



Wave-2 Report for Participatory Action Research on  
**Dynamics of Household Poverty &  
 Inclusive Development in Balochistan**  
 with a focus on Women's Empowerment  
 under EU-funded BRACE Programme

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS FOR THE BRACE'S GRANT COMPONENT



PROGRAMME TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PARTNER



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# Acronyms

BRACE	Balochistan Rural Development & Community Empowerment	MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program	MIP	Micro Investment Plan
CNICs	Computerised National Identity Cards	NADRA	National Database & Registration Authority
CMST	Community Management Skills Training	NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
CPEC	China–Pakistan Economic Corridor	NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
C&V	Communication and Visibility	OPM	Oxford Policy Management
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews	PDMA	Disaster Management Authority
CLD	Community-led Development	PIDE	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
COs	Community Organisations	PSC	Poverty Score Card
CDD	Community Driven Development	PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
CIs	Community Institutions	PAR	Participatory Action Research
CLDPF	Community-led Development Policy Framework	PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement
EU	European Union	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
FGDs	Focus Group Discussion	PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
FSLA	Food Security and Livelihood Assessment	PFM	Public Finance Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	PSC	Poverty Score Card
GoB	Government of Balochistan	PWSN	Persons with Special Needs
HD	Human Dynamics	SES	Socio-Economic Survey
HH	Households	TTQ	Trace and Quarantine
IGG	Income Generating Grants	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
JDDC	Joint District Development Committees	UCDPs	Union Council Development Plans
LMST	Leadership Management Skills Training	UCDP	Union Council Development Plan
LDPF	Local Development Policy Framework	VDPs	Village Development Plans
LSOs	Local Governance Institutions	VO	Village Organisation
LHI	Life History Interview		

# Executive Summary

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The subject research, “Dynamics of Household Poverty & Inclusive Development in Balochistan with focus on Women's Empowerment under the European Union-funded BRACE Programme” is a longitudinal study which spans over three Waves conducted in three districts of Balochistan, i.e. Loralai, Khuzdar and Kech. First Wave of the study was completed in February 2020 followed by that of Wave 2 in June 2021 for which the current document serves as the final report. The third Wave is likely to be conducted during the first half of 2022.

The main objective of Wave 2 of the study was to assess change that happened during the last one year in poverty dynamics, the state of women empowerment and inclusive development as well as ascertain the underlying factors that caused the change. The extensive processes of the study, inter-alia, include; literature review; design and operationalisation of the conceptual framework of the study; development and adaptation of data collection tools and questionnaires; preparation and approval of the inception report; training of data collectors/researchers; data collection from the field; data entry, cleaning, collating, and analysis; preparation and submission of draft report; and finalisation of the report in the light of the comments from the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN). Subsequently, a

research paper was authored, and policy briefs were developed.

The study sample comprised three districts, i.e., Loralai, Kech and Khuzdar, which have been representative of diverse cultures and ecological environment prevailing across the province. Twelve villages (i.e. four from each district) were included from the two randomly selected union councils in each of the three districts. The respondents comprised the same cohort which were contacted for data collection during the first Wave. The data was collected from respondents' groups using data collection tools such as Poverty Score Card (218 households), socio-economic surveys (218 households); life history interviews (218 women and 218 men respondents); focus group discussions (24 FGDs, two in each village one for male and one for female); three consultative meetings (one in each sample district) with district level government officials from various departments and representatives of Joint District Development Committees (JDDCs); and twelve Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA), and community profiling.

The scope of the study, its dimensions and indicators involved are poverty push and pull; women empowerment (power within, power to, power with, and power over); inclusive

development (poverty and income distribution, access to financial and land capital, socio-political and environmental inclusion); and community development (social relationships, social organisation, community development, social collateral formation and utilisation).

Findings of Wave 2 and their comparison with Wave 1 findings regarding poverty push and pull factors indicate that percentage of poor households has decreased around 8 percent, i.e., 47 percent during Wave 2 against 55 percent in Wave 1. Between the two Waves of the study, percentage of the non-poor households has increased by 8 percent, i.e., 45 percent in Wave 1 against 53 percent in Wave 2). Overall, the percentage of ultra-poor households has decreased by 12 percent, i.e. from 21 percent in Wave 1 to 9 percent in Wave 2). The chronically poor households increased by 2 percent, i.e., from 19 percent in Wave 1 to 21 percent in Wave 2. The transitory non-poor household percentage has increased by 7 percent during Wave 2, i.e., from 13 percent in Wave 1 to 20 percent in Wave 2. The status of transitory vulnerable (24-34) remained almost the same.

A visible change in the perception and views of LHI (women respondents) about some of the poverty push factors that have been witnessed during Wave 2. The weightage of unemployment/underemployment as poverty push factor as per women perception, decreased from 19 percent in Wave 1 to 14 percent in Wave 2; large family size or dependency ratio decreased from 18 percent to 7 percent; illiteracy or lack of skills reduced from 13 percent to 3 percent, and death shock from 5 percent to 2 percent. In contrast, weightage of some other factors increased such as health expenses increased from 9 percent to 14 percent, higher inflation from 4 percent to 14 percent; and natural disaster from 7 percent to 8 percent.

Drastic change in the perception and views of men about most of the poverty push factors have been observed during Wave 2. As per findings of Wave 1 the role or weightage of a large family size and dependency ratio as poverty push factors was 16 percent which decreased to 4 percent in Wave 2. Similarly, illiteracy/lack of skills decreased from 15 percent to 3 percent; economic shock from 6 percent to 3 percent, unemployment/underemployment from 19 percent in the Wave 1 to 12% Wave 2. As per men perception, natural disasters rose in their weightage as a poverty push factor from 6 percent to 7 percent; higher inflation rates from 3 percent to 18 percent, and lack of utilities from 1 percent to 2 percent.

It is ascertained that the nature of poverty push events has remained the same across the two Waves as per perception of respondents (both women and men). However, response frequency about some of the poverty push factors such as unemployment, higher dependency ratio, illiteracy and lack of skills has decreased in Wave 2 in comparison with Wave 1. On the other hand, response frequency has increased against certain poverty push factors in Wave 2 versus Wave 1, including health expenses, higher inflation and natural disasters.

So far as poverty pull factors are concerned, as per women's views, the factors such as human resource development, decreased dependency ratio, livestock income and increase in land ownership are (according to Wave 2 findings) not perceived to be as significant a poverty pull factor as they were perceived to be during the last year. However, women respondents consider water availability for cultivation, social support system, government supported social safety net and small business now more important contributors to poverty pull out.

There is no considerable change in the views and perception of men respondents (during both Wave 1 and 2) regarding poverty pull out factors with the exception of certain factors such as decreased dependency ratio, family led social support system, and government supported social safety net. Men now consider that the role of the said factors is more important in comparison with the results of the previous Wave. The rating or contribution of the factors to pull the household out of poverty such as starting small businesses, women employment, and livestock income decreased during Wave 2 as compared to that of Wave 1.

Given the overall results of poverty dynamics based on Wave 2 data once viewed in comparison with Wave 1 data, the snapshot is as follows:

- Overall, there is a reduction of 8 percent in poor households during Wave 2. The percentage of ultra-poor households decreased by 12 percent. Support interventions from BRACE, e.g. livestock assets and small and micro enterprise income generation activities, are the key factors which have contributed to reduction of poverty among these households.
- Overall average income of sampled households has reduced from PKR 243,481 in Wave 1 to PKR 205,457 in Wave 2. Correspondingly household expenditure has reduced from PKR 261,328 during Wave 1 to PKR 223,378 during Wave 2. The decrease in aggregated average income of the sampled households correlates with the uncontrollable macro-economic factors like increased inflation and livelihood losses due to COVID-19.
- Aggregate probability of entering the poverty based on Wave 2 data is 0.48. Whereas the probability of exiting the poverty has

been 0.27. Hence it is ascertained that the probability of entering poverty is more versus that of exiting poverty. Struggling macro-economic situation of the country during last year coupled with the livelihood losses due to COVID-19 pandemic, has significantly increased the probability of poverty push in.

Women empowerment status has considerably improved in the districts of Khuzdar and Kech mainly because of inputs and interventions of the BRACE Programme. Social mobilisation of women; awareness about women's rights; awareness about means and sources of income generation and savings; participation in social group activities; adult literacy and skill development initiatives, community investment funds, technical and vocational skills, etc., are cited as key reasons for the improvement in the degree of women empowerment. Besides, women in these three districts are better informed about the need for and importance of women's political participation (though there is no visible change in the participation of women in politics). Participation of women in learning and application of income generation skills also increased as compared to Wave 1 findings. Outside mobility of women in districts Kech and Khuzdar also improved owing to their involvement in technical and vocational skills programs, as well as social mobilisation activities. However, in the case of district Loralai, the situation in almost all the above indicators and areas is more or less the same as was witnessed during Wave 1. Women empowerment status quo has been stagnant in district Loralai mainly due to strict patriarchal norms. However, the Yaro Shar village of district Loralai has witnessed a little bit of improvement, due to social mobilisation and access to communication devices like cellular phones. However, the formation and accumulation of social capital has not seen noticeable

improvements across the sampled districts. Women have not been able to demonstrate social collateral-based participation in income generation or access to credit related activities at the household or community level.

Inclusive development has been measured on the basis of various indicators including; poverty income distribution, access to financial and land capital, socio-political and environmental inclusion. Out of these indicators, the overall situation related to inclusion in human resource, social inclusion, and financial inclusion, has posted a visibly positive change as compared to the last year. The change is fundamentally attributed to the BRACE Programme interventions, including technical and vocational skills, community investment funds, enterprise development trainings, provision of livestock to poor households etc. In case indicators such as inclusion in physical and natural resources as well as political inclusion, there is an unnoticeable change. It is a significant finding of the Wave 2 that government has not been able to introduce any major programme to promote inclusive growth and development around the aforementioned indicators. However, Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and Waseela-e-Taleem programmes are considered as inclusive interventions lead by the government, as per respondents.

Joint Districts Development Committees (JDDCs) introduced by the BRACE Programme have started functioning. This is considered a step towards inclusive and participatory governance. However, the effectiveness of these committees can be further enhanced by meeting regularly and expediting implementation of JDDC decisions. Absence of local government is still a major setback to inclusive governance in the province. Non-availability of local body structure at grass

root level, undue political influence of elites and tribal heads and concentration of power in the hands of bureaucracy, centralised policymaking, lack of coordination amongst the departments are cited as the main barriers to inclusive development and governance by the respondents. Furthermore, this status is not improving against the baseline of Wave 1.

Some positive changes through social mobilisation and inclusive development have been found in the areas of poverty reduction, local level community development, promotion of adult literacy, income generation, skill development, awareness raising skills about the rights of women, women empowerment, and improved social inclusion of women at household and community level.

In accordance with the findings of Wave 2, the recommendations to improve the situation inter-alia, include; provision and expansion of health and education facilities and services; promoting literacy, especially, skill literacy; integration of skilled and semi-skilled workforce into local value chains to increase employability; further strengthening of social mobilisation in Loralai district and mobilising men for initiating household and community level change in perception about the role of women and exploiting the potential of COs and VO to this end. Similarly, frequency of mobilisation visits and interactions with local communities should be increased for organising the communities to a level where social capital formation and inclusive development initiatives based on social capital could be planned and undertaken by the communities themselves.

Government should build up small dams and water storage structures. Similarly, water provision and distribution systems should be strengthened in the arid as well as other districts of the province, so that water availability for

agricultural production can be ensured. Road and digital communications infrastructure within the province should be strengthened, so that everyone has access to the main localities and markets thus promoting integration of skilled and semi-skilled population to the local value chains. Existing infrastructure being developed under CPEC should be leveraged for improved connectivity and regional integration.

RSPN should consider increasing its visits frequency to the intervention districts to impart and disseminate knowledge and best practices to improve mobilisation and effectiveness of overall interventions of the BRACE programme. RSPs should maintain a database of the changes in PSC category as well as empowerment and inclusive development indicators of households in the intervention areas.

Government should exert maximum efforts to prepare and regularly update participatory and inclusive socio-economic policies for all the sectors of service delivery. Capacity of government officials should be regularly assessed and capacity development programmes in the areas of public policy, institutional governance, financial management, etc., should be introduced. Local governments should be activated while completing the due process of local body elections and capacity

development of local bodies should be focused in the areas of community infrastructure design, implementation, monitoring, social mobilisation, funds management and disbursement etc. JDDCs should serve as important arrangements for promoting inclusive governance and improving coordination amongst the government departments for providing effective and efficient services to the people at the grassroots level. Given the specific nature of overall dynamics prevailing in the province, the recommendations could initiate a new regime of prosperity, participation, and sustainable development in the province.

The dynamics of poverty, women empowerment, inclusive development and local governance based on the results of two Waves can be helpful in prioritising various spheres within the overall socio-economic landscape of Balochistan for introducing requisite policy measures.

It is envisaged that the results of Wave 3 of the study alongside the culminated findings of three Waves, would provide comprehensive evidence to policy makers, planners, social and development actors (from both the government as well as non-government sides) for bringing in focused policy actions to reduce poverty and encourage women's participation and empowerment in the province.

# Introduction

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## 1.1 Balochistan Province -An Overview

Around the world, over 700 million people (10% of the world population) are living in extreme poverty and surviving on less than US\$1.90 a day.<sup>1</sup> Out of these individuals 55 million live in Pakistan, a country facing enormous challenges on the socio-economic, political and development fronts. As per the latest poverty estimates, 24%<sup>2</sup> of Pakistan's population lives below the national poverty line. Moreover, nationally 38.8% (rural 54.6%: urban 9.4%)<sup>3</sup> of the population are poor and based on the multidimensional poverty index (MPI).

Some provinces of Pakistan are progressing more rapidly while others are at the lowest ebb of development. Balochistan is the least developed of the four provinces of the country. The total population of the province is 12.34 million (male 52.52%: female 47.47%).<sup>4</sup> The rural population is 72.4% while 27.6% live in urban areas. Despite being the least populated province, Balochistan has the second highest rate of multidimensional poverty.

Overall, 71% of the population of Balochistan is multi-dimensionally poor including 85% of the rural population and 38% of the urban population. Overall, more than 52% of the population lives below the poverty line.<sup>5</sup>

In Balochistan, socio-economic indicators of poverty rank comparatively lower than the other three provinces of the country. According to the PSLM Survey (2018-2019), the literacy rate of children above the age of ten in Balochistan is 40% (male 54%: female 24%), while the overall literacy rate is 34% and 56% in rural and urban areas. Moreover, the literacy rate of women living in rural areas is only 17%, whereas the overall national rural female literacy rate of Pakistan is 49%.

Similar to education, health-related indicators of Balochistan are also not encouraging. There are a total of 132 hospitals, 574 basic health units, and 93 maternity and child welfare centres across the province. However, 90% of these health facilities do not have doctors who specialise in women's medicine.<sup>6</sup> With regards to the environment,

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1. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/>.

2. <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/balochistan-drought-needs-assessment-bdna-report-february-2019>

3. Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan 2017, UNDP.

4. Pbs.gov.pk. 2020. [online] Available at: <[http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/DISTRICT\\_WISE\\_CENSUS\\_RESULTS\\_CENSUS\\_2017.pdf](http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/DISTRICT_WISE_CENSUS_RESULTS_CENSUS_2017.pdf)> [Accessed 7 August 2020]

5. Ibid

6. [https://fafen.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/314\\_HIM%20\(DHQ\)%20Jan%202013.pdf](https://fafen.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/314_HIM%20(DHQ)%20Jan%202013.pdf).

Balochistan is prone to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, flooding, and droughts. According to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of Balochistan, the province faced substantial flooding during 2010, 2011 and 2013. Similarly, earthquakes have caused serious structural damage within the districts of the province (i.e., Ziarat in 2008, Washuk in 2013, and Awaran in 2013). The drought-like condition prevailing in the districts of Balochistan has adversely affected the livelihoods of people, which is often cited as one of the causes of poverty in the province.

Lack of women's empowerment presents serious challenges to the development of the province. The participation of women in the labour force is very low. The lack of inclusive development in the province can be attributed to ineffective governance. Most of the women are not aware of their rights due to the lack of education and illiteracy.

Many development partners are supporting the Government of Balochistan (GoB) in addressing the development challenges. Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) and National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) are the two development partners implementing the European Union supported Balochistan Rural Development & Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme in nine districts of the province. The third partner, Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), provides technical assistance and research support to BRSP and NRSP. Fourth partner, Human Dynamics/DAI provides is supporting the Government of Balochistan for the development of the Local Development Policy Framework (LDPF). The primary focus of the BRACE Programme is to help alleviate poverty and improve livelihoods by employing a holistic participatory approach through economic empowerment and inclusive development.

### **1.1.1 Overview of the BRACE Programme**

The BRACE Programme was designed to support the mobilisation of local communities towards reinforced resilience, improved access to basic services, improved livelihoods, and economic growth, and to build the capacity of local authorities and the government to partner with communities for effective and efficient service delivery. The BRACE Programme was also designed to assist the development of a strategic policy framework for the institutionalisation of such approaches through a sector-wide approach. Finally, the Programme also aims to provide a platform to GoB and its development partners to create a contextualised and harmonised approach for community-led development.

The key objectives of the BRACE Programme are:

- To empower citizens and communities through providing them with the means to enable them to implement community-driven socio-economic development interventions; an increased voice and capability to influence public policy decision making through active engagement with local authorities for quality, inclusive, and equitable service delivery; and civic-oversight.
- To foster an environment for strengthening the capacities of local authorities to manage and involve communities in the statutory processes of the local public sector planning, financing, and implementation process.

The BRACE Programme aims to achieve the following results:

- ER 1: Establishment and empowerment of a three-tiered participative system of federated Community Institutions (CIs) at community, village, and UC levels capable of identifying development needs, prioritising, development planning, resource

mobilisation, execution, and operation & maintenance of community infrastructures.

- ER 2: Increased capacity of citizens, communities, and marginalised groups, particularly women, to assert their rights and hold local authorities accountable by engaging them in joint participatory development planning and execution for a more relevant and efficient public service delivery.
- ER3: Improved accesses for communities, particularly women and marginalised groups, to high quality public services and benefit from climate-resilient community infrastructures and productive assets, planned, implemented, and maintained jointly with local authorities.
- ER4: Engaging members from marginalised groups, such as poor community members (particularly women), Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), minorities, and socially excluded groups, in income generating activities.
- ER5: Experiences on the ground are assessed and disseminated in order to inspire the design of the building blocks of a Local Development Policy Framework (LDPF).
- ER6: Gender inequalities reduced through ensuring the implementation of the recommendations from the gender mainstreaming strategy to be developed by the European Union (EU) Technical Assistance (TA) with support from the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) and Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN).
- ER7: Cross-cutting themes envisaged in the BRACE Programme are mainstreamed, addressed, and effectively reported.
- ER8: Improved capacity of elected members,

local government authorities' staff, and officials of the line departments to involve communities in planning, co-resourcing, and managing local development activities.

Each of the end results is envisaged to be achieved through the intervention logic of the BRACE Programme.

The intervention logic of the Programme is about bringing changes to socio-economic conditions at the grassroots level: improvement in health and life expectancy, nutrition, education, literacy (to develop skills in support of economic growth), population size and structure, gender, and social relations.

In order to achieve the Programme's objectives successfully, the Programme intervenes on both the «demand» and «supply» sides of the service delivery equation. It is pertinent to mention that the Programme relies on the Community-led Development (CLD) approach of RSPs, to ensure sustainable development. The cornerstone of the RSP approach to CLD is its unique social mobilisation strategy, which aims to build citizen-led community institutions, for interfacing with the government. Once organised, the communities have greater access to local authorities and line departments as a collective unit, giving them a stronger voice to have their demands heard. Communities are mobilised into three tier organisations: Community Organisations (COs) at the neighbourhood level, which are federated into Village Organisations (VOs) at the village level, which are then federated into Local Support Organisations (LSO) at the Union Council. Whereas COs concentrate their work on the individual household and 'collective' activities that benefit a group of 15-20 households, LSOs can work at a higher level, to link up with local authorities and undertake larger initiatives, due to their large membership and economies of scale. Planning thus takes place at various levels,

such as at the household level through Micro Investment Plan (MIP), at the village level (VOs), through Village Development Plans (VDPs), and at the Union Council level, through Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs).

Under the BRACE Programme, to bring about sustainable community-led development, the organised communities will be made financially viable by providing them with the Community Investment Fund (CIF), capacity-building support, and linkages with local governments. Community members, especially women, will be provided technical and vocational training and literacy and numeracy skills to increase economic opportunities and employability. The communities will be facilitated to form community institutions which will then build and manage community-level physical infrastructure schemes. The poorest member households will be provided with Income Generating Grants (IGG) and Persons with Special Needs (PWSN) will be provided with the assistive devices. Leaders of CIs will be trained through Community Management Skills Training (CMST) and Leadership Management Skills Training (LMST).

Based on the intervention logic and the CLD approach of the BRACE Programme, the grant component of the Programme is being implemented by three implementing partners, namely the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) and Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) in 249 of the union councils of nine districts of Balochistan (Killa Abdullah, Pishin, Zhob, Loralai, Duki, Khuzdar, Jhal Magsi, Kech and Washuk).

The Programme aims to address the policy environment to ensure sustainable CLD in Balochistan. The EU has therefore engaged the services of Human Dynamics (HD) to support the GoB in fostering an enabling environment

while strengthening the capacities of local government and authorities to manage and involve communities in the statutory local public sector planning, financing, and implementation processes. Similarly, there is a Public Finance Management (PFM) component within the Programme. The PFM component will assist the GoB to cost and fund the community-led development policy framework, which will be carried out with the technical assistance of the Oxford Policy Management (OPM).

The role of generating research evidence for effective policy design is being played by the RSPN, which serves as the strategic network of the RSPs. RSPN has the experience of harmonising strategy and implementation approaches across the RSPs. The RSPN will provide support to the RSPs, to build their technical and institutional capacities, provide the necessary support to the TA component in developing the gender mainstreaming strategy, and support the GoB in delivering LDPF.

RSPN will play its role by addressing the following areas within BRACE Programme.

- The quality and effectiveness of programme implementation by BRSP and NRSP are improved through ensuring uniform programme implementation approaches and harmonised monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms developed for the BRSP and NRSP.
- Gender inequalities are reduced through ensuring implementation of the recommendations from the gender mainstreaming strategy to be developed by the Programme TA with support from the RSPN.
- Evidence-based policy recommendations are generated and disseminated to support the LDPF for Balochistan.

- Technical and institutional capacity of BRSP and NRSP is enhanced in mainstreaming, addressing, and reporting on cross-cutting themes envisaged in the BRACE Programme. Achievements, lessons, and successful development approaches drawn from the BRACE Programme are widely disseminated through developing and implementing harmonised Communication and Visibility (C&V) Plans.

RSPN will undertake the research component as defined in the research framework of the BRACE Programme. The research framework is comprised of thematic and participatory action research studies.

## 1.2 Introduction to the Subject Research Study

The research study “Dynamics of Household Poverty and Inclusive Development in Balochistan with Focus on Women’s Empowerment” is scheduled under the participatory action research (PAR) component of the BRACE Programme.

The primary purpose of the study is to provide and disseminate evidence-based findings around poverty dynamics in Balochistan and prepare policy recommendations to support the formulation of a LDPF for the province. Such a policy framework is intended to address the fundamental challenges of poverty alleviation through increased participation and empowerment of women while introducing inclusive development and intensively improved local governance measures for the people and communities of Balochistan.

Furthermore, the research findings will be used to

promote evidence-based advocacy and learning with relevant stakeholders, policy-makers, and donors. Moreover, the findings will contribute to the development of LDPF for Balochistan.

It should be noted that the subject study is longitudinal in nature. It spans over three waves comprising distinct time windows, given as under.

- Wave 1: Already completed during Feb 2020.
- Wave 2: Completed in June 2021.
- Wave 3: Which is scheduled to be completed by June 2022.

Study report for wave 1, was compiled during August 2020. A summary of findings of wave 1, are given under section 3.

## 1.3 Rationale of the Study

Despite the serious challenge with poverty in Balochistan province, no comprehensive research has been conducted to ascertain the poverty push and pull factors, the status of women’s empowerment, social mobilisation, or inclusive development. This research study is therefore vitally important to address these issues.

Secondly, the policy-making, planning and implementation, etc., in Balochistan is not research-based. As a result, the government policy, planning, and implementation of the programmes and schemes related activities keep on struggling to achieve the goals and targets set forth. In most of the cases, the public could not benefit from the development programmes and schemes introduced by the government.<sup>7</sup> Furthermore, this research is also important

because it will guide policymakers, planners, and implementers to take better initiatives for benefits of the local communities.

Thirdly, the subject research study may also guide the international development partners, Government Departments, NGOs, and other local organisations to improve their implementations of programmes in the light of study findings.

#### 1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of this study are as follows:

- To identify poverty push and pull factors for households (HH) and individuals in the selected districts of Balochistan.
- To ascertain the likelihood of poverty push and pull events.
- To assess the status of women's empowerment in the selected districts.
- To identify the determinants of inclusive development with respect to various dimensions [i.e., human, financial, natural, social, and physical resources].
- To assess the contribution, services, and effectiveness of the functioning of the various Government Departments, the development of local communities, and empowerment of women.
- To highlight the role of social mobilisation for inclusive development.
- To generate evidence-based research findings to be used to promote evidence-based advocacy and learning with relevant stakeholders, policy-makers and donors.

#### 1.5 Research Questions

The nine, basic research questions used in the study are:

- What events increase an individual's likelihood of entering and exiting poverty?
- What is the likelihood of entering and exiting poverty given these different events?
- What is the impact of women's empowerment on household poverty dynamics?
- What are the determinants of inclusive development with respect to various dimensions [i.e., human resources, financial resources, natural resources, social and physical resources]?
- What can be done in view of the findings, including recommendations that are both practical and contextualised to Balochistan?
- What governance arrangements and structural changes best empower local communities and women to shape development in their area?
- What are the socio-economic drivers of inclusive development and how do these drivers help in the eradication of discrimination and alienation?
- What role does social mobilisation play in sustainably ensuring inclusive development?
- How could the findings and recommendations best serve the study?

## 2. Methodology

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### 2.1 Overview of the Steps Taken for Study Design and Implementation

#### **Step 1: Literature Review**

A thorough literature review was conducted in the areas of poverty, women's empowerment, inclusive development, and social mobilisation. Various frameworks for all the domains of research were consulted. Literature gaps were identified, and a consolidated literature review was used for designing the conceptual framework of the study in accordance with the study purpose.

#### **Step 2: Conceptual Framework Operationalisation Based on the Requirements of Wave 2**

The approved conceptual framework design covered aspects such as dimensions of poverty dynamics, women's empowerment, inclusive development, and social mobilisation. It also included identification of study respondents based on various dimensions of the study areas, tools, and methods to be used to collect data from the identified respondents and co-relating dimensions in various areas for the data analysis process. Similarly, the conceptual framework also identified various levels of data collection (individual, household, and community), as per the dimension of the research area. The existing

conceptual framework was operationalised based on the data collection and research inquiry requirements emanating from the objectives of research study during the second wave. Hence an approach of recognising changes was adopted during operationalisation of indicators and variables. Later, all questionnaires and data collection guides were designed to reflect the same approach.

#### **Step 3: Design and Adaptation of Data Collection Tools for Wave 2**

Data collection instruments were developed as per the study design and conceptual framework in order to recognise and report that the change in the indicators and variables for every dimension of the research/research questions. Data collection tools were then approved by the stakeholders of the study.

#### **Step 4: Compilation and Approval of Inception Report**

An inception report carrying details about the study methodology, sampling plan and sample size, implementation plan in the field for data collection, data collection tools, data analysis and report compilation procedures, was presented to the RSPN for final approval.

### **Step 5: Training of Data Collection Researchers**

A comprehensive training for the field researchers of Loralai and Khuzdar district was conducted during a 4-day programme in Quetta. Field test was also conducted in Killi Rahim (a village adjacent to Quetta city), whereby all the study tools were applied in the field by the field researchers, who worked in a pair to apply every research tool. Hence a total of 03 households each for life history interviews (LHIs) as well as poverty score card and socio-economic survey (PSC & SES) were covered by the field researchers during the field test. A detailed field test report was compiled and shared with RSPN. Certain lessons learnt were used to address the community inception procedures as well as question asking pattern.

A similar kind of focused training programme (comprising 04 days) was conducted in Turbat for the field researchers of Kech district. Field test was also conducted in Turbat at site called as 'Khuda Ki Basti'. Field researchers covered 02 households for LHIs and PSC & SES each. Debriefing was conducted after the field test and note taking pattern for qualitative data as well as certain questions variables were discussed to improve the data collection phase.

### **Step 6: Data Collection from the Field**

Loralai and Khuzdar districts were covered during the first phase of data collection, whereby Kech was covered in the second. A female gender expert accompanied the team across the data collection from the field and supervised the qualitative data collection of Life History Interview (LHI) and focus group discussions (FGDs). Similarly, a field team monitor was placed to address field monitoring and troubleshooting

requirements in the field. The field monitor also supervised the quantitative data collection during the field work.

### **Step 7: Data Entry (Quantitative and Qualitative) and Analysis**

During this step quantitative data was extracted from the tablets and analysed. Based on the research questions, required tables from the SES data were generated using SPSS and Stata. Similarly, qualitative data was entered in an MS-Excel environment for conducting theme and narrative based analysis.

### **Step 8: Preparation & Submission of Report**

Draft study report was prepared and shared with the RSPN for feedback/expert's comments.

### **Step 9: Addressing the Comments on Report**

In the light of the comments, the second draft of the report was prepared and shared with the RSPN.

### **Step 10: Preparation of Research Paper and Policy Briefs**

In accordance with the research findings, policy briefs and research papers were prepared with an objective to highlight the issues and challenges (highlighted in the research during wave 2) to improve the socio-economic status of the people of Balochistan.

## **2.2. Detailed Methodology for Study Design and Implementation**

### **2.1.1 Literature Review**

#### **1. Literature Review Related to Poverty Dynamics**

As identified in the literature review (while mainly focusing on the dynamics of household poverty in Pakistan), poverty reduction has not been sustainable but has instead fluctuated

remarkably, and a large proportion of the population has been found around the poverty line (almost 38% immediately above and below)<sup>8</sup>, and any micro and/or macro shock (positive or negative) is likely to push them into poverty or pull them out of it.<sup>9</sup>

Furthermore, the literature review has helped in identifying several factors associated with the dynamics of household poverty. The changing socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the household have been considered as the key drivers of chronic and transient poverty. Regarding the demographic characteristics, a larger household size or dependency ratio are associated with persistent poverty, as it puts an extra burden on a household's assets and resource base (Jayaraman and Findeis, 2005; Sewanyana, 2009).

Changes in household size and age structures (young, adult and elderly) are also linked with the movements into and out of poverty because of their distinct economic consequences.<sup>10</sup>

Additional children not only raise the likelihood of a household to fall into poverty, but it also leads to the intergenerational transmission of poverty due to reduction in school attendance of children with a regressive impact on poorer households (Orbeta, 2005). Households headed by a female are more likely to be chronically poor (John and Andrew, 2003).

Most of these women are serially dispossessed (divorced then widowed), which may therefore promote intergenerational poverty (Corta and Magongo, 2011). The male-oriented customary inheritance system also puts females at

disadvantageous position (Miller et al., 2011). Academic findings show that limited control over household income and assets, food, healthcare, education, and other opportunities which characterise poverty, affect women more than men. In contrast, women's efforts to overcome poverty are further constrained by discrimination in access to these resources.

Chronic and transient poverty are closely linked with the tangible and less-tangible composition of assets of the households (Davis, 2011). Poverty can be viewed in terms of land ownership (Jalan and Ravallion, 2000; Arif et al., 2011), livestock ownership (Davis, 2011), possession of liquid assets (Wlodzimierz, 1999), remittances (Arif et al., 2011) and access to water, sanitation, electricity, and the ability to effectively invest on land (Cooper, 2010). Mobility in land ownership is highly linked with transient poverty (Hossain and Bayes, 2010), as the amount of received land from parents is a significant predictor to remain non-poor (Davis, 2011).

Location also plays a vital role in the opportunities available to households. Households living in rural and peripheral areas with less infrastructure and other necessary facilities are more likely to be chronic and transient poor (Arif et al., 2011; Deshingkar, 2010). The National Poverty Report 2015-16 highlights that every third person living in a rural area is poor. Asset-less households are more likely to fall into poverty if the economy is not doing well or the distribution of assets is highly unequal (Hossain and Bayes, 2010). Poverty is not a static condition, as the poverty status of people generally changes over time as they move into or out of poverty. Given the multidimensional and complex nature of

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8. National Poverty Report 2015-16, Planning Commission of Pakistan

9. Dynamics of Rural Poverty in Pakistan: Evidence from Three Waves of the Panel Survey G. M. Arif & Shujaat Farooq

10. Bloom et al., 2002

household poverty dynamics, it always requires multiple frameworks, methods, indices, and analytical patterns to recognise and define the household poverty dynamics for specific communities.

## **II. Literature Review for Women's Empowerment**

Empowering women and supporting gender equality is at the heart of the BRACE Programme. Empowerment is a debated term which has been ascribed a wide variety of meanings and definitions in varying socio-economic contexts [Malhotra et.al.,2002]<sup>8</sup>. The concept of empowerment is related to many terms such as agency, autonomy, association, self-direction, self-determination, liberation, self-confidence, participation, and mobilisation [Narayan 2005].<sup>11</sup>

VeneKlasen and Miller [2002] define women's empowerment as a process whereby the lives of women and girls are transformed from a situation where they have limited power to one where their power is enhanced. This framework proposed by VeneKlasen and Miller [2002] recognise three levels at which change can take place: personal, relational and environmental<sup>12</sup>.

Changes at the personal level take place within the person. This refers to changes in how a woman sees herself, how she considers her role in society and that of other women, how she sees her economic role, and her confidence in deciding and taking actions that concern herself and other women.

Changes at the relational level take place in the relationships and power relations within the

woman's surrounding network. This includes changes both within the household and within the community, and encompasses markets, local authorities, and decision-makers.

Finally, changes at the environmental level take place in the broader context. These can be simple changes, such as in the social norms, attitudes, and beliefs of broader society, or they can be formal changes in the political and legislative framework.

For the purpose of this study, the VeneKlasen and Miller [2002] framework for empowerment<sup>13</sup> will be used as a reference to map the change in women's' empowerment at all the three levels, so that the relational and community context of empowerment can also be tracked.

By applying this framework to the study's methods, we were able to understand the dynamics of household poverty with a gender lens, the significant barriers for women and girls on individual development and the complexity of power relations in the context of rural Balochistan.

## **III. Literature Review for Inclusive Development**

The knowledge of two components has characterised the conceptual understanding of inclusive development. First, the distinction between growth and development; and second, the term 'inclusive' [Kanbur and Rauniyar, 2009]. While economic growth is easier to define and measure through monetary indicators, specifying what makes development 'inclusive' is much more contentious [AFDB, 2016].

The concept of inclusive development is a

11. Agency and Empowerment-A proposal for internationally comparable indicators (OPHI working paper series)

12. VeneKlasen, Lisa, and Valerie Miller. "Power and empowerment." PLA notes 43 (2002): 39-41

13. <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G01985.pdf>.

relatively new term in the field of development studies [Ali and Zhuang, 2007] and there is no consensus on a standard definition [Rauniyar and Kanbur, 2009]. Whereas some scholars define inclusive development as a “process that occurs when social and material benefits are equitably distributed across divides in society” [Hikey, 2015], other experts focus on the “voice and power to the concerns and aspirations of otherwise excluded groups” [Johnson and Anderson 2012]. Inclusive development also has an “integral focus on the achievement of equity and the rights of citizenship” [Hickey, 2013].

This general definition primarily represents the meaning of the concept of inclusive development, knowing that these benefits necessarily comprise not only economic and material gains, but also the enhanced well-being widely experienced. Inclusive development has the following dimensions:

*a. Social Inclusion, Exclusion, and Participation*

The UNDP states that social inclusion enhances capabilities, broadens social ties of respect and recognition, and at the collective level, enhances social bonds, cohesion, integration, and solidarity [UNDP, 2015]. Social inclusion is, for example, influenced by “what institutions exist, on how they change, and on how they exclude and include people in social relations and interactions” [Johnson and Anderson 2015].

Discrimination against women is a global issue that leads to social exclusion, as even in developed nations, women experience bias due to their gender. In developing countries like Pakistan, gender discrimination and social exclusion are more rampant in both rural as well as urban areas.

*b. Poverty and Distribution*

Reduction of income inequalities among the population and continued human development are the core pillars of the poverty and distribution dimension of inclusive development. Similarly, the notion of access to capital and financial resources (financial inclusion), access to social capital and civil society (social inclusion) and productive linkages and networks makes another important ingredient of this dimension.

*c. Political Dimension*

Menocal (2017) has maintained that the main challenge in promoting growth and more inclusive development are often not technical or even financial, but political. Political dynamics include both structural factors such as the legacy of colonialism, the distribution of power in society and the nature of elite settlements, as well as the role of individual and collective state actors [Hickey, 2013]. The purpose of institutions has been similarly shown to be essential in shaping the nature of development outcomes [Acemoglu and Robinson 2012]. External actors and international dynamics can also play a crucial role in determining the prospects for more inclusive growth. Although there are diverging perspectives on the part of politics in development, there is a consensus that politics heavily influences the opportunities of inclusive development.

*d. The Environmental Dimension*

Inclusive development has a strong correlation with the ecological component [Gupta J, Pouw N, Ros Tonen N, 2015]. The extremely poor and vulnerable are

often heavily reliant on “local resources [soil, forests, fish, water, etc.] and are vulnerable to land, water, fish and carbon credit grabbing” (Gupta et al., 2015). Large groups of vulnerable people are therefore at risk of falling into poverty, particularly marginalised rural populations. Rural households frequently face major interrelated shocks such as good or bad harvests. The well-being of all people is therefore closely related to continual investment in maintaining ecosystem services (Chopra et al., 2005). In much of the developing world, women participate in economic activities like farming, fishing, and selling fruits and other produce, alongside additional responsibility for domestic tasks like cooking, gathering wood for fuel, hauling water, nurturing, and caring for children, and tending to elderly members of the household.

Given the wide range of women's daily interactions with the environment to meet household needs, they are often those most keenly affected by its degradation (Justine Sass, 2002).

#### **IV. Literature Review for Community Mobilisation, Inclusive Development and Women's Empowerment**

The multi-layered realities of poverty and exclusion diminish feelings of empowerment, heightening a sense of risk associated with engaging in processes of development (Pieterse 2008). Community mobilisation and organisation of self-help groups is one of the fundamental approaches for triggering social inclusion, women's participation, and

empowerment.<sup>14</sup> Social mobilisation is a pre-requisite for community development, and it requires some specific characteristics such as homogeneity of individuals with common interests, the commonality of needs, frequent opportunity, and collective strength. It has been evident that men's and women's participation and social organisation has been achieved through social mobilisation in many different settings and across various regions of the globe, including the Asia Pacific as well as Africa. Social mobilisation has the essential ingredient of translating collectivism into agency and social cohesion. Such collectivism can therefore lift men and women out of poverty.<sup>15</sup>

#### **2.1.2 Identification of Research Gap**

Poverty in Pakistan has been studied by the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) under its poverty dynamics research series. These studies range from secondary data-based research publications to three-wave panel study-based research conducted by the PIDE from 1960 to 2013. The latest research in this regard is the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2017. Subsequently, the computation of MPI 2017 was carried out by the Planning Commission of Pakistan and the UNDP jointly.

Moreover, some other institutions and organisations such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Centre for Chronic Poverty and British Household Panel Survey (amongst others) have been actively involved in studying the dynamics of poverty the world over including Pakistan, using different approaches, methods, and indices.

Similarly, literature and research reviews about women's empowerment, social mobilisation and

14. 14. Efficacy in Action: Mobilising Community Participation for Inclusive Urban Development Wayne Shand, November 2017

15. [http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/21283/13/13\\_chapter%205.pdf](http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/21283/13/13_chapter%205.pdf)

inclusive development have been conducted extensively. Studies related to these topics from Balochistan, Central Asian States and other regions of the world were reviewed.

Some of the significant gaps identified in the above studies, specifically in the context of Pakistan, are as follows:

- i. Although existing poverty dynamics literature in Pakistan is prolific, the causes and factors of poverty, their correlation, as well as in depth analysis of the push and pull factors across the country are missing.
- ii. The existing poverty related literature is mostly based on one-time studies. No longitudinal study was conducted in the past except one that is “Dynamics of Rural Poverty in Pakistan: Evidence from Three Waves of the Panel Survey” (Arif, G. M. and Farooq, S. 2012).
- iii. Various demographic factors, primarily household size and dependency ratio, have a significant correlation with poverty. However, the in-depth analysis and the correlation between household size and dependency ratio with poverty are almost missing in the above- mentioned studies, specifically in Balochistan context.
- iv. Economic variables including the ownership of land and livestock, housing structure (pacca/kacha) and the availability of number of rooms have a significant impact on poverty. The existing literature does not provide sufficient evidence to explain this co-relationship.
- v. Education and literacy greatly contribute to poverty reduction. However, following are the major gaps in this regard especially in Balochistan context.
  - a) Qualitative research in education, literacy, and skill development (especially related to the role of female education and skill literacy) for poverty reduction is almost missing in the Balochistan context. Focus is required on gathering evidence about the contribution of women’s education and skill development to poverty reduction, amidst a lower rate of female participation in employment and income generation activities, especially in Balochistan.
  - b) This research gap also extends to female-headed households, which are more vulnerable to fall into a transient, as well as chronic poverty trap. Therefore, research evidence is required to establish how women’s skill development and education can ensure productive and remunerative employment amongst women.
- vi. The role of women’s empowerment in terms of employment generation, poverty reduction and gender participation, which is largely uncovered in the existing literature, especially in the context of Balochistan.
- vii. The role of inclusive development in Balochistan province is missing from the existing literature, especially its different dimensions such as social, political, economic, and environmental, and their relationship with poverty push and pull factors.
- viii. The role of service delivery institutions as well as the governance system also requires further inquiry and in-depth research in the context of poverty in rural Balochistan populations.
- ix. Social mobilisation and policy direction on poverty reduction in Balochistan is missing

from the literature.

- x. The policy direction about poverty reduction in Balochistan has not been able to take an indigenous view about the province in the recent past. The poverty reduction strategy adopted by the Government during 2003 rests upon engendering growth, managing scarce water resources, governance reforms, increasing the focus on improving human development, and addressing vulnerability to shocks, but it needs updating. The most recent poverty reduction strategy introduced by the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) during 2011, focused on institutional building at community and apex level, integrated participatory development strategies (social, economic, environmental), and private and public investment. Both strategies have considered poverty reduction through consultative processes, but rural female viewpoints were neither researched nor considered during strategy formation.

Therefore, the subject research at hand will support the evidence generation for developing a directional and indigenous women and social development policy for Balochistan province.

### **2.1.3 Development of Conceptual Framework**

A consultative approach was adopted by Momentum Venture (MV) to develop the study design (i.e., conceptual, and methodological framework). The process started with a comprehensive understanding of study Terms of Reference (TORs), a desk review of the existing literature, and a study of BRACE Programme documents. As a next step, consultative meetings with the BRACE Programme team, consultants, and senior management of RSPN were held.

Moreover, technical assistance was also acquired from Germany, including the Centre for Evaluation & Development and the University of Mannheim. Based on their inputs and comments, the conceptual framework for the study was developed figure 2.

As evident from Figure 2, the conceptual framework has two core areas (i.e., poverty factors as one area, as well as women's empowerment and inclusive development as another). Each of the core areas is further broken down into various dimensions. Consequently, there are specific dimensions for poverty factors, women's empowerment, and inclusive development. At the bottom of the framework rests the role of governance and institutions in addressing various components of the research study (i.e., poverty factors, women's empowerment, and inclusive development). Similarly, the framework depicts three multiple levels (for research inquiry) from which the primary data must be collected to capture the viewpoint of each level (i.e., individual, household, and community).

The conceptual framework of the study was designed to address the purpose of the research in a manner that should serve as a guiding force for identifying the set of variables through the operationalisation for all the research areas, including identifying the most relevant respondents, choosing the correct research methods, and designing the effective research instruments for data collection. Similarly, the conceptual framework has been the key to conduct data analysis and triangulation for compiling the study results.

**i. Operationalisation of Conceptual Framework through Dimensional Indicators/Sub-Indicators**

The dimensional indicators/sub-indicators for the three different levels (i.e., individual, household, and community) have been proposed with an objective to develop appropriate research methods and data collection tools (Figure 3). During wave 2, the operationalised indicators and variables were translated into the questions and discussion guides, in a manner that the changes in the status of indicators and variables can be recognised and reported accordingly.

**a. Poverty Dimension Indicators/Sub-Indicators**

The critical determinants which either pull households out of poverty or push households into poverty may exist across any of the human, financial, natural,

social, and physical resources. Therefore, all these determinants were considered while developing research questions about poverty dynamics. A list of important poverty indicators and sub-indicators that were used as markers of discussion during household and community level data collection is given in table 1.

**b. Women's Empowerment Indicators/Sub-Indicators**

Indicators and variables for women's empowerment as per the dimensions of the conceptual framework and Veneklasen and Miller's framework were used to develop the study questionnaires. Various indicators of personal, relational, and environmental empowerment were included in the research, as given in Table 2.

Table 1: Dimensions of Household Level Social and Economic Resources				
Human Resources	Financial Resources	Natural Resources	Social Resources	Physical Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational level of household's head &amp; members</li> <li>Size of the household and ratio of dependents</li> <li>Permanent disability</li> <li>Health status of household's members</li> <li>Status of self-employment and employment</li> <li>Marital status of household members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash &amp; bank access</li> <li>Savings</li> <li>Access to financial services and status of indebtedness</li> <li>Jewellery</li> <li>Credit</li> <li>Debt</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topography and geography</li> <li>Risk to calamities</li> <li>Ownership of agricultural land and livestock</li> <li>Source of agriculture irrigation water</li> <li>Access to common property (e.g., pastures, forests, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family, friends, and marriages</li> <li>Social networks</li> <li>Local decision-making mechanisms</li> <li>Culture</li> <li>Norms</li> <li>Festivals</li> <li>Access to social/public services</li> <li>Attitudes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ownership of household's durable items</li> <li>House ownership and its type</li> </ul>

<b>Table 2: Women's Empowerment Indicators/ Sub-Indicators</b>	
<b>Dimensions of Women's Empowerment</b>	<b>Indicators of Women's empowerment</b>
Power within	Self-esteem
	Self-confidence / Self-efficacy
	Articulateness / Confidence
	Personal autonomy
Power to	Individual capacity (application of knowledge)
	Knowledge / Access to information
	Income
Power with	Social capital
	Participation in community groups
	Level of support provided by groups own initiatives
Power over	Political participation
	Attitude and beliefs of people around support to women's rights
	Attitude and beliefs of males inside household (brothers, husbands, uncles, fathers, sons)
	Attitude and beliefs of community leaders to support women's access to courts
	Degree of influence in governing the community institutions
Environmental / Political & legal dimension of empowerment	Accessibility of legal services
	Stereotypes
	Ability to influence at political level
	Ability to advocate change for other women
	Quality of legal services
	Safety of movement outside the home

*c Inclusive Development Indicators/Sub-Indicators*

Based on the literature review and research questions, different variables of inclusive development and growth (i.e., poverty, income & distribution; access to financial and land capital; social, political, and environmental inclusion), were included to design the study instrument. An overview of different indicators used for generating findings related to inclusive development are given in Table 3.

<b>Table 3: Inclusive Development Indicators/Sub- Indicators</b>	
<b>Dimensions of Inclusive Development</b>	<b>Indicators of Inclusive Development</b>
Poverty, income & distribution, access to financial and land capital	Reduction of income inequalities among women.
	Income and distribution, access of women and marginalised groups to natural resources (land, forests, mines etc.) for livelihood and income.
Social inclusion	Social inclusion and integration of women and marginalised groups .
Political inclusion	Political/legal focus on the inclusion of women/vulnerable groups; nature of ethnicity-based beliefs and practices within elite/ethnic settlements; role of individual and collective state actors for promoting inclusion.
Environmental inclusion	Prevention and safeguarding (by the Government or any other agency) from hazards and environmental shocks that may push the household into poverty; continual investment in maintaining ecosystem services by the Government or other actors/agents.

<b>Table 4: Social Mobilisation Indicators/Sub-Indicators</b>	
<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Indicators of Social Mobilisation</b>
Social Organisation & social collateral	Men and women's organisations and social associations.
	Pooling and sharing social and referral resources.
Community development	Self-help/self-initiative or intervention-based community development initiatives for community prosperity, problem solving related to access to basic social services, economic development etc.
Women 's empowerment, participation and agency	Women's empowerment, increased participation, increased self-awareness, agency, improved acceptance within household and community, increased access to finance, income, skill development, household and community decision-making, political process participation etc.
Collectivism, awareness, and commonality of purpose	Collective action based upon awareness and resourcefulness, and collective actions for achieving individual and common purpose.

**d. Social Mobilisation Indicators/Sub-Indicators:**

The indicators of social mobilisation include social organisation & social collateral, community development, women's empowerment, participation and agency, collectivism, awareness and commonality of purpose.

## 2.3 Study Sampling

Already established sampling methods were used during the data collection for the second wave. A multi-stage purposive random sampling method was used to draw the sample for the study. At the first stage, the province was divided (according to RSP intervention districts) into three major zones i.e., North (Killa Abdullah, Pishin, Zhob, Loralai & Duki), East (Jhal Magsi, & Khuzdar); and South (Washuk & Kech)

At the second stage, from each identified zone a sample district was selected. Purposefully, in each zone only one district, based on lower socio- economic indicators, was selected. The selected districts within the identified zone of the province, were chosen based on the MPI value and poverty incidence.

Therefore, Loralai (HDI 0.320, poverty incidence 68.5%), Khuzdar (HDI 0.285, poverty incidence 57.5%), and Kech districts were included in the study design. This district selection justifies the purpose-oriented basis for study sampling. These districts represent different parts of Balochistan (northern, central, and southern parts of the province) as well as diverse ethnic backgrounds, thus representing the dynamic culture, values, and pattern of life in Balochistan. Examples of the diversity in ethnic

background are the Pakhtuns in Loralai district, and the Baloch culture primarily in Khuzdar and Kech districts. The diverse regional climate, agriculture, and overall external environmental factors of the three districts make them dynamic as well.

### 2.3.1 Sampling of Union Councils (UCs) and Villages

In each of the selected districts, two UCs were randomly selected, from which two villages were included in the sample on a random basis. Hence, a total of four villages were selected from each district. A purposive and convenience basis for selection of UCs and villages were used to include the villages in the sampling frame.

#### I. An Overview of Sampled Villages

##### a. Villages of Khuzdar District

Khuzdar district is located in the centre of Balochistan province. The headquarter of district is Khuzdar town, which is situated on national highway at about a distance of 300 km from Quetta. Total population of district Khuzdar is 802,207<sup>16</sup> and population growth rate is 3.49% per year. Urban population of the district is 277,136 (34.55%) and rural population is 525,071 (65.45%). The district's average household size is 6.66 (urban 7.09 and rural 6.46). Multidimensional poverty index of Khuzdar district is 0.256, with a poverty incidence of 57% and that of intensity is 49.6%.<sup>17</sup>

Four villages i.e., Killi Yar Muhammad, Hinar Noghey, Killi Mamojo and Sabzal Khanzai were included from Khuzdar district in the subject study. These villages are at an average distance of 48 km from Khuzdar

16. Census PBS, 2017

17. MPI data UNDP 2017

city. All these villages are connected to the national highway through metal roads, which are poorly maintained. Road access in the immediate surroundings of the villages is not easy. During wave 2, there is no significant change in the access and road conditions of these villages.

Each village has an average of 110 to 140 households. As far as facilities of the villages are concerned, all the villages either have a primary school or a high school. Sabzal Khanzai has a primary school which is not functional for quite some time. Killi Yar Muhammad village has functional primary schools for both boys and girls. Killi Mamojo and Hinar Noghey villages have high schools for boys. However, Killi Mamojo has a high school for girls closer to its vicinity. There are challenges of access to school facilities for both boys and girls in these villages due to which about a considerable proportion i.e., 46% to 89%, of children of school age are out of school. Similarly, adult literacy rate of these villages ranges from 23% to 43%.<sup>18</sup>

The state of access to health facilities is also not encouraging for these villages. Only, Killi Mamojo has a basic health unit, but this unit is non-functional. Rest of the villages have no government owned or private health facility at all. People of these villages mostly go to Khuzdar city for their medical treatment. Agriculture and livestock are the main sources of earning a livelihood. About 86% to 97%<sup>19</sup> of the people in these villages are landless, hence most of the cultivatable land is owned by a few landlords. Rest of the household are

engaged in land farm labour, government employment and day-based casual labour in the nearby towns.

Drought like situation and lack of availability of water for agriculture usage are the key challenges for gaining a value-added agriculture output in these villages as reported by the respondents during wave 2. Karez had been main source of irrigation. Non-functioning of Karez has badly hit the agricultural production. Rain and ground water have become the sole source of water for agriculture. Rain fall has been lower than expected during the gap period between wave 1 and wave 2. Furthermore, there is a lack of rainwater storage facility in all these villages. Water supply schemes of the government are not available in any of the villages. Solar panel-based tube wells are installed by some of the households on self-help basis.

Electricity is provided (through national grid) to only one village (out of four) i.e., Kili Mamojo. Other villages use solar panels to fulfil their power needs. However, solar panels are only used by well to do households.

As far as social mobilisation-based activities of BRACE Programme are concerned, all the sample villages of Khuzdar district have COs and VO for both men and women. About 69% of households (on an average) of sampled villages in Khuzdar are organised in wave 2. However, in wave 1, 66% of the household of these villages were organised through social mobilisation activities.

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18. Ibid

19. Ibid

<b>Table 5: Sampling Matrix</b>					
<b>S/ No.</b>	<b>Data Collection Tools</b>	<b>Purpose of the Tool</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Sample Collected- Wave 1</b>	<b>Sample Collected- Wave 2</b>
<b>1</b>	Poverty Score Card (quantitative data tool)	Identification of the household against poverty ranks	household Head only	288	218
<b>2</b>	Socio Economic Survey (quantitative data tool)	Socio-economic profiling of the selected household	household Head only	288	218
<b>3</b>	Life History Interview (LHI)	Individual and household level perspective of poverty dynamics, women's empowerment and inclusive development, social mobilisation and governance.	1 LHI of Male & 1 Female (Individual Level), Adults (men or married women).	288 with women & 288 with men	218 with women & 218 with men
<b>4</b>	Focus Group Discussion (FGDs)	Community level perspective of poverty dynamics, women's empowerment, and inclusive development, social mobilisation and Governance.	2 FGD 1 with Male & 1 Female in each village (Community Level)	24 FGDs	24 FGDs
<b>5</b>	Consultative Meetings	Govt. policy, strategy, planning, to be addressed by the study	Government Officials (men & women) from LGRD, P&D, Agriculture and Livestock, Women Development Department, Social Welfare, Education and Health, and RSPN/ RSPs staff	3	3
<b>6</b>	Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) & Community Profiling	To incorporate the knowledge and opinions of study population in the planning and management for development projects and programs	Male Community Members	12	12

**b. Villages of Loralai District**

Loralai is a historical district located in the northeast of Balochistan. Loralai attained district status in the year 1903. The district has a total population of 397,400 (53.46% male and that of 46.53%<sup>20</sup> female). The district has a population growth rate at 2.46% per year.<sup>21</sup> Predominantly 83.6% of the district population lives in rural areas as compared to only 16.34% living in the urban settlements.<sup>22</sup> Loralai, is one of the poorest districts of Balochistan, with a poverty incidence of 68.5% and that of 46.7% of severity.<sup>23</sup>

The sample covered from district Loralai include villages; Khaskai Nushkhel, Mara Khurad Malak Fateh Muhammad, Yaroo Shehar and Malak Muhammad Jan. The average distance of these villages from Loralai city is 70 km. Villages are connected to main routes through non-metal roads. There is no change in the government provided road connectivity infrastructure extending to the sampled villages of Loralai during wave 2 in comparison with wave 1. Only short distance metal road (about 3 km) is constructed for Khaskai Nushkel village, which connects the village to the main route (which is non-metalled). An average of 98 households exist in each village, whereas the average household size ranges from 10 to 12 persons.

Adult literacy rate of these villages ranges from 2.84% to 16.3%<sup>24</sup> (Khaskai Nushkhel 5.23%, Mara Khurad Malak Fateh Muhammad 2.84%, Yaroo Shehar 16.39% and Malak Muhammad Jan 6.14%).<sup>25</sup> Availability of education facilities is not encouraging in these villages. Only Yaroo Shar village has a primary school for girls and none of other villages have girls' school.<sup>26</sup> Each of village has either a primary or a high school for boys. However, primary school in Mara Khurad Malak Fateh Muhammad is closed due to non-availability of teacher. About 54%<sup>27</sup> of the school age children in these villages are out of school.

None of the villages have a medical facility except Yaroo Shar, where a basic health unit is functional. People of all other villages go to Duki or Loralai for their health-related problems. Government has not provided water supply to these villages except Yaroo Shar. Water requirements for household and agriculture purpose are fulfilled through solar based water pumps. It is worth mentioning that these solar based water pumps are mainly installed in household of rich people in these villages. For electricity, all the sample villages of district Loralai are connected to the national, whereas Mara Khurd is an exception.

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20. Population census of Pakistan 2017

21. Ibid

22. Population Census of Pakistan 201

23. UNDP multidimensional poverty index report 2017

24. BRACE Programme secondary data

25. Ibid

26. PRA data of research

27. BRACE Programme secondary data

Agriculture and livestock are the main sources of income. SES data reflects that 51.3% households are landless, whereas 46.2% households have less than or equal to 12 acres of land. Un-skilled labour is 21% and that of skilled is 17%, as per SES data collected for all the households in the sampled villages of district Loralai. However, it is worth mentioning fact that trading, public, and private employment are other sources of livelihood of people of these villages. Semi-skilled labour based private jobs in mining and construction sectors help in providing income for a small proportion of population of these villages.

The process of social capital formation and harnessing potential of the local communities has begun in the sample villages through social mobilisation. All the villages have COs and VO for both men and women. The activities of social mobilisation are being undertaken in all the sample villages of district Loralai. BRACE Programme data reflects that about 72% of the household are organised in sampled villages of Loralai, during the last one year. However, as per respondents, the frequency of the social mobilisation activities is not as frequent in their villages.

### *c. Villages of Kech District*

Kech district is located, in the south west part of Balochistan province. Kech attained the status of district in 1977. Gichki, Nausherwani are the main tribes of the district. Total population of district

Kech is 909,116<sup>28</sup>. Out of total population of the district 54.39% is male whereas 45.61% is female.<sup>29</sup>

Villages including Meer Nizar Muhammad Bazar Solband Ward, Baloch Abad Ward, Kunchiti Mashriqi, Peerani Lamb, were selected from district Kech. All these villages are located at 45 to 55 Kms from the district headquarter. Access to these villages is provided through a metal road. However, the link road leading from main road to the villages is mostly Kacha (non-metalled).

The literacy rate of these villages of district Kech range from as low as 5% for village Balochabad to 50% for village Nazar Muhamamd Ward. When it comes to educational facilities and services all the sample villages have schools for boys and girls (except for Peerani Lamb where separate education facility for girls is missing). However, in village Balochabad the school is available (building constructed in 2016) but it is non-functional due to the absence of teachers.

Villages Meer Nizar Muhammad Bazar Solband Ward, Baloch Abad Ward and Kunchiti Mashriqi have basic health units. However, BHU of Meer Nizar Muhammad is not located at an easily accessible distance from the village. No BHU facility is provided by the government in Peerani Lamb. All the BHUs in villages are provided by the services of para medical staff and none of the BHUs have qualified doctors. This situation has remained un-changed during wave 2.

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28. Population census of Pakistan 2017

29. Ibid

All the villages have electricity provision by the government except for village Peerani Lamb. Solar based green energy arrangements also exist for fulfilling water requirements. Similarly, all the villages have been provided with water supply by the government excluding Peerani Lamb. During wave 2, there has been no change in the status of provision of electricity to these villages.

Agriculture, livestock, trading based small business and government employment are main sources of earning for the population of these villages. All the villages have been organised with male and female COs, under BRACE Programme. However, male, and female VOs are being still being organised. Capacity building initiatives for social capital formation and skill development programs are being initiated also. Most of households, i.e. 89% have no land ownership while only 9.6% of the households have small land holding i.e. less than 12.5 acres, as depicted by SES data. Unskilled labour is a source of earning for 20% of the households.

### ***Sampling of Households for PSC, SES and Life History Interviews (LHIs)***

Since this is a cohort study the list of households (study subjects) for each village was used to draw the sample for wave 2. A sample of 18 households was selected for inclusion into the study from the list of households covered during wave 1.

PSC and SES data were collected from 18 households for all the sampled villages. Similarly, qualitative household questionnaires i.e., Life History Interview of the woman and that of man, were also administered with the sample HH, during wave 2.

### ***2.3.2 Sampling for Focus Group Discussions***

A purely random sampling basis was used to select participants for FGDs from each village during wave 2, as per sampling plan for conducting the FGDs. Two FGDs (one with male and the other with female members) were conducted in each selected village. A minimum of nine and maximum of thirteen participants participated in FGDs at various sampled locations.

### ***2.3.3 Sampling for Consultative Meetings with Governance & BRACE Programme Stakeholders***

Data from governance stakeholders has been crucial to accomplish the objectives of the study. All the government line departments were included in the primary data collection process as per the purposive sampling approach. At district and tehsil level, departments including LG&RD, P&D, Agriculture and Livestock, Women Development, Social Welfare, and Education and Health, were included in the consultative meetings. Other departments related to literacy, education, and social safety provision like NCHD and BISP were also included during the process.

A total number of three consultative meetings were conducted with the above-mentioned stakeholders, whereby 19 to 22 participants provided their feedback of various research dimensions.

### ***2.3.4 Household Poverty and Socio-economic Profiling Survey***

As per sample, the household poverty and socio-economic survey covered each of the 218 sample households. The sample of wave 2 consisted of primary sample of the cohort as per sampling plan since reserve sample was taken during wave 1. PSC and SES survey tools were used to collect the household data. Computer-Assisted

Personal Interviews (CAPI) method was used for data collection for poverty and socio-economic profile data of the household.

### **2.3.5 Life History Interviews (LHIs)**

The main objective of the LHIs was to determine the poverty dynamics, the relation between poverty and women's empowerment and the drivers of inclusive development at the household, whilst involving both men and women. Changes in the poverty status of the household as well as variations in the status of women's empowerment and drivers of inclusive development were also sought through in depth life history interview, during wave 2 data collection.

### **2.3.6 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**

The main objective of the FGDs was to develop a community profile in the areas of; poverty dynamics, women's empowerment and inclusive development, governance and social mobilisation-based factors and variables, as per the study design. A group of 9-13 respondents from the community took part in the FGDs. A total of 24 FGDs (12 each for men & women) were conducted in all the three districts. Two team members conducted the FGDs, but due to cultural barriers and norms, female researchers conducted FGDs with women, while male researchers conducted the FGDs with men.

### **2.3.7 Consultative Meetings with Stakeholders**

The objective of the consultative meeting with the stakeholders was to know the perception and role of women and generate recommendations with respect to poverty push and pull factors, women's empowerment, and inclusive development. The stakeholders included in the data collection phase were government officials (men and women), such as representatives

of agriculture, health, education, labour and manpower, mining, local government and rural development and social welfare departments, as well as representatives from JDDC members, LSOs, and RSPs, were also invited to the consultative meetings.

## **2.4 Data Analysis**

### **2.4.1 Quantitative Data Analysis**

PSC, SES data was analysed using STATA software. Cross-tabulation of various variables and factors was done as required. Data tabulation was done by applying the Chi-square test.

### **2.4.2 Qualitative Data Analysis**

All the qualitative information was analysed in the form of easily understandable frequency statistics, tabulations, narratives, themes, and case studies. Poverty push and pull factors stated by the qualitative data respondents were analysed by using frequency distribution of such factors as per the responses of the men and women given in LHIs. Any changes (during wave 2) in the frequency distribution, narratives, and themes for all the research areas were actively analysed while comparing wave 1 and 2 data. The same was expressed in the findings with the underlying causes for each change (if happened).

The likelihood of the poverty push and pull factors were measured by cross-tabulation or contingency table for the factors or events identified during wave 2 of the study. This is a technique to show the quantitative relationship of two categorical variables. The use of crosstabs with the Chi-square test compares the two variables (Poverty push and pull events and PSC category of households and if there is any relationship or association between these two variables. This variable of poverty status of household was cross-tabbed with potential

push-into and pull-out factors. Narratives, themes, and case studies were also developed through qualitative data analysis collected through LHIs, FGDs, and consultative meetings.

Similarly, mechanism given by Mckernan & Rateliffe [2002]<sup>30</sup> was used to estimate likelihood of entry and exit from poverty. The number of entries and exits are used to calculate the probability of entering or exiting poverty at a point in time. The probability of entering poverty is defined as the ratio of the number of people who enter poverty in year t (ENT) and the number of people not poor in year t-1 (Nnp, t-1), or Prob (entering poverty at t) =  $ENT/Nnp,t-1$ . Similarly, the probability of exiting poverty is defined as the ratio of the number of people who exit poverty in year t (EXT) and the number of people poor in year t-1 (Np, t-1), or Prob (exiting

poverty at t) =  $EXT/Np,t-1$ . Note that the sum of Nnp,t-1 and Np,t-1 is the total population in year t-1.

### ***2.4.3 Synthesis of Qualitative and Quantitative Data***

Triangulation and synthesis of primary and secondary data was done to extract findings from the data as per research questions. Change was also triangulated in the status of various quantitative and qualitative indicators/variables, while comparing the study results of wave 1 and 2. The synthesis of data from various tools and sources helped in data consolidation. Tabular data, graphic schemes and qualitative co-relation maps were used to present the data for explanation and interpretation of results.

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30. Mckernan & Rateliffe [2002] "Transition Events in the Dynamics of Poverty", The Urban Institute

## 3. Key Findings of Wave 1 of the Study

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This report of the study pertains to wave 2. Before proceeding to the findings of the wave 2 of the study, it's imperative to have an overview of the findings of the first wave of the study. Theme wise major findings of the wave 1 are given as follows.

### 3.1 Dynamics of Household Poverty in Balochistan

Unemployment [19% respondents], high dependency ratio [18% respondents], higher inflation [4% respondents], illiteracy and lack of employable skills [13% respondents], health shocks [9% respondents], loans for social and economic reasons [8% respondents], are the main poverty push factors across all three districts. Natural disasters [7% respondents] like droughts and floods lead to poverty as well. Lack of water/irrigation infrastructure, and insufficiently resourced staff in government extension department's lead to agricultural losses and hence contribute to poverty.

In terms of likelihood or probability of events to push a household into poverty, natural disasters (droughts, lack of water for agriculture use, earthquakes, etc.) have [50%] likelihood to be a poverty push factor. Death shocks and illiteracy are likely to be poverty push events, with a probability of 29% & 23%, respectively. There is a [22.5%] chance that the household will fall

into poverty due to unemployment as well as low income.

Human resource development/skill training [35% respondents], income generation from livestock [10% respondents], decreased dependency ratio [19% respondents], availability of water for agricultural production [12% respondents] are the main pull factors. Similarly, social safety net (as mentioned by 4% of the respondents) provided by the government is another pull factor. Decrease in dependency ratio and increase in income from livestock, have a likelihood of [17%] each to be poverty pull factor. Social safety net provided by the government has [14%] probability to be a poverty pull event. Literacy and education have a likelihood of [9.3%] for being a poverty pull determinant.

### 3.2 Women's empowerment

Women's role within households is concentrated on handling of chores like cooking, cleaning, child rearing, providing care of elderly people, etc. in both Pashtun and Baloch areas. Only a few women are involved in mobility outside home for some household chores like livestock feeding, etc. in Baloch areas only.

Lack of women's awareness about their importance, illiteracy, inaccessibility and non-

availability of information sources, lack of access to markets, capital and patriarchal cultural pattern are key contributors to disempowerment of women.

Women's education, literacy, skill training, social organisation and mobilisation can impart women's empowerment. Women's empowerment and participation in household level economic activities can lead to reduction in poverty. Organised and empowered women can influence government service delivery based on their awareness and mobilisation and hence local governance can be improved through their participation at local level.

### **3.3 Inclusive Development, Social Mobilisation and Structural Changes in the Governance**

There is a lack of understanding about inclusive development and local governance among district level government officials. Generally, the policy and development Programme design are being done through a top-down approach. Government needs to introduce consistent, conducive, and inclusive policies for rural development, education, health, employment, agriculture, livestock, mining etc.

Bottom-up governance arrangements coupled with indigenous engagement of citizens and their organisation through social mobilisation for the provision of rural development, education, health, and employment opportunities, etc., are the keys to improve local governance and inclusive development.

Local governance system needs to be instituted and improved across the Balochistan province. Local bodies need to be capacitated in terms of the awareness and skills of local body representatives in the areas of financial management, development scheme design, monitoring, social mobilisation, and joint civic action, etc. Institutional capacity of local government bodies in terms of facilities, services, office equipment and resources are required to support the overall effective management of local governance initiatives, etc.

Social mobilisation can bridge the gap between communities and local government institutions, and this can be used as a lever for improving the government service delivery. Social mobilisation can empower communities to get involved in the local development initiatives vis-à-vis local government officials, e.g., by involving them in preparation/ updating of Village Development Plans and Union Council Development Plans.

Social mobilisation can empower women at all levels. It has the potential to eradicate the stigmatic connotations found in the local social and culture fabric for participation of women in various economic and socialization related events.

The government must ensure that suitable policy frameworks are in place to provide public services as per its mandate. The communities must be mobilised and organised to engage with government more actively. Only such engagement can contribute to sustainable poverty reduction and women's empowerment in the province.

## 4. Findings from Wave 2 of Study

### 4.1. Poverty Push and Pull Factors

#### 4.1.1. Extent of Poverty and Poverty Status in Sample Districts Based on the Results of Wave 2

It is quite evident from the results of poverty score card (PSC) for the cohort during wave 2 that Khuzdar has the highest incidence of poverty with 64.2% poor households (Figure 1). The incidence of poverty is comparatively lower in districts Kech (42.4%) and Loralai (36%). Similarly, a cross category comparison of various PSC categories (during wave 2) shows that overall 9% households fall in ultra-poor category in all three districts. The ratio of ultra-poor households in district Kech is highest (13.7%), followed by Khuzdar (9%) and Loralai (3.8%). A total of 21% households fall in chronically poor PSC category, whereby the highest proportion of 35.8% households comes from Khuzdar district (Figure 2 and 3). A total of 17% households out of the sample are transitory poor and the contribution of this category ranges from 15% to 19% of the total across all the sampled districts. Transitory vulnerable make up to 20% of the total sample. Whereas transitory vulnerable are same in districts Kech and Loralai i.e., 23 to 24%, whereas 13.4% of household within district Khuzdar are transitory vulnerable. A total of 12% of the sampled households could be

Since agriculture is the main source of income of the people of Makran and Kech regions therefore loss of agriculture directly effects the income and consumption levels of people in the region.

*(A participant in Consultative Meeting Turbat)*

categorized as non-poor. However, 13% in Khuzdar and 17% households in district Loralai are non-poor, whereas Kech has only 6.8% of non-poor households as per PSC categorization. Detailed results are in Table 7.

Figure 1: Incidence of Poverty (Wave 1 Vs Wave 2)

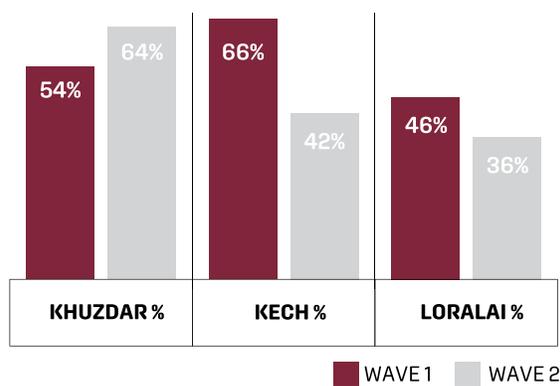


Figure 2: Movement on PSC during wave 1 and wave 2

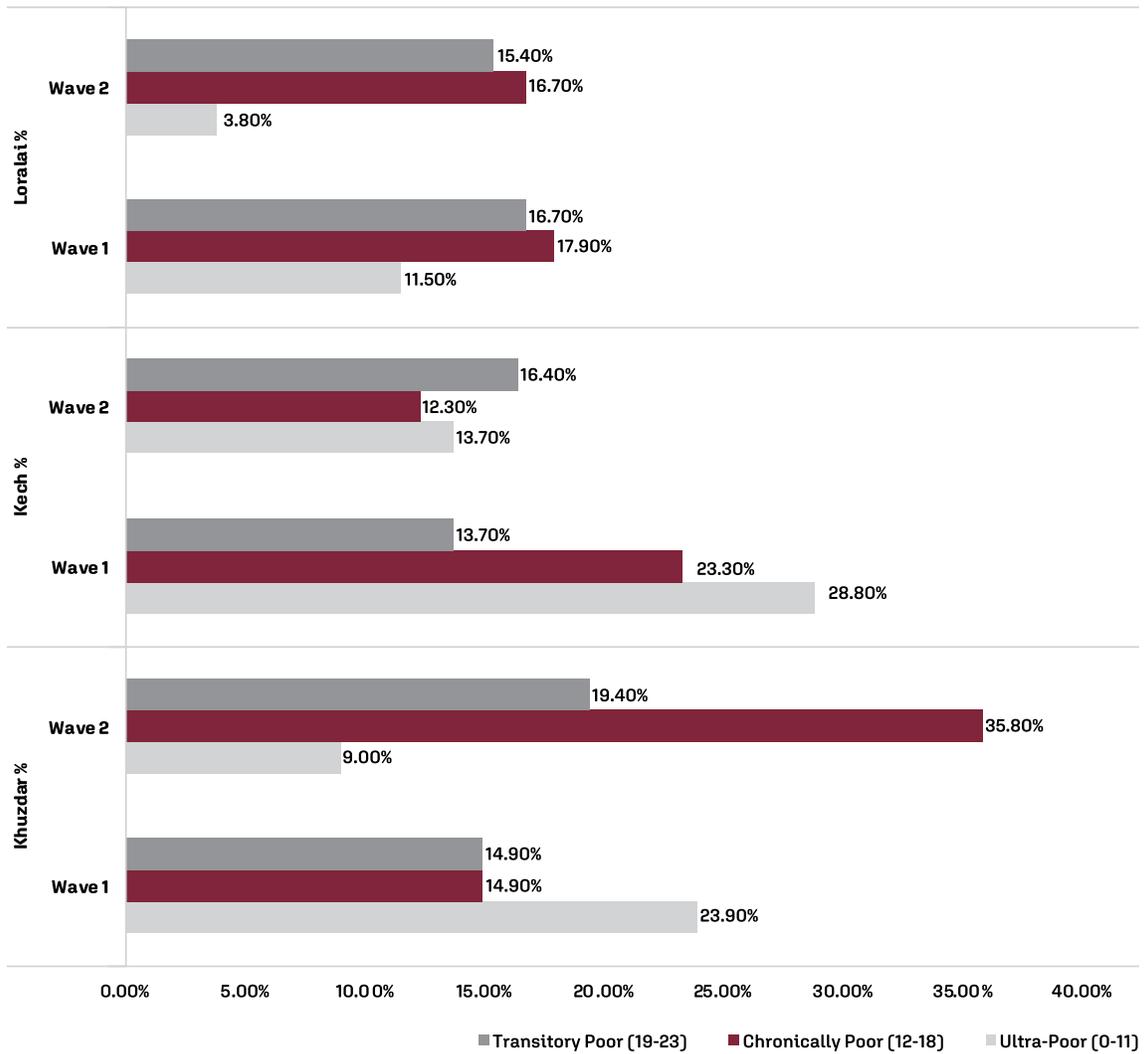
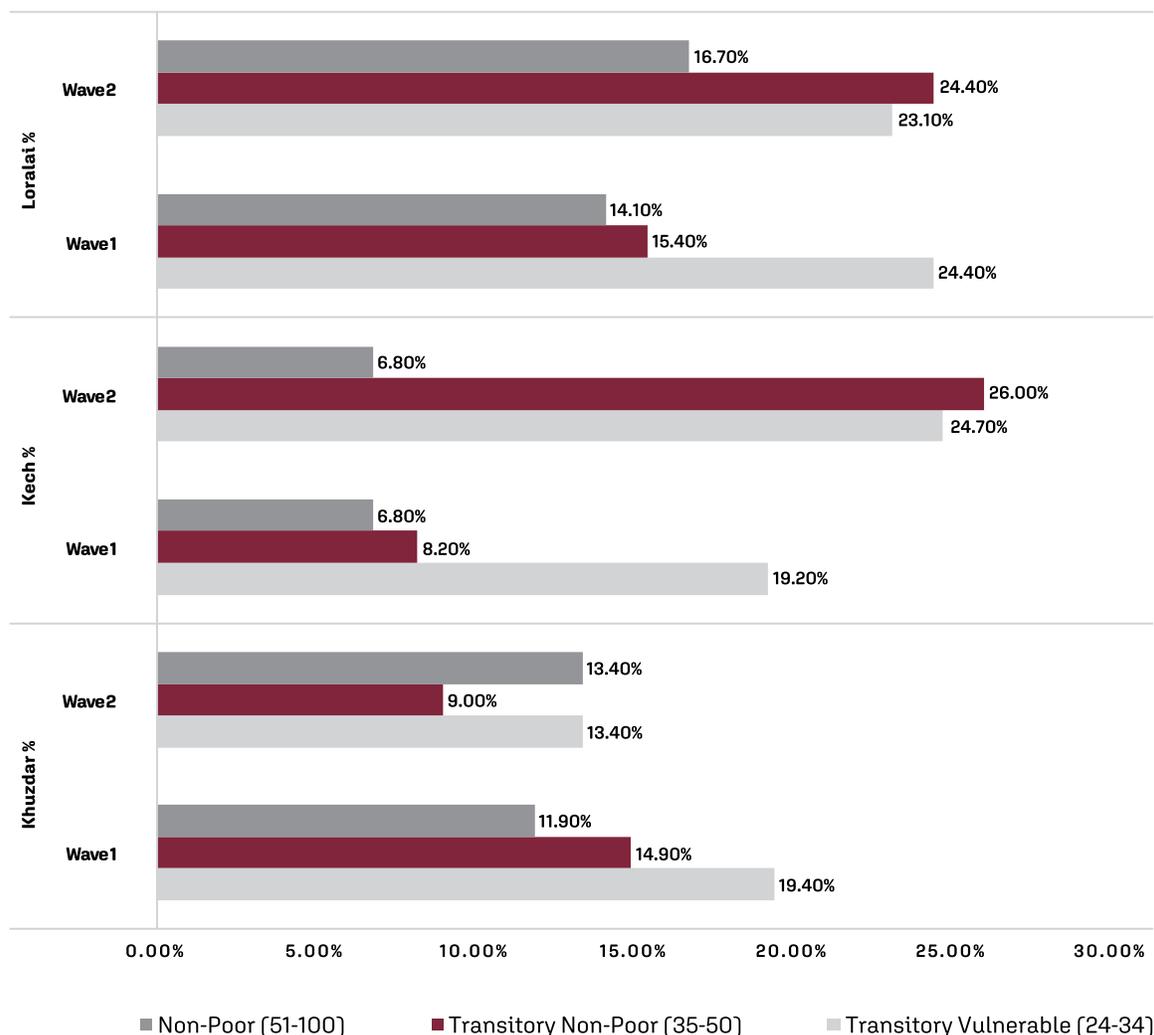


Figure 3: Movement on PSC during Wave 1 and Wave 2



**4.1.2 Inter-category PSC Changes within Sampled Household Based on the Results of Wave 1 and 2**

A comparison of the poverty status among the similar household (same cohort) during wave 1 and 2, suggests that overall, 8% of the household in the cohort have moved from poor to non-poor status during last one year. However, out of the total sample, there is a reduction of 12% households within ultra-poor categories during wave 2 versus wave 1. Correspondingly, there is a 7% increase in the transitory non-poor category

during wave 2 versus that of wave 1. All other PSC categories have shown an almost stable contribution of the households during wave 1 and 2. It can be ascertained that the reduction in poor households within total sample is offset by an increase in the transitory non-poor category.

Furthermore, inter district comparison of the status of poverty is given as follows:

- Overall, poor households have increased by 10% in Khuzdar district during wave 2 versus wave 1. However, there is a corresponding

reduction of 24% poor households in Kech and 10% poor households in Loralai, during wave 2.

- Ultra-poor households have reduced across all the districts during wave 2. Significant reduction of 15% households is observed in each of districts Khuzdar and Kech during wave 2 within this category. Decrease in poor households in these is attributed to livestock distribution to these categories.
- Transitory poor have increased in Khuzdar and Kech but have slightly reduced (1.3%) in Loralai during wave 2.
- Transitory vulnerable households have reduced in Khuzdar (6%) during wave 2, whereas have increased by the same proportion in Kech. Loralai witnessed a slight reduction in this category during wave 2.
- Non-poor household have remained almost the same in terms of their contribution to the sample within Kech district. However, these households have increased by 2.3% in Loralai and that of 1.5% in Khuzdar, respectively.

**Table 7: Extent of Poverty Comparison (Percentage of Households) in each PSC Category during Wave 1 & Wave 2**

PSC Range	Khuzdar %		Kech %		Loralai %		Total %	
	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2
<b>Poor</b>	54%	64%	66%	42%	46%	36%	55%	47%
<b>Non-Poor</b>	46%	36%	34%	58%	54%	64%	45%	53%
Ultra-Poor (0-11)	23.9%	9.0%	28.8%	13.7%	11.5%	3.8%	21.1%	8.7%
Chronically Poor (12-18)	14.9%	35.8%	23.3%	12.3%	17.9%	16.7%	18.8%	21.1%
Transitory Poor (19-23)	14.9%	19.4%	13.7%	16.4%	16.7%	15.4%	15.1%	17.0%
Transitory Vulnerable (24-34)	19.4%	13.4%	19.2%	24.7%	24.4%	23.1%	21.1%	20.6%
Transitory Non-Poor (35-50)	14.9%	9.0%	8.2%	26.0%	15.4%	24.4%	12.8%	20.2%
Non-Poor (51-100)	11.9%	13.4%	6.8%	6.8%	14.1%	16.7%	11.0%	12.4%
<b>Total Sample</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>218</b>

There is an increase of livestock in 18% of the households during wave 2. Therefore, the reduction in poor households corresponds to the increase in livestock. Similarly, there have been changes in the primary work status category

comprising skilled labour which improved from 8% in wave 1 to 21% in wave 2 [See table 7 at Annexure]. This is also regarded as a variable of change for the poverty status by households.

### ***Case Study-Poverty Push Event-District Loralai***

The case of Raz Bibi, a 46-year-old woman is heart wrenching. She belongs to village Malak Muhammad Jan. Her 70-year-old husband is suffering from kidney failure. Before his illness, Raz Bibi's family was financially better off. Her husband has not been able to get the treatment from the government health facilities. Therefore, her family spent out of pocket for his treatment. The illness prolonged and their family had to take loans from relatives and other acquaintances. Increasing health expenses pushed her family into poverty. Currently, the family is unable to afford three meals a day. They eventually had to sell their livestock (goats and a cow) to meet their growing expenditures. The period of hardship now seems un-ending to Raz Bibi. Their house is made of mud its ceiling drips when it rains. A goat (co-owned) and 4-5 hens are the only productive assets they own. Raz Bibi sells eggs to meet her family's daily expenditure.

Raz Bibi stated that majority of women are not empowered in her area. Raz Bibi told that after the illness of her husband all decisions are taken by her brother-in-law. Raz Bibi had not been able to get her national identity card. Her family does not allow her to go outside home.

Raz Bibi believes that education is very important for women. She imagines that her life in these crises could have been better provided she was educated. She thinks that she would have been able to fulfill her basic needs if she was educated.

Raz Bibi told that social organisations are working in her area. However she is not much aware of their working. Her family does not permit her to be part of the mobilisation activities. Raz Bibi appealed to the government organisations to help her as well as to support other women like her to empower them in socio-economically.

Raz Bibi concluded that no development work had been done in her area since last year. She was of the view that women participation in development activities had not been visible because of cultural constraints, lack of education and awareness in women.

### ***4.1.3 Poverty Push Factors***

#### ***I. District-wise Poverty Push Events (Inter District and Gender Disaggregated Comparison Based on the results of Wave 2)***

As given in multi-dimensional poverty report 2017, Balochistan has the second highest incidence of multidimensional poverty in Pakistan, after the ex-FATA region. It is vividly clear from the

aforementioned report that overall, 71% (rural 85% and urban 38%) of the population in Balochistan is multi-dimensionally poor. In this backdrop, the results about poverty push factors based on the primary data of wave 2, are explained in this section. Table 8 gives a depiction of the poverty push factors as perceived by women respondents of wave 2, across the sample districts. The views of the respondents are given below:

**Table 8: District Wise Poverty Push Events-Wave 2-Female LHI**

S.no	Events/Factors	Loralai		Kech		Khuzdar		Gross Total	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1	Unemployment/ underemployment	21	11%	33	17%	22	15%	76	14%
2	Large family size and dependency ratio	10	5%	16	8%	11	7%	37	7%
3	Illiteracy/ Lack of skills	4	2%	10	5%	1	1%	15	3%
4	Less income	24	13%	23	12%	19	13%	66	12%
5	Health expenses	39	21%	21	11%	14	10%	74	14%
6	Loans	28	15%	4	2%	26	18%	58	11%
7	Natural disasters	21	11%	10	5%	9	6%	40	8%
8	Death shock	5	3%	4	2%	1	1%	10	2%
9	Economic shocks	0	0%	12	6%	3	2%	15	3%
10	Higher inflation	19	10%	27	14%	28	19%	74	14%
11	Conflicts within family and tribes	5	3%	4	2%	0	0%	9	2%
12	No access mobility and communication	3	2%	8	4%	0	0%	11	2%
13	Lack of utilities	5	3%	8	4%	2	1%	15	3%
14	Drug addiction	1	1%	4	2%	0	0%	5	1%
15	COVID-19	3	2%	10	5%	11	7%	24	5%
<b>Total</b>		<b>188</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Unemployment and/or underemployment, health expenses and higher inflation are the major poverty push factors, as per women respondents across the three districts. A total of 14% female respondents have termed unemployment, higher inflation, or health expenses, each as a poverty push factor in their area(s).
- Overall, 12%, 15% and 18% men have mentioned unemployment, health expenses and rising inflation respectively as poverty push factors across the sample districts.
- Significance of underemployment or unemployment is almost equal for all the women across all districts being a poverty push factor, as 15% women from Khuzdar, 17%

from Kech and 11% from Loralai maintained so. As far male respondents are concerned, unemployment or under-employment is a concern for only 6% of the men in Loralai, whereas a considerable 17% in Kech and 14% in Khuzdar consider it as a poverty push factor.

We are living in extreme poverty. Natural disasters pushed us into severe poverty. Last year locust attack destroyed our crops completely, this has hit us badly. My husband became mad due to this crisis and we had to take him to city for his treatment, which costed us a lot. We took loan with interest for his treatment. As a result, we were pushed into extreme poverty. *[Shaboo, Bibi, Loralai].*

- Highest proportion of women i.e., 21% from Loralai, have termed health expenses as a significant poverty push factor, whereas that of 10% and 11% have maintained so in districts Khuzdar and Kech, respectively. A similar proportion of 21% men in Loralai have termed health expenses as poverty push factor.
- Similarly, 19% of women and men each, in Khuzdar are of the view that their area is hard hit by rising inflation hence it is perceived as a poverty push factor by them. A total of 11% and 12% of women regard loans and lesser income (due to lesser employment opportunities), respectively as significant poverty push factors during last one year. Lower income is termed as a poverty push factor by almost a similar proportion of women across the three districts. However, loans are a source of poverty push in for only 2% of the women in Kech, whereas a proportion of women ranging from 15% to 18% in Loralai and Khuzdar respectively have termed loans as a poverty push in factor.
- Overall, 7% and 8% of women have mentioned higher dependency ratio and natural disasters as poverty push factors. The proportion of responses from women across all the districts is almost similar for these two poverty push factors. However, higher dependency ratio is a concern for poverty push for an overall 4% of male respondents. An overall 7% of men have termed natural disasters as a poverty push factor, whereby highest contributors i.e., 12% from Loralai have termed so.

### **Poverty Push Case Study-Kech**

Mah Khatoon is a 60 years divorcee. She has four daughters and a son. Her only son is a drug addict and her four daughters are married. She has admitted her son in a rehabilitation centre to cure him from drug addiction. Her husband divorced her after the birth of her last child. She narrated that her household fell into poverty due to many factors but the main factor being severe drought. Previously, she used to feed her family members by raising sheep and goats and selling milk and honey

Her household poverty increased due to several factors which include her divorce, drug-addicted son, her expenditures on her son's rehabilitation, and loss of her animals due to drought. She stated that, now she has to take all the decisions by herself after divorce (including the decisions about marriages of her daughters and treatments of her son etc.). She mentioned that independent decision making did not change things much because of her poor economic condition. She is illiterate and unskilled; works as a maid to feed her children after her divorce.

She is part of the village and community organisations and attends their meetings. She is of the view that regular interactions with these organisations raises awareness in women (and herself) about women's rights, for example, the right to education, taking consent of children regarding marriage, right to work, right of inheritance, etc. She also shared that she gained awareness about common diseases and their treatment, by participating in these meetings.

Mah Khatoon pointed out that the village and community organisations gave loans to the women of her area so that they can start their own small businesses. They distributed sewing machines, arranged the supply of water, and established a playground for games and sports of children through self-help-based initiatives spurred by social mobilisation. For the betterment of their area, she suggested establishing a hospital for the treatment of poor people.

She pointed out, "No development scheme has been started in our area during last year. However, the president of village and community organisations of our area had collaborated with NADRA office and facilitated her to get her national identity card".

- COVID-19 has been mentioned as a poverty push factor by overall 5% of women across the three districts. There is a negligible degree of variation among the women responses for recognising COVID-19 as a poverty push

factor across the districts. Similarly, 4% of men overall have attributed COVID-19 as a poverty push in factor and there is a negligible variance of response across the districts for this factor.

**Table 9: District Wise Poverty Push Events-Wave 2-Male LHI**

S. No	Events/Factors	Loralai		Kech		Khuzdar		Total	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1	Unemployment/ under employment	9	6%	23	17%	15	14%	47	12%
2	Large family size and dependency ratio	4	3%	6	4%	6	5%	16	4%
3	Illiteracy/ Lack of skills	2	1%	10	7%	0	0%	12	3%
4	Less income	23	16%	15	11%	17	15%	55	14%
5	Health expenses	30	21%	16	12%	12	11%	58	15%
6	Loans	23	16%	5	4%	22	20%	50	13%
7	Natural disasters	17	12%	7	5%	4	4%	28	7%
8	Death shock	3	2%	1	1%	1	1%	5	1%
9	Economic shocks	4	3%	7	5%	2	2%	13	3%
10	Higher inflation	18	13%	26	19%	24	22%	68	18%
11	Conflicts within family and tribes	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%
12	No access mobility and communication	3	2%	3	2%	0	0%	6	2%
13	Lack of utilities	2	1%	6	4%	1	1%	9	2%
14	Drug addiction	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	3	1%
15	COVID-19	3	2%	5	4%	6	5%	14	4%
<b>Total</b>		<b>141</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>100%</b>

**II. Poverty Push Factors Comparison Based on the Results of Wave 1 and Wave 2**

Based on the comparison of the poverty push factors for wave 1 and 2 (given in tables 10 & 11) as narrated by participants of the study, following are the key findings:

- Unemployment or underemployment has been cited as poverty push factor by 14% of women in wave 2, versus that of 19% in wave 1.

1. The biggest difference in opinion has been reported by the women respondents in Loralai where 11% of women in wave 2 have termed unemployment as a poverty push factor versus that of 21% in wave 1. Similarly, a comparatively fewer number of men respondents during wave 2 (12% in wave 2 versus 19% in wave 1) have mentioned unemployment as a poverty push factor.

Table 10: District-Wise Poverty Push Factors Comparison-Wave 1 Vs Wave 2 (Women)									
S. No	Events/Factors	Khuzdar		Kech		Loralai		Total	
		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	W1	W2
1	Unemployment/ under employment	17%	15%	19%	17%	21%	11%	19%	14%
2	Large family size and dependency ratio	18%	7%	20%	8%	16%	5%	18%	7%
3	Illiteracy/ Lack of skills	10%	1%	13%	5%	15%	2%	13%	3%
4	Less income	15%	13%	13%	12%	4%	13%	10%	12%
5	Health expenses	11%	10%	6%	11%	10%	21%	9%	14%
6	Loans	6%	18%	6%	2%	10%	15%	8%	11%
7	Natural disasters	5%	6%	11%	5%	6%	11%	7%	8%
8	Death shock	5%	1%	3%	2%	5%	3%	5%	2%
9	Economic shocks	2%	2%	3%	6%	7%	0%	4%	3%
10	Higher inflation	7%	19%	3%	14%	2%	10%	4%	14%
11	Conflicts within family and tribes	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
12	No access mobility & communication	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	2%	1%	2%
13	Lack of utilities	1%	1%	1%	4%	2%	3%	1%	3%
14	Drug addiction	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%
15	COVID-19	0%	7%	0%	5%	0%	2%	0%	5%

- The contribution of large family size or dependency ratio has reduced to 7% in wave 2 versus that of 18% in wave 1, within the same sample of women participants. Participants from all the districts have shown reluctance in labelling unemployment as a poverty push factor. Lesser men i.e., 4% only have termed family size or higher dependency ratio as a poverty push factor. The proportion of men who have maintained higher dependency ratio (as a poverty push factor) has remained the same across the sampled districts.
- Illiteracy has seen as a bigger drop in perception of women respondents across the districts. Only 3% of women in wave 2 consider it as a poverty push factor versus that of 13% in wave 1. A similar trend is visible about this factor among the male respondents.
- Lower income (due to lack of employment opportunities) is mentioned as a poverty push factor by 12% women in wave 2 versus that of 10% in wave 1. However, perception of men has increased from 9% in wave 1 to 14% in wave 2 about lower income being a poverty push factor.
- Health expenses, loans and natural disasters are regarded as poverty push factors by 8% to 14% of participants during wave 2, as per women respondents. Similarly, the proportion of women respondents have

increased for these factors in the total sample during wave 2 versus that of wave 1. Similar trend follows among the men respondents for the aforementioned factors during wave 2 versus that of wave 1.

- Higher inflation has taken a larger share of respondents' perception both women (14% women in wave 2 versus 4% in wave 1) and men (18% men in wave 2 versus 3% in wave 1) during wave 2 in comparison with wave 1.
- COVID-19 has been added to the poverty push factors by both women and men during wave 2. 5% and 4%, of women and men respectively have mentioned this as a poverty factor during wave 2.

Rest of the poverty push factors such as no access to mobility and communication, lack of utilities, drug addiction has maintained their share of perception among the sampled women and men during wave 2 in comparison with wave 1.

It is worth noting that there is a change in the perception of the cohort about poverty dynamics during wave 2. Response frequency about poverty push factors has shown a little change for the factors like unemployment, higher dependency ratio and illiteracy, as the response frequency for these factors has decreased in wave 2 versus that of wave 1. Similarly, response frequency for poverty push factors such as health expenses, loans and higher inflation has

**Table 11: District-Wise Poverty Push Factors Comparison-Wave 1 Vs Wave 2 (Men)**

Events/Factors	Khuzdar		Kech		Loralai		Total	
	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2
Unemployment/ under employment	16%	14%	23%	17%	20%	6%	19%	12%
Large family size and dependency ratio	15%	5%	17%	4%	15%	3%	16%	4%
Illiteracy/ Lack of skills	20%	0%	19%	7%	11%	1%	15%	3%
Less income	2%	15%	13%	11%	12%	16%	9%	14%
Health expenses	7%	11%	11%	12%	7%	21%	8%	15%
Loans	6%	20%	5%	4%	9%	16%	7%	13%
Natural disasters	15%	4%	3%	5%	2%	12%	6%	7%
Death shock	1%	1%	0%	1%	10%	2%	6%	1%
Economic shocks	14%	2%	6%	5%	0%	3%	6%	3%
Higher inflation	2%	22%	2%	19%	4%	13%	3%	18%
Conflicts within family and tribes	1%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	2%	1%
No access mobility and communication	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Lack of utilities	1%	1%	0%	4%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Drug addiction	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
COVID-19	0%	5%	0%	4%	0%	2%	0%	4%

increased within the cohort during this wave. COVID-19 has been added to the list of factors as per respondents' view during wave 2, as the pandemic did not break out during wave 1. Respondents interviewed through LHIs and engaged through FGDs as well as consultative meetings have elaborated the changes in the perception about the poverty push factors. As per respondents' view, inflation, price hike, COVID-19 based losses to the livelihoods and income generation opportunities, out of pocket health expenses due to lack of government health facilities and services, have triggered the change in their perception about poverty push events, experienced during last one year or so.

Since 2018, Pakistan has witnessed economic downturn and inflation. This resulted in approaching the International Monetary Fund

(IMF) for macro-economic stability. COVID-19 pandemic outbreak further worsened poverty headcount. The Government of Pakistan has estimated about 56.6% of the population added to the economic woes. Both macro-economic instability and COVID-19 outbreak have caused socio-economical vulnerability due to COVID-19.<sup>31</sup>

### **III. Likelihood of Occurrence of Poverty Push Factors for Various PSC Categories**

Likelihood of poverty push factors has been calculated by cross-tabulating poverty push events and the number of respondents who have been of the opinion that these factors are a cause of household poverty for them. The data for likelihood of the poverty push events is given in table 12 below:

#### **Poverty Pull Out Case Study – Khuzdar**

Ameer Bibi and her husband (Bashir Adam) along with their eight children live in Mammujov village of Loralai district. Ameer Bibi stated that as compared to last year the economic position of her household has improved considerably. The reason behind is increase in household income as her daughters have started earning upon completion of their training in income vocational skills, provided by BRSP. Besides, better income from crops also contributed to the improved economic position.

She said that her four daughters earn their livelihood through stitching and sewing. The organisation has also given stitching machines and financial aid to her daughters for which they are grateful.

“Overall awareness level of the people of our society improved through the BRSP’s social mobilisation process. Interaction among woman has increased and social relationships improved because of the mobilisation sessions conducted by BRSP” Ameer Bibi stated.

She pointed out, “Men have started giving value to women’s views and opinions while taking decisions. That’s why for the first time we allowed our daughters to go out of home for skill trainings. We do not consider our daughters as burden on us, they are helping the family better than our sons”.

Amber Bibi stated, “In our socio-economic spheres, there is still little involvement of woman. Only male’s opinion is considered for any kind of development scheme, project or programme in our society as per prevailing cultural norms and values. But after the little awareness that I have been able to gain, I believe woman should participate in socio-economic matters related to household, with the consent of our men”. She further added, “There is no healthcare facility in our area. Even to buy medicine for normal fever, we have to travel long distance to loralai city”.

She requested to the government authorities to open a health centre in their village.

31. Poverty eradication in Pakistan: Past, present, and future, IGC, Oct 2020

**Table 12: Likelihood occurrence of poverty based on poverty push factors (wave 2)**

<b>PSC Range</b>	<b>Unemployment/ underemployment</b>	<b>Large family size and dependency ratio</b>	<b>Illiteracy/ Lack of skills</b>	<b>Less income</b>	<b>Health expenses</b>	<b>Loans</b>	<b>Natural disasters</b>	<b>Death shock</b>	<b>Economic shocks</b>	<b>Higher inflation</b>	<b>Conflicts within family and tribes</b>	<b>No access mobility and communication</b>	<b>Lack of utilities</b>	<b>Drug addiction</b>	<b>COVID-19</b>
Chronically Poor (12-18)	32.6	21.7	8.7	30.4	28.3	39.1	15.2	4.3	4.3	43.5	6.5	4.3	10.9	4.3	4.3
Non-Poor (51-100)	18.5	11.1	3.7	29.6	18.5	14.8	14.8	0.0	7.4	14.8	11.1	14.8	11.1	7.4	18.5
Transitory Non-Poor (35-50)	30.2	11.6	11.6	32.6	37.2	27.9	16.3	2.3	9.3	25.6	9.3	4.7	7.0	2.3	9.3
Transitory Poor (19-23)	25.0	13.9	5.6	44.4	47.2	38.9	25.0	2.8	8.3	38.9	16.7	0.0	13.9	8.3	8.3
Transitory Vulnerable (24-34)	26.7	11.1	2.2	31.1	48.9	40.0	24.4	8.9	4.4	31.1	6.7	2.2	4.4	4.4	6.7
Ultra-Poor (0-11)	27.8	33.3	5.6	38.9	27.8	16.7	11.1	5.6	11.1	50.0	22.2	5.6	11.1	22.2	22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>

Based on the wave 2 data, the likelihood of poverty push events is given as follows:

- Lower income [34%] (Due to lesser employment opportunities), loans [32%], higher inflation [33.5%] and conflicts within the family [10%] are likely to push the households into poverty, per the probability levels given in parenthesis against each factor. All the aforementioned factors (except for conflicts in family) have about one third probability to push the sampled households into poverty.
- Natural disasters have about one fifth (18.6%) of the probability to push the households into poverty. Natural disasters such as low rainfalls and locust attacks on crops induced losses to the respondents.
- It is a noteworthy fact that lower income is a poverty push likelihood event to the extent of

one third of the probability for almost all the PSC categories. However, its 50% likely that transitory non-poor (PSC 35-50), transitory poor (PSC 19-23), transitory vulnerable (PSC 24-34), out of the total sample households will fall into poverty due to health expenses. Similarly, for ultra-poor, chronically poor and transitory poor household categories it's about 50% likely that these households will fall to poverty trap because of higher inflation.

- Unemployment and larger family size or high dependency ratio are the factors which possess a likelihood of 27% and 15% respectively to push the households into poverty. Unemployment is almost an equal contributor to the likelihood of being a poverty push event for households of almost all the PSC categories. However, larger family size or higher dependency ratio acts

as a poverty push event for ultra-poor and chronically poor household categories to the extent of 22% and 33% respectively.

- Similarly, there is about 10% likelihood that each of economic shocks, drug addiction and COVID-19, will push the households into poverty.

#### **IV. Comparison of Likelihood Occurrence of Poverty Push Factors for Various PSC Categories (Results from wave 1 and wave 2).**

Keeping the comparison of likelihood of poverty push factors, based on wave 1 and 2, the findings are given as follows:

- Unemployment has decreased in its probability of being a poverty push factors from 50% in wave 1 to 28% in wave2. There is a drop in every PSC category with respect to the likelihood of unemployment to become a poverty push factor.
- Larger family size or dependency ratio has reduced its likelihood from 37% in wave 1 to 16% in wave 2. There is a drop in likelihood of this event in every PSC category but in case of ultra-poor category this likelihood has increased from 26% in wave 1 to 37% in wave 2.
- The severity of illiteracy being a poverty push factor in terms of likelihood has decreased from 29% in wave 1 to 6% in wave 2. This drop in likelihood of literacy for being a poverty push factor has decreased for all the PSC categories.
- There is an increase in the probability of lower income and loans being a poverty push factor during wave2 in comparison with wave 1. These factors have increased from one fifth to one third in their probability for being poverty push factors. The biggest change is observed for likelihood of these factors in transitory vulnerable and transitory non-poor categories.
- Likelihood of higher inflation is increased from 17% to 33% in wave 2 versus wave 1. There is almost equal increase in the likelihood of this factor to act as a poverty push event for every PSC category except for non-poor.
- COVID-19 is certainly a new addition into the set of poverty push factors in wave 2, as it was non-existent during wave 1.
- Natural disasters including drought (mainly cited as lower level of rainfall and locust) have maintained their severity in terms of likelihood for being poverty push factors. This exists across both the waves.

Table 13: Comparison of Likelihood Occurrence of Poverty Push Factors for Various PSC Categories (Results from wave 1 and wave 2)															
PSC Range	Unemployment/under employment	Large family size and dependency ratio	Illiteracy/ Lack of skills	Less income	Loans	Health expenses	Natural disasters	Higher inflation	Death shock	Conflicts within family and tribes	Economic shocks	Lack of utilities	Drug addiction	No access mobility and communication	COVID-19
W1 <b>Ultra-Poor (0-11)</b>	46.67	26.67	31.11	22.22	26.67	24.4	17.78	22.22	20	6.67	8.33	2.22	0	0	0
W2 <b>Ultra-Poor (0-11)</b>	35.7%	36.8%	5.3%	36.8%	15.8%	26.3%	10.5%	52.6%	5.3%	21.1%	10.5%	10.5%	21.1%	5.3%	21.1%
W1 <b>Chronically Poor (12-18)</b>	51.16	39.53	23.26	23.26	25.58	9.3	18.6	28.57	9.3	4.65	7.14	0	3.57	0	0
W2 <b>Chronically Poor (12-18)</b>	35.7%	21.7%	8.7%	30.4%	39.1%	28.3%	15.2%	43.5%	4.3%	6.5%	4.3%	10.9%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
W1 <b>Transitory Poor (19-23)</b>	59.52	47.62	35.71	38.1	23.81	31	26.19	17.24	11.9	4.76	6.9	2.38	3.45	2.38	0
W2 <b>Transitory Poor (19-23)</b>	25.7%	13.5%	5.4%	43.2%	37.8%	45.9%	24.3%	37.8%	2.7%	16.2%	8.1%	13.5%	8.1%	0.0%	8.1%
W1 <b>Transitory Vulnerable (24-34)</b>	46.67	35.56	26.67	20	15.56	22.2	15.56	12.5	6.67	6.67	0	4.44	0	2.22	0
W2 <b>Transitory Vulnerable (24-34)</b>	27.3%	11.1%	2.2%	31.8%	40.0%	48.9%	24.4%	31.1%	8.9%	6.7%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	2.2%	6.7%
W1 <b>Transitory Non-Poor (35-50)</b>	56.25	43.75	32.26	18.75	25	12.5	12.5	0	3.13	0	0	3.13	0	0	0
W2 <b>Transitory Non-Poor (35-50)</b>	29.5%	11.4%	11.4%	31.8%	27.3%	38.6%	15.9%	25.0%	2.3%	9.1%	9.1%	6.8%	2.3%	4.5%	9.1%
W1 <b>Non-Poor (51-100)</b>	42.86	32.14	25	14.29	17.86	14.3	21.43	14.29	10.71	10.71	7.14	3.57	0	3.57	0
W2 <b>Non-Poor (51-100)</b>	18.5%	11.1%	3.7%	29.6%	14.8%	18.5%	14.8%	14.8%	0.0%	11.1%	7.4%	11.1%	7.4%	14.8%	18.5%
<b>W1 Wave 1-Total</b>	<b>50.64</b>	<b>37.45</b>	<b>29.06</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.55</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>18.72</b>	<b>17.45</b>	<b>10.64</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>W2 Wave 2-Total</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>

#### v. *Probability of Poverty Entrance or Exit*

Based on Mckernan & Rateliffe (2002) mechanism for calculating the probability of entering or exiting the poverty bracket, it is determined that the probability of entering the poverty bracket based on wave 2 data is 0.48. Whereas the probability of exiting the poverty bracket has been 0.27. Keeping in this result in mind it can be ascertained that the probability of entering into poverty has been more versus that of exiting poverty. However, the probability of exiting the poverty bracket is manifested in the households in ultra-poor PSC category which have reduced from 21% in wave 1 to 8% in wave 2, based on the total sample. There is a corresponding increase in the ownership of livestock across almost all the sampled districts (with minimal exceptions in Khuzdar and Kech) in ultra-poor, very poor and transitory poor categories particularly small animals, i.e. sheep or goat has marked this improvement.

On the other hand, the increased probability of entering the poverty bracket can be seen in transitory poor and non-poor categories whereby the households have increased during wave 2, versus wave 1. External factors such as high inflation, struggling macro-economic situation and increase in unemployment due to COVID-19, could be assigned as legitimate reasons which have spurred the high probability of entering into poverty.

Keeping in view the overall findings about the poverty push events and the probability

associated with various poverty push events to get a household fall into vicious cycle of poverty, it can be ascertained that the poverty has further exacerbated in Balochistan province. Deprivation of Balochistan is already vivid from the standing of the province as per multi-dimensional poverty index i.e., 71% of people in the province are already poor based on the MPI.<sup>32</sup>

Similarly, according to another study, nearly one-third (27.3%)<sup>33</sup> of the total population of Balochistan is highly vulnerable to economic shocks, as its income is slightly above the poverty line. Another study maintains that due to COVID-19<sup>34</sup> based on the income poverty estimation about 0.83 million poor households prevail in Balochistan during 2018-19. If this is taken as a base value for the year 2019-20<sup>35</sup>, the study reports that about 0.27 million additional households would fall to poverty by the end of April 2020 as all these households previously belonged to the transitory vulnerable category/quintile. If the ongoing COVID-19 situation persists, then the number of new households falling into poverty is expected to rise to 0.54 million and 0.78 million based on the mid and high-impact scenarios estimations.<sup>36</sup> The number of households in extreme poverty is projected to increase to 35% and 56%<sup>37</sup> in the mid and high-impact scenarios, based on COVID-19 pandemic situation.

Based on the findings of wave 2, the impact of COVID-19 at the household level is also profound in terms of job loss for the unskilled labour. Based on the life history interviews (LHIs) 21% ultra-

32. UNDP Pakistan (2016), "Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan".

33. The World Bank (2016). "When Water Becomes a Hazard: A Diagnostic Report on the State of Water Supply, Sanitation, and Poverty in Pakistan and its Impact on Child Stunting" <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/649341541535842288/pdf/131860-WP-P150794-PakistanWASHPovertyDiagnostic.pdf>

34. COVID-19: Balochistan Socio-economic Impact Assessment, June 2020, Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan

35. Ibid

36. Ibid

37. Ibid

poor, 4% chronically poor and 8% transitory poor households have maintained that COVID-19 is a cause of poverty at their household level (table 13).

According to a recent study on population's vulnerability to poverty, the worst situation in terms of the vulnerability to poverty, prevails in the province of Balochistan.<sup>38</sup> About 77% of the population of the province is estimated as being vulnerable to poverty, as per the study conducted using PSLM 2018-19 data.

Furthermore, during 2020, the population of Balochistan has faced multiple shocks including high food prices, locust outbreaks, rains/flooding, and snowfall. All the aforementioned factors were exacerbated by COVID-19, as mentioned by most of the respondents of LHI, FGDs and consultative meetings. Based on these factors it is maintained that about 0.76 million people (27% of the rural population analysed) are likely to face high levels of acute food insecurity.<sup>39</sup>

Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (FSLA)<sup>40</sup>, conducted by FAO, also cites that, locust infestation, low monsoon rains and COVID-19 have severely impacted the food security and livelihoods of the people of Balochistan during 2019-20. The sickness or death of a member/breadwinner, lost employment or income and reduction in own production were the key reported shocks as well.<sup>41</sup>

Most of the districts falling under arid zones in

Balochistan have a high dependency on rainfall. These districts such as; Chagai, Dera Bugti, Gwadar, Kech, Kharan, Khuzdar, Lasbela, Nushki, Panjgur and Washuk, did not receive any rainfall between April and November 2020.<sup>42</sup> Due to deficiency of pre-winter and winter rainfall, a moderate drought-like condition has prevailed in southern and western parts of Balochistan. This has hampered the agriculture products and thus affected overall income generation ability of the households of these districts. The respondents of wave 2 including women and men contacted through LHIs and FGDs, have maintained the similar feedback for an increasing trend towards poverty due to lower agriculture produce. The lower agricultural production is attributed to drought like conditions in the sampled areas, as explained by the respondents.

From the viewpoint of other social indicators, out of which education and literacy are some of the most important, the overall scenario in Balochistan is not encouraging and it manifests as poverty in the province. Overall literacy rate of the province is stagnant at 40%.<sup>43</sup> Youth literacy rate is 47% whereas that of adult literacy rate is 37%.<sup>44</sup> Since education and literacy have higher contributions to the score of multi-dimensional poverty index therefore it can be inferred that the higher incidence of poverty in the province is a reflection of a lower literacy rate among adult and younger population of the province. As per feedback from the respondents (LHI, FGDs and

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38. Updating Pakistan's Poverty Numbers for the Year 2019, Jamal, Haroon, Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC), January 2021

39. IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, March - September 2021

40. Ibid

41. Ibid

42. Ibid

43. PSLM 2018-19

44. Ibid

SES), longer school distances and non-functional schools are the key reasons for lower gross enrolment rates (decreased from 66% in 2013-14 to 57% in 2018-19<sup>45</sup>) in the province.

SES data of wave 2 suggests similar findings about the poverty and lower income. Income levels have reduced in the sample districts from PKR243,481.84 (during wave 1) to PKR205,457.56 per annum (during wave 2), as given in table 2. Education status of the head of household has not changed much in the last one year as 60% to 80% of the household heads have never attended school, as given in table 10b. There are changes in the primary work status of the households, particularly under the head of unskilled labour which reduced from 35% in wave 1 to 19% in wave 2. All these factors indicate that the poverty has set in due to uncontrollable macro-economic factors.

Based on the findings of socio-economic data as well as feedback received from various respondent groups through qualitative data collection methods deployed during the study, as well as the aforementioned references given through the most recent secondary literature, it can be ascertained that Balochistan has experienced an increase in poverty during the last year.

## 4.2. Poverty Pull Events

### 1. District-Wise Poverty Pull Events (Inter-District and Gender Disaggregated Comparison for wave 2)

The views of sampled respondents (both women and men) from all the districts about poverty pull events, are given in tables 14 & 15.

Key findings about the poverty pull events and their gender disaggregated comparison across the districts is given below:

- Human resource development is considered as the biggest poverty pull factor by women (27% overall) and men (29% overall) respondents across all the districts during wave 2. The highest proportion of respondents (both women and men) who label human resource development as a significant poverty pull event belongs to the districts Kech and Khuzdar.
- An equal number of 11% women and men respondents have termed decreased dependency ratio as a poverty pull event overall. The proportion of these respondents ranges from 6% to 18% among men, whereas for women it ranges from 9% to 12% across all the sampled districts. However, a significant 18% of men respondents from Kech believe decreased dependency ratio to be a poverty pull factor.
- About one fifth of women and men respondents each have mentioned availability of water for cultivating crops as an important poverty pull factor. However, inter district comparison shows that about one third of both women and men respondents consider water availability for agriculture cultivation as a poverty pull factor.
- About 6% to 10% of respondents (each women and men) have stated income from livestock and increase in ownership of land as poverty pull factors for their household. None of the men and/or women respondents from Loralai considered livestock income as a poverty pull factor whereas none of the women and/

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45. PSLM 2018-19

or women have mentioned increase in land ownership as a poverty pull event from Kech district.

- Overall, 14% women and 10% men considered social support system (laid down by the

family) as important factor to pull the households out of poverty. Only a small chunk of participants (5%) from Khuzdar (each of men and women categories) have considered it as a poverty pull factor.

**Table 14: District wise poverty pull events as narrated by women respondents (wave 2)**

Pull Events/Factors	Khuzdar		Kech		Loralai		Gross Total	
	Fre-quency	%	Fre-quency	%	Fre-quency	%	Total	%
Human Resource Development	17	26%	20	34%	5	15%	42	27%
Decreased Dependency Ratio	8	12%	6	10%	3	9%	17	11%
Water Availability for Cultivation	10	15%	6	10%	11	32%	27	17%
Livestock Income	10	15%	3	5%	0	0%	13	8%
Increase in Land Ownership	7	11%	0	0%	3	9%	10	6%
Social Support System	3	5%	13	22%	6	18%	22	14%
Govt Supported Social Safety Net	3	5%	3	5%	1	3%	7	4%
Real State	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Started Small Business (Shop, Hotel, etc.)	4	6%	6	10%	2	6%	12	8%
Women Employment	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Loan Completely Returned	1	2%	2	3%	3	9%	6	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100%</b>

Overall, 8% of the women and 4% of the men considered a micro business start-up like setting up a shop, as a poverty pull event. A total of 10% women from Kech believed so about setting up a small business. However, none of men from Kech considered this as a factor. A significant 7% men from Khuzdar considered starting a small business as a poverty pull event.

- Overall, 4% of women and 9% of men have termed government supported social safety net like BISP as an important poverty reduction factor. Highest ratio of 13% men from Loralai believe so about this factor. Whereas about 4% to 7% women and men consider government supported social safety net as a poverty pull factor.

A total of 1% women have mentioned women employment as a poverty pull event. None of the men agree with this factor across all the sampled districts. Whereas only 3% women from Khuzdar think about this factor as a poverty pull contributor and there are none from other two districts i.e., Kech and Loralai who believe so.

Pull Events/Factors	Khuzdar		Kech		Loralai		Gross Total	
	Fre-quency	%	Fre-quency	%	Fre-quency	%	Total	%
Human Resource Development	13	30%	13	46%	4	13%	30	29%
Decreased Dependency Ratio	4	9%	5	18%	2	6%	11	11%
Water Availability for Cultivation	8	18%	3	11%	11	34%	22	21%
Livestock Income	6	14%	1	4%	0	0%	7	7%
Increase in Land Ownership	5	11%	0	0%	4	13%	9	9%
Social Support System	2	5%	4	14%	4	13%	10	10%
Govt Supported Social Safety Net	3	7%	2	7%	4	13%	9	9%
Real State	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Started Small Business (Shop, Hotel, etc.)	3	7%	0	0%	1	3%	4	4%
Women Employment	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Loan Completely Returned	0	0%	0	0%	2	6%	2	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100%</b>

### ***Poverty Pull Out Case Study- District Khuzdar***

Fifty-eight years old Memoona lives with her 70 years old husband, Abdul Khaliq in Sabzal Khanzai village of Khuzdar. Memoona has eight children, three of them are girls and five are boys. As compared to last year, this year Memoona's family has experienced a decrease in their poverty level. One of the biggest reasons behind poverty reduction is opening of her own retail shop with the support of BRSP.

Memoona designs and also stitches Balochi design garments. BRSP gave financial grant to Memoona to start her own business and now she earns handsome amount and supports her family. She has also started spending on the education of her children out of her earnings.

Memoona stated that she got invaluable information and knowledge through participation in the meetings of village and community organisations. She learned about the skill of enhancing household income through designing, stitching, and sewing work. The said skills training was arranged by BRSP.

Memoona narrated that through social mobilisation activities she gained knowledge, skills and wisdom. She has also become aware of importance about participation in household decisions. Now she takes decisions regarding education and health of her children's as well as expenditure and savings. Her husband also consults with her in the matters such as increase the income and the well-being of the family.

Memoona added that by participating in the meetings of village and community organisations, her relations with the other women of area have been established and improved. She admired these meetings and emphasized that such meetings are beneficent and helpful to bring about change in the community.

She acknowledged the role of BRSP in the context of skill development, micro enterprise related financial and technical support as well as establishing relationships with the government institutions for improving service delivery to the masses.

## II. Poverty Pull Factors Comparison (Results from Wave 1 and Wave 2)

A comparison of the respondents' views about poverty pull events during wave 2 and wave 1, is given in tables 16 & 17.

**Table 16: District wise comparison of poverty pull events during wave 1 and 2 as narrated by women**

Pull Events/Factors	Khuzdar		Kech		Loralai		Gross Total	
	W1	W2	W1	W2	W1	W2	W1	W2
Human Resource Development	37%	26%	43%	34%	24%	15%	35%	27%
Decreased Dependency Ratio	16%	12%	16%	10%	24%	9%	19%	11%
Water Availability for Cultivation	16%	15%	9%	10%	12%	32%	12%	17%
Livestock Income	10%	15%	13%	5%	7%	0%	10%	8%
Increase in Land Ownership	11%	11%	1%	0%	13%	9%	8%	6%
Social Support System	2%	5%	7%	22%	6%	18%	5%	14%
Govt Supported Social Safety Net	4%	5%	5%	5%	1%	3%	3%	4%
Real estate	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	25%	0%
Started Small Business (Shop, Hotel, etc.)	2%	6%	1%	10%	3%	6%	2%	8%
Women Employment	2%	3%	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Loan Completely Returned	0%	2%	0%	3%	1%	9%	0%	4%

Based on the comparison between the two waves of the study, it is ascertained that:

- Overall contribution of women respondents who considered human resource development (to prepare the human resource for future employability) as a poverty pull factor has reduced to 27% in wave 2 from 35% to wave 1. Overall, men respondents have maintained their views about human resource development being a poverty pull factor. Male respondents who were in favour of this factor as a poverty pull factor has increased in districts Khuzdar and Kech during wave 2 versus wave 1. However, the same has decreased for district Loralai.
- The proportion of female respondents who considered decreased dependency ratio as a poverty pull factor has decreased from 19% in wave 1 to 11% in wave 2, overall.

Similar trend is visible across the 3 districts; whereby biggest reduction is observed in women respondents of Loralai during wave 2 (reduced from 24% in wave 1 to 9% in wave 2). Conversely, men respondents who believe decreased dependency ratio is a poverty push factor has increased from 5% in wave 1 to 11% in wave 2. This increase is visible in all the districts, however Kech district has seen the biggest increase i.e., 18% during wave 2 against 9% during wave 1.

- Women respondents who consider availability of water for agricultural cultivation has increased from 12% in wave 1 to 17% in wave 2, overall. However, men respondents have not changed their perception about this factor during the two waves. There is a significant variance in the responses of men for this factor across the sampled districts in wave

2, as men respondents have reduced from 33% in wave 1 to 18% in Khuzdar. Additionally, the proportion of men respondents who are in favour of this factor has increased in the other two districts during wave 2.

- Overall response attributed to livestock income as a poverty pull factor has reduced in wave 2 for both women and men respondents.
- Social support system has been recognized by both women and men respondents in wave 2 versus that of wave 1. Overall, 14% women

have maintained that social support system is a poverty factor during wave 2, against that of 5% in wave 1. The highest proportion of women respondents from Kech and Loralai (22% & 18% respectively) have termed social support system as a poverty pull factor. Similarly, biggest increase has appeared among men respondents from Kech, where 13% men have termed social support system as a poverty pull factor during wave 2, against null in wave 1. Men's response proportion for other two districts for this factor during wave 1 and 2 has remained unchanged.

**Table 17: District wise comparison of poverty pull events during wave 1 and 2 (Men)**

Pull Events/Factors	Khuzdar		Kech		Loralai		Total-W 1	Total-W 2
	W1	W 2	W1	W 2	W1	W 2		
Human Resource Development	13%	30%	39%	46%	48%	13%	28%	29%
Decreased Dependency Ratio	4%	9%	9%	18%	4%	6%	5%	11%
Water Availability for Cultivation	33%	18%	0%	11%	22%	34%	22%	21%
Livestock Income	15%	14%	17%	4%	0%	0%	12%	7%
Increase in Land Ownership	11%	11%	9%	0%	0%	13%	8%	9%
Social Support System	4%	5%	0%	14%	13%	13%	5%	10%
Govt Supported Social Safety Net	0%	7%	0%	7%	0%	13%	0%	9%
Real State	2%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	4%	0%
Started Small Business (Shop, Hotel, etc.)	11%	7%	17%	0%	0%	3%	10%	4%
Women Employment	7%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
Loan Completely Returned	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	2%

### III. Likelihood of Occurrence of Poverty Pull Factors for Various PSC Categories during Wave 2

As far as likelihood or probability of an event to be a poverty pull factor, is concerned, the cross tabulation of data provides significant results. Women employment, increase in livestock income, decrease in dependency ratio,

availability of water for cultivation are the factors which have a probability potential of 5% to 6% of pulling the household out of poverty.

Human resource development has a 20% probability of pulling a household out of poverty during wave 2. Government led social protection and financial support mechanism for the poor has 10% probability to act as a poverty pull factor.

**Table 18: Likelihood of Occurrence of Poverty Pull Factors for Various PSC Categories (Wave 2)**

PSC Range	Livestock Income	Decreased Dependency Ratio	Increase in Land ownership	Govt Supported Social Safety Net	Social Support System	Human Resource Development	Water Availability for Cultivation	Loan Completely Returned	Started Small Business_ (Shop, Hotel, etc)	Women Employment
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ultra-Poor (0-11)	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	15.8%	5.3%	0.0%	10.5%	5.3%
Chronically Poor (12-18)	10.9%	4.3%	8.7%	6.5%	8.7%	15.2%	2.2%	0.0%	4.3%	6.5%
Transitory Poor (19-23)	5.4%	2.7%	5.4%	5.4%	0.0%	24.3%	2.7%	2.7%	5.4%	5.4%
Transitory Vulnerable (24-34)	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	15.6%	6.7%	17.8%	2.2%	4.4%	4.4%	6.7%
Transitory Non-Poor (35-50)	4.5%	6.8%	4.5%	15.9%	0.0%	18.2%	9.1%	6.8%	4.5%	2.3%
Non-Poor (51-100)	7.4%	7.4%	3.7%	3.7%	7.4%	33.3%	14.8%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

**iv. Comparison of Likelihood of Occurrence of Poverty Pull Factors for Various PSC Categories (Wave 1 Vs. Wave 2)**

Keeping in view the comparison of the likelihood of factors to act as poverty reducing agents, between wave 1 and wave 2, following are the key findings.

- A total probability of 20% is assigned to the human development factor as a poverty pull factor in wave 2 versus that of 9% in wave 1. Biggest increase in the probability of this factor is seen in chronically poor, transitory vulnerable, transitory non-poor and non-poor PSC categories during wave 2 versus wave 1.
- The attribution of probability to government supported social safety net for being a poverty pull factor has slightly decreased from 14% in wave 1 to 10% in wave 2.

- There is a significant drop in probability for factors including livestock income, dependency ratio and increase in land ownership, during wave 2 in comparison with wave 1. The probabilities associated with the aforementioned factors have reduced by about 30% in wave 2 versus wave 1.
- It is worth mentioning that the probability of factors including women employment and start-up of a small or micro business, for being poverty reducing events has increased to 6% in wave 2 from 3% in wave 1.

Based on the overall analysis and triangulation of data about poverty pull factors collected during wave 2 and its comparison with wave 1, certain important facts about the poverty pull factors can be ascertained. Human resource development is mentioned as the key contributor to poverty

pull of the household during LHIs, FGDs and consultative meetings with respondents across three districts. Balochistan's HDI value improved least between 2006–2007 and 2018–2019.<sup>46</sup> One of the core reasons for Balochistan's lower than national HDI value is poor performance of the province on education.<sup>47</sup> This lower human development is reflected in the poverty status of the province as well, hence it has been given as an avenue of ultimate poverty escape, by the majority of respondents of the study. The human resource development has been related to education, literacy, and skill development by the respondents of the study.

Similarly, there have been incidences across the districts where improved skill or literacy has enabled women to earn more for their households and improve upon their livelihoods. Similarly, availability of water for agriculture usage and income from livestock are considered as the highest contributing factors to household poverty reduction. It is evident from views of most respondents that agricultural production has been hampered due to low rainfall in almost all the arid districts of the province. Livestock

rearing is a mainstay of the rural economy of Balochistan province and contributes 40% to its GDP.<sup>48</sup> Scarcity of water, lack of skills for effective agricultural and livestock practices, and lack of connectivity and road infrastructure, are mentioned as the impediments in development of these sectors, by the respondents of the study i.e., LHI, FGDs and consultative meetings.

Support of the government for providing social safety programme such as BISP is mentioned as one of the key reasons that can lift the household out of poverty, by study respondents. A recent study confirms that BISP<sup>49</sup> stipends have contributed to lowering the financial burden and poverty incidence in the sampled population. Furthermore, in the cultural context of Balochistan, social support mechanism laid down by family and tribal values is a great support in times of hardships as mentioned by the LHI and FGD respondents.

There has been significant evidence from primary data that micro business start-up and women employment have contributed to increase in household income and could be considered as contributors to overall poverty reduction.

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46. Pakistan National Human Development Report 2020

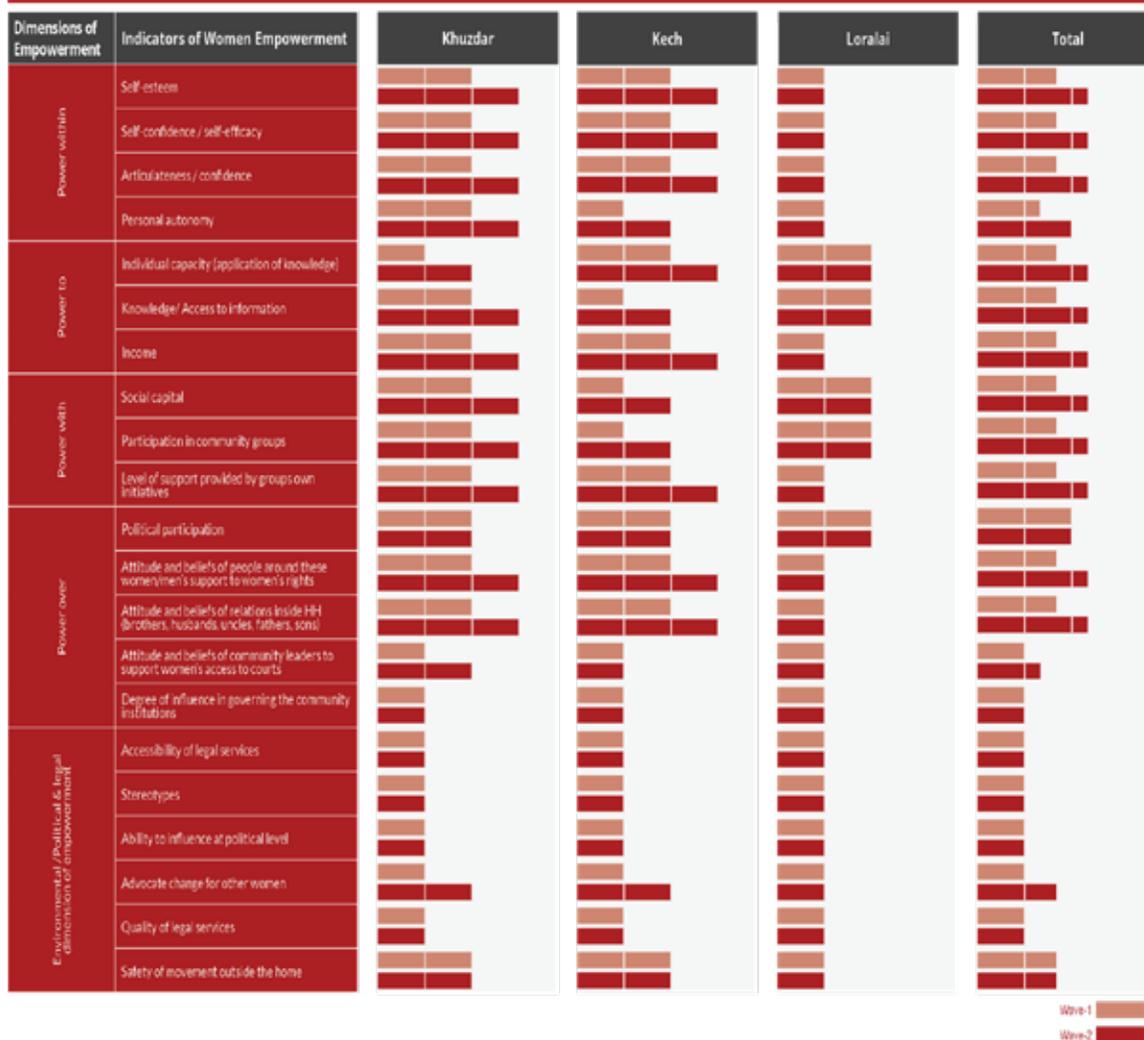
47. Ibid

48. Economic survey of Pakistan 2019-2020

49. Ahmad, S. (2018). Can BISP be used for Poverty Reduction?. *Journal of History Culture and Art Research*, 7(3), 713-723. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.7596/taksad.v7i3.1643>

Table 19: Likelihood of Occurrence of Poverty Pull Factors for Various PSC Categories (Wave 1 vs Wave 2)																					
PSC Range		Livestock Income		Decreased Dependency Ratio		Increase in Land ownership		Govt Supported Social Safety Net		Social Support System		Human Resource Development		Water Availability for Cultivation		Loan Completely Returned		Started Small Business (Shop, Hotel, etc.)		Women Employment	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Wave 1</b>	Ultra-Poor (0-11)	17.78	17.78	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	7.69	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	5.56	4.44	4.44	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
<b>Wave 2</b>	Ultra-Poor (0-11)	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	10.5%	10.71	11.11	11.11	11.11	0.0%	15.8%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%
<b>Wave 1</b>	Chronically Poor [12-18]	32.56	18.6	25.58	10.71	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	0	6.67	7.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Wave 2</b>	Chronically Poor [12-18]	10.9%	4.3%	8.7%	6.5%	8.7%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%	8.7%	15.2%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
<b>Wave 1</b>	Transitory Poor (19-23)	16.67	21.43	11.9	13.79	13.72	15.4	15.4	15.4	13.72	15.4	0	7.14	0	7.14	7.14	7.14	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76
<b>Wave 2</b>	Transitory Poor (19-23)	5.4%	2.7%	5.4%	5.4%	0.0%	24.3%	24.3%	24.3%	0.0%	24.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
<b>Wave 1</b>	Transitory Vulnerable (24-34)	15.56	11.11	8.89	16.67	6.89	0	9.52	0	6.89	0	9.52	0	4.44	0	4.44	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Wave 2</b>	Transitory Vulnerable (24-34)	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	15.6%	6.7%	17.8%	17.8%	17.8%	6.7%	17.8%	2.2%	2.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%
<b>Wave 1</b>	Transitory Non-Poor (35-50)	21.88	21.88	12.5	22.22	8.82	7.14	7.14	7.14	8.82	7.14	0	11.11	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	9.38	9.38	9.38	9.38
<b>Wave 2</b>	Transitory Non-Poor (35-50)	4.5%	6.8%	4.5%	15.9%	0.0%	18.2%	18.2%	18.2%	0.0%	18.2%	9.1%	9.1%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
<b>Wave 1</b>	Non-Poor (51-100)	7.14	17.86	17.86	14.29	5.35	28.6	28.6	28.6	5.35	28.6	7.14	7.14	0	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14
<b>Wave 2</b>	Non-Poor (51-100)	7.4%	7.4%	3.7%	3.7%	7.4%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	7.4%	33.3%	14.8%	14.8%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%
<b>Wave 1</b>	<b>Wave 1 Total</b>	<b>19.15</b>	<b>17.87</b>	<b>14.47</b>	<b>14.09</b>	<b>11.31</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Wave 2</b>	<b>Wave 2 Total</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

### Status and Comparison of Women Empowerment During Wave 1 and Wave 2



### 4.3. Women's empowerment and Its Impact on Household Poverty Dynamics

As mentioned in section 2, based on the research framework, empowerment indicators and variables were included in the questionnaires. This section presents findings on women's empowerment and a comparison of the status of women's empowerment during the two waves.

"We do not want women's empowerment and their participation in any matters of life because it's against our customs and cultural values. Women should not be given any liberty because if female gets empowered men role will be excluded from their life. In my views an empowered woman has no character".

*[Qasim, Loralai]*

#### 4.3.1. Narratives of Women's empowerment

##### 1. Narratives of Women's Empowerment, Existing Status of Wave 2 and comparative status between wave 1 and 2

###### a. Narrative of Power from Within

Power from within signifies the empowerment of women manifested in the form of self-esteem, self-confidence, and personal autonomy. Balochistan's like the rest of the country, is a patriarchal society, the realisation of power within womenfolk is generally weak.

Personal self-esteem and a positive view about their "self" among women of Balochistan (included in the sample) can be termed as low. Women's awareness about their own importance in Loralai district is very weak, as per the views of LHI respondent women and men. Men do not

We are not part of any organisation or VO, CO. No one likes to include poor in settings like this.

*[Saleem Ullah, Loralai]*

consider existence of women folk as a vital member of their households. This perception of men about women and their importance in the household and society is the result of overall cultural connotations associated with the status and importance of women corresponds to prevailing cultural beliefs, as explained by male respondents of the study.

Furthermore, women in Loralai district have a very low level of self-confidence which can be translated into personal autonomy. In addition to culture, illiteracy is considered as another trigger for a low level of personal autonomy of women in district Loralai, even within their household boundary, as per views of women themselves.

BRSP gave us livestock so that we can increase the income of our household. This has been part of an IGG grant. This grant by BRSP has been very helpful. I feel empowered due to this support in livelihood and awareness through CO meetings. Our men let us participate in the VO, CO meetings. These meetings changed our men's perception as well. [Zareena, Khuzdar]

*[Zareena, Khuzdar]*

Similarly, these women have better approach towards certain household chores like participation in decision making or consultation by menfolk for some decisions related to their child's education, health, day to day expenses

etc., as per the feedback provided by men and women through life histories and FGDs. This role profile describes a lot about the personal autonomy and improved personal perception of the women about themselves and their importance within their households. Majority of women and men have attributed this increased self-awareness during wave 2, to the social mobilisation and provision of certain inputs by BRSP and NRSP in the form of income generating grants, livestock, and awareness about women rights, etc.

**b. Narrative of 'Power To'**

'Power to' concerns with the elements such as individual capacity, knowledge, and access to information, contribution of women to household income, savings and access to credit; all of these are considered as important determinants of the 'power to' status.

Keeping in view the results of wave 2, it appears that individual capacity, access to knowledge and information of women in Loralai has remained below par. Only a few women have mentioned their participation in information

BRSP started a stitching training centre for females in our area. We acquired stitching skills from this centre established by BRSP. They also gave us the sewing machines and our income elevated through this arrangement. Now we are capable enough to utilise this skill at a scale. We have started accessing the market so that we can get more stitching work orders for higher income generation.

*(Bilqees, Khuzdar).*

Women seems good if they stay inside their homes. That is what our culture and religion teach us. Allah is not happy with the women like you [researchers] who are outside their homes. However, if govt wants to do something for women they should give skills so that they can work".

*(Nazo Bibi, Loralai)*

dissemination sessions and/or social mobilisation sessions conducted by BRSP in sampled areas of Loralai during life history interviews. Similarly, women helped in realising that their mobility is extremely restricted due to cultural norms. Given these factors, 'power to' status of majority of women in Loralai has hardly seen a shift during wave 2. Furthermore, research participants from Loralai, have not been able to mention any significant inputs or resources that have helped them contribute towards income and savings.

Research respondents (women and men) from Kech and Khuzdar helped in realising the fact that there is a positive change in the power to related elements of empowerment in the women of these areas, during wave 2. Women participants of LHIs and FGDs from Kech and Khuzdar maintain that women participation has increased in household matters pertaining to income and expenditure related inputs. Women's voice is being included by menfolk in these matters. Women of these districts use their exquisite embroidery and needle work to produce traditional Balochi design-based clothes which are sold in the open markets at a very good price.

Similarly, female participants of LHIs and FGDs stated that the awareness sessions conducted by BRSP and NRSP as part of the social mobilisation campaign have helped improve their participation in household income and expenditure decisions. Women have also mentioned that they have become more organised socially to initiate savings by “committee” arrangements amongst the women folk of their village. Similarly, dissemination of information by BRSP and NRSP about the rights of women related to education health, Computerised National Identity Cards (CNICs), voting, etc., during mobilisation sessions is yet another enabler for enhanced women participation in their household activities and chores. The aforementioned change has also been realised by the men respondents of the study. The awareness of women for the elements related to income enhancement, expenditure management, inclusion of women's voice in the household affairs pertaining to income and expenditure is also attributed to skill development and income generating grants provisioned by BRSP and NRSP, as explained by both female and male subjects of the study.

### c. *State of Individual Capacity*

Individual capacity has many connotations. Primarily, it concerns with the application of acquired knowledge. The state of individual capacity of the women in sampled districts is not very encouraging. The primary reason for the lack of individual capacity is illiteracy and lack of skills amongst the womenfolk. Adult literacy rate of the

sampled districts and villages amongst the womenfolk.. Adult literacy rate of the sampled districts and villages amongst both women and men, is dismal [see section 4.1.3]. Similarly, the sampled districts have non-functional primary schools [which have been observed as non-functional in wave 1 as well]. Low literacy rate coupled with lack of operational school facilities in the sampled areas provide enough evidence for low individual capacity of women.

We are living in extreme poverty. To come out of poverty we need to educate our children and need sources for income generation in our area. We want to educate our children. We learned about importance of education and health from BRSP mobilisation sessions. We cannot afford education expenses. Hum bachon ko khana khilaen ya taleem dain [should we feed our children or educate them]. Government should open schools in our area.

*(Sajida, Khuzdar)*

Women in Loralai have a limited individual capacity except for a few women in Yaro Shar and Malak Muhammad villages. These women have access to information due to phone-based communication with men of their families who work in other cities. Otherwise, there is no opportunity for the women in Loralai to acquire and demonstrate skills for improved personal effectiveness within the norms of their culture, as narrated by women and men respondents of LHIs.

However, individual capacity in the women of Kech and Khuzdar is realized as little improved in comparison with that

of Loralai. Women in Kech and Khuzdar have mentioned that their admittance to adult literacy and numeracy centres, social mobilisation sessions, skill acquisition for livestock, provision of assets such a sewing machine for skill work are some of the reasons which have contributed to the improved individual capacity of these women.

**d. State of Women's Access to information**

Overall access to information to the women in district Loralai has remained limited during wave 2. Patriarchy rooted in local culture is cited as the biggest hurdle in providing women with access to information. Similarly, only a few households in the district have availability of TV, radio, mobile phone, etc., as per SES data. Lack of access to information and illiteracy have impeded personal autonomy, general awareness, and self-realisation amongst the women of district Loralai. Only a few women have mentioned their participation in the social mobilisation sessions organised by BRSP in their area. However, the women who participated in such sessions confirmed that they became aware of their rights and that of their children through these sessions.

The state of women's access to information is much improved during wave 2 in Kech and Khuzdar districts. Women respondents of LHIs and FGDs as well as men have mentioned that there has been a tremendous improvement in their access to information during last one year due to multiple reasons. Social mobilisation sessions, adult literacy and numeracy centres-based training of

women, skill development, improvement in women's mobility outside home to participate in the socialisation events planned by BRSP and NRSP, are cited as some of the key reasons by womenfolk, to this effect. Interestingly, government officials mentioned (during consultative meetings) that access to social media and its usage has improved among the literate younger women as well as adolescent girls and boys. Social media (particularly Facebook) usage has given rise to many social groups in the web-space. These groups have started exerting social pressure on the larger society through their awareness driven and issue centric campaigns.

**e. State of women's contribution to income, savings, and access to credit**

Women's contribution to income, savings and credit are the hallmarks of women's economic empowerment. These variables have been studied in depth during wave 2, from both the perspectives, i.e., current status of women's contribution to income and savings as well as the change observed in these variables during wave 2 in comparison with wave 1.

Most of the women and men in district Loralai have given the feedback that women (in Loralai) do not make any contribution to household income and savings. Similarly access to credit has been termed as almost non-existent by the respondents of LHI and FGD. Non-inclusion is evidenced even in the social mobilisation programmes being conducted in the local villages by BRSP as respondents have mentioned: "Why

would BRSP include us or our women in their mobilisation activities, as we are poorest of the lot". This on-ground state seems synonymous to the exclusion of women in the domains of savings and credit. Illiteracy and cultural factors associated with a constricted view of women participation in household income generation and savings are considered as other reasons for lower participation of women in these matters. Women in Loralai are not skilled enough to participate in the income generation activities for their household. They have not been able to come across ample opportunities of mobilisation during last one year to start raising their savings and/or seeking credit.

BRSP gave us loan for work. We (me and my husband) mutually decided to invest this loan for opening a small shop in a girl's school of our village. This was a good decision for us. Now I can earn from this small shop enough amount to lower the burden of our household expenditures. Moreover, this earning gave me confidence and I became an empowered woman. Also, my husband's behavior has changed much and he treats me well with enhanced dignity and respect.

*[Razia, Kech].*

The scenario of women participation in income generation activities is quite encouraging in districts Kech and Khuzdar, during wave 2. Women from these districts have better self-image and their mobility is not as restricted as in Loralai. Similarly, most of women in these districts are involved in producing traditionally designed Balochi clothes through needle work and embroidery

from wave 1. These stitched clothes are sold at a premium in the local areas and thus are a major source of income contribution by women to the respective households.

Interventions of the BRACE Programme such as livestock asset distribution, livestock training, enterprise development skill trainings, distribution of income generation grants have also been mentioned as the sources of income generation by women in Khuzdar and Kech. Women have gathered and demonstrated the courage and skill to buy and sell livestock in some areas of these districts as well. Livestock management training and livestock given by the BRACE Programme are cited as key reasons for this capacity acquisition among the womenfolk. Some of the women interviewed have mentioned the in-kind contribution to the household income by cultivating vegetables in the immediate surroundings of their houses while making water arrangements through their social network within their immediate vicinity.

These women have attributed their ability to sell vegetable produce to the mobilisation sessions through which they learnt to participate in household income generation activities. Women in Khuzdar and Kech districts have also been sensitised about the concept of savings through social mobilisation activities. Women members of VOs and Cos from Khuzdar and Kech have elaborated that they collect savings from their members and that they are quite aware of the importance of savings for better economic management of their area.

Women respondents of LHI and FGDs (in Khuzdar and Kech) have also mentioned that they pool their savings in ballot committees. “Committee” refers to the gross sum to be raised by all women members (usually 10 to 15) under a joint agreement for pooling such sum and then circulating the same on an agreed turn to the committee members.

Access to credit and credit utilisation related elements have not been reported by any of the study subjects during the second wave.

## ***II. Narrative of ‘Power with’ (Existing Status of Wave 2 and comparative status between wave 1 and 2)***

The narrative of “power with” primarily refers to the state of social capital and the extent of participation of women in the community groups. Social capital is defined as the “networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate co-operation within or among groups”.<sup>50</sup>

Main determinants of social capital include history and culture; the family; education; the built environment; residential mobility; economic inequalities and social class, social relationships among people of a society or belonging; the strength and characteristics of civil society; and patterns of individual consumption and personal values (Aldridge, Halpern et al 2002).

Social association, trust, sharing, reciprocity, and collective action are the fundamental attributes of social capital formation. Through social capital formation, individuals or groups can enhance their

capacity to access resources and address their needs or interests. The findings related to ‘power with’ indicators and determinants are given as follows:

### ***a. State of Social Capital***

As per the CDD approach of the BRACE Programme which is central to the entire programme design and implementation, social mobilisation is the key element. Social mobilisation leads to the formation of social capital and fosters social change which is envisaged through implementation of various programme interventions.

Findings of wave 2 suggest that in Loralai district, the state of social capital formation has remained weak overall. As per BRACE Programme data, on an average 72% of the households are organised in Loralai across all the sampled villages versus total number of households for which PSC were gathered. If Yaroo Shar village is excluded from the total the contribution of organised household shrinks to 67% out of those for which PSC has been taken. None of the PWSNs are included in the interventions as per the programme data. Similarly, intervention spread in the sampled villages of the district is very low. Yaroo Shar village has witnessed ALNS initiative. Similarly, other interventions (IGGs, EDT, CIF, TVETs, etc.) are in the pipeline for the villages other than Yaroo Shar and Malak Muhammad Jan. Low coverage of organised household versus total and that of a limited spread

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50. OECD Insights: Human Capital

of BRACE interventions in the sampled villages inherently provide a rationale for a weaker social capital prevailing in the villages. Furthermore, the primary data collected through LHIs and FGDs (women and men), points to the weak status of social capital in the sampled villages. Women and men are of the view that they have not been able to interact adequately with the social mobilisation process happening around their areas and vicinities. This low level of interaction of the respondents/villagers with the social mobilisation activities gives a rationale for the struggling social capital formation process in these villages.

As far Khuzdar and Kech districts are concerned it is ascertained from primary data that the process of social capital formation has taken place at a relatively faster pace during last one year. About 70% of the households of sampled villages from these districts are organised. All of the villages have been able to get the BRACE Programme inputs related to TVETs, livestock and IGGs. Community investment fund has been given to 50% of the sampled villages in Khuzdar district and 75% in Kech. Similarly, loans have been given to 50% of the sampled villages in Khuzdar, however, none of the sampled villages in Kech have been able to get the loans.

**b. State of Women Participation in Community Groups**

Women participation in community groups in Loralai has remained unchanged during wave 2. The community groups' involvement and/or participation of women from Loralai

right away from group formation to transforming the group into a social asset, can also be termed as weak. The root cause of the status of lower or negligible women participation in the community groups, is lack of access of these women to such groups either formally introduced by BRSP or informal groups such as social association in the immediate vicinity. Women participation is also discouraged by the local culture in the matters related to social groups because of constricted mobility of women. However, a few participants of consultative meetings in Loralai were of the view that the role of women is transitioning in the urban areas of the Loralai city. There is a change in the role of women at household level within Loralai city (urban area) only. Women have started assuming responsibilities related to their childrens education both inside and outside their homes. They participate in the informal community groups to the extent of urban settings only. However, the participants further highlighted that women participation in social groups in rural areas of Loralai have hardly seen any change.

As far as districts Khuzdar and Kech are concerned, women's participation and their association with the social groups can be termed as progressive during the wave 2. Social mobilisation activities coupled with the BRACE interventions such as IGGs, TVETs and CIFs have provided opportunities to the womenfolk in these areas to form a social association among the members of women COs and VO. Women have started moving to the marketplaces for collecting inputs for their livestock, agricultural products

as well as for sewing and needle work related needs. They collect information by going in pairs or groups. There is a tendency to pool in financial sums in the form of a financial committee to encourage savings among the women belonging to the same area.

The financial committee is a classic manifestation of the social association because these women gather confidence and trust among themselves and venture into financial savings based on their social association. These activities provide sufficient evidence of an increased social association and participation of women in the social groups.

### ***III. Narrative of “Power Over”- Existing Status of Wave 2 and comparative status between wave 1 and 2***

‘Power over’ includes some key variables like state of women’s political participation, state of men’s support for women’s rights, state of power, influence, and participation of women in business, involvement in household decision making.

#### ***a. Status of women’s political participation***

The indicators related to political participation of women have not changed much during wave 2 in Loralai district. Illiteracy, lack of awareness about the importance of political participation at local levels and dearth of mobilisation activities are cited as key reasons for the low level of women’s participation in the political process in the district, as per women respondents of LHI and FGDs.

Women in Khuzdar and Kech have shown an increased awareness about their right to vote. They attribute their awareness about right to vote to the social mobilisation activities conducted by BRSP and NRSP. Similarly, some participants in Khuzdar have mentioned that they have learnt about the importance of voting during their attendance to the ALNS centres. However, it remains a fact that the right to vote has not been given to women of these districts by men, per their will. The reason is dominance of menfolk for making decisions related to voting, as per the participants of LHI and FGDs.

#### ***b. Status of Women Rights***

The status of women’s rights has not changed much in district Loralai during wave 2, as per the triangulated view of the findings from different sources of primary data. Only a few women have mentioned awareness of women’s rights through social mobilisation sessions. Most of women who participated in LHIs and FGDs, were of the view that “right is something which we cannot think of for ourselves because rights belong to men only”.

However, it is encouraging to note that awareness about rights has increased tremendously among the women in districts Khuzdar and Kech. Most of the women interviewed during LHI and FGDs have mentioned that they got information about women’s rights through social mobilisation-based activities and during various training activities conducted for them by BRSP

and NRSP respectively. Women have mentioned an awareness about right to education, health, rights about well-being of their children, rights of kinship etc. Some of the women have also mentioned as religious leaders of the community being the source of information about their rights.

I had never learned that women had rights. I am a widow, and I am living with my brother-in-law's family.

Whenever anyone tries to talk to me, my brother-in-law's family stops her/him from doing so. They label me sick and mad in front of everyone. I am living a very miserable life.

Government should give me some regular grant or stipend so that I can get treatment. Government should start an income generating schemes in our area so that women like me can work and earn.

*(Habbiba, Loralai)*

Awareness about the rights in women have helped women realise their importance within their families, thus it has a positive impact on the self-awareness of women, as mentioned by the women of LHI and FGD respondents. Furthermore, the women who have become aware of their rights have demonstrated an improvement in their mobility outside home to the markets for collecting inputs related to stitching and embroidery as well as livestock that they rear for their livelihood. Similarly, some of the women have mentioned that, due to the rights-based awareness, they have been able to focus on their children's education and health related matters. Furthermore, women have become

conscious how their child is developing owing to increased awareness about their rights.

**c. State of Power, Influence, and participation of women in business**

The state of participation of women in business is not very encouraging in district Loralai. Majority of women have mentioned that the constricted view of men about the mobility of women outside home, illiteracy, lack of skills, etc., are the main reasons for non-participation of women in the business-based income generation activities. Women during FGDs in Loralai mentioned that it casts a bad shadow on the respect of a man in our society if women from his household, go out for income generating activities or otherwise. Similarly, as per men (during FGDs) women are key to their honour in their own families as well as in the overall society. Women cannot be asked to go out and get involved in activities related to earnings. Hence, based on the aforementioned factors, women in Loralai are not involved in business activities.

Data collected through LHIs, FFGDs and consultative meetings depict that the state of women participation in business related activities is much better in districts Khuzdar and Loralai. An overall positive view of the role of women in the household among the menfolk and certain interventions of BRACE Programme are considered as the key reasons for the participation of women in business activities. Women skill development programmes, IGGs, participation of women in various

trainings and mobilisation events are the key factors that have spurred the self-confidence of women in these districts due to which women have started their own business activities. Key areas of micro business activities include livestock rearing based on the livestock provided by BRSP and NRSP, stitching, small shops, beautician's work, etc. Some of the women have mentioned sale of fodder, dung cakes and vegetable produce as sources of their income as they sell these items in their vicinities.

#### ***IV. Underlying causes of the status of women's empowerment during wave 2 and change in women's empowerment status during wave 2***

As given in the introductory section 1.4, analysing and reporting change in various variables of the study has been one of the main objectives of conducting wave 2 of this PAR study. The changes in variables related to women's empowerment are narrated in detail in the section 2.1.3. Following are the key underlying factors that have been able to bring about a change in the status of women's empowerment during wave 2.

- Women awareness and mobilisation has played a pivotal role in bringing about a change in the status of women's empowerment and participation in various domains within and outside the household.
- Awareness among women of their rights has triggered their confidence and has helped them realise their importance. Women have used this awareness to enhance their participation in household decision making as well as in taking care of the development related

affairs of their children. This has been a journey from realisation about their self to the inclusion of their voice within their household.

- Literacy has been another key reason for increased confidence and empowerment in women.
- Skill development programmes in places under the BRACE Programme have spurred confidence and mobility for women outside their home. Developing their skills has also empowered them in many ways. From realisation of their importance within the household to thinking about their mobility and gaining the confidence of menfolk for handling income generation related matters have been key empowerment indicators in addition to skill development.
- Distribution of IGGs has manifested women's empowerment in the domain of social association and economic participation. Women have learnt enterprise development and livestock management through trainings provided under the BRACE Programme. Similarly, they benefited using IGGs in their local areas. This capacity enhancement coupled with the opportunity to gain capital for income generation has made them active contributors to earnings and savings. A dragging effect has been provided by CIF related interventions as well. Women who have gained CIF have connected with the agriculture and livestock value chains for gathering of inputs. Based on their integration in the value chain they have been able to raise livestock and agriculture produce effectively (though at a very small scale). This has resulted in income generation as

well as increased women participation in the value chain activities.

#### **V. Impact of Women's empowerment on Household Poverty Dynamics**

Determining the impact of women's empowerment on poverty dynamics of a household has been a very important research question asked to all respondents, from individual to community levels.

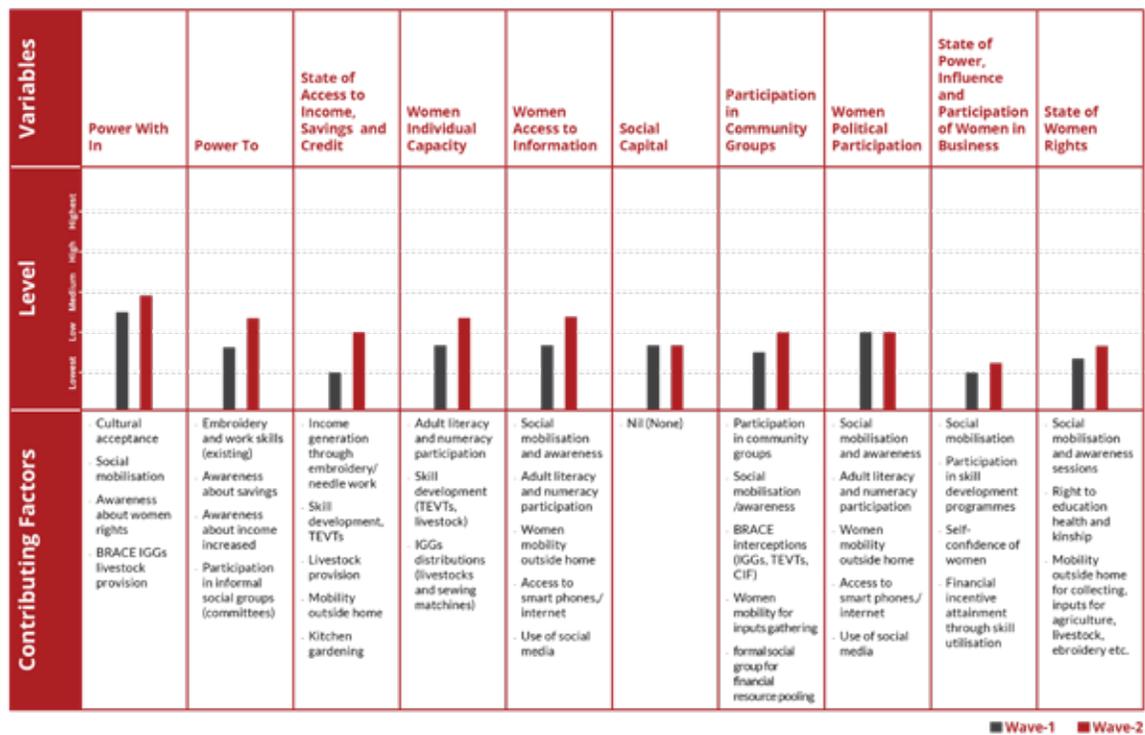
Findings of wave 2 related to this aspect of the research are given as follows:

- A majority of the respondents of the study including women and men contacted through LHIs and FGDs, have shared that there can be a vital change in the poverty status of the household if women are empowered within the household. Women's empowerment in the form of having a voice in household matters alone is considered as one of the biggest enablers for the betterment of a household. This was agreed by the majority of respondents.
- There has been a shift in self-awareness of women. Respondents are of the view that due to such a change in perception about the self, the vested role of women in household gains importance. This importance translates into greater inclusion of women in matters related to household management such as expenditure distribution and day to day chores. Involvement of this kind leads to a change in the poverty status of a household.
- Informed and sensitised women can handle health, education, and social events within a household in a better manner versus those who have not received any exposure to these elements in addition to illiteracy. Skills of this kind improves household wellbeing by improved decision making by women.
- Women participation in formal social groups such as CO meetings and mobilisation sessions leads to an increased awareness among women about socio-economic issues and its management. Involvement of women helps their participation and decreases hurdles against their mobility. Eventually women get involved in income generation activities and household incomes are raised.
- Access to finance, skill development and participation in community led social association-based interventions raise women's confidence and their acumen towards entrepreneurial activities and participation in income generating activities. This leads to addressing household poverty as well. Household poverty is alleviated through more informed and skilled women. Skilled women (who participated in the study) have been of the view that they can earn both in kind and in cash terms. Their household chores, sewing, beautification, livestock care, agriculture produce handling, etc., can be taken care of in a better manner based on the acquired skills. Hence, they contribute in kind to the income generation of their household while addressing the aforementioned caveats. Furthermore, skilled women earn money while deploying their skills in the local areas and markets.
- Skilled and socially organised women who are trained for some specific trades

such a beautician work, dress designing, digital printing, etc., can potentially use these skills to get an easy access to the markets. The access to market and that of funds supports the women in starting income generation activities which improve the economic output of their household.

- Women trained in livestock management and sensitised for utilisation of CIF, become well versed with the handling of matters related to livestock and agriculture development. These skills are then translated to income generation and hence the poverty status of the household is improved.

**Figure 2: Comparative analysis of women’s empowerment between wave 1 and wave 2**



#### 4.4. Journey Towards Inclusion Based on Determinants of Inclusive Development

Inclusive development has many connotations and definitions. It is defined as a “process that occurs when social and material benefits are equitably distributed across divides in society” (Hikey, 2015),

other thought leaders focus on the “voice and power to the concerns and aspirations of otherwise excluded groups” as a determinant of inclusive development (Johnson and Anderson 2012). Inclusive development also has an “integral focus on the achievement of equity and the rights of citizenship” (Hickey, 2013). This general definition largely represents the meaning of the concept of

inclusive development knowing that these benefits necessarily comprise not only of economic and material gains but also enhanced well-being widely experienced.<sup>51</sup>

By and large, Balochistan is a region where inclusive development related indicators are dismal. Some of the districts of Balochistan are even worse than the poorest countries such as Nigeria, South Sudan, and others in terms of their HDI values,<sup>52</sup> thus depicting an overall unpleasant scenario of inclusion in the development process.

However, keeping in view the objectives of the study, the research questions, and findings of wave 2 in this section, research findings related to the change occurred in various determinants of inclusion (during wave 2) as defined during wave 1 (based on findings) are presented.

#### **4.4.1. Towards inclusion of human resources**

Human resources anchor inclusive growth and development according to evidence from the existing research literature. Literate, educated and skilled human resource has been mentioned as one of the key determinants of inclusive development by the participants of study during wave 1. Certain feedback gathered from the respondents through LHIs and FGDs is evident that human resource inclusion is

being focused through various interventions of the BRACE Programme and the process of human resource inclusion has begun. Marginalised women belonging to poor PSC categories have been involved in activities like adult literacy and numeracy skill training in Khuzdar and Kech districts. However, inclusion of women from Loralai district has not been noticed in adult literacy and numeracy project. This is a manifestation of human resource development as well as inclusion.

Similarly, skill development, livestock provision and training for livestock care, distribution of IGGs among poor women are some of the key inputs that have been able to include the illiterate and disempowered women in the process of development. Human resource development has contributed to inclusion of women at various levels, as per majority of the respondents of LHI, FGDs and consultative meetings. Women's self-image has improved which has served as a trigger for the further enhancement in women's role across various facets such as inclusion in the household matters and income generation etc.

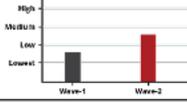
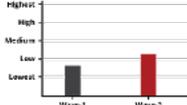
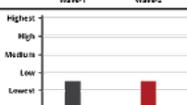
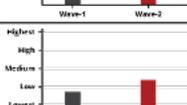
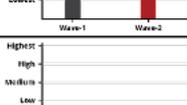
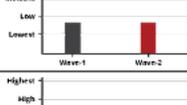
Furthermore, it can be ascertained that skill development, distribution of IGGs and CIF would be catalysing agents for an increase in the women's participation rate in employment (in the intervention districts) which is currently 20.5% in Balochistan.

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51. Beyond buzzwords: What is "Inclusive Development"? Synthesis report August 2017

52. Inclusive Growth in Pakistan, UNDP 2017

**Figure 3: State of inclusive development and comparative changes in the state of inclusive development during wave-2 and wave-1**

Variables	Change	Role of JDDC Towards Inclusive Development	Other Contributing Factors
 <b>Inclusion in Human Resource</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Underlying role played by JDDC for joint discussion on UC, Tehsil and District Development Plans</li> <li>- Coordination efforts of governance and service delivery institutions</li> <li>- Joint mechanism for coordination amongst governance stakeholders</li> <li>- People and organisation driven accountability of public initiatives</li> </ul>	Improved due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BRACE interventions in ALNS, skill development, IGGs etc</li> <li>- No significant government policy or programme evidenced for promoting inclusive development other than BISP, Waseela-i-Taleem and roads construction</li> </ul>
 <b>Financial Inclusion</b>			Mildly improved financial inclusion because of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BRACE programme interventions (IGGs, TVETs, CIF)</li> <li>- Government lead programmes like BISP</li> </ul>
 <b>Inclusion in Natural Resources</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No change in inclusion in natural resources based on government lead initiatives</li> <li>- However, BRACE interventions like CIPs have improved inclusion within natural resources</li> </ul>
 <b>Social Inclusion</b>			Improved social inclusion due to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BRACE interventions (social mobilisation, skill development, CIPs)</li> <li>- Enhanced social association within families and immediate vicinity folks</li> <li>- CO, VO, LSO based social inclusion by BRSP &amp; NRSP spurred social inclusion</li> </ul>
 <b>Inclusion in Physical Resources</b>			Not improved much based on government interventions however somewhat inclusion witnessed due to BRACE interventions like Bachao Band (flood embankments) and provision of certain agricultural inputs
 <b>Political Inclusion</b>			No change in the state of political inclusion as politics is concentrated around tribal heads and elites. Absence of local bodies is yet another evidence of non-inclusion in political domain

Government interventions pertaining to promotion of human resource development related inclusive factors are not very significant in the study area during the past year, as mentioned by the participants in the consultative meetings and FGDs. A few of the government officials (during consultative meetings) have been able to cite BISP Waseela-i-Taleem Programme, school enrolment campaigns and social mobilisation of communities for school enrolment of their children as key inputs from the government to initiate the process of human resource development in their respective areas, particularly in Loralai and Turbat districts.

The status of inclusive governance practices has not improved much during wave 2 of

the study as compared to that of wave 1. The responses gathered from the government officials and community women and men suggest that there is no significant programme or scheme which has been introduced by the government to improve the state of inclusion of disadvantaged, poor and vulnerable in the communities. By and large the governance model of Balochistan lacks inclusive development-based approaches and methods for designing inclusive policies and programmes. However, BISP's Waseela-i-Taleem Programme and construction of a connecting road in immediate surroundings of the village Khashkai Younas Khel in Loralai are some of the examples gathered during wave 2 which can be termed as some improvements in the inclusive development led initiatives taken by the government.

#### **4.4.2. Towards Financial Inclusion**

In Balochistan province, people have limited access to financial resources. The concept of savings is not highlighted mainly due to low income, seasonal unemployment, high dependency ratio and loss of water tables and a lowering agriculture productivity, etc. Employment opportunities and resources available to the people of an area for fulfilling their financial needs were identified as key determinants of financial inclusion as per findings of wave 1. Similarly, access to loans and credit for various household and income generation activities (like finances for agriculture inputs and livestock, etc.) are important indicators for financial inclusion. Furthermore, social safety net provision from the government in the form of BISP was recognised as a key determinant of financial inclusion during the last wave.

Keeping in view this background, the findings of wave 2 suggest that there has been an improvement in the access to financial resources among the members of poor household, particularly women. IGGs, CIF and savings have been able to address the financial inclusion for disadvantaged and poor PSC categories as per the feedback given by women and men during LHIs and FGDs. Women have used the Income Generating Grants (IGGs) and Community Investments Funds (CIFs) for improving the stature of their livelihood. These respondents feel financially included and consider these interventions as a game changer in their lives.

When it comes to government interventions in promoting financial inclusion, the programmes of BISP have been mentioned by the respondents of FGDs and consultative meetings as key enabler for the inclusion of

excluded ones. BISP is considered as a key determinant for financial inclusion for the poorest of the poor which also contributes to poverty reduction

#### **4.4.3. Towards inclusion in Natural Resources**

As per the research framework, access to natural, ecological, or environmental resources is an important factor of inclusive development. In a province like Balochistan where challenges related to natural resource availability, equitable access and timely utilisation are urgent, natural, and ecological inclusion can have a multiplier effect on the livelihood and income generation.

Based on wave 1 results, access to natural resources like water, support schemes initiated by the government for promotion of agriculture, livestock development etc. are some of the key determinants of inclusion in natural resources.

Findings of wave 2, based on the statistics of land ownership collected through SES data, reveal that there is a low level of inclusion in accessing land. Overall, 54% households in Loralai, 75% in Khuzdar and 89% in Kech, have no land ownership. The statistics of land ownership show a further deteriorating trend when studied for ultra-poor and poor PSC categories. None of ultra-poor households in Loralai, Khuzdar and Kech own any land. A majority of 69% of poor PSC category households in Loralai do not own land. Similarly, none of poor PSC category households in Khuzdar and Kech, own any land.

The government's Programmes and PSDP schemes pertaining to water, sanitation and agriculture development related

resources are termed as non-inclusive by the participants of consultative meetings. As per the government officials almost all the government schemes and plans related to natural resource development are non-inclusive as they are designed and implemented under tremendous influence of the political and tribal notables as well as bureaucracy.

As per the participants of LHI and FGDs, Balochistan relies on agriculture and livestock for its economic needs. Water table levels are continuously declining and dearth of water has hit the agriculture produce in almost all of the sampled districts. Solar schemes and dams provide a benefit to a handful of the needy households and villages. Therefore, access of the population to water sources is non-inclusive. The situation was similar during wave 1.

#### **4.4.4. Towards Social Inclusion**

The process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged based on their identity to take part in society is termed as social inclusion, as defined by the World Bank. Social inclusion is considered as a vital component for inclusive development and growth. The findings of wave 2 depict that social inclusion has remained weak in Loralai district, for cultural reasons. Similarly, a rather low frequency of mobilisation activities in the district as well as illiteracy are narrated as other reasons for a slow trend towards social inclusion of women from various socio-economic classes. Government has not been able to prepare and implement considerable programmes in Loralai district which could have reflected social inclusion or participatory development related aspects. The role of tribal heads and elites in the district

is still an impediment to the social inclusion processes. Similarly, government officials have also mentioned the lack of social inclusion of women folk due to cultural constraints as well as the influence of the elders, tribal heads and local influential.

Progression on indicators related to social inclusion in districts Khuzdar and Kech is commendable. The role of social mobilisation has taken centre stage in bringing out the marginalised, poorest, and most vulnerable towards awareness as explained by men and women during FGDs and LHIs. Women have benefitted from their inclusion in social mobilisation sessions, adult literacy programme, TVET programmes as well as through their participation in CIF and IGG initiatives. As per women respondents, they have been able to realise their importance and potential while participating in the aforementioned interventions. They added that acquired skills and awareness have become reasons for their families to lead a socially enriched life within their village.

Another development on the side of social inclusion as explained by some of the study participants, pertains to social association within the family by virtue of cultural norms in Loralai, Khuzdar and Kech. There is a tendency to have joint family system in all of the sampled villages. In such a family structure, there is a strong social bonding among various family members. When one of the family members falls prey to any economic or social deprivation, the rest of the members extend a helping hand. This kind of social association and inclusion has been witnessed even during wave 2 based on the narratives provided by men and women during FGDs and LHIs.

#### **4.4.5. Towards inclusion in physical resources**

Access of all the social classes to physical infrastructure is considered as a key factor for inclusion in physical resources. Major physical resources that matter the most for inclusive growth include schools, literacy centres, skill development centres, health facilities (dispensaries, hospital etc.), roads (both from the main town to the sub-urban centre and from the sub-urban centre to villages), water supply infrastructure and waste management infrastructure as per the perception of study participants belonging to government ranks from all the districts.

Availability and access to household facilities like water and washrooms is another driver of physical resources-based inclusiveness. All the segments of society (including deprived and disadvantage) do not have equal access to water resources and facilities. Per SES data, availability of washrooms in households is the lowest in Loralai (15.4%) as compared to Kech (29%) and Khuzdar (52.2%). However, in comparison with wave 1 the availability of washrooms has been almost similar in Loralai and Khuzdar. Whereas there is a little decrease in the availability of washrooms during wave 2 (29%) as compared to that of wave 1 (34%) in district Kech.

Most of the infrastructure of the villages provided by the government is very weak. There is a dearth of education facilities for girls in the villages of Khuzdar and Loralai. Health facilities are either not available or are not provided with qualified doctors and paramedical staff. Not even a single village of the study sample has a permanent skill development centre or an adult literacy centre.

Along with infrastructure, transportation and technology are the key physical resource allocation lacks across various segments of the population in sampled districts of Balochistan. Furthermore, poor infrastructure and insufficient access to physical resources is termed as a contributor to poverty because of a lack of access to infrastructure which impedes the participation of various classes/groups of society to economic activities further leading to increase in poverty. These findings clearly highlight that inclusive physical resource provision efforts made by the government have been insufficient.

#### **4.4.6. Towards political inclusion**

Political inclusion is another important dimension of inclusive development. It includes variables such as the number of registered voters, number of active voters (both women and men), as well as access of the population to political influencers and stakeholders. Similarly, political activism and participation in political processes by people from various segments of the society were explained as key variables for political inclusion by the government officials during wave 1.

The state of political inclusion has not changed much during the second wave.. Significant matters related to politics are concentrated in the hands of elite classes particularly Mirs, landlords and tribal heads across the three districts of the study. The influence of elite classes on the political corridors makes it very difficult to plan and implement changes for the masses through political inclusion as explained by the participants of consultative meetings. This concentration leads to further blockages in

the way of inclusive development as all the development schemes and programmes are prioritised and planned for the areas of preference of the elites.

The local governance system is non-functional in the province. In the absence of local governance system, the inclusion of masses on political fronts is weak. The inclusion of women in political process is very weak as explained by LHI respondents. Majority of women are of the view that even if they know about the importance of their vote, they cannot cast their votes freely. All political engagements are men-centric and are driven by menfolk.

Furthermore, it is evident from data of the wave 2 that some schemes related to BRACE Programme such as Karez rehabilitation, drinking water supply, flood protection structures, agriculture promotion, etc., have promoted political inclusion at the grassroots level. These schemes were planned while including the CO, VO, LSO members as well as local influencers including the Maliks and the Counsellors. It reflects political inclusion for leading to development outcomes for people of Kech and Khuzdar.

#### **4.5. Comparative change in Role of Joint District Development Committee in Inclusive Development during wave 1 and wave 2**

Joint District Development Committee (JDDC) is a dedicated structure introduced by the BRACE Programme with the support of the Government of Balochistan for improvement in the overall stature of inclusive development through close co-ordination with local governance

stakeholders. JDDC is a forum for joint action, collaboration and coordination for effective planning and management of local initiatives for planning and introducing bottom-up development programmes and schemes for improving service delivery and governance. JDDC forums have designated representation from all the service delivery departments of the government, RSPs and local governance institutions (LSOs). JDDCs are particularly notified with their mandate and modus operandi to make the forum effective in relation to the requirements to local governance and development.

Through a bottom-up approach, COs, VOs and LSOs have their development plans in place. All these plans, especially the Union Council Development Plan (UCDP) prepared by the LSOs (finalised through a bottom up and inclusive approach) are discussed in JDDCs along with the other initiatives of the BRACE Programme.

During wave 1, the JDDC forums had just started their working as per their mandate in the sampled districts. There have been certain hopes around the outcomes as mentioned by the respondents during wave 1. The findings of wave 2, gathered through LHIs, FGDs and consultative meetings (where JDDC members have participated profoundly) suggest that:

- JDDC forums have been organised across all the sampled districts of the study and a few meetings were conducted. JDDC forums have started giving their dividends for inclusive development and improved local governance. The presence of LSO representatives in JDDC meetings is the foremost countable evidence of inclusive governance as voice of masses gets included in the JDDCs through the

LSO representatives. JDDC meetings held in Loralai have been able to address the issues raised by the members of LSOs concerning the non-functionality of health and education facilities. Similarly, primary school provision has also been initiated in one of the villages of Zingwal UC after the problem was raised in JDDC under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. Yet another case in point is initiation about provision of water supply in the jurisdiction of UC Pungah in district Loralai. JDDC in district Khuzdar has also started provision of inclusive benefits for the masses. There is evidence about registration of the villagers in NADRA, as well as initiating provision procedures for missing facilities such as furniture in some of the areas of Khuzdar district within Abay Noghey as well as Balagh areas.

- The status of inclusive development in the districts, tehsils and UCs is not very encouraging as expressed by the participants of consultative meetings whereby JDDC members have also shared their views.
- Lack of political will and capacity at the institutional level, the key determinants for preparation of the inclusive development policies and programmes, are cited (by participants of consultative meetings) as the reasons for less effective structure of JDDCs in the districts. Concentration of political power in a few hands and influence of tribal leaders and bureaucrats have

repeatedly been mentioned as the key impediments to designing inclusive development driven programme for effective service delivery of government institutions.

- Participants of consultative meetings were of the opinion that JDDCs could function as effective forums for improving local governance and service delivery to the people of our areas, but it should function on a regular basis and schedules for reviews should be strictly followed.
- JDDCs have not been able to effectively perform their designated role for improving local governance and accountability led by the people as per views of the participants of consultative meetings. There is still a long way to go to make the JDDCs based decisions effectively implementable and address the governance system capacity issues.
- Local bodies and their representatives are not mainstreamed as per their designated role. In the absence of local bodies, it is difficult for a forum like JDDC to effectively discharge their mandate, as per views of the government officials.

#### 4.6. Status of Social Mobilisation in Sampled Districts during Wave 2

Social mobilisation is a process whereby people are organised in order to collectively think and act upon their development.<sup>53</sup> Furthermore, social mobilisation harnesses inherent potential of people to improve

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53. Definition of Social Mobilisation as per RSPs

their own lives and livelihoods. Based on the community-driven development approach of RSPs, social mobilisation is a strategy pivotal to the deliverables of BRACE Programme.

This section contains findings about social mobilisation and various facets, based on the triangulated analysis of primary data collected from various sources. A comparison around various facets of social mobilisation has been drawn based on the datum of wave 1 and 2.

#### **4.6.1. Status of Social Mobilisation in Sampled Districts during Wave 2**

Social mobilisation underpins the entire CDD approach and is the essence of BRACE Programme. Social mobilisation has been witnessed, in wave 1 of the study, as an enabler for social change that offers many pathways to development. Social mobilisation leads to women's empowerment and formation of social collateral. Social mobilisation has the potential to eradicate poverty and offer many pathways to individual, group, or community development. It also strengthens socialisation for a joint communal action.

Secondary data of the BRACE Programme depicts an upward trend in the social association and mobilisation-based indicators across all the sampled districts.

Exclusive VOs of men and women are still non-existent (similar to that of wave 1) in the sampled villages of Kech. However, each village has a VO comprising a mix of women and men.

Loralai district has shown some progress regarding the presence of women led VOs in the sampled villages. Instead of two sampled villages during wave 1, three out of four

villages have women VOs in the district in wave 2. All of the sampled villages in Khuzdar have organised mixed VOs since wave 1.

Based on various indicators of and variables related to social mobilisation, the overall status of the phenomenon is presented as follows:

- Awareness of women in district Loralai, that was supposed to be explicit after almost a year of conducting first wave, was not encouraging, as per the feedback gathered from women and men through LHIs, FGDs and consultative meeting. This can be partly attributed to the barriers posed by the patriarchal beliefs prevailing across the area, as narrated by the participants. However, frequency of the meetings in Loralai villages as well as the extent of mobilisation activities has also been expressed as unsatisfactory by a vast number of participants of the study particularly women.
- The process of social association and social collateral formation has been slow in the villages of Loralai as per the findings drawn from various data sources including LHIs, FGDs, and consultative meetings during wave 2. The reasons cited include illiteracy among women and inadequate number of mobilisation session conducted and interventions provided to a limited number of households across the villages of Loralai.
- It has been quite encouraging to note the feedback of government officials during consultative meeting in Loralai that the womenfolk in the urban area of Loralai city have been assuming roles other than household chores like cooking,

child rearing, home cleaning etc. There is apparently a division of work within household chores among the men and women in Loralai city. Women folk in urban area of Loralai city are assuming roles of childcare, child education care, household care and participation in income and expense related decision-making at the household level. Most of the officials have attributed this happening due to the social mobilisation as well as awareness through education and literacy among women. Is BRSP working in urban areas? No. So this point need editing or taken out]

There is no specified mobilisation strategy which is followed by any of the government departments. However, whenever representatives from agriculture or livestock visit their communities for agricultural extension or other matters, they do need to undertake mobilisation while engaging with the local community. However, it is a fact that the government department and their human resource is not well versed with the principles of social mobilisation.

*[Consultative Meeting, Loralai]*

- Some of the women respondents who have been participating in the adult literacy and numeracy related programme have been of the view that their awareness about the self and approach to household related matters have mainly changed while participating in this programme. They have attributed their participation in ALNS activities to social mobilisation carried out at the local level.
- Social mobilisation has been mentioned as a key trigger of change by women in Khuzdar. Respondents of LHIs and FGDs have mentioned that they owe their participation in livestock development and other training activities to social mobilisation. In the absence of social mobilisation, they would have not been able to join these skill development trainings. They have also shared an opinion that their ability to earn in fact lies in their participation in awareness sessions and skill development programmes offered by the BRACE Programme.
- In Kech district, the change through social mobilisation is visible. Social association based inclusive activities have been successfully carried out by women in the villages of Kech district. Social organisation has paid its dividends to organising communities and they have collectively started schemes such a bachao band (flood protection works), water supply and agricultural promotion in their areas. As per views of men and women all this has happened due to the confidence and awareness which they acquired through mobilisation.
- In district, Khuzdar, social mobilisation has brought about a considerable change in the lives of womenfolk during wave 2 in comparison with wave 1. Women of Khuzdar have been able to attain skill development trainings through TVET interventions of the BRACE Programme. Mobilisation sessions have been the key factor for these women to participate in these skills programmes, as per feedback of womenfolk who were contacted through LHIs and FGDs. These skills have been used by the women in furthering their empowerment.

#### **4.6.2. Social Collateral Formation through Social Mobilisation and Social Inclusion during Wave 2**

As mentioned in section 2.1.3, social inclusion is one of the fundamental determinants of inclusive development and growth. The state of social collateral formation has not been very encouraging during wave 2. During wave 2, evidence about social collateral formation and its usage for gaining various community driven advantages are low.

Government's line departments work under extreme influence of political elites and tribal leader and the elements of community mobilisation are missing in the government schemes. The public perception about the political leadership is that MINISTER BANAIE JATAY HAIN, AWAM KI NUMAINDAGI NAHI HOTI HAY [Ministers do not represent the people].

Aghaz-e Haqooq e Balochistan Package has created employment opportunities, but the majority of the positions were not filled based on merit. Still there are 825 vacant positions of teachers, there are instances where there is a single teacher in a school and if he/ she retires school may be closed.

*[Consultative Meeting, Khuzdar]*

However, as mentioned earlier, in Kech and Khuzdar districts, organised VOs and COs have been able to plan and implement schemes related to water supply, water management, flood protection structure and agriculture promotion in their area. Women have mentioned that social mobilisation has been an effective ingredient to foster social association among their community members. Similarly, they also value the awareness attained through social

mobilisation sessions for joint community action.

Only a few of the women respondents of LHIs and FGDs have mentioned the phenomenon of savings through COs in Khuzdar and Kech. They generate savings and get it deposited to the office bearers of their social organisation. However, channelling of savings, its usage and benefits related evidence have not been witnessed.

Some of the women and men respondents of wave 2, from Khuzdar and Kech have stated an improvement in their understanding of financial matters through social mobilisation activities. Social association has also played a key role in promoting this understanding among women and men, as per the respondents of the study.

#### **4.6.3. Status of Women's Empowerment through Social Mobilisation and its effects on Inclusive Development during Wave 2**

It was established from the results of wave 1 that women's empowerment can bring about socio-economic development. Similarly, social mobilisation and awareness-raising campaigns can play a pivotal role in promoting women's empowerment.

Findings of the wave 2 sufficiently support that social mobilisation has brought considerable empowerment among womenfolk in two of the sampled districts including Khuzdar and Kech. The women of these districts have reported an enhancement in their personal autonomy, personal perception, social association, and inclusion. Due to these factors women's inclusion at the household matters have improved. The vested interest of menfolk has also improved in mainstreaming the role

of women within the household matters as explained by men respondents during LHIs and FGDs.

For Inclusive development, there is a need for bottom-up approach but in fact the government sector adopts top-down mechanism of governance in all its facets.

“HUM YERGHAMAL BAN GAIE HAN SIASATDANO KAY HAATHOON” (we have been hostages in the hands of the political elite). All the decisions of the postings, transfers, and announcements of development schemes are in the hands of political and bureaucratic elites and they consult with the influential of their constituencies only. In their point of view the development schemes means earning money for few of the influential people.

*(Consultative Meeting, Khuzdar)*

Enhanced empowerment of women particularly in districts Khuzdar and Kech, coupled with the skill development and increased social association through social mobilisation activities are the key factors that have led women to adopt a participatory approach in the chores which they handle at community level. Input gathering for agriculture and livestock development as well as for exercising their skills such as beauty works or stitching, etc., are some of the demonstrations of inclusive approaches opted by women during wave 2. Women respondents of LHI and FGDs in Khuzdar and Kech have mentioned that they have become more organised to access their market for gathering inputs. Social mobilisation has enabled their understanding to gain benefits of joint action and to support the overall development of their household in various matters.

CPI schemes related to water provision, agriculture extension, agriculture input collection, karez rehabilitation, flood protection structure construction, agriculture produce handling in the market, are some examples of inclusively planned activities carried out by the men and women in Kech and Khuzdar.

As per feedback of government representative (collected through consultative meetings), inclusive development led schemes have not been introduced by the government during last year. Therefore, local people (both women and men) have not been able to get any opportunity to participate in the inclusion-based scheme design and implementation. However, social mobilisation has taken place within the government led programmes such as BISP Waseela-i-Taleem, education department's school enrolment campaigns, health department's mobilisation campaigns for immunization, etc. The government officials from these departments have narrated many benefits of social mobilisation. They have also shared some evidence about the potential of social mobilisation to ensure inclusion of the disadvantaged and vulnerable in the government schemes and programmes. Waseela-i-Taleem, a specially designed programme for poor children's (from BISP beneficiary families) inclusion in education stream is evidently giving results on the basis of social mobilisation activities.

As per representatives from BISP, it is difficult to get the poorest children enrolled from vulnerable areas without mobilising their parents and care givers. Similarly, poor masses in rural areas of Balochistan are mobilised by education department through

its enrolment campaigns and village visits for enrolment of their children in schools. The officials believe it is almost impossible to enroll these children in schools in the absence of such mobilisation activities because their parents and caregivers do not understand the value of education in the long run.

Similarly, poor masses have a preconceived notion that education is expensive. Through social mobilisation they get the awareness about their right to free and compulsory education hence they enroll their children into schools. Similarly, agriculture department representatives in district Loralai have imparted kitchen gardening trainings to the women of rural areas. They have highlighted the significance of social mobilisation that has helped them create space for women in kitchen gardening activities.

#### **4.6.4. Women's empowerment, Participation and Agency through Social Mobilisation during Wave 2**

Results of wave 1 indicated that social mobilisation can play a vital role in improving women's empowerment through agency and social association. The facets of awareness, education, literacy, income and expenditure management, child healthcare issues, etc., can be handled by women in a better manner once they are exposed to these subjects.

Keeping in view the triangulated data analysed through various angles, during wave 2, it is clear that agency, participation, and empowerment of women in Loralai district has not been very encouraging. Most of the women respondents in Loralai villages have not been able to provide feedback on the subject indicators and variables related to women's empowerment and agency. Part

of the reason is patriarchal cultural norms which place restrictions on the participation of women in various matters related to the household. However, mobilisation campaigning has also appeared to be, a little weak, in these areas.

Agency and participation related parameters have been quite progressive in districts Kech and Khuzdar. Women have acquired skills and awareness and have mentioned an improvement in their agency and related parameters. Women's participation in many of the facets of household has seen an improvement during wave 2 in these districts. Handling household chores has improved in terms of their participation in decision making as well as handling income and expenditure. Increased role of women in income generation processes have also increased acceptance of active women roles in these spheres which have traditionally been limited to menfolk.

#### **4.7. Governance arrangements and structural changes for empowering local communities and women**

##### **4.7.1. State of Governance and Public Service Delivery during wave 2**

The state of local governance and service delivery has been studied at all levels, i.e., individual, community, and tehsil/district levels, as per the research framework during wave 2. It is quite concerning to report that the state of local governance and service delivery has not changed much during the period under consideration as per the feedback gathered from women, men, government officials and members of civil society organisations. Majority of the

respondents mentioned a dissatisfactory state of local governance and service delivery across all the districts. The basic rights and utilities like education, health, electricity, water, sanitation etc. are not being provided to the masses in an adequate and equitable manner by the government.

Our Government is not aware of the concept of inclusive development at all. Regional Health Centre in Maikhtar tehsil is a case in point. The RHC was constructed in 1994, and it is a bone of contention between the two parties on the basis of the land allocated for the construction of this health centre since its construction. This centre is about 16 KMs away from Maikhtar and is of no use for the local population there. Hence the health issues of the local area have not been addressed even after the erection of the health facility in their areas. "Mama main agha dai chay souk gurr warkai" [Corruption, nepotism, influence of the political elites, tribal leaders and bureaucrats] are the key reason for the non-inclusion of the marginalised and the deprived in the development programmes and schemes.

*[Consultative Meeting, Loralai]*

The participants from the community and the government have helped in realising that the state of government service delivery is not only dismal but also the institutional infrastructure is flawed and antiquated. The institutional infrastructure lacks fundamental resources and vision to serve the people in a better manner and to work for the rights of people. It is difficult for the general public to access the government facilities and services conveniently, as explained by the majority of the participants during consultative meetings.

We have not seen enough attention and expertise from the government officials to handle all the agriculture related problems. It is the backbone of our local economy and has been neglected at the policy and departmental levels. We can tell that in 02 of our UCs where there were 17 Karaiz. Now all of them have been blocked due to lack of water and drought. Now as a result about 70% of the income of the people of those agri-intensive UCs has reduced. This is the dark side of our local economy.

*[Consultative meeting, Kech]*

Based on the data of the socio-economic survey during the wave 2, it can be ascertained that public utilities, health, education, water, road network, poverty, employment, and access to credit, etc., are serious concerns for about 42% of respondents. Similarly, the aforementioned utilities and services are termed as serious problems by about 38% of the respondents of the study.

"We introduced cold storages for the agriculture produce storage, but those cold storage structures were offered to the most influential people in the vicinities. They did not care about the operationalization related requirements of those infrastructures hence the structures perished without serving their purpose. This is sheer mischievous governance and nothing else."

*[Consultative meeting Kech]*

SES data conspicuously narrates that about 70% to 80% of the respondents are either not satisfied or moderately satisfied from the services that they get from Basic Health Unit (BHU) and Family Planning Units. Similarly,

about 70 to 77% of respondents are either not satisfied or moderately satisfied from the experience of using a road and/or a bus service. About 75% to 90% respondents who have experienced an interaction with NADRA office, union council office or a local magistrate's office have termed their interaction either dissatisfactory or moderately satisfactory. About 85% to 88% people are either dissatisfied or moderately satisfied from the services of District Health, District Local Government, and Electricity and Gas departments.

Furthermore, as per participants of the consultative meetings, the governance model in place at the district and provincial levels is far from inclusion and equity. Similarly, there is a dearth of capable human resource to run government institutions related to service delivery. Based on the aforementioned factors, the service delivery is below par in almost every area including health, education, skill development,

An approach based on decentralization, inclusive planning, ownership of local bodies/communities and transparency is the key to effective governance in case of Balochistan. Alongside improving political engagement at all levels and bringing in inclusive policies for growth and development, educational advancement is the key to unlock the journey towards sustainable development. All the progress that you see across Turbat city is due to the fact that we upheld educational development across our development programmes and schemes. We planned and successfully built an infrastructure while inculcating ownership at the grass root level for planning and erecting the same.

***[Abdul Maalik Baloch - Former Chief Minister, Balochistan]***

JDDCs offer an excellent platform through which we can improve the local governance through inclusive scheme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This forum must be continued. We need to prepare a district development plan on a regular basis as per the model given by NRSP and the plan should be updated regularly. We need to strengthen our coordination and accountability mechanism as well. [Consultative meeting, Kech].

***[Consultative meeting, Kech]***

employment generation, agriculture and livestock development, mining, and social welfare etc.

Health department lacks resource in the form of primary health facilities, doctors and paramedical staff at primary and secondary health care units therefore, health related indicators of the province and study districts are not improving. Participants from the education department have explained the struggling state of education indicators in the sampled districts. Lack of female teachers has been cited as a key reason for the high dropout ratio of girls in district Khuzdar.

The participants were of the view that political and security institutions have not been able to handle their own domains fairly for many decades. Similarly, continued interference of security institutions in the political, and administrative matters pertaining to provincial and district levels has further aggravated the situation. This phenomenon has not only shadowed public policy development but has acted as a consistent barrier to discourse-based governance model capable of serving the masses. Peoples' ideological inclination and

"Our local governance is inactive since many years. Local bodies are under inertia as well as inactivity. We have this unutilised structure and the Department of Local Government is unable to do anything about it. Our department's HR can be developed by the Rural Development Academy [RDA] through better training and capacity building programmes and this capacitated HR can do wonders in the local governance sphere but RDA is also non-functional and therefore, we are left with no specified opportunities for capacity building of our local government staff"

*[Consultative meeting, Kech]*

ownership towards the province and country is continuously deteriorating.

#### **4.7.2. Structural Changes in Governance for Empowering Women and Local Communities**

There is a significant need of change in the existing governance structure and models as suggested by the participants of consultative meetings during wave 2. Interestingly, the provisions for proposed changes have almost remained the same during wave 2 as compared to that of wave 1.

##### **I. Decentralisation of Governance**

Decentralisation of public service delivery is mentioned as a fundamental requirement that can play a critical role in improving the state of governance. As per the participants of consultative meetings and meetings conducted with the Ex-Chief Minister, Mr. Abdul Maalik Baloch, decentralisation is the only way forward to handle the humongous problems being faced by the people in socio-economic space.

There is a need to bring in a bottom-up approach to policy and programme design in the government. People-led policies are the only guarantees for a prosperous future as well as improved governance structure in the province of Balochistan.

**"Mama main agha dai chay souk gurr warkai"** means that

My most favorite is the one who gives me an incentive for handling my issues.

Corruption, nepotism, influence of the political elites, tribal leaders and bureaucrats are the key reasons for the non-inclusion of the marginalized and deprived in the development programs and schemes.

We need to make sure that people from every social strata are represented at policy and programme design and implementation stages. Local governance institutions need revival so that people can be empowered at grassroots level not only to discuss their problems and prepare the programmes to address the same but also become part of the implementation processes.

##### **II. Coordination between the Departments for Effective, Decentralised and Bottom-Up Planning**

As per the participants of the consultative meetings, there is a pressing need for introducing decentralised governance approaches and methods in the overall structure of the province. All the departments lack coordination in all matters related to planning, management, and implementation. Hence, most of the efforts are duplicated and resources are wasted.

Similarly, there is a need to bring reforms

for preparing and implementing inclusive policies and development programmes. The participants were of the view that decentralisation would bring about a positive change by including the excluded ones.

### **III. Restructuring the Role of Human Resource in Government Service Delivery Departments**

Majority of the participants of consultative meetings were of the view that competence of human resource working in various government departments need improvement. The existing system of recruitment, hiring, training, deployment, and performance appraisal of the government officials is not producing desired results. Hence, the socio-economic problems have become huge challenges for the people of the province. The participants mentioned that the systems and processes of the governance are also antiquated and need improvement. Government needs to introduce a comprehensive system of outcome-based or result-based performance appraisal for its employees. Only such a sound system can help the cause of eradicating the influence of the political and tribal elites.

### **IV. Social Mobilisation and CDD as an Enabler for Changing the Structure of Governance System**

Almost all participants of wave 2 contacted through consultative meetings have helped in realising the far-reaching benefits of social mobilisation for improving governance at local and district levels. Social mobilisation can inflict many benefits to the local communities. Awareness among people can help them get socially organised for planning a joint community action. Under

such an arrangement community-led programmes can be effectively designed with the intellectual input of local people. Similarly, organised communities can help in implementing the schemes at local level while reducing the risk of malpractice.

Government officials suggested that social mobilisation strategies, methods and approaches should be made mandatory part of all the development programmes of the government. Inclusion of social mobilisation approach in the development programme preparation and implementation will increase the ownership of the communities at the local level. Their inputs during programme implementation will ensure flawless execution and the elements of misappropriation can be effectively addressed. Community institutions fostered under the BRACE Programme offer an opportunity for government departments to involve and benefit the people with the services and goods available with them.

### **V. Existence of Local Bodies and Capacity Development of Members of Local Bodies**

Non-existent local bodies have been cited as the biggest threat to the effective local governance system by a majority of the participants of consultative meetings. In

The participants stated, "HUMARY HATH TU BANDHAY HOTY HAIN" (our hands are tied and we are unable to play our role) They further added that they were bound to wait for the instructions of the influential for compliance. We are not empowered to initiate and register our recommendations/ suggestions for our local areas. Our role is that of a DAKIYA (postman) in this system.

***(Consultative Meeting, Khuzdar)***

the absence of local bodies, the benefits of inclusive development and improved governance cannot be realised. Similarly, participants have mentioned that the capacity of local bodies, both the institution as well as its human resource, is crucial to effective service delivery at local levels. The representatives of local bodies need to train in the areas of planning and management of socio-economic schemes, development programme design, implementation, budgeting, reporting, project management, etc. Similarly, sectoral understanding among the local bodies representatives for education, health, skill development, agriculture, livestock, mining, etc., is also cited as very important by the participants.

#### ***VI. Improving the State of Local Governance through effective Role of JDDC***

JDDC has been recognised as an effective forum by almost all the participants of the consultative meetings. JDDC provides a platform of mutual discussion and coordination around the sector specific development programmes and schemes planned and implemented for the people of local areas. JDDC forum has the potential to ensure representation of all concerned from the government, LSOs, RSPs for preparing development programmes and jointly gauging their progress during the implementation.

It is quite encouraging to report that the JDDC structures have been notified and meetings are being held regularly. However, based on the findings of the wave 2, it is ascertained that the formal discussion on the UC and district development plans has not been initiated yet during the JDDC forums. It appears that there is room to further improve

upon the existing working mechanism of JDDCs.

It has also been highlighted by the members of JDDC that these forums can only bring dividends for improved local governance and enhanced satisfaction of masses once this model is formalised through policy and corresponding changes are included in the rules of business.

LSOs played an important role during COVID-19 pandemic. The capacity acquired by the LSOs and their respective VOs through social mobilisation and organisation strengthening activities has been witnessed during the pandemic. LSOs have been mandated with the Track, Trace and Quarantine (TTQ) initiative of the district government in Loralai, through a tailored training program during COVID-19. LSOs supported the district administration in the endeavours to combat and curtail the spread of COVID-19 in the district after attaining TTQ training. LSOs have been instrumental in encouraging poor households to register with the Government of Pakistan's Ehsaas Emergency Cash Programme. VO and CO members in Loralai, Khuzdar and Kech have used their technical and vocational skills to design and produce face masks made up of cloth in order to support local public against the prevalence of COVID-19. Similarly, LSOs have supported district administrations to track ultra-poor and poor beneficiaries for ration distribution through PSC data available and at the disposal of the LSOs and VOs. This data coupled with the ability of social mobilisation vested with the LSOs and VOs has supported in reaching out to the relevant beneficiaries based on the criteria defined by the district administration.

Certain mobilisation activities such as announcements in the mosques, wall chalking in local vicinities as well as posters pasting to spread the awareness about COVID-19 and precautionary measures to contain its spread have also been carried out successfully by the LSOs in Kech. All of these

activities undertaken by LSOs as well as respective VO and COs, have significantly proven the role of this structure in addressing local governance and mobilisation activities, as per the views gathered from the local staff or BRSP and NRSP.

**Figure 4: Social mobilisation-driven changes during wave 2 and comparative analysis of social mobilisation driven-indicators during wave 1 and wave 2.**

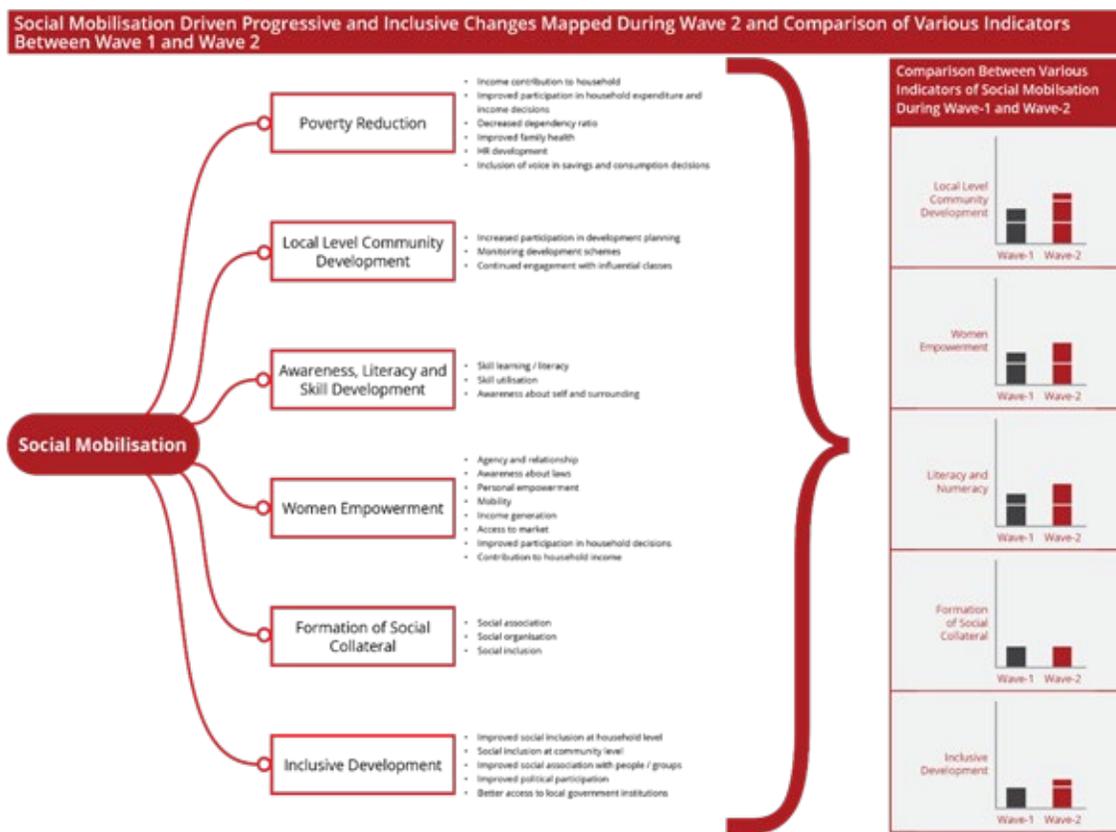
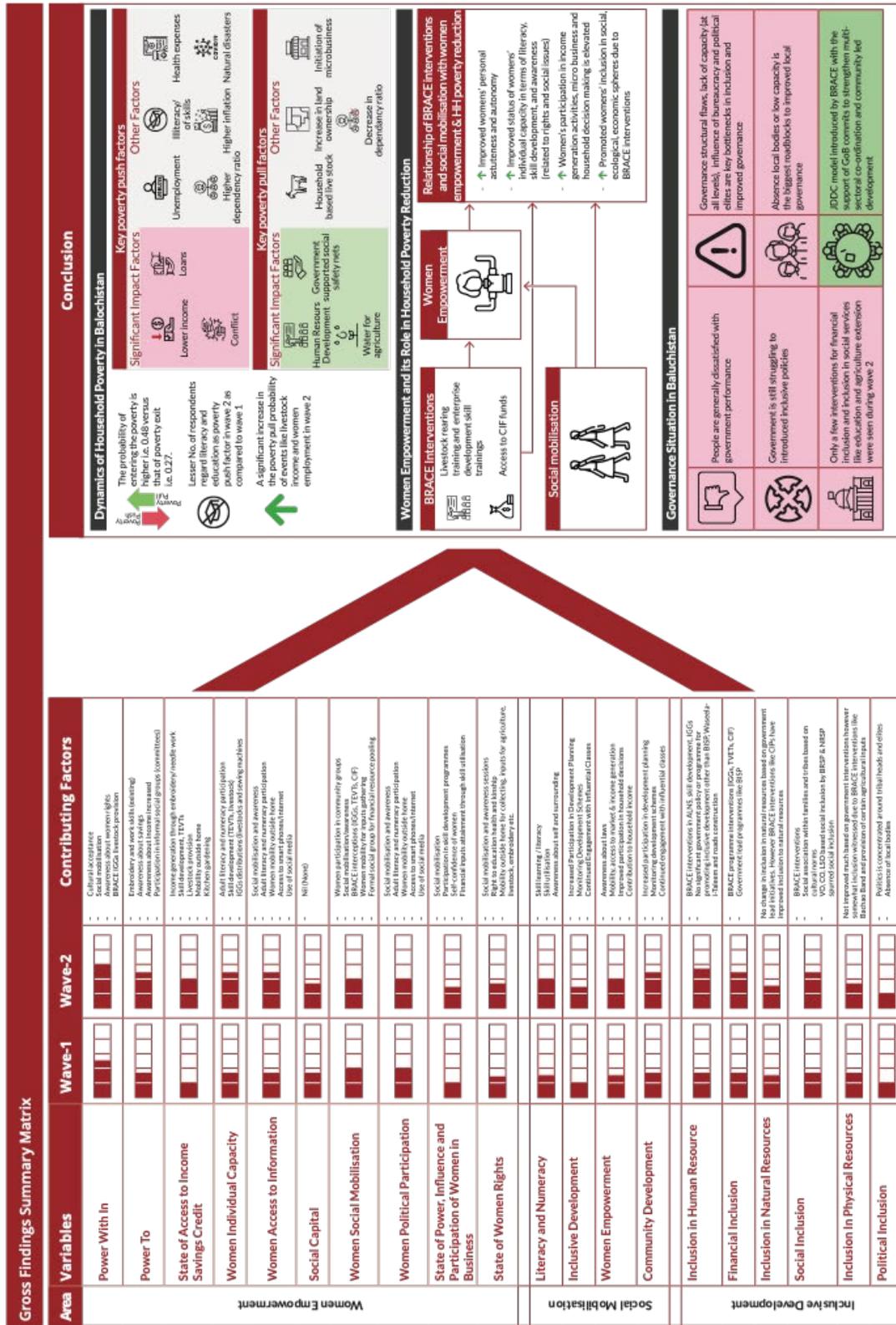


Figure 5: Consolidated summary of gross findings of wave 2.



## 5. Conclusion

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As envisaged in the research framework, this section concludes the study by summarizing the triangulated findings of wave 2 and comparative analysis with wave 1.

### ***I. Dynamics of Household Poverty in Balochistan***

- The probability of entering the poverty based on wave 1 and wave 2 data is 0.48 and that of exiting the poverty is 0.27. Household poverty has a higher probability to prevail based on wave 2 results. However, the poverty exit probability can be attributed to BRACE programme interventions like Social Mobilisation, IGGs, CIF, CPI, and TVET and through self-help initiatives and fostering linkages with other organisations including with the local government departments.
- Unemployment/under-employment, illiteracy/lack of skills, lower income, health expenses and higher inflation are the main poverty push factors as per the results derived for the data of wave 2. However, loans, higher dependency ratio and natural disaster (drought like conditions and COVID-19), have also played a significant role in pushing the households into poverty during wave 2. The response frequency for factors including higher inflation, lesser income, health expenses and loans has significantly increased during wave 2, versus the results of wave 1. Similarly rising inflation and unstable macroeconomic conditions have consistently put a pressure on the earning as well as purchasing power of the masses.
- Most severe probability is associated with the poverty factors such as lesser income, loans, and conflicts among the community and health expenses. Its 30% to 36% likely that a household will fall into poverty because of the aforementioned factors. Similarly, unemployment and higher dependency ratio have an acute probability to push households into the poverty bracket.
- Based on wave 2 data, it is ascertained that poverty pull factors include: human resource development (based on education and skill development), availability of water for agriculture usage and government supported social safety nets. Household income generating activities, e.g. income from livestock and initiation of microbusiness are other poverty pull events.
- In terms of probability or likelihood of a factor to become a reason for pulling the household

out of poverty, human resource development and government supported social safety net are most significant. These factors are potentially 10% to 20% likely to pull the household out of poverty.

- Livestock income, decrease in dependency ratio, increase in land ownership, and water availability for cultivation are the key probability holding factors to the extent of 5% to 6% for being poverty pull events. However, the probability of these factors has reduced in wave 2 versus the results of wave 1.
- There is a significant increase in the probability of events like livestock income and women enterprises/employment in wave 2, to be the poverty pull factors.

#### **ii. Women's empowerment and its Role in Household Poverty Alleviation**

Based on the research framework and findings of the wave 2 of the study, the following conclusions are drawn in the context of women's empowerment.

- The state of power within indicators related to personal astuteness and autonomy has improved in Khuzdar and Kech districts. However, there is no change around this indicator in Loralai district due to lower level of mobilisation and cultural constrictions faced by women.
- Women's individual capacity in terms of literacy, skill development, awareness related to social issues has shown an improvement in districts Khuzdar and Kech, whereas there is no significant change in the aforementioned indicators in the lives of women from Loralai district. Women's access to information has improved in Khuzdar and Kech as well. This change can be attributed to skill development

programs, IGGs and CIF related interventions of the BRACE Programme as well as social mobilisation activities conducted under this Programme.

- The state of women contribution to household income and their ability to save and generate income through community institutions has improved in Khuzdar and Kech districts. Interventions of BRACE Programme such as IGGs (livestock distribution), livestock rearing training, enterprise development skill trainings, and accessing CIF funds, are the key sources of income generation by women in Khuzdar and Kech.
- Women in Khuzdar and Kech have prospectively attained opportunities to access funds provided by the BRACE Programme based on certain interventions like IGGs and CIFs.
- Social association and social capital formation processes have been strengthened in Khuzdar and Kech districts during wave 2, because of the social mobilisation activities coupled with the BRACE Programme interventions such as IGGs, TVETs and CIFs. These interventions have provided opportunity pathways to women in these areas to strengthen social association among the members of women COs and VO. However, Loralai has not seen considerable progress in social association and social capital formation. Patriarchal culture is considered the biggest constraint behind this phenomenon in Loralai besides insufficient levels of social mobilisation.
- Women's empowerment in the areas of awareness about their rights and women participation in businesses has improved in Khuzdar and Kech districts during wave 2

because of the social mobilisation activities and rather lower barriers associated with the women mobility outside home. In Loralai district, women awareness about their rights and their participation in businesses is stagnant.

- Participation of women in adult literacy and technical skill development programmes, distribution of IGGs, social mobilisation and consistent awareness raising are the core causes of improved women's empowerment in Khuzdar and Kech districts. Similarly, cultural barriers and belief of a constricted role of women within the household and socialisation held by menfolk in district Loralai have hampered women's empowerment in the district.

**iii. The Nexus of Inclusive Development, Social mobilisation, Governance arrangements and structural changes for empowering local communities and women**

The following conclusions are drawn about inclusive development, social mobilisation and governance.

- The state of inclusive governance and development has not considerably improved. The inclusivity of human resource development practices has not much improved through the policies and initiatives of the government. However, the BRACE Programme led interventions in the form of skill development, literacy centres, training programmes related to enterprise development and value chain integration activities have helped initiate human resource development driven inclusion. It is, however, pertinent to mention that Waseela-i-Taleem Programme of BISP has led the inclusion of the most marginalised and

vulnerable to get introduced in education thus initiating an era of human development.

- Financial inclusion is very limited based on the government programmes and schemes. However, BISP can be considered as a pathway for provision of financial inclusion to most deprived classes of the society. Similarly, inclusion in natural resources has not seen any significant change during wave 2. Land ownership by the poor and vulnerable PSC categories is still non-existent. Similarly, access to natural resources remains concentrated around political and tribal elite.
- Access of the public to some critically important infrastructure such as education, health and skill development, is weak. There is a dearth of education facilities for girls in villages of Khuzdar and Loralai. Similarly, health facilities are either not available or are not provided with qualified doctors and paramedical staff. Not even a single village of the study sample has a skill development centre or an adult literacy centre maintained by the government. In the absence of such a necessary infrastructure human development is hampered and health expenses keep on rising. Both factors lead to poverty.
- Government organisations lack capacity in the areas of inclusive policy development and carrying out implementation. Policy design is concentrated at provincial level and is under tremendous influence of political, tribal, and bureaucratic forces. Existing governance systems are primarily weak, ill-coordinated and lack in efficiency.
- Joint District Development Committee model has the potential for up-scaling at the provincial level. Similarly, the model provides

a joint mechanism of improved coordination for overseeing the flawless execution of the development programmes while providing an opportunity to all concerned to sit in the same room at the same time for conducting objective reviews about those programmes. Development, approval, and implementation of CDLD policy framework (CLDPF) will further contribute to strengthen this model.

- Local bodies are inevitable for improving local governance and service delivery to the masses. However, there is a capacity gap among local bodies with respect to human resource sufficiency, governing systems and processes, financial and project management, and control, etc.

- Social mobilisation is an effective approach to enhance the capacity, awareness, and empowerment of the individual and communities at all levels. Social mobilisation driven development is lasting and promising in terms of impact. It can produce sustainable socio-economic development of the people. Social mobilisation can support effective bottom-up planning while engaging with the local government as well as community-based stakeholders. Similarly, effective execution of such programmes can be ensured in a transparent manner, through social mobilisation-based community support structures.

## 6. Recommendations

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The study concludes with the following recommendations:

- Human resource development is the key to advancement and poverty eradication. Government should improve access to schools and literacy centres for imparting education to school aged population and adult illiterates especially girls and women. Each LSO/UC should undertake an assessment of all educational institutional and prepare a 'charter of demand' based on this assessment and then present this charter at various forums including at JDDC, Department of Education, to MPAs, local notables, etc., to highlight what needs to be done to improve the education institutions, e.g., reduce teacher absenteeism, recruit new teachers, improve missing facilities, etc.
- Skill development, income generation and capacity development programmes should be introduced by the government. Key learnings from the adult literacy and numeracy skills as well technical and vocational training interventions of the BRACE Programme should be drawn to design and implement scaled programmes in these areas. Skill development will lead to an improvement in the human development indicators of the province and later these skills can be used for income generation and poverty reduction.
- Government should strengthen health facilities in terms of access, supplies and availability of medical and para medical staff so that this challenge can be reduced for the masses.. Similar to education institutions, each LSO/UC should prepare a charter of demand with respect to health institutions and, using this charter, undertake advocacy activities.
- It is recommended that RSPs should conduct a comprehensive study on integration of skilled and semi-skilled population segments in local value chains. An end-to-end input-output analysis of the value chain should be carried out across all the districts, tehsils, and UCs of Balochistan province. Value chain integration touch point should be mapped, and value chain centred human development should be ensured through effective skill development programmes. A governance structure around integration and management of local value chains to facilitate skilled girls, women and men can

be helpful for increasing employability of the local people. In order to initiate such a governance structure, departments such as social welfare, local government, small and medium industries and labour should join hands to conduct the studies of local value chains as well as skill mapping and gap analysis to chalk out a skill development programme.

- Social mobilisation activities should be further strengthened in terms of their frequency of occurrence especially in Loralai district. Meetings of COs and VOs across all the districts should be strengthened with the presence of LSO members so that efficacy of social mobilisation process can be further enhanced.
- RSPs should focus on addressing issues such as social capital formation, social cohesion and promoting financial inclusion through access to market and financial resources based on social cohesion achieved by the beneficiaries. This can be accomplished while conducting tailor made mobilisation sessions for promoting understanding among the womenfolk about social capital formation, social cohesion, and access to finance through social capital. Some concepts of value chain integration should also be included in such sessions. These concepts will be able to support the improvement in women's capacity in micro-business activities.
- A database of the PAR villages should be maintained by the RSPs where quantitative changes in PSCs as well as qualitative elements such as women's empowerment and inclusive development should be maintained and regularly analysed to

determine the underlying change in the status of poverty, empowerment and inclusive development.

- It will be a great support for the selected villages under this longitudinal study if RSPN could increase the frequency of their visits to these areas so that mentoring and technical support can be provided to enhance the efficacy of certain processes like social mobilisation, social capital formation, improving social organisation, inclusion as well as local governance.
- Loralai district should be specifically focused in terms of social mobilisation activities and addressing the awareness related needs of the local communities in the sampled villages. Frequency of social mobilisation activities should be enhanced in the PAR villages. Similarly, ALNS initiative should be scaled up in these villages. Culturally appropriate social mobilisation approaches and models should be used as proposed during wave 1 to bridge the gap in men's understanding about importance of women in context to religious teachings so that women inclusion can be accelerated further. More focused mobilisation sessions for men should be conducted to address the context of women's important and significance of their participation for domestic and societal affairs.
- IGG disbursement among the three districts is lowest in Khuzdar; it should be the highest considering the incidence of poverty in the drought-stricken district. IGG and CIF disbursement needs to be accelerated in all districts, especially Khuzdar where poor households have increased due to various factors.

Government needs to devise macro-economic initiatives to deal with changing climate and increased droughts throughout Balochistan.

- Government should introduce inclusive policy design regimes for all the local governance as well as socio-economic development policies. Similarly, structural changes and reforms in the governance structure and mechanism should be introduced. Government should adopt a policy of bottom-up planning for all the development initiatives and schemes. Under that policy a coordinated and cross-sectoral programme design should be introduced.
- The capacity of government officials across the departments should be strengthened in the areas of bottom-up policy design and planning, budgeting, and financing, project monitoring and evaluation, social mobilisation and community engagement for effective project design and implementation at the local level.
- Government should initiate local bodies electioneering process at its earliest. Similarly, capacity development gaps should be identified in local governance system through a specific capacity gap analysis exercise. Based on the capacity gaps identification a comprehensive capacity development programme for local governance office bearers at UC, tehsil and district level should be introduced. Rural Development Academy should take a lead role in designing such a capacity development programme. Project planning, design, budgetary and financial management, project monitoring and evaluation, social mobilisation and community engagement, governance systems and use of information technology for improving governance are some of the key areas of capacity development for local bodies' staff.
- Strengthening of the structure of LSOs and VOs initiated by the BRACE Programme partners i.e., BRSP and NRSP, should be adopted as a conscious policy at the provincial level. This structure can offer multiple benefits for improving people driven local governance. Local government department should take a lead while introducing a capacity development and local governance integration programme for this structure so that it can be used for integrating the communities and local resources into the community-based development initiatives.
- The structure of Joint District Development Committees (JDDC) should be strengthened in terms of meeting frequency, joint collaborative efforts for district development plan preparation and implementation. The model of JDDC should be considered for replication at the district level in all districts of the province to improve local governance and service delivery to the masses.
- In terms of hard infrastructure, government should consider building up small dams and water storage structures. Similarly, water provision and distribution systems should be strengthened in the arid as well as other districts of the province so that water availability for agriculture produce can be ensured. The capacity of public health engineering department should be strengthened in the areas of dam structure construction and project management. Planning and development

as well as finance departments should establish close coordination for the release of timely funds to this effect.

- Road and digital communications infrastructure within the province should be strengthened so that everyone has access to the main localities and markets. Existing infrastructure being

developed under CPEC can be anchored for improving further road connectivity. Similarly, free internet should be provided to rural masses with an internet usage orientation programme so that benefits of access to information can be obtained and consumed by the rural masses.

## 7. Annexures: PSC & SES Data

<b>Table1: District Wise Summary Statistics of Annual Total Household Expenditure (PKR)</b>				
<b>District</b>	<b>Wave 1</b>		<b>Wave 2</b>	
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
Kech	339907.78	465705.97	261527.33	351254.13
Khuzdar	255738.58	244193.72	202676.10	219774.49
Loralai	186905.28	172965.16	205456.64	171715.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>261328.56</b>	<b>324851.72</b>	<b>223378.04</b>	<b>258510.56</b>

<b>Table2: District Wise Summary Statistics of Total Annual Household Income (PKR)</b>				
<b>District</b>	<b>Wave 1</b>		<b>Wave 2</b>	
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
Kech	151636.73	256739.10	120736.53	136788.72
Khuzdar	364736.55	603930.99	309769.40	219550.57
Loralai	210866.63	124881.33	195146.56	246073.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>243481.84</b>	<b>397912.77</b>	<b>205457.56</b>	<b>219471.04</b>

<b>Table3a: District Wise Summary Statistics of Total Household Savings (PKR)-Wave 2</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
Khuzdar	3300	10345
Kech	280	1163
Loralai	5788	47095
<b>Total</b>	<b>3805</b>	<b>34767</b>

<b>Table3b : District Wise Summary Statistics of Total Household Savings (PKR)-Wave 1</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
Khuzdar	1662.8	2709
Kech	7742.6	76599.6
Loralai	1615.3	9013.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2954.3</b>	<b>36441.4</b>

<b>Table4a: District Wise Summary Statistics of Total Household Loans (PKR)-Wave 2</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
Khuzdar	27441	123743
Kech	80257	349082
Loralai	270000	685401
<b>Total</b>	<b>132148</b>	<b>470713</b>

<b>Table 4b: District Wise Summary Statistics of Total Household Loans (PKR)-Wave 1</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
Khuzdar	1572.9	7609.5
Kech	4071.4	18913.7
Loralai	127872.3	304480.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>43645.8</b>	<b>182821.9</b>

Table 5a: PSC Wise Land ownership of the HHs- Wave 2												
Wave 2	Kech				Khuzdar				Loralai			
	Greater than 12.5 Acres	Less than and equal to 12.5 Acres	No Land (Zero Acres)	Total	Greater than 12.5 Acres	Less than and equal to 12.5 Acres	No Land (Zero Acres)	Total	Greater than 12.5 Acres	Less than and equal to 12.5 Acres	No Land (Zero Acres)	Total
<b>UP (0-11)</b>	N	0	1	9	10	0	2	4	6	0	0	3
	%	0.0%	10.0%	90.0%	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
<b>VP (12-18)</b>	N	0	0	9	9	0	0	24	24	0	4	9
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	30.8%	69.2%
<b>TP (19-23)</b>	N	0	0	12	12	0	2	11	13	0	1	11
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	15.4%	84.6%	100.0%	0.0%	8.3%	91.7%
<b>24-34</b>	N	0	1	17	18	0	3	6	9	0	8	10
	%	0.0%	5.6%	94.4%	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	0.0%	44.4%	55.6%
<b>35-50</b>	N	1	3	15	19	0	2	4	6	2	11	6
	%	5.3%	15.8%	78.9%	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	10.5%	57.9%	31.6%
<b>51-100</b>	N	0	2	3	5	1	7	1	9	0	12	1
	%	0.0%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%	11.1%	77.8%	11.1%	100.0%	0.0%	92.3%	7.7%
<b>Total</b>	N	1	7	65	73	1	16	50	67	2	36	40
	%	1.4%	9.6%	89.0%	100.0%	1.5%	23.9%	74.6%	100.0%	2.6%	46.2%	51.3%

Table 5b: PSC Wise Land ownership of the HHs- Wave 1												
Wave 2	Kech				Khuzdar				Loralai			
	Greater than 12.5 Acres	Less than and equal to 12.5 Acres	No Land (Zero Acres)	Total	Greater than 12.5 Acres	Less than and equal to 12.5 Acres	No Land (Zero Acres)	Total	Greater than 12.5 Acres	Less than and equal to 12.5 Acres	No Land (Zero Acres)	Total
<b>UP (0-11)</b>	N	0	0	21	0	0	16	16	0	0	9	9
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100
<b>VP (12-18)</b>	N	0	0	17	1	0	9	10	0	1	13	14
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	10.0%	0.0%	90.0%	100	0.0%	7.1%	92.9%	100
<b>TP (19-23)</b>	N	1	0	9	1	2	7	10	1	0	12	13
	%	10.0%	0.0%	90.0%	10.0%	20.0%	70.0%	100	7.7%	0.0%	92.3%	100
<b>24-34</b>	N	2	1	11	0	2	11	13	0	2	17	19
	%	14.3%	7.1%	78.6%	0.0%	15.4%	84.6%	100	0.0%	10.5%	89.5%	100
<b>35-50</b>	N	0	0	6	0	3	7	10	0	5	7	12
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	30.0%	70.0%	100	0.0%	41.7%	58.3%	100
<b>51-100</b>	N	2	2	1	0	6	2	8	2	9	0	11
	%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100	18.2%	81.8%	0.0%	100
<b>Total</b>	N	5	3	65	2	13	52	67	3	17	58	78
	%	6.8%	4.1%	89.0%	3.0%	19.4%	77.6%	100	3.8%	21.8%	74.4%	100

Table 6a: PSC Wise Livestock of the HHs- Wave 2															
Wave 2	Kech				Khuzdar				Loralai						
	Buffalo & Bullock	Buffalo and sheep	No Livestock	Sheep/Goat	Total	Buffalo & Bullock	Buffalo and sheep	No Livestock	Sheep/Goat	Total	Buffalo & Bullock	Buffalo and sheep	No Livestock	Sheep/Goat	Total
UP (0-11)	N	0	0	7	3	10	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	1	3
	%	0.00	0.00	70.00	30.00	100	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	0.00%	66.70	33.30	100
VP (12-18)	N	1	0	5	3	9	2	0	22	0	2	0	7	4	13
	%	11.10	0.00	55.60	33.30	100	8.30	0.00	91.70	0.00	15.40	0.00	53.80	30.80	100
TP (19-23)	N	0	0	7	5	12	0	0	13	0	2	0	8	2	12
	%	0.00	0.00	58.3	41.7	100	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	16.70	0.00	66.70	16.7	100
24-34	N	1	0	11	6	18	3	1	5	0	3	0	8	7	18
	%	5.60	0.00	61.1	33.30	100	33.3	11.1	55.6	0.00	16.7	0.00	44.4	38.9	100
35-50	N	3	4	8	4	19	2	0	4	0	1	0	7	11	19
	%	15.8	21.1	42.1	21.1	100	33.3	0.00	66.7	0.00	5.30	0.00	36.80	57.90	100
51-100	N	2	0	2	1	5	3	0	6	0	4	3	3	3	13
	%	40.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	100	33.3	0.00	66.7	0.00	30.8	23.1	23.1	23.1	100
<b>Total</b>	N	7	4	40	22	73	10	1	56	0	67	3	35	28	78
	%	9.6	5.5	54.8	30.1	100	14.9	1.50	83.6	0.00	100	3.8	44.9	35.9	100

Wave 2		Kech					Khuzdar					Loralai				
		Buffalo & Bullock	Buffalo and sheep	No Livestock	Sheep/Goat	Total	Buffalo & Bullock	Buffalo and sheep	No Livestock	Sheep/Goat	Total	Buffalo & Bullock	Buffalo and sheep	No Livestock	Sheep/Goat	Total
UP (0-11)	N	0	0	20	1	21	0	0	15	1	16	0	0	8	1	9
	%	0.0	0.0	95.2	4.8	100	0.0	0.0	93.8	6.3	100	0.0	0.0	88.9	11.1	100
VP (12-18)	N	1	0	12	4	17	2	0	8	0	10	1	0	12	1	14
	%	5.9	0.0	70.6	23.5	100	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	100	7.1	0.0	85.7	7.1	100
TP (19-23)	N	0	1	8	1	10	2	0	5	3	10	1	0	9	3	13
	%	0.0	10.0	80.0	10.0	100	20.0	0.0	50.0	30.0	100	7.7	0.0	69.2	23.1	100
24-34	N	0	1	10	3	14	0	1	11	1	13	0	0	14	5	19
	%	0.0	7.1	71.4	21.4	100	0.0	7.7	84.6	7.7	100	0.0	0.0	73.7	26.3	100
35-50	N	1	4	0	1	6	1	0	7	2	10	0	1	3	8	12
	%	16.7	66.7	0.0	16.7	100	10.0	0.0	70.0	20.0	100	0.0	8.3	25.0	66.7	100
51-100	N	2	1	0	2	5	2	0	3	3	8	1	2	4	4	11
	%	40	20	0.0	40	100	25.0	0.0	37.5	37.5	100	9.1	18.2	36.4	36.4	100
<b>Total</b>	N	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>78</b>
	%	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 7: District Wise Primary Work Status of the Respondents of Wave 1 & wave 2**

Primary Work Status	Khuzdar				Loralai				Kech				Total			
	w1		w2		w1		w2		w1		w2		w1		w2	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Unskilled labour/ Mazdoori	66	43	13	15	118	28	26	21	75	49	12	20	259	35	51	19
Farm labor (cultivation/harvesting)	24	16	4	5	15	4	15	12	7	5	7	12	46	6	26	10
Cultivation on partnership/share crop	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	1	1	0
Skilled labor	6	4	12	14	17	4	21	17	32	21	23	39	55	8	56	21
Business/ trade	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	9	1	0	0
Self-cultivator/own farm	9	6	8	9	2	0	24	20	0	0	4	7	11	2	36	13
Livestock (only)	0	0	5	6	1	0	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	1	9	3
Govt job	20	13	12	14	4	1	8	7	12	8	6	10	36	5	26	10
Private job	5	3	6	7	7	2	8	7	7	5	1	2	19	3	15	6
Household chores/work	3	2	20	23	13	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	19	3	24	9
Family helper without monetary payment	0	0	0	0	100	24	1	1	0	0	1	2	100	14	2	1
Begging	0	0	0	0	5	1%	0	0	3	2	0	0	8	1	0	0
Other	15	10	7	8	141	33	15	12	6	4	1	2	162	22	23	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 8: Major Constraints and Problems (%) - W1-W2**

Utility	No problem		Slight Problem		Serious Problem		V. Serious Problem		Not Sure	
	W1	W2	W1	W2	W1	W2	W1	W2	W1	W2
<b>Education</b>	24 (8.3)	25 (11.47)	51 (17.7)	21 (9.63)	89 (30.9)	69 (31.65)	75 (26)	93 (42.66)	49 (17)	10 (4.59)
<b>Health</b>	14 (4.9)	7 (3.24)	27 (9.4)	17 (7.87)	116 (40.3)	83 (38.07)	90 (31.3)	105 (49)	41 (14.2)	6 (2.78)
<b>Water Supply</b>	54 (18.8)	35 (16.06)	52 (18.1)	22 (10.09)	89 (30.9)	65 (29.82)	40 (13.9)	92 (42)	53 (18.4)	4 (1.8)
<b>Drainage</b>	59 (20.5)	6 (2.75)	48 (16.7)	26 (11.93)	72 (25)	92 (42.2)	25 (8.7)	88 (41)	84 (29.2)	6 (2.7)
<b>Street Pavement</b>	54 (18.8)	5 (2.29)	57 (19.8)	29 (13.3)	62 (21.5)	87 (39.91)	30 (10.4)	89 (41)	85 (29.5)	8 (3.67)
<b>Transport</b>	14 (4.9)	6 (2.75)	56 (19.4)	23 (10.55)	104 (36.1)	102 (47)	61 (21.2)	77 (35)	53 (18.4)	10 (4.5)
<b>Fuel Supply</b>	28 (9.7)	9 (4.13)	60 (20.8)	26 (11.93)	72 (25)	91 (41.74)	32 (11.1)	87 (40)	96 (33.3)	5 (2.29)
<b>Electricity</b>	19 (6.6)	6 (2.75)	30 (10.4)	17 (7.80)	99 (34.4)	89 (40.83)	103 (35.8)	99 (45)	37 (12.9)	7 (3.2)
<b>Income (Poverty)</b>	8 (2.8)	4 (1.83)	22 (7.6)	19 (8.72)	100 (34.7)	83 (38.07)	100 (34.7)	104 (48)	58 (20.1)	8 (3.6)
<b>Job/Employment</b>	5 (1.7)	13 (5.96)	23 (-8)	11 (5.05)	99 (34.4)	84 (38.53)	115 (39.9)	103 (47)	46 (15.9)	7 (3.2)
<b>Access to Credit</b>	21 (7.3)	2 (0.92)	63 (21.9)	26 (11.93)	69 (23.9)	90 (41.28)	38 (13.2)	97 (44)	97 (33.7)	3 (1.38)
<b>Social Cohesion</b>	35 (12.2)	11 (5.05)	81 (28.1)	26 (11.93)	63 (21.9)	75 (34.4)	26 (9)	96 (44)	83 (28.8)	10 (4.59)
<b>Organisation</b>	39 (13.5)	20 (9.17)	73 (25.4)	34 (15.6)	50 (17.4)	78 (35.78)	23 (8)	73 (33)	103 (35.8)	13 (6)

**Table 9: Service Quality Satisfaction Level (%Age)- W1-W2**

Services	Highly Satisfactory		Moderately Satisfactory		Moderately Unsatisfactory		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
<b>Lady Health Worker</b>	0 (0)	10(14)	13 (20)	12(17)	5 (8)	9(12.8)	32 (50)	23(32.86)	14 (22)	16(23)
<b>Basic Health Unit</b>	0	4(10.5)	12 (17)	6(16)	16 (22)	4(10.5)	28 (39)	17(44.7)	16 (22)	7(18.4)
<b>Family Planning Unit</b>	0	2(9.09)	7 (28)	2(9.09)	4 (16)	4(18)	8 (32.)	11(50)	6 (24)	3(13.64)
<b>Vaccinator</b>	1(1.7)	2(5.5)	10 (17)	7(19.4)	8 (14)	7(19.4)	28 (48)	18(50)	11 (19)	2(5.56)
<b>School</b>	0	23(21)	10 (15)	15(13)	15 (24)	8(7.2)	22 (35)	43(38.7)	16 (25)	22(19.8)
<b>Veterinary Clinic</b>	0	0(0.0)	7 (26)	4(40)	6 (22)	0(0.0)	5 (18)	5(50)	9 (33)	1(10)
<b>Agriculture (extension)</b>	1 (3.9)	1(6.0)	5 (19)	5(28)	2 (8)	0(0.0)	9 (34)	3(16.6)	9 (34)	9(50)
<b>Police</b>	0	0(0.0)	3 (15)	6(33)	2 (10)	0(0.0)	7 (36.8)	8(44.4)	7 (36)	4(22)
<b>Bank</b>	1 (5.0)	3(18.7)	1 (5)	5(31)	2 (10)	1(6.2)	9 (45)	3(31.2)	7 (35)	2(12)
<b>Road</b>	0	12(10)	35 (27)	15(12)	25 (19)	19(15.8)	41 (32)	31(25.8)	28 (22)	43(35.8)
<b>Drinking water</b>	0	58(37)	17 (17)	23(14)	14 (14)	9(5.7)	51 (51)	47(30)	18 (18)	19(13)
<b>Bus</b>	1 (0.9)	2(3.0)	34 (31)	16(25)	24 (22)	7(10.77)	31 (28)	13(20)	19 (17)	27(41.5)
<b>Post Office</b>	0	0(0.0)	3 (27)	1(25)	1 (9)	0(0.0)	1 (9)	2(50)	6 (54)	1(25)
<b>NADRA Office</b>	0	2(3.3)	22 (25)	12(20)	15 (17)	4(6.78)	37 (43)	33(56)	12 (14)	8(13.5)
<b>Union council office</b>	0	0(0.0)	6 (26)	1(6.67)	1 (4)	5(33.3)	6 (26)	8(53)	10 (43)	1(6.6)
<b>Local magistrate</b>	0	0(0.0)	9 (33)	1(16)	3 (11)	1(16)	5 (18)	2(33.3)	10 (37)	2(33.3)
<b>Court</b>	1 (6.0)	0(0.0)	0	1(20)	1 (17)	0(0.0)	4 (67)	4(80)	0	0(0.0)
<b>District Education Department</b>	0	0(0.0)	4 (14)	4(36)	4 (15)	0(0.0)	7 (26)	4(36.36)	12 (44)	3(27)
<b>District Health Department</b>	1 (2.2)	1(5)	5 (11)	2(10)	4 (9)	3(15)	18 (40)	11(55)	17 (38)	3(15)
<b>District Local Government Office</b>	0	0(0.0)	5 (21)	1(11)	4 (17)	2(22.2)	6 (25)	3(33)	9 (37)	3(33.3)
<b>Electricity and Gas departments</b>	0	0(0.0)	2 (18.2)	2(18)	2 (18.2)	2(18)	1(9.1)	3(27)	6 (54)	4(36)

Table 10a: PSC Wise Education Status of Household Head wave 1															
Wave 1	Kech				Khuzdar				Loralai						
	Class 11, college or beyond	Class 6 to class 10 included	Less than class 5	Never attended school	Total	Class 11, college or beyond	Class 6 to class 10 included	Less than class 5	Never attended school	Total	Class 11, college or beyond	Class 6 to class 10 included	Less than class 5	Never attended school	Total
UP (0-11)	N	0	1	2	18	21	0	0	1	15	0	0	3	6	9
	%	0.0%	4.8%	9.5%	85.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	93.8%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
VP (12-18)	N	1	2	2	12	17	0	0	1	9	0	1	3	10	14
	%	5.9%	11.8%	11.8%	70.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	90.0%	0.0%	7.1%	21.4%	71.4%	100.0%
TP (19-23)	N	0	1	3	6	10	0	1	2	7	0	3	1	9	13
	%	0.0%	10.0%	30.0%	60.0%	100.0%	0.0%	10.0%	20.0%	70.0%	0.0%	23.1%	7.7%	69.2%	100.0%
24-34	N	5	3	2	4	14	1	1	1	10	1	2	3	13	19
	%	35.7%	21.4%	14.3%	28.6%	100.0%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	76.9%	5.3%	10.5%	15.8%	68.4%	100.0%
35-50	N	1	2	1	2	6	2	1	2	5	2	3	1	6	12
	%	16.7%	33.3%	16.7%	33.3%	100.0%	20.0%	10.0%	20.0%	50.0%	16.7%	25.0%	8.3%	50.0%	100.0%
51-100	N	1	2	1	1	5	4	3	0	1	2	1	2	6	11
	%	20.0%	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100.0%	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%	12.5%	18.2%	9.1%	18.2%	54.5%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	N	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>78</b>
	%	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>58.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>70.1%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 10b: PSC Wise Education Status of Household Head wave 2															
Wave 2	Kech				Khuzdar				Loralai						
	Class 11, college or beyond	Class 6 to class 10 included	Less than class 5 included	Never attended school	Total	Class 11, college or beyond	Class 6 to class 10 included	Less than class 5 included	Never attended school	Total	Class 11, college or beyond	Class 6 to class 10 included	Less than class 5 included	Never attended school	Total
UP (0-11)	N 0	1	0	9	10	0	1	1	4	6	0	0	1	2	3
	% 0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	90.0%	100	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	66.7%	100	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100
VP (12-18)	N 0	0	0	9	9	0	2	1	21	24	0	1	1	11	13
	% 0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100	0.0%	8.3%	4.2%	87.5%	100	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	84.6%	100
TP (19-23)	N 0	1	0	11	12	2	3	0	8	13	0	0	1	11	12
	% 0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	91.7%	100	15.4%	23.1%	0.0%	61.5%	100	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	91.7%	100
24-34	N 3	1	1	13	18	0	3	1	5	9	1	1	2	14	18
	% 16.7%	5.6%	5.6%	72.2%	100	0.0%	33.3%	11.1%	55.6%	100	5.6%	5.6%	11.1%	77.8%	100
35-50	N 2	3	1	13	19	2	1	0	3	6	2	2	3	12	19
	% 10.5%	15.8%	5.3%	68.4%	100	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	50.0%	100	10.5%	10.5%	15.8%	63.2%	100
51-100	N 2	0	0	3	5	5	1	1	2	9	3	2	1	7	13
	% 40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	100	55.6%	11.1%	11.1%	22.2%	100	23.1%	15.4%	7.7%	53.8%	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>N 7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>78</b>
	% <b>9.6%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>79.5%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>64.2%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>73.1%</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 11: Poverty Status by Education of Household Head												
PSC Range	No Education [%]		Up to Class 5 [%]		Class 5 to 10 [%]		Class 11 & Above [%]		Total [%]			
	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2		
Ultra-Poor (0-11)	39 (84.8)	15 (78.9)	6 (13.0)	2 (10.5)	1 (2.2)	2 (10.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	46 (100)	19 (100)		
Chronically Poor (12-18)	31 (75.6)	41 (89.1)	6 (14.6)	2 (4.3)	3 (7.3)	3 (6.5)	1 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	41 (100)	46 (100)		
Transitory Poor (19-23)	22 (66.7)	30 (81.1)	6 (18.2)	1 (2.7)	5 (15.2)	4 (10.8)	0 (0.0)	2 (5.4)	33 (100)	37 (100)		
Transitory Vulnerable (24-34)	27 (58.7)	32 (71.1)	6 (13.0)	4 (8.9)	6 (13.0)	5 (11.1)	7 (15.2)	4 (8.9)	46 (100)	45 (100)		
Transitory Non-Poor (35-50)	13 (46.0)	28 (63.6)	4 (14.3)	4 (9.1)	6 (21.4)	6 (13.6)	5 (17.9)	6 (13.6)	28 (100)	44 (100)		
Non-Poor (51-100)	8 (33.3)	12 (44.4)	3 (12.5)	2 (7.4)	6 (25.0)	3 (11.1)	7 (29.2)	10 (37.0)	24 (100)	27 (100)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>140 (64.2)</b>	<b>158 (72.5)</b>	<b>31 (14.2)</b>	<b>15 (6.9)</b>	<b>27 (12.4)</b>	<b>23 (10.6)</b>	<b>20 (9.2)</b>	<b>22 (10.1)</b>	<b>218 (100)</b>	<b>218 (100)</b>		
<b>Wave 1: Figures in parenthesis are percentages, Pearson Chi<sup>2</sup>(15) = 43.299 Pr = 0.000</b>												
<b>Wave 2: Figures in parenthesis are percentages, Pearson Chi<sup>2</sup>(15) = 36.514 Pr = 0.001</b>												





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