



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

**DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF
LASBELA DISTRICT**

January 3, 2015

Submitted by:



Empowerment Performance Result

In Association with:



Table of Contents

LIST OF EXHIBITS	1
ACRONYMS	2
FOREWORD.....	3
DISTRICT LASBELA – AT A GLANCE	4
1.0 DISTRICT GEOGRAPHY	6
1.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARY	6
1.2 TRIBES, ETHNIC GROUPS AND LANGUAGES.....	7
1.3 TOPOGRAPHY	7
1.4 CLIMATE.....	7
2.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT.....	8
2.1 EDUCATION AND LITERACY	8
2.2 HEALTH.....	10
2.3 HOUSING QUALITY AND HOUSING SERVICES	12
2.4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	14
2.5 POPULATION AND EMPLOYED LABOR FORCE	14
2.6 LIVELIHOOD SOURCES	16
3.0 LAW AND ORDER	19
3.1. BACKGROUND OF PEACE AND SECURITY.....	19
3.2. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	19
3.3. JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN LASBELA	20
3.4. CURRENT REFORMS FOR LAW AND ORDER	21
3.5. PRISONS IN LASBELA	21
4.0 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT	22
4.1 CONFLICT BACKGROUND.....	22
4.2 CONFLICT RESOLUTION.....	22
4.3 TRIBAL ORIENTATION.....	23
4.4 DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION	23
5.0 THE ROLE OF WOMEN.....	24
5.1. STATUS OF WOMEN	24
5.2. LITERACY LEVEL	24
5.3. LEGAL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS.....	24
5.4. SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS	24
6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	25
6.1 LAND, CLIMATE AND WATER.....	25
6.2 FORESTS, WILDLIFE AND PROTECTED AREAS.....	25
6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS	25
7.0 SOCIAL MOBILIZATION	27
7.1 ROLE OF PPAF	27
7.2 LOCAL NGOs.....	27
7.3 FOCUS OF DONOR COMMUNITY	28
8.0 IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS.....	29
8.1 INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS.....	29
8.2 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	29

List of Exhibits

Exhibit 2.1.1 - Educational Status of Children of 5-9 Years Age Group [Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]	8
Exhibit 2.1.2 - Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Age Group [Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]	8
Exhibit 2.1.3 - Gender Parity Index in Primary and Secondary Enrollment [2012-13]	9
Exhibit 2.1.4 - Teaching Institutions and Staff – Numbers [2011]	9
Exhibit 2.1.5 - School Facilities and Physical Characteristic – 2011 [Percentage of Schools]	10
Exhibit 2.1.6 - Adult Literacy Rate (%) - [2012-13]	10
Exhibit 2.2.1 - Status of Child Health – Percentages [2012-13]	11
Exhibit 2.2.2 - Status of Maternal Health – Percentage of Pertinent Women [2012-13]	11
Exhibit 2.2.3 - Health Institutions – Numbers [2011-12]	11
Exhibit 2.2.4 - Health Staffs – Numbers [2011-12]	12
Exhibit 2.3.1 - Material Used in Roof - Percentage of Household [2012-13]	12
Exhibit 2.3.2 - Wall Structure – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	12
Exhibit 2.3.3 - Type of Toilet – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
Exhibit 2.3.4 - Source of Lighting – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
Exhibit 2.3.5 - Cooking Fuel – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
Exhibit 2.3.6 - Source of Drinking Water – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
Exhibit 2.4.1 - Indicators of Communication [2011-12]	14
Exhibit 2.5.1 - Estimated Population	15
Exhibit 2.5.2 - Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Sectors [2012-13]	15
Exhibit 2.5.3 - Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Occupational Group [2012-13]	15
Exhibit 2.5.4 - Employment Status [Percentage of Employed Persons, 2012-13]	16
Exhibit 2.6.1 - Land Utilization Statistics [2011-12]	16
Exhibit 2.6.2 - Area and Production of Major Crops [2011-12]	17
Exhibit 2.6.3 - Agriculture Machinery - [2011-12]	17
Exhibit 2.6.4 - Population of Livestock - [2011-12]	18
Exhibit 2.6.5 - Mineral Production - [2011-12]	18
Exhibit 2.6.6 - Area Under the Control of Forest Department – [2011-12]	18
Exhibit 3.2.1 - Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies	19
Exhibit 3.2.2 - Crime Rates	20
Exhibit 3.3.1 - Justice System in Lasbela	20
Exhibit 3.3.2 - Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanism	20
Exhibit 6.3.1 - Losses and Damages: Monsoon Rains in 2007	26
Exhibit 7.3.1 - Donor Projects	28

Acronyms

ABL	Allied Bank Limited
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee – Pakista
CBO	community-based organization
COs	Community Organization
CSO	Community Social Organization
DGDC	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GoI	Government of Italy
GPI	Gender Parity Indices
GRHO	Gender Reproductive Health Organization
GSP	Geological Survey of Pakistan
HANDS	Health And Nutrition Development Society.
HITE	Hub Industrial and Trading Estate
IDA	International Development Association
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MSL	Meters above Sea Level
NBP	National Bank of Pakistan
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
PARC	Pakistan Agricultural and Research Council
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement
RBC	Reinforced Brick Concrete
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RSP	Rural Support Program
SCAP	Society for Community Action Process
SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organization
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TBAAs	(traditional birth attendants
TDEA	Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability
UBL	United Bank Limited
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WANG	Welfare Association for New Generation
WAPDA	Water And Power Development Authority
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund
ZTBL	Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited

Foreword

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

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

The project is divided in two phases. A macro picture of target districts will be portrayed in Phase-I by developing, “District Situation Analysis” reports, while household poverty and assessment of Community Organization (CO) 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 Lasbela with respect to the socio-economic status. It employs mainly secondary data collected by the 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 district level, but where possible the information is shared and analyzed.

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

District Lasbela – At a Glance

District Headquarter Uthal

Tehsils and UCs

Bela	Kathore, Welpat Janubi, Welpat Shumali, Bela, Gadore
Dureji	Dureji, Lohi
Gaddani	Gadani, Hubco
Hub	Kanraj, Allahabad, Sakran, Sonmiani, Winder, Baroot, Pathra
Uthal	Khenwari, Wayara, Lakhra, Sheh, Uthal, Liari

Area 15,153 Square Kilometers

Climate Hot Summer and Moderate Winter. Coastal areas remain more moderate and moist than the Interior.

Major Ethnic Groups Lasi, Baloch, Khoja, Med

Demography

Projected Population – 2014 (Number)	504,000
Population Density (Persons per Square Kilometer)	33
Percentage of Rural Population	65%
Percentage of Female Population	44%
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females, Percentage)	126
Percentage of Children (0-5 years)	14%
Percentage of Active Population (15-64 years)	59%
Dependency Ratio (Percentage)	68%
Household Size	6

Livelihood Sources

Total Cropped Area	48,808 Hectares
Total Irrigated Area	47914 Hectares
Major Crops	Wheat, Jawar, Maize, Papaya, Coconut, Mong and Caster Seed
Livestock Head Per thousand Rural Population	4,795
Major Minerals	Limestone, Shale and Zink, Marble (ordinary)
Head of Household Work Status	Percentage
Wage Employed	65
Self Employed	20
Employer	1
Agriculture	13
Livestock	1

Education

	Percentage
Percentage of Population that Ever Attended School	39
Primary Enrollment Rate (Gross)	71
Middle Enrollment Rate (Gross)	30
Matric Enrollment Rate (Gross)	31
Percentage of Literate Persons (10 years and above)	38
Percentage of Literate Persons (15 years and above)	36

Health

Health Institutions	Numbers
Hospitals	4
Dispensary	27
Rural Health Centre	40
Basic Health Centre	42
Health Staff per One Hundred Thousand Population	
Doctors	16
Nurses	5
Paramedics	15

Housing

	Percentage
Inadequate Roof Structure (Wood, Bamboo)	46
Un-electrified Households	40
Households with no-toilet	18
Inadequate fuel for cooking	84
Inadequate Source of Drinking Water	54

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

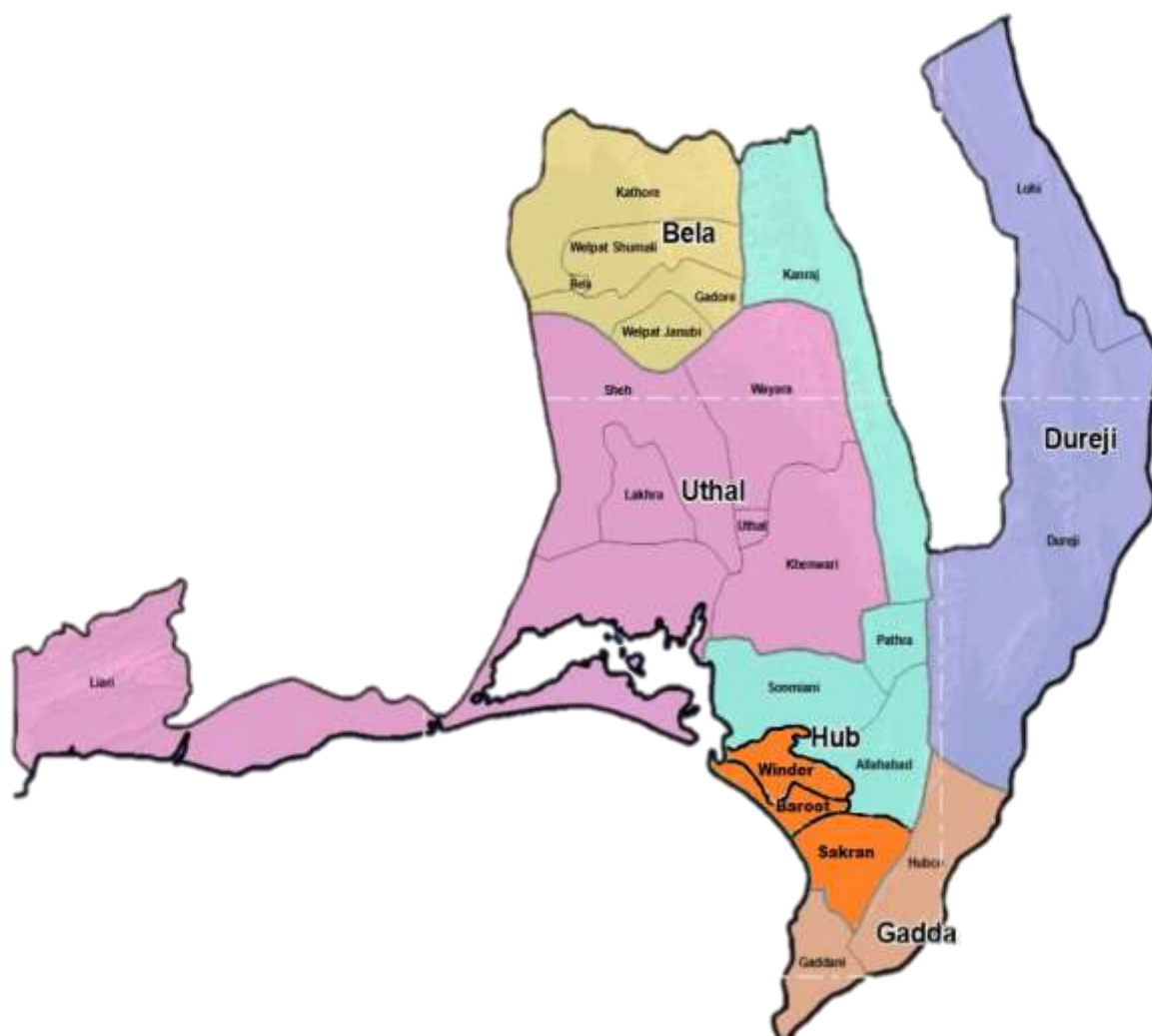
1.0 District Geography

1.1 Location and Boundary

Lasbela was separated from Kalat after granting district status on 30 June, 1954. The district is located in the South of Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the East with Sindh Province. Awaran and Gwadar Districts are on the West and Khuzdar District is in the North. This district is mountainous in the East and has central alluvial lowland drained by the Porali and Kud Rivers, whereas in the West, there is a narrow coastal strip dotted with mangrove swamps.

The headquarters of the district are in "Uthal" town, while the district consists of nine tehsils; Bela, Uthal, Hub, Lakhra, Somiani, Dureaji, Lairi, Gaddani and Konnaj. Area-wise district Lasbela is the 7th largest district in Balochistan and has an area of 15,153 square kilometers. Lasbela District, lies between 65°12'11"-67°25'39" East longitudes and 24°53'2"-26°39'20" North latitudes. Location of Lasbela is at 1,075km (aerial distance) south-east (218 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 116 km north-west (333 degrees bearing) from Karachi.

Map of Lasbela District



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

1.2 Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The social setup of the district is tribal. All the tribes other than the Baloch and Brahui, Med, Khoja and Hindus who have settled in Lasbela are known as "Lasi". The principal Lasi tribes are five in number; the Jamoot, Runjhas, Sheikh, Angaria and the Burra. Together they are called Panjraj and constitute a tribal confederation under each "raj" are a large number of heterogeneous groups.

1.3 Topography

Geographically, the district can be divided into the alluvial plain surrounding Lasbela extending southwards up-to the Bay of Sonmiani and the hilly regions situated in the East and West of this plain. The plain itself consists of alluvium deposits of Porali and other rivers. At the edge of the plain are adjoining hilly regions and near the coast, lie raised sea-beaches, situated some 15 to 25 meters above the sea level. The East of alluvial plain exhibits the greatest variety of rocks forming the Anticline Ranges separated by various valleys. The hilly region is situated to the West of the alluvial plain of the Porali and extends along the Makran coast. The whole of the eastern part of the district is mountainous. The plain in the center, comprising of a greater portion of the district is in a triangular shape. The principal hill ranges are on the western slopes of Kirthar Mountains, and Lak Phusi in the North. The other side includes main ridge of the Pub Range with parts of Khude or Khudo and part of Pub Range. The third side comprises of lower slopes of the Makran coast. Consisting of plains, mountains and terrain elevation range, the Lasbela District is situated at 0-1494 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL). The Mor range and Khude are surrounded by Saman branch of Kolachi River on the South; Hub River on the East and Gidar Dhor River on the West. Valleys of the Kharari or Kanrach and the Mithri, Mohbar and Chebechi torrents are situated in the South. From its entrance into Lasbela District, the Porali River runs over a stony course and has low banks as far as Mangia, where it passes through clay soil. At Shah Lakhra, a dam has been constructed at about 89 km to North of Shah Lakhra, a branch of the Porali River, known as the Titian River, takes off and eventually flows into the Siranda Lake.

1.4 Climate

The climate of the district normally remains hot in summer and moderate in winter but the coastal area of the district including Somiani, Hub and Gaddani remain more moderate and moist than the interior. The summer lasts from April to October with June as the hottest month. The winter extends from November to March. The month of January is the coldest month, while the climate remains moderate in February and March. The north-western wind (Gorich) blows from October to February and becomes particularly strong towards the end of the cold season while it becomes burning hot during April and May and is known as Liwar. Annual rainfall is uncertain. Normally, most of the rain fall is received in summer. The annual mean maximum and minimum temperature remains around 17⁰C and 3⁰C in January and above 38⁰C and 24⁰C in June respectively¹.

¹ This section is largely benefited from "Lasbela – 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 provide 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 54 percent of children of the primary age group were out of school in the year 2013. The private schools do not exist as such in the district. Overall, about 8 percent of children were enrolled in private institutions according to the estimates from the household survey (PSLM, 2013). Moreover, the table indicates that about 1 percent of children in the 5-9 years age group were enrolled in religious schools during the survey year 2013. Interestingly, enrollment ratios in private and religious school are higher for girls than boys, perhaps due to hosting the worst infrastructure and an almost non-existence of facilities in government schools.

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

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Out of School	54.03	54.98	52.64
Enrolled in Public Schools	36.92	39.18	33.61
Enrolled in Private Schools	7.61	5.84	10.20
Enrolled in Religious Schools (Madrasa)	1.44	0.00	3.55
Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Exhibit 2.1.2 documents the educational status of children in the 10-14 years age group. Overall, about 49 percent of children of the 10-14 years age group were not attending school during 2013. The majority (about 43 percent out of 49 percent) of students were enrolled in government schools. Moreover, about 2 percent enrollment in religious school is also estimated from the PSLM 2013 data.

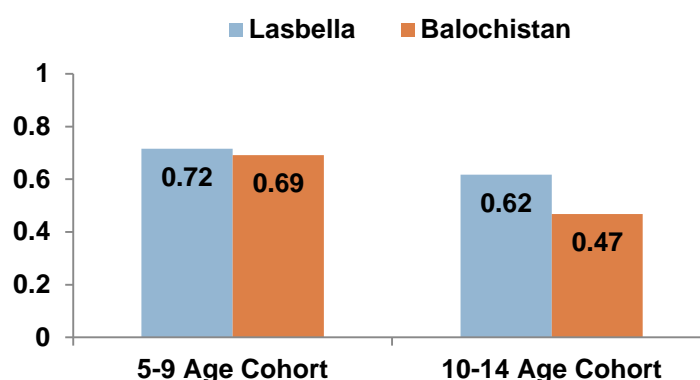
Exhibit 2.1.2
Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Age Group
[Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Out of School	49.11	42.15	57.42
Enrolled in Public Schools	43.14	51.80	32.8
Enrolled in Private Schools	5.95	4.96	7.13
Enrolled in Religious Schools (Madrasa)	1.80	1.09	2.64
Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

A summary index “Gender Parity Index (GPI)” is commonly used to assess gender differences. It is the value of an indicator for girls divided by that for boys. A value of less than one indicates differences in favor of boys, whereas a value near one indicates that parity has been more or less achieved. Exhibit 2.1.3 is developed to document the prevalence in gender disparities in school enrolment for the children in primary and secondary age groups respectively. Relatively lower gender disparity is observed in the district as compared with the province for the school enrolment in the 5-9 years age cohort (0.72 versus 0.69). A similar trend is observed in the secondary school enrolment where the district magnitude of GPI is high as compared with that estimated for the province (0.62 versus 0.47).

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



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

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

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

Exhibit 2.1.5 summarizes the extent of available facilities across various levels (primary, middle and high) of education. Electricity is available in only 9 percent of primary schools, while only 7 percent of primary schools operate in a building of satisfactory condition. About 5 percent of primary schools have no building, whereas about 77 percent run without boundary walls. The situation in middle and high schools is however comparatively better. Electricity and drinking water are available in 16 percent and 73 percent of schools respectively. About 92-96 percent of school buildings have a ‘pacca’ structure in middle and high schools, while about 14 percent to 19 percent of secondary school buildings are in satisfactory conditions.

Exhibit 2.1.4
Teaching Institutions and Staff – Numbers
[2011]

Description	Schools	Teachers		
		Total	Male	Female
Primary School	482	865	621	244
Middle School	53	578	396	182
High School	28	650	464	186
Community School	28	34	23	11
Private School	6	26	19	7
Intermediate/Degree College	4	22	10	12

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

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

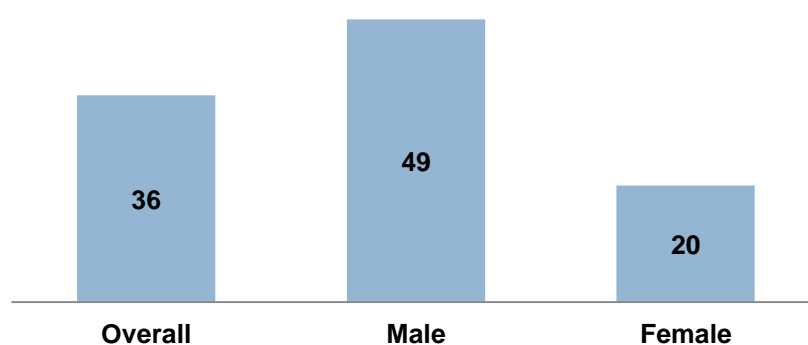
Description	Primary%	Middle%	High%	Total%
Building Availability	94.61	100.00	100.00	95.38
Boundary Wall Exists	22.61	58.49	75.00	28.60
Satisfactory Building Condition	6.85	18.87	14.29	8.35
'Pacca' Structure of Schools	83.82	92.45	96.43	85.26
Electricity Availability	9.34	41.51	78.57	15.81
Drinking Water Availability	78.63	26.42	50.00	72.29
Latrine Availability	18.67	69.81	82.14	26.64

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

According to UNDP Human Development Report (2014), Pakistan has been placed 146th out of 187 countries in terms of the Human Development Index with 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.

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 36 percent for the overall population; with 49 percent for males and 20 percent for females during the year 2012-13. The estimated corresponding literacy rates for the province are; 42 percent, 61 percent and 19 percent for overall, male and female population respectively.

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



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

2.2 Health

Health is the most important factor which plays a key role in determining the human capital. Better health improves the efficiency and the productivity of the labor force and thus ultimately contributes to economic growth and leads to human welfare. On the other hand, there is a strong relationship between poverty and 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, although reports district-wise indicators, doesn't provide data on the district-wise mortality rates and life expectancy. Therefore, to gauge an idea about the health status in the target districts, data on the maximum possible input indicators is collated in the following tables.

A rough sketch on child health is furnished in Exhibit 2.2.1. Only about 54 percent of children in the 12-23 months age cohort were reported fully immunized according to recall and record method, while the corresponding percentage is even lower (42 percent) in households which provided records of immunization. It is encouraging that almost all households reported the use of ORS for the treatment of diarrhea, however the percentage who consulted physicians in cases of diarrhea is about 79 percent. No gender discrimination is evident from the data.

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

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Children (12-23 Months) – Fully Immunized			
Record Only	42	40	45
Recall and Record	54	56	51
Diarrhea in Children Under 5			
Physician Consulted	79	73	78
Treatment of Diarrhea – ORS	96	95	100

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Some indicators of maternal health care are compiled in Exhibit 2.2.2. The information in the table reveals that only 48 percent reported having Tetanus Toxoid Injections, while this percentage is quite low (29 percent) for the rural population. While an insignificant percentage of women reported post-natal care, about 74 percent of surveyed women confirmed pre-natal consultation. The situation in terms of child delivery is also miserable. Child delivery at home is reported by about 68 percent of rural area households. The corresponding percentage for urban population is about 25 percent.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Have Received Tetanus Toxoid Injection	48	82	29
Pre-Natal Consultations	74	88	66
Child Delivery at Home	53	25	68
Post-Natal Consultations	4	2	5

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Numbers of health institutions in the district during the year 2011-12 are collated in Exhibit 2.2.3, while the strength of the health staff in the district is depicted in Exhibit 2.2.4. A gloomy picture is evident in terms of the strength of the district in providing health facilities. Only 16 doctors and 5 nurses are available for one hundred thousand ('lakh') population, according to the statistics provided by the provincial official publications.

Exhibit 2.2.3
Health Institutions – Numbers [2011-12]

	Numbers
Hospital	4
Dispensary	27
Rural Health Centre	40
Basic Health Units	42
Maternal and Child Health Centre	4
TB Clinic	1

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.2.4
Health Staffs – Numbers [2011-12]

	Total	Per One Hundred Thousand population
Doctors	81	16
Nurses	24	5
Paramedics	79	15

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

2.3 Housing Quality and Housing Services

It is of interest to assess the means and standard 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 the material used in the wall and roof, and the type of toilet in the house. All this information is obtained at the household level from the household survey (PSLM) and thus truly reflects the conditions of living standards in the district.

Information regarding the type of material used in the roof is displayed in Exhibit 2.3.1. The table reveals that about 46 percent of households (12 percent urban and 62 percent rural) reported inadequate (wood) roof material. Iron and cement are used in about 22 percent of rural households, while 52 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	24	52	9
Iron, Cement	21	19	22
Garder, T-Iron	10	17	7
Wood etc.	46	12	62

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

In terms of material used in the wall, the majority (51 percent) of households reported the use of mud bricks or mud (Exhibit 2.3.2). The corresponding percentage for rural areas is 62 percent. Burnt bricks or blocks are used in about 34 percent and 69 percent of rural and urban households respectively.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Burnt Brick- Blocks	46	69	34
Mud Bricks/ MUD	51	31	62
Wood etc.	3	0	4

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Information regarding the type of toilet used by households is furnished in Exhibit 2.3.3. About 25 percent of rural households reported unavailability of toilet facilities in the house. Even in urban areas, about 5 percent of households do not have in-house toilet facilities. The table also reveals that the bulk of households reported the use of non-flush toilets.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Flush	28	73	5
Non-Flush	54	21	70
No Toilet	18	5	25

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

About 61 percent of district households are connected with the grid and use electricity for lighting purposes as evident from Exhibit 2.3.4. However, sharp rural-urban differences exist. About 99 percent and 41 percent of households reported the use of electricity in urban and rural areas respectively. Moreover, about 22 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%
Electricity	61	99	41
Oil	25	1	36
Other	15	0	22

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 51 percent and 100 percent of urban and rural households use either wood or charcoal. Although the PSLM data doesn't provide the separate estimates of the use of wood and charcoal, it is plausible to assume that the use of wood is dominant due to relatively low cost as compared with coal.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Gas/Oil	16	48	0
Wood/Charcoal	84	51	100
Other	0	1	0

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 sources of drinking water in the district with an urban-rural division. About 54 percent of households fetch water from unsafe sources (uncovered water reservoirs and dug well). The matching percentage for rural areas is 74 percent. The source of tap water is reported by 28 percent households; 74 percent and 6 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

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

Description	Overall	Urban	Rural
Tap Water	28	74	6
Hand Pump	6	3	7
Motor Pump	12	7	14
Dug Well	23	9	30
Other (Uncovered)	31	7	44

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

2.4 Transport and Communication

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

Exhibit 2.4.1
Indicators of Communication [2011-12]

	Numbers	Per one Hundred Thousand Population
Number of Connections		
Landline	2593	514
V-Phone	908	180
Broadband	749	149
Road Kilometers		
	Kilometers	Per '000' Square Kilometers
Black Topped	1140	75
Shingle	1232	81
Total	2372	156
Motor Vehicles Registered		
	Numbers	
Public Service Vehicles	1398	
Private Vehicles	6200	
Government Goods Vehicles	1211	
Private Goods Vehicles	20395	
Others	30384	
Total Vehicles	59588	

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

The table reveals that about 514 and 180 persons out of one lakh (one hundred thousand) population were connected with PTCL landlines and V-Phones respectively during the year 2011-12. About 749 broadband connections are also reported which is equivalent to 149 persons per one lakh population.

About 75 and 81 kilometers mettle (black topped) and Shingle road is available out of one thousand kilometers of geographical area respectively for about 60 thousand registered vehicles.

2.5 Population and Employed Labor Force

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

The population of the district 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 5 lakh (0.5 million) with an average growth rate of about 3 percent per annum. Although population growth rates seem high, in 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 0.141 million persons are estimated as the active labor force by applying the crude activity rate of Balochistan.

Exhibit 2.5.1
Estimated Population

	Overall	Urban	Rural
1998 – Census	313,000	116,000	197,000
2010 – Projected – UNICEF	447,000	165,000	282,000
2014 – Projected – Census Growth Rate 1981-998	504,000	186,000	318,000
Growth Rate (%) [1998-2014]	2.97%	2.95%	2.99%

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 45 percent of employment is recorded in this sector during 2012-13 (PSLM survey), whereas about 60 percent of the 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 17 percent (23 percent in urban and 14 percent in rural) of the employed labor force. About 20 percent of the urban employed labor force is absorbed in the manufacturing sector, while service sector provides employment to about 28 percent of the employed labor force.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Agriculture	45.09	13.14	59.64
Mining	1.47		2.15
Manufacturing	8.15	20.12	2.69
Construction	.88	1.51	.60
Trade	16.91	23.17	14.05
Other Service Sectors	27.50	42.06	20.87

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

Exhibit 2.5.3 reports the distribution of labor force in the major occupational groups. About 26 percent of the rural labor force is working in the occupational group 'Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers', while about 7 percent of the urban labor force is also reported employed as 'Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers'. About 9 percent of the labor is employed as craft and related trade workers.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Professionals	18.12	31.19	12.16
Clerks/Sales Workers	10.66	16.20	8.14
Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers	20.21	6.93	26.26
Craft and Related Trade Workers	9.24	15.23	6.51
Other	41.78	30.45	46.94

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

Wage employees constitute the largest group with respect to the work status of employed labor force. According to Exhibit 2.5.4, about 69 percent and 64 percent of the labor force is working as employees. This is followed by a self-employed (own-account workers) group with an estimates of 29 percent and 16 percent for urban and rural areas respectively. Only 16 percent of owner cultivators in rural areas are evident from the table, while the percentage of labor force working as sharecroppers is about 2 percent. The table also reveals that only 1 percent of the employed labor force is linked with the livestock profession.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Employer	0.90	0.60	1.04
Self Employed	20.13	29.05	16.06
Wage Employee	65.41	68.55	63.98
Un-Paid Family Worker	-	-	-
Owner cultivator	11.30	0.96	16.02
Sharecropper	1.56	-	2.27
Contract cultivator	-	-	-
Livestock	0.70	0.84	0.64

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 are not available.

Lasbela is the most fertile district in terms of cultivation. The main crop is wheat followed by castor, sesame, gaur seeds and fodder. Vegetables include onions and red chilies, and fruit such as bananas, chiko, and papaya are grown. There are three main sources of irrigation; canals, tube wells and dug wells. Majority of the crop cultivation with an area of 13,503 hectares was irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing 63% of the total irrigation sources followed by dug wells, which covered (4,408 hectares) 21% of the total irrigation sources in District Lasbela. However, canals irrigate 16% of the area (3,421 hectares).²

The land utilization statistics in terms of cultivated, cropped and irrigated areas is furnished in Exhibit 2.6.1. Accordingly, the district shares are about 2 percent, 4 percent and 5 percent in the province respectively, while the share of geographical area is about 4 percent. As evident in the table, tube-wells are the major source of irrigation with about an 86 percent share in total irrigated areas.

Exhibit 2.6.1
Land Utilization Statistics [2011-12]

	(Hectares)	As percent of the Province
Geographical Area	1515300	4.36
Cultivated Area	48480	1.84
Cropped Area	48808	4.35
Irrigated Area	47914	4.70
Sources of Irrigation		
Canal	5959	1.1
Wells	2160	3.1
Tube Wells	39795	7.6

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, Caster Seed is sown on 3410 hectares. This is followed by Moong (2010 hectares) and Coconut (1038 hectares). Among the fruits, Banana and Papaya are sown on about 900 hectares, while tomatoes are an important crop among the vegetables.

² Lasbela, District Development Profile 2011, Government of Balochistan

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

	Area [Hectares]	Production ['00' Tons]
Crops		
Citrus	141	762
Banana	864	2823
Guava	219	1501
Papaya	849	4313
Coconut	1038	8156
Tomatoes	614	6068
Ladyfingers	494	2774
Radish	133	2096
Bottle Gourd	127	895
Beet Root	298	16390
Brinjal	285	2169
Moong	2010	1347
Sesamun	112	49
Caster Seed	3410	3818

Note: Those crops are included which are sown on 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. Extremely low shares of agricultural machinery with respect to cropped areas portray a gloomy picture. Only 7 tractors are available per one thousand cropped areas, while the share of other machinery is insignificant.

Exhibit 2.6.3
Agriculture Machinery - [2011-12]

	Numbers	As percent of '000' cropped area
Tractors	322	6.6
Threshers	40	0.8
Harvesters	0	0
Reapers	10	0.2
Bulldozers	17	0.4

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 population. The table reveals that Goats and Sheep are the major type of livestock in the district.

In terms of livestock, Lasbela is rich amongst the 26 districts. 68% of households owns livestock. For most of them it's an asset and is used meet their expenses. The most preferred form of livestock is goat, sheep followed by cattle, camels, buffaloes and poultry. Despite being the most significant traditional activity in the district, the importance of livestock as a major source of livelihood has decreased due to the growing of orchards and vegetable cropping with irrigation.³

³ Lasbela District Government, 2011, Lasbela- Integrated District Development Vision, IUCN Pakistan, Quetta, Pakistan.

Exhibit 2.6.4
Population of Livestock - [2011-12]

	Numbers	Per thousand Rural Population
Cattle	140,397	442
Buffalo	12,779	40
Sheep	401,473	12,62
Goats	902,426	2,837
Camel	34,717	109
Horse	2,288	7
Mule	964	3
Asses	29,906	94
Poultry (Non-Commercial)	257,435	809

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

The information regarding mineral production in the district is furnished in Exhibit 2.6.5. Major minerals with almost 100 percent share in the province include; limestone, shale, serpentine, clay, basalt and zinc. Production of ordinary marble is also reported which possesses a provincial share of about 45 percent.

Exhibit 2.6.5
Mineral Production - [2011-12]

	(Tons)	As percent of the Province
Marble (ord)	335544	44.7
Baryte	2040	4.3
Limestone	1007239	98.4
Shale	1689994	100
Serpentine	1378	100
Iron Ore	27378	14.0
Clay	35	100
Basalt	550	100
Zinc	11123	100

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.6.6 reports the area under the control of the Forest Department of the province. The table reveals that the district has about 0.4 million acres of forest area which is only 14 percent of the provincial forest area.

Exhibit 2.6.6
Area Under the Control of Forest Department – [2011-12]

	(Acres)	As percent of the Province
Coniferous	0	0
Irrigated Plantation	0	0
Reverian Bela Forest	2,000	6
Scrub Forest	301,252	21
Coastal Forest	1,494	4
Range Lands	87,040	9
Total	391,786	14

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2012-13

3.0 Law and Order

The least populated state of Pakistan, Baluchistan is moving towards anarchy at a snail's pace⁴. The province, rich with natural resources has a poor law and order situation, with numerous Baloch militant organizations fighting against the government and its functionaries to secure what they called provincial autonomy and the lion's share of the province's resources. Lasbela, being the economic lifeline of Baluchistan, that provides 90 percent of its industrial output and 70 percent of the revenue generated by the province, has had consistent security concerns. There have been numerous law and order situations during the last five years which include 70 cases of explosions, 33 riots, 1 kidnapping, and 199 illegal trade and smuggling incidents⁵. These are some of the statistics of recorded crimes. For cases such as murder, blasphemy and terrorism, there are certain constraints with regards to data availability. In terms of geographic proximity there are two main law enforcement institutions, regular police and levies. The urban/town areas of Uthal, Bela and Hub are looked after by 7 police stations where as the rest of the district is guarded by levies.

In the state of Baluchistan, the military has tried to eradicate the traditional and local structures and to reinforce state power. It has been successful in eradicating the structures, but to the contrary, the process has further weakened Pakistan.

3.1. Background of Peace and Security

Lasbela District is one of the most developed districts of Baluchistan because of its proximity to Karachi. Still, it has its own characteristics of tribalism. However, tribalism is fading away and losing its importance due to urbanization, commercialization, education and the role played by mass media in creating awareness⁶.

Culturally, Lasbela District is extremely rich in archaeological sites, religious shrines (for both Muslims and Hindus), historical graveyards and graves. It is a peaceful district of hospitable people living in harmony with nature, without ethnic conflict⁷.

There are very few disputes among people and parties, most of these disputes are of a civil nature, while the criminal nature of disputes is much lower.

3.2. Law Enforcement Agencies

There are two Law Enforcing Agencies working in district Lasbela i.e. Police and Levies Force. The urban areas referred to as "A" are under Police while the rural or "B" areas are under the control of is with Levies Force. The Police force is headed by District Police Officer, while Levies Force is headed by the Deputy Commissioner Lasbela.

Exhibit 3.2.1
Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies

#	Agency/ Department	Number of Personnel Deployed		Details
		Male	Female	
1	Police (Regular)	927	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7 Police Station (PS) ▪ 2 Check Posts ▪ Control areas categorized as "A"
2	Levies	508	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Control areas categorized as "B"

Source: Interview with Police and Public Officials

⁴ BALOCHISTAN - The State Versus the Nation, Frederic Grare, 2013.

⁵ <http://balochistan.gov.pk/DistrictProfile/DDP%20Final%202012/Lasbela/lasbela.pdf>

⁶ Lasbela District Development Profile 2011: A report by UNICEF

⁷ Lasbela Integrated District Development Vision: A report by IUCN

**Exhibit 3.2.2
Crime Rates**

#	Crime (Description)	Main Reasons	Incidents/ Losses in 2014
1	Murders	People from outside having conflicts cause murders in the area	27
2	Anti-Terrorism Act	Held under ATA due to nature of their crimes	3
3	Target Killing	Some political workers are targeted	3
4	Minor Cases	Include minor traffic, theft etc.	Most of these are minor cases
Total			883

Source: Interview with a Police Official

3.3. Judicial Infrastructure in Lasbela

The Justice system in district Lasbela is both formal and informal. The crime ratio is very low and there are hardly any major law and order incidents that took place in the current year. Mostly people prefer to contact the feudal lords and *sardars* for solving their disputes. The main reason is its low cost and speedy trial. There are people who go to formal courts and justice systems under the state institutes as well.

**Exhibit 3.3.1
Justice System in Lasbela**

#	Court (Formal Justice)	Justice System	Regulation
1	District and Session Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 District and Session Judge ▪ 1 Additional District and Session Judges ▪ 1 Civil Judge ▪ 2 Judicial Magistrates (Hub) ▪ 1 Family Judge ▪ Family and Banking Courts also work in Hub 	Regular Pakistan Justice Regulations/ Laws
2	Tehsil Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 Judicial Magistrate (Bela) ▪ 1 Judicial Magistrate (Uthal) ▪ 1 Judicial Magistrate (Gaddani) 	Regular Pakistan Justice system /Regulations/ Laws
3	Qazi Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Qazi</i> 	Family and Civil Disputes under regular laws

Source: Interviews with a Member of Lasbela Bar Council

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

ADR Tool	Level of Working	Achievement
Sardars/ Feudal Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most of the area is under feudal control, conflicting people bring their conflicts and issues to these feudals. Feuds listen to issues and conflicts, and decide on these issues. ▪ Most of the issues are related to land disputes or some domestic/ women related conflicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It's a speedy justice system and low cost compared to the slow and costly state-controlled justice system.

Source: Interview with an Advocate, Lasbela District Bar

3.4. Current Reforms for Law and Order

There have been no reforms reported in Lasbela; however, Balochistan has taken a lead in establishing local government system. It is a good gesture to empower local people, especially those hoping for further improved law and order situation, and bring participatory approach in decision and development related activities at district level.

3.5. Prisons in Lasbela

There is one prison in District Lasbela located at Gaddani. This is a general prisoners' facility taking care of all prisoners of the district. In this prison, there are separate wards for women and juvenile⁸.

⁸ Interviews with an Advocate, Lasbela Bar Council

4.0 Conflict Management

Conflicts in the region arose after establishing the Durand line in 1893. It involved the Pashtun community from Afghanistan and the Baloch community from Pakistan.

Afghanistan vigorously protested the inclusion of Pashtun and Baloch areas within Pakistan without providing the inhabitants with an opportunity for self-determination. Since 1947, there have been incidents at the border causing disruption of normal trade patterns. From 1961 to 1963, the most serious crisis led to diplomatic, trade, transit and consular relations between the countries being suspended.

In more recent times, the surge in these conflicts was from the recurrence of the longstanding state-periphery tension. The most obvious reasons for such conflicts are to protect one's wealth and influence and to continue to seek rent from the state for the resources on their land. The media has played a significant role as a catalyst in raising awareness about the issue, whereas internet has taken the issue to a global level. Given the fact that two thirds of the population is under thirty, the district issues are deemed to be of significance from an economic point of view

4.1 Conflict Background

The nature of disputes in district Lasbela has deep variation in nature and style. There are domestic disputes, tribal clashes on land disputes, and target killings that are taking place in different areas of district Lasbela. There are some local people who had migrated to Karachi; these people are now engaged in Lyari gang wars. Baba Ladla Group and Uzair group are two famous groups having roots from Lasbela. These people fight in Karachi but the disputes often affect the law and order situation in Lasbela as well⁹.

There has been the killing of a Punjabi in Lasbela, the responsibility of which was later accepted by the Baloch Liberation Army. This also indicates the liberation or anti-state sentiment of insurgents that prevail in Lasbela.¹⁰

Lasbela is one of the most developed districts of Baluchistan, mainly because of its location near Karachi. The society in Lasbela is of a tribal nature and people live in their tribal/ clan based areas that have a social structure. The recent developments have decreased these tribal "assbiyyat." Inter-marriages between different ethnic groups are improving co-operation, understanding and socialization. Due to the developmental activities of the Government and NGOs, the custom of co-operation is disappearing and is being replaced by the activities of the Government institutions.

4.2 Conflict Resolution

The government system functions through Civil and *Qazi* courts. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes. The *Qazi* court at Uthal is very effective and popular as it is low cost and timely. People prefer the *Biradri* (brotherhood) system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community. After a lengthy discussion their disputes get settled. In Lasbela, to cater for such conflicts, there are two resolutions, one is official which involves the government and the other is traditional which involves the *biradri* system. *Qazi* courts are a widely used option by the indigenous Uthal people as it involves less time and money. The *biradri* system involves taking the matter to the most senior and influential person of the community, to get the issue resolved. A recent UNDP funded project titled "Gender Justice through *Musalihat Anjuman* Project (GJTMAP)" took place. The aim of this project is to provide alternate routes of conflict resolution to the communities. The issues and conflicts covered in this project are specifically related to Gender and domestic violence¹¹.

⁹ Interview with a local journalist

¹⁰ Interview with local a journalist

¹¹ Lasbela, District Development Profile, Published by UNICEF and Government of Baluchistan

4.3 Tribal Orientation

Society is structured on kinship bases and each group is attached to a particular tradition founded on different rules of social organization. Most of these rules and traditions have undergone a considerable transformation over time. The political organization is built upon two principles, hereditary authority and personal bonds of allegiance in which protection is exchanged for loyalty. Many elected representatives are tribal chiefs and *Sardars*

The Jam tribe occupies the highest position on the social ladder followed by Jamots, Roonjhas, Angarias and Burras. The hierarchical system of authority is vertical, with downward flow from the *Sardar* to the younger men in the clan and family. The *Sardar's* position is supreme. The *Lasi* tribes have an almost equal social position, with the exception of the occupational groups, who enjoy higher status.

The feudal lords and Sardars of the area have a greater say in everything in the district. They are the most influential but they have no vision for prosperity and development of the area. This is why most of the feudals don't let the people under their command have access to education, health or other facilities¹².

4.4 Displacement and Migration

There has been no temporary displacement observed in district Lasbela, however, Lasbela is an industrial city which attracts traders, skilled and unskilled laborers. This causes lots of people to migrate to Lasbela. It has permanent migration both from outside districts and far flung areas of district Lasbela by people searching for employment¹³.

There have been no reforms introduced to conflict resolution systems in district Lasbela and the system remains the same¹⁴.

¹² Lasbela, District Development Profile, Published by UNICEF and Government of Baluchistan

¹³ Lasbela, District Development Profile, Published by UNICEF and Government of Baluchistan

¹⁴ Interview with a Member of the District Bar Council

5.0 The Role of Women

5.1. Status of Women

In Lasbela District women's right in inheritance are denied and women are rarely allowed to own productive assets such as land or livestock and have no control over their income from labor¹⁵. Women generally possess fewer assets, receive less education and have fewer employment opportunities due to traditional restrictions on their activities outside their homes. They play a limited role in the fisheries sector including net mending and repairing¹⁶

Medical facilities for women are also limited and many women visit *Pirs* (spiritual leaders), *Maulvies* (religious leaders) and quacks, rather than doctors or paramedics for medical treatment, and depend on dais (traditional birth attendants or TBAs) for delivery of babies¹⁷.

Generally, women prefer the veil (*purdah*), but in the rural areas, poor women work in the fields unveiled¹⁸. Cases of violence against women are neither reported nor do women lodge complaints or seek any legal remedy.

5.2. Literacy Level

Literacy rates for women are low due to the socio-cultural norms that do not support girl's mobility or education, although in the urban areas parents are increasingly taking an interest in their daughter's education.

5.3. Legal and Social Rights

In Lasbela District it is impossible for women to exercise their legal and social rights due to prohibitive local customs and practices. They have a very limited role in decision-making and their rights are generally contravened, rather than recognized.

5.4. Social Organizations

A few NGOs work on gender issues but almost all of these are led by men and none of them focus on enhancing women's participation in social and political arenas.

¹⁵ Integrated District Development Vision, IUCN Balochistan Office.

¹⁶ The International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Gwadar Lasbela Livelihood Support Project

¹⁷ *ibid*

¹⁸ *ibid*

6.0 Environmental Analysis

Lasbela District lies in the south-east of Balochistan, bordering Karachi and Dadu Districts in Sindh, and Gwadar, Awaran, and Khuzdar Districts in Balochistan. Primarily a coastal area, it comprises of hills and mountains in the East, North, and West, an alluvial plain in the centre and a narrow coastal strip with mangrove swamps of Sonmiani Hor in the South.¹⁹ The climate of Lasbela is suitable for livestock, poultry and agriculture. Natural resources include water, forests, wetlands and fisheries, livestock and rangelands, wildlife and protected areas. The landscape of the district is predominantly a vast sandy plain regularly interrupted by hilly areas. The coastal belt is characterized by many bays and creeks with shallow water. Many small towns and hamlets (mostly fishermen settlements) are the main features of the district.²⁰ Lasbela district is also vulnerable to a number of disasters with examples being the tsunami of 1945, the Phet cyclone in 2010, earthquakes, droughts, floods, and landslides. The relative severity of drought in Lasbela district is medium, and the relative severity of floods is high.²¹

6.1 Land, Climate and Water

Lasbela comprises 1,515,300 hectares.²² In terms of geographic area, 48480 hectares are for cultivation. The climate in Lasbela is often unpredictable with low rainfall (20cm annually), dry, temperate, and humid in the coastal areas. Due to regular droughts, water is a biggest constraint for agricultural purposes. Given the arid location of Lasbela, water is often limited and the only source is direct rainfall. There is an indirect source of water through artificial lakes and ponds but most of it is utilized due to the increasing demand for agriculture, livestock and industrial usage. About 43% of households do not have water on their premises, and as a result, women and children are involved in fetching water.

6.2 Forests, Wildlife and Protected Areas

The forestry of Lasbela is rich with trees and sparse vegetation with barren land. Mangrove forests are found in Sonmiani bay. Most of the area of Lasbela is covered with forests which provide various sources (timber, shelter, medical herbs) and also serve as the habitat to many wildlife species. Protected areas include, the Hingol National Park, Dureji Game Reserve, Khurkhara Game (Wildlife Sanctuary) and the Ramsar sites of Sonmiani Bay, and Hub Dam. The main coastal resources are mangroves, fisheries, wildlife, beaches and mud flats. Deforestation and degradation of mangroves, industrial wastes, high boat costs, and a lack of credit facilities often spoiled the livelihood of fishermen. In 2006, the number of fishermen was 10,400 and in 2009 it was 10,860.²³

6.3 Environmental Hazards

Lasbela has some environmental issues, due to the pollution rising from the world's third largest ship wrecking industry and Gadani Industrial state. Climate Change is one of the greatest challenges in terms of environmental impact in the world today. Coastal areas such as Lasbela are vulnerable to the risks of climate change in the form of an increase in natural disasters, the rise in sea level, and increasing temperatures.²⁴ Given the unpredictable climate conditions and environmental problems, management practices in Lasbela have not adapted to cater to this sudden climate change.

¹⁹ Lasbela District Government 2011, Lasbela- Integrated District Development Vision, IUCN Pakistan, Quetta, Pakistan.

²⁰ Balochistan Partnership for Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Coastal Districts of Balochistan – Situation Analysis, Implications and Recommendations, IUCN Pakistan Quetta, 2012

²¹ Government of Balochistan. Balochistan District Management Authority. Balochistan Disaster Risk management Plan. Quetta, 2008.

²² Survey of Pakistan Map of Lasbela District.

²³ Ibid

²⁴ Climate Change and Coastal Districts of Balochistan. Situational Analysis, Implications, and Recommendations. IUCN Pakistan 2012.

Like most districts of Balochistan, Lasbela too, is prone to natural calamities. Lasbela district is affected by various environmental hazards throughout the year. Some of the environmental calamities to which the district is vulnerable are flash floods, tidal erosions, fire (in both urban and rural areas), water borne diseases, law and order, earthquakes, canal breaches, industrial hazards, locust attacks, droughts, dam bursts and Tsunamis.

Floods: The district partially depends on flood irrigation and for this purpose embankments have been constructed on the main rivers²⁵. Rain and flood season in the district occurs from July to September. Being a mountainous area, floods are a normal feature of rivers and streams. The mountainous catchment area of Porali and other streams contributes to the rapid buildup of floods. There have been instances of heavy rains and floods happening in the district but the June/ July 2007 floods created havoc throughout the district, resulting in deaths and injuries, loss of houses, crops, livestock, livelihoods and infrastructure damage. Exhibit 8.4.1 shows the data of the losses and damage, provided by PDMA, due to the monsoon rains of 2007.

Exhibit 6.3.1
Losses and Damages: Monsoon Rains in 2007

Human Casualties	6
Houses Damaged	1,958
Agriculture Losses	103,194 Acres
Livestock Lost	23,613 Heads
Embankments	210
Poultry Birds	123,126
Schools Damaged	117
Health Facility Buildings	80
Roads	110 km

Source: Pakistan Disaster Management Authority

Cyclones: The sea cyclone “PHET” of 2010 also caused damages to standing crops, livestock and infrastructure in the area. Due to the tsunami in the Arabian Sea, the fishing villages sustained heavy losses, fishing crafts got damaged and huts were washed away. A senior Met official said the cyclone did not pose a serious threat anymore.

Earthquakes: On the afternoon of 24th September 2013, an earthquake struck the Awaran District in Western Balochistan.²⁶ The quake's epicenter was near the Awaran District, but other districts of Balochistan; Turbat, Panjgur, Chaghai, Khuzdar, Gwadar and Lasbela were also affected.

Heavy Rains: Most of the southern districts of Balochistan are vulnerable to flash floods. Torrential rains from July to September are a yearly cause for concern. The property of Hub was severely damaged during the monsoon rains in 2009. Everyday life, property, livestock and communications, were all damaged

²⁵ District Development Profile 2011, Lasbela, Planning and Development Department , GOB

²⁶ Pakistan Earthquake Updates Report 2013, By Health and Nutrition Development Society (HANDS)

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 the growth of 552 community based institutions (COs) in the district with the help of their partner organization Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee – Pakistan (BRAC) under implementation of PPAF-III.

PPAF also facilitated its partner organization BRAC to support 5 schools in the district by providing provisions to repair and renovate school buildings, furniture, libraries, science laboratories, sport equipment and to impart teacher training programs. These schools are catering for more than 169 students.

In socially mobilized communities of the district, PPAF has facilitated BRAC in completing 3 projects in the health sector that are providing health care services to 17,442 community members. Mainly, PPAF has been providing support for two models namely: (a) Establishing community managed health centers, and (b) Strengthening government health centers, operating them for a period of up to 3 years and handing them back to the government. The objective of the PPAF health program has been to provide access to quality basic health services with a special focus on maternal and child health to the poor and marginalized rural communities by focusing on all aspects required in this regard. These aspects include hiring of qualified and trained health care staff and paramedics, availability of proper buildings, standardized equipment, furniture and medicine, and following WHO guidelines in terms of infection prevention practices.

Through carefully planned interventions, PPAF successfully provided 7,410 trainings and transferred 1,217 assets aimed at the ultra-poor and vulnerable in the district with the help of BRAC. The core objective for these activities is to enhance local capacity 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 etc.

7.2 Local NGOs

CSOs or NGOs working in Lasbela include, WWF, SPO, IUCN, and NRSP. Post Devolution, the Citizens Community Boards were formed, and there are some CSO alliances which provide membership to CBOs.

- i. **National Rural Support Program** – NRSP has a strong presence in Pakistan and is currently operating in 56 districts. In Balochistan, NRSP established a regional office in Turbat in 1993. This regional office now covers Turbat, Gwadar, Lasbela, Awaran and Panjgur.
- ii. **Community Based Management for Acute Malnutrition Society for Community Action Process (SCAP)**
- iii. **Baluchistan Community Development Program**

Other than the above mentioned, HANDS, UNICEF, etc are also operating in the district.

7.3 Focus of Donor Community

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

**Exhibit 7.3.1
Donor Projects**

Project Name	Sector	Donor	Executing Agency
Strengthening Citizen Voice and Public Accountability Program	Democracy and Governance	USAID	Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA) and The Asia Foundation (TAF) NGO Coastal Association for Research and Development
Governance Support Project	Governance	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	GOP Baluchistan
Promoting Girls Education In Balochistan	Education	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	GOP Baluchistan
Third Poverty Alleviation Fund	Financial Services	World Bank	PPAF
Balochistan Education Support	Education	World Bank	GOP Baluchistan

8.0 Important Institutions

8.1 Institutions and Stakeholders

District Administration and public sector agencies are active at the district, tehsil and UC level. Institutions such as WAPDA, IWRS, the Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP), Pakistan Agricultural and Research Council (PARC), National Agricultural Research Center (NARC), and the Cotton Research Institute, are some of the federal organizations engaged in research initiatives. Hub Industrial and Trading Estate (HITE), Windar Industrial and Trading Estate, and the Bela- Uthal Industrial and Trading Estate are a few examples of private sector organizations.

8.2 Financial Institutions in the District

In economic terms, Lasbela is to Balochistan, what Karachi is to Pakistan. Lasbela produces 90 percent of the industrial output and 70 percent of the total revenue of Balochistan²⁷. To meet the financial requirements, local businessmen and traders deal with Meezan Bank, Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB), Habib Bank Ltd (HBL), United Bank Ltd (UBL), Allied Bank Ltd (ABL), Burj Bank Ltd and National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) that have their branches in the district. Although not popular for its agricultural products, still the district produces it in small quantities. Zarai Taraqiati Bank has its network in the district and extends loans to the local farmers. People of the lowest tier are supported by BRAC's micro financing program. Lastly the Welfare Association for New Generation (WANG) and Youth Organization run welfare programs in the district.

²⁷ Zaheer, F. (2013, 04 07). *Lasbela – the economic lifeline for Balochistan*. Retrieved 12 02, 2014, from The Express Tribune: <http://tribune.com.pk/story/532137/lasbela-the-economic-lifeline-for-balochistan/>