Village Profiles
40 Villages of Dara Ismael Khan, Gawadar, Ghotki & Rajan Pur

By:
Waseem Ejaz
Aamir Rana
Contents

1. Baloch Muhalla................................................................................................................................. 6
2. Dhoor.................................................................................................................................................. 7
3. Garaab ................................................................................................................................................ 8
4. Qasba Ward ......................................................................................................................................... 9
5. Kangai/Kangani ................................................................................................................................. 10
6. Chabari Ward ..................................................................................................................................... 11
7. Mir Qadir Dad Ward .......................................................................................................................... 12
8. Khuda Abdul Samad Ward ............................................................................................................... 13
9. Birsi Ward .......................................................................................................................................... 14
10. Shedat ............................................................................................................................................... 15
11. Kukar ................................................................................................................................................. 17
12. Basti Saidan Abdullah ...................................................................................................................... 18
13. Mandhra Saidan .................................................................................................................................. 19
14. Basti Darbarwala ............................................................................................................................... 20
15. Mandhra Kalan .................................................................................................................................. 21
16. Kech .................................................................................................................................................... 22
17. Sardaray Wala .................................................................................................................................. 23
18. Muqeeem Shah .................................................................................................................................. 24
19. Ghulam Wala ..................................................................................................................................... 25
20. Zandar ................................................................................................................................................. 26
22. Basti Makwalwala ............................................................................................................................ 29
23. Meezan Pur ....................................................................................................................................... 30
24. Jhok Makwal ...................................................................................................................................... 31
25. Jhok Sanwal ....................................................................................................................................... 32
26. Tibi Salgi ............................................................................................................................................. 33
27. Basti Chachar .................................................................................................................................... 34
28. Basti Hajoo ......................................................................................................................................... 35
29. Basti Manjho Machni ......................................................................................................................... 36
30. Basti Awan ......................................................................................................................................... 37
31. Magan Dari ......................................................................................................................................... 39
32. Lohi ....................................................................................................................................................... 40
District
Gawadar
Baloch Muhalla

The village Baloch Muhalla in Tehsil Gwadar, district Gwadar, comes under the Union Council Sur Bandar, and is 25 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 272 households,

The village has an average household size of 6 individuals. The entire village identifies itself as Baloch speaking. 90 houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 90 are pukka houses.

A majority of the villagers (180 people) have educational attainment up to middle level while only 3 men have a bachelor’s degree or above. No woman has risen above a matriculation degree. There are no community based groups in the village. Cholera, jaundice, kidney failure, nephritis, dysentery, appendicitis, diarrhea, maternal deaths and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There are no health facilities nearby. There is no proper disposal of waste which is the major cause of diseases in the village. Weddings and Culture Days at schools and colleges are celebrated with fervor.

A public primary school is the only service providing institution in the village. Gas, a sewerage/toilet system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

None of the households own any land and the land is not used for cultivation. The primary occupation of the village is fishing, through which 30,000 kg is sold in a year at an average market rate of Rs. 130 per kg. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. The local bank and LSO are two organizations which give credit/loan for fishing and other businesses. Friends and neighbors usually give loans to members of the villagers in order to meet marriage related expenditures.

A thunderstorm hit the village in 2010 and destroyed a lot of homes and boats. There is no early warning system in the area and there is no local body that deals with the occurrence of natural disasters.

The village has given women some degree of freedom. Women are given their right in inheritance. Domestic disputes exist but physical abuse has not been heard of. Honor killings have not been reported in the village. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. There is little freedom to move for women within the village but women are allowed to work in offices and schools.
Dhoor

The village Dhoor in Tehsil Gwadar, district Gwadar, comes under the Union Council Sur Bandar, and is 10 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 15 households.

80% identify themselves at Balochi speaking while 15% identify themselves as Barohi speaking. 30% houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 70% are pukka houses.

A majority of the villagers have educational attainment up to middle level while only a few have a bachelor’s degree or above. No woman has risen above an intermediate degree. There are no community based groups in the village. Cholera, jaundice, malaria, kidney failure, nephritis, dysentery, appendicitis, diabetes, maternal deaths and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. The nearest health facility is a dispensary which is 10 km away from the village. Culture Days at schools and colleges are celebrated with fervor.

A public primary school and public health facility are the only service providing institutions in the village. Electricity, gas, water, a sewerage/toilet system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

A small portion of the land is used for cultivation, all rain fed, while 100 acres of communal forest exists near the village. Only 5% of the household are landowners. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. There is no organization that provides loans to the households.

A thunderstorm hit the village in the past 5 years and destroyed a lot of homes and livestock. There is no early warning system in the area and there is no local body that deals with the occurrence of natural disasters.

Local disputes exist and legal recourse is usually sought. The village has given women some degree of freedom. Women are given their right in inheritance. Domestic disputes exist but physical abuse has not been heard of. Honor killings have not been reported in the village. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village but are confined at home. There is little freedom to move for women within the village but women are allowed to work in offices and schools.
The village Garaab in Tehsil Gwadar, district Gwadar, comes under the Union Council Sur Bandar, and is 20 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 42 households.

All households identify themselves at Balochi speaking. 20 houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 2 are pukka houses.

No villager has attained education above the primary level. There are no community based groups in the village. Cholera, typhoid, malaria, kidney failure, nephritis, dysentery, appendicitis, diabetes, maternal deaths and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is no health facility nearby. The main cause of disease is a lack of waste disposal system and the absence of health facilities. The community usually gathers for Eid and it is celebrated with fervor.

A public primary school is the only service providing institution in the village. Gas, water, a sewerage/toilet system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is not used by the villagers for cultivation. The major occupation of the households is fishing and 40 households depend on fishing for livelihood. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. There is no organization that provides loans to the households.

A thunderstorm hit the village in the past 5 years and destroyed a lot of homes and boats. There is no early warning system in the area and there is no local body that deals with the occurrence of natural disasters.

Conflicts of a political nature exist in the village, which are solved by the respected people of the village. The village has given women some degree of freedom. Women are given their right in inheritance. Domestic disputes exist but physical abuse has not been heard of. Honor killings have not been reported in the village. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village but are confined at home. There is little freedom to move for women within the village but women are allowed to work in offices and schools.
Qasba Ward

The village Qasba Ward in Tehsil Gwadar, district Gwadar, comes under the Union Council Pishkan, and is 45 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 300 households.

All households identify themselves at Balochi speaking. 20 houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 2 are pukka houses.

No villager has attained education above the primary level. There are no community based groups in the village. Cholera, typhoid, malaria, kidney failure, nephritis, dysentery, appendicitis, diabetes, maternal deaths and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is no health facility nearby. The main cause of disease is a lack of waste disposal system and the absence of health facilities. The community usually gathers for Eid and it is celebrated with fervor.

A public primary school is the only service providing institution in the village. Gas, water, a sewerage/toilet system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is not used by the villagers for cultivation. The major occupation of the households is fishing and 40 households depend on fishing for livelihood. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. There is no organization that provides loans to the households.

A thunderstorm hit the village in the past 5 years and destroyed a lot of homes and boats. There is no early warning system in the area and there is no local body that deals with the occurrence of natural disasters.

Conflicts of a political nature exist in the village, which are solved by the respected people of the village. The village has given women some degree of freedom. Women are given their right in inheritance. Domestic disputes exist but physical abuse has not been heard of. Honor killings have not been reported in the village. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village but are confined at home. There is little freedom to move for women within the village but women are allowed to work in offices and schools.
Kangai/Kangani

The village Kangai/Kangani in Tehsil Gwadar, district Gwadar, comes under the Union Council Sur Bandar, and is 25 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 180 households.

Nearly all households identify themselves at Balochi speaking while a few people are Barohi speaking. 30% of the houses in the village are kutchta houses, while 70% are pukka houses.

A majority of people have attained education till the intermediate level, while only few men have attained a bachelor’s degree or above. A single woman has studied beyond an intermediate degree. There are no community based groups in the village. Jaundice, asthma, malaria, kidney failure, nephritis, dysentery, appendicitis, diabetes, maternal deaths and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is no health facility nearby. The community usually gathers for weddings and funerals.

A public primary school and a Basic Health Unit are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, clean water, a sewerage system, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is not used by the villagers for cultivation. The major occupation of the households is fishing and 40 households depend on fishing for livelihood. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. There is no organization that provides loans to the households.

A cyclone hit the village in the past 5 years and destroyed a lot of homes and boats. There is no early warning system in the area and there is no local body that deals with the occurrence of natural disasters.

Women have been given some freedom in the village. Women are given their right in inheritance. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village but are confined at home. There is little freedom to move for women within the village but women are allowed to work in offices and schools.
Chabari Ward

The village Chabari Ward in Tehsil Gwadar, district Gwadar, comes under the Union Council Pishukan, and is 45 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 215 households.

All households identify themselves at Balochi speaking and the entire population is Muslim. 47% of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 23% are pukka houses. The remaining houses (30%) are both kutcha and pukka.

A number of people have attained education till the matriculation level, while only 10 men and 4 women have attained a bachelor’s degree. Generally, the number of literate men at all levels of education up to the Bachelors degree is three to four times more than the number of literate women with equal education.

There are no community based groups in the village. Malaria, anemia/leukemia, asthma, influenza, diarrhea, maternal deaths and birth weaknesses are the major diseases prevailing in the village. The community usually gathers for weddings and funerals. They also play group sports.

A government BHU and a public high school are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is not used by the villagers for cultivation. The major occupation of the households is fishing and 180 households depend on fishing for livelihood. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. There is no organization that provides loans to the households.

A cyclone hit the village in the past 5 years and destroyed a lot of homes and boats. There is no early warning system in the area and there is no local body that deals with the occurrence of natural disasters.

Women have been given some freedom in the village. Women are given their right in inheritance. Women are asked before the decisions concerning their marriage are taken but they do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village but are confined at home. There is freedom to move for women within the village and women are allowed to study and work.
Mir Qadir Dad Ward

The village Mir Qadir Dad Ward in Tehsil Gwadar, district Gwadar, comes under the Union Council Pishkin, and is 43 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 370 households.

All households identify themselves at Balochi speaking. 200 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 100 are pukka houses and 70 have both kutcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education till the primary level, while only 20 men have attained a bachelor’s degree or above. No woman has studied beyond an intermediate degree. There is a local welfare organization in the village. Anemia, malaria, dysentery, bronchitis and diarrhea are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is a Basic Health Unit nearby, 1 km away from the village. The community usually gathers for weddings and funerals.

Two public primary schools, a WAPDA office, a Water department and a Basic Health Unit are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, clean water, a sewerage system, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is not used by the villagers for cultivation. The major occupation of the households is fishing and 200 households depend on fishing for livelihood. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. There is no organization that provides loans to the households.

Cyclones hit the village in the past 5 years and destroyed a lot of homes and boats. There is no early warning system in the area and there is no local body that deals with the occurrence of natural disasters.

Land disputes are frequent source of conflict in the village. Police, religious and political leaders and respected elders usually intervene to resolve the disputes.

Women have been given some freedom in the village. Women are given their right in inheritance. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. There is freedom to move for women within the village. Women are also allowed to work in offices and schools.
Khuda Abdul Samad Ward

The village Khuda Abdul Samad Ward in Tehsil Gwadar, district Gwadar, comes under the Union Council Pishkin, and is 46 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 261 households.

All households identify themselves at Balochi speaking. 100 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 50 are pukka houses and 111 have both kutcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education till the matriculation level, while only 10 men have attained a bachelor’s degree or above. 2 women have studied up to a bachelor’s degree. There is a no community based organization in the village. Asthma, malaria, dysentery, influenza, bronchitis and diarrhea are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is a Basic Health Unit nearby, 1 km away from the village. The community usually gathers for weddings and funerals.

A primary school and a Basic Health Unit are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, clean water, a sewerage system, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is not used by the villagers for cultivation. The major occupation of the households is fishing and 250 households depend on fishing for livelihood. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. There is no organization that provides loans to the households, although friends, relatives, neighbors and the village elderly do give out loans in good faith.

Cyclones hit the village in the past 5 years and destroyed a lot of homes and boats. There is no early warning system in the area and there is no local body that deals with the occurrence of natural disasters.

Land disputes are frequent source of conflict in the village. Police, religious and political leaders and respected elders usually intervene to resolve the disputes.

Women have been given some freedom in the village. Women are given their right in inheritance. Women have the final say in their marriage decision but do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village and usually live with their own relatives. There is restricted freedom to move for women within the village. Women are allowed to work in offices and schools.
Birsi Ward

The village Birsi Ward in Tehsil Gwadar, district Gwadar, comes under the Union Council Pishkin, and is 45 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 351 households.

All households identify themselves at Balochi speaking. 71 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 100 are pukka houses and 180 have both kutcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education till the matriculation level, while only 30 men have attained a bachelor’s degree or above. 6 women have studied up to a bachelor’s degree. There is no community based organization in the village. Asthma, malaria, anemia and diarrhea are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is a Basic Health Unit nearby, 1 km away from the village. A lack of sewerage/drainage system is the cause of most diseases. The community usually gathers for weddings and funerals.

Two primary schools and two madrassas are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, clean water, a sewerage system, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is not used by the villagers for cultivation. The major occupation of the households is fishing and all households depend on fishing for livelihood. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. There is no organization that provides loans to the households, although friends, relatives, neighbors and the village elderly do give out loans in good faith.

Cyclones hit the village in the past 5 years and destroyed a lot of homes and boats. There is no early warning system in the area and there is no local body that deals with the occurrence of natural disasters.

Land disputes are frequent source of conflict in the village. Police, religious and political leaders and respected elders usually intervene to resolve the disputes. Political differences spring up during election days.

Women have been given some freedom in the village. Women are given their right in inheritance. Women have the final say in their marriage decision but do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village and usually live with their own relatives. There is restricted freedom to move for women within the village. Women are allowed to work in offices and schools.
Shedat

The village Shedat in Tehsil Gwadar, district Gwadar, comes under the Union Council Sur Bandar, and is 25 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 351 households.

Almost all households identify themselves at Balochi speaking while some are Barohi speaking. 10% of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 90% are pukka houses.

A majority of people have attained education till the primary level, while only a few men have attained a bachelor’s degree or above. A few women have studied up to a bachelor’s degree. There is a no community based organization in the village. Cholera, jaundice, kidney failure, hernia, typhoid, dysentery, appendicitis, piles, bones & joints and diarrhea are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is no health facility nearby. A lack of sewerage/drainage system is the cause of most diseases. The community usually gathers for weddings and funerals.

There is no service providing institution in the village. Gas, clean water, a sewerage system, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is not used by the villagers for cultivation. The major occupation of the households is fishing and all households depend on fishing for livelihood. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. The local bank provides loans to the households for business purposes.

Cyclones hit the village in the past 5 years and destroyed a lot of homes and boats. There is no early warning system in the area and there is no local body that deals with the occurrence of natural disasters.

Land disputes are frequent source of conflict in the village. Police, religious and political leaders and respected elders usually intervene to resolve the disputes.

Women have been given some freedom in the village. Women are given their right in inheritance. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village and usually live with their own relatives. There is restricted freedom to move for women within the village. Women are allowed to work in offices and schools.
Kukar

The village Kukar in Tehsil D.I. Khan, district D.I. Khan, comes under the Union Council Mandhra Kalan, and is 11 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 1380 households.

The average household size is 9 individuals. 470 households identify themselves as nomadic. 966 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 200 are pukka houses, while 214 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education till the primary level. Women are more educated than men, many having studied up to a bachelor’s degree. A number of families migrate during the summer to their homes. There are local organizations who work in collaboration with donors for the development of the village. Malaria, typhoid, paralysis, dysentery, diarrhea and pneumonia are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is a dispensary nearby, 1 km away from the village. The main cause of disease in the village is a lack of sewage/drainage system. A lack of a clinic adds to the health problems. Communal activities include wrestling, kabbadi, bull race and nayza bazi.

The jirga is an effective decision making institution through which disputes are resolved. Three public primary schools, a WAPDA office and a Land Revenue department are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 25 households are landlords while 100 are tenants. Land developing expenses are borne by the tenant and the other expenses and profit/loss are split equally between the landlord and the tenant. Wheat, rice, sugarcane, maize, mangoes and dates are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population, though landlords do give out charity to those who deserve it. Local banks provide loans for farming and livelihoods while the landlord also extends credit to the villagers in case of marriage.

Floods and wind storms have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. A Disaster Management Committee has been formed by the village with a membership of 25 people to deal with natural disasters. The village has also suffered due to terrorism, both economically and psychologically.

Women have been given some freedom in the village. Women are given their right in inheritance. There has been no reported case of domestic abuse or honor killing. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. There is freedom to move for women within the village. Poor women are allowed to work as housemaids in the village.
Basti Saidan Abdullah

The village Basti Saidan Abdullah in Tehsil D.I. Khan, district D.I. Khan, comes under the Union Council Mandhra Kalan, and is 15 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 70 households.

The average household size is 8 individuals. 30 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 10 are pukka houses, while 40 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education till the primary level, while only few men have attained a matriculation degree. Malaria, typhoid, paralysis, dysentery, tuberculosis and pneumonia are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is no health facility nearby. The main cause of disease in the village is a lack of sewage/drainage system. A lack of a clinic adds to the health problems.

Two public primary schools and a WAPDA office are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, roads, health facilities and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 50 households are landlords while 30 are tenants. Expenses and profit/loss are split equally between the landlord and the tenant. Wheat, rice, sugarcane, maize, mangoes and dates are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population, though landlords do give out charity to those who deserve it. Local banks provide loans for farming and livelihoods while the landlord also extends credit to the villagers in case of marriage or construction of a house.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. A Disaster Management Committee has been formed by the village with a membership of 12 people to deal with natural disasters. The village has also suffered due to sectarian violence, both economically and psychologically.

The main source of conflict in the village is political tension between rival groups. Disputes exist on land distribution as well but are solved amongst relatives of the family.

Women have been given some freedom in the village. Women are given their right in inheritance. There has been no reported case of domestic abuse or honor killing. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. Victims are treated well only if they are thought to be innocent. There is freedom to move for women within the village. Poor women are allowed to work as housemaids in the village.
Mandhra Saidan

The village Mandhra Saidan in Tehsil D.I. Khan, district D.I. Khan, comes under the Union Council Mandhra, and is a few km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 650 households.

The average household size is 9 individuals. The whole village is forced to migrate at the time of a flood. 500 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 100 are pukka houses, while 50 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education till the primary level, while many men and women have attained a bachelor’s degree. Only 4 men have attained a master’s degree. Malaria, typhoid, cholera, angina, dysentery, kidney failure, tuberculosis, hepatitis and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is a Basic Health Unit 4 km away from the village. The main cause of disease in the village is a lack of sewage/drainage system. The annual spring fair, oxen race and monthly fairs are some occasions on which the community gathers.

A primary school, a WAPDA office, a Land Revenue department and a department handling irrigation are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, roads, health facilities and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 15 households are landlords while 450 are tenants. The share of the tenant varies across the village, from as high as 50% to 25%. Wheat, rice, sugarcane, barley, maize, lemon and dates are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. Local banks and sugar mills provide loans for crops and livelihoods while the local neighborhood also extends credit to the villagers as well.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters. The village has also suffered due to sectarian violence, both economically and psychologically.

Disputes exist on land distribution, which are solved by the local councilor because his decisions are respected.

Women have been given some freedom in the village. Women are given their right in inheritance. There has been no reported case of domestic abuse or honor killing. Women have the final word in their marriage decision but do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. There is no freedom to move for women within the village. Women are allowed to work and many of them do work in health and education.
Basti Darbarwala

The village Basti Darbarwala in Tehsil D.I. Khan, district D.I. Khan, comes under the Union Council Mandhra Kalan, and is 16 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 221 households.

The average household size is 8 individuals. The whole village is forced to migrate at the time of a flood. 180 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 20 are pukka houses, while 21 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education till the primary level, while many men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree. No woman has gotten an education beyond a matriculation degree. Malaria, typhoid, hernia, appendicitis, diarrhea and pneumonia are the major diseases prevailing in the village. The nearest health facility is a dispensary 0.5 km away from the village. The main cause of disease in the village is a lack of sewage/drainage system. The cost of medicine is also out of reach for the villagers. The annual urs of Saein Lal Din is celebrated with enthusiasm with oxen races, wrestling, kabbadi and a fair being part of the celebration.

A primary school, a WAPDA office, a dispensary and a department handling irrigation are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 10 households are landlords while 25 are tenants. The profit/loss is split between the landlord and the tenant. Wheat and rice are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. Relatives and shop owners provide loans in order to meet the cost of the crops and expenses of medical treatment.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

Disputes exist on land distribution, which are solved by the ‘panchayt’ because their decisions are respected.

Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence is reported frequently. Women have absolutely no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and they are not allowed to work.
Mandhra Kalan

The village Mandhra Kalan in Tehsil D.I. Khan, district D.I. Khan, comes under the Union Council Mandhra Kalan, and is 17 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 1000 households.

The average household size is 8 individuals. The whole village is forced to migrate at the time of a flood. 600 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 80 are pukka houses, while 320 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education below the primary level, while 20 men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree or higher. No woman has gotten an education beyond a intermediate degree. Malaria, typhoid, hernia, and pneumonia are the major diseases prevailing in the village. The nearest health facility is a dispensary 30 minutes away from the village. The main cause of disease in the village is a lack of sewage/drainage system. The cost of medicine is also out of reach for the villagers. The annual urs of Saein Lal Din is celebrated with enthusiasm with oxen races, wrestling, kabbadi and a fair being part of the celebration.

Two primary schools, a high school, a dispensary and the public post office are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 80 households are landlords while 300 are tenants. The profit/loss is split between the landlord and the tenant. Wheat, tomatoes and rice are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. Relatives and shop owners provide loans in order to meet the cost of the crops and expenses of medical treatment.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

Disputes exist on land distribution, which are solved by the ‘panchayt' because their decisions are respected.

Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence is reported frequently. Women have absolutely no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and they are not allowed to work.
The village Kech in Tehsil D.I. Khan, district D.I. Khan, comes under the Union Council Kech, and is 26 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 780 households.

The average household size is 8 individuals. The whole village is forced to migrate at the time of a flood. 220 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 415 are pukka houses, while 75 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education below middle level, while 32 men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree or higher. No woman has gotten an education beyond an intermediate degree. Cholera, jaundice, measles, malaria, typhoid, hernia, and pneumonia are the major diseases prevailing in the village. The nearest health facility is a private clinic 2.5 km away from the village. The main cause of disease in the village is a lack of sewage/drainage system. The cost of medicine is also out of reach for the villagers. The annual urs of Saein Lal Din is celebrated with enthusiasm with oxen races, wrestling, kabbadi and a fair being part of the celebration.

Three schools, a Land Revenue department, an Irrigation department and a private clinic are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. Three community based groups operate in the village. Embroidery and some other handicrafts are special products of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 50 households are landlords while 100 are tenants. The tenant receives a fourth of the profit/loss from the landlord. Wheat, sugarcane and malta are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. The local bank provides loans for crops and cultivation. Relatives and shop owners provide loans in order to meet the cost of construction and expenses related to marriage.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

Disputes exist on land distribution, which are solved by the ‘panchayt’ because their decisions are respected. Most disputes are solved with the families themselves.

Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence is reported frequently. Honor killings have not been heard of but women have been handicapped or beaten in the name of honor. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated poorly, with most of their property and rights snatched by their relatives. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and they are not allowed to work.
The village Sardaray Wala in Tehsil D.I. Khan, district D.I. Khan, comes under the Union Council Kech, and is 20 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 552 households.

The average household size is 8 individuals. 150 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 250 are pukka houses, while 150 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education up to primary level, while 32 men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree or higher. No woman has gotten an education beyond an intermediate degree. Cholera, malaria, typhoid, asthma, kidney failure, dysentery, diarrhea and pneumonia are the major diseases prevailing in the village. The nearest health facility is a private clinic right in the village. The main cause of disease in the village is a lack of sewage/drainage system. The cost of medicine is also out of reach for the villagers. The Cattle Fair and marriages are celebrated with fervor while respect is shown on Ashura.

Three schools, a Land Revenue department, an Irrigation department and a private clinic are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. One community based group operates in the village. Embroidery and some other handicrafts are special products of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 50 households are landlords while 100 are tenants. The tenant receives a fourth of the profit/loss from the landlord. Wheat and sugarcane are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. The local bank provides loans for crops and cultivation. Relatives and shop owners provide loans in order to meet the cost of construction and expenses related to marriage.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

Disputes exist on land distribution, which are solved by the ‘panchayt’ because their decisions are respected.

Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence is reported frequently. Honor killings have not been heard of but women have been handicapped or beaten in the name of honor. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated poorly, with most of their property and rights snatched by their relatives. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and they are not allowed to work.
Muqeem Shah

The village Muqeem Shah in Tehsil D.I. Khan, district D.I. Khan, comes under the Union Council Kech, and is 23 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 1200 households.

The average household size is 9 individuals. 500 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 200 are pukka houses, while 500 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education up to a matriculation degree, while 34 men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree or higher. No woman has gotten an education beyond a matriculation degree. Cholera, malaria, typhoid, hernia, appendicitis, AIDS, and diarrhea are the major diseases prevailing in the village. The nearest health facility is a dispensary right in the village. The main cause of disease in the village is a lack of sewage/drainage system. Marriages and melads are celebrated with fervor while respect is shown on Ashura.

Four schools and a private clinic are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. One community based group operates in the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 15 households are landlords while 40 are tenants. The tenant receives a fourth of the profit/loss from the landlord. Wheat and sugarcane are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. ZTBL and Habib Bank provide loans for crops and cultivation and expenses related to marriage.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

Disputes exist on land distribution, which are solved by the local councilor or the police because their decisions are respected.

Women have been given some freedom in the village. Women are given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has never been reported. Honor killings have not been heard of. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well. There is freedom to move for women within the village and they are allowed to work in limited professions.
Ghulam Wala

The village Ghulam Wala in Tehsil D.I. Khan, district D.I. Khan, comes under the Union Council Kech, and is 25 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 350 households.

The average household size is 6 individuals. 250 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 10 are pukka houses, while 90 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education below primary level, while 7 men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree or higher. No woman has gotten an education beyond an intermediate degree. Cholera, malaria, typhoid, hernia, small pox, dysentery, AIDS, diabetes, tuberculosis and diarrhea are the major diseases prevailing in the village. The nearest health facility is a Basic Health Unit, 1 km away from the village. Marriages and melads are celebrated with fervor while respect is shown on Ashura.

Two schools, a WAPDA office, an Irrigation department and a dispensary are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. One community based group operates in the village. Embroidery items are a special product of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 15 households are landlords while 40 are tenants. The tenant receives a fourth of the profit/loss from the landlord. Wheat and sugarcane are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. Sugar mills provide loans for crops and cultivation and expenses related to marriage.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

Disputes exist on land distribution, which are solved by the local councilor or the police because their decisions are respected.

Women have been given some freedom in the village. Women are given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has been reported. Honor killings have not been heard of. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and are not allowed to work.
Zandar

The village Zandar in Tehsil D.I. Khan, district D.I. Khan, comes under the Union Council Kech, and is 30 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 80 households.

The average household size is 7 individuals. 60 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 8 are pukka houses, while 12 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education up to primary level, while 3 men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree or higher. No woman has gotten an education beyond middle schooling. Cholera, malaria, typhoid, asthma, influenza, small pox, diarrhea and maternal deaths are the major diseases prevailing in the village. The nearest health facility is a dispensary, 1 km away from the village.

Two schools, a WAPDA office, an Irrigation department and a dispensary are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, education, a sewerage system, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. No community based group operates in the village.

“Baichona” is a special product of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 8 households are landlords while 12 are tenants. The tenant receives 7% of the profit/loss from the landlord while all the costs are borne by the landlord. Wheat, rice, corn and sugarcane are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. Sugar mills provide loans for crops and cultivation and expenses related to marriage.

Floods, earthquakes and wind storms have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

Disputes exist on land distribution, which are solved by the local councilor or the police because their decisions are respected.

Women have been given some freedom in the village. Women are given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has been reported. Honor killings have not been heard of. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and are not allowed to work.
District
Rajan Pur
Bakhir Pur

The village Bakhir Pur in Tehsil Jam Pur, district Rajan Pur, comes under the Union Council Wah Lashari and is 70 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 550 households, with an average household size of 7 individuals.

310 houses in the village are kutcha houses, 10 are pukka houses while 30 have both katcha and pakka portions. A large majority of the villages (1200) people have an education below primary level while only 3 men have a bachelor’s degree. All those involved in agriculture move during harvesting season for a month.

The ‘panchaiyt’ is the only effective decision making body in the village. There is one community based group which provides loans, helps establish the water supply and works for the welfare of the women of the village. NRSP is the only organization working in the village, providing loans to those who need it. Bait-ul-Mal operates in the village and provides a local safety net mechanism.

Some essential facilities are not available in the village such as gas, water, sewerage/toilet system and a telephone exchange. Land is predominantly used for cultivation, mostly rain fed. Only 5 households are landowners while most of them are tenants. Tenants give one-eighth of their produce to the landlords as per the agreement. Cotton, wheat and sugarcane are the main crops grown in the village.

Malaria, asthma and hernia are the major diseases prevailing in the village. A dispensary exists 5 minutes away from the village. Insecticides are not available in the village and there exists no proper sewerage system or latrines. Due to this, the incidence of malaria is high in the village.

The village was hit by the flood in the past 5 years, which destroyed their houses and crops. Communication through mobile phones serves as an early warning system, which allows the villagers enough time to relocate the cattle and reinforce the river banks. There is no local organization that responds to natural disasters.

The villagers have given the women of the village freedom, albeit restricted. Women have inheritance rights and there has been no report of domestic violence in the past 10 years. Honor killing has never occurred in the village. However, they have no say in their decision to marry and are not given the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as divorcees/widows and mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. While there is freedom of movement for women within the village, women are not allowed to work on their own. Men accompany women in this case.
Basti Makwalwala

The village Basti Makwalwala in Tehsil Rajan Pur, district Rajan Pur, comes under the Union Council Rakh Fazil Pur and is 25 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 155 households, with an average household size of 8 individuals.

100 houses in the village are kutcha houses, 55 are pukka houses while 20 have both katcha and pakka portions. A majority of the villages (300) people have an education below primary level while only 10 people have a bachelor’s degree or above.

The ‘panchaiyt’ is the only effective decision making body in the village. A ‘lok mela’ is organized on a yearly basis. Khushali Bank and ZTBL are two organizations providing credit to the villagers for cultivation. No organization operates in the village that provides a local safety net mechanism.

Some essential facilities are not available in the village such as electricity, gas, water, sewerage/toilet system and a telephone exchange. Land is predominantly used for cultivation, all irrigated. Only 5 households are landowners while most of them are tenants. The landlord provides the inputs for the crop and one-eighth of the produce is donated at the local shrine. Cotton, wheat and oranges (malta) are the main crops grown in the village.

Malaria, asthma, anemia, typhoid, dysentery, bronchitis and diarrhea are the major diseases prevailing in the village. A doctor in a private practice is the nearest health facility, 3 km from the village. There is no dispensary in the village and there exists no proper sewerage system or latrines.

There have been no natural disasters in recent times, though an early warning system does exist for this situation. There is no local organization that responds to natural disasters.

The villagers have given the women of the village some degree of freedom. Women are usually given some right in inheritance. Domestic abuse has been reported but it is usually not physical. Honor killing has never occurred in the village. However, they have no say in their decision to marry and are given the right to divorce only if their parents agree. Marginalized women, such as divorcees/widows and mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. While there is restricted movement for women within the village, women are allowed to work on their own in other homes.
Meeran Pur

The village Meezan Pur in Tehsil Jam Pur, district Rajan Pur, comes under the Union Council Wah Lashari and is 52 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 350 households, with an average household size of 7 individuals.

330 houses in the village are kutcha houses, 10 are pukka houses while 10 have both katcha and pakka portions. A majority of the villages (180 people) have an education below primary level while only 9 people have a bachelor’s degree or above. All those involved in agriculture move during harvesting season for a month. All the households belong to Ahl-e-Sunnat.

NRSP is the only organization providing credit to the villagers for cultivation. A Zakat committee operates in the village that provides a local safety net mechanism.

Some essential facilities are not available in the village such as electricity, gas, water, sewerage/toilet system and a telephone exchange. Land is predominantly used for cultivation, all rain fed. Only 40 households are landowners while most of them are tenants. The landlord receives one-eighth of the produce from the tenant. Cotton, wheat, jowar, bajra and other maizes are the main crops grown in the village.

Jaundice, asthma, hepatitis and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. A dispensary operates at a kilometer’s distance from the village. There is a government hospital nearby but the staff is absent from the facility on most occasions.

The village was hit by the flood in the past 5 years, which destroyed their houses and crops. Communication through mobile phones serves as an early warning system, which allows the villagers enough time to relocate the cattle and reinforce the river banks. A village organization has been formed to reinforce the river banks in times of the flood.

The villagers have given the women of the village some degree of freedom. Women are usually given some right in inheritance. Domestic abuse has been reported but it is usually not physical. Honor killing has never occurred in the village. However, they have no say in their decision to marry and are given the right to divorce only if their parents agree. Marginalized women, such as divorcees/widows and mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. While there is restricted movement for women within the village, women are allowed to work on their own in other homes.
The village Jhok Makwal in Tehsil Jam Pur, district Rajan Pur, comes under the Union Council Wah Lashari and is 40 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 230 households, with an average household size of 7 individuals.

210 houses in the village are kutcha houses, 5 are pukka houses while 15 have both katcha and pakka portions. A majority of the villages (1530 people) have an education below primary level while only 9 men have a bachelor’s degree or above. No woman has attained even a primary education. All those involved in agriculture move during harvesting season for a month. All the households belong to Barelvi group.

The ‘panchayt’ is the only effective decision making body in the village. NRSP is the only organization providing credit to the villagers for cultivation. No operates in the village that provides a local safety net mechanism.

Some essential facilities are not available in the village such as gas, water, sewerage/toilet system and a telephone exchange. There is no school for girls in the village. Land is predominantly used for cultivation, all rain fed. A lot of barren land (2000 acres) lies near the village as well. Only 10 households are landowners while 50 of them are tenants. The landlord receives one-half of the produce from the tenant. Sarson, jowar, bajra and beri are the main crops grown in the village. Handmade fans are a special product of the village.

Malaria, asthma, diarrhea, hepatitis and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. A hospital operates at a distance of 18 km from the village. The lack of sewerage system and latrines is the major source of diseases in the village.

The village was hit by the flood in the past 5 years, which destroyed their houses and crops. Communication through mobile phones serves as an early warning system, which allows the villagers enough time to relocate the cattle and reinforce the river banks. No local organization exists that deals with the response to natural disasters.

The major source of conflict in the village is over the irrigation water. The women of the village of the village have been granted a great degree of freedom. Women are usually given their right in inheritance. Domestic abuse and honor killings have never been reported in the village. Women are asked about their opinion before marriage but are given no right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as divorcees/widows and mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. While there is freedom to move for women within the village, women are not allowed to work on their own.
The village Jhok Sanwal in Tehsil Rajan Pur, district Rajan Pur, comes under the Union Council Rakh Fazil Pur and is 30 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 230 households, with an average household size of 7 individuals.

60 houses in the village are kutcha houses, 35 are pukka houses while 10 have both katcha and pakka portions. A majority of the villagers (270 people) have a primary or middle education while only 9 men have a intermediate degree or above.

The ‘panchayt’ is the only effective decision making body in the village. Khushali Bank is the only organization providing credit to the villagers for cultivation. No operates in the village that provides a local safety net mechanism.

Some essential facilities are not available in the village such as gas, water, sewerage/toilet system and a telephone exchange. There are no schools, hospitals or roads in the village or nearby. Land is predominantly used for cultivation, all irrigated. Only 7 households are landowners while 10 of them are tenants. The landlord gives one-eighth of the produce to the tenant. Wheat and cotton are the main crops grown in the village.

Malaria, asthma, diarrhea, typhoid and pneumonia are the major diseases prevailing in the village. A private practice is the nearest medical facility at a distance of 6 km from the village. The lack of sewerage system and latrines is the major source of diseases in the village.

There have been no natural disasters in recent times, and no early warning system exists for this situation. There is no local organization that responds to natural disasters.

The women of the village of the village have been granted a great degree of freedom. Women are usually given their right in inheritance. Domestic abuse has been reported from time to time. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. Divorcees/Widows are only treated well as long as they live with their own parents; in-laws tend to mistreat them. While there is no freedom to move for women within the village, women are allowed to work in the harvest season.
The village Tibi Salgi in Tehsil Jam Pur, district Rajan Pur, comes under the Union Council Wah Lashari and is 34 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 1500 households, with an average household size of 5/6 individuals.

1395 houses in the village are kutcha houses, 25 are pukka houses while 80 have both katcha and pakka portions. A majority of the villagers (6500 people) have educational attainment below primary level while only 26 men have a bachelor’s degree or above. No woman has risen above an intermediate degree. All those employed in agriculture migrate during the harvest season for work. The majority belongs to the Sunni sect.

The ‘panchayt’ is the only effective decision making body in the village. NRSP is the only organization providing credit to the villagers for cultivation. Zakat Committee, Ushr Committee and Bait-ul-Mal operate in the village and provide a local safety net mechanism.

Some essential facilities are not available in the village such as gas, sewerage/toilet system, roads and a telephone exchange. Land is predominantly used for cultivation, all rain-fed. Only 50 households are landowners while 10 of them are tenants. The landlord gives one-eighth of the produce to the tenant. Wheat, cotton, jawar, bajra, beri and sarson are the main crops grown in the village. The village is known for its embroidery products.

Malaria, asthma, diabetes, typhoid and hepatitis are the major diseases prevailing in the village. A dispensary is the nearest medical facility at a distance of 5 km from the village. The lack of sewerage system and latrines is the major source of diseases in the village.

The village was hit by the flood in the past 5 years, which destroyed their houses and crops. Early rains on the mountain range serves as an early warning system, which allows the villagers enough time to relocate the cattle and reinforce the river banks. There is no local organization that responds to natural disasters.

Water and honor have been the major sources in conflict in the village. The women of the village have been granted little freedom. Women are given no right in inheritance. Domestic abuse has been reported frequently. Honor killings have claimed the lives of many women. Women have no say in their marriage and have no right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as widows, divorcees and mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. While there is no freedom to move for women within the village, women are allowed to work in the harvest season.
Basti Chachar

The village Basti Chachar in Tehsil Rajan Pur, district Rajan Pur, comes under the Union Council Rakh Hasil Pur and is 1.5 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 150 households, with an average household size of 7 individuals.

146 houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 4 are pukka houses. A majority of the villagers (38 people) have educational attainment upto primary level while only 3 men have a bachelor’s degree or above. No woman has risen above primary schooling.

Khushali Bank and ZTBL are the only organizations providing credit to the villagers for cultivation. No organizations operate in the village which can provide a local safety net mechanism.

Some essential facilities are not available in the village such as gas, sewerage/toilet system, schools, health facilities and a telephone exchange. 130 households are landowners while only 20 of them are tenants. The landlord gives ten percent of the produce to the tenant. Wheat and cotton are the main crops grown in the village.

Malaria, cholera and typhoid are the major diseases prevailing in the village. The lack of sewerage system and latrines is the major source of diseases in the village and there are no health facilities to counter the spread of diseases.

No natural disasters have occurred in the past 5 years and no early warning system exists for such a case. There is no local organization that responds to natural disasters.

Women are given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence is restricted to verbal disagreement. Women have no say in their marriage and have no right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as widows, divorcees and mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and women are not allowed to work along with men in the village.
The village Basti Hajoo in Tehsil Jam Pur, district Rajan Pur, comes under the Union Council Wah Lashari and is 30 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 500 households, with an average household size of 7 individuals.

250 houses in the village are kutcha houses, 100 are pukka houses while 150 houses have both kutcha and pukka portions. A majority of the villagers (4200 people) have educational attainment up to primary level while only 14 men have a bachelor’s degree or above. No woman has risen above an intermediate degree. People involved in agriculture move during the harvesting period for a month.

The ‘panchayat’ is the only effective decision making body in the village. No organization provides credit to the villagers for cultivation. Bait-ul-Mal, Ushr and Zakat committees provide a local safety net mechanism for the residents of the village.

Some essential facilities are not available in the village such as gas, water, sewerage/toilet system, health facilities and a telephone exchange. The land is mostly used for cultivation, all rain fed. A majority of households are landowners while only a few of them are tenants. The tenant bears all the expense and the landlord takes half of the profit. Jawar, sarson, bajra and beri are the main crops grown in the village.

Malaria, asthma and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. The lack of sewerage system and latrines is the major source of diseases in the village and there are no health facilities to counter the spread of diseases.

Floods have occurred in the past 5 years and no early warning system exists for such a case. There is no local organization that responds to natural disasters.

The village has given women a certain degree of freedom. Women are given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence and honor killings have never been reported. Women are asked about their opinion before their marriage but do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as widows, divorcees and mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and women are allowed to work only if the men accompany them.
Basti Manjho Machni

The village Basti Manjho Machni in Tehsil Rajan Pur, district Rajan Pur, comes under the Union Council Rakh Fazil Pur. The village consists of 110 households, with an average household size of 10-15 individuals.

90 houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 90 are pukka houses. A majority of the villagers (180 people) have educational attainment up to middle level while only 2 men have a bachelor’s degree or above. No woman has risen above middle schooling.

The ‘panchaiyt’ is the only effective decision making body in the village. There exists a village committee but it is not operational. Only ZTBL provides credit to the villagers for cultivation. No organization provides a local safety net mechanism for the residents of the village.

Some essential facilities are not available in the village such as gas, sewerage/toilet system, health facilities and a telephone exchange. The land is mostly used for cultivation, all irrigated. 10 households are landowners while 20 of them are tenants. The landowner bears all the expense and the tenant takes one-eighth of the produce. Wheat is the main crop grown in the village.

Malaria, typhoid, diarrhea and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. The nearest facility is a private practice 5 km away from the village. The lack of sewerage system and latrines is the major source of diseases in the village.

Floods have occurred in the past 5 years and no early warning system exists for such a case. The village forms its own committee which reinforces the river banks in times of flood.

The village has given women limited degree of freedom. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence can be of physical nature in domestic arguments. Honor killings have not been reported in the village. Women have no say in their decision of marriage and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. Divorcees and widows are respected only if they live with their parents; in-laws tend to mistreat such women. There is no freedom to move for women within the village but women are allowed to work.
The village Basti Awan in Tehsil Rajan Pur, district Rajan Pur, comes under the Union Council Rakh Fazil Pur, and is 6 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 245 households, with an average household size of 10 individuals.

235 houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 10 are pukka houses. A majority of the villagers (140 people) have educational attainment up to middle level while only 1 man has a bachelor’s degree or above. No woman has been given any level of education.

ZTBL, Khuskhal Bank and the Post Office provide credit to the villagers for cultivation. No organization provides a local safety net mechanism for the residents of the village.

Some essential facilities are not available in the village such as electricity, gas, sewerage/toilet system, health facilities and a telephone exchange. The land is mostly used for cultivation. 200 households are landowners while 45 of them are tenants. The tenant is given 8% of every 100 man produced. Wheat and cotton are the main crops grown in the village.

Malaria, cholera, asthma, typhoid, hepatitis and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There are no health facilities nearby. The lack of sewerage system and latrines is the major source of diseases in the village.

Floods have occurred in the past 5 years and no early warning system exists for such a case. There is no local committee that deals with the occurrence of natural disasters.

The village has given women some degree of freedom. Women are given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence can be of physical nature in domestic arguments. Honor killings have not been reported in the village. Women have a say in their decision of marriage and have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well in the village. Divorces and widows are respected only if they live with their parents. There is freedom to move for women within the village and women are allowed to work in the harvesting season.
Magan Dari

The village Magan Dari in Tehsil Khangarh, district Ghotki, comes under the Union Council Lohi, and is 16 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 118 households.

The average household size is 9 individuals. 70 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 10 are pukka houses, while 38 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education below primary level, while 2 men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree or higher. No woman has gotten even a primary education. Measles, malaria, dysentery, typhoid, asthma, bronchitis, meningitis and maternal related issues are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is no health facility nearby.

A school is the only service providing institution in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. No community based group operates in the village. ‘Rilli’ is a special product of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. All households are tenants. Wheat, rice and Dar Palms are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. No organization extends credit or loan to the villagers.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

Disputes in the village are of a social nature, and relate mostly to the decisions regarding marriage. There is a tradition of early engagement which is a source of conflict.

Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has been reported. Honor killings have been reported. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are not treated well. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and are not allowed to work.
Lohi

The village Lohi in Tehsil Khangarh, district Ghotki, comes under the Union Council Lohi, and is 12 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 415 households.

The average household size is 9 individuals. Some people migrate in the summer for manual labor. 345 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 30 are pukka houses, while 40 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education below primary level, while 15 men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree or higher. 2 women have studied up to a bachelor’s degree. Jaundice, malaria, typhoid, asthma, typhoid, diarrhea and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is no health facility nearby.

A school is the only service providing institution in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. No community based group operates in the village. ‘Rilli’ is a special product of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 4 households are landlords while 176 households are tenants. The tenant and the landlord split the profit/loss into half. Wheat, cotton and rice are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. Local banks extend credit or loan to the villagers for agriculture.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

Disputes in the village are of a social nature, and relate mostly to the decisions regarding marriage. There is a tradition of early engagement which is a source of conflict.

Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has been reported. Karo Kari has been reported. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are not treated well. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and are not allowed to work.
The village Jeevan Garh in Tehsil Khangarh, district Ghotki, comes under the Union Council Lohi, and is 16 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 102 households.

The average household size is 8 individuals. Some people migrate in the summer for manual labor. 30 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 42 are pukka houses, while 30 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education below primary level, while 4 men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree or higher. No woman has even had primary schooling. Malaria, typhoid, asthma, diarrhea and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is no health facility nearby. Most problems are caused by a lack of clean drinking water.

There is no service providing institution in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. No community based group operates in the village. ‘Rilli’ is a special product of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. All households are tenants. Wheat and rice are some of the major crops grown in the village. There is no local organization providing a local safety net mechanism to the village population. Local banks extend credit or loan to the villagers for agriculture.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

Disputes in the village are of a social nature, and relate mostly to the decisions regarding marriage. There is a tradition of early engagement which is a source of conflict.

Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has been reported. Karo Kari and honor killing has been reported frequently. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are not treated well. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and are not allowed to work.
Makan Kori

The village Makan Kori in Tehsil Khangarh, district Ghotki, comes under the Union Council Lohi, and is 14 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 159 households.

The average household size is 8 individuals. 30 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, 42 are pukka houses, while 30 houses have both katcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education up to primary level, while 55 men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree or higher. No woman has attained education beyond a matriculation degree. Malaria, anemia, asthma, dysentery, diarrhea, tuberculosis and diabetes are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is a Basic Health Unit and a private clinic nearby. Lack of maternity services is a big issue in the village.

A school, a Basic Health Unit and a dispenser are some service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. No community based group operates in the village. ‘Rilli’ is a special product of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 4 households are landlords while 55 households are tenants. Wheat and rice are some of the major crops grown in the village. Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) provides a local safety net mechanism to the village population. ZTBL extends credit or loan to the villagers for agriculture.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has been reported. Karo Kari and honor killing has been reported frequently. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are not treated well. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and are not allowed to work.
The village Mino Mahar in Tehsil Khangarh, district Ghotki, comes under the Union Council Lohi, and is 18 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 71 households.

The average household size is 8 individuals. 61 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 10 are pukka houses.

A majority of people have attained education below primary level, while 2 men have attained up to a matriculation degree or higher. No woman has received even primary schooling. Malaria, typhoid, asthma, diarrhea and tuberculosis are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is no health facility nearby. Lack of health services is a big issue in the village.

There is no service providing institution in the village. Gas, electricity, education, a sewerage system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. No community based group operates in the village. ‘Rilli’ is a special product of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 4 households are landlords while 55 households are tenants. Wheat and rice are some of the major crops grown in the village. No one provides a local safety net mechanism to the village population. No organization extends credit or loan to the villagers for agriculture.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

The main sources of conflict have been social tensions, ethnic rivalries and religious differences. Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has been reported. Karo Kari and honor killing has been reported frequently. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are not treated well. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and are not allowed to work.
Punhal Siyal

The village Punhal Siyal in Tehsil Khangarh, district Ghotki, comes under the Union Council Bhetoor, and is 7 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 118 households.

The average household size is 7 individuals. 103 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 15 are pukka houses.

A majority of people have attained education up to primary level, while 11 men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree or higher. No woman has received beyond a matriculation degree. Jaundice, malaria, typhoid, hepatitis and tuberculosis are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is no health facility nearby. Lack of health services is a big issue in the village.

There is no service providing institution in the village. Gas, electricity, education, a sewerage system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. No community based group operates in the village. ‘Rilli’ is a special product of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. All households are tenants. Wheat, cotton and rice are some of the major crops grown in the village. No one provides a local safety net mechanism to the village population. The local bank and a local organization extend credit or loan to the villagers for agriculture.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

The main conflict lies over the ownership of land. Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has been reported. Karo Kari and honor killing has been reported frequently. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Divorcees and widows are not treated well. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and are not allowed to work.
The village Bhetoor in Tehsil Khangarh, district Ghotki, comes under the Union Council Bhetoor, and is 15 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 366 households.

The average household size is 7 individuals. Some households migrate in the summers for work and manual labor. 330 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 4 are pukka houses and 32 have both kutcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education up to primary level, while 12 men have attained up to a bachelor’s degree or higher. No woman has received middle schooling. Asthma, malaria, diabetes, hepatitis and tuberculosis are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is a private clinic nearby. Lack of health services and a sewerage/drainage are major health issues in the village.

A school and three clinics are some service providing institution in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. No community based group operates in the village. ‘Rilli’ is a special product of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. 4 households are landlords while all other households are tenants. Wheat, cotton and rice are some of the major crops grown in the village. No one provides a local safety net mechanism to the village population. The local bank extends credit or loan to the villagers for agriculture.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

The main conflict lies over the ownership of land. Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has been reported. Karo Kari and honor killing have not been reported often. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Divorcees and widows are not treated well. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are treated well. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and are not allowed to work but are part of VDOs and COs.
Mitho Arbani

The village Mitho Arbani in Tehsil Khangarh, district Ghotki, comes under the Union Council Bhetoor, and is 11 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 95 households.

The average household size is 8 individuals. 25 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 16 are pukka houses and 54 have both kutcha and pukka portions.

A majority of people have attained education below primary level, while 12 men have received middle schooling. No woman has even received primary schooling. Cholera, measles, asthma, malaria, typhoid and hepatitis are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is a private clinic nearby, 9 km from the village. Lack of health services and a sewerage/drainage are major health issues in the village.

A VDO is the only service providing institution in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. SRSO operates in the village. ‘Rilli’ is a special product of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. All households are tenants. Tenants receive half of the profit/loss from the landlord. Wheat, cotton and rice are some of the major crops grown in the village. No one provides a local safety net mechanism to the village population. The local microfinance institute extends credit or loan to the villagers for agriculture.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

The main conflict lies over the ownership of land. Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has been reported. Karo Kari and honor killing have not been reported. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Divorcees and widows are not treated well. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are not treated well and face a lot of problems. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and are not allowed to work outside but are part of VDOs and COs.
Rano Khan Gadami

The village Rano Khan Gadami in Tehsil Khangarh, district Ghotki, comes under the Union Council Bhetoor, and is 3 km away from the Tehsil Headquarters. The village consists of 82 households.

The average household size is 8 individuals. 72 of the houses in the village are kutchha houses, while 10 are pukka houses.

A majority of people have attained education up to primary level, while 12 men have received an intermediate degree. No woman has even received any kind of education. Malaria, typhoid, diarrhea and hepatitis are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is no health facility nearby. Lack of health services and a sewerage/drainage are major health issues in the village.

A school and a clinic are the only service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. No community based group operates in the village. ‘Rilli’ is a special product of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. All households are tenants. Tenants receive a fourth of the profit/loss from the landlord. Wheat and rice are some of the major crops grown in the village. No one provides a local safety net mechanism to the village population. The local bank extends credit or loan to the villagers for agriculture.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

The main conflict lies over the ownership of land. Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has been reported. Karo Kari and honor killing is rampant. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Divorces and widows are not treated well. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are not treated well and face a lot of problems. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and are not allowed to work outside.
The village Hamzo Mahar in Tehsil Khangarh, district Ghotki, comes under the Union Council Bhetoor, and is 26 km away from the Tehsil Headquarter. The village consists of 156 households. The average household size is 8 individuals. 78 of the houses in the village are kutcha houses, while 15 are pukka houses and 63 houses have both pukka and kutcha portions.

A majority of people have attained education up to primary level, while 25 men have received a bachelor’s degree or higher. No woman has even received above an intermediate degree. Jaundice, asthma, diabetes, tuberculosis and hepatitis are the major diseases prevailing in the village. There is a private clinic nearby. Lack of health services and a sewerage/drainage are major health issues in the village.

A school and a clinic are the only service providing institutions in the village. Gas, a sewerage system, health facilities, roads and a telephone exchange are some basic facilities missing in the village. A VO and an LSO operate in the village. ‘Rilli’ is a special product of the village.

Land is used by the villagers for cultivation, all irrigated. All households are tenants. Tenants receive a half of the profit/loss from the landlord. Wheat, Dar Palms and rice are some of the major crops grown in the village. No one provides a local safety net mechanism to the village population. The local bank and the LSO extend credit or loan to the villagers for agriculture.

Floods have occurred in the past five years. There is no early warning system in the area. No local organization to deal with natural disasters.

The main conflict lies over the ownership of land and religious differences. Women have been given limited freedom in the village. Women are not given their right in inheritance. Domestic violence has been reported. Karo Kari and honor killing has not been reported. Women have no say in their marriage decision and do not have the right to divorce. Divorcees and widows are not treated well. Marginalized women, such as mentally and physically challenged, are not treated well and face a lot of problems. There is no freedom to move for women within the village and are not allowed to work outside. They are however allowed to be part of the VDO.
South Asia Partnership Pakistan

Address:
Haseeb Memorial Trust Building, Nasirabad,
2 K.M. Raiwind Road, P.O Thokar Niaz Baig,
Lahore-53700, Pakistan.

Phone: +92-423-5311701-6 (6 Lines)
Fax: +92-423-5311710