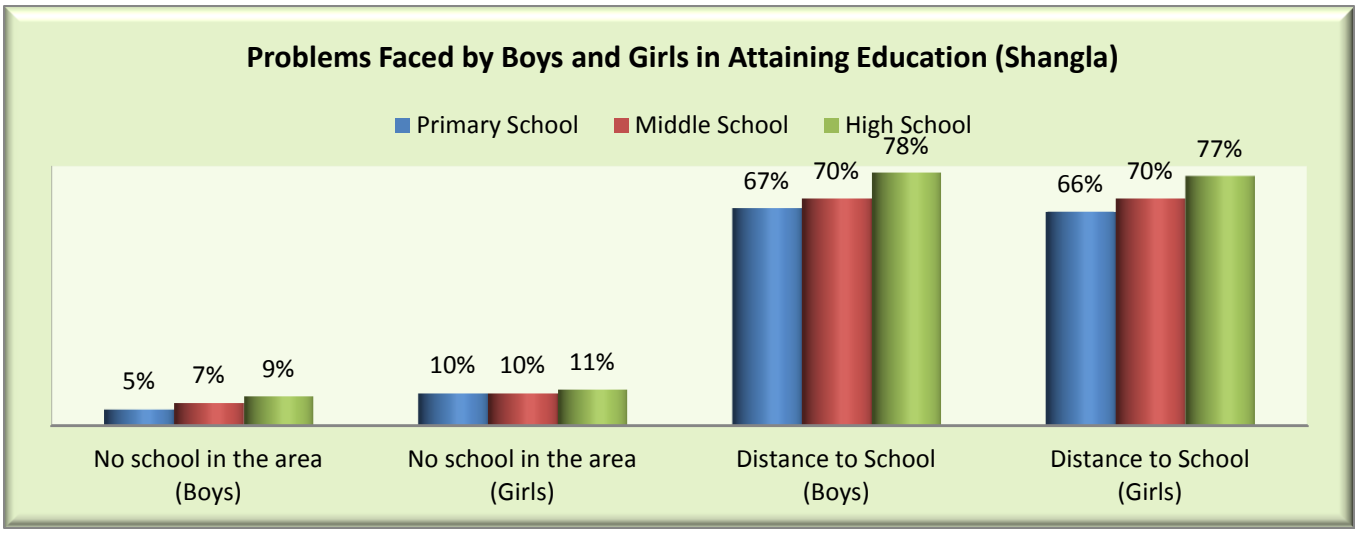


Figure 56: Problems Faced by Boys and Girls in Attaining Education (Shangla)

Where available, primary and middle schools are situated at a maximum distance of one kilometer for only 45% and 21% of the population respectively.

Whereas, 36% reported primary schools, and 50% reported middle school at a distance of between 1-2 kilometers. Conversely, for only 15%, high schools are situated within a kilometer's distance. Figure 57 shows the distance required to reach an institution, as reported by the survey respondents.

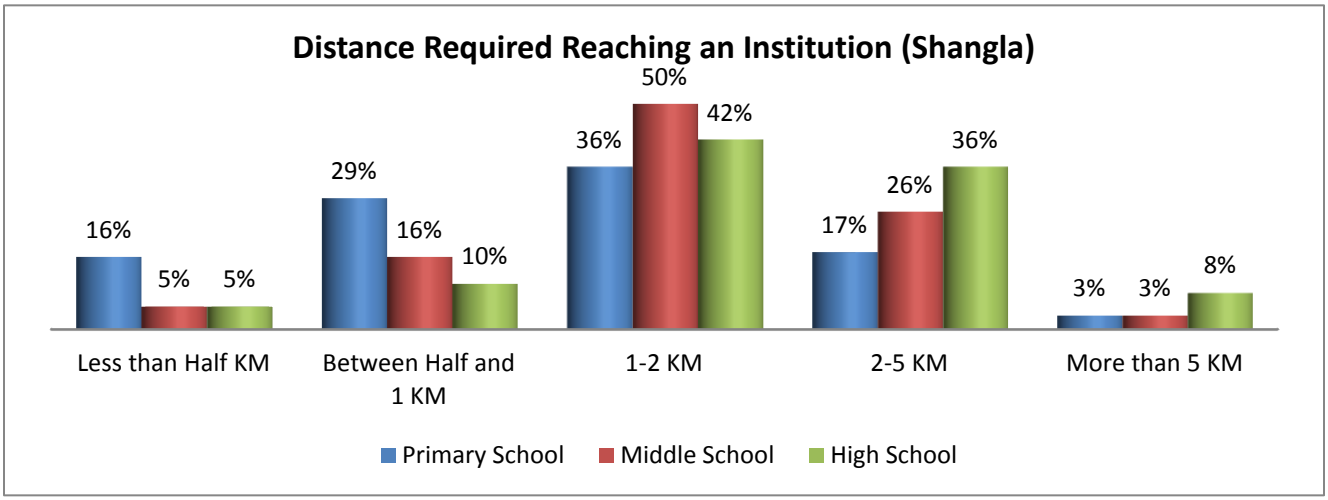


Figure 57: Distance Required Reaching an Institution (Shangla)

Annex 33 provides reported time taken to reach school.

5.5.5. ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

Similar to access to educational facilities, respondents cited distance and non-availability of health facilities as the major issues with access for both men and women, as shown in figure 58.

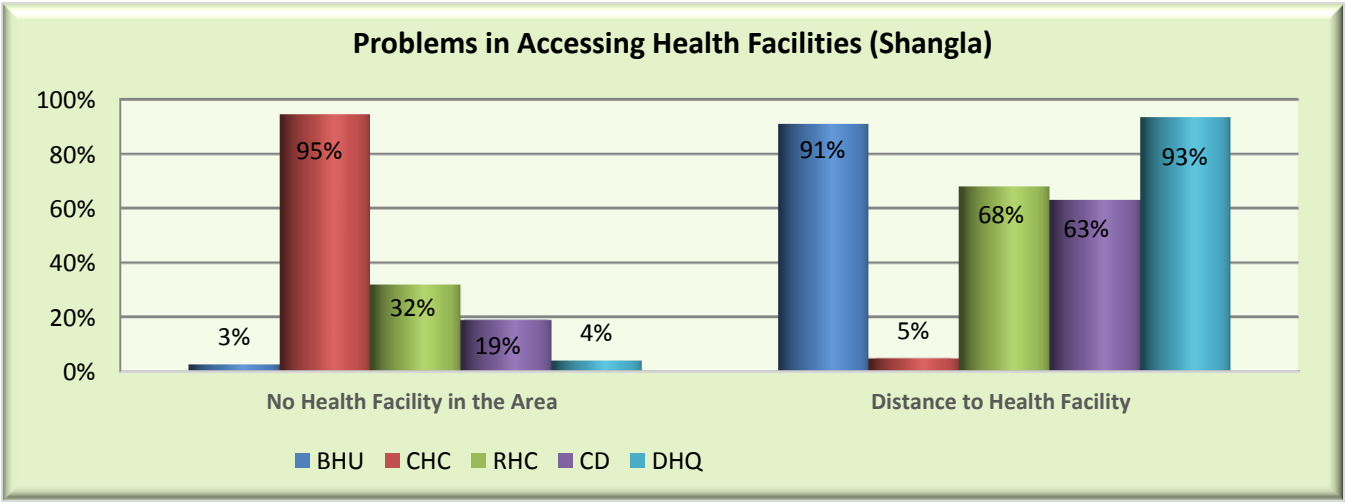


Figure 58: Problems in Accessing Health Facilities (Shangla)

With the exception of DHQ and RHC, where available, most health facilities are situated within a distance of five kilometers. Table 67 shows the distance to the health care facilities.

Table 67: Distance to the Healthcare Facilities (Shangla)

Type of Health Facility		Less than half KM	Between half and 1 KM	Between 1-2 KM	Between 2-5 KM	More than 5 KM
BHU	Count	189	877	2632	4425	2134
	%	1.8%	8.6%	25.7%	43.1%	20.8%
CHC	Count	12	58	71	374	109
	%	1.9%	9.3%	11.4%	59.9%	17.5%
RHC	Count	26	168	449	1692	4851
	%	0.4%	2.3%	6.2%	23.5%	67.5%
CD	Count	309	1365	2009	2354	603
	%	4.7%	20.6%	30.3%	35.5%	9.1%
DHQ	Count	15	95	97	844	9144
	%	0.1%	0.9%	1.0%	8.3%	89.7%

The time required to access different health facilities in Shangla is included in Annex 34.

5.5.6. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

When asked whether the village required any community infrastructure development, 99% of those surveyed responded in the affirmative.

Among the various listed schemes, BHUs (77%), DWSS, (66%), Schools (53%), Small roads (41%), and Solar Schemes (36%) were requested by the majority of households. Whereas, a smaller percent of households also requested Drainage and Sanitation (10%), and Bridges and irrigation schemes (4%).

Table 68: Priority-Wise Demand for Infrastructure Schemes in Shangla

Schemes	Top priority		Medium priority		Low priority	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Small Roads	2,403	50.9	926	19.6	1,396	29.5
Bridges	167	36.2	109	23.6	185	40.1
Irrigation Schemes	153	36.5	78	18.6	188	44.9
Drinking Water Schemes	4,254	55.9	1730	22.7	1,626	21.4
Drainage	241	20.2	524	44.0	427	35.8
Solar Schemes	800	19.5	1748	42.6	1,559	38.0
Flood Protection	115	22.4	199	38.8	199	38.8
Schools	1019	16.8	3258	53.6	1,796	29.6
BHC	2241	25.6	2727	31.1	3,793	43.3
Other (Electricity Supply, Mobile Phone Towers, etc.)	0	0	0	0	108	100

Priorities assigned to demand for community infrastructure projects are somewhat similar across UCs. Table 69 shows UC-wise prioritized demand for Infrastructure schemes:

Table 69: UC-Wise Prioritized Demand for Infrastructure Schemes (Shangla)

Development Projects		Malak Khel	Shang	Bangalai	Musa Khel
Small Roads	Count	1,216	894	1,065	1,550
	%	11%	13%	16%	17%
Bridges	Count	112	13	201	135
	%	1%	0.2%	3%	1%
Irrigation Schemes	Count	51	50	237	81
	%	0.5%	1%	4%	1%
Drinking Water Schemes	Count	2,855	1,544	1,207	2,004
	%	26%	22%	18%	20%
Drainage	Count	486	260	230	216
	%	5%	4%	4%	2%
Solar Schemes	Count	1,416	973	594	1124
	%	13%	14%	9%	12%

Flood Protection	Count	69	177	89	178
	%	1%	2%	1%	2.0%
Schools	Count	1,806	1,409	1,146	1,712
	%	17%	20%	17%	18%
BHC	Count	2,801	1,766	1,877	2,317
	%	26%	25%	28%	25%
Other (Electricity Supply, Mobile Phone Towers, etc.)	Count	6	61	26	15
	%	0.1%	1%	0.4%	0.2%

During the FGDs, the reported number of village level development projects incorporated in the Village Development Plans (VDPs) varies across VCs. In line with the CPI priorities of the households, key schemes prioritized by villages include water supply schemes, drainage and sanitation, street pavements, and link roads, etc. As opposed to the inclusion of development plans from all surveyed VCs in the VDPs, none reported that their priorities have been incorporated in the Union Council Development Plan (UCDP) or Tehsil Council development plan. Annex 35 presents a VC-wise list of three highest priority projects incorporated in the respective VDPs.

5.6. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

5.6.1. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

According to the survey results, the majority of respondent (87%) Households confirmed the presence of a Village Council (VC) followed by 6% reporting a Village Organization (VO) in their community. In comparison, the presence of COs (1%) and LSOs (0.4%) was negligible.

A UC-wise distribution of community-level organizations is presented in table 70. Respondents in Musa khel reported the highest number of VCs (93%). On the other hand, Shang and Malak Khel at 11% and 7%, respectively, have the most number of VOs.

Table 70: UC-Wise Availability of Community Based Organization (Shangla)

Union Council		CO	VO	VC	LSO
Malak Khel	Count	69	261	3,066	17
	Percentage	2%	7%	85%	0%
Shang	Count	35	273	2,020	9
	Percentage	2%	11%	84%	0%
Bangalai	Count	16	18	1,916	7
	Percentage	1%	1%	85%	0%
Musa Khel	Count	5	92	2,907	13
	Percentage	0%	3%	93%	0%

According to FGDs, all Village Councils are mixed organizations comprising of two women and 8 to 9 men. VC-wise details of community organizations is presented in Annex 36. Moreover, the presence of a CO was reported in only 3 of the 11 VCs. These include VC Malek Khail (SRSP supported CO), VC Chaghum (Social Welfare Committee), and VC Shang (Nargas Dehi Falahi Committee).

Of those (6%) reporting the presence of a village-level organization, 11% reported that the organization has drafted a village development plan. Across UCs, the presence of a development plan was reported as: Malik Khel (20%), Shang (6%), Musa Khel (0.2%). No household in the UC Bengalai reported any presence of a village development plan. Based on the responses, less than 1% HHs reported having a member of the household to be affiliated with any village-level organization.

5.6.2. DISPUTE & CONFLICT RESOLUTION

In Shangla, majority of the conflicts reported in the last year were related to political issues (13%), Fights (10%), Inheritance (8%), and Domestic Violence (2%). Table 71 provides an overview of the responses by type of conflict.

Table 71: Types of Conflicts (Shangla)

Type of Conflict	Yes		No	
	Count	%	Count	%
Murder	24	0.2%	11,391	99.8%
Fights	1109	9.7%	10,306	90.3%
Employment issues	23	0.2%	11,392	99.8%
Money (Debt, Interest, Loan)	118	1.0%	11,297	99.0%
Family (Adoption/Divorce)	23	0.2%	11,392	99.8%
Inheritance	881	7.7%	10,534	92.3%
Sexual Assault	28	0.2%	11,387	99.8%
Domestic Violence	231	2.0%	11,184	98.0%
Delivery of Public Services	16	0.1%	11,399	99.9%
Religious	14	0.1%	11,401	99.9%
Political	1,481	13.0%	9,934	87.0%

Based on the analysis of major conflicts reported, within UCs, Bangalai has the least reported conflicts. Disputes are mainly resolved by and Area elders/Tribal leaders (45%), Family elders (17%), and Jirga (32%).

Moreover, with the exception of village councils, the role of community organizations in dispute resolution is also limited, because the total number of community based organizations in the target UCs is almost insignificant to begin with (COs (1%), VOs (6%), and LSOs (0%)). Table 72 shows the type of disputes resolved by VC member

Table 72: Disputes Resolved by Village Council Members (Shangla)

Dispute Type	HHs Reported	
	Count	%
Land Disputes	2,319	20.3%
Religious	320	3.0%
Personal or Familial	3,304	28.9%
Over Usage of water	4,254	37.6%
Mutual Forests	2,838	25%
Political	1,871	16.3%
Other	748	6.5%

5.7. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

To assess the status of women in the target UCs in Shangla, a specific set of questions were asked from the female beneficiaries only.

5.7.1. CONTROL OVER ECONOMIC ASSETS

Based on the survey results, of the 1,602 women that responded to the women empowerment section, an overwhelming majority (86%) confirmed that they are not allowed to access employment opportunities. Despite this impediment, 51% confirmed having control over cash. Among UCs, the highest proportion of women from Malak Khel (67%) reported having access to cash and those from Bangalai reported the lowest (33%). Similarly, 97% women respondents confirmed having no ownership of assets such as land.

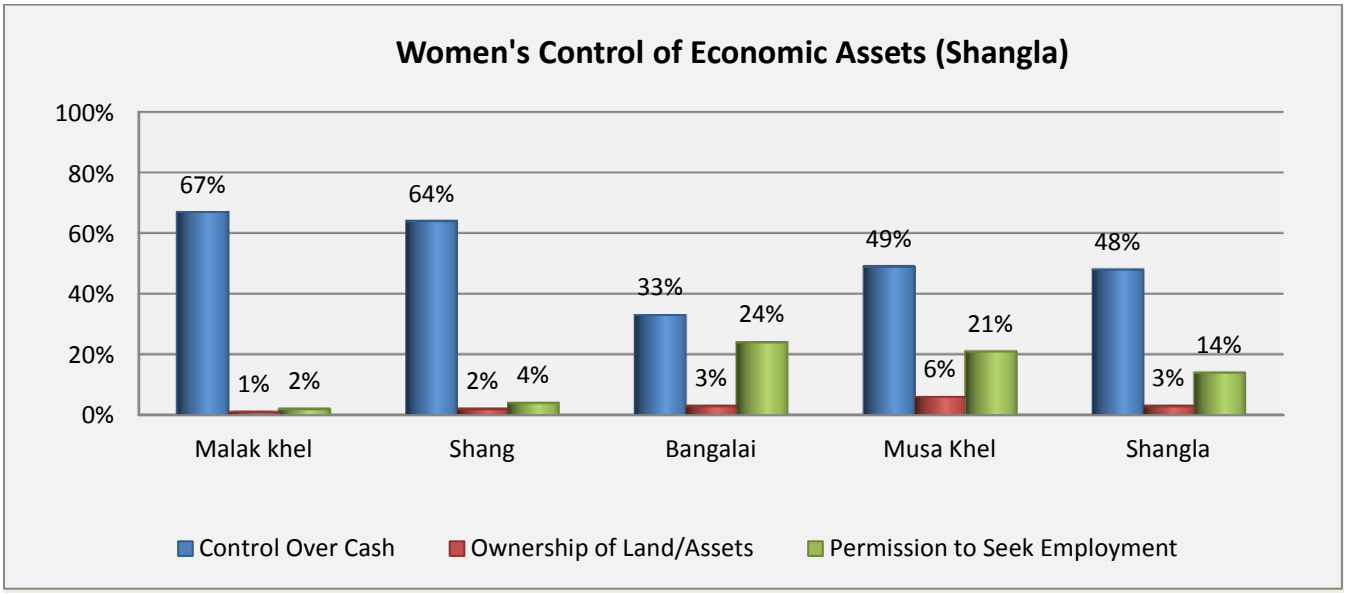


Figure 59: Women's Control of Economic Assets (Shangla)

5.7.2. MOBILITY

In terms of mobility, similar to the overall status of women in KP, there is a greater restriction on women's mobility in Shangla, especially in mixed gender spaces. During the survey, only 19% of the women said they have access to markets. In comparison, however, 91% of the women said they have access to other social spaces. It can be assumed that a higher percentage of women have access to other social spaces, because presumably they are located within the vicinity of the villages.

In general, while there are restrictions on women's overall mobility, by and large, women are allowed to access basic health services. According to the survey results, 80% of the women confirmed that they are allowed to seek medical help at the nearby health facilities. Figure 60 gives a UC-wise overview of women's mobility in Shangla.

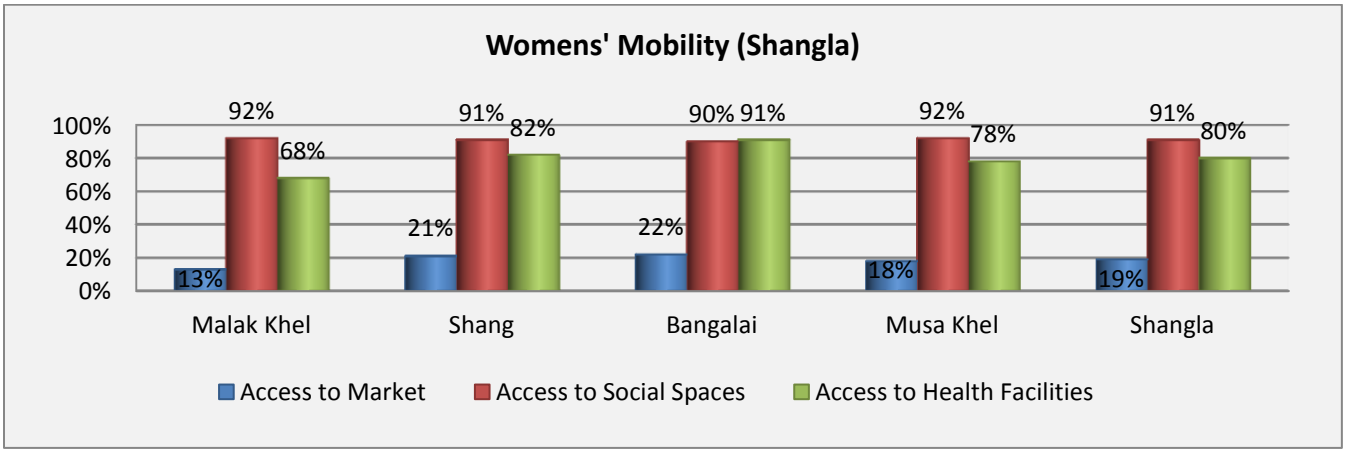


Figure 60: Women's' Mobility to Market and Social Spaces (Shangla)

5.7.3. DECISION MAKING

Similarly, due to lack of education and deprived social standing women have a limited voice and agency. During the survey, the decision-making power of married women at the household level was assessed through a set of specific questions including; (i) Getting a Job/Starting an Enterprise; (ii) Borrowing Money; (iii) Buying an Asset (e.g. Fridge TV etc.); (iv) Children's Education; and (v) Girls' Education.

In terms of decision making, women hardly make any of the household decisions on their own. Majority of the decision-making power rests with the husbands, however, in a limited number of households, decisions are jointly made by both husband and wife as shown in Table 73 below.

Table 73: Decision Making (Shangla)

Decision Making Regarding		Myself	Husband	Both	No Answer
Girls' Education	Count	1%	25%	72%	2%
	%	2%	86%	11%	1%
Children's Education	Count	14	450	1,114	1.5
	%	1%	28%	70%	1%
Buying Assets	Count	11	832	738	21
	%	1%	52%	46%	1%
Borrowing Money	Count	35	1,374	174	19
	%	13	408	1150	31
Getting a job/Starting an Enterprise	Count	57	1,028	498	19
	%	3.6%	64%	31%	1%