

Baseline/Mid-line Study  
2021

# Political & Livelihood Rights for Rural Poor (PLRP-IV)

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Chapter 7: Annexures

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SAP-Pakistan launched an innovative peace initiative called “Peace and Livelihood for Rural Poor” in 2012. The program successfully completed three phases (3 year span for each phase) and now heading for the fourth phase (2021-2022). The major focus of PLRP has been organizing rural and marginalized groups (including women and youth) to bring them into the economic and political mainstream. The SAP-PK initiated PLRP concentrated on highlighting specific local/district level issues and solutions through a multi-dimensional and inclusive development approach.

The PLRP-IV will be managed from SAP-PK office located in Lahore, Pakistan. The project selected one district each from all four federating units – Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. The selected districts are Rajanpur (Punjab), Ghotki (Sindh), Dera Ismail Khan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Gwadar (Balochistan) provinces. At the district Level the project activities are administered through local partner organizations (POs). The District level POs are Rohi Development Organization (Rajanpur), SERVE (Dera Ismail Khan), Village Development organization (Ghotki) and RCDC (Gwadar). The project selected 40 villages, 10 each from four districts from 12 union Councils. The geographic location of villages by district, tehsil and Union Council are mapped below.

This baseline/midline survey of PLRP-IV has been conducted within framework of the project “Political and Livelihood Rights for Rural Poor (PLRP) in continuity with baseline undertaken in 2015 for PLRP-II and in 2018 for PLRP-III. The baseline for PLRP-IV is different from previous baselines with respect to first listing of all 9423 households of 40 villages with their total population of 50585 with an average household size of 5.5 persons. The average size of the settlement calculated at 190 to 250 households with an average of 1250 residents. The survey identified only 2.5% population is over the poverty line, 15% near to poverty line and remaining 82.5% are poor and ultra-poor. The quantitative data collected through the questionnaire is further strengthened through a rigorous process of focused group discussions, at the district level. The end product Baseline/Midline PLRP-IV will facilitate in measuring its progress and pursuing the desired impact.

Besides the Baseline three dedicated surveys on Political participation of Women, Youth Assessment Survey, End Line Survey of Selected beneficiaries of Asset management PLRP-II & III” “Village Development Plan” and Reflections and opinion of the representatives of Government Line Agencies are also part of this report and have been compiled under the main baseline / mid Line survey. Due to extensive nature of data, selective visualization has been adopted in the forms of charts and tables, but it covers all findings in the baseline /mid line contents.

The findings of the Baseline, Youth survey, women political participation, Village Development Plan and reflection and opinion of Government Line Agencies representative’s also steered to draw some recommendations for next course of the PLRP, which are given at end of this report. It is hoped that all development practitioners, civil society organizations, government bodies and researchers working on the focused districts will be able to benefit from detailed findings of the baseline survey. Key results of the baseline components are summarized herewith for convenience of the readers.

### **A. Baseline Survey**

The major part of respondents of this baseline survey are essentially, rural poor and ultra-poor, direct stakeholders of PLRP-IV, are not only adults over 30 years but young girls and boys age of 18-30 years as well which consisted on 50 percent female and 50 percent male. Geographically spread over all four provinces – Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, speaking Balochi, Sindhi, Punjabi and Seraiki languages and overwhelming majority is Muslim but in Ghotki district Hindu minority also exists.

The total sample population of 9423 survey households is 50586 persons, equally divided into male and female. The overall household size in the project area is 5.5 Persons ranging from 5.9 persons in

district Ghotki to 4.8 persons in Gwadar. The total sample population is divided into three main groups i.e. Children (1-17 years) constituting 13%, youth (age group 18-30 years) as the target population of PLRP-IV is 44% and remaining 43% is elderly population. With the literacy levels of simple ability to read and write, the adult literacy is reported at 57%. The male adult literacy is calculated at 71.8% as against 39.3% adult female. The educational attainment level on the other is reported very low.

Overall 65% families in the sample survey reported in economic category of Ultra-Poor, 17% are poor and remaining 12% categorized as middle and affluent. Women are mostly unemployed, except in Rajanpur where a higher percentage works in agriculture than their male counterparts. A majority of families have an income between 2000 to 4000 Pakistan Rupees (PKR) a month. Rajanpur district is the lowest in respondents' income compared to the rest of the districts surveyed. Majority of the respondents in all of the districts have a single-room-house. Similarly they have no possession of land in all the areas surveyed.

The average monthly household income for the ultra –poor family comprising of 5.5 persons is calculated at Rs. 20,500, translate into 0.75 USD per day which is far less than the international standard of US\$ 2.5 per day. The average monthly household income for the poor families comprising of 5.5 persons in each is calculated at Rs. 29,500, translate into 1.10 USD per day which is far less than the international standard of US\$ 2.5 per day. The corresponding ratio of Ultra-Poor households in the project districts is lowest; 55% in Gawadar (Baluchistan), 62% in District Rajanpur (Punjab), 69% in District D.I.Khan (KP) and 70% (Highest) in District Ghotki (Sindh).

Overall only 18.6% of the total population is economically active. The bread earning for the family is mainly done by the male members (95.5%) while only 4.5% of female members are also reported as main bread earners. The ratio of female bread earners is reported as high as 11.3% in Ghotki (Sindh) and followed by 4.5% in Gwadar (Balochistan), only 0.7% in Rajanpur (Punjab) and 0.2% in D.I.Khan (PK). Overall only one (1.16) persons are reported as bread earner / economically active person for the average family of 5.5. That translates into 4.5 persons dependent on one bread earner. Which is 5 persons in Ghotki (Sindh) and 4 in Gwadar.

## **B. Selection of Youth For Livelihood Opportunities**

The ultra-poor families (5177) accounts for 65% of the total households in the selected villages in four districts. Of the total 41% has already been provided with assets and training for livelihood restoration during the PLRP 1 -3 and 19% during PLRP-4, while another 40% will still remain unprotected

The baseline study for PLRP-IV also conducted a survey on Youth (age 18-30 Years) with an objective to identify potential candidates for skill training and transfer of assets for income generation. The respondent for this survey were 1000 youth (boys and girls) selected for training and asset delivery. The selection criteria for the 4<sup>th</sup> batch of youth this time was that a) the household must be listed in the total households of the settlements; b) must fall in the category of ultra-poor and poor, c) not included in the list of households selected for training and asset delivery in the last three phases, d) at least 50% priority for the young girls, and, e) priority to women headed households from the same village.

. The VO members identified a total of 1000 young (boys and girls) 86 % from Ultra –poor families and remaining 14% from poor families, irrespective of caste and faith divisions in the respective communities. A total of 24 Hindu youth (boys and girls) are also selected as potential candidates. At least 50% of the 1,000 newly trained youth (aged 18-30 and mostly girls) have started economic activities (small scale businesses or employment). The number of female youth selected (532) for PLRP-4 out- number male (468).

### **C. End-line Survey of Phase –II Youth Beneficiaries**

The baseline survey of Phase-IV also conducted End Line Survey of the selected 200 Youth (Boys & Girls) of previous phases for assessment of impact of skill training and assets. Skill training to sample youth (Boys and girls) was provided in those skills required for initiating self-employment in their own village environment. The skills provided were in Enterprise Development, basic skills in electrician, motor mechanic, computer, fishing, beautician, tailoring and handicrafts.

The data on training shows that 54% of the total selected youth was trained in Enterprise Development. And 15% provided training on job tailoring, 26% in fishing in Gwadar and the remaining 20% in different trades such as motor mechanics, computer centers and electricians in the local workshops. Women were mostly trained in handicrafts, beautician and in tailoring. The impact of asset transfer and training are discussed in the respective chapter.

### **D. Youth Survey**

The baseline study for PLRP-IV also conducted a survey on Youth (age 18-30 Years) to identify potential candidates for skill training and transfer of assets for income generation. The respondent for this survey were 1000 youth (boys and girls) selected for training and asset delivery. The village organization members participated in screening the applicants/ deserving candidates and finalized the required number of beneficiaries. The VO members identified a total of 1000 young (boys and girls) 86 % from Ultra –poor families and remaining 14% from poor families, irrespective of caste and faith divisions in the respective communities. A total of 24 Hindu youth (boys and girls) are also selected as potential candidates. For the total selected households the 87% households headed by men and 13% by women. Of the total 131 women headed households, 51.5% are those married and maintain the status of head of the household, 47%% are widows and remaining 1.5% are divorcees. Around 41% population of these households is in the age group 1-17 years , 32% in the working age group 18-30 years and remaining 27% in the age group 31-and above . Of the total 1000 families 993 persons reported as economically active or the bread earners for the families<sup>1</sup>. That results in the dependency ratio of 4.8 persons per bread earner.

Overall 80% of the bread earners are men and 20% are women. Women’s ratio of bread earners is as high as 45% in Ghotki (Sindh), 36% in Rajanpur, 7% in Gwadar and only 0.6% in Dera Ismail Khan.

Majority of these poor and ultra-poor families lives on odd jobs such as construction labor (32%), agriculture labor (19%) or working as labor with the fishing businesses (16%). A significant number are self-employed doing small business (15%) and provision of services (16%) to the local communities. Employment reported by only 2% with the private and government sector. Besides the house-keeping and support role in livestock rearing and agriculture labor, Women’s solid contribution to economic activity is reported as 23% of the total economic active persons..

Of the total selectees 77% are literate from formal ability to read and write in their own native language to Master degree in oriental subjects. The overall literacy ratio among male is 78% as against 76% in the female.

### **E. END LINE SURVEY PLRP-2-3**

This chapter deals with the end line of those youth selected for skill training and asset delivery during the phase-II (2015-2017) and Phase-III (2018-2020). Phase –I, however, concentrated on informal delivery of livestock for 224 women of all ages. The impact of this intervention is not assessed in this report.

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<sup>1</sup> Of the remaining 7, families without any earning member 6 are reported from Gwadar

The PLRP for phase 2-3 under the youth skill training and asset delivery component selected a total of 800 youth (400 boys and 400 girls). Of all persons were provided skill training (400 boys and 400 girls), of which 670 were provided assets (346 boys and 324 girls). That remains 130 youth (54 boys and 76 girls) which were only provided skill training.

A foolproof asset management strategy adopted not to hand over cash to the recipient but purchase skill based asset through a consultative process. All selected youth (670 out of total 800 who got assets provision) following the trainings were provided training based assets equal to Rs.25000/ through local partner organizations (POs) in consultation with the village organizations and the recipient. Total investment in skill training (Rs.10,732 million ) and asset management (Rs.15.040 million ) is summed up at Rs. 25.772 Million.

For the end-line assessment of phase –II and Phase –III, a 18% (120) sample was taken from all youth entrepreneurs currently working. The sample includes random selection of 30 persons from each district or 3 from each village. The sample was randomly selected for 67 male and 53 female.

The PLRP selected youth mostly adopted trades for bread earning as self-employed. The self – employment is used as a broader category for services for individuals or institutions.-electricians, mechanics, welders etc. However, some specific trades are separately identified, to show a trend such as shopkeepers, tailors and drivers. The major (60%) investment in training and asset delivery during these two phases goes to shopkeepers (32%) and tailoring and driving (28%).

The end-line survey also attempted to determine the current income levels of the same group (670) before and after the training and delivery of assets to the youth, through a 34% sample from the project area. The minor investment of Rs.25,000 per person produced remarkable results. Worth mentioning here is the overall results'. The average monthly income before PLRP-II intervention was around Rs.2150 increased to Rs.5795 per person over three year period.

## **F. WOMEN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

A total of 1000 households were selected (250 households in each district) from all four project districts to assess the level of women political participation in the project area. The socio-economic background, participation in household level decision making, participation level in social and political groups, Bottlenecks in Women’s Participation in Socio-Political Events, and their role as voter and electorate are described the respective Chapter -5.

## **G. Village Development Plans**

Assessment of Village Development Plans (VDPs) was conducted at the VDO level during the baseline/ End-line survey. The VOs reported total strength of VO members at 1159, which include around 44% male and 56% female. Of the total female especially in District Ghotki 4.5% women members are from religious minority (Hindu).

Overall participation level in the meetings has been satisfactory (66% of all members). However, less than 50% members’ participation in Ghotki and 62% in Gwadar cannot be considered as satisfactory. Of the total participants over 29% were from Gwadar, followed by 28% from Ghotki and 22.2% and 20.3% from Rajanpur and D.I.Khan respectively.

This is encouraging that female member (51%) out number male members (49%) in the review meetings and that is only because more (58%) female members attended these meetings in Gwadar Table-6.3). For Union Council wise participation see table 6-A at the end of this Chapter.

The total youth members in the age group 18-30 years were 583 that include 52.7% boys and 47.3% girls. Of the total youth members (boys and Girls) 68.6% participate in the meetings.

VOs during the review meetings reported issues identified for the VDPs during the previous phases ((2008-2020). A total of 9 major issues identified from / by VDOs from all four project districts. Of the total 190 issues, the VO priority to issues is summarized in the table-6.7 below;

Six different government departments – Education, Health, Public Health Engineering, Agriculture and Livestock, Local Government and WAPDA were directly engaged in provision of the above mentioned services to the project villages in the project areas. It is impossible for the village level development organization to approach with all these departments at the district level unless a district level organization i.e. the strong Partner Organization is engaged to coordinate with the government line departments. The SAP-PK district level POs played an important role in establishing link between the line departments and the VDOs at the Union council level.

The following 161 VDPs from four different districts were supported by the government line departments (Table 6.8). It is reported that the Agriculture & Livestock department played major role in implementing VOs proposed development plans (24.2%), Local government (24%) while the remaining 52% projects were completed jointly by Education, Health, water and sanitation and WAPDA.



## CHAPTER-1. PLRP-IV MIDLINE REPORT

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Pakistan is in the grip most acute and wide ranging crises where the political and social institutions are on the verge of collapse. The ongoing internal conflict has seriously damaged social and economic lives of majority population and specially those already lives below poverty line. Energy crisis, high rate of inflation, high rate of unemployment and slow-moving economic growth has pushed majority of rural and semi-urban population to extreme poverty. Youth in Pakistan has been one of the main victims of the this crisis and significant number swaying towards violence as a mean to solve issue. Women, minorities, disabled and other vulnerable groups particularly hit by these conditions hence facing extreme poverty.

The extreme poverty made life miserable for poor and especially those living in rural areas, and more importantly on youth, women, minorities and ultra & vulnerable poor's. Youth in Pakistan sharing about 63% of total population, where as the rural youth especially belong to ultra poor & vulnerable families, are most affected group, increasingly being depolitized of their rights or being pushed at the mercy of extremist forces.

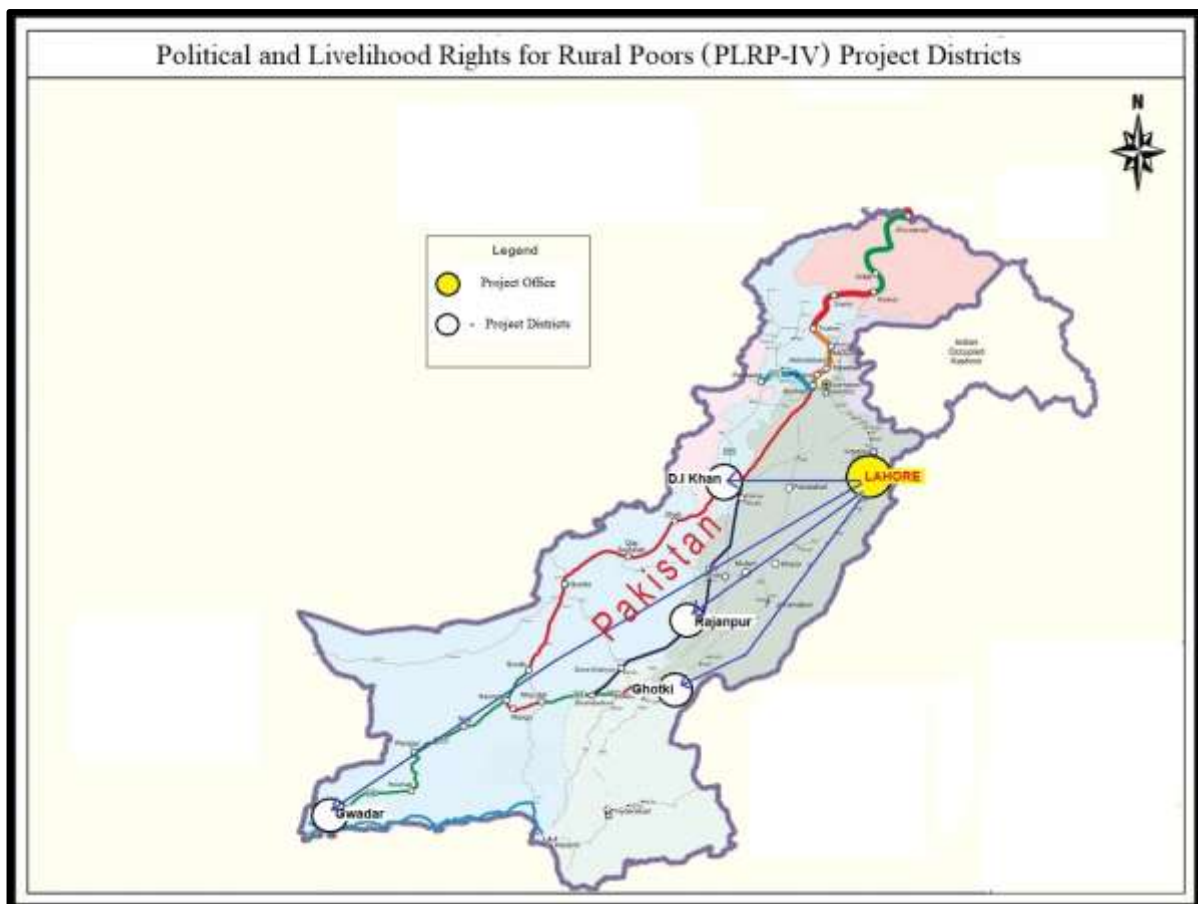
SAP-Pakistan in this context started an innovative peace initiative called “Peace and Livelihood for Rural Poor” in 2012. The program successfully completed three phases (3 year span for each phase) and now heading for the fourth phase (2018-2020). The major focus of PLRP is organizing these rural and marginalized groups (including women and youth) to bring them into the economic and political mainstream. The selected program area is 40 rural villages in 11UCs of four districts (one each province) of Pakistan. The SAP-PK initiated PLRP concentrated on highlighting specific local/district level issues and solutions through a multi-dimensional and inclusive development approach. The PLRP focus areas with number of villages are given in table below:

<b>PLRP FOCUSED AREAS</b>				
<b>Province</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Tehsil</b>	<b>UCs</b>	<b>No of Villages</b>
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>Gwadar</b>	<b>Gwadar</b>	Gurab	<b>1</b>
			Dor	<b>2</b>
			Surbandar	<b>3</b>
			Pishukan	<b>5</b>
<b>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</b>	<b>D. I. Khan</b>	<b>D.I.Khan</b>	Ketch	<b>5</b>
			Mandhra Kalan	<b>5</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Rajanpur</b>	<b>Rajanpur</b>	Wah Lashari	<b>5</b>
		<b>Jam Pur</b>	Rakh Fazalpur	<b>5</b>
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>Ghotki</b>	<b>Khan Garh</b>	Bhetoor	<b>3</b>
			Qazi Badal	<b>2</b>
			Lohi	<b>5</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>41</b>

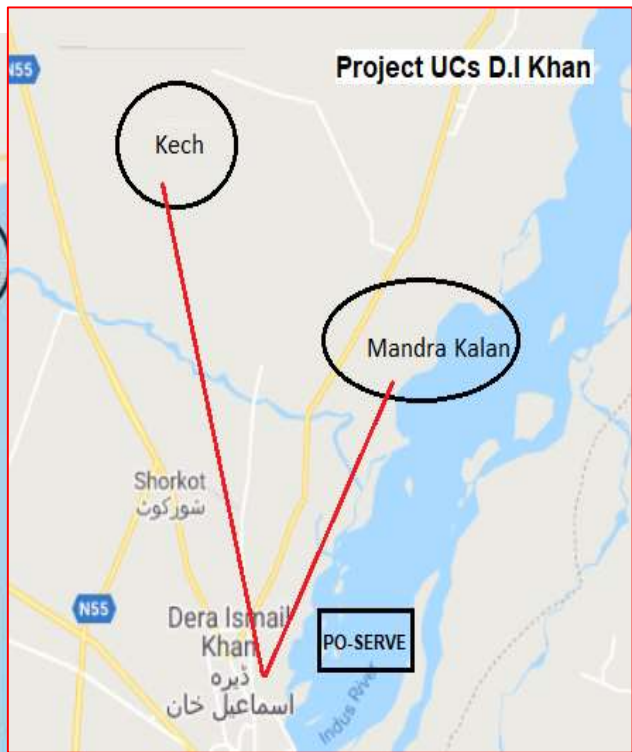
## 1.2 PROJECT AREA PROFILE

### 1.2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PROJECT DISTRICTS AND UNION COUNCILS

The PLRP–III being managed from SAP-PK office located in Lahore, Pakistan. The project selected one district each from all four federating units – Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. The selected districts are Rajanpur from Punjab, Ghotki from Sindh, Dera Ismail Khan from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gwadar from Balochistan provinces. At the district Level the project activities are administered through local partner organizations (POs). The District level POs are Rohi Development Organization from Rajanpur, SERVE from Dera Ismail Khan, Village Development Organisation from Ghotki and RCDC from Gwadar. The project selected 40 villages, 10 each from four districts from 12 union Councils. The geographic location of villages by district, tehsil and Union Council are mapped below.



Location of Project UCs by Districts



## 1.2 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASES (2012-2023)

The PLRP was designed to support vulnerable and ultra-poor families and develop a long term action plan to promote citizens activism for peace, non-violent conflict resolution, local development and enhance participation of vulnerable communities in the political process. The basic objective of the program, however, remained promoting livelihood activities of the rural poor specially the youth (boys and girls) . Table below summarized the goals and objectives of all four phases under the PLRP.

<b>Overall Goals and Objectives of PLPR Phase -I-IV (2012-2023)</b>	
<b>PLRP-Phase-I (2012-2015)</b> The project contributes to secure livelihoods for marginalized people, especially women and youth in rural areas, by creating opportunities for participation in social and economic development	
<b>Objective-1</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
Result #1: Improved food security and gender-sensitive livelihood of 2500 families: Poor and Ultra Poor are linked with GLAs and Other Resource Providers	<b>Indicator 1.1:</b> 60 % of the direct beneficiaries, mainly rural poor women, non-Muslims, disabled, are actively engaged and benefitting from livelihood opportunities & peace situation in their communities
<b>Objective-2</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
<b>Result #2:</b> Conflict resolution and peace committees actively engage communities in negotiating their Peace and livelihood issues with Govt.	<b>Indicator 1.2-</b> At least 70 % beneficiary groups improved their income by 150 % in 3 years: Livelihood Grant interms of micro credit and assets provided in all 40 villages to 1780 families . of the total 1343 families benefitted direct from PLRP initiatives and 437 through GLAs and other resource providers. <b>Indicator 1.3:</b> At least one joint platform in each union council for coordination and interaction within government line agencies and communities:
<b>Overall Goal and Objectives of Phase-II: (2016-2018)</b> The program will contribute to improved livelihood of marginalized, peace building & safe spaces for social inclusions	
<b>Objective-1</b> “The village organizations influence positively and proactively the socio-economic development of the target community”.	<b>Indicator:</b> 1.1. With the facilitation of the VOs, at least 40% of the trained youth are employed by end of project <b>Indicator:</b> 1.2: 20% of 40 village development plans which have been developed by the VO and PCs, have been executed by the government line department
<b>Objective-2:</b> “The Peace committees’ influence positively and proactively the peaceful coexistence among communities in the target region”.	<b>Indicator:</b> 2.1 Violent trends & cases of domestic violence have been reduced through PCs efforts by 20-30% of the targeted population.
<b>Overall Goal and Objectives of Phase-II: (2019-2021)</b>	
<b>Objective-1</b> Village organizations actively pursue interests of the marginalized groups with local government institutions	<b>Indicator-1:</b> At least 70% of 40 modified village development plans (from Phase-2) have been implemented
<b>Objective-2</b> Economic situation of the youth (girls and boys) is improved	<b>Indicator-2:</b> At least 50% of the 400 newly trained youth (age 18-30) have started (small scale business or employment) economic activities
<b>Objective-3</b> Networks of Peace Committees (PCs) at district level contribute to peace and social cohesion in conflict sensitive communities	<b>Indicator-3:</b> Reports of peace committees confirm their effective and socially acceptable role in negotiating 100 cases of local disputes
<b>4. Cross Cutting Theme</b>	

4.1 Project Briefing & Signing of MOU with District Partners	
4.2 National Level Monitoring	
4.3 Baseline Data updating	
4.3.1 .By hiring consultant, develop baseline instruments, collect & screen data, conduct qualitative and quantitative analysis	
4.3.2 SAP-PK will design and print Report	
<b>Objectives and Indicators of PLRP – Phase-IV (2021-2023)</b>	
<b>Objective-1</b> Economic opportunities of mostly young girls and boys from ultra-poor families enhanced.	<b>Indicator 1.1:</b> At least 50% of the 1,000 newly trained youth (aged 18-30 and mostly girls) have started economic activities (small scale businesses or employment).
	<b>Indicator 1.2:</b> At least 45% of the youth's demands expressed in the VDP schemes are implemented (of them a minimum of 15% will be women focused).
<b>Objective-2:</b> Active and meaningful participation of women in political processes especially in local governance and social and political spheres increased.	<b>Indicator 2.1:</b> An increase of 35% women voters' turn out from the previous local governance elections in the 2021 elections.
	<b>Indicator 2.2:</b> At least 40 % of the women trained in political participation are negotiating women focused plans with the political parties.
<b>Objective-3:</b> Improved organizational learning and knowledge management.	<b>Indicator 3.1:</b> By the end of the project at least 60% of staff who attended the training on outcome and impact orientation perceive the organization to be open to new ideas

### 1.2.1 INCEPTION PHASE (2012-2014)

The PLRP Inception phase 2012--2014 was designed to;

- 1) Identify most conflict prone districts, communities and vulnerable and ultra-poor families in the project areas;
- 2) develop a long term action plan which can promote citizen's activism for peace, non-violent conflict resolutions, and local development;
- 3) Prepare livelihood solutions for poor and ultra-poor youth to pull out them from extremist atmosphere by engaging them into economic activity and thus improving their socio-economic status in the community; and
- 4) Develop a socio-economic and demographic baseline of the project area spread over 40 villages in 8 selected UCs of four districts in Punjab, Sindh, KP and Balochistan provinces.

The PLRP baseline 2012 was in fact a participatory and purposive baseline that involved 34 activists representing ultra-poor families from the respective villages. The sample size was 20% of the total listed households; the sample was equally divided in four economic divisions' i.e. ultra- poor, rich, general and vulnerable. The inception phase baseline covered a total of 700 households of which 582 family representatives were interviewed. The PLRP-Phase –I was designed to achieve two major objectives/ results two indicators mentioned in table above).

### 1.2.2 PHASE –II (2015-2017)

Phase-II of “Peace and Livelihood for Rural Poor” program was initiated on the conclusions and recommendations of Inception Phase. The baseline was conducted within the overall framework of the PRLP and in continuation with the Baseline -2012, that presented socio-economic data of 1755 sample households of the project areas of PRLP-40 villages 10 Union Councils and 4 districts from all four districts of Pakistan. The overall goal of the program was to “ contribute to improved livelihood of marginalized, peace building & safe spaces for social inclusions”. This PLRP-Phase –II was designed to achieve two major objectives/ results three indicators.

### **1.2.3 PHASE-III (2018-2020)**

Phase-III was basically a continuation of “Peace and Livelihood for Rural Poor” 2015-2017, formerly funded by EED (but after merger of EED with Bread for the World) and currently by BFTW, and was implemented on the basis of following key learning’s of previous phases’.

- i) Create a comprehensive information and awareness hub to link citizens with existing government services;
- ii) Fill in the gap between local needs and government services offered and the ways to design and plan programs;
- iii) PLRP make efforts to gain ownership/involvement of political leadership in each district;
- iv) Need to enhance awareness among PCs and VOs on fundamental rights and their involvement in socio-economic spheres;
- v) Develop case studies of youth and women in enhancing livelihood options and making optimum use of resources for the development and growth of local women and youth;
- vi) involve youth in awareness campaign activities and all other social mobilization efforts;
- vii) While recognizing mechanism for alternate dispute resolution, such mechanism will work within framework of the legal system.
- viii) Help establish a district level peace network to establish links with other government and of such other groups/networks efforts to promote togetherness.

This PLRP-Phase was designed to achieve three major objectives/ results three indicators.

### **1.2.4 PHASE-4 (2021-2023)**

The stated objective of this phase is to enhance economic opportunities of mostly young girls and boys from ultra-poor families, facilitate and augment active and meaningful participation of women in political processes especially in local governance and social and political spheres increased and Improved organizational learning and knowledge management. The program activities will include;

- A. Conduct midline survey and hold focus group discussions to appraise the intended beneficiaries of the project and
  - i) Prepare General socio-economic profile of the selected settlements;
  - ii) Beneficiary (staff) perceptions and expectations of the likely impact of the PLRP program;
  - iii) Socioeconomic description of the proposed beneficiaries based on which estimation of number of youth will be selected, assessment of poverty incidence, and preparation of summary poverty reduction and social strategy (SPRSS);
  - iii) Description of current status of livelihood (agriculture, livestock production and fishing system and income thereof;
  - iv) Assessment of the role and responsibilities of women in economic wellbeing of the household and a suggested Gender Action Plan (GAP) to improve their role and wellbeing; and
  - v) Conduct a SWOT analysis of PLRP viz-a-viz GLAs previous phases.
- B. Select 1000 youth ( aged 18-30 and mostly girls) train and support them in starting small scale business or employment activity .
- C. Make efforts to increase of 35% women voters' turn out from the previous local governance elections to the forth coming elections. Further at least 40 % of the women trained in political participation are negotiating women focused plans with the political parties.
- D. Train staff on assessment for the outcome and impact of the project and develop new ideas by the end of this phase.

## CHAPTER-2 BASELINE/MIDLINE SURVEY

### 2.1 BASELINE / END LINE UNIVERSE

The PLRP project working in 4 selected districts of Pakistan is further concentrating in 40 villages of 8 selected Union Councils. The total population of these 40 villages is enumerated as 50586 persons living in 9413 housing units with an average 5.5 persons in each household. The size of average household varies by village, UC and district.

Province	District	# of Household	Population			Family Size
			Male	Female	Total	
Balochistan	Gwadar	1982	4819	4708	9527	4.8
KP	D. I. Khan	2874	7444	7369	14813	5.2
Punjab	Rajanpur	1919	5297	5201	10498	5.5
Sindh	Ghotki	2648	7981	7767	15748	5.9
Total		9423	25541	25045	50586	5.5

### 2.2 SIZE OF SETTLEMENTS:

The size of village ranges from 191 to 286 housing units with an average of 250 houses. The average size of selected villages/ settlement is comparatively small 191 in District Rajanpur (Punjab), 198 in Gwadar (Baluchistan) as compared to larger, 264 in Ghotki (Sindh) and highest 285 in Dera Ismail Khan (KP). The larger, average and smaller settlements by district are identified in the table below. The population size of the selected villages ranges from as big as 3389 persons (593 households) and as low as 280 persons (58 households) This is an indicator that the size of the settlement has never been a considered as selection criteria during the last 3 PLRP interventions.

District	Average size of settlement (population)	Largest settlement		Smallest Settlement	
		Name	Population	Name	Population
Gwadar	950	Ababakar Ward	1290	Sidath Ward	466
Ghotki	1575	Lohi	1928	Mino Mahar	280
Rajanpur	1050	Meranpur	2089	Basti Chachar	580
D.I. Khan	1481	Ketch	3389	Basti Abdullah	384
Overall	1265	Ketch (DIK)	3389	MinoMahar(Ghotki)	280

### 2.3 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

The primary research calculated the total population size of the project area at 50,586 people living in 40 villages with an average of 1250 residents. The total population is further divided into 25541 males and 25045 females living in 9,413 housing units with an average 5.4 persons living in each housing unit. Amongst the studied districts Gawadar has the smallest average family size ( 4.8 persons per households) as against 5.9 in Ghotki (Sindh) 5.5 and 5.2 in Rajanpur (Punjab) and D.I.K (KP) respectively Overall male population slightly (0.5%) higher than the female. It has also been observed that there is no noticeable variation in gender composition in any area under observation. Gender composition remains with the same average across all districts.

<b>District</b>	<b>Total Population</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>Total %age</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>%age</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%age</b>		
Gwadar	4,819	50.6	4,708	49.4	9,527	100
D. I. Khan	7,444	50.3	7,369	49.7	14,813	100
Rajanpur	5,297	50.5	5,201	49.5	10,498	100
Ghotki	7,981	50.7	7,767	49.3	15,748	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,541</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>25,045</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>50,586</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **2.4 WELL-BEING RANKING OF THE RESIDENTS:**

Pivotal to this baseline has been the well-being ranking of the local community through the inclusive and participatory process. The elders, youth men and women prepared the list of all residents and rank each household for its well-being ranking purely in the local context. The inclusive PRA Ranking tool – a mix of social and economic indicators was used in each of the 40 villages. The process clearly drew line between the “haves” and “have nots”, those “most eligible for livelihood support” criteria for the selection of livelihood support recipients and the locally acceptable and sustainable sectors of support.

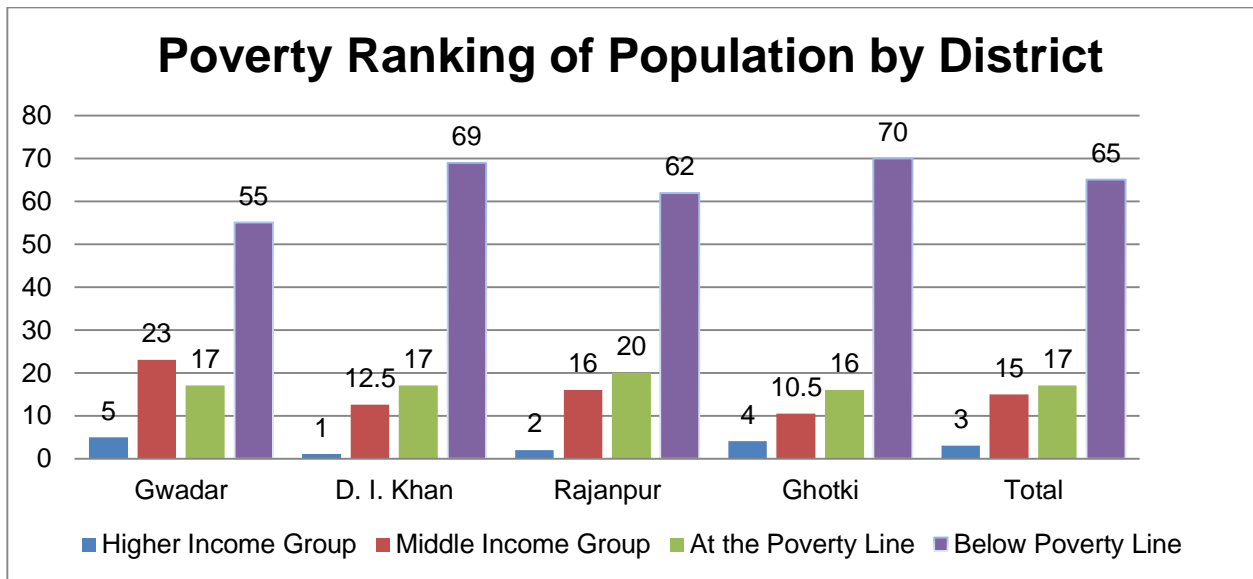
The self-assessment of well- being ranking of the local communities of 40 villages, through a structured questionnaire is further summarized by the consultant, the summary indicating that

- Only 2.7% of population is placed over the poverty line;
- Around 15% at or near the poverty line;
- Over 17% below the poverty line;
- Remaining 65% are ultra-poor.

The corresponding ratio of Ultra-Poor households in the project districts is;

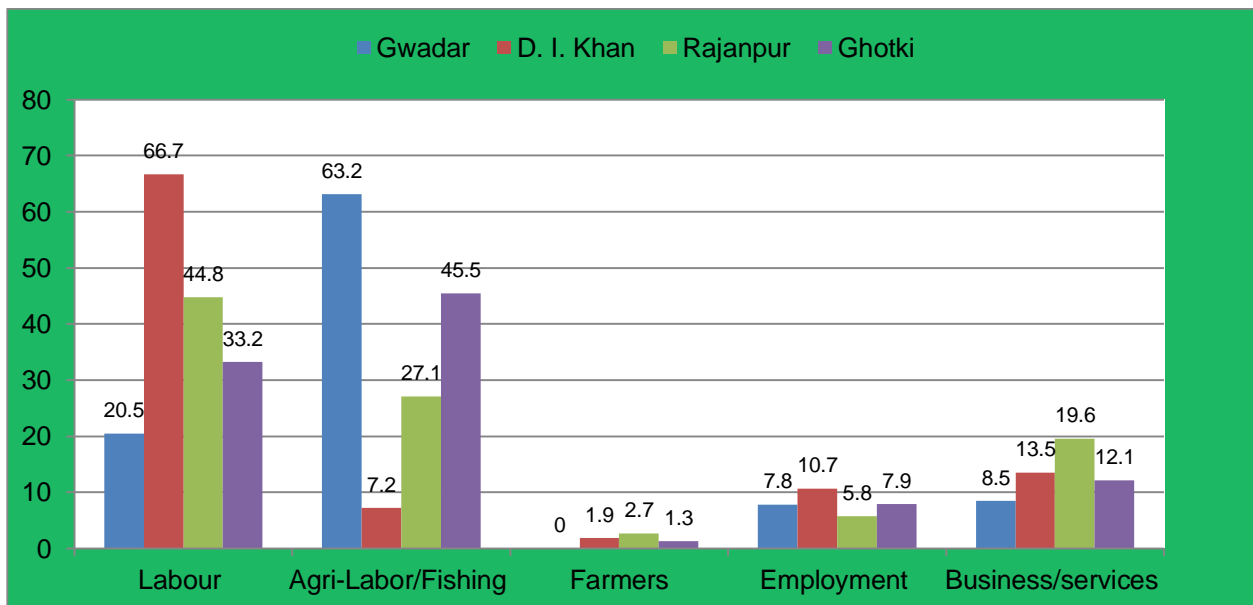
- Lowest 55% in Gawadar (Baluchistan)
- 62% in in District Rajanpur (Punjab)
- 69% in District D.I.Khan (KP) and
- 70% (Highest) in District Ghotki (Sindh).





## 2.5 MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME IN THE PROJECT VILLAGES

**Labor and Fishing:** The major source of income for 76% of the total population living in the project villages is labor for agriculture and other sectors, with the exception of Gwadar district where 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the labor force is engaged fishing related activities and the remaining 1/3 as construction labor.



**Figure 1**

**Small Business /Services:** Business/ self -employment and services i.e grocery shops, repair and maintenance shops, transportation , street hawkers etc, share 13.3% of the total livelihood earning opportunities.

**Employment:** Employment opportunities are only available out of project villages. Around 8.3% of the households reported their major source of income as government or private sector employment, where the entire family lives in the village and the bread earner works at other places, mainly in the cities. None of the household reported their bread earner commuting daily from his original place of residents. Although the employment is sought for better gross income for the employee, the net

impact on the family does not help coming out of the poverty nest because of additional maintenance cost of bread earners.

**Agriculture Farming** : Only 1.5% of the families in the project area reported their major source of income as farming, the corresponding ratio is 2.7% in Rajanpur, 1.9% in D.I.Khan and 1.3% in Ghotki. The selected settlements /villages in Gwadar being desert and coastal is void of any agriculture activity. The lower ratio in D.I.Khan is due growing urbanization in the selected settlements for PLRP. Fragmentation of land and the absentee landlords are the major factors for low level of reporting farming as major source of income in Rajanpur and Ghotki.

District	Wage Labor	Agri-Labor /Fishing	Farmers	Employment	Business /services	Total
Gwadar	402	1253	0	155	172	1982
D. I. Khan	1918	204	56	307	389	2874
Rajanpur	859	521	51	112	376	1919
Ghotki	885	1205	31	209	318	2648
<b>Total</b>	<b>4064</b>	<b>3183</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>1255</b>	<b>9423</b>
Percentage	43.2	33.8	1.5	8.3	13.2	

## 2.6 DEPENDENCY RATION ON BREAD EARNERS

Overall only 18.6% of the total population is economically active. The bread earning for the family is mainly done by the male members (95.5%) while only 4.5% of female members are also reported as main bread earners. The ratio of female bread earners is reported as high as 11.3% in Ghotki (Sindh) and followed by 4.5% in Gwadar (Balochistan) , only 0.7% in Rajanpur (Punjab) and 0.2% in D.I.Khan (PK).

Overall only one (1.16) persons are reported as bread earner / economically active person for the average family of 5.5. That translates into 4.5 persons dependent on one bread earner. Which is 5 persons in Ghotki (Sindh) and 4 in Gwadar.

District	Total	Active Members		Total	Average Economically Active Member Per Household
	Household	Male	Female		
Gwadar	1982	2,279	103	2,382	1.2
D. I. Khan	2874	3,043	6	3,049	1.06
Rajanpur	1919	2,197	16	2,213	1.15
Ghotki	2648	2,915	370	3,285	1.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>9423</b>	<b>10,434</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>10,929</b>	<b>1.16</b>
		95.5%	4.5%		

The average monthly household income for the ultra –poor family comprising of 5.5 persons is calculated at Rs. 20,500, translate into 0.75 USD per day which is far less than the international standard of US\$ 2.5 per day.

The average monthly household income for the poor families comprising of 5.5 persons in each is calculated at Rs. 29,500, translate into 1.10 USD per day which is far less than the international standard of US\$ 2.5 per day .

The household enumeration data shows that only the upper middle class households are out of the

poverty threshold of international standards with daily income of US\$ 3.20 per day (Table-2.5)

<b>Table 2.5 Average Daily Income per person in the project Settlements</b>				
Well-Being Ranking	Average Monthly Income	Average Family Size	Average Monthly Income Per person	USD Per Day
Ultra Poor	20,500	5.5	3727	0.75
Poor	29,000	5.5	5273	1.10
Middle	46,500	5.5	8455	1.70
Upper Middle	87,000	5.5	15818	3.20

## CHAPTER-3 SELECTION OF YOUTH FOR LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

### 3.1 BACKGROUND

#### 3.1.1 COVERAGE OF ULTRA-POOR HOUSEHOLDS THROUGH LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

The ultra-poor families (5177) accounts for 65% of the total households in the selected villages in four districts. Of the total 41% has already been provided with assets and training for livelihood restoration during the PLRP 1 -3 and 19% during PLRP-4, while another 40% will still remain unprotected (table-3.1) . There are, however some smaller sized villages reached at saturation in certain districts that need to be replaced. The issue will be discussed in the exit strategy.

District	No of Ultra Poor Households	Households Covered		Remaining	% Remaining
		PLRP-1 to 3	PLRP-4		
Gwadar	1090	532	250	308	28%
D. I. Khan	1576	531	250	795	50%
Rajanpur	1055	531	250	274	26%
Ghotki	1456	531	250	675	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5177</b>	<b>2125</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>2052</b>	<b>40%</b>
		41%	19%	40%	

#### 3.1.2 CONSTRAINTS

The end-line data analysis revealed that

- The district partner organizations in certain case grossly ignored the criteria for the selection of ultra –poor / poor household from the selected Settlements/villages.
- The number of selected youth for assets outnumbered the total households, showing the duplication of selection of recipients from some households.

Province Name	Village	Total House holds	Ultra Poor/ Poor HH	Youth Selected Previous Phases	Youth Selected for Phase IV-2021	Remaining Ultra-Poor HH	Remarks
Gwadar	Shidath (Talapi)	99	87	53	25	9	Continue with P-4 Selection
Gwadar	Meer Qadir dad Ward	172	80	53	25	2	Saturated with this selection
D.I.Khan	Mandra Syedan	106	85	53	25	7	Saturated with this selection
D.I.Khan	Abdullah & Syedan	85	78	53	25	0	Saturated with this selection
Rajanpur	Manjho Machi	114	88	53	25	8	Saturated with this selection
Rajanpur	Basti Chachar	122	89	53	25	11	Continue with P-4 Selection
Ghotki	Mino Mahar	59	<b>59</b>	53	6	0	Saturated with this selection
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>37</b>	

### 3.1.3 Poverty Status of PLRP Settlements

The data analysis of total households covered during the last three phases and the data collected from the selected settlements (table 3.3) confirms that;

- a) Only 17.7% of the total households in the selected settlements are above or near to poverty line.
- b) The remaining 82.3% are poor (17.3%) and ultra-poor (65%).

The above facts suggest that the districts as well as the UCs and villages/ settlements selected by the SAP-PK and its local partner organisations qualify for the Livelihood Restoration program and majority of the settlements requires further / enhanced strengthening of the livelihoods. .

District	No of Households				Total
	Above Poverty Line	Near to Poverty Line	At Poverty Line	Ultra Poor	
Gwadar	96	428	366	1092	1982
D. I. Khan	30	362	503	1979	2865
Rajanpur	35	307	391	1186	1919
Ghotki	94	275	420	1859	2648
<b>Total</b>	255	1404	1636	6116	9423

## 3.2 PROFILE OF SELECTED YOUTH RESPONDENTS FAMILIES

### 3.2.1 BACKGROUND

The baseline study for PLRP-IV also conducted a survey on Youth (age 18-30 Years) with an objective to identify potential candidates for skill training and transfer of assets for income generation. The respondent for this survey were 1000 youth (boys and girls) selected for training and asset delivery. The selection criteria for the 4<sup>th</sup> batch of youth this time was that a) the household must be listed in the total households of the settlements; b) must fall in the category of ultra-poor and poor, c) not included in the list of households selected for training and asset delivery in the last three phases, d) at least 50% priority for the young girls, and, e) priority to women headed households from the same village.

Meeting above mentioned criteria, the village organization members participated in screening the applicants/ deserving candidates and finalized the required number of beneficiaries. The VO members identified a total of 1000 young (boys and girls) 86 % from Ultra –poor families and remaining 14% from poor families, irrespective of caste and faith divisions in the respective communities. A total of 24 Hindu youth (boys and girls) are also selected as potential candidates.

The Youth Identification Survey was conducted to meet Objective-1 of the PLRP-4 “Economic opportunities of mostly young girls and boys from ultra-poor families are enhanced” to achieve Indicator 1.1: At least 50% of the 1,000 newly trained youth (aged 18-30 and mostly girls) have

started economic activities (small scale businesses or employment). The number of female youth selected (532) for PLRP-4 out- number male (468). SAP-PK in coordination with local partner organizations will identify institutions to provide enterprise development training.

The Youth identification Survey include the detailed information of the families from which a particular person (youth in age group 18-30) was selected as well as the personal information of the person selected. It is therefore pertinent to describe the socio-economic background of the family and the person (boy or girl) selected, separately. The socio-economic profile of the families of selected Youth is described in Chapter- 3 and selected youth in Chapter-4

### 3.3 PROFILE OF SELECTED FAMILIES

#### 3.3.1 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF RESPONDENT FAMILIES

The survey focused on the project districts, UCs and villages of PLRP-IV. The project is spread over four districts (one each in one province – Gwadar in Balochistan, Ghotki in Sindh, and Rajanpur in Punjab and Dera Ismail Khan in KPK. A total of 40 selected project villages fall in the administrative jurisdiction of 11 Union Councils, with two UCs each in Punjab and KPK, 3 UCs in Ghotki while 10 selected villages in Gwadar district are from 4 union councils. The selection of potential youth for entrepreneur training and asset transfer for young girls is however, 12% higher than young boys. The number of selected youth for each district remains 250 persons with small variation within the UCs in the district.

#### 3.3.2 WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLD:

The head the households of the selected 1000 youth in the entire project area are reported as 87% (869) male and 13% (131) females.. Of the total 131 women headed households, 51.5% are those married and maintain the status of head of the household, 47% are widows and remaining 1.5% are divorcees.

The ratio of women headed households is as high as 27.5% in district Ghotki (Sindh) and 14.5% in district Gwadar (Balochistan) , while it is only 6.5% in Rajanpur (Punjab) and 4.5% in rural D.I. Khan (KPK).

The UC level highest Female Headed Households ratio is reported as 29.5% in UC Behtoor and 29% in UC Lohi (District Ghotki). UC Pushukan in Gawader district with 18.5%, and UC Wah Lashari in Rajanpur district with 18%, representing middle level UC with women headed households. The ratio of Women headed households in remaining 7 UCs in 4 districts is less than 10%. (Table-3.4)

District	Union Council	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Gwadar	Gurab	23	2	25
	Dor	23	2	25
	Surbandar	66	9	75
	Pishukan	102	23	125
	Total	214	36	250
D. I. Khan	Ketch	119	6	125
	Mandhra Kalan	121	4	125

	<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>250</b>
Rajanpur	Wah Lashari	109	16	125
	Rakh Fazal Pur	125	0	125
	<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>250</b>
Ghotki	Bhetoor	81	33	114
	Qazi Badal	26	1	27
	Lohi	74	35	109
	<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>250</b>
Grand Total		<b>869</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1000</b>

### 3.4 POVERTY RANKING OF THE RESPONDENTS

All respondent households essentially fall in the major category of “rural poor”. Based on the poverty ranking criteria, around 86% of them falls in the category of economically “ultra- poor” and the remaining 14% “poor” families. The UC and district wise numeric picture is presented in Table 3.5. The overall ratio of ultra-poor in the project area is 86%.The District wise ratio of “ultra-poor” is 100% in Rajanpur and D.I.Khan, , 84% in Ghotki, and 49% in Gwadar. The ratio of Poor is highest (51%) in Gwadar, followed by only 5% in Ghotki and while all poor in Rajanpur and D.I.Khan

<b>Table-3.5 Number of Persons Selected from Ultra-Poor and Poor Households in the Union Council</b>				
District	UC	Ultra-Poor	Poor	Total
<b>Gwadar</b>	Gurab	20	5	25
	Dor	13	12	25
	Surbandar	33	42	75
	Pishukan	57	68	125
	<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Dera Ismail Khan</b>	Kech	125	0	125
	Mandhra Kalan	125	0	125
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Rajanpur</b>	Wah Lashari	125	0	125
	Rakh Fazal Pur	125	0	125
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Ghotki</b>	Bhetoor	113	1	114
	Lohi	97	12	109
	Qazi Badal	27	0	27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>250</b>
Grand Total	<b>Total</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1000</b>

#### 3.4.1 RELIGION

Absolute majority of target families for PLRP-IV are Muslims (97.6%), however a small minority (2.4%) are from Hindu community. Ghotki (Sindh) is the only project district with minority Hindu Population. The ratio of Hindu youth selected from District Ghotki is around 9.6%.

Religion	Male	Female	Total
Muslims	452	524	976
Hindus	16	8	24
Total	468	532	1000

### 3.4.2 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

As against the average family size of 5.5 persons for the entire project area, the family size of the selected youth families is slightly high at 5.8. The corresponding family size is 5.5 persons in Gwadar and 5.6 in D.I.Khan and Rajanpur and 6.4 in Ghotki. The higher family size for the poor and ultra-poor families have direct bearing on the average family income, poverty, vulnerability and dependency ratio on average bread earner.

Of the total population 41% in the age group 1-17 years, 32% in the working age group 18-30 years and remaining 27% in the age group 31-and above (Table-4.5).

Female population is slightly higher (50.3%) than male (49.7%) in the project area.

The 1000 youth (boys and girls) selected for training and asset delivery for PLRP-IV is around 54% of the total persons in the age group 18-30 years and over 17% of the total population of the selected households.

District	1 - 17 Years old		18-30 Years Old		31 Years and Above		Total
	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Gwadar	244	258	241	249	198	197	1387
D. I. Khan	345	344	180	206	186	158	1419
Rajanpur	207	233	297	264	195	205	1401
Ghotki	375	379	235	207	188	211	1595
<b>Total</b>	<b>1171</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>5802</b>

### 3.4.3 GENDER AND AGE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS

Of the total 1000 families 993 reported with 1212 (1.2 members), who are economically active or the bread earners for the families<sup>2</sup>. That results in the dependency ratio of 4.8 persons per bread earner.

Overall 80% of the bread earners are men and 20% are women. Women's ratio of bread earners is as high as 45% in Ghotki (Sindh), 36% in Rajanpur, 7% in Gwadar and only 0.6% in Dera Ismail Khan.

District Name	Age Groups				Total Active Members	Total HH
	18 - 30 Years	31 - 40 Years	41 - 50 Years	51 Years and Above		
Gwadar	18	170	61	12	261	244
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>244</b>
Dera Ismail Khan	55	211	42	11	319	250
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>250</b>

<sup>2</sup> Of the remaining 7, families without any earning member 6 are reported from Gwadar



Rajanpur	56	203	54	10	323	250
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>250</b>
Ghotki	55	201	41	12	309	249
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1212</b>	<b>993</b>

Of the total bread earners 15% are in the age group 18-30 years, 65% in 31-40 years, another 16% in 41-50 and 4% are in the age group over 51 years. The ratio of economically active persons in the age group 31-40 is as high as 84.5% in D.I.Khan and Rajanpur as against 65% in Gwadar and 64% in Ghotki.

### 3.4.4 PROFESSIONS OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE MEMBERS

Majority of these poor and ultra-poor families lives on odd jobs such as construction labor (32%), agriculture labor (19%) or working as labor with the fishing businesses (16%). A significant number are self-employed doing small business (15%) and provision of services (16%) to the local communities. Employment reported by only 2% with the private and government sector.

Besides the house-keeping and support role in livestock rearing and agriculture labor, Women's solid contribution to economic activity is reported as 23% of the total economic active persons. The respective women's share is 45% in Ghotki (Sindh), 36% in Rajanpur, 7% in Gwadar and only 0.6% in Dera Ismail Khan. The trend reflecting that the urbanization negatively impacts the economic participation of women. In rural settings women have more opportunities i.e. in agriculture labor, livestock and poultry. With the urban setting of UCs and more conservative social norms in D.I.Khan does not allow women working in public. The ratio of women involved in economic activity is limited (0.6%) to home based activities.

District Name	Gender	Profession						Total
		Labour	Fisheries	Agri-Labour	Employment	Self-Employment	Service Providers	
Gwadar	Male	14	192	0	9	13	15	243
	Female	4	6		0	3	5	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>261</b>
D.I. Khan	Male	212	0	43	2	35	25	317
	Female	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>319</b>
Rajanpur	Male	58		1		67	79	205
	Female	5		0		46	67	118
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>323</b>
Ghotki	Male	45		101	10	11	4	171
	Female	45		85	2	5	1	138
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>384</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1212</b>

### 3.4.5 MONTHLY INCOME LEVELS

The average monthly income of 1212 economically active persons is reported at Rs.14500 (USD 88 per month), translated into 1000 households as Rs.17500 (USD 100 per month). The average monthly income of (57%) Ultra –poor families is around Rs.10500 (USD 64 only) as against (43%) poor families with Rs. 20,000 (USD 120). This is almost equal to the official minimum wage rate of the Government of Pakistan.

Monthly Income Levels (Rs)	Average (Rs.)	Total Number of Persons	Percent
5000-10000	7500	273	22.50%
10000 to 15,000	12500	409	33.70%
15000 to 20000	17500	373	30.80%
20000 to 25,000	22500	157	13.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14500</b>	<b>1212</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## 3.5 PROFILE OF SELECTED YOUTH

### 3.5.1 GENDER COMPOSITION BY DISTRICT AND UCs

A total of 1000 youth (age 18-30 Years) residents of 40 project villages, were nominated by the village Organizations for skill training and transfer of assets. The village organizations were asked to nominate or identify the required number youth (Boy or Girl) from poor and ultra –poor families for skill training and transfer of assets through the PLRP-IV. The only condition was that the nominated person should be in the age group 18 to 30 years and not selected in any previous Phase of PLRP. The selection for this phase was on the basis of provision of equal opportunities for both male and female. Hence 468 males and 532 female became part of the youth group for PLRP-IV, that includes 24 Hindus (16 male and 8 female). The district and UC wise gender composition of selected youth is presented in the table-3.11 below.

**Table 3.11 Gender Distribution of selected Youth by District and Union Council**

District/Province	Union Council	Total	Male	Female
Balochistan	Gwadar	250	119	131
(KPK)	Dera Ismail Khan	250	119	131
Sindh	Ghotki	250	110	140
Punjab	Rajanpur	250	120	130
Project Area	Total	1000	468	532

### 3.5.2 AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

Overall 53% female and 47% male nominated for skill training and asset transfer from all districts and union councils. As for as the age group of the selectees is concerned, of the total 1000 persons selected, 20.6% persons are in early adult age 18-20 years, another 41% in the age group 21-25 years and remaining 38.4% in the age group 26-30 years. The gender segregation of selectees by age group

and district is given in the table 4.5. The highest number of female nominees (56%) is from District Ghotki, while Gwadar, D.I.Khan and Rajanpur the female ratio remained around 52%.

<b>Gender</b>	<b>18-20 Year</b>	<b>21-25 Year</b>	<b>26-30 Year</b>	<b>Total</b>
Male	26%	48%	26%	468
Female	16%	35%	49%	532
Overall Ratio	20.6%	41.0%	38.4%	1000

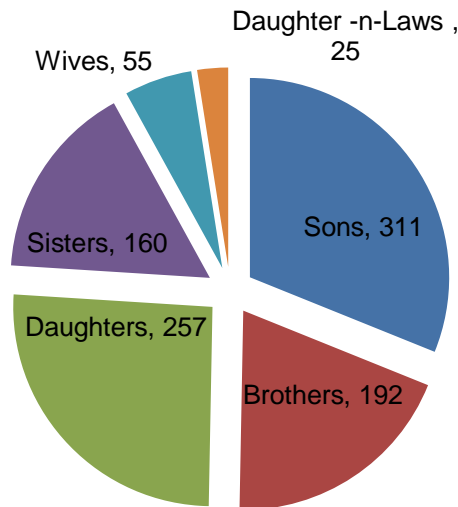
The overall male female ratio in all three age groups is 21% in 18-20 years age group, 41% in 21-25 years age group and 38% in 26-30 year age group. Of the total females selected 84% women are from mature adult group (21-30 years) as against 79% for male selectees.

<b>District Name</b>	<b>Gender of the Selected Youth</b>	<b>Age of the Selected Youth Member</b>			<b>Total</b>
		<b>18 - 20 Years</b>	<b>21 - 25 Years</b>	<b>26 - 30 Years</b>	
<b>Gwadar</b>	Male	35	63	21	119
	Female	34	59	38	131
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Dera Ismail Khan</b>	Male	18	56	45	119
	Female	23	29	79	130
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Rajanpur</b>	Male	29	55	36	120
	Female	10	51	69	130
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Ghotki</b>	Male	39	49	22	110
	Female	18	48	74	140
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>206</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1000</b>

### **3.5.3 RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

The village organizations were asked to nominate / select required number of youth (boys and girls) from the ultra-poor and poor families for skill training and transfer of assets through the PLRP-IV. The only condition was that the nominated person should be in the age group 18 to 30 years and not nominated/ received skill training assets in any previous PLRP phases.

### Relationship with Head of Household



A total of 1000 poor and ultra –poor nominees were selected by the village committees through respondents (Family Heads). Of the total 311 are young sons, 192 brothers, 257 daughters, 160 sisters, 55 wives and 25 Daughter in Laws. The relationship ratio is presented in fig 4.1 below. The next priority out of this immediate family structure is 25 daughter-in-laws. None of the persons nominated out of the extended family.

#### 3.5.4 LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Of the total selectees 77% are literate from formal ability to read and write in their own native language to Master degree in oriental subjects. The overall literacy ratio among male is 78% as against 76% in the female. The literacy ratio is highest (91%) in D.I.Khan Youth as against lowest 70% in Ghotki, 74% in Rajanpur and 78% in Gwadar. The growing literacy rate and increasing rate of inflation and unemployment are major causes of youth joining PLRP.

Of the total literate (77%) 28% are those with an ability to read and write in the local languages- Balochi, Sindhi, urdu and Pashto. Another 30% with 10<sup>th</sup> grade certificate and 16% with 12<sup>th</sup> grade (high school). The Bachelor degree holders are only 3% whereas there are only 5 persons with master degree.

Education	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Non-Literate	108	117	225	22.5%
Primary	130	150	280	28%
Matric	147	150	297	30%
FA	83	79	162	16%
Bachelor	29	2	31	3%
Master	5	0	5	-
	502	498	1000	

### **3.5.5 CNIC HOLDING BY SELECTED YOUTH**

CNIC registration for every citizen over 18 years of age is compulsory for personal identification, property holding, voting and financial transactions. It was requested to the district Partner Organizations to make it sure that none of the selectee is without CNIC. The Youth census data shows that all selectees holding valid CNIC.

### **3.5.6 STATUS OF DISABILITY**

Overall 98% of selectees are reported to have no disabilities at all. A small number (2%) reported with some disability.

### **3.5.7 TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR SKILLS:**

The survey reported six different types of trainings acquired by the current professionals' i.e. Electrician, Beautician, mobile repairing, entrepreneur development, motorbike / Rickshaw repair and maintenance and tailoring. These trainings are acquired through formal sector and as on job training as an informal means.

The formal training include 1) two weeks long beautician training for women by RCDC Gwadar, and 2) one week duration Entrepreneur Development Training (EDT) by RCDC Gwadar. Four persons nominated for PLRP-III Asset transfer are graduated in beautician and EDT training. This is an indicator of institutions and trainers normally help their graduates in finding jobs and or other opportunities for income generation. The district Partner organization (SERVE) D.I.Khan organize all ETD as well as other technical trainings through TEVTA at the district level.

Mobile technicians, Tailors and mobile repair and motorbike/ rickshaw mechanics' carpenters, welders, tailoring etc. are normally trained as pupil to the Masters, gradually provided skills from odd jobs to proper repair. A significant number of nominees of informal training reported from the project area. The duration of these on job type trainings vary from 6 month to one year.

### **3.5.8 KNOWLEDGE AND WILLINGNESS FOR SKILL TRAINING CENTERS**

#### **3.5.8.1 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SKILL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS**

The level of awareness on the formal and informal institutions that provide skill training in their respective districts is very low. Only (500) 50% respondents reported availability of such institutions. The only formal institution reported by (3 respondents) as skill development center is TEVTA in Rajanpur. From Gwadar (27) and D.I.K (35) respondents reported that the NGOs through their local experts / trainers providing skill training. Not a single response received on the availability of Skill development institutions in the district. The vast majority (84%) was unable to identify any specific institution and location of institutions except reporting that all skill training institutions are available in other cities or districts.

#### **3.5.8.2 WILLINGNESS FOR SKILL TRAINING UNDER PLRP-IV**

There is a higher willingness for learning any skill in the youth and especially unemployed youth in the project area; hence the direction is not clear. The choice for EDT is infact the continuation of DPs

practice during PLRP phase 1 to III rather the choice of selected youth. The basic objective of this practice is to provide skills that that provide secure means of livelihood. In a bid to acquire any skill each respondent on average identified more than one skill that he/she wanted to acquire.

The data cleaning process identified 9 different skills for boys and 7 for girls, that the respondents wanted to learn under the skill development program. Majority respondents are willing to acquire some skills that will lead to initiate economic activity for self-employment. EDT is only offered in Gwadar and D.I.Khan, where around 25% of the total respondents (boys and girls) registered to go through the process.

Around 12% respondents reported for training and starting their own business such as Mobile technicians, Tailors and mobile repair and motorbike/ rickshaw mechanics' carpenters, welders, tailoring etc These persons willing for training in these trades are normally trained as pupil to the Masters, gradually provided skills from odd jobs to provision of technical skills through learning by doing under the supervision of the master.

### **3.5.8.3 CHOICE OF SKILLS/ TRADE REPORTED BY THE SELECTED YOUTH**

The selected youth was asked to present their choice for the skill/ or trade they wanted to adopt . Each male and female nominee reported one choice for the skill /trade to be adopted. The male and female choices are presented in Table- 4.6 and Table 4.7 separately. Overall choice, for different skills for livelihood enhancement is summarized below;

#### **1. ETD Based Enterprise Development**

Around 23% of the total respondents (mostly from Gwadar and D.I.Khan), is willing to go through training and enterprise development. Of the total 228 youth 59% are young boys and 41% young girls from Gwadar and D.I.Khan Districts.

#### **2. Tailoring**

Tailoring is reported as the first major choice by the selectees. The ratio of rural girls in this trade is 86.5% as against only 13.5% for boys. The major attraction for the girls in tailoring is the ownership of a sewing machine. The PLRP case studies from Ghotki and D.I.Khan are among the inducing factors.

#### **3. Village Grocery Shop/Tuck Shop**

Establishing village grocery shop/tuck shop reported as the 3<sup>rd</sup> major livelihood activity that 20.7% of the total selected young boys and girls. The activity does not require any pre-trade starting training. Field review shows since the village based grocery shops are home based and the entire family including the selected person are involved in the operation. The case studies reveals very positive signs of failure unless proper risk assessments is made.

#### **4. Mobile, Motorbike and Rickshaw Repairs**

Over 12% nominees opted for skill training as workshop trainee and gradually establish their own business through the monitory assistance by the PLRP for the purchase of tools, equipment and accessories.

#### 4. Carpenter, plumbing and welding

Only 1.5% young boys reported interest in these trades and that is only in D.I.Khan (KP) and Ghotki (Sindh).

#### 5. Electrician and Butician

Around 5% of young boys opted to become electrician majority in fast growing city of Gwadar. While on the other hand equal number of young girls reported opting to become Butician.

#### 6. Tuck shop, Grocery, General Store

Around 21% of the selectees ( boys and girls) from two districts Rajanpur and Ghotki shown preference for opening village based tuck shop, grocery shop or general store. The objective behind this option is just to get livelihood support in cash or kind without going through any Entrepreneurship training or any assessment of skills. The field verifications of the PLRP-III in Ghotki and Rajanpur do not provide evidence of success or positive impact on the income levels. It is recommended that the selected boys and girls for this category be encouraged for any technical training and change the trade.

#### 7. Agriculture/Livestock/Poultry

Around 5.5% of the total selectees (boys 12, female 42) in Rajanpur (3) and Ghotki (51) reported willing to invest the livelihood support in vegetable growing, livestock fattening or in poultry farming. This category of livelihood support is introduced first time in PLRP-IV. It is recommended that especially in Ghotki district a pilot experiment be made with the active involvement of Agriculture/ livestock and Poultry Departments.

Skill/Trade	Gwadar	D.I. Khan	Rajanpur	Ghotki	Total
1.ETD	73	62	0	0	135
2.Electrician	35	9	3	6	53
3. Tailoring	2	17	5	10	34
4.Mobile Repair/ Accessories	6	0	7	3	16
5.Motorbike/ Rickshaw Repair & Driving	3	21	44	31	99
6.Carpenter/Plumbing/Welding	0	7	0	8	15
7.Book /Cloth /Barbershop	0	3	2	12	17
8.Tuck shop/Grocery / Floor Mill	0	0	58	29	87
9.Agriculture/Livestock/Poultry	0	0	1	11	12
Total	119	119	120	110	468

Skill/Trade	Gwadar	D.I. Khan	Rajanpur	Ghotki	Total
1.ETD	41	47	2	3	93
2.Butician	38	8	1	0	47
3.Tailoring	52	76	42	48	218
4.Floor Mill	0	0		8	8
5.Book /Cloth /Barbershop	0	0	3	1	4
6.Tuck shop/Grocery / Floor Mill	0	0	80	40	120
7.Agriculture/Livestock/Poultry	0	0	2	40	42
Total	131	131	130	140	532

### **3.6 ADDITIONAL SUPPORT REQUIRED TO DIVERT SKILLS INTO LIVELIHOOD EARNING PROFESSION**

The respondents identified three types of additional support to divert the identified skills into a livelihood earning profession. Advance technical training is the basic demand raised by 69% of the respondents. The remaining 31% proposed that skill will not only turn thee profession into livelihood earning unless they are have their own tools and equipment. Only 0.2% in addition demands loan to start their own business for purchase/ rent of the space required.



## CHAPTER-4

### END LINE SURVEY PLRP-2-3

#### 4.1 BACKGROUND:

This chapter deals with the end line of those youth selected for skill training and asset delivery during the phase-II (2015-2017) and Phase-III (2018-2020). Phase –I, however, concentrated on informal delivery of livestock for 224 women of all ages. The impact of this intervention is not assessed in this report.

The PLRP for phase 2-3 under the youth skill training and asset delivery component selected a total of 800 youth (400 boys and 400 girls). Of all persons were provided skill training (400 boys and 400 girls), of which 670 were provided assets ( 346 boys and 324 girls). That remains 130 youth (54 boys and 76 girls) which were only provided skill training. Table –4.1 Provided phase wise distribution of training and asset provision by gender.

Activity	Phase-II		Phase-III		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Skill Training	200	200	200	200	400	400	800
Asset Delivery	170	135	176	189	346	324	670
Only Training	30	65	24	11	54	76	130

#### 4.1.1 SKILL TRAINING NEED ASSESSMENT

The management of training courses at the initiation of each phase, followed by training need Assessment (TNA) of the selected persons (youth). All together 800 persons gone through the TNA process. Of the total around 10.6% (57 boys and 76 girls) were those interested in acquiring skills for initiating self – employment in their own local environment. The remaining 670 were provided assets for their selected trades.

#### 4.1.2 ASSET MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING :

A foolproof asset management strategy adopted not to hand over cash to the recipient but purchase skill based asset through a consultative process. All selected youth (670 out of total 800 who got assets provision) following the trainings were provided training based assets equal to Rs.25000/ through local partner organizations (POs) in consultation with the village organizations and the recipient. The phase wise total cost on skill training and asset delivery is shown in table -4.2. Total investment in skill training (Rs.10,732 million ) and asset management (Rs.15.040 million ) is summed up at Rs. 25.772 Million.

Phase	Management of Skills Training	Asset Delivery for Small Enterprise Development	Total
	Pak.Rs	Pak.Rs	
Phase-II	4,732,000	5,915,000	10,647,000
Phase-III	6,000,000	9,125,000	15,125,000
Total	10,732,000	15,040,000	25,772,000

## 4.2 Selection of Young Entrepreneurs for End-line Assessment

For the end-line assessment of phase –II and Phase –III, a 18% (120) sample was taken from all youth entrepreneurs currently working. The sample includes random selection of 30 persons from each district or 3 from each village. The sample was randomly selected for 67 male and 53 female.

### 4.2.1 Socio-Economic Background of the Selected Group:

The group was selected/ nominated from the poor and ultra-poor families where around 15% of the families were headed by women including (married, divorced and widows) and remaining 85% headed by men. The women headed households selected from District Gwadar ( 4 ) , Ghotki ( 7 ) and Rajanpur (8), with none from district Dera Ismail Khan.

Around 70% of the selected youth in this category was from Ultra-poor families and remaining 30% from poor families (Table-4.3) .

The religious/ ethnic composition, of the group remained as low as less than 1% for non-Muslim and over 99% as Muslims, only 1 Hindu candidate selected in this group.

District	Economic Status				Total
	Ultra-Poor	%age	Poor	%age	
<b>Gwadar</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Dera Ismail Khan</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Rajanpur</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Ghotki</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Ghotki</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>120</b>

The current overall household size in these families is calculated at 5.8, which is highest at 6.4 in District Ghotki (6.4 persons) and lowest at 5.4 in District Gwadar.

The male population in the subject households is 50.7% for males as against 49.3% for Females. The ratio of male population is as high as 54.2% in Gwadar, as against other districts Rajanpur, Ghotki and D.I.Khan with 50%, 50% and 49% respectively.

The overall ratio of juvenile population ( 1-17 years) is around 40%, youth (18-30 years) is 32.7% and elderly population ( 31+ years ) is only 27.3% (Table 4.4)

District Name	1 - 17 Years old		18-30 Years Old		31 Years and Above		Total
	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Gwadar	45	40	23	19	21	16	164
D. I. Khan	48	45	14	22	24	23	176
Rajanpur	11	9	46	46	27	29	168
Ghotki	39	41	33	26	24	29	192
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>700</b>

#### 4.2.2 Economically Active Persons for the Subject Households

The current level of economically active persons or bread earners for the family is 1.2, i.e more than one person contributing for the well-being of the family. The respective ratio is as high as 1.6 in District Ghotki (Sindh) and 1.3 in Gwadar (Balochistan). The overall gender ratio of economically active persons is 82% males and 18% female.

Table-4.5 shows that major contributors (59.5%) to the economic activity for the families are youth in the age group 18-30 years. The respective ratio is 77% in Rajanpur and 74% in Ghotki districts as against only 35% in Gwadar and 44% in D.I.Khan. That shows more youth unemployment in Gwadar and D.I.Khan.

The share elder group drastically reduced to 13.5%, although the persons over 51 years are contributing more in this age group.

Table-4.5 Age of the Economically Active members of the Selected HH by UC & District								
District Name	UC Name	Age of the Economically Active <sup>a</sup>					Total # of Active Members	Total HH
		18 - 20 Years Old	20 - 30 Years Old	31 - 40 Years Old	41 - 50 Years Old	51 Years Old and Above		
Gwadar	Sub Total	1	11	13	6	3	34	30
D.I.Khan	Sub Total	0	14	14	0	4	32	30
Rajanpur	Sub Total	0	23	7	0	0	30	30
Ghotki	Sub Total	1	37	5	3	4	50	30
Grand Total		2	85	39	9	11	146	120

#### 4.2.3 Sources of Income for Economically Active Persons

For 78% of the selected households the PLRP selected youth are the only economically active person for the family, while the remaining 22% are also shared by another member of the family. The ratio of more than one bread earners is highest 1.7 per household in Ghotki and 1.13 in Gwadar (Table-4.6).

The major impact of the training and asset delivery is seen in the fact that around 58% of the selected youth started their own business or opted self-employment. Over 8% joined for better employment opportunities, 20.5% work as skilled labor.

#### 4.2.4 Professions of PLRP selected Youth

The PLRP selected youth mostly adopted trades for bread earning as self-employed. The self – employment is used as a broader category for services for individuals or institutions.-electricians, mechanics, welders etc. However, some specific trades are separately identified, to show a trend such as shopkeepers, tailors and drivers. The major (60%) investment in training and asset delivery

during these two phases goes to shopkeepers (32%) and tailoring and driving (28%). Women in Gwadar and D.I.Khan have been involved as beautician.

Table-4.7 Professions of the Economically Active Persons of the Selected HH by Gender and District								
District Name	Profession						Total Active members	Total HH
	Labour	Fisher-ies	Agri-Labour	Employ-ment	Self-Employ-ment	Shop-keeper		
Gwadar	3	17	0	1	11	2	34	30
D.I.Khan	17	0	0	0	10	5	32	30
Rajanpur	0	0	0	0	27	3	30	30
Ghotki	10	0	3	11	25	1	50	30
Grand Total	30	17	3	12	73	11	146	120
	20.50%	11.60%	2.10%	8.20%	50%	7.60%		

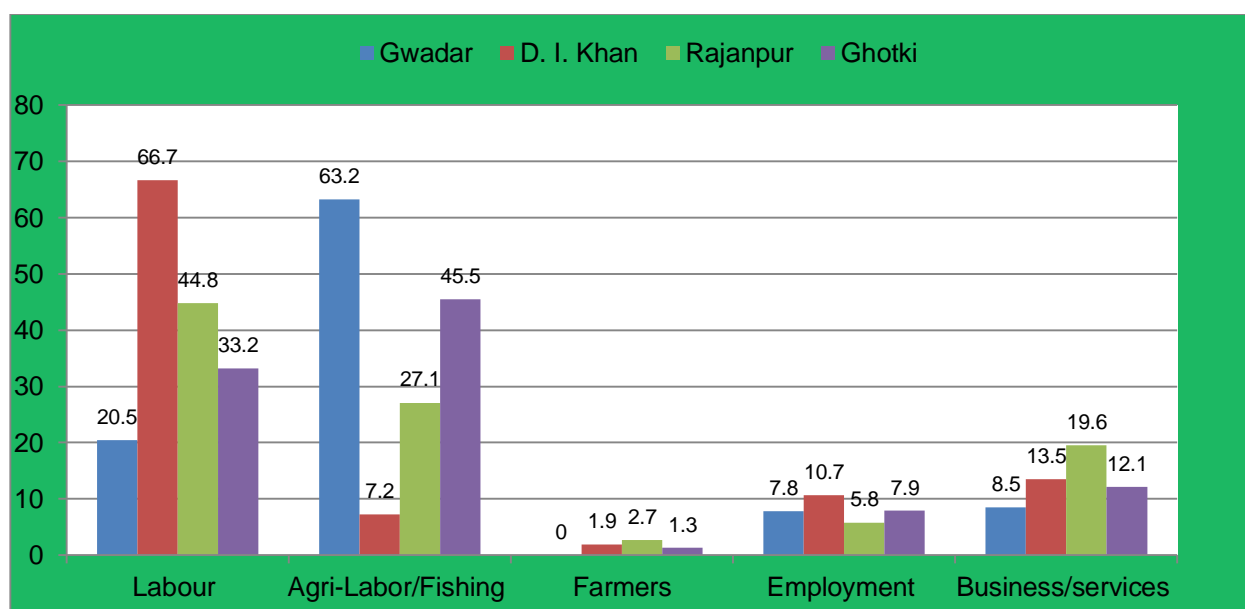


Figure 2

**Small Business /Services:** Business/ self -employment and services i.e grocery shops, repair and maintenance shops, transportation , street hawkers etc, share 13.3% of the total livelihood earning opportunities.

**Employment:** Employment opportunities are only available out of project villages. Around 8.3% of the households reported their major source of income as government or private sector employment, where the entire family lives in the village and the bread earner works at other places, mainly in the cities. None of the household reported their bread earner commuting daily from his original place of residents. Although the employment is sought for better gross income for the employee, the net impact on the family does not help coming out of the poverty nest because of additional maintenance cost of bread earners.

**Agriculture Farming :** Only 1.5% of the families in the project area reported their major source of income as farming, the corresponding ratio is 2.7% in Rajanpur, 1.9% in D.I.Khan and 1.3% in Ghotki. The selected settlements /villages in Gwadar being desert and coastal is void of any

agriculture activity. The lower ratio in D.I.Khan is due growing urbanization in the selected settlements for PLRP. Fragmentation of land and the absentee landlords are the major factors for low level of reporting farming as major source of income in Rajanpur and Ghotki.

District	Wage Labor	Agri-Labor /Fishing	Farmers	Employment	Business /services	Total
Gwadar	402	1253	0	155	172	1982
D. I. Khan	1918	204	56	307	389	2874
Rajanpur	859	521	51	112	376	1919
Ghotki	885	1205	31	209	318	2648
<b>Total</b>	4064	3183	138	783	1255	9423
Percentage	43.2	33.8	1.5	8.3	13.2	

The training need assessment followed by management of training courses were organized by Local partner organizations with some technical experts from district level technical training centers. Skill training to 800 youth (Boys and girls) was provided in those skills required for initiating self-employment in their own village environment. The skills provided were in Enterprise Development, basic skills in electrician, motor mechanic, computer, fishing, beautician, tailoring and handicrafts.

The data on training (table below) shows that 54% of the total selected youth (out of 400 only 200 selected) was trained in Enterprise Development. Rajanpur top the list with 82% of all selectees in providing EDT , followed by D.I.Khan with 52%, Ghotki 44% and Gwadar 30%. The next higher group trained in was (15%) on job tailoring, where major recipients were from Ghotki and Gwadar. Majority of women provided training in tailoring and beautician. Fishing training obviously would be required by the youth in Gwadar with 26% of the total selectees the remaining 12.5% selectees trained with motor mechanics at local level workshops computer centers and electricians. Women were mostly trained in handicrafts, as beautician and in tailoring.

**Table- 4.9 District-wise assessment of Skill Training and Assets during Phase-II & III**

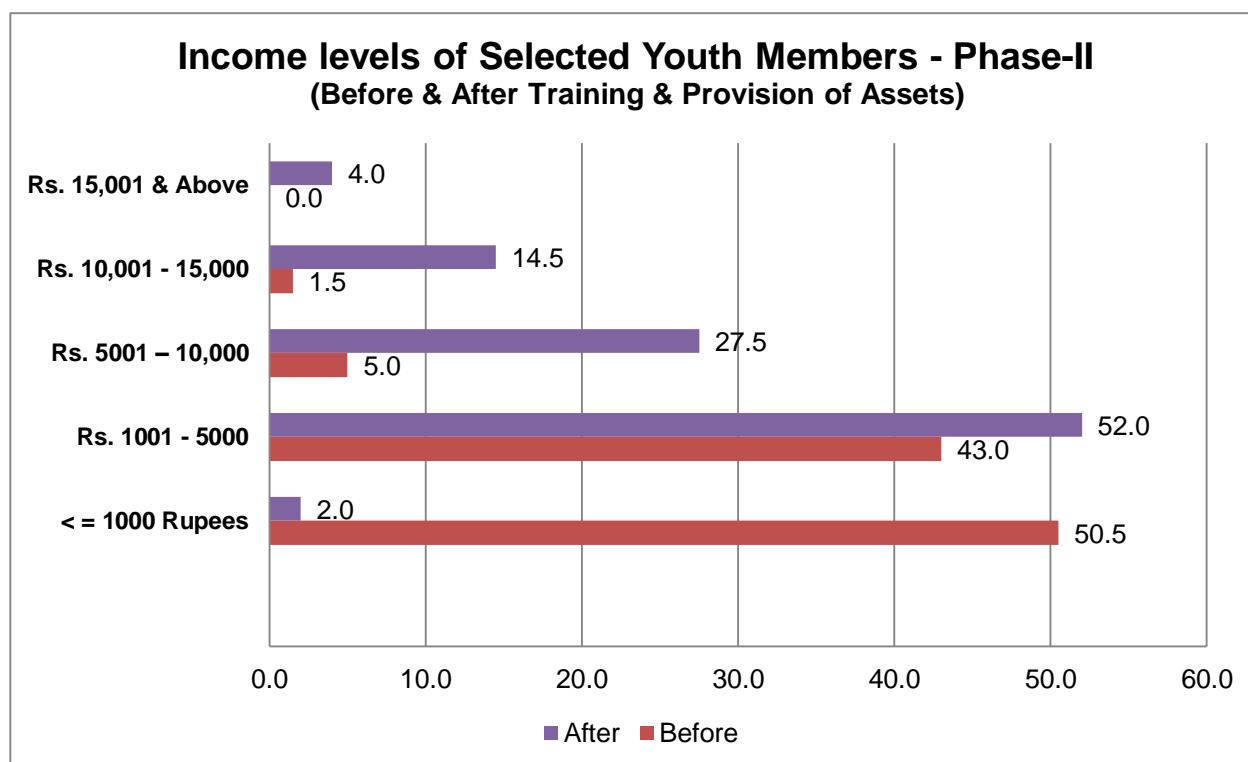
Skill Training & Assets	Gwadar	D.I. Khan	Rajanpur	Ghotki	Total	% age
<b>EDT</b>	15	26	41	22	104	52%
<b>Electrician</b>	1	2	0	6	9	4.5%
<b>Mechanical Training</b>	2	6	1	0	9	4.5%
<b>Computer Training</b>	1	1	0	5	7	3.5%
<b>Fishing</b>	13	0	0	0	13	6.5%
<b>Beautician</b>	6	4	4	3	17	8.5%
<b>Tailoring</b>	9	7	2	12	30	15%
<b>Handicraft</b>	3	4	2	2	11	5.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>200</b>	

#### 4.2.5 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAINING AND ASSET DEVELOPMENT

The end-line survey also attempted an exercise in determining the current income levels of the same group (670) before and after the training and delivery of assets to the youth, through a 34% sample from the project area. . The minor investment of Rs.25,000 per person produced remarkable results. Worth mentioning here is the overall results’.

- The average monthly income before PLRP-II intervention was around Rs.2150 increased to Rs.5795 per person with 270% increase over three year period.
- Around 50.5% of the selected youth reported their monthly income range of only 1000 rupees before PLRP-II intervention substantially decreased to 2.0% after three years.

- Another 43% selectees reported their monthly income in the range of over 1000 to 5000 increased to 54 % of the total.
- Those 5% reported their monthly income from Rs. 5000-10000 before reported increased to 27.5% after PLRP-II technical and financial support.
- Only 1.5% reported their monthly income from Rs. 10,000-15,000 before, their number increased to 14.5% after PLRP-II technical and financial support.
- A small but group of 4% emerged earning monthly income more than Rs.15, 000 after PLRP-II interventions.



**Table-4.10 Income Level of Selected Youth Members by District - Phase-II**

District	<= 1000 Rupees		Rs. 1001 - 5000		Rs. 5001 - 10,000		Rs. 10,001 - 15,000		Rs. 15,001 & Above	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Gwadar	21	1	27	32	2	12	0	5	0	0
	10.5	0.5	13.5	16.0	1.0	6.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
D. I. Khan	20	0	24	28	3	14	3	5	0	3
	10.0	0.0	12.0	14.0	1.5	7.0	1.5	2.5	0.0	1.5
Rajanpur	29	2	19	25	2	12	0	8	0	3
	14.5	1.0	9.5	12.5	1.0	6.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.5
Ghotki	31	1	16	19	3	17	0	11	0	2
	15.5	0.5	8.0	9.5	1.5	8.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	1.0
<b>Total</b>	101	4	86	104	10	55	3	29	0	8
<b>Total %age</b>	50.5	2.0	43.0	52.0	5.0	27.5	1.5	14.5	0.0	4.0

### 4.3 MAJOR FINDINGS

Major findings of this assessment based on above table are;

- The lower income group ( $\leq 1000$ ) almost totally (96.2%) shifted into higher income range with some minor irritants in Gwadar, Rajanpur and Ghotki.
- The second income range (Rs.1000-5000) increased by 24% in absolute terms with major shift of 31% in Dera Ismail Khan.
- The middle income group (Rs.5000-10,000) increased from 10 before PLRP-II interventions to 55 persons representing 550% increase in opportunities, almost equally shared in Gwadar, D.I.Khan, Ghotki and Rajanpur.
- There were only 3 persons (D.I.Khan) that reported monthly income in the higher income range (Rs.10,000-15,000) before PLRP-II interventions. The number of persons in this income range increased to 29 shared by 5 in Gwadar, 5 in D.I.Khan, 8 in Rajanpur and highest 11 in Ghotki.
- The monthly income range (more than 15,000) was not reported in before PLRP-II intervention by any individual. The PLRP-II resulted in monthly income of over Rs.15,000 for 8 persons (3 in D.I. Khan, 3 in Rajanpur and 2 in Ghotki).

### 4.4 INCREASE IN INCOME LEVELS PLRP-II

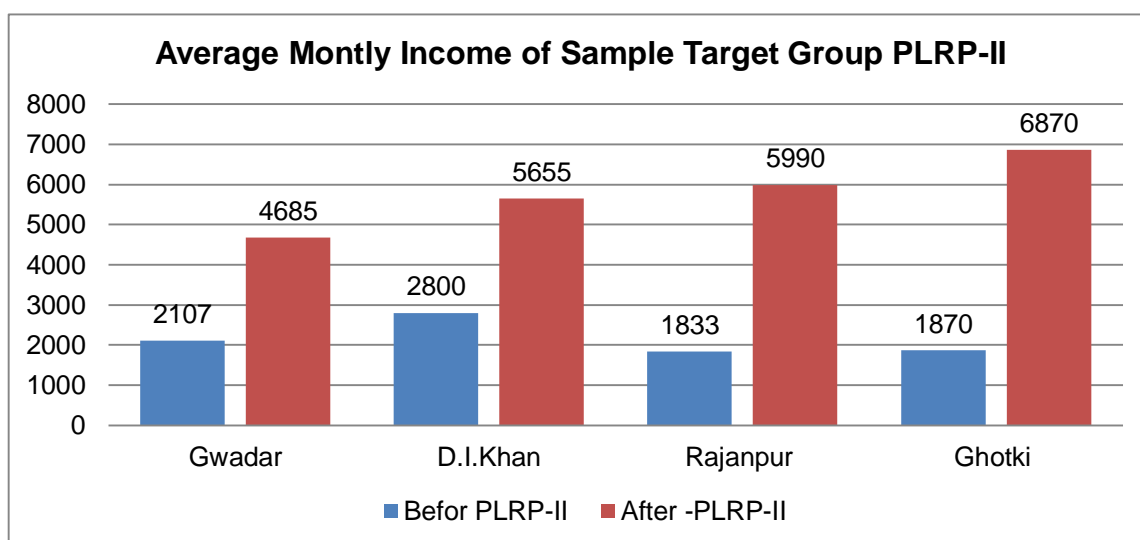
Inclusive strategy, orientation and skill training and moderate investment and consistent efforts of the self-employed poor and ultra-poor youth ushered in awe-inspiring results for increasing average monthly income level from Rs. 2150 to Rs.5800. i.e. 270% increase within three years. The more under developed and more agro-based districts like Ghotki and Rajanpur performed better in utilization of asset based resources and increased their average monthly income levels.

**Ghotki –Sindh:** The poor and ultra-poor youth from District Ghotki (Sindh) performed best in increasing their average monthly income levels from Rs. 1870 pre-PLR-II interventions to Rs. 6870 (367% increase) within 3 years.

**Rajanpur-Punjab:** The same size of PLRP-II selected youth from district Rajanpur followed Ghotki with 326% increase in average monthly income. Rajanpur started with pre-PLRP-II average monthly income level of Rs. 1833, with the enhanced capacity form PLRP-II augmented its average monthly income levels to Rs.5990/.

**Dera Ismail Khan –KPK:** based in more fertile area and productive piece of land, the rural youth from DIK started with better pre-PLRP income levels (Rs. 2800/-) made it possible the PLRP-II interventions to extract /enhance their average monthly income levels at Rs. 5612, with 200% increase (lowest of other 3 districts).

**Gwadar –Balochistan:** Gwadar youth at PLRP-II performed at average. Starting PLRP-II with Rs. 2110/- with full utilization of PLRP-II support mechanism enhanced its average monthly income levels to Rs. 4684 (the lowest of other three districts). It is due to its lowest pre-PLRP-II monthly income range that the increase in income levels is calculated at 222%.



#### 4.4.1 SOURCES OF INCOME UTILIZATION

Respondents were asked to identify sources of utilization of income. Naturally the livelihood income is utilized on multiple sources. The responses are further categorized into four major heads of utilization i.e. to sustain business, household expenditure, education and health.

The objectives of the ETD are train young entrepreneurs in drawing a balance between income and expenditure and improve business to earn long term profit for a better livelihood. The table below shows that the PLRP-II entrepreneurs giving equal importance to promote their business as well as welfare and social development of their families. The questionnaire was designed to get simple “Yes” or “No answer rather amount or percentage of income spent on any head of expenditure. The table below gives us to major indicators that education and health are two separate head other than the household expenditure. Development of business is also a separate head as they are convinced that business will only sustain if part of income from business is reinvested.

**Table- 4.11 How the Income being Utilized**

District	Head of Income Utilization				Total
	Business	HH expenditures	Education	Health	
<b>Gwadar</b>	50	50	8	15	50
<b>Dera Ismail Khan</b>	50	50	9	26	50
<b>Rajanpur</b>	50	50	8	41	50
<b>Ghotki</b>	50	50	12	22	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>200</b>

- All respondents (100%) reported investing for the sustainability and development of their current business.
- Naturally they (100%) have started this business to meet household expenditure.
- Health seems to be major problem and 52% of the young entrepreneurs setting aside additional resources to meet the expenses on health of their families. The health related expenditures are higher in Rajanpur (82%), Dera Ismail Khan (52%), Ghotki 44%) and Gwadar (30%).



- Around 19% of the respondents reported spending income on education of their children, which is highest, 24% in Ghotki, followed by 18% in D.I.Khan and 16% each in Gwadar and Rajanpur. .

#### **4.4.2 SAVING FROM SMALL BUSINESS:**

The concept of saving for newly established small rural based business is merged with the asset building or reinvestment or increase in kind. The reported saving level is very low.

## CHAPTER-5

### WOMEN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

A total of 1000 households were selected (250 households in each district) from all four project districts to assess the level of women political participation in the project area. The socio-economic background, participation in household level decision making, participation level in social and political groups, Bottlenecks in Women's Participation in Socio-Political Events, and their role as voter and electorate are described in the following sections in this chapter.

#### 5.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

##### 5.1.1 LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Overall 26% of the women respondents are non-literate while the remaining 31% only attended primary school and the remaining 47% achieved some high school level certification. The literacy level of women assessed as high as 86% in D.I.Khan, 82% in Gawadar, 68% in Rajanpur and 59% in Ghotki districts. Of the total literate women 41% attended primary school while remaining 59% attended high school and above.

<b>Table-5.1 Education Status of the Female Respondents by Districts</b>						
<b>District Name</b>	<b>Education Status</b>					<b>Total</b>
	<b>Non-literate</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Matric</b>	<b>F.A</b>	<b>B.A</b>	
<b>Gwadar</b>	43	60	102	45	0	250
<b>D. I. Khan</b>	35	37	81	94	3	250
<b>Rajanpur</b>	79	96	70	5	0	250
<b>Ghotki</b>	102	116	28	4	0	250
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1000</b>

##### 5.1.2 MARITAL STATUS

Around 86% women are married 13% un-married and 1% widows. The highest ratio of married women respondents was in Ghotki (95%), followed by Rajanpur (89%), D.I.Khan (80%) and in Gawadar (79%), respectively. Corresponding to this the ratio of un-married women is higher in Gawadar (21%) and around 19% in D.I.Khan. The number of unmarried women in Rajanpur and Ghotki is marginal at 8.5% and 5% respectively.

<b>Table-5.2 Marital Status of the Female Respondents by District</b>				
<b>District Name</b>	<b>Marital Status of the Respondents</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>Married</b>	<b>Un-Married</b>	<b>Widow</b>	
<b>Gwadar</b>	197	53	0	250
<b>Dera Ismail Khan</b>	201	47	2	250
<b>Rajanpur</b>	223	21	6	250
<b>Ghotki</b>	237	12	1	250
<b>Grand Total</b>	858	133	9	1000
<b>%age</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100</b>

## 5.2 WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

### 5.2.1 DECISION MAKING AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Whether the” Women allowed to participate in decision –making at the household level”, three different and interesting options revealed by women respondents. Only 9.7% women admitted that they are “always” allowed to participate in the decision making at the household level, another 79.8% reported “mostly” participating and remaining 10.5% “often” allowed participating. District Gawadar seems to be more democratic in decision making at the household level decision making while the people in other three districts adopting a bit conservative and male dominating approach.

District Name	Participation in Decision Making			Total
	Always	Mostly	Often	
<b>Gwadar</b>	45	194	11	250
<b>D. I. Khan</b>	23	198	29	250
<b>Rajanpur</b>	18	201	31	250
<b>Ghotki</b>	11	205	34	250
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1000</b>
<b>%age</b>	9.7	79.8	10.5	100

Considering “always/mostly” as a normal approach (89.5%) , the respondent women were further probed for micro level decision making at the household level. Of the total women respondents 88% reported the decisions are made mutually by the family members or husband and wife, while 12% reported some decisions are made by women independently.

	Nature of Participation	Process of Decision Making	
		Mutually Decide (Family/ Husband)	Women Individually/ Independently Decide
<b>1</b>	Participation in Social Events	91.5%	8.5%
<b>2</b>	Managing Household Economy	89.8%	10.2
<b>3</b>	NIC Making	87.6%	12.4
<b>4</b>	Vote Casting	79.8%	20.2
<b>5</b>	Education of Children	90.1%	9.9
		88%	12%

### 5.2.2 DETAILED DESCRIPTION ON ISSUES

- a) **Participation in Social Events:** The overall Participation in social events is reported as the most important (91.5%) decision made by the family or the husband and wife mutually. The ratio varies from highest (93.2%) in district Ghotki in Sindh to the lowest (87.6%) in D.I.Khan in KP (Table -6.5) .
- b) **Household Economic Management:** The Overall ratio of Household economic management Participation in social events is reported as the second most important (89.8%) decision made by the family or the husband and wife mutually. The ratio varies from highest (93.6%) in district Ghotki in Sindh to the lowest (85.6%) in district Gawadar ib Balochistan (Table -6.5),

- c) **Registration of CNIC:** The registration and collection of CNIC requires institutional efforts and benefit goes to individual adults over the age of 18 years. The overall family decision is reported only 87.6% while remaining 12.4% women reported as their individual effort in registration and collection of CNIC. The district wise ratio remained at 91.6% in Ghotki, 89.6% in Rajanpur, 85.6% in D.I.Khan and lowest 83.6% in Gawadar (Table -6.5) .
- d) **Vote Casting in Elections:** Vote casting in elections is considered as political decisions of the individuals where over 20% women reported taking their own decisions irrespective of the other members of the family. The remaining 80% reported it is always a family decision. The highest number of women casted their vote independently in Gawadar (23.2%) and was followed by 22% in D.I.Khan , 18% in Rajanpur and lowest 17 % in Ghotki (Sindh).
- e) **Decision for Children’s Education:** Overall 90% of the women reported the decision on children’s education is made by both husband and wife jointly. The ratio of joint decision is highest (92.8%) in Ghotki followed by Rajanpur (91.6%), D.i.Khan (88.8%) to the lowest (87.2%) in Gawadar.

District	Nature of Participation	Process of Decision Making		
		Mutually Decide (Family/Husband) (%)	Women Individually/Independently Decide (%)	Total No.
Gwadar	Participation in Social Events	92.8	7.2	250
	Managing Household Economy	85.6	14.4	250
	Registration of CNIC	83.6	16.4	250
	Vote Casting	76.8	23.2	250
	Children Education	87.2	12.8	250
D. I. Khan	Participation in Social Events	87.6	12.4	250
	Managing Household Economy	88.4	11.6	250
	Registration of CNIC	85.6	14.4	250
	Vote Casting	77.6	56	250
	Children Education	88.8	11.2	250
Rajanpur	Participation in Social Events	93.2	6.8	250
	Managing Household Economy	91.6	8.4	250
	Registration of CNIC	89.6	10.4	250
	Vote Casting	82	18	250
	Children Education	91.6	8.4	250
Ghotki	Participation in Social Events	92.4	7.6	250
	Managing Household Economy	93.6	6.4	250
	Registration of CNIC	91.6	8.4	250
	Vote Casting	82.8	17.2	250
	Children Education	92.8	7.2	250
	Overall	<b>88%</b>	<b>12%</b>	

### 5.3. PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL GROUPS

#### 5.3.1 PARTICIPATION LEVEL

Responses were sought “whether female members of the family participate in the local socio-political groups” in their residential areas. Only 72% ( 721) of the women respondents reported participation in any below mentioned activities, while 28% (280) are totally ignorant of such social and political activities at least in their village. The knowledge and awareness level of local socio-political activities in the village is summarized in table -5.7. Majority of the respondents (54%) knew the existence of a village organization established for the implementation of PLRP, and significant number (8.4%) also recognize the youth group through which the PLRP will support the ultra-poor families. The district wise frequency of female participation in local socio-political groups is presented in table -5.6.

Participation in Socio-political groups	Responses	
	N	Percent
Village Organizations	504	50.4%
Women Groups	57	5.7%
School Committee	4	0.4%
Political Groups	17	1.7%
Reconciliation Group	54	5.4%
Youth Group	84	8.4%
Total	720	72%
No Response to any below mentioned activities	280	28%

District Name	Village Organization	Women groups	School Committee	Political groups	Reconciliation group	Youth Group	Total
Gwadar	126	9	0	3	16	15	169
D. I. Khan	135	18	3	3	18	21	198
Rajanpur	102	17	1	5	12	26	163
Ghotki	141	13	0	6	9	22	191
Total	504	57	4	17	55	84	721

#### 5.3.2 BOTTLENECKS IN WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN SOCIO-POLITICAL EVENTS

Women, especially in, the rural areas / project districts, facing multiple bottlenecks for their participation in Socio-political events. The respondents reported multiple reasons of which “housekeeping engagements” is the major bottleneck reported by 63% of the respondents. “Reaching at meeting places ” is reported as the second highest (16%) bottleneck, this is followed by another significant (13.3%) number but equally important aspect “women’s mobility” restrictions at the meeting places” specially out of the resident village, and significant aspect (7.7%) “ Gender discrimination ” District wise frequency and importance of each bottleneck presented in table-5.8 below.

District Name	Women mobility	Gender Discrimination	Extensive engagement in Housekeeping	Face Difficulty to reach at the meeting place	Total
Gwadar	25	6	198	85	314
D. I. Khan	56	19	201	31	307
Rajanpur	47	31	205	44	327
Ghotki	39	41	187	39	306
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1254</b>

## 5.4 VOTERS AND ELECTIONS

### 5.4.1 OVERVIEW

A total of 1618 women from 1000 families (average 1.6 women voter) cast their vote during the 2018 general elections. The participants average is higher than the overall average in Gawadar (1.7) and Rajanpur (1.8) districts while it remained lower than average in D.I.Khan (1.4) and at average in Ghotki.

District	# of Female Voters	Average per Household
<b>Gwadar</b>	426	1.7
<b>D. I. Khan</b>	350	1.4
<b>Rajanpur</b>	438	1.8
<b>Ghotki</b>	404	1.6
<b>Total</b>	1618	1.6

### 5.4.2 FREQUENCY OF RESPONDENTS CASTING VOTE

Around 96.5% respondents reported casting their vote during the 2018 elections, which is 100% in D.I.Khan, 96.4% in Rajanpur, 95.6% in Ghotki and 94.4% in Gawadar district.

	Yes	No	Total
<b>Gwadar</b>	236	14	250
<b>D. I. Khan</b>	250	0	250
<b>Rajanpur</b>	241	9	250
<b>Ghotki</b>	239	11	250
<b>Total</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1000</b>

### 5.4.3 REASONS FOR NOT CASTING VOTE BY RESPONDENTS

Two main reasons were given by those respondents who did not / failed to cast their votes. Only 3.5% of the respondents reported not casting their vote. Majority (21 Respondents) could not vote because of their CNIC not yet registered and remaining (13) were included in those because they were not yet listed as voter.

### 5.4.4 DECISION TO VOTE

The decision to vote for any candidate or political party is made by three factors. One voters own decision or will, two, husband or family influence and three, preference of the clan/baradari . The dominant factor that the respondents influenced to vote (71%) has been the husband / family decision. Clan/Biradari played at second place in voting (25%) respondents. The respondents own decision remained at the last choice with 4% of the respondents.

**Table -5.11 Influencing Factors for Decision to vote by Respondents**

District Name	Vote at their own will	Husband/ Family decides	Clan/ Bradari's Decides	Total
Gwadar	7	207	22	236
D. I. Khan	6	178	66	250
Rajanpur	26	116	99	241
Ghotki	0	183	56	239
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>966</b>
<b>%age</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>100</b>

## 5.5 PARTICIPATION/CONTESTED ANY ELECTION

### 5.5.1 OVERVIEW:

Respondents were asked “Whether you or any female of your family contested election”. Around 12% of the respondents reported participation/ contest for any election.

The respondents identified two types of elections they or their female family members contested- local government elections and the elections for the local community organizations.

- A total of 49 respondents’ referred to Local Government elections while 67 for the Local Organization elections.
- A total of 156 female candidates contested for these elections.
- Of the total 156 candidates of their choice, 41 elected, 101 lost and 11 with no response.

**Table-5.12 Type of Elections Women Contested**

District Name	LG Elections	Local Organization	Total
Gwadar	7	14	21
D. I. Khan	11	22	33
Rajanpur	21	16	37
Ghotki	10	15	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>%age</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>45.3</b>

## 5.5.2 ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Only 57 women reported active participants of the Local Government Elections of which 51 worked as polling agents and 6 as candidates. District wise details are given in Table ---???

<b>Table-5.13 Whether any female member of your family actively participated in</b>			
<b>District</b>	<b>Polling Agent</b>	<b>Contested Election</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gwadar	9	1	10
D. I. Khan	14	1	15
Rajanpur	21	2	23
Ghotki	7	2	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>57</b>



## CHAPTER 6 VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

### 6.1 NUMBER OF VO MEMBERS BY GENDER AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES

Assessment of Village Development Plans (VDPs) was conducted at the VDO level during the baseline/ End-line survey. The VOs reported total strength of VO members at 1159, which include around 44% male and 56% female. Of the total female especially in District Ghotki 4.5% women members are from religious minority (Hindu). The total number of VO members by district and gender segregation and religious minorities is presented in table -6.1 below. The number of VO members is higher in Ghotki District (38.7%) as against 33% in two districts D.I.Khan and Rajanpur.

Table-6.1 Total Number of VO Members – 2021					
District	Male (31+ Year of Age)	Female (31+ Year of Age)	Religious Minorities	Total	% age of Total
Gwadar	130	200	0	330	28.5%
D. I. Khan	107	86	0	193	16.7%
Rajanpur	83	105	0	188	16.2%
Ghotki	189	230	29	448	38.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>%age</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

### 6.2 PARTICIPATION LEVEL IN THE ASSESSMENT DIALOGUE

Overall participation level in the meetings has been satisfactory (66% of all members). However, less than 50% members' participation in Ghotki and 62% in Gwadar cannot be considered as satisfactory. Of the total participants over 29% were from Gwadar, followed by 28% from Ghotki and 22.2% and 20.3% from Rajanpur and D.I.Khan respectively.

This is encouraging that female member (51%) outnumber male members (49%) in the review meetings and that is only because more (58%) female members attended these meetings in Gwadar (Table-6.2). For Union Council wise participation see table 6-A at the end of this Chapter.

Table -6.2 Members Present in the Meeting				
District	Male members Present in Meetings	Female members Present in Meetings	Total	% age of Total
Gwadar	86	119	205	29.2%
D. I. Khan	73	70	143	20.3%
Rajanpur	80	76	156	22.2%
Ghotki	105	94	199	28.%
<b>Total</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>%age</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>60.7</b>	

### 6.3 PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH MEMBERS IN VDP ASSESSMENT

The total youth members in the age group 18-30 years were 583 that include 52.7% boys and 47.3% girls. Of the total youth members (boys and Girls) 68.6% participate in the meetings.

The boys' participation outnumbered girls in all the project districts. It was as high as 68% in Ghotki and 53% in Gwadar and 55% in D.I.Khan.

Table -6.3 Total # of Youth Members - 2021				Members Present in the Meeting		
District Name	Boys (18-30 Years)	Girls (18-30 Years)	Total	Boys' members Present in this Meeting	Girls' members Present in this Meeting	Total
Gwadar	110	107	217	77	68	145
D. I. Khan	65	60	125	43	35	78
Rajanpur	53	57	110	41	39	80
Ghotki	79	52	131	66	31	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>%age</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>68.6</b>

#### 6.4 VO LEADERSHIP BY GENDER AND DURATION

Of the total 40 VOs presidents 72.5% are male and 27.5% are female. The ratio of VOs presidents, on the other hand, is 50% male and 50% female in Gwadar and Ghotki and only 10% female in Rajanpur. All VO presidents are male in D.I.Khan.

Table-64 President of VO by Gender & District			
District	Male	Female	Total
Gwadar	5	5	10
D. I. Khan	10	0	10
Rajanpur	9	1	10
Ghotki	5	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>%age</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The change of leadership of Village Organizations' is a recent phenomenon. Around 55% of the VOs reported their president was elected two years back while the remaining 45% elected during the last one year. District wise details of gender and election year are presented in Table 65.

Table 6.5 Duration of Election of the President				
District Name	Gender	1 Year	2 Years	Total
Gwadar	Male	3	2	5
	Female	2	3	5
D. I. Khan	Male	6	4	10
	Female	0	0	0
Rajanpur	Male	5	4	9
	Female	0	1	1
Ghotki	Male	2	3	5
	Female	0	5	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>%age</b>		<b>45.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 6.5 ISSUES IDENTIFIED FOR VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

VOs during the review meetings reported issues identified for the VDPs during the previous phases ((2008-2020). A total of 9 major issues identified from / by VDOs from all four project districts. Of the total 190 issues, the VO priority to issues is summarized in the table-6.6 below;

Priority	Issues	Gwadar	Ghotki	D.I. Khan	Rajapur	Total	Approved
P-1	Roads/Street Pavement & Drain	4	9	12	10	35	25 (71%)
P-2	Water & Sanitation	4	7	11	8	30	30 (100%)
P-3	Livestock	2	9	10	8	29	22 (76%)
P-4	Agriculture	0	12	7	6	25	19 (76%)
P-5	Education	7	8	1	9	25	24 (96%)
P-6	Health	6	10	2	3	21	20 (95%)
P-7	Sewage system	0	9	1	4	14	10 (71%)
P-8	Electricity	2	0	0	8	10	10 (100%)
P-9	Flood Protection Walls	0	0	0	1	1	1 (100)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>161 (84.7%)</b>

Sectors/Department Supported	Gwadar	Ghotki	D.I. Khan	Rajapur	Total
Education Department	7	8	1	8	24
Health Department	5	10	2	3	20
Water & Sanitation Department	4	7	11	8	30
Agriculture & Livestock Department	0	11	17	11	39
Local/District Government	4	12	13	9	38
Wapda	2	0	0	8	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>161</b>

- P-1 **Construction of road/ street pavement and drains** comprised of first priority with maximum number of VDP submitted by POs from D.I.Khan ( 12) followed by 10, 9, 4 by Rajapur, Ghotki and Gwadar respectively. Around 71% of all schemes approved by the line departments.
- P-2 **Water and Sanitation** schemes took second priority by the communities living in project areas. Maximum number of Water and Sanitation schemes submitted by VO from D.I.Khan (11) and followed by Rajapur (8) Ghotki and Gwadar. All schemes approved by the line departments.
- P-3 **Development of rural livestock** has been the third priority sector to submit proposals to the local livestock development department. DIK again took lead in this respect with 10 proposals and followed by Ghotki (9) Rajapur (8) and only 2 schemes from Gwadar. Around 76% of the schemes were approved by the line department.
- P-4 **Agriculture:** District Ghotki is leading in proposing agriculture related schemes with 12 proposals, while D.I.Khan and Rajapur submitted 7 and 6 schemes respectively. Around 76% of the schemes were approved by the agriculture department in the respective districts.

- P-5 **Education** in rural sector was given fifth priority in submitting proposals, where Rajanpur leading with 9 proposals which was followed by 8 from Ghotki and 7 from Gwadar. Around 96% of the schemes were approved by the respective line departments in the districts.
- P-6 **Health** stood at the 6<sup>th</sup> priority subject by the respective VOs with 21 schemes. . Maximum number of 10 schemes was submitted 10 in Ghotki, followed by 6 in Gwadar and 2 and 3 in D.I.Khan and Rajanpur districts. Around 95% of the proposed schemes were approved by the respective education departments of the districts.
- P-8 **Sewerage System:** A total of 14 schemes for the improvement of sewerage system were proposed. Of which 9 were proposed from Ghotki, 4 from Rajanpur and 1 from D.I.Khan. The respective local government departments approved all 14 schemes for the respective districts.
- P-7 **Electricity:** A total of 10 electricity connection schemes were proposed by the VO from Rajanpur (8) and Gwadar. All schemes approved by WAPDA.
- P-8 **Flood Protection Wall.** Only one flood protection wall scheme was proposed from Rajanpur. The respective government department approved that scheme.

## 6.6 DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES SUPPORTED BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Six different government departments – Education, Health, Public Health Engineering, Agriculture and Livestock, Local Government and WAPDA were directly engaged in provision of the above mentioned services to the project villages in the project areas. It is impossible for the village level development organization to approach with all these departments at the district level unless a district level organization i.e. the strong Partner Organization is engaged to coordinate with the government line departments. The SAP-PK district level POs played an important role in establishing link between the line departments and the VDOs at the Union council level.

With the active support of the POs the following government departments provided services to the rural communities based on the VDP submitted for implementation. The following 161 VDPs from four different districts were supported by the government line departments (Table 6.8). It is reported that the Agriculture & Livestock department played major role in implementing VOs proposed development plans (24.2%), Local government (24%) while the remaining 52% projects were completed jointly by Education, Health, water and sanitation and WAPDA.

<b>Sectors/Department Supported</b>	<b>Gwadar</b>	<b>Ghotki</b>	<b>D.I. Khan</b>	<b>Rajanpur</b>	<b>Total</b>
Education Department	7	8	1	8	24
Health Department	5	10	2	3	20
Water & Sanitation Department	4	7	11	8	30
Agriculture & Livestock Department	0	11	17	11	39
Local/District Government	4	12	13	9	38
WAPDA	2	0	0	8	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>161</b>

The preparation of all VDPs has been the direct participation of the VO members that include men and women, youth and PWDs. While preparing these plans the benefits for all – PWDs, minorities, youth groups poor and ultra -poor – were properly addressed. Hence the approved projects adequately addressing the rights and benefits of all segments of the society.

Table- 6-A Total # of VO Members – 2021					Members Present in the Meeting	
District Name	VO Name	Male (31+ Year of Age)	Female (31+ Year of Age)	Religious Minorities	Male members Present in this Meeting	Female members Present in this Meeting
Gwadar	Shiddat Mohalla	19	12	0	10	7
	Gurab	2	21	0	2	16
	Baloch ward	15	15	0	11	9
	Kangani Mohalla	12	14	0	9	11
	Dor Ghatti	11	19	0	7	13
	Chabari ward	18	19	0	12	11
	Brisi Ward	11	24	0	6	14
	Qasba Ward	14	26	0	9	12
	Qaderdad Ward	15	25	0	8	15
	A.Samad Ward	13	25	0	12	11
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>130</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>119</b>
D. I. Khan	Ittehad welfare society (Mandhran Kalan)	10	9	0	8	8
	Sadaa Welfare Society (Kokar)	12	8	0	5	5
	Baghban development org (Basti Darbat)	10	8	0	8	8
	Aman Welfare Society (Mandhran Saidan)	11	9	0	6	5
	Aarasta Welfare Society (Basti Abdullah)	10	9	0	9	7
	Moqem shah Development org	11	8	0	8	8
	Gulamey wala Development Org	10	10	0	7	8
	Zandar Development Org	12	9	0	5	6
	Qaim Development Org(Sardary Wala)	11	8	0	9	7
	Kech Development Organization	10	8	0	8	8
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>
Rajanpur	Awaz Village Organization	10	10	0	10	8
	Naem Memorial Village Org	5	15	0	5	11
	Jhok Makwal Village Org	10	10	0	10	8
	Al Hamd Village Org	5	10	0	5	5
	Hajoo Village Org	10	10	0	10	7
	Saya Village Org	10	10	0	10	8
	Al Qaim Village Org	5	10	0	4	9
	Al Falah Village Org	10	10	0	10	5
	Khushall Village Org	10	10	0	10	7
	Kirran Village Org	8	10	0	6	8

<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76</b>
Ghotki	Mino Mahar	16	13	0	8	8
	Bhattiabad	21	17	0	13	11
	Lohi	13	36	8	10	8
	Bahawal Jiskani	10	36	0	7	9
	Bhetoor	33	29	16	19	11
	Jeawan Garh	21	24	0	10	8
	Hamzo Mahar	21	11	0	8	9
	Mitho Arbani	14	22	1	9	8
	Punhal Siyal	24	28	4	11	13
	Makan Kori	16	14	0	10	9
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>509</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>359</b>

## CHAPTER-7 COMPARISON OF OBJECTIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF PLRP PHASES

### 7.1 FOOD SECURITY AND GENDER SENSITIVE LIVELIHOOD:

The basic objective of the PLRP (2012-2023) has been “improving food security and gender sensitive livelihood of 2500 poor and ultra-poor families in the project area. Of which 80% has been achieved in 2021 and remaining 20% will be covered during the current phase. The PLRP management continued poor and ultra-poor linked with the Government line departments (GLAs) and other resource providers throughout the 9 years period. Around 40% of the project villages have already reached at saturation point covering almost all the poor and ultra –poor families with one family member (boy or girl) selected for livelihood activity.

The PLRP effectively mobilised 2500 youth (Boys and girls) in the age group 18-30 years, from the poor and ultra-poor families, for skill training and initiating small businesses to improve their economic **situation** and coming out of the poverty nexus. The total PLRP related skill training and asset delivery cost amounting to PKR 25.77 million. During PLRP Phase II & III, a total of 800 youth (400 boys and 400 girls) were provided skill training and asset delivery with an average rate of PKR 25,000 per person. The number of youth selected for phase-IV, however increased to 1000, i.e. 250 youth eligible for asset delivery in each project district.

### 7.2 VILLAGE Organizations:

Village organizations (VOs) comprising of representatives of poor and ultra-poor families, formed in all 40 villages, which proactively worked as Peace Committees and local conflict resolution agents, pursued peaceful coexistence among communities in the target regions and the interests of the marginalized groups with the local government institutions. The Village organisations are also trained in community need assessment and preparation of Village Development Plans (VDPs) and through the VOs political strength get the VDPs implemented by the GLAs. All 40 village organisations have already been formed and strengthened during Phase – II & III. The total strength of VO members is 1159. Which include 44% male and 56% female. Of the total female, especially in district Ghotki, 4.5% are from religious minority –Hindus. The Phase –IV does not require any activity in formation of VO. Hence improved organizational learning and knowledge management with the VOs will continue.

### 7.3 Village Development Plans:

Village development plans (VDPs) are the indicative development activities assessed by the local communities using PRA tools. The VDPs prepared by the VOs are supported / signed by the VO members- the residents of the particular community/village. Preparation of all VDPs , direct participation of all VO members that includes men and women, and youth and PWDs and minorities is ensured. Thus the approved projects adequately address the rights and benefits of all segments of the society.

The PLRP –VOs during Phase-II &III proposed a total of 190 VDPs of these 161 (84.7%) were approved by the respective GLAs. The VDPs includes 1) construction of road / street pavement), 2) water and sanitation schemes, 3) livestock, 4) agriculture, 5) education, 6) health, 7) sewage system, 8) electricity and, 8) flood protection walls. .

#### **7.4 Women Political Participation:**

The PLRP gradually moved from organizing poor and ultra-poor groups into community organizations (VOs) developing their links with the GLAs for VDPs to move towards active and meaningful participation of women in political processes especially in local governance and social and political spheres. The PLRP –Phase-III after 6 years of experience moved towards this objective –women political participation.

Women participation in the local social and political groups is assessed as 72%. Housekeeping, mobility out of village and gender discrimination is among the major bottlenecks. The frequency of casting vote in the elections, on the other hand is as high as 96.5%. However, their decision to vote is heavily influenced by family and clan. The women from poor and ultra –poor families can only contest election for the local councils. It is reported that 6 women from poor and ultra –poor families were elected during the last local council elections. The PLRP support to Women Political Participation (WPP) achieved a land mark of getting 51 women work as polling agents and 6 women from poor and ultra-poor families contested local body institutions. The district partner organizations are actively working to increase in 35% women voters turnout from the previous local government elections in the 2021/22 elections.



## **CHAPTER -8 COMPARISON OF OBJECTIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS BY DISTRICT**

### **8.1 BACKGROUND:**

PLRP initiated in Pakistan in 2012 as “Peace and Livelihood for Rural Poor” and after completion of three consecutive phases entered into the framework of “Political Rights and Livelihood of Rural Poor” for the phase-IV in 2021 to 2023. The project area selected is essentially rural with over 82% of the total population still living below the poverty line. The current poverty ratio at the selected districts is as high as 86% in D.I.Khan, at the middle is Rajanpur district where the poverty ratio is 82% and Gawadar at the lowest rate at 74%.

### **8.2 SELECTION OF DISTRICTS AND UC FOR PLRP INTERVENTIONS**

The selected districts falls in different agro-ecological zones The selection of one last district from each province does not seem to be a logical conclusion at the initiation of PLRP. Gawadar is last district of Balochistan, Ghotki as the last district of Sindh towards Punjab, Rajanpur as the last district on right bank of Indus and D.I.Khan as the last district towards Punjab and Balochistan, The selection of UCs have some similarity in district Ghotki and Rajanpur, where the project area selected comprising of rural with agriculture and livestock rearing is the major source of livelihood of the entire population. The UCs selected on terms of local administrative unit are termed as rural UCs away from district head quarter. Gawadar is a newly developing port –town while the UC s selected for PLRP around the port town are essentially off- shore fisherman settlements with fishing and allied services as the major source of livelihood. District D.I.Khan on the right bank of Indus river is mostly dependent on agriculture and livestock rearing but the UCs selected in D.I.Khan are semi-urban, dependent on labor and small businesses with least interest in agriculture and livestock rearing.

### **8.3 MAJOR SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD OF THE DISTRICT VS PLRP INTERVENTIONS**

Being working for the rural poor who are predominantly based on agriculture and livestock, the major source of livelihood of the rural poor is labor for agriculture and other sectors. The record of PLRP interventions during the last 10 years shows that the livelihood support program mostly supported for activities other than the major sources of livelihood of the respective district. One can draw a conclusion that PLRP supporting the poor and ultra-poor segments irrespective of overall demand of district or the agro-ecological requirements. Livelihood support is provided in professions with immediate results which are often not sustainable – grocery shops or sewing machines for women. Technical skills, knowledge provision and education are totally ignored of the agenda. The value for the one unit of money is different for a fisherman in Gawadar than a small grocery shop holder in remote village in Rajanpur. The wage rate for a fisherman in Gawadar is far higher than the agriculture labor in Ghotki or Rajanpur. .

### **8.4 SELECTION OF ASSET DELIVERY RECIPIENTS:**

The total 5177 ultra-poor families in the 40 selected villages, accounts for around 65% of the total households. Over 60% of the ultra-poor families, have already been provided with assets and training for livelihood restoration. The ratio of remaining ultra-poor and poor families ranging from 26% in Rajanpur, 28% in Gwadar, 46% in Ghotki to 50% D.I.Khan. The higher ratio of remaining in D.I.Khan and Ghotki is attributed to selection of some bigger

sized villages in these districts. On the other hand, some 18% of the selected (7 villages) have reached at the saturation point with almost all the ultra –poor households are served with skill training and asset delivery.

With this performance the respective 7 villages (2 villages each in Gawadar, D.I.Khan and Rajanpur and one in Ghotki) need to be replaced for the future interventions of PLRP. The fact suggest that either the district partner organisations ignored the criteria of selection of village, selection of ultra-poor households or there is some duplication of selection of asset delivery recipients from same household –both male and female from same one household.

## **8.5 IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER SENSITIVE LIVELIHOOD APPROACH:**

The basic objective of PLRP is improved food security and gender sensitive livelihood of 2500 families required 60% of the rural women actively engaged and benefitting from livelihood activities, reduction of domestic violence against women, enhance participation of rural youth (girls) in economic activities, support increase in the ratio of women voters turnout by 35%, train 40% of women trained in political participation to negotiate women focussed plans with the political parties.

### **8.5.1 FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:**

The baseline projected that the ratio of economically active women in the overall project area is only 5% against 95% for men. The respective ratio is 12.5% in Ghotki, followed by 4.5% in Gawadar and only 0.7% in Rajanpur and 0.2% in D.I.Khan. In this background the target of bringing 60% of the rural women actively engaged and benefitting from livelihood activities has been an uphill task for the project POs and VOs.

As the project concentrated on ultra-poor and poor families with an objective of actively engaging and benefitting women and especially the young girls in the age 18-30 years achieved the objective of 53% women in this respect. The profile of selected youth shows that for the PLRP –IV the selected youth (Girls) outnumber (53%) the boys. Which is 52.4% in Gawadar and D.I.Khan and 56% in Ghotki and 52% in Rajanpur?

### **8.5.2 WOMEN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION:**

Women political participation gradually introduced for the PLRP Phase-IV. The baseline data shows that around 80% women mostly participate in decision making for the household and remaining 20% often participate.

Participation in social events, managing household economy, and education of children is decided mutually by husband and wife and other family members,

Mixed reaction is shown on political participation- voting and elections. Mostly women decided to vote with the community as well as with the decision of the clan. In D.I.Khan 56% of women reported voting is their individual decision followed by Gawadar with 23% , and Rajanpur and Ghotki around 18% women decides to vote independently. Around 96% women reported casting their vote in 2018 general elections, which is 100% in D.I.Khan, 96.4% in Rajanpur, 96% in Ghotki and 94.5% in Gwadar.

Around 72% of women reported participation and knowledge about the local socio-political groups – village organizations, women groups, school committees, political groups and youth groups.

### **8.5.3 BOTTLENECKS IN WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SOCIO-POLITICAL EVENTS:**

Housekeeping, women's mobility, and gender discrimination are the major bottlenecks for the women's participation in social and political events. Women have least knowledge about the school committees and political groups. Gender discrimination seems to be higher in district Ghotki (13.5%), followed by Rajanpur (9.5%) , D.I.Khan (6% ) and lowest (2%).

### **8.5.4 Participation and Contestation in Elections :**

Women reported participation and contestation in the local government and local organisation elections.. A total of 116 women reported contested local organisation elections, of which 21 from Gawadar, 33 in D.I.Khan, 37 in Rajanpur and 25 in Ghotki. For Local government elections 51 women worked as polling agents and 6 as Local Government councillor. The number of contestants and agents is higher (23) in Rajanpur, followed by D.I.Khan (15) , Gawadar (10) and Ghotki (9).