



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

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# **DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF GWADAR DISTRICT**

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January 3, 2015

Submitted by:



Empowerment Performance Result

In Association with:



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## Acronyms

COPHC	China Overseas Port Holding Company
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DGDC	Directorate General For Development Cooperation
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FC	Frontier Corps
GEWS	Gwadar Educational Welfare Society
GoI	Government Of Italy
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GRHO	Gender Reproductive Health Organization
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
PFF	Pakistan Fisher Folk Forum
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSLM	Pakistan Social And Living Standard Measurement
RCDC	Rural Community Development Council
SAP-PK	South Asia Partnership Pakistan
SPA	Singapore Port Authority
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZTBL	Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited

## Foreword

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

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

The project is divided in two phases. A macro picture of target districts will be portrayed in Phase-I by developing, “District Situation Analysis” reports, while household poverty and assessment of community organizations will be assessed through detailed quantitative and qualitative surveys in the selected Union Councils (UCs) of the target areas in Phase-II of the project.

This report furnishes the Situation Analysis of the district of Gwadar with respect to the socio-economic status. It employs mainly secondary data collected by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), the provincial bureaus and the work of various donor organizations. Three main data sources are used to compile the district profiles; latest available Provincial Development and Social Statistics, District Census and Population Reports (1998), and the latest available household survey (Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement, PSLM 2012-13). PSLM is mainly used to compile education, health, demographic and housing profiles. Other secondary sources such as provincial reports and major research studies carried out at the district level are also used to expand the situational analysis of the district.

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

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

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

## District Gwadar – At a Glance

<b>District Headquarter:</b>	Gwadar Town
<b>Tehsils and UCs</b>	
Gwadar	Central Gwadar, Gwadar Southern, Gwadar Northern, Pishukan, Surbandar
Jiwani	Jiwani, Suntsar
Ormara	Hud, Ormara
Pasni	Kallag, Nalaint, Pasni Northern, Pasni Southern
<b>Area</b>	15,216 Square Kilometers
<b>Climate</b>	The climate of Gwadar is hot and humid
<b>Major Ethnic Groups</b>	Baloch tribes (Hoots, Gihckis, Kauhdas, Meers, Kalmati, Dashti and Rind)
<b>Demography</b>	
<b>Projected Population – 2014 (Number)</b>	297, 000
<b>Population Density (Persons per Square Kilometer)</b>	20
<b>Percentage of Rural Population</b>	57%
<b>Percentage of Female Population</b>	45%
<b>Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)</b>	120
<b>Percentage of Children (0-5 years)</b>	17%
<b>Percentage of Active Population (15-64 years)</b>	55%
<b>Dependency Ratio (Percentage)</b>	82%
<b>Household Size</b>	7
<b>Livelihood Sources</b>	
<b>Total Cropped Area</b>	2,349 Hectares
<b>Total Irrigated Area</b>	1,857 Hectares
<b>Major Crops</b>	Dates, Coconuts, Guava, Citrus
<b>Livestock Head Per thousand Rural Population</b>	1,054
<b>Major Minerals</b>	Lime Stone, Bajri Sand, Ordinary Stone, Rock Salt and Sulphur
<b>Head of Household Work Status</b>	<b>Percentages</b>
Wage Employed	54
Self Employed	33
Employer	-
Agriculture	9
Livestock	4

## Education

	Percentage
Percentage of Population that Ever Attended School	57
Primary Enrollment Rate (Gross Percentage)	98
Middle Enrollment Rate (Gross Percentage)	50
Matric Enrollment Rate (Gross Percentage)	44
Percentage of Literate Persons (10 years and above)	56
Percentage of Literate Persons (15 years and above)	50

## Health

Health Institutions	Numbers
Hospitals	3
Dispensary	14
Rural Health Centre	3
Basic Health Centre	23
<b>Health Staff per One Hundred Thousand Population</b>	
Doctors	9
Nurses	2
Paramedics	3

## Housing

	Percentage
Inadequate Roof Structure (Wood, Bamboo)	56
Un-electrified Households	17
Households with no-toilet	13
Inadequate fuel for cooking	82
Inadequate Source of Drinking Water	29

## Sources:

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

## 1.0 District Geography

### 1.1 Location and Boundary

Gwadar is a part of the Makran division which consists of three districts; Panjgur, Kech (Turbat) and Gwadar. Gwadar was classified as a district on July 1, 1977, with its headquarters at Gwadar town. The name originates from *Gwat* which means air and *Dar*, the door. Gwadar is located in the south-west of the Quetta City, sharing its boundaries in the West with Iran. District Lasbela is in the East and Kech and Awaran Districts are in the North.

Area-wise, district Gwadar is the 9<sup>th</sup> largest district in Balochistan and has an area of 15,216 square kilometers, Gwadar lies between 61°36'38"-65°14'19" East longitudes and 25°01'58"-25°49'3" North latitudes consisting of 4 *Tehsils* and 13 UCs. Gwadar is located at 1,400km (aerial distance) south-west (230 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad.

Due to the deep sea port, Gwadar District has been developing fast. It has a scenic coastal highway that originates from district Lasbela and passes through the Gwadar district. The district has a 620 Kilometers of coastline along the Arabian Sea. The most significant feature of the Gwadar District is Gwadar Port, a deep sea warm water port. It is located on the eastern bay of a natural hammer-head protrusion of land, from the coast, distended into the apex of the Arabian Sea. By virtue of its geographic location and developmental projects, Gwadar is going to be an advanced and developed coastal city at par with other famous coastal cities of the world, in the coming years.

#### Map of Gwadar District



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

### 1.2 Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The principal tribe of District Gwadar is Baloch, which is further divided into sub-tribes that are: Kauhda, Hoath, Gichki, Kalmati, Dashti and Rind. The language spoken in the district is *Balochi*.

### 1.3 Topography

Geographically, Gwadar District is a vast mountainous region consisting of ridges and hills. Between the ridges, the plains' soil is generally fertile and suitable for growing wheat, cotton, fruits and vegetable. The coastline extends in the east-west direction and is almost deserted. The Makran coast lies in the seismic zone. The coastline is deeply indented with bays but its most characteristic feature is the repeated occurrence of promontories of white clay cliffs capped with coarse limestone or shelly breccias, which all approach the table topped form. The terrain comprises of ground elevation of Makran coast range up to 1,000 meters above sea level. Pasni is about 0-200 meters above sea level.



## 1.4 Climate

The climate of District Gwadar is hot and humid in summer and mild in winter. The uniformity of temperature is a unique characteristic of the coastal region in Balochistan. Occasionally, winds in the Balochistan plateau bring cold spells, otherwise the winter is pleasant. Winter is shorter than summer. The weather of the district is identical to that of the Middle-East as rain occurs mainly during the months of December and January<sup>1</sup>.

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

## 2.0 Socio-Economic Profile of the District

### 2.1 Education and Literacy

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

Access to education is generally gauged with reference to the gross and net enrolment rates, based on the relevant age group. Traditionally in Pakistan, enrolment rates are calculated on the basis of the age group, 5-9 years, and 10-14 years, for primary and secondary levels of education respectively. Therefore, following this precedent, these age groups are preferred for documentation of the educational status of children in terms of out-of-schooling and enrolments in public, private or religious institutions. Access and equality indicators are derived from Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) surveys, while the available physical facilities in primary and secondary schools are ascertained from the Development Statistics of the province.

Exhibit 2.1.1 displays the educational status of children for the 5-9 years age group. Overall, about 25 percent of children of the primary age group were out of school in the year 2013, while the corresponding percentage for girls is about 34 percent. The private school phenomenon does not exist in the district. Overall, about 3 percent of children (4 percent of boys and 2 percent of girls) were enrolled in private institutions according to the estimates from the household survey (PSLM, 2013). Moreover, the table reveals no enrollment in either religious schools or in schools run by NGOs.

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

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
<b>Out of School</b>	25.34	19.04	33.72
<b>Enrolled in Public Schools</b>	71.26	76.78	63.93
<b>Enrolled in Private Schools</b>	3.40	4.18	2.35
<b>Enrolled in Religious Schools (Madarsa)</b>	-	-	-
<b>Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs</b>	-	-	-

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

Exhibit 2.1.2 documents the educational status of children in the 10-14 years age group. Overall, about 25 percent (13 percent boys and 46 percent girls) children of the 10-14 years age cohort were not attending school during 2013. Almost all (about 72 percent out of the 75 percent) of students were enrolled in government schools. Moreover, about 3 percent of the girl's enrollment in religious school is also estimated from the PSLM 2013 data.

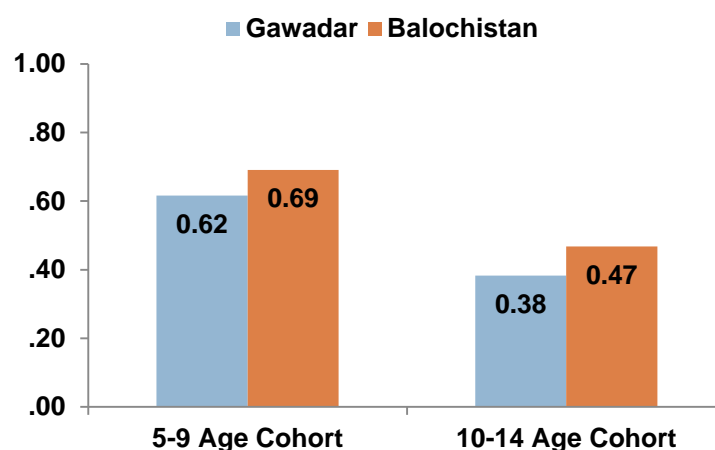
**Exhibit 2.1.2**  
**Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Years Age Group**  
**[Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]**

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
<b>Out of School</b>	25.49	12.71	46.09
<b>Enrolled in Public Schools</b>	71.68	85.15	49.96
<b>Enrolled in Private Schools</b>	1.62	2.14	0.78
<b>Enrolled in Religious Schools (Madarsa)</b>	1.21	No Data	3.17
<b>Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

A summary index “Gender Parity Index (GPI)” is commonly used to assess gender differences. It is the value of an indicator for girls divided by that for boys. A value of less than one indicates differences in favor of boys, whereas a value near one indicates that parity has been more or less achieved. Exhibit 2.1.3 is developed to document the prevalence in gender disparities in school enrolment for the children in primary and secondary age groups respectively. Relatively higher gender disparity is observed in the district as compared with the province for school enrolment in the 5-9 years age cohort (0.62 versus 0.69). A similar trend is observed in secondary school enrolment where the district magnitude of the GPI is low as compared with that estimated for the province (0.38 versus 0.47).

**Exhibit – 2.1.3**  
**Gender Parity Index in Primary and Secondary Enrollment**  
**[2012-13]**



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

Exhibit 2.1.4 furnishes information regarding the number and type of education institutions as well as the number of teachers. This supply-side information is obtained from the provincial Development Statistics.

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

**Exhibit 2.1.4**  
**Teaching Institutions and Staff**  
**[Numbers, 2011]**

	Schools	Teachers		
		Total	Male	Female
<b>Primary School</b>	203	344	221	123
<b>Middle School</b>	24	239	163	76
<b>High School</b>	21	496	321	175
<b>Community School</b>	12	13	12	1
<b>Private School</b>	3	13	3	10
<b>Intermediate/Degree College</b>	5	46	36	10

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

Exhibit 2.1.5 summarizes the extent of available facilities across various levels (primary, middle and high) of education. Electricity is available in only 27 percent, 33 percent and 58 percent of primary, middle and high schools respectively. Only about 41 percent of primary schools reported the boundary wall around the school. About 51 percent of primary schools have no

facility of drinking water, whereas about 46 percent reported no latrine facility. The situation in middle and high schools is however comparatively better in terms of some facilities. Electricity is available in 33 and 58 percent schools of respectively, while drinking water and latrine facilities are also comparatively high. Most importantly, the exhibit reveals that only 17 percent of school building are in satisfactory condition.

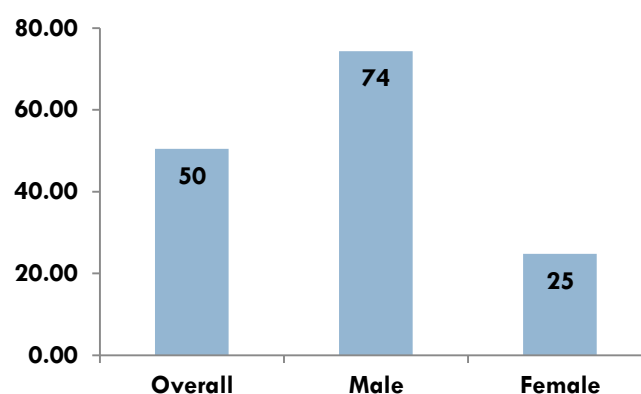
**Exhibit 2.1.5**  
**School Facilities and Physical Characteristic – 2011**  
**[Percentage of Schools]**

	Primary%	Middle%	High%	Total%
<b>Boundary Wall Exists</b>	40.89	75.00	66.67	47.31
<b>Building Availability</b>	92.12	100.00	66.67	89.62
<b>'Pacca' Structure of Schools</b>	69.46	66.67	42.42	65.77
<b>Satisfactory Building Condition</b>	18.23	20.83	6.06	16.92
<b>Electricity Availability</b>	27.09	33.33	57.58	31.54
<b>Drinking Water Availability</b>	51.23	58.33	60.61	53.08
<b>Latrine Availability</b>	46.31	87.50	66.67	52.69

**Source:** Information are Available in Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.1.6 documents the adult (15 plus age cohort) literacy rates for the district. According to the table, literacy rates in the district are 50 percent for the overall population, with 74 percent for males and 25 percent for females during the year 2012-13. The estimated corresponding literacy rates for the province are; 42 percent, 61 percent and 19 percent for the overall, male and female population respectively.

**Exhibit 2.1.6**  
**Adult Literacy Rate (%) - [2012-13]**



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

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

## 2.2 Health

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

The health status of a region may be evaluated in terms of either input indicators (doctors, institutions etc.) or output indicators (Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Life Expectancy etc.). Unfortunately, district-wise data on output indicators are not available in Pakistan from either published or unpublished materials. The latest Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) which was conducted in 2010 in the province, reports various district-wise indicators, but the data on district-wise morality rates and life expectancy is not provided. Therefore, to get an idea of the health status in the target districts, data on maximum possible input indicators are collated in the following tables.

A rough sketch on child health is furnished in Exhibit 2.2.1. Only about 55 percent of children in the 12-23 month age cohort were reported fully immunized according to recall and record method, while the corresponding percentage is even lower (21 percent) in households which provided records of immunization. It is encouraging that almost all households are reporting the use of ORS for the treatment of diarrhea and consultations with physicians. No gender discrimination is evident from the data.

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

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
<b>Children (12-23 Months) – Fully Immunized</b>			
Record Only	21	21	21
Recall and Record	55	58	49
<b>Diarrhea in Children Under 5</b>			
Physician Consulted	100	100	100
Treatment of Diarrhea – ORS	100	100	100

**Source:** PSLM, 2012-13

Some indicators of maternal health care are compiled in Exhibit 2.2.2. The information in the exhibit reveals that about 53 percent of respondents reported having Tetanus Toxoid Injections, while the percentage is lower (46 percent) for the rural population. While a significant percentage of women reported pre-natal care, only about 30 percent of respondent women confirmed post-natal consultation. The situation in terms of child delivery is also miserable. Child delivery at home is reported by about 50 percent of rural households. The corresponding percentage for the urban population is about 29 percent.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Have Received Tetanus Toxoid Injection</b>	53	62	46
<b>Pre-Natal Consultations</b>	65	83	52
<b>Child Delivery at Home</b>	41	29	50
<b>Post-Natal Consultations</b>	30	48	17

**Source:** PSLM, 2012-13

The numbers of health institutions in the district during the year 2011-12 are collated in Exhibit 2.2.3, while the strength of health staff in the district is provided in Exhibit 2.2.4. A gloomy picture is evident in term of the capacity of the district to provide health facilities. Only 9 doctors and 2 nurses are available for every one hundred thousand ('lakh') people, according to the statistics provided by the provincial official publications.

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

Hospital	3
Dispensary	14
Rural Health Centre	3
Basic Health Units	23
Maternal and Child Health Centre	3
TB Clinic	1

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

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

	Total	Per One Hundred Thousand population
Doctors	26	9
Nurses	7	2
Paramedics	97	33

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

## 2.3 Housing Quality and Housing Services

It is of interest to assess the means and standards of living directly provided by the government and those that are acquired by the household. Shelter is one of the basic needs, and housing conditions are one of the key determinants of the quality of life.

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

Information regarding the type of material used in the roof is displayed in Exhibit 2.3.1. The exhibit reveals that about 56 percent of households (35 percent urban and 73 percent rural) reported inadequate (wood) roof material. Iron and 'Garder' are used in about 27 percent of rural households, whereas 11 percent of urban households reported RCC/RBC roofing.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
RCC, RBC	5	11	0.00
Iron, Cement	0.00	0.00	0.00
Garder, T-Iron	39	54	27
Wood etc.	56	35	73

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

In terms of material used in wall, the majority (59 percent) of households reported the use of mud bricks or mud (Exhibit 2.3.2). The corresponding percentage for rural areas is 8 percent. Burnt bricks or blocks are used in about 18 percent and 69 percent of rural and urban households respectively.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Burnt Brick- Blocks</b>	40	69	18
<b>Mud Bricks/ MUD</b>	59	31	81
<b>Wood etc.</b>	1	0.00	1

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Information regarding the type of toilet used by the household is furnished in Exhibit 2.3.3. About 22 percent of rural households reported unavailability of toilet facilities in the house. Even in urban areas, about 1 percent of households do not have in-house toilet facilities. The table also reveals that the bulk of households reported the use of a non-flush toilet.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Flush</b>	30	65	2
<b>Non-Flush</b>	58	34	76
<b>No Toilet</b>	13	1	22

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

About 83 percent of district households are connected with the grid and use electricity for lighting purposes as evident from the Exhibit 2.3.4. However, sharp rural-urban differences exist. About 99 percent and 69 percent of households reported the use of electricity in urban and rural areas respectively. Moreover, about 23 percent of rural households reported non-traditional (candle, wood etc.) sources for lighting.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Electricity</b>	83	99	69
<b>Oil</b>	5	1	8
<b>Other</b>	12	0.00	23

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.3.5 furnishes information regarding the sources of cooking fuel. Wood and charcoal are the main sources of cooking fuel according to the table. About 66 percent of urban and rural households use either wood or charcoal. Although the PSLM data does not provide the separate estimates of the use of wood and charcoal, it is perhaps reasonable to believe that the use of wood is dominant due to very low relative cost as compared with coal.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Gas/Oil</b>	18	7	26
<b>Wood/Charcoal</b>	66	66	66
<b>Other</b>	16	27	8

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

The provision of safe drinking water is an important part of planning for a healthy population. Exhibit 2.3.6 displays the sources of drinking water in the district with urban-rural division. About 29 percent of households fetch water from unsafe sources (uncovered water reservoirs and dug well). The corresponding percentage for rural areas is 52 percent. The source of tap

water is reported by 46 percent of households; 73 percent and 26 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Tap Water	46	73	26
Hand Pump	0.00	0.00	1
Motor Pump	24	27	22
Dug Well	17	0.00	30
Other (Uncovered)	12	0.00	22

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

## 2.4 Transport and Communication

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

The exhibit reveals that about 504 and 161 persons out of one lakh (one hundred thousand) population were connected with PTCL landlines and V-Phones respectively during the year 2011-12. About 1296 broadband connections were also reported which is equivalent to 436 persons per one lakh population.

About 22 and 61 kilometer mettle (black topped) and Shingle road respectively is available out of one thousand kilometer of geographical area respectively.

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

	Numbers	Per one Hundred Thousand Population
<b>Number of Connections</b>		
Landline	1498	504
V-Phone	477	161
Broadband	1296	436
<b>Road Kilometers</b>		
		<b>Per '000' Square Kilometers</b>
Black Topped	331	21.8
Shingle	934	61.4
Total	165	10.9
<b>Motor Vehicles Registered</b>		
Public Service Vehicles	2	
Private Vehicles	88	
Government Goods Vehicles	11	
Private Goods Vehicles	2	
Others	81	
Total Vehicles	184	

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13



## 2.5 Population and Employed Labor Force

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

The population of districts is projected using inter-census (1981-1988) growth rates. According to the Exhibit 2.5.1, the estimated current population of the district is about 2 lakh (0.297 million) with an average growth rate of about 3 percent per annum. Although the population growth rate seems high, due to the absence of any reliable reference, this growth rate is used for the projection. It is perhaps of interest to know that UNICEF has also used this growth rate while compiling Balochistan's district profiles for the year 2010. About 0.113 million people are estimated as active labor force by applying the crude activity rate of Balochistan.

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

	Overall	Urban	Rural
<b>1998 – Census</b>	185,000	100,000	85,000
<b>2010 – Projected</b>	265,000	143,000	122,000
<b>2014 – Projected</b>	297,000	160,000	137,000
Growth Rate [1998-2014]	2.96%	2.94%	2.98%

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

The distribution of the employed labor force by major economic sectors is furnished in Exhibit 2.5.2. The table reveals that the agriculture sector absorbs the majority of the labor force. About 33 percent employment was recorded in this sector during 2012-13 (PSLM survey), whereas about a 40 percent employed labor force, work in the agriculture sector in the rural areas of the district. The trade sector is the next largest employment provider; which absorbs about 24 percent (31 in urban and 19 in rural) employed labor force. About 11 percent of the urban employed labor force is absorbed in the construction sector, while the service sector provides employment to about 30 percent of the employed labor force.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Agriculture</b>	32.77	23.94	39.74
<b>Mining</b>	-	-	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>	2.48	2.73	2.27
<b>Construction</b>	9.46	10.57	8.59
<b>Trade</b>	24.45	31.16	19.16
<b>Other Service Sectors</b>	30.84	31.60	30.24

**Source:** Estimated from household level data of PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.5.3 reports the distribution of the labor force in the major occupational groups. About 19 percent of the rural labor force is working in the occupational group 'Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers', while about 9 percent of the urban labor force is also reported employed as skilled agriculture and fisheries workers. About 5 percent of labor is employed as craft and related trade workers.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Elementary (Unskilled Workers)</b>	32.45	40.02	26.48
<b>Clerks/Sales Workers</b>	9.39	13.08	6.47
<b>Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers</b>	18.74	8.60	26.74
<b>Craft and Related Trade Workers</b>	4.18	4.14	4.22
<b>Other</b>	35.23	34.16	36.08

**Source:** Estimated from household level data of PSLM, 2012-13

Wage employees constitute the largest group with respect to the work status of the employed labor force. According to Exhibit 2.5.4, about 54 percent and 56 percent of the labor force is working as employees. This is followed by self-employed (own-account workers) group with an estimates of 41 percent and 26 percent for urban and rural areas respectively. Only 11 percent are owner cultivators in rural areas, as evidenced from the table, while the percentage of labor force working as sharecroppers is about 2 percent. The exhibit also reveals that 7 percent of the employed labor force is linked with the livestock profession in rural areas.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
<b>Employer</b>	0.17	-	0.30
<b>Self Employed</b>	32.60	41.52	25.56
<b>Wage Employee</b>	53.65	56.44	51.45
<b>Un-Paid Family Worker</b>		-	
<b>Owner cultivator</b>	6.64	2.04	10.28
<b>Sharecropper</b>	2.32	-	4.15
<b>Contract cultivator</b>	0.45	-	0.80
<b>Livestock</b>	4.17	-	7.46

**Source:** Estimated from household level data of PSLM, 2012-13

## 2.6 Livelihood Sources

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

The land utilization statistics in terms of cultivated, cropped and irrigated areas is furnished in Exhibit 2.6.1. Accordingly, the district shares are about 0.1 percent, 0.2 percent and 0.4 percent in the province respectively, while the share of geographical area is about 4 percent. As evident in the table, Karezes/Spring tube-wells are the major source of irrigation with about a 96 percent share in total irrigated areas.

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

	(Hectares)	As percent of the Province
<b>Geographical Area</b>	1263700	3.6
<b>Cultivated Area</b>	2349	0.1
<b>Cropped Area</b>	2349	0.2
<b>Irrigated Area</b>	1857	0.4
<b>Sources of Irrigation</b>		
Canal	-	-
Wells	74	0.0
Tube Wells	612	0.3
Karezes/Springs	1171	0.4

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

Major crops with a share of at least 10 percent of cropped area of the district are shown in the Exhibit 2.6.2. With the largest share in the cropped area, dates crop is sown on 1702 hectares. This is followed by Mangoes (206 hectares) and Citrus (113 hectares). The crop of coconuts is also important and is sown on about 92 hectares.

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

Crops	Area [Hectares]	Production [Tons]
<b>Mangoes</b>	206	600
<b>Citrus</b>	113	609
<b>Guava</b>	78	429
<b>Dates</b>	1702	8346
<b>Coconuts</b>	92	626
<b>Rabi Fodders</b>	15	553

**Note:** Those crops are included which are sown on at least 10 percent of the total cropped area.

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

The numbers and share of agricultural machinery reflect the extent of modernization of agriculture. This information is collated in Exhibit 2.6.3. Only tractors and bulldozers are reported as agriculture machinery. About 77 tractors are available per one thousand cropped areas, while the share of bulldozers is about 13 percent.

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

	Numbers	As percent of '000' cropped area
<b>Tractors</b>	181	77
<b>Bulldozers</b>	31	13

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

Livestock is also an important source of livelihood in rural areas. Exhibit 2.6.4 displays the availability of various livestock per one thousand rural households. The table reveals that Goats, Sheep and cattle are the major type of livestock in the district.

**Exhibit 2.6.4**  
**Population of Livestock [2011-12]**

	Numbers	Per thousand Rural Households
<b>Cattle</b>	17,145	652
<b>Buffalo</b>	82	3
<b>Sheep</b>	20,074	763
<b>Goats</b>	101,003	3,840
<b>Camel</b>	1,544	59
<b>Horse</b>	15	1
<b>Mule</b>	30	1
<b>Asses</b>	4,567	174
<b>Poultry (Non-Commercial)</b>	60,061	2,283

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

Exhibit 2.6.5 reports the area under the control of the Forest Department of the province. The table reveals that the district has about 0.08 million acres of forest area which is only 3 percent of the provincial forest area.

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

	(Acres)	As percent of the Province
<b>Scrub Forest</b>	35,840	2.5
<b>Coastal Forest</b>	40,840	96.5
<b>Total</b>	76,680	2.8

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

### 3.0 Law and Order

District Gwadar is one of the prospective districts of Balochistan that is emerging to play a vital role in the regional economics and politics. It has a deep sea coast and is contracted to Chinese companies for running the shipping business. The sea coast is considered instrumental to bringing prosperity to the underdeveloped province of Baluchistan but at the same time poses a great threat to security of the area as well.

Gwadar is located in a volatile zone. Its development, prosperity, peace and tranquility have internal as well as external dimensions. The area cannot develop and prosper in a state of fear as economic development and law and order are inextricably linked. Even under peaceful conditions, it will take much effort to move forward in the right direction<sup>2</sup>. The areas of Shraak and Sami remain tense due to the Balochistan liberation insurgents and recently a principal of a private school was killed. Responsibility was taken by ISIS.

#### 3.1 Law Enforcement Agencies

5% of the district Gwadar area is controlled by district Police. The Police Force is very much organized and led by a District Police Officer. While the remaining 95% of the area of district Gwadar is controlled by Levies Force. This force is under the direct command of Deputy Commissioner (DC) Gwadar. The Frontier Corps (FC) Baluchistan is also deployed in the area and it is mainly responsible for looking after the border security. However, district administration can get its support at the time of needs like FC was deployed during general and local government elections<sup>3</sup>. According to the DPO Gwadar, a major portion of the security force is engaged to provide security to foreign workers, working in the district.

**Exhibit 3.1.1**  
**Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies**

#	Agency/ Department	Number of Personnel Deployed		Details
		Male	Female	
1	Police (Regular <sup>4</sup> )	625	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 Police Station (PS)</li> <li>▪ 2 Police Check Posts</li> </ul>
2	Levies <sup>5</sup>	396	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Levies Head Quarter</li> </ul>
3	Frontier Corps <sup>6</sup>	Makran Scouts has responsibility of Peacekeeping in Gwadar		

**Sources:** Interview with Police Officials <http://www.fcbalochistan.gov.pk/mekran-scouts/>

#### 3.2 Judicial Infrastructure in Gwadar

The judicial System in district Gwadar mainly relies on district and session courts based at Gwadar. Beside this court, there is a Qazi court working in the district as well. Jeevani and Ormara areas of the district Gwadar have no courts; people have to go to Pisni for judicial requirements.

An informal justice system is working as it routinely works in most of the areas of Baluchistan. Family matters related to women and other small issues are sorted out through mediation of local elders and feuds.

<sup>2</sup> Gwadar, Integrated Development Vision report by IUCN

<sup>3</sup> Interview with District Police Officer

<sup>4</sup> Interview with District Police Officer

<sup>5</sup> Interview with Superintendent DC Office

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.fcbalochistan.gov.pk/mekran-scouts/>

**Exhibit 3.2.1  
Justice System In Gwadar**

#	Court	Justice System	Regulation
1	<b>District and Session Court</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 District and Session Judge</li> <li>▪ 1 Additional District and Session Judge</li> <li>▪ 1 Senior Civil Judge</li> <li>▪ 1 Magistrate (At Pisni)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regular Laws</li> </ul>
2	<b>Qazi Court</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 01 Qazi (Sitting at Pisni)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deewan-e-Killat Law</li> <li>▪ Family Ordinance 1964</li> </ul>

**Source:** Interview with a Member of Balochistan's Bar Council

**Exhibit 3.2.2  
Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanism**

#	ADR Tool	Level of Working	Role
1	<i>Jirga</i> <sup>7</sup>	Local Elders and Sardars	Family issues are sorted out through mediation on a local basis by local elders

### 3.3 Main Crimes taking Place in 2014

The overall number of cases registered in Gwadar is very low but there are threats to security and law and order in the district. There have been cases of target killing, murders and attempted murder in 2014. A brief detail is in the table.

**Exhibit 3.3.1  
Crimes Rate in 2014**

#	Crime (Description)	Main Reasons	Incidents/ Losses in 2014	Police/ Government Response
1	<b>Murders</b>	Land disputes and some due to the insurgency element of Makran	3	FIRs registered and most of the cases are in courts
2	<b>Attempted Murder</b>	Land disputes and some due to insurgency element of Makran	7	

<sup>7</sup> Interview with Advocate Khalid Baluch of district Bar Gwadar on Dec 07, 2014

## 4.0 Conflict Management

Until recently Gwadar was one of the most neglected districts in Baluchistan and Pakistan. The decision of developing a deep sea port has changed the entire landscape of Gwadar. The upcoming deep sea port in Gwadar has started the process of rapid social change that has accelerated with the completion of the Makran Coastal Highway. A scramble for land in or near Gwadar was the most immediate impact of the decision regarding the development of the Gwadar Port. Realtors from all over Pakistan flocked to Gwadar for business, triggering escalation of prices<sup>8</sup>.

The future employment market in Gwadar will require a highly skilled and technically qualified workforce. The available workforce is small with low levels of education and is therefore unable to take advantage of emerging employment opportunities. The ongoing expansion of the labor market has created a wide gap between supply and demand that is being met through engagement of the requisite workforce from other areas. This phenomenon is accompanied by a real fear that the local people will be sidelined.

The traditional social values and organizations are now clashing with a modern urban industrial culture. The traditional Baloch fishing communities in Gwadar are needing to switch over to new types of jobs with a different ethos and working hours. Migrant workers will bring their own culture, habits and values to Gwadar.

There is an international perspective of possible conflict in Gwadar for its operations. Pakistan has transferred the management and operation rights of Gwadar port from the Singapore Port Authority (SPA), granted to it in 2007, to the China Overseas Port Holding Company (COPHC) on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2013. The COPHC will operate the port for 40 years on a lease basis. Pakistan will retain the ownership of the port<sup>9</sup>. This decision will obviously attract opposing international power politics to the region.

Most of the women take equal responsibility in household affairs. Elderly women have a high status compared to others in maintaining household relations and especially the affairs of the children. When it comes to the marriage of a child, women of the house have a significant say in it. Women in Gwadar also have the freedom to frequent picnic spots with their families and male counterparts.

### 4.1 Conflict Resolution System

There are two main methods of conflict resolution in the district; one is official and the other is traditional. The official system involves government and the unofficial systems are based on the traditional *Jirga* and *Biradri* system which is a general method of conflict resolution in the tribal oriented areas of Balochistan.

The government system functions through civil and *Qazi* courts. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes but majority of people are poor and it is hard for them to hire a counsel/advocate and bear the court fee. People prefer *Jirgas* to settle their issues as it is considered reliable, consumes less time and does not involve any cost. The disputes are resolved under *Jirgas* through the imposition of penalties in the form of cash, land, kind or females given in marriage from the family which gets provided to the family of the affected<sup>10</sup>.

People prefer the *Biradri* (brotherhood) system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion they settle their disputes. In Gwadar, as in most of other areas of the province, the tribal retaliation is common and such disputes are eventually settled by compensation according to the tradition/*Riwaq*<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Gwadar Integrated Development Vision, IUCN and Govt of Baluchistan Report

<sup>9</sup> China in Gwadar by Dr Ahmad Rashid Malik; Published in Monthly "the Diplomatic Insight", March 2013

<sup>10</sup> Gwadar District Development Profile 2011 prepared by Unicef in collaboration with Govt of Baluchistan

<sup>11</sup> Gwadar District Development Profile 2011 prepared by Unicef in collaboration with Govt of Baluchistan

Murder in retaliation is common and usually in such cases compromises are made between the parties on customary practices. The murderer pays blood money in cash or in the form of property. Even with the imposition of heavy penalties on the convicted party, the decrease in the offences and tribal retaliation could not be observed in the district<sup>12</sup>.

Another official system, *Aman* (peace) Committee, was constituted after Zikri-Muslim conflicts in 1987 for peace-keeping and conflict resolution. However, presently this Committee is non-functional<sup>13</sup>.

## 4.2 Major Tribes

The principal tribe of District Gwadar is Baloch, which is further divided into sub-tribes, which are: Kauhda, Hoath, Gichki, Kalmati, Dashti and Rind.

The society is semi-tribal and liberal as far as political, investment and family decision making is concerned. The principal tribe of the Gwadar district is Baloch which is further divided into seven sub-tribes. Every tribe has land for themselves. The concept of bonded labor was in place until recently. The bonded labor was being imported from African countries. However, as time has passed, the phenomenon has faded away slowly and the labors have their own property, status and some of them have been employed by the government.

<b>Major Tribes (Baloch)</b>	▪ Kauhdas	▪ Hoots	▪ Gihckis	▪ Meers
	▪ Kalmati	▪ Dashti	▪ Rind	

## 4.3 Displacement

There has been insurgency in the nearby area of Sharak and Sammi, some people get displaced and seek refuge in district Gwadar. This is general displacement and has no special effects on the economy of Gwadar. There has been considerable migration taking place in the wake of new developments in Gwadar with deep sea port and Makran Coastal Highway. This migration is creating reservations among local inhabitants, but the fact is that local people and human resources cannot fill the emerging needs of a developing city<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> Interview with local journalist Sajid Noor on Dec 08, 2014

<sup>13</sup> Gwadar District Development Profile 2011 prepared by Unicef in collaboration with Govt of Baluchistan

<sup>14</sup> Interview with Advocate Khalid Baluch of district Bar Gwadar on Dec 07, 2014



## 5.0 The Role of Women

### 5.1. Status of Women

The women farmers and tillers belonging to religious minorities are the worst affected as they were solely dependent on traditional modes of earning.<sup>15</sup> The first decline in their status begins immediately after birth as the nutritional and health care requirements of the baby girl are not taken care of by the families, who prefer sons over daughters.

The situation for women in Gwadar is not different from women of other districts of Balochistan.<sup>16</sup> They shoulder responsibilities pertinent to domestic and household work. Young and elderly women have a different status at home. Elderly women have high respect and they have substantial participation in maintaining the house and in decisions relating to children. In the case of female child marriage, they have a greater say in decision making. Working outside the home is neither a common practice nor appreciated by the social environment of the district. Outside the home, employment is not common. However the picture is a little brighter in the urban areas of Gwadar where in the urban areas, women are allowed to visit public places such as picnic spots like Koh-e-Batil and Akra Kaur Dam along with their male family members. And indoor games are arranged for girls in their schools, indicating a strict division of space for women between the home and public participation.

Women are deprived of many income generation activities and at the same time are being exploited by the under valuing of activities such as embroidery<sup>17</sup> which is bought from the women at very low rates and is sold in the markets of Quetta and Karachi at higher prices. Therefore the women do not earn as much income as they should do not get the income they should from their work.

### 5.2. Literacy Level

Gwadar is ranked 5th in the literacy level in Balochistan, where 74 % of males and only 25 % of females are literate<sup>18</sup>. For 100 educated males there are 34 literate females in the district.

Female employment is minimal, largely due to the lack of education<sup>19</sup>. Focus on education has never been a priority. It appears as if even CSOs have never lobbied for provision of health and education services to women. In rural areas 2% of girls had completed primary schooling, compared to 47% of boys.

### 5.3. Gender Ratio

In district Gwadar the gender ratio for the 20 to 24 age group becomes 99 females against every 100 males.<sup>20</sup> Although the aforementioned statistic is almost an equal figure, this may be getting support from the outflow of male population for economic reasons to other areas. Despite this, women aged 20-24 years, are the only group in Gwadar district, which have some equality in terms of population with males.

<sup>15</sup> Profile of District Gwadar, with focus on Livelihood related issues, December 2009, South Asia Partnership (SAP) Pakistan

<sup>16</sup> District Development Profile 2011, Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan

<sup>17</sup> Gwadar A District Profile, Bureau of Statistics, Planning Studies Section, GOB.

<sup>18</sup> ibid

<sup>19</sup> Gwadar Integrated Development Vision, Balochistan Program Office, IUCN

<sup>20</sup> ibid

#### 5.4. Inheritance

According to reports in the urban areas of Gwadar, women have a slightly better status than those belonging to other parts of Balochistan.<sup>21</sup> In some places, a woman has some control over the property acquired from her husband as dower and the husband having frequently given nearly all he possessed in dower, takes a secondary place in the household. Sometimes the husband nearly gives everything that he possesses in dower and takes a secondary place in the family

#### 5.5. Women's Skills

A small number of rural women are skilled in embroidery but use the skill within the household. Lack of access to the market and high transportation costs are major constraints for marketing such products. Women organizations in rural areas provide training to women in different skills.<sup>22</sup> But whether this training has provided employment or income generating opportunities is not known.

#### 5.6. Fish Nets

Since Gwadar is a fishing area, women are also involved in fish related activities. They repair and mend fish nets, and the mesh size in the net depends upon the type of fish. This size is locally measured in terms of hand fingers and ranges from 2 to 5 fingers.<sup>23</sup> As the net gets older it requires more repair. A net repair laborer takes Rs.150 a day and on average a net takes 6 days to be repaired and women also repair the nets at home.

#### 5.7. Livelihood

Women have an important role in the household economy and in caring for their families.<sup>24</sup> Their burden of labor increases significantly when poor agricultural productivity forces men to migrate to find work in cities and neighboring industrial areas. There is also a strong gender dimension to the livestock sector, as rural women play a major role in the care of livestock. As a result there is a higher likelihood of poultry and even small ruminant to be found in the homes being taken care of by women.

Women's roles in livestock are confined largely to activities that take place at home (i.e., stall-feeding, watering, milking, animal health care, shed cleaning, and making dung cakes, making lasi, yoghurt, butter, *ghe*, and other dairy products in the home year-round<sup>25</sup>. Poultry and egg production are just two of a number of activities in which women maintain exclusive control over income. Women are also involved in fodder and fire-wood collection. Another important task is to fetch water from village wells which are sometimes up to three kilometers away from their villages.

#### 5.8. Women in Politics

Local government institutions provide representation to women in local councils but their participation in council meetings and impact on decision-making is limited<sup>26</sup>. It means that half of the population is left outside the economic mainstreaming.

<sup>21</sup> Gwadar Integrated Development Vision, *ibid*

<sup>22</sup> *ibid*

<sup>23</sup> Gwadar A District Profile, *op. cit.*

<sup>24</sup> The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Gwadar and Lasbela Livelihood Support Projects, March 2011

<sup>25</sup> IFAD, *ibid*

<sup>26</sup> IFAD, *ibid*

### 5.9. Impact of Disasters on Women

The loss of houses during the 2010 flood made women and children vulnerable to gender based violence in Gwadar.<sup>27</sup> Loss of shelter means loss of privacy, especially for women, therefore in the aftermath of the disaster, the incidence of violence against women increased.

They are more vulnerable to water-borne diseases and are also transmitters of these diseases. This risk increases after disasters such as floods and earthquakes because water contamination is one of the most immediate effects of such events; it may originate from seawater infiltration, animal carcasses, or simply poor sanitation, especially under crowded conditions.

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<sup>27</sup> Situation Analysis in Balochistan, Incorporating Gender in Disaster Risk Management.

## 6.0 Environmental Analysis

Gwadar District is the largest coastal district in Pakistan, strategically located about 400 kms from the straits of Hormuz. Gwadar Port is adjacent to the entrance of the Persian Gulf which is the main route for shipping and tankers carrying oil to most parts of the world.<sup>28</sup> The district is bound in the North by Kech and Awaran, on the East by Lasbela, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Iran. The coast is low, with white high sand hills, bushes of grass in some places and a strip of very low sand with extensive salt water and mangrove swamps behind it. There are a few good harbors in the District. The main ports are Jiwani, Gwadar, Pasni, and Ormara. Being a coastal district the sea provides livelihood to a vast number of fishermen, and thus make them dependent on the resources of the sea. A situational analysis of Gwadar<sup>29</sup> identifies environmental issues such as the degradation of marine resources due to the unrestricted use of gujja nets, and bottom trawling which threaten endangered species. The Makran coast is also one of the most earthquake prone active regions in Pakistan, as it is located over a major subduction zone.

### 6.1 Land, Climate and Water

Climate in Gwadar is hot and dry in a warm summer and mild winter temperate zone. The climate is arid with erratic rainfall. The sea breeze keeps the temperature in summer lower, and in winter higher than the hinterland. However, the increasing influence of climate change and the rise in the sea level in other parts of the world, may also affect low lying areas such as Gwadar. Land is an important natural resource of the District, but since water for irrigation and potable needs are scarce, vast tracts are not suitable for cultivation<sup>30</sup>. The ground water is saline in most parts of Gwadar. Rain and flood water collected in large ponds and wells is based on seepage from these ponds and is the main source of drinking water in the district. With the construction of the Ankra and Saji dams, the supply of potable water has increased in the last ten years. But this means that drinking water is an issue for the people of Gwadar, and the management of water is crucial to the development of the district.

### 6.2 Forests, Fisheries and Wildlife

Forest resources are scarce, apart from two large areas of mangrove forest along the coast, limited rangeland and scattered trees are found in many areas of the district. Some of the world's finest wetlands are along the coast of Gwadar. Three sites which have been declared as Wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention are the Jiwani coast mangrove forest, the island of Astola and the Ormara Turtle beaches, which are the habitat of the endangered Olive Ridley and Green Turtles. Fishing is the predominant livelihood in Gwadar. Almost 90% of the district's labor force is employed in fishing and its related activities.<sup>31</sup> The volume of catch varies during the year. Fishing is a family occupation and the craft is passed on from one generation to the next. Operational costs on larger boats consist of fuel, food, ice, and other supplies provided by the owner, and fish in the deep sea within the Extended Economic Zone (EEZ).

### 6.3 Environmental Hazards

Gwadar district is vulnerable to a number of natural disasters including cyclones, floods, heavy rains, earthquakes and droughts<sup>32</sup>. These natural disasters follow each other in short intervals. In Exhibit 8.3.1 different types of disasters have been prioritized according to the amount of havoc they create.

<sup>28</sup> Government of Balochistan and IUCN 2007, Gwadar: Integrated Development Vision, IUCN Pakistan, Quetta, Pakistan, 2007.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid

<sup>30</sup> Ibid

<sup>31</sup> Government of Balochistan and IUCN 2007, Gwadar: Integrated Development Vision, IUCN Pakistan, Quetta, Pakistan, 2007.

<sup>32</sup> Disaster Risk Management Plan District Gwadar, November 2008, Government of Balochistan.

**Exhibit 6.3.1**  
**Disaster Prone Tehsils of Gwadar**

Disaster Priorities	Disaster Type	Vulnerable Tehsils
<b>High Priority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flash Floods</li> <li>▪ Heavy Rains</li> <li>▪ Cyclone</li> <li>▪ Earthquake / Tsunami</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jiwani (Flash floods, heavy rains and earthquake)</li> <li>▪ Pasni (Flash floods, heavy rains, cyclone and earthquake)</li> <li>▪ Gwadar (Heavy rains, cyclone and earthquake)</li> <li>▪ Ormara (Cyclone and heavy rains)</li> </ul>
<b>Medium Priority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Drought</li> <li>▪ Epidemics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jiwani (Drought)</li> <li>▪ Pasni (Drought)</li> <li>▪ Ormara (Drought)</li> <li>▪ Epidemics can break out in any Tehsil</li> </ul>
<b>Low Priority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fire Incidents</li> <li>▪ Road Accidents</li> <li>▪ Riots</li> <li>▪ Oil Spills</li> <li>▪ Pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pasni (Riots and oil spills)</li> <li>▪ Gwadar (Riots and oil spills)</li> <li>▪ Fire incidents, road accidents and pollution are hazards for all Tehsils</li> </ul>

**Source:** Reports of RCDC, PWP and IUCN

**Floods and Rainfalls:** Tehsil Jewani is often under threat from floods as Dasht River and many small rain drains (Barsati nallahs) are often breached and overflow which cause flooding in nearby villages on both sides of the river<sup>33</sup>. Between 2005, and 2007, the flooding of river Dasht wreaked havoc on the livestock, houses and agricultural land. Storage dams have been constructed on many seasonal streams.<sup>34</sup> These dams are a source of flooding whenever heavy rainfall occurs in the catchments areas. These dams are important sources of water supply, with Ankra Dam in Gwadar and Shadi Kaur Dam in Pasni being the largest among them. Heavy rains in February 2005 washed away Shadi Kaur Dam. The resulting floods devastated many localities by damaging roads, bridges and culverts which in turn caused hardship to the people.

Heavy rains and cyclone caused heavy losses in UC Jiwani, as it is situated on the coastline, the wind pressure is immense but during cyclonic conditions the wind pressure increases tremendously<sup>35</sup>. Several earth quakes were reported but they were all of low intensity and have never caused heavy losses.

**Earthquakes:** According to the Balochistan Conservation Strategy (BCS) Makran Coast is one of the most seismically active regions in Pakistan that is susceptible to earthquakes and tsunamis<sup>36</sup>. The coast sits on a major subduction zone. Seismic records for the period between 1851 and 1990 indicate the occurrence of 193 earthquakes of 4 and above on the Richter scale. The epicenter of the earthquake was 87 kilometres south-west of Chur in Balochistan.<sup>37</sup> The towns of Pasni and Ormara were both reportedly underwater after the tsunami that was also recorded at Muscat and Gwadar. This was the most recent major tsunami-generating earthquake in the Arabian Sea.

<sup>33</sup> ibid

<sup>34</sup> Gwadar Integrated Development Vision, Balochistan Program Office IUCN.

<sup>35</sup> Disaster Risk Management Plan, ibid

<sup>36</sup> Gwadar Integrated Development Vision, op. cit

<sup>37</sup> ibid

## 7.0 Social Mobilization

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

### 7.1 Role of PPAF

Social mobilization is the primary step of community development for recovery from conflicts and disasters. It allows people to think and understand their situation and to organize and initiate action for their recovery with their own initiative and creativity. PPAF utilizes social mobilization as the primary means of supporting rural men and women in their efforts to alleviate poverty and has therefore facilitated growth of 484 community based institutions (COs) in the district with the help of their partner organizations; National Rural Support Program (NRSP) and South Asia Partnership Pakistan (SAP-PK) under implementation of PPAF-III.

Through carefully planned interventions, PPAF successfully provided 384 trainings aimed at the ultra-poor and vulnerable in the district with the help of SAP-PK. The core objective for these activities is to enhance local capacities for long term restoration of livelihoods through interventions such as cash for work, grants for work, enterprise training, training of common interest groups, skills training.

### 7.2 Local NGOs

The following local NGOs and Community Social Organization are also operating in district Gwadar:

- National Rural Support Program (NRSP)
- South Asia Partnership (SAP) Pakistan

### 7.3 Focus of Donor Community

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

**Exhibit 7.3.1  
Donor Projects**

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

## 8.0 Important Institutions

### 8.1 Important Institutions and Stakeholders

The district government includes the district administration, and is responsible to the people and the provincial government for improving governance and service delivery of services. Among the Civil Society Organizations, The National Rural Support Program (NRSP) established itself and set up field offices at Gwadar and Pasni, with 121 community organizations, based on community mobilization and skills development.

### 8.2 Financial Institutions in the District

The port of Gwadar serves as a lifeline to the regional economic link and has the potential to produce around a couple of million jobs and an economy worth billions of dollars<sup>38</sup>. The provincial government is also trying to develop an industrial park in Gwadar as they suspect the potential of investment in the district<sup>39</sup>. Moreover, given its economic importance, it is not surprising to see that all the major commercial banks are operating in the district. Zarai Taraqati bank Limited finances the agricultural activities of the district. People belonging to the lowest slab benefit from Pak-Oman Microfinance Bank's micro financing schemes. While non-profit organizations like USAID, Rural Community Development Council (RCDC), Gwadar Educational Welfare Society (GEWS) and Pakistan Fisher Folk Forum (PFF) are working in the development sector.

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<sup>38</sup> Bhutta, Z. (2014, 06 23). *Gwadar Port – a lifeline for regional economic link*. Retrieved 12 03, 2014, from The Express tribune: <http://tribune.com.pk/story/725485/gwadar-port-a-lifeline-for-regional-economic-link/>

<sup>39</sup> Wikipedia. (2014, 11 12). *Gwadar*. Retrieved 12 03, 2014, from Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gwadar>