ASSESSING THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT & NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (GO's & NGO's) TOWARDS POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE RURAL AREAS OF NWFP (PAKISTAN)

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A thesis submitted to University of Peshawar in partial fulfillment for the award of Degree of Doctors of Philosophy in Sociology.

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SESSION
June 2002

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have no words to express my intimate sense of gratitude to Gracious ALMIGHTY ALLAH who bestowed upon me the ability and potential to complete this thesis with full devotion and success.

I am thankful to my supervisor Dr. Zari Rafiq, Associate Professor, in the Department of Social Work whose proper guidance and supervision has supported me in the proper completion of this research work.

I am undoubtedly obliged to my co-supervisor Prof. Dr. S. Abdul Ghaffar (Rtd) Associate Professor I.E.R, Peshawar University, whose timely guidance, proper observations and highly cooperative behaviour has made this thesis report an authentic and reliable document on the subject studied.

I am particularly thankful to Mrs. Chand Rehman, Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Peshawar for her cooperation and providing me moral support, which brought this thesis to a successful end.

I do not have the words to express thanks to Dr. Sara Safdar, Chairperson, Department of Social Work, University of Peshawar for her cooperation she educated me throughout my student life for a better future and provided me moral support and encouragement in the completion of this research work.

I am thankful to the faculty members, particularly Mr. Johar Ali for their cooperation during data collection in the field.

I am thankful to the staff members of SRSC, and Barani Area Development Projects for their support in providing materials and guidance in the field during data collection.

Last but not the least, I am thankful to all the respondents, who gave me information and valuable suggestions for further improvement of the area.

The Researcher

ABSTRACT

The Government of Pakistan submitted a proposal to the World Bank Mission Islamabad in March 1989 for development project of Agriculture in Barani Area in NWFP. The Barani Area included Districts, Kohat, Karak, Haripur and Abbottabad. The proposal was accepted in 1991 and became effective with the estimated cost of Rs.1017.0 million for the period of six years, commencing from 1993. The major components of the project as envisaged in its plan, were agricultural research, agriculture extension, horticulture livestock forestry, rural infrastructure and village development. The focus of the study has been confined to village infrastructure and village development provided in the project.

The initiation of this project was a clear departure from the traditional policy of the Government, which was giving priority to resource rich areas in development and the typical physiographic conditions of barani area, had been neglected. Such policy had consequently been resulted in low productivity, unemployment and migration of the work force from rural areas to urban settings.

The key issues addressed in the project center round such questions; How Barani Area Project has been implemented effectively?. How far the project has achieved its stipulated targets and objectives? And how far a successful implementation of the project justifies its sustainability in future and setting a model for its replication in similar backward and barani areas in other parts of the region. To bring about change in the quality of life of the people, and to help reduce the poverty of the poor, were the main concerns in the project.

The specific goals set by the researcher in the study related to an intensive study of the conceptual aspect of the project, the initiatives taken by the government and non-government organizations in the development of rural and backward areas of the country and the region and to conduct an extensive field work in district Karak on the selected components such as rural infrastructure, village development and the role of SRSC who

had extended assistance in saving, productive investment schemes and credit schemes as part of village level development in the target district.

The instrument applied in the study consisted of a comprehensive Interview Schedule, for data collection from the official concern and beneficiaries and non-government organization. The quantitative and qualitative data analysis includes specific targets and their achievements of the project in the selected Union Councils of Karak proper and Takht-e-Nasrati.

The overall achievement of the targets the project in general and the achievement of the targets determined for the selected area of district Karak in particuler were significant in all respects. These achievements have been analyzed in view of targets laid down in the PC-I revised in 1993, which were carried over by June 2000.

Some features of the targets achieved in the project with particular reference to the selected district Karak are worthy to be noted, such as targets relating to rural infrastructure, irrigation, water supply, rural roads have been achieved 100.0 percent. The targets laid for the village development in which SRSC has played prominent role in its activities like village organization (Vos) community based organization (CBOs) saving schemes etc have been achieved above 100.0 percent. The successful implementation of the project has provided a clear justification that such projects be initiated or replicated in the backward and barani areas of the region in future.

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

In United Nations New Millennium Summit held in New York in September 2000, it was resolved 'to spare no efforts to free their fellow human beings from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty'. Similarly, the United Nation Development Programmed (UNDP) while observing its International Day in October 2000, for the "Eradication of Poverty" re-dedicated itself to the decade long global efforts to substitute deprivation, helplessness and despair with opportunity, hope and promise of a better and prosperous future because poverty has been placing an intolerable burden on human spirit. (United Nations General Assembly summit September 2000 P.45)

The goal to eradicate extreme poverty was thought not a lofty idealism. Rather it was conceived, not just a moral imperative but it was firmly believed a manageable and a feasible goal to be achieved. It depends only on the "will" and "commitment" of the people and the governments both at national and international levels. The summit further stated that there was a need for directing all our forces and energies towards such gravest human challenge of poverty. It further expressed the desire to create an environment both at national and global levels that could be conducive to development and elimination of poverty. The promotion of gender equality, and the development of women as an effective way to combat poverty and diseases, and to stimulate development that was truly sustainable, were the key other issues addressed in the summit (Ibid p45)

What is being poor? Who are the nameless and faceless people living in oblivion? The situation has been described in the following manner.

"Poverty is hungry and thirsty child who cannot understand why there is no food and no water. Poverty is an elderly woman with no heats in winter, women with a lifetime of hard work behind her and only a damp chill as her reward. Poverty is a fisherman whose waters and livelihood have been spoiled by pollution through no fault of his own. But being poor is more than lack of food, shelter and livelihood. Poverty means marginalization, the exclusion of millions of people in countries, rich and poor, from the progress. Poverty also means polarization, the growing gape between the haves and have nots, both between countries and within countries". (Speth, James, 1996 p-3)

Despite tremendous advances in science and technology, the majority of nations are still trapped in poverty. Poverty like progress is multi-dimensional. It implies sever lack of material and cultural goods, which impede the normal development of the individuals to the point of compromising their personal integrity and as such is manifested in absolute poverty. Poverty poses not only the problem of structural reforms or even a change in the system but also of a human being capacity to discover a minimum moral code communicable to all and at the same time to assume practical responsibility for all the consequences (Kamal, Samia 1996, p-6)

Over the past decade, developing countries have made substantial gains in raising living standard as measured by income and social indicators. Yet according to 1996 Human Development Report, 1.3 million people in developing countries live in absolute poverty with women and children, representing 70 percent. An overwhelming proportion of the poor live is South Asia (Ibid p-8). Other indicators of poverty in the region are that two third adult populations are still illiterate. Sixty million people do not have access to any health facility, thirty million people are without safe drinking water and ninety million people are deprived of basic sanitation facilities. The death of eight hundred thousand children every year is linked with malnutrition. Half of the children usually drop out before completing the stage of primary education (UNDP Development and poverty, 1996 p.7)

Despite decades of development assistance received through a complex system of lending institutions, multilateral agencies, bilateral programmes and foreign non-government organization, Pakistan remains in the "grip of grinding and persistent poverty". During the past fifty years approaches to development have varied, influenced by geo-societal climate, shifting ideologies and ever changing fashions in thinking and adoption of models about development and poverty alleviation. But the ground realities are that we have not changed the basic factors of poverty. The development programms have not been rightly identified. This "trickle down" approaches of resources to the poor, could not improve the situation (Ibid p-8).

As discussed earlier, the current millennium no doubt will see more and more advances in the field of science, technology and information. The real potential will be found in the three billion people living in poverty who collectively represent the greatest potential for growth and opportunity, the world has ever seen. (Ibid, p-9)

The development strategies being devised by the government in Pakistan in the prevailing critical conditions, center around the enhancement of socio-economic welfare of the people. They are being pursued at the time of fundamental changes in domestic and global economic scenario. The intended adjustment or reforms include decontrol, deregulation, liberalization, privatization, market orientation, community involvement and conservation of physical environment. What is the impact of such a global, and macro-oriented strategy of development of preceding and succeeding governments, is a separate issue, which has been addressed in detail in review of the literature. However, the issue of poverty alleviation is the most strategic and crucial one and is also on the top of the agenda of the present government. "Khushal Pakistan Programme", has been initiated to materialize this concept.

2. The Background of Barani Project

The government of Pakistan submitted a proposal for the development of "Agriculture in Barani Area of N.W.F.P" to the Asian Development Bank Mission in Islamabad in March 1989. The Bank accepted this proposal and finalized its loan agreement in 1991, which became effective in 1993. The project was to be completed over a period of six year (1993-1999), at a total cost of Rs. 1017.0 million. Eighty percent of the project cost was to be finance by the ADBP. The proposed Barani Project was to be launched in four districts of NWFP including Kohat, Karak, Abbottabad and Haripure district which were supposed to develop and implement a comprehensive programme of cost effectiveness, aiming at improving agricultural productivity and natural resource management in sustainable manner. The major components consisted of Agriculture Research, Agriculture extension, Horticulture, livestock, forestry, Rural Infrastructure and Village Development.

The public sector development programme in the past has been generally favouring the resource rich areas and the typical physiographic conditions of barani areas had been neglected. The situation consequently resulted in high population pressure, low productivity, unemployment and migration of the workforce from barani area to urban areas of the region, in view of this situation of the government realized that there was a dire need for the development of Barani Areas not only to increase agricultural production in these area but also to check migration of people to the urban areas. Hence this project had been formulated in line with the policy of the government enshrined in the earlier plans of development.

3. Key issues Addressed in this Study

The current study focuses on the exploration of the following issues:

a. How far the Barani Project has been executed efficiently and effectively in the target area?

b. How far it has achieved the objectives of improving agricultural productivity and natural resource management?

c. How far it has improved the life style of the poor people?

d. How far it has been successful in arresting the pressure of urbanization?

e. How far it has improved the nutritional and health aspects of the people?

f. What specific role has been played by government and non-government organizations towards eradication of poverty particularly of women through participatory development programme of the project?

g. To what extent the rural infrastructure has been improved?

h. What is the impact of productive investment schemes, on savings, generation of resources and self-employment scheme, particularly of rural women?

i. What scope has been left for the replication of such project in other barani area of the region?

These are such issues, which have inspired the researcher to make assessment in depth of the problem in this study.

4. Statement of the Problem

The primary aim of this study was to assess in depth the role-played by government and non-government organizations towards poverty alleviation with special reference to "NWFP Barani Area Development Project (1993-1999)".

5. Specific Objectives of the Study

The following specific objectives have been set for the study.

a. To undertake intensive desk work on the conceptual aspect of poverty, its indicators, contributing factors, financial policies of the government and development initiatives in the project area.

b. To see in general the extent of improvement brought about in the socio-economic and nutritional well being of the people, living in these areas.

c. To determine the extent to which the project has been successfully carried out in line with the government policy of self-reliance, social equity sustained and enhanced productivity.

d. To assess the role of government organizations specifically in expanding and improving rural infrastructure.

e. To assess the role-played by non-government organizations in initiating various activities relating to savings, productive investment activities and utilization of credits at the village level.

f. To determine the entry points for further intervention in the area.

g. To forward a comprehensive strategy based on the evaluation of the project in the target area for further improvement.

h. To provide a rationale for the replication of such experiment in other barani area in the region.

6. The Need and importance of the Study

a. The need and importance of the study is attributed to the greater understanding of the phenomena of poverty and backwardness of the area and also the better understanding of the requirement of human resource development, nature of gender disparities and the specific geo-physio-graphical situation of the selected district under study.

b. The study specifically aims at looking into the issues like structural limitations of poor resources, small and fragmented land holdings, limited development opportunities, large scale migration to other provinces and agricultural labour being consistently underemployed in barani area.

c. The study is expected to provide a broad framework for successful replication of such experiment in other similar backward areas of the region and the country.

d. The study is hoped to restore the faith and confidence of the people in the government and non-government organizations who are making efforts for their socio-cultural and economic development in their respective areas.

e. The study is expected to influence the social development policy of the government for initiating programmes concerning improvement of the physical and socio-economic infrastructure of the backward areas of the region.

f. The study is hoped to bring-out in limelight the problems, issues, constraints, deficiencies and weaknesses in the implementation of such socio-economic projects undertaken in the region. The experiences gained through this study, would provide 'guidelines' for future actions.

g. The study is also hoped to have national and international value for academicians, researchers, planners, policy makers and administrators for getting insight into the problems and issues of development and alleviation of poverty in the country.

h. The study may impact macro-policies and sustainable human development, resulting in poverty alleviation.

7. Delimitation of the Study

The NWFP Barani Area Development Project as noted earlier, covers four districts including Abbottabad, Haripure, Kohat, and Karak in which both government and non-government organizations have played their respective roles. The project consisted of seven major components, which include agriculture, research, agriculture extension, horticulture, livestock, forestry, rural infrastructure, and village level development.

The present study has however, been delimited to:

a. District Karak only
b. two of the major components i.e. Rural Infrastructure and Village level Developments.
c. the role played by government organizations in relation to Rural Infrastructure
d. the role played by non-government organizations with special reference to SRSC in relation to Village level Development i.e. saving, productive investment and credit schemes.
e. the study has been further delimited to the period of the project (1993-2000) during which it was implemented.

8. Reasons for the Selection of District Karak for the Study

Among the four districts, district Karak has been selected on merit for detailed investigation under the Barani Area Development Projects NWFP. The reasons for selection of district Karak briefly are: -

a. Karak is newly upgraded district in Kohat Division
b. It is mainly rain fed district and its soil is sandy
c. It possesses the characteristic of a rural and backward area in Kohat division
d. It had been neglected in the development plans in the past.

e. People are interested to be socially and economically developed

f. People are cooperative, willing to extend all possible help for carrying out various development activities in the area and

g. The development activities carried out under the project are expected to be more visible as compared to other districts because of its backwardness in the region.

9. The Nature and Procedure of the Study

The nature and procedure of the study is outlined below. The detailed discussion is given in Chapter-III of the study.

(i) The Nature of the Study:

The nature of the study is descriptive and involves variety of research activities ranging from intensive review of the literature to making a comprehensive survey of the activities performed by the government and non-government organizations in their respective fields. Research activities mainly involved are: -

(ii) Procedure of the Study:

a. Undertaking an intensive review of the related documents to provide a broad perspective of the problem of poverty and socio-economic development of backward areas in the country.

b. Preparation of comprehensive interview schedules for collection of factual information and mode of implementation of the project.

c. Formulation of Visits and Interview Schedules for the beneficiaries, to ascertain their view on the relevance and usefulness of the project and the results it has produced in the socio-cultural, economic and environmental aspects of their lives.

d. Organization, tabulation and interpretation of data and arriving at conclusion and recommendations for future action.

(iii) Organization of Thesis:

The thesis report comprises nine chapters. Chapter one covers the introductory material followed by literature review in chapter two. Methodology and procedure of the study has been explained in chapter three, while description of the NWFP Barani area development project (BADP) have been given in chapter four, followed by chapter five the status of implementation of Barani area development project NWFP. Chapter six discuss the socio-economic aspects of NWFP, followed by chapter seven the socio-economic profile of district Karak NWFP. Chapter eight have been split into three parts, which comprises data analysis of Barani development project, physical achievements as of June 2000, SRSC role in Barani area development project NWFP (1993-2000) and the impact of Barani area development project of the selected union councils of district Karak.

Findings, conclusion and recommendation have been given in chapter nine followed by interview schedules, references and bibliography.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

An intensive review of the related literature is a part and parcel of the descriptive study. If a researcher is not undertaking in depth review of the literature, it is just like a person who is navigating a ship in an uncharted ocean. The review of the literature provides direction, and stimulation to the researcher. The literature if carefully planned, organized and analyzed surely widens the horizon of the researcher and enables him to get a deep understanding and insight into the problem, undertaken for inquiry. Therefore an attempt has been made in this chapter to study the related documents on multi dimensions of the problem. For the sake of convenience the materials studied are presented in various sections: such as:

Section A: Poverty, its Nature and Magnitude in Pakistan

Section B: Issued in Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan

Section C: National Development Plan and Strategies for Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan

Section D: The Growth of NGO's/ CBO's sector in N.W.F.P

Section E: The Role of NGO's in Participatory Development in N.W.F.P, Pakistan and other Asian Countries

Section F: Summery of the Review of the Related Literature

SECTION-A: Poverty Its Nature And Magnitude In Pakistan

1. What is Poverty?

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) while observing its "International Day" the 17th October 1996 for the "Eradication of Poverty", rededicated itself to a decade long global efforts to substitute hunger, hopelessness, and despair with hope, opportunity and a promise of better and prosperous future. In its view, poverty has been placing an intolerable burden on the human spirit. A nation that would perpetuate poverty for ever, cannot be accepted as a developed nation because of non utilization of its

potential human and material resources which the modern world possess to day, (J.G. Speth 1996 P.3).

The goal to eradicate extreme poverty is not some lofty idealism. It is not just a moral imperative but it is a manageable and feasible objective. It depends only on the "will" of the government and "Commitment" of the people to eradicate it. The situation has not been improved so far. In equities have bred joblessness, hopelessness, anger, despair and all too often violence and conflicts. The income gap between the rich and poor, has not been narrowed down, rather it has been widened (Ibid P.4).

The real potential in the present millennium will not be found in stock and technology but will be found more in the three billion people living in poverty who collectively represent, the greatest potential for growth and opportunity, the world has ever possessed. Poverty is the great denier with many facets. It denies comfort of dignity, freedom and participation. This condition is going rather becoming more alarming in our society since the creation of Pakistan.

Despite tremendous advances in technology, the majority of nations is still trapped in poverty. Poverty is multidimensional. It implies a severe lack of material and cultural goods, which impedes the normal development of individuals of compromising their personal integrity and as such is manifested the absolute poverty. Poverty poses not only the problem of structural reforms or even of a change in the system, but that of a human being capacity to discover a minimum moral code communicable to all and at the same time to assume practical responsibility for all the consequences (Kamal, 1996. P.6).

Over the past decades, developing countries have made substantial gains in living standard as measured by income and social indicators. Yet according to 1995 Human Development Report 1.3 billion people in developing countries live in absolute poverty with women and children representing 70.0 percent of this figure. An over whelming proportion of the poor live in South Asia (Samina 1996, P.8) Pakistan is not an exception where the problem of poverty in more crucial.

2. *Poverty in Pakistan*

(i) Poverty situation in 80s and 90s.

As mentioned earlier, poverty in Pakistan in widespread. Although the share of the total population below poverty line declined from almost one half in the mid 1980's to about a third in the early 1990's i.e. 34.0 percent. (28.0 percent, in urban and 40.0 percent in rural). As many as 40.6 percent of the population had an income below the poverty level. Both the incidence of poverty and human development indicators differed significantly by rural areas as well as by regions. Poverty at that time was highest in NWFP i.e. 40.0 percent (57.0 percent urban and 41.0 percent rural) followed by Punjab where it stood at 35.9 percent in the accounted for Sind 26.6 percent and Baluchistan was 22.0 percent (Kamal 1996 P.8).

Poverty adversely affects women and children. Many children today are malnourished with an infant mortality rate of 89 per thousand and maternal mortality of 800 per one hundred thousand live births. Another major concern in Pakistan is the high fertility rate of 5.6 percent with a population growth rate of 2.8 percent, while 60.0 percent population is illiterate and health facilities are totally inadequate. Only 16.0 percent of rural households own any land. Most of the family members in the poor households work to avoid severe malnourishment. In some rural areas, the male heads of households leave their homes to seek remunerative work in urban areas in Pakistan and outside Pakistan, which indicates a significant urban rural migration pattern due to the effects of poverty. An analysis of the process of poverty creation in the urban and rural areas of Pakistan shows that poverty regeneration is rooted in the structure of specific growth process of the region. (Ibid P.9). ✓

(ii) Economic and Social Policies in Pakistan

Growth in Pakistan had been good in 1980s. In the 1980s GDP grew only by an average of 6.0 percent per annum. The improved performance was due in part to better economic policies. An other external factor was the immigration of labour to the Middle East Countries who contributed foreign exchange to the economy. This policy became

unsustainable during the 1980s as debt to GDP ratio rose. Since 1993-94 the government has been implementing "Adjustment Programme". Under this programme the following reforms have been undertaken.

a. Deregulation of investment and prices
b. Privatization of State owned enterprises
c. Financial sector reforms and enhanced competition in the public sector through relaxation of entry and privatization
d. Reforms of trade regime, including the reduction of quantitative import restrictions, lowering of tariff levels and abolition of exports taxes
e. Liberalization of foreign exchange transaction
f. A more flexible management of the exchange rate, and
g. Taxation reforms including measures to reduce evasiveness, increase direct taxes and expand courage of the sale tax (Ibid P.9)

Poor human development in Pakistan reflects a public sector failure to address deficiencies of the social services, such as limited access to education; health and family planning, especially among poor rural women and girls, poor quality of services provided and limited accountability as well as in sufficient allocations. The government's main antipoverty programme is the "Social Action Programme" (SAP) launched in 1992-93, which seeks to provide basic education, health, and family planning facility through out the country. Such programme has its own limitations and constraints, which has been discussed in detail in the relevant section. (Ibid P.9).

(iii) The Growth Trends

The gross domestic products registered a growth rate of 6.2 percent over the 1984-85 to 1987-88 period and 5.0 percent over the 1987-88 to1990-91 periods. The growth rate may have been lower since then. This translates into the per capita income growth rates of 3.2and 1.8 percent and 1.8 percent in the three respective time periods. The growth rate of manufacturing sector in the three periods has been 8.3 percent, 5.3 percent and 5.3 percent respectively. The slowing down of the manufacturing sector in the latter period may be attributed to a host of factors but is mainly due to structural adjustment

programmes, which invariably are deflationary. A detail discussion has been made on this situation in a separate section of this chapter.

Poverty in rural areas showed a decline in both the time periods and showed a decline in the earlier period and an increase in the latter period corresponding to the lower poverty line. The income share of poor people has gone down, which is due to the removal of subsidy on agricultural inputs and compensation of the farmers through an increase in the price of output. Their input cost increased but they could hardly draw any benefit from increase in the prices of agricultural products (Ibid P.9)

In the urban areas the poverty increased despite a growth rate of GDP per capita of 2.0 percent per annum mainly because the employment opportunities fell significantly and consequently resulted in a decline of wages (Ibid P.9)

(iv) Taxation Policy

The taxation policy of the government is an important instrument for improving income distribution but a regressive taxation structure can make like even more intolerable to the common man. Pakistan taxation structure is proportional until it reaches the highest income class when it becomes regressive. The proportionalizing is a reflection of the fact that indirect taxes observed for almost 80.0 percent of the total tax revenue and progressively of taxes observed in the highest income group shows the impact of direct taxes that are paid only by this group. There is some evidence to show that in recent years tax incidence has increased mostly for the lower income group and for the highest income group, the incidence, in fact, has declined.

(v) Public Expenditure

Government intervention through taxes and public expenditure can influence the level of poverty, in a significant way. By allocating more resources to the expenditure benefiting the poor section of the community, it can help the alleviation of poverty. Expenditure on primary education has increased from 0.71 percent in 1984-85 to 0.91 percent in 1990-91 and further to 1.25 percent in 1995-96. Similarly, expenditure on health as a percentage

of GDP increased from 0.51 percent in 1984-85 to 0.67 percent in 1987-88 but declined to 0.60 percent in 1990-91. It however, increased to 0.75 percent of GDP by 1995-96. Still the expenditure is the lowest if compared to similar developing countries of the world.

(vi) Women

The Social Action Programmes (SAP) of Pakistan initiated in 1987-88 placed a major focus on improving the state of welfare of the women in Pakistan. As a result, large investment has been proposed for the female in education, health and other sectors of the economy. There has been some improvement in the social indicators for the female. Infant mortality rate among female was decreased from 100.9 per thousand to 76.0 in 1995. Labour force participation rates have increased, in rural areas as well as in urban areas. There are some important areas where a rural women can be benefited i.e. agriculture extension and credit which had not been given due attention so far. As urban women are concentrating on the informal sector, therefore, they need facilities and better environment.

3. *Some Reflections on the Failure of the Governments Economic Policy*

(i) The Decade of IUS Dotted with Shadows

The decade of IUS is termed as "dotted with more shadows than sunshine". The economy has been on a 'roller coaster ride in this period. It was managed by four civil governments in this period and has been moving from one crisis to another. Low growth, unsustainable budget and balance of payment, deficit, high inflation, growing unemployment, rising poverty and worsening human development indicators had debited the gains which the country economy had made in the past (Khaliq Zubiri. 2001 P.23)

Very few countries have so many popularly known elected governments, professing to have an economic turn around as a priority item on their policy agenda, so persistently slipped up on their very economic targets as in Pakistan. The induction of an equal

number of interim governments, too have made very little or no difference to the health of economy (Ibid P.23)

According to the recent statement by the State Bank Governor, the per capita economic growth rate stepped to 1.5 percent, investment rate declined from 20.0 percent to 15.0 percent, poverty doubled to 34.0 percent, external debt soared from $ 18.0 billion to $ 36.0 billion, debt servicing rose to a level where it is claiming 56.0 percent of revenue. Fiscal deficits over averaging about 6.0 percent of the GDP and developing expenditure particularly on education and health have been curtailed from 3.0 percent to 6.0 percent during the last decade. During this period, the country economic scene had also been marked by political uncertainty, deteriorating law and order situation, frequent changes in economic policies and rising dependence of government on borrowed money and bank loans, defaults have been rising rapidly. The masses meanwhile had been suffering in 'silence'.

As none of the government reached with IMF, Pakistan came to be known as a "one tranche country". Similarly, export stagnated despite much talk of incentives to boost them. Facing the resource gap, every government resorted to increasing oil, gas and electricity prices. The wasteful expenditure however, could not be controlled. It has been officially acknowledged that poverty in the country had sharply, risen. Other factors such as the freezing of foreign currency accounts in 1998, the row with IPP (Independent Power Produces) and the strategy of downsizing in various public sectors also added problem to the already problematic situation (Khaliq Zuberi 2001 P.23)

Pakistani economy is still facing a number of challenges. These include, the heavy debt burden, the large gap between the government income and expenditure, treating massive budget deficit, unemployment, rising poverty, low investment and low growth however, despite these problems, the economy has still not reached a point of no return. To turn things around, will require 'conviction', 'capacity' and the 'courage' to deliver on the promised reforms of the present government (Ibid P.24)

(ii) The Structural Adjustment Programmes: A Critical Analysis

As stated above, the decade of IUS has been the worst decade in terms of economic performance. It has been agreed that this down turn had taken place not because of frequent changes in government but more a consequence of adhering to the IMF's and World Bank Structural Adjustment Programme.

The nature of the IMF and World Bank sponsored SAPs is criticized because they are usually uniform in nature and are implemented universally across the countries without taking due cognizance of their particular, histories institutions and structures. SAPs are meant for 'economics in distress' often on the brink of disaster. Its aim is to reduce the current account deficit, to lower inflations, increase the growth rate and to cut down the fiscal deficit. The mechanism to achieve these goals is standard and well-known countries are expected to remove non-tariff barriers and replacing them tariffs, greater liberalization and openness with more focus on exports rather than on import. The fiscal deficit is often considered the "mother of all evils". Problems like high inflation, low growth, high current account deficit, lower private sector investment etc. are attributed to it. Hence a cut in the fiscal deficit is probably the most important component of Structural Adjustment Programmes.

Therefore, the World Bank and IMF advise countries undergoing adjustment programme to rationalize their tax structure, to impose a consumption oriented general tax and to revenue all special privileges on particular sector of economy. On the expenditure side, a cut in government expenditure is considered critical in order to reduce the fiscal deficit and privatization is promoted so that loss making government departments and institutions can be handed over to private sector. The removal of subsidies in most developing countries on food items, essential inputs like fertilizer or on utilities, is also an important plank of the policy directed to reduce the fiscal deficits. In essence, the "Structural Adjustment Programmes" are supposed to be more market friendly, it is expected to promote private sector initiatives and remove the distortions in the economy by getting domestic and cross border prices high and open up the economy to foreign goods and competition from abroad as the process of globalization proceeds. In addition

privatization should form an important component of the programme and the role and involvement of government in the economy and other sectors should be minimized. The government role should become one of the 'enabler' rather than an implementer according to this philosophy. (Ibid P.24)

(iii) Pakistan Experience

Pakistan has maintained a close relationship with IMF and the World Bank since 1950s. However, as far greater level of involvement with these institutions, began with greater zeal in 1988 with the implementation of Structural Adjustment Programmes, following an Extended Structural Adjusted Facility (ESAF) worth of $1.2 billion. Since then Pakistan has had resorted to a number of stands by arrangements. Two further ESAFs one worth of $1.1 billion agreed to in 1993-94 and the other worth $1.6 billion in October 1997. The latter started and then was suspended at least twice. Currently, the income bent military government is eagerly perusing yet another agreement with IMF, which is hoped will manifest in the form of new programmes in Poverty Reduction and Growth Fund (PRGF).

Since December 1988, when Pakistan entered its first major agreement with IMF, every government has been following the broad guidelines of the structural programme. The fiscal deficit has remained the key plank of these agreements and tariff rates have shown a marked fall from the maximum rate of 225.0 percent in 1992 to around 35.0 percent today. Privatization has been actively pursued with over 70 firms and industries already privatized, two of the nationalized commercial banks have also been handed over to private sector.

Pakistani rupee has continued to be devaluated, falling from Rs.18.0 to one US Dollar in 1988 to Rs.62.85 to one dollar. Subsidies have been cut and prices in utilities are being continuously raised over the last ten years. As a consequence of SAP, government expenditure has been cut and the fiscal deficit has been reduced from 8.7 percent in 1990-91 to the level of around 6.0 percent (Ibid P.24)

Now the question is what has been the outcome of these policies followed on the recommendations of the IMF by Pakistan. Some observations on the post 1988 economy are briefly made which show how it has performed after the initiation of the SAP they are:

a. The growth rate of GDP has fallen well below trend level. In 1992-93 and in 1996-97 the growth in GDP was more 2.27 percent and 3.1 percent respectively.
b. Inflation rate rose to a double digit.
c. The current account deficit was more than four percent of GDP
d. Manufacturing which averaged 9.10 percent, between 1980-88 to 4.9 percent during 1988-89.
e. Public expenditure has been slashed, with development expenditure in particular bearing the brunt. From a high of 9.3 percent of GDP in 1980-81 development expenditure has been falling since and currently represents only 3.0 percent of GDP.

Research shows that poverty has returned to Pakistan in a dramatic way since 1988 with a sharp rise in the number and percent of these living below the poverty line. Public sector has fallen while wages have decreased in real terms. In addition, subsidies that were crucial to the consumption of the poor have been cut while the burden of indirect taxes on the poorest income group has increased. Truly, there has been an increase in poverty and inequality in the rural areas; government figure indicates that the open unemployment rate has almost doubled from 3.1 percent in 1990 to 6.1 percent present day. (Ibid P.23)

The Structural Adjustment Programme only is not responsible for such downward trend since1988. Other numerous factors such as frequent changes in governments, a fall in remittance, deteriorating law and order situation, which have affected the economy of the country and still uncertainties prevail over these bleak realities. (Ibid, P.23)

4. Determining the Nature and Level of Poverty

In the absence of any real substantial growth, the quality of life in Pakistan is likely to remain low in terms of income, basic amenities of life like pure drinking water, sanitation, health, education and women development. More than 36.0 percent of the country's population being below the poverty level, and another 40.0 percent of the population lives on the subsistence level.

Poverty alleviation programme in the words of Dr. Farid Bari, cannot solve the problem of poverty as more people are likely to fall in the category every year unless solid economic growth first assists the increase in poverty and then slowly reverse the process (Farid P.27)

The World Bank has fixed a minimum subsistence income standard for human beings. Under this standard any person living below a daily income of one dollar per day is classified to be living below the poverty line. This implies that the entire unemployed population of the third world countries that is without any social security benefits naturally falls below the poverty line. Then those earning less than one dollar per day also falls in this category. The poverty level according to this standard increases overnight in all developing countries with each depreciation of the local currency against the US dollar. This invariably explains the rise in the poverty level in Pakistan in the last decade during which the US dollar appreciated by more than 120 percent against Pakistani rupee. (Mansoor P.27)

According to the World Bank report the poverty level in Pakistan is about 36.0 percent meaning more than 46 million of its 140 million population live below the poverty level. It is placed in the low-income group countries. The per capita income of $470 per annum is much below of the low income countries (Ibid P.27)

The first and foremost requirement of a family is provision of food. It is officially documented in the economy survey released by government that families have cut food consumption in 1993 to 2000. The survey revealed that the per capita calories

consumption declined from 2796 in 1998-99 to 2715 in 1999-2000. Similarly, protein consumption per day declined from 71.09 grams to 71.03 grams.

Other commodities like cereal, pulses, sugar etc have also been declined. Another mode of measuring living standard is the Human Development Index (HDI) developed for the United Nations Developing Programme (UNDP). The quality of life enjoyed by population of a nation is measured in terms of education, health, and sanitation and women development.

Pakistan HDI is a little below 30.0 percent. It has a very low education level, the low primary education in the South Asian Region. The enrolment of girls is dismally low compared with the enrolment of boys. The country's infant mortality rate of 88 per thousand is among the highest in the world. The mortality rate of children under five years of age is 183 per thousand (World average is 178). According to Transparency International, a German based NGO, Pakistan was declared the second most corrupt nation in the world in 1996.

All the above indicators point towards a very high level of poverty. All economic experts agree the reversal of poverty in a painfully slow process. Poverty in fact increases when investment in human development programme is neglected. According to Dr. Kishwar, poverty reduction can only be achieved through serious national efforts and not through cosmetic measures that governments adopt for political consumption. (Dr. Kishwar, 2000 P.27)

A study of the basic minimum needs of a five member family reveals that the group earning a monthly income between Rs.2400 to those drawing Rs.8000 live the poverty being unable to cater with the most genuine needs of their families including nutrition, acute illness, proper education and recreation. (Ibid P.27)

5. The Policy and Initiative of Incumbent Government on Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan

(i) The Nature of Strategy

The present government is too concerned about the poverty alleviation problem. The government Poverty Alleviation Programme under the "Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility" (PRGF) centers round the following objectives:

a. Increased economic opportunities for the poor.

b. Their empowerment

c. Access to physical and social assets

d. Access to welfare and support through development of appropriate social safety nets

'Growth' is the main theme of the development strategy of the government "Unless growth is pro-poor, there will hardly be any "trickle down" effect and consequent reduction in poverty". (Durrani Ammar, 2001 P.41)

As mentioned earlier, the government has taken a conscious decision to bring the issue of poverty alleviation at the central stage of economic policy making, to which end a strategy to reduce poverty and improve income distribution, has been prepared. This strategy is based on the premise that sustained economic growth accompanied by macro economic stability is the most powerful means of reducing poverty in the medium term. Although growth is absolutely essential, focus on this alone will not be sufficient to achieve poverty alleviation for which direct programs are required.

(ii) Micro Credit Programme / Khushali Bank

While growth has been adversely affected by the worst drought in the country's history, the government continued to accord highest priority to the poverty alleviation programme. One of the most significant achievement of the current year has been the launching of micro credit / Khushali Bank in all four provinces of the country to help improve poor people access to credit under "Khushal Pakistan Programme" small public works have been initiated in both rural and small towns with a view to providing employment opportunities and improving infrastructure in these areas.

(iii) Other Kinds of Financial Support

Other financial support extended to the poor related to a cash support of Rs.2000 per household under the food support programme was provided to 1.2 million most poor and vulnerable household costing Rs.2.5 billion. The government also provided financial support to 2.5 million poorest households through the disbursement of Zakat money amounting to Rs.2.0 billion. (Economic survey of Pakistan 2000 P.19)

6. Reflections on the Macro Economic Development in Pakistan 1980-2002

Macro Economic Development in Pakistan 1988-2001

Some Selected Indicators

Indicators	Decade of 80s	First half of 90s	Second half of 90s	Decade of 90s	1990-2000	2000-2001
1. Growth Rate						
- GDP (fe)	6.1	5.1	3.8	4.4	3.9	2.6
- GDP (mp)	6.2	4.8	3.1	4.0	4.4	3.3
-Agriculture	4.1	4.2	4.9	4.5	6.1	2.5
- Manufacturing	8.2	5.8	2.0	3.9	1.8	7.1
-Services	6.6	5.3	3.8	4.5	3.5	3.5
2. Inflation						
- Rate of Inflation	7.2	11.7	7.7	9.7	3.9	5.4
3. Investment						
- Public Investment	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.0	7.4
- Private Investment	9.8	8.7	6.5	7.6	5.9	6.0
4. Export / Import						
- Export to GDP Ratio	31.1	17.9	14.7	16.3	14.6	16.3
- Import to GDP Ratio	20.3	17.7	16.5	17.1	14.2	13.8
5. Current Account						
- Current GDP to GDP Ratio	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.5	1.9	1.1
6. Budget Deficit to GDP Ratio	6.7	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.6	5.4
7. Poverty	23.2	22.8	29.3	26.6	35.9	40.1
8. Unemployment Rate	3.5	5.4	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.7

Source: Social Policy and Development Center (SPDC) Karachi

The Economic Impact of Drought in Pakistan

Indicators	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	% Without drought	% With drought	% Without drought	%With drought
- GDP	4.6	2.6	4.8	4.0
- Agriculture	4.0	2.5	4.5	2.1
- Manufacturing	5.3	7.1	5.8	6.5
- Inflation Rate	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.3
- Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.7	6.1	7.3
- Current Account gap % GDP	-	1.2	-	2.7
- Poverty line (overall)	36.8	40.1	37.8	42.1

Source: Social Policy and Development Center Karachi

A Critical view of the Past and Present Budget in Pakistan

- Past Budget 2000-2001
- Short fall in revenue
- Over running current expenditure
- Cuts on development expenditure
- Deficit of Rs.23.9 billion in revenue
- Cut in the transfers to provinces to the tune of Rs.12.7 billion
- Increase in unemployment from 6.2 percent to 6.7 percent
- Poverty increased from 35.9 percent to 40.1 percent

The Present Budget 2001-2002

- The thrust of economic policy, as reflected in the annual budget, has been to pursue stabilization objectives at the cost of growth objective. The mechanism for this policy has been a contractionary fiscal policy, including cuts in development expenditure. Such policy is countered productive. It has damped investment and curtailed purchasing power, leading to recessionary situation. It has contributed directly to the increase in unemployment and poverty. (Analysis of Budget 2001-2002 by SPDC Karachi June 2001)

SECTION-B: Issues In Poverty Alleviation In Pakistan

1 Growth And Development

A structural Adjustment Programme as already discussed, was put in place, following the highest ever deficit (8.9 percent) recorded by the economy in 1978-79. While the strong structural adjustment and the stabilization measures forced the deficit down to 5.3 percent by 1980-81 but it again rose to 8.5 percent in 1988-89 and the current account deficit stood at 4.4 percent against 1.8 percent in 1982-83. This situation sets the stage for the present state of the "Structural Adjustment beginning" in 1988-89.

Some of the conditions of the growth and development issue are briefly stated:

a. Economic growth requires investment (which must be financed in real saving falls short of the desired investment)

b. Is loans are used for productive purpose and in prudent manner

c. "Delet-trap" when loans are serviced by fresh loans rather than the returns generated by investment of these loans.

d. If adequate investment is critical to economic development poverty, alleviation is the fundamental objective of economic development. The concept of economic development as a sustained increase in per capita income has been criticized for the failed "trickle down" effect because large segment of population living in absolute poverty, co-exist with high GDP growth. Similarly, high income per capita hides grave inequalities of income.

The Human Development Report 1996 concludes with an unmatched cogency. "More economic growth, not less", will generally be needed as the world enters the 21st century. But more attention is paid to the structural quality of that growth to ensure that it is directed in supporting human development, reducing poverty, protecting the environment and ensure sustainability.

Pakistan is quoted with respectable growth but little link with human development. High growth has failed to translate into reduced poverty and improved quality of life. (Kamal R.R pp 13-15)

2. *Urbanization*

A person who migrates is in fact, going to excel, leaving home village, being supporting network of the extended family, leaving the complex culture of status and economy in, which he hoped one day to play his part. It is a last resort, when all else has failed.

In developing countries like Pakistan, urbanization is becoming 'hepper-urbanization' and has largely been associated with unemployment and under employment. The pathological growth of slums, urban degradation, conquest ion and crimes, are some of the indication of this sad situation. The crux of the problem is of course poverty; the land cannot provide them with a job.

People should be drawn into cities for carrying out various economic activities but it should be a gradual phenomena and to be brought under control. Cities have to expand, keeping pace with the availability of more jobs. (Ibid P.13)

The problem of most developing countries (Pakistan is no exception) is the flawed development strategy and political priorities, which did not follow the logical sequence of transformation from agriculture to industrial economy. (Ibid P.32)

In fact, industrialization and growth of the big cities was equated with modernization. To achieve progress was to industrialize, was also Pakistan strategy in 1960s. The industrialize who were talking characteristic of an entrepreneur class were given all types of facilities, concessions and incentives with the belief that they would save and reinvest it for further industrialization and the fortunes will be equally distributed. But the development benefits were not 'trickled down' rather thus resulted in more unemployment and under employment and they migrated to cities but they could not find jobs. Thus the poor were faced with abject poverty in urban as well as in rural areas. The problem is not that no development has taken place in the last 35 years but, the problem

is the growth and development that has hardly any impact on the heartland of mass poverty.

An other aspect of urbanization is the so called "Green Revolution" Under the green revolution in Pakistan agriculture growth no doubt doubled or tippled but the main beneficiaries were the land owners. Small holders suffered because they did not have the resources to purchase expensive inputs. Moreover, the big landowners found it profitable to resume land from sharecroppers and start self-cultivation through agriculture machinery on engaged wage labour to help them. Therefore, non-form jobs were hardly sufficient to absorb these landless tenants and unemployed hence the exodus to the big cities in search of jobs.

In short, the state of industry in Pakistan, is by no means a mass employment sector sustained by an agriculture already transformed, industry in Pakistan is like 'an exotic, artificial and fragile plant" (Ibid, P.32)

An other issue is that in Pakistan industrial resolution is not based on agricultural or agrarian revolution. Industry can grow only if there is growing agricultural surplus. Moreover, industry like wise can prosper only if farmers have surplus income that they can spend on manufactures, population explosion is also a factor. It is rapid in Pakistan and is not in line with the expansion in food and employment.

Thus the fundamental issues relating to Pakistan developing economy are:

a. Industrial development without adequate agricultural development
b. Large scale industries without prior development of small scale industries
c. Urbanization is usually out pacing the industrialization

This situation is the natural outcome of the flowed development strategy followed by successive governments during the past fifty years, such lack of vision on the part of our planners, policy makers and politicians has resulted in one third of our population living below the poverty line and between 20 to 25 percent unemployed (Ibid, P.36)

3. *Rural Poverty in Pakistan*

It has been observed in the last section that urban poverty to a large extent is the spill over of rural poverty. People in rural areas are poor because of the acute population pressure, skewed land distribution, fragmentation of holdings, lack of credit, poor physical infrastructure, and almost non-existence of social services. Deforestation and other uses of water have resulted in soil erosion, desertification and vast areas attacked by water logging and salinity.

The problem of poverty is further aggravated by various other geographical factors, social deprivations and discriminations from which the poor suffer. The gap between urban and rural development will continue to persist. The rural poor will continue to migrate into urban areas in search of work and food, and in the absence of any concerted efforts at poverty alleviation, the number of poor in the country will likely to increase, the structural adjustment policies as discussed earlier, will further foot strain on the poor, privatization of public sector industries, and lack of fresh investment by the government in new ventures, has already resulted in increasing unemployment.

Poverty can be reduced if we could control the factors which produce it, poverty is the direct result of low productivity, which in its turn results from the following factors with special reference to rural areas:

a. Population explosion
b. Inaccessibility of land
c. Water logging and salinity
d. Lack of physical infrastructure
e. Lack of credit when needed
f. Poor delivery of social services
g. Absence of research and extension in new of production

Factors relating to urban areas are:

a. Inadequate shelter
b. Absence of physical infrastructure

c. Lack of credit for expansion of small business

d. Extortion by middle men

e. Lack of knowledge about cost effective and

f. Innovative technique of production

If some of these factors are controlled or necessary support provided, incidence of poverty can be reduced. It can be done by improving the social sector delivery system, supply of potable water, hygiene, improved health, provision of credit at proper time, can help a great deal in improving productivity, distribution of land, improved tenancy laws and provision of necessary infrastructure will enable the people to generate more income and will ultimately reduce their poverty. (Tahir Pervez, PP.25)

Similarly, in urban areas, slum dwellers need access to regularized land with minimum basic services at affordable prices. They also need credit and latest technology to expand their business and improve their products. The success of all these desirable strategies depends upon participation instead of top down approach, upon decentralization, which means that some of the responsibilities are given to the beneficiaries groups. At institutional level, role of the local government has to be accepted and allowed to function on continued basis. Grass roots institutions have to be strengthened as they lack technical and financial capacity to undertake projects at local level.

For all social sector projects like rural water supply, sanitation and primary education, prioritization of needs by the people and their involvement in design, planning, implementation and maintenance, is a prerequisite for success.

Government should review its role in social development and instead of assuming the responsibility of being a door, or provider it should become facilitator and supporter of the people's initiatives. New concept of partnership and devolution of authority need to be accepted and implemented. For these changes to take place, no new resources are needed. What we need is "the political will of the government and a change of heart". (Ibid P.38)

4. *Women and Poverty*

(i) The State of Women Poverty in Pakistan

Women in Pakistan, especially from low-income houses, live under very difficult, social, cultural and economic circumstances. Their fertility rates are very high (ranging between 6.0 to 6.9 during 80s and the rate of adult female literacy was 8.0 percent in 1990. Women in poor households especially in rural areas carry a very heavy workload. They are responsible for all work relating to live stock management and household chores. They also share the burden of work in the fields. The heavy migration of men and economic pressure has added to their difficulties.

(ii) Economic Activities

Women play a very important role for the economic well being of their families. The economic activities undertaken by women include cutting of fodder, crops, harvesting, making leather, ghee feeding calves and animals, selling milk, raising and selling chicken and running small home based enterprises etc.

(iii) Women development

As observed earlier, women carry double burden of poverty. They work long hours under difficult circumstances. The estimated mortality rate for girls was 66.0 percent higher than boys in 1990-91. Most vulnerable and severely hit by poverty and gender discrimination among women are those who head their households either because the adult male members are working outside the district or have died. (Ibid P.42)

(iv) Women and Poverty Alleviation

The response of women to economic and social changes faced by them are localized and the constraints on implementing women collective initiative on large scale include subservience of women, lack of availability of female professional and weak institutional structure with in the government to support women development programmes. However, this should not lead to the conclusion that nothing can be done for improving the

condition in a significant way under the present circumstances. Though women development programmes have become issues. However, these are indicators in the improvement in such situation when programmes have been initiated for the common welfare of poor, and disadvantaged people by the government in collaboration with NGO's. The Rural Support Programme (RSP) has successfully established the support of male community member for creating women organization and initiating the process of change in gender relation.

Alleviation of poverty is the core theme in creating women organizations which are becoming vehicle of much more significant social change. In this context, provision of training and credit for income generating activities like poultry, farming, livestock management, bee-keeping, social forestry and kitchen gardening, provide wisely accepted entry points for improving the social and economic conditions of women. Almost all the RSPs and major NGOs in Pakistan are working successfully in these spheres of activities. The organizations of government and non-government have undertaken multifarious activities in the target areas of this study.

The identification of strategic partners, definition of their role, and nature of programme linkage between them, and the role of external assistance in creating human and social capital for sustainable development with gender perspective at community level are the crucial issues to be taken in view for effective service delivery and the nature and impact of programmatic intervention in future. (Ibid P25, 32,44)

5. The Social Action Programme (SAP)

(i) Its Nature and Scope

As observed earlier, from the very outset the "Poverty Alleviation" has always been a core issue of the government policies. Regardless of the party political considerations, every government has tried to launch specific programme for the alleviation of poverty. The Social Action Programme is the most important strategic approach towards the solution of this problem.

The Social Action Programmes (SAP) was conceived in 1992-93 and was formally launched for a period of three years (1993-96) with the assistance of World Bank, Asian Development, and UK and Nether land government. Later on it was included in the Eight Five Year Plan (1993-98) with estimated investment outlay of $8.0 billion. The programme was to be financed by 75.0 percent local and 25.0 percent foreign resources. (Hashmni , 2001 P.45)

The SAP seeks to address four major important sectors of primary education, basic health care, family planning and rural water supply and sanitation. It is striving specifically to reach out to rural female, children and elderly people at the grass root level. Considerable progress has been achieved under the first phase (1993-96). IT has helped (a) to improve programmes design to expand access to basic services for poor. Particularly for female, and to improve services quality (b) strengthen implementation capacity for social services programmes (c) increase the real level of expenditure both developmental and recurrent by the government in the social sectors and (d) generate bureaucratic support and political will to reform social sectors for better delivery of services to the target groups. In terms of GDP the SAP investment has shown steady increase from 1.7 percent in lease year 1992-93 to 2.0 percent during 1995-96. (Ibid PP.50)

Phase-V of the SAP has commenced from 1996-97 for a four period (1996-2000). During implementation programme such themes as quality, decentralization, strengthening the management and shift of control to the community will be focused upon. It will also encourage provision of services through NGOs and private sector and encourage community participation in the development process.

The focus will remain on the improvement of living standard of the most vulnerable or marginalized groups of society in education, health sector, and up gradation and consolidation of services delivery. Family planning programme will be covered by including trained female workers from the community to provide services at the doorstep of the rural people. Nutrition aspect will be covered with the objective to provide supplemented food and nutrients to the needy. The progreamme will also provide piped water and sanitation to the majority of population by the end of SAP-II in year 2000.

These measures would be more efficient, outward looking and market based and would establish sustainable links between the poor and the economic system (Ibid P.51)

(ii) Issues in SAP

Progress has of course, been recorded in economic growth, but Pakistan's performance on poverty front, has not been significantly improved. Although the implementation of social action programme, launched by the government, has met with easily success and social indicators have improved but now almost every social indicator for the country i.e. literacy, education, health, sanitation, nutrition, population growth, access to family planning services, compare poorly with every developing countries. Pakistan has one of the worst profiles of adult literacy in the world. Life expectancy is low, mother mortality rate is high, and access to clean water and sanitation is patchy. There are grave gender, urban, rural disparity and regional imbalances. Such indicators are substantially worse in rural areas and women and children are particularly disadvantaged.

These issues are besetting the second phase of Social Action Programme (1996-2000) and Ninth Five Year Plan (1998-2003). The question is how future efforts will be reinforced for social development and particularly for alleviation of poverty. (Ibid P.51)

6. Macro-Policies and Poverty Eradication

Poverty reduction programmes in Pakistan, require continuation of various economic and social development approaches, which are universal in impacts targeted at specific situation and population groups. These include

a. Participatory programmes for income generating assets
b. Social safety nets
c. The provision of basic social services
d. Improving productivity and
e. Progrmmes for targeting women

Pakistan macro policies since 1990 address specifically the issue of improvement in equitable distribution of growth and improvement in the living standard.

The future plans and strategies will focus specially to allocate increased resources to improve the living standard of the poor people. These strategies further aim at to liberalize in exchange system, to complement the liberation of trade, to regularize industries and to bring about macro economic stability, maintaining external sector viability, creating ability to absorb external stocks and market friendly environment, improving efficiency, and competitiveness and stabilizing high growth in the economy and contain the implationary pressures, to extend social safety nets to the most vulnerable groups. (Alimullah Qazi P45-46)

7. Poverty and Governance

As noted earlier, factors obstructing poverty alleviation are inadequate economic growth, high population growth, unemployment coupled with under employment, flawed taxation policy, inefficient public programme and poor performance in social sectors. All these factors are further attributed to the lack of good governance. All the previous programmes were very good in nature and scope for alleviation of poverty such as Rural Works Programmes. Five Points Programme, Tameeri Watan Programme and Peoples Works Programme etc have suffered on account of lack of transparency, inefficiency and poor governance. The issue of governance is becoming more severed in view of the following repeated Structural Adjustment Programme which focuses just on efficiency. The delivery of social service is directly related to the issue of governance and poverty alleviation. Such issues still need to be addressed how to use resources more efficiently and how to operate improved institutions.

The government is intending to bring about institutional reforms with improved structures so that economic and social development could take place. Future growth in the economy will be led by the private sector. But private capital and investment will flow where there is security good governance is more important for attracting foreign investment in the country. Governance can be improved through institutional reforms, as observed as well as recognizing the need to build new partnership among all stockholders. In short, 'governance' is the key to social and economic development without which alleviation of poverty will remain a pious hope. (Qureshi P.52-56)

8. *Issues in Health Sector with Special Reference to Women in Pakistan*

(i) The State of Health Service

Unfortunately, in Pakistan health services are neither planned nor research based. It is one of the few countries that do not have reliable data on some very important health indicators including those related to women's health status. For example, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is an important indicator of the women's health and the state of the health service available to women but correct maternal figures for MMR are not available. Similarly, the data on the frequency and severity of pregnancy related illnesses are also lacking. Information relating to the prevalence and determinants of major reproductive illness are also limited. It is also strange to know why majority of Pakistani women prefer having birth? Moreover, there is little information about the scope the quality and utilization of health services available to women at government health facilities, particularly those located in rural areas. (Farid, 2000 P.19)

(ii) Indications of Minimum Impact of Health Policies and Strategies on Women Health

Policies are usually developed and new strategies are routinely formed and launched at the national level. It is not surprising that policies and strategies have had minimum impact on women health sector in the country. Here are a few example:

a. Only 18.0 percent of all deliveries are performed by trained health personnel while 80 percent deliveries occur at homes
b. Just about one third of all pregnant women do not receive some kind of antenatal care
c. More than 40.0 percent of pregnant women do not receive immunization against tetanus
d. Contraceptive use rate is just 24.0 parent
e. Total fertility rate is more than five
f. About 28.0 percent of women who desire no more children or wish to delay their next pregnancy, do not use a modern family planning method due to lack of access to services and information

g. Forty percent of the women aged 15 years or above are anemic. Anemic increases steadily with age from 35.0 percent among teenage women to 66.0 percent among those aged 45-50 years which is an alarming indicator of the poor state of health service available to women

h. About one quarter of women give birth at higher risk of obstetrics complications

i. Maternal mortality ratio is believed to range some where between 300 to 700 per 10,000 live births, which is among the highest in the world. (Ibid P19)

(iii) Broad Areas for Research and Intervention in Reproductive Health

Reproductive health implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life as they have the capability to reproduce and freedom to decide if when and how often to do so. Therefore, three broad areas of research and intervention in reproductive health have been identified.

a. Sexually transmitted infections, their prevalence and determinants

b. Family planning use particularly with regard to modern contraceptive method

c. Safe mother hood, safe pregnancy and delivery and healthy outcome of delivery. Within these broad areas, Pakistan must assign priority to reproductive health research and intervention (Ibid P.19)

(iv) Investing in Health Sector and Related Issues

Improvement in health has an instrumental value in enhancing economic development. Investment in health is the foundation for social and economic development. Improved health contributes to economic growth through increased worker productivity, improved utilization of natural resources and also improved bearing ability.

Pakistan lags well behind the average for low-income economics in terms of social indicators. Government spending on health has traditionally been well below 1.0 percent of GDP.

Factors to poor health status can be attributed to social and developmental issues and health sector issues i.e.

a. The farmer include interalia high level of poverty, low level of education, specially female education, low status of women and inadequate sanitation and water supplies

b. Health sector issues are various but major ones are inadequate allocation and inefficient utilization of resources, unregulated health sector human resource imbalances in health centralized decision making and managerial weaknesses, gender disparity, political interference insufficient focus on prevention intervention, in sufficient interaction with non government health sector and communities. (Sameen Siddiqui 2001 Trends in Health Care Financing in Pakistan, P.19)

These are such crucial issues, which need to be taken in view in future planning, and development programmes in health sector in future.

SECTION-C: National Development Plans And Strategies For Poverty Alleviation In Pakistan

All the preceding national development plans in Pakistan in their broad goals have provided to help the poor emerge from the poverty, to obtain the necessities of their life, to increase their productivity, to liberate their creative energies and to establish equality of opportunity.

In this section an attempt has been made to illustrate how the problem of poverty and the backwardness of the people, particularly of the rural people, has been addressed in the national development plans i.e. the Sixth Five Year Plan (1983-88) the Seventh Five Year Plan (1988-93) and the Eighth Five Year Plan (1993-98) with special reference to the strategies these plans have forwarded for improvement of the situation. Moreover, this section mainly concentrates on the basic framework of the plan, rural infrastructure and women development as part of strategies of poverty alleviation in the country.

(A) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1983-88)

1. The Underlying Priorities of the Plan

The following are the underlying priorities of the plan. In other terms the Sixth Five Year Plan (1983-88) is based on the following premises.

a. To combine strong production base with an equally strong social conscious
b. Rapid growth, without it we can redistribute poverty
c. The economic growth cannot benefit the poor unless it reaches the poor and unless majority of the population participate in economic life.

The plan therefore, provided not only for progress in general but also protection for the most vulnerable groups in society. (The Sixth Plan (1983-88) PP.10

2. The Basic Frame Work of the Plan

The basic approach in the plan is to help the poor emerge from their poverty. Its policies would enable them to earn or obtain the necessities of life and thus to increase their productivity and to establish equality of opportunity.

The chief beneficiaries from planned development would be the majority of population. This would be ensured through a national income and employment policy, rapid spread of public service to rural areas, to accelerate their development, greater stress on integrated programmes for women development and extension of social safety nets to the poorest and most vulnerable groups in the society. (Ibid p.10)

3. *Rural Transformation*

The physical and social infrastructure as indicated in the plan was hopelessly deficient in rural areas. Almost 65.0 percent villages were without electricity. The rural roads network was deficient. Only 20.0 percent of rural population was served with safe drinking water. Less than half of the children were enrolled in rural primary schools and female literacy was around 5.0 percent.

The Sixth Plan provided for a decisive break through in the provision of physical infrastructure and social services to rural areas. The benefits of electricity would be extended to 81.0 percent of the total villages containing nearly 90.0 percent of the rural population. The percentage of rural population served with clean drinking water would be raised from 22.0 percent to about 45.0 percent and sewerage facilities from 4.0 percent to 10.0 percent. The proportion of rural primary school age children in rural schools would be increased from below 50.0 percent to 70.0 percent.

4. *Opportunities for Women Development*

The plan had candidly recognized that no society could ever develop 'half liberated' and 'half shackled'. It had provided in each sector of economic activity development programmes to integrate women and their concerns in the main stream of social and economic life. Programmes in education, health, population welfare and many other sectors had been specially designed to extend socio-economic opportunities to women. (Ibid 1983-88 p.18-19)

(B) The Seventh Five Year Plan (1988-93)

1. The Plan's Strategy for Economic Growth

The Seventh Plan had adopted the following strategy for achieving the economic growth in the country.

a. To create yield per hectare through more efficient use of improvement in on-farm water management and development of appropriate farm technology
b. To develop high yielding crop varieties, with high tolerance to heat, salinity and drought
c. To develop improved varieties of fruits and vegetables in size, seasonality longevity for exports. (The Seventh Five Year Plan 1988-93 p.2)

2. Women Development

The plan aimed to integrate women fully into development. A sum of Rs.90.0 million was provided in the second plan for development programmes for women. These include:

a. Establishment of training institutions at provincial level where multipurpose training would be provided
b. Cooperative and small credit programmes
c. Mobile dispensaries for rural areas
d. Literacy and adult education (Ibid, P.3)

3. Poverty Alleviation Programmes with Special Emphasis on Women

The plans strategies for alleviation of poverty with special emphasis on women had focused on.

a. Development of human resources
b. Building the physical infrastructure
c. Generation of employment
d. Helping the special groups. (Ibid p.12)
e. For bettering the condition of women, efforts were made for the training of women in various craft so that they could earn and supplement the family income

f. Women cooperatives were to be set up in the fields of handicrafts and cottage industries

g. Interest free small credit was also be provided to low income group of women (Ibid p.64)

4. Rural Infrastructure

The major thrust of the Seventh Plan was to improve the standard of living of the rural masses by improving their social and physical infrastructure. This was expected to strengthen the rural economics and to reduce the increasing urban migration from rural areas.

5. The Rural Development Programme

The rural development programme aimed at bringing about a substantial transformation in the lives of rural communities. In order to improve the quality of people in the rural areas and to create a greater self-reliance and self-confidence in them, the establishment of local institution and leadership for planning and implementation of project in the related fields were to be encouraged. (Ibid p.67)

Efforts would be made to expand income-generating activities in order to improve the economic base of rural communities. The development of social sector including dissemination of information on education and health facilities and creation of physical infrastructure would continue to receive priority in the plan. (Ibid p.67)

6. Peoples Programme

Before the formulation of the plan, the government had framed a programme called "Peoples Programme" with a view to improve socio-economic conditions of the poor and underprivileged segments of the population. The main objectives of the programme were:

a. To improve and upgrade the physical and social infrastructure

b. To mobilize local resources

c. To motivate people for productive efforts and investment in human capital,

d. To undertake such small projects as to be materialize quickly

e. To provide welfare of under privileged sections of the population such as women, youth, disabled and aged and

f. To provide employment opportunities (Ibid P.68)

(C) The Eight Five Year Plan (1993-98) and the {Perspective Plan (1993-2000)

1. Key Issues Addressed in the Plan

The Eight Five Year plan (1993-98) and the Perspective Plan (1993-2000) have addressed the following key issues.

a. Equitable distribution of benefits of growth among different regions and sections of society

b. Upgrading the social indicators, which constitutes an integral part of the long terms plan.

c. Further development and better maintenance of physical infrastructure. (The Eight Five Year Plan 1993-98, P.19)

2. Main Contour of the Economy

Similarly, the main contour of Pakistan economy as laid down included

a. Dynamic and robust in nature, depicting high growth

b. Diversified base in agriculture and manufacturing

c. Self reliance in food and invest able resources (Ibid P.20)

3. The Elements of Social Development

The elements of social development in the plan included

a. Equitable distribution of gains from growth

b. Economic opportunities for all on equal basis

c. Parity of social services and infrastructure

d. Human resource development

e. Sharp decline in absolute poverty

f. Easy access to basic facilities

g. Good governance. (Ibid P.21)

4. *Indication of Development of the Plan in Quantitative Terms*

In quantitative term, the major indication development targets of the perspective were as under.

a. Universal primary education
b. Literacy rate of 87.0 percent
c. Accessibility of all population to primary health care
d. Universal immunization
e. Reduction in infant mortality from 86 to 30 per thousand
f. Provision of link roads to village
g. Provision of potable water to entire population
h. Provision of sewerage facilities to all urban areas and 75 .0 percent to rural areas
i. Complete village electrification (Ibid, P.22)

5. *The Main Agenda of the Plan*

The main agenda of the plan was

(i) Strategic issues
(ii) Good Governance
(iii) Objective and targets (Ibid P.51)

The elements of the above agenda are briefly discussed.

(i) Strategic Issues

The main strategic issues were related to enhancement of social and economic welfare of the people, re-orientation of planning process and highly differentiated tax and tariff regimes and reducing the exclusive reliance on the government for the provision of social and physical infrastructure.

(ii) Good Governance

The good governance issue as addressed in the plan related to:

a. Security of life
b. Stability of policy direction

c. Sustainability of the development process

d. Avoidance of fiscal deficit and external imbalances

(iii) Private and Public Relationship

The private and public relationship could be at sect oral enterprise level. It may involve sharing of cost in the creation of assets segmentation of activities as a base for participation (Ibid P.55)

(iv) Quality of Administration

a. The legal and judicial processes must be combined in ability to protect individual rights with the capacity to ensure accountability

b. The executive organs should be efficient, responsible and largely free from extraneous influences. Institutions should be stronger than the individuals (Ibid P.56)

(v) Objectives of the Plan

The objectives of the plan clearly indicated alleviation of poverty through an integrated approach of income generation, well-dispersed access to social and community services, human resource development, extension of physical infrastructure, population welfare and special programmes for targeted groups and areas. (Ibid, P.59)

6. Other Related Issues

Other related issues envisaged in the plan were

(i) Poverty Alleviation

(ii) Self reliance

(iii) Employment

(iv) Environment

These issues are briefly stated.

(i) Poverty Alleviation

Poverty is basically a reflection of dispossession or deficiency in resources that hampers or prevents participation of some section of a society initially in growth process and

consequently in sharing economic gains and thus inhabit them from realizing a reasonable standard of living. This also results in income inequality. Poverty is thus manifested in low income, malnutrition high incidence of diseases, illiteracy and poor living conditions. Empirical evidence reveals that persistent poverty could become in the long run threat to the social order, besides a constraint drag on human resources. There is also empirical evidence of strong interlink age between growth distribution and amelioration of poverty. Besides a link of poverty with environmental degradation has also been established.

The key elements of the policy and strategy laid down in the plan were:

a. Generation of income growth and its equitable sharing with the poor
b. Human resource development and provision of basic social services
c. Special anti poverty programme for the most disadvantaged and needy groups. (Ibid, P.92)

An important aspect of the strategy as indicated in the plan was the active participation of poor themselves without which the result would remain limited. Many programmes of poverty alleviation and social development have not yielded the desired results due to non-involvement of and lack of response from the people concerned. Thus efforts would be made to initiate programmes through active involvement of the people concerned. (Ibid, P.92)

The main ingredients of the strategy were suggested as:

a. Expanding the productive assets of the poor including both in respect of human capital and economic resources
b. Creating environment which motivates active participation of the poor in the growth process
c. Devising mechanism for ensuring fair reward to the efforts of the poor in national production and income distribution
d. Initiation of schemes for targeted groups as (Zakat Bait-ul-Mal, Food Stamp and Self employment).

7. Other Programmes which would help Poverty Alleviation, as laid down in the Plan

Other programmes which would help poverty alleviation as laid down in the plan, were related to:

(i) Delivery and Social Services

a. ***Education:***

Because poverty is closely related with education

b. ***Nutrition:***

Because nutrition is a chief correlate of poverty

c. ***Health:***

Efforts were to be made to improve the quality of service, creating a balance of promotive and curative care and removal of inequalities in the health sector

d. ***Population Planning:***

High population growth among the poor is a bottleneck in the poverty alleviation. It is intended to extend the programme in the entire population by the year 2000. The present urban courage of 54.0 percent would be increased to 100.0 percent and rural from 5.0 percent to over 70.0 percent during the plan period.

(ii) Physical Infrastructure

a. ***Housing:***

The current housing situation in Pakistan is far from satisfactory. About 25.0 percent of urban population and majority of rural population live in poor living condition. In large cities about 40.0 people are forced to live in slums and Kachi Abadis. During the plan period 500,000 plots of 7 marlas would be developed in rural areas and about one million housing units would be provided along with facilities for construction.

b. ***Sanitation and Drainage:***

During the plan 80.0 percent of urban population will be provided drainage facilities.

It was planned to cover 95.0 percent of urban population and 61.0 percent of rural population to potable water facilities.

c. ***Electricity:***

During the plan period 19700 villages will be electrified

d. ***Transport and Communication:***

Construction of farm to market roads is an important part of the rural development programme. In the plan period 6500 km of rural roads will be constructed.

e. ***Access to Financial Credit:***

Financial institutions would provide credit to small entrepreneurs from the credit institutions.

f. ***Access to Technology:***

Rural access to technology would be improved through extension services and training programmes, vocational training institutions were to be set up in rural areas and providing training in various trades and skills.

g. ***Employment and Management Development:***

The development policy will focus on investment in promotion and growth of labour intensive activities like small-scale industry, social sector and rural development programme.

h. ***Food Pricing and Distribution Policies:***

The economic policies would aim at growth with low inflation. Provision of essential food with reasonable price in an important component of poverty alleviation programme of the plan. (Ibid p.p. 95-97)

(iii) Special Programmes for Target Groups

Beside the general programmes and policies aimed at alleviating poverty, special programmes would be launched during the plan to benefit the target group.

a. ***Women:***

Women are one of the main targets of the Social Action Programme and other plans relating to education, health, nutrition, training and employment. In

addition, other programmes including day-care centers and industrial homes for girls will be strengthened. The thrust is improving the condition of the poor specially women. Female education would be integrated with the vocational and technical training. Moreover, cooperatives would be encouraged for self-employment of women in rural and urban areas.

b. ***Safety Nets:***

The distribution system of Zakat and Usher Funds would be improved and its emphasis would be shifted from temporary relief to permanent rehabilitation of the needy women.

c. ***Social Welfare Programme:***

The Social Welfare Programme would be reorganized. Existing social welfare and local government institutions would be strengthened; their financial capacity and scope of work would be expanded. Public sector welfare programmes would be decentralized at district and union council.

d. ***Special Education:***

Special education and rehabilitation services for the disabled would be further strengthened, training facilities for special education teachers and rehabilitation workers, would be expanded.

e. ***Children:***

Children under 18 years of age comprise nearly 53.0 percent of total population. The plan would accord high priority to programmes aimed at ensuring survival protection and development of children. (Ibid, PP 92-97)

In short, the thrust of policy during the plan would be on improving educational status, expanding health facilities, providing more opening for income generation and removal of all types of discrimination. (Ibid p.131)

SECTION-D: The Growth Of NGO's/CBO's Sector In N.W.F.P

(A) (i) Factors and Forces that led to the Growth of NGOs/CBOs in N.W.F.P

1. National Factors

The current trend of the growth of NGOs/CBOs in NWFP is relatively new phenomena a compared to similar regional experiences in other South Asian Countries. The emergence of mid-level intermediary NGO's, is a process that had gained momentum only in the mid-eighties. The Government of NW.F.P has recognized their role as the "Third Sector" of the economy. The important factors that have led to the phenomenal growth of NGOs/CBOs in NWFP are briefly stated.

a. The Afghan Connection

The Afghan crises, which drew international concern with the Soviet aggression on the country, caused a large influx of Afghan refugees to cross over into Pakistan, particularly N.W.F.P. To cater to the emergency human needs of such a massive refugee population, a large number of international relief agencies and NGO's began operation in N.W.F.P. With the exit of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan, international aid and development support was considerably reduced despite the refugees number having been increased due to factional fighting and the resultant economic and political instability in Afghanistan. The additional burden of these refugees, coupled with obvious social and political constraints, has been passed on to the Government of N.W.F.P particularly. In such pressing situation, Government of N.W.F.P has been responsive in cooperating with NGOs which could extend help to reduce this burden and enable the government to meet the burgeoning demand for services from its own communities as well as million of Afghan refugees.

b. Replicable Experiences

A positive impact of the situation in which international agencies had been successfully engaged with the development and rehabilitation activities for both early and the later Afghan refugees, now provide an impetus to the growth and spread of indigenous NGOs and CBO's to work actively with Pakistani communities. This is evident from their

enormous growth during the last decade. Their importance is gradually increasing because they are contributing more effectively to development activities. They naturally reduce the burden on the government through resource generation and community mobilization at local level.

c. Fragile Ecology

An -other important reason for the greater attention accorded to the spread and growth of NGOs and CBOs in the N.W.F.P can be attributed to the environmental factor i.e. the fragile ecology of the province. Unfortunately, with a weak environmental protection base, there has been massive deforestation, large amount of erosion, extinction of a number of species and an increased pressure on the natural resource base due to increasing poverty of the people who are forced to over use the natural resources for subsistence needs. Consequently different forestry and integrated development projects backed by international funding assistance from foreign donors, who were taking greater interest in environmental issues, were working through NGO's/CBOs and other grass roots organizations in N.W.F.P. All these projects have been implementing through an indigenous institutional base, emphasizing community mobilization and social organizational building. The existing NGOs and CBOs thus provide an organized institutional base to such projects/agencies and also account for the progressive increase in their members over the year.

d. Cover dale Policy Study

In recognition for the increasing numbers, the Planning, Environment & Development Department (PE&DD) of the Government of N.W.F.P asked for assistance from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to conduct a study of NGOs citing the "tremendous growth in NGOs activities" and the need to understand the phenomenon". The "NGO's policy Study" prepared under the USAID contract with Cover dale Organization in 1993 provided an analysis and recommendations for an NGO strategy. The preceding section is based on the full description of this study.

(The NGOs/CBOs Sector in NWFP PP-V-VIII)

2. *International Factors*

A number of strategic considerations including geographical factors have also provided impetus to the growth of NGOs/CBOs in NWFP. Some of the relevant aspects within the context of NWFP include:

a. Changing Global Trends

The last few years in particular have brought about new changes at the global level, which have had a major impact on social and economic structures. Policies of the World Bank and IMF, formation of regional economic blocks, regional or World Trade agreements and the grow to of transnational corporations has added to the external influences on national policies particularly in the developing countries. Globalization is also challenging the concept of cultural sovereignty by threatening to undermine local traditions and cultures, where new technology has created greater opportunities for those with access to it, it has at the same time further disadvantaged those who lack such access:

Moreover, global trends towards individualism are occurring and replacing the collectivism, which had been the cultural norm in many societies consequently, it is resulting in the breakdown of the social structures and increasing the divide between the rich and poor, and the advantaged and disadvantaged. Between the global trends towards powerful institutions and individualism, NGOs and CBOs thus represent a third force for collectivism, empowerment of the people and removing dehumanizing elements.

b. Greater International Focus

New global issues and trends have drawn NGOs into the central stage, often according them a major role in a search for alternatives that can deal with new social, economic, political and environmental concern. The roles played by or accorded to NGOs in various important summits, all attest to the importance accorded to them on these major issues of current concern. Consequently, at the wider international level, and other international and regional organizations and bilateral agencies, concerned with aid and development are becoming more responsive to the views of NGOs and are planning greater emphasis

both directly and through state government, on recognizing, involving, supporting and working through them.

c. Support of Multilateral Aid Agencies/Projects

In fact, the World Bank, (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADBP) and International Fund for Agricultural Development Fund (IFAD) have recognized the role of NGOs and CBOs as important actors in their development projects. For example, under PDP (Participatory Development Programme) grants have been provided by the government to NGO's under World Bank assisted Social Action Programme (SAP) similarly, IFAD support community based organizational development in Dir Rural Support Project with the Asian Development Bank in the NWFP Barani Agricultural Development Project are other examples of the NGOs participation.

d. International NGOs & Bilateral Support

A number of organization like the Asia Foundation, The World Conservation Union (IUCN), Save the Children Fund, SWISS NGOs Programme Office (SNPO), The Embassy of Japan, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Oxfan and some others work extensively through CBOs and NGOs in NWFP. Japan has liberally provided support to NGOs and CBOs through its grass roots assistance programme.

e. Grassroots Participation

There is a keen awareness among external funding organizations and the government to replicate successful experiments or development models of other South Asian Countries where grassroots movements have successfully reached the poorest of the poor. In such experiences, the cardinal principles had been to invite the participation of the people themselves in activities that benefit them, while self-reliance, self-help and empowerment are essential pillars; the basic approach is not paternalistic but participatory and eventually motivated by the community itself. This movement is increasingly growing in NWFP but the capacity of NGOs to facilitate skills in self-reliance, and self-help is still insufficient to enable the movement to take permanent shape in Pakistan.

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f. Government Cooperation

Government has realized that their policies making activities are controlled by exogenous factors. This has in turn led to a growing awareness among the government to allow the growth of NGOs/CBOs and to work closely with them to benefit from each other's strength in specific areas. This global trend of government cooperation is amply evident in NWFP and appears to be more favourable than in other provinces. (The NGOs/CBOs Sector in NWFP PP.viii-xi)

3. Significances and Role of NGOs/CBOs in NWFP, Future Trend and Relationship

a. Importance

As indicated earlier, NGOs and CBOs have grown enormously in NWFP over the past decade. At the same time, the scope of their work has widened to the extant that they are now concerned or involved with almost every aspect of the human need and endeavored. NGOs and CBOs in NWFP have been working to search for sustainable process of social, environmental and economic development and action on such issues as peace, democracy, human right gender equity, and poverty alteration. In doing so they have directly and indirectly encouraged and strengthened democratic processes and pioneered new approaches for mobilizing resources to solve societal problems.

b. Empowering People

While the governments large scale institutionalized methods of development have not achieved desired results, NGOs and CBOs have displayed remarkable qualities of creativity, flexibility and speed of response. In NWFP, actions of NGO's/CBO's have been small and mostly localized. They have been seen to involve and empower communities treating them as "subjects" rather than "objects" of development. As the concept of "development and change" (as distinct form development alone) is getting greater ground by the day, there is growing awareness among local communities of their rules as important actors in civil society. As the government of Pakistan undertakes to promote decentralization of services and devolution of power, their roles as members or advisors of district and union council development committees will take on increasing importance as critical decision makers and over their own development future.

c. The Role of NGOs in Service Delivery

The government has started recognizing such trends nationally and globally and has responded on the one hand by displaying a greater willingness to incorporate NGOs/CBOs in their agenda and on the other by organizing government supported NGOs commonly called "Rural Support Programme" (RSPs). The Sarhad Rural Support Corporation (SRSC) is an example of one such government undertaking in NWFP. The SRSCas observed earlier is promoting both qualitative and quantitative development needs of the people through engagements in integrated participatory development programmes across large geographical areas. The primary areas of their activity are directed toward the distribution/delivery of development services including social sector services, environmental protection and management.

d. Government NGOs Relation in NWFP

In general, the government of NWFP has been more responsive to the role and functioning of NGOs in NWFP. Similarly, NGOs have also found it relatively easier to work in collaboration with the government. This is due to the receptiveness of the bureaucracy. There are in-built traditional structures in the society that facilitate voluntary organizations and their work. Due to political factors, the government has relied more on decentralized form of administrative structures. Moreover, there are largely under developed areas in NWFP. Most remote parts of the region can be accessed with great difficulty. Most communities have remained outside mainstream development intervention of the government. This has in turn led to the emergence of local community structures that work on the basis of self-help. While a base exists, the sphere of activities of such structures/groups has remained limited and isolated due to lack of proper institutionalized capacity, information and coordination. Now this gap is filled up by NGOs significant interventions.

e. Growth of NGOs and CBOs in Future

There are ample reasons to believe that the voluntary sector is likely to expand more rapidly in the future. Such growth is feasible owing to increasing concern about the environment, the effect of global economics and trade, population growth, civil and human rights, increasing poverty, the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized segment

of the society, unemployment, gender issues, the right of indigenous people, the HIV/AIDS pandemic rehabilitation of drugs addicts and host of other issues. The Afghan factor still exists rather in the worst form. Millions of Afghan Refugees are flocking into NWFP and Baluchistan besides hundred thousand's refugees already living in Pakistan particularly in NWFP. Their rehabilitation and look after has become a serious concern not only to Pakistan but also to all the countries of the World. (The NGOs/CBOs Sector in NWFP PP.xi-xv)

The following tables indicate the NGOs geographical focus in NWFP and Peshawar Division

1. NGOs' in NWFP (Geographical Focus)

S/No	Division	No. Of Organizations	Urban	%	Rural	%	Both	%
1.	Bannu	106	4	3.8	48	45.3	54	50.9
2.	D.I.Khan	30	5	16.7	13	50.0	10	33.3
3.	Hazara	357	16	4.5	322	90.2	19	5.3
4.	Kohat	269	10	3.7	247	91.8	12	4.5
5.	Malakand	236	9	3.8	202	85.6	25	10.6
6.	Mardan	266	4	1.5	245	92.1	17	6.4
7.	Peshawar	221	15	6.8	166	75.1	40	18.1
Total NWFP		**1485**	**63**	**4.2**	**1245**	**83.8**	**177**	**11.9**

Source NGOs/CBOs Sector in NWFP P.xxy

2. NGOs in Peshawar Division (Geographical Focus)

Division	District	No. Of organizations	Urban	%	Rural	%	Both	%
Peshawar	Charsadda	99	8	8.1	86	86.9	5	5.1
	Nowshera	80	4	5.0	57	71.3	19	23.8
	Peshawar	42	3	7.1	23	54.8	16	38.1
Total		**221**	**15**	**6.8**	**166**	**75.1**	**40**	**18.1**

Source NGOs/CBOs Sector in NWFP P.xxy.

SECTION- E The Role Of NGOs In Participatory Development In NWFP, Pakistan And Other Asian Countries

The Role of NGOs in NWFP

1. Policy of the NWFP Government on NGOs.

It is the policy of NWFP government to encourage and actively involve NGOs in its various educational, socio-economic and political activities of the region. The government thinks that NGOs improved participation in decision-making, on development resources allocation and implementation and maintenance of the development programmes, is essential. The government also appreciates the NGO's unique contribution made to the development of urban and rural areas. Its expectations from NGOs are high particularly that (a) NGOs can help government expand the courage of its services by involving the community in decision-making and management. (b) NGO's can help build a community better informed and critical about crucial issues of development and (c) the stronger NGOs will deepen and strengthen the leadership capacity of the people. (Smith A. David, Khalid A Moin. 1993. NGO Policy Study Coverdab Organization Inc. Peshawar pp.i-ii).

2. The Role of NGO's in NWFP

NGOs are relatively recent phenomena, but its contribution is significant. The establishment of community-based organizations (CBOs) in the Province has shown great potential to enhance development. Their location and composition are entirely appropriate to government development priorities. However, their utility further needs to be judged on their effectiveness in building institutional capacity at the grass roots level. (Ibid p.2)

3. Participation.

The relationship of the NGOs to people has been buildup in most cases and NGOs have demonstrated special ability to involve people in planning and implementation of development projects. All these have been done according to the policy and wishes of the government to augment its own development strategies. (Ibid P.iii)

4. Partnership

The challenge being a partnership between NGOs and the government has been met with success in NWFP for creating new ways to solve the old problems. As locally based organizations are the core of the strategy, therefore, line agencies of the government have also been playing their due role in implementation.

5. Limitations of NGOs in NWFP

The NGOs in NWFP have been facing several limitations that must be addressed in future efforts to enhance their role. These are:

a. Externally generated creation
b. Institutional and financial dependence
c. Limited capacity
d. Lack of trained personnel
e. Weak grasp of participatory theory and methodologies (Ibid p.iii)

6. What is needed?

To forge creative new partnership between government and NGOs, there must be:

a. Greater value be placed on NGOs by all development actors and a greater understanding of their purposes and contribution
b. Greater opportunities be provided for NGOs to make themselves felt in decision making at every level of social and political life of the people
c. New points of contract between government and NGO's be identified and more involvement of NGOs in planning and implementation be ensured
d. Effective networks for information sharing learning from experiences and devising strategies among NGO's and government and donor agencies be established
e. Greater access for NGO's to the range of human and institutional capacity building resources they require be provided.

f. There are also certain considerations regarding the role of NGOs that they should lay more emphasis on people and they should have the ability to work at the grass roots level. (Ibid pp 3-4)

7. Global NGOs Issues

There are some concerns that occupy NGOs World wide. They are being faced in many developing countries like Pakistan. These issues are mainly related to:

a. Government NGO's relation
b. The North-South Partnership
c. Transparency and
d. Advocacy

These issues are briefly stated

a. When expectations are high rather more unrealistic then these issues are seriously felt. As NGO's seek changes in specific policies and institutions at local, national and global level, they involve people in planning and implementation of development projects. This situation creates a sort of dilemma for those of "established interest" who requires a higher degree of decision-making process and is not willing to make the exchange of increased local autonomy for participation. Moreover, sometimes the government perceives NGO's as threatening their authority, diverting financial resources and distorting development priorities.
b. The issue of North-South partnership between external (foreign) and indigenous NGOs exists. In some countries external and indigenous organizations are in competition for business. As the external groups which are better off financially and are more highly skilled invariably dominate the scene.
c. The concept of "transparency" is criticized which require a kind of accountability.

d. As it is impossible to increase the level of participation in the development process without increasing the amount and availability of information and systematically helping beneficiaries improve their ability to analyze their needs and remedies available to them. This sort of approach becomes an issue between government and non-government organizations. (Ibid p.5)

The Role of NGOs in Pakistan

1. Background

As already mentioned the concept is recent and the movement of introduction of NGOs is slow as compared to other Asian countries. The Agha Khan Rural Support Programme (ARSP) and the Orangi Pilot Project (OPP) have been the first experience, which had the "development focus" as against the services or charity organizations. Now there are more than 9000 registered and un-registered groups nationwide and 4000 are in NWFP alone. Most of the organizations are at the village level often called. Community based organizations (CBOs). There are few international NGO's operating in Pakistan probably avoiding the North-South issue. Most of NGOs are local and on balance (Ibid p.6)

In the past few years Pakistan's NGOs scene has grown up more complex. For example SRSC was established in 1989 to replicate the work of ARSP and in 1992 the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) was created for similar replication throughout the country. NGOs also have been identified by Government of Pakistan as they implemented its Social Action Programme

2. Support for NGOs

In fact, much of the impetus for the growth of Pakistan's NGOs sector is responsive to donor interest like IUCN, IFAD, and ADP etc. Moreover, most external donors have established funding windows to back up their interest in the sector like Swiss Embassy's NGO Programme Officer, USAID etc. The Pakistan Social Institution Development Programmes funded by CIDA, The Afghan Foundation and the Commission of European Communities provided fund as well as technical assistance to most of the NGOs in Pakistan. (Ibid, p.8)

There has been a problem of existing no meaningful mechanism for harnessing the energies of NGOs to the services of the governmental development agenda or far enhancing the interaction of NGO's with line agencies or local government. However, NWFP is viewed as more receptive to NGO's than other provinces. (Ibid p.8)

NGO's in Asia

1. The Role of NGO's in Asia

As compared to Pakistan, some of the largest, most effective NGO's in the World have emerged in other parts of South Asia particularly in Bangladesh organizations like the Grameen Bank and Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, are widely acknowledged to set the NGO standard. Significant contribution has also been made by NGOs in Indonesia and Philippines. The government of Philippines while encouraging its growth and development has offered incentives including import duty and tax exemption to NGOs. This is why the NGOs community has been in the forefront of promoting programme and policy dialogue on resources allocation through such mechanism.

2. Suggestions for Improvement of Functions of NGOs

As donors are interested in the effective functions of the NGOs, therefore, they have forwarded some important suggestions for improvement of their functions such as:

a. NGOs require a 'conducive' atmosphere in which to operate. Such environment should be created for them
b. NGOs emphasis should be reflected in the policy statement of the government
c. The job description of the government officers should be amended to reflect the NGOs emphasis on their innovative work.
d. NGOs need to develop coordinating bodies and networks and linkages with government departments.
e. There should mechanism to help NGOs incorporate their needs and priorities into governments plans

f. The government should invite private sector and international agencies to be part of the NGOs support system for wider exposure to new experiences and ideas

g. NGO's should be given authority and responsibility and where necessary training for a larger role in implementation of government supported development scheme

h. NGO's need to enhance their organizational managerial and technical skill to develop and utilize local resources to solve their problems

i. NGO's should also develop and follow democratic system within their organization, because depending on one person or group is detrimental to the growth of local leadership, flexibility and innovation. (Ibid p.16)

SECTION-F: Summary of the Review of Literature

This section of the study summarizes the whole preceding discussion on the nature of poverty, its related issues, the contributing factors and the steps taken for its eradication in Pakistan so that one could get a compact picture of the situation and to understand the phenomena.

1. The "Trickle down" Philosophy and its Impact

Poverty has remained the biggest challenge in South Asia and especially in a country like Pakistan. In fact, the mass poverty especially in rural areas has not provided a simple solution of per capita income demarcating the poor from the high and low strata of income groups. It has also not been made possible to improvise a full-fledged strategy of poverty alleviation to face the challenge with equal force.

As growth was associated with income inequalities, the government intervention in favor of the poor was not particularly welcome. The assumption that high growth rates and rising income level would eventually 'trickle down' to the lower groups did not prove true. The benefits of growth were likely to accrue mostly to the traders, industrialists, and landed aristocracy. The persistence of poverty in some growing economies was taken as evidence against the 'trickle down theory' and a consensus emerged that the growth did not automatically reduce the poverty.

Different approaches to alleviate the poverty, have encountered political resistance in most of the developing countries because all required the diversion of resources from the rich to the poor which was not acceptable to the people, and thus poverty alleviation remained a dream in most of the developing countries (except the tigers) because it did not receive priority from the ruling elite in these countries.

2. Poverty in Pakistan

In the context of poverty prevalent in Pakistan, there is a need to critically re-examine and develop policies on priority basis with a view to improving the standard of living and quality of life of the poor people. The entire literature on poverty alleviation provides a comprehensive view on improving the access of the poor to social services, strengthening

of the targets programmes, improving educational and employment opportunities for the poor people. The ultimate objectives of any process of economic growth as maintained, are the reduction or gradual elimination of poverty.

Apparently it seems that Pakistan, is getting itself free from absolute poverty and its relative poverty is also declining but the situation has been different from 1970's 1980's and 1990's. For example absolute poverty (based on the caloric intake approach) declined from 46.5 percent in 1969-70 to 17.3 percent in 1987-88. In the same period rural poverty has declined from 49.1 percent to 18.3 percent. However, since 1987-88 poverty is rising in Pakistan. In 1992-93 22.3 percent of the population had income below the poverty level as compared to 17.3 percent in 1987-88. The rural poverty level at 26.2 percent and urban poverty at 21.7 percent in 1992-93 has also increased from 1987-88 levels. At present it is estimated more than 34.0 percent.

3. Assessing the Level of Development in Pakistan

Various measures are used to assess the level of development in a country at a particular time. Per capita income and Human Development Index (HDI) are prominent among these indicators.

(i) Human Development Index

In Pakistan, the social services and infrastructure available are poor as compared to that of developing countries of the world. The rate of progress in various sectors is also slow as is evident from the following sectors.

a. Education:

The literacy rate is 40.0 percent (51.0 percent male and 28.0 percent female)

b. Health Facilities:

The growth of health facilities in Pakistan is dismally slow. There is one doctor for 1724 persons one dentist for 42823 persons, one nurse for 5460 persons and one hospital bed for 1504 persons. The rate of infant mortality is 93 per 1000 live birth, death rate is 93 per 1000 and life expectancy is 63.

c. Environment and Pollution:

Due to rapid growth in population, haphazard industrialization, increasing use of automobiles etc have led to the growing environmental problems.

d. Infrastructure:

Both the communication and transport facilities are inadequate in the country.

e. Labour Force:

The overall labour participation rate is 27.46 percent (28.0 percent for urban and 26.12 percent for rural areas).

f. Sanitation:

The provision of safe water supply, better sanitation facilities and supply of food and nutrition facilities is not available up to the required health standard.

4. Causes of Poverty

Poverty is a great curse. It is the biggest hurdle in the way of economic development. The underdeveloped status of Pakistan economy is basically due to its agrarian nature with agriculture contributing 25.0 percent of GDP. Other factors due to which the economy of the country has been caught in the vicious circle of poverty and backwardness are listed below:

- High population growth rate
- Low literacy rate
- Low productivity
- Non judicious use of resources weak social infrastructure and marketing base
- Absence of business ethics and planning
- Corruption and red tapism
- Feudalistic system in agriculture sector
- Lack of participation by informal sector in the economy of Pakistan
- Lack of social reforms
- Lack of professional education
- Urbanization
- Poor collection system of revenues
- Mis-utilization of public assets
- Lack of planning for industrial growth poor infrastructure
- A very meager expenditure on providing social services to the poor

5. *Alleviation of Poverty: A Global and Regional Concern*

As already, observed, alleviation of poverty is the most formidable challenge confronting South Asia and the world today. Massive human deprivation associated with poverty, is neither desirable nor sustainable for development. According to International Labour Organization 'poverty anywhere is a threat everywhere'. Being cognizant of the situation, the year 1996 was declared by United Nations as the "Year of Poverty Alleviation". Countries in individual and collective capacities have been making endeavor towards the resolution of the problem. The South Asian, countries while realizing the need for greater understanding and addressing of the issue, there have appointed an independent SAARC Commission on poverty Alleviation. They also declared the year 1995 as "SAARC Year of Poverty Alleviation". These attempts to alleviate poverty indicate the concerns of the policy makers. The objectives of policy makers while addressing the issue can only be achieved if there efforts are accompanied by affirmative actions of the government and further their efforts are supplemented by the initiatives of the members of civil society and non-governmental organizations.

Why are they poor? The people are poor because they are deprived. They are poor because they are marginalized. They are poor because of non-availability or gainful employment opportunities and because the policy environment is lacking the grass roots realities as well as integration of stack holders. Moreover, the effective utilization of human potential is, however, seriously constrained by lack and inaccessibility of finance and inadequacy of knowledge and skill of a large number of workers and farmers. However, the absences of participatory planning and implementation environment also lead to the inadequate utilization of their potential.

6. *Poverty Alleviation Policies and Programmes in Pakistan*

Despite of the fact that a respectable growth has been achieved and no doubt that the proportion of poor has been decreased from 40.0 percent in 1984-85 to 34.0 percent in 1991-92 but the fact that one third of the population is still poor and the poverty, which is being increased, is a cause of serious concern. The past strategies of economic development pursued by the government have not been markedly different. The growth

man ship pursued in 1960's did not 'trickle down' the benefit to the poor. These policies and programmes are briefly stated.

a. Under the Structural Adjustment Programme most of the consumption subsidies were withdrawn and instead the 'safety net' instruments of Zakat, Usher, and Bait-ul-Mal were instituted but they proved ineffective and inadequate.

b. The government initiated a Social Action Programme (SAP) in 1992-93 addresses the four important issues of primary education, basic health care, family planning, rural water supply, and sanitation. Though the programme has been effectively implemented but the focus will still remain on the improvement of living standard of the most of the vulnerable and marginalized group.

c. A "Rural Development Programme" has been designed to organize rural communities to resolve their problems through cooperation for the provision of social services with village and towns.

d. The government has supported the establishment of an independent non-profit joint stock company, called the "Rural Support Programme" at the national level. It also function as an umbrella organization to facilitate the establishment of village organization and other local non-government organizations.

e. In order to promote and support village organizations, the government has decided to gradually set up "District Support Organizations" in all districts as non profit private limited companies.

f. The government has launched "On-Farm Water Management Programme" which covers both irrigated and rain fed areas so that it could promote integrated irrigation and agriculture at the farm and village level.

g. A regional development programme has been initiated in AJK, FATA and FANA to develop these less developed areas through accelerated public sector financial support as well as making them attractive for private investment.

h. A "Youth Investment Promotion Society" (YIPS) was established in 1987 to offer technical assistance / guidance and loans on soft terms to youth for setting up small business of their own.

i. A "Small Business Finance Corporation" has been established to cater to the needs of small business of poor people.

j. The major component of the Poverty Alleviation Programme is a programme for "micro-credit" for the poor both in urban and rural areas. The progbramme is primarily implemented through village and community organizations.

k. A "Poverty Alleviation Fund" has been established in 1987 with an endowment of Rs.2.0 billion. The fund will provide financial assistance to the poor, the landless and the assettes people through NGOs in order to enable them to get access to resources for their productive self-employment, to encourage them to undertake activities of income generation and poverty alleviation and for enhancing their quality of life. The present "Khushal Pakistan" with endowment of Rs.7.0 billion is the continuation of the same objectives.

All these policies and programmes are relevant and significant in their concept and scope and are hoped to bring about tangible results towards easing the poverty of the people. But their impact is still to be assessed, issue to be identified, weaknesses and deficiencies to be pointed out and corrected in future.

7. *Strategies for the Eradication of Poverty in Pakistan*

(i) Two-Pronged Strategy

Before making specific recommendations on the issue, the following two-pronged strategy needs to be taken in view, to ameliorate the poverty-ridden situation in Pakistan.

a. As already understood, poverty means the incapability of actualizing a person's human potential due to lack of access over contain physical amenities. Therefore, the task of poverty alleviation must involve the acquisition of these basic necessities by the poor.

b. The attempt to provide these necessities to the poor should not be a "top down" process but the local community must participate in the process of providing these necessities for itself at the grass root level.

(ii) Specific Strategies are Suggested for Breaking the Vicious Circle of Poverty In Pakistan

If we intend to break the vicious circle or the poverty barriers in the developing countries in general and in Pakistan in particular, the following measures are suggested to be adopted.

a. Efficient use of natural resources
b. Raising the saving potential of the people
c. Improvement of technology
d. Reducing the population growth
e. Reducing unemployment
f. Raising the quality of labour force
g. Supplementing foreign capital with domestic capital with care
h. Reducing the inequalities of income and wealth by promoting social justice, stability and welfare
i. Adoption of suitable monetary, fiscal and trade policies
j. Implementation of economic plan along with building up basic infrastructure with proper organizations to boost up the plans
k. Prevention of concentration of economic power and monopolization in the hands of few
l. Playing role by the economic planners to narrow down the gulf between the rich and the poor
m. Increased saving in the domestic and foreign resources
n. Fixation of prices in favour of the poor section of society
o. Promotion of social welfare programmes
p. Re-distribution of labour resources by increases vertical mobility, education training and economic opportunities
q. Making credit easily available

r. Mobilization of domestic resources

s. Participation of the people in the development programmes

t. Broadening the base of taxes by increasing the rate of direct taxes and by minimizing the tax exemption given on various items

u. New tax should be introduced especially on agricultural income

v. Reducing the influence of feudal lords on the poor.

CHAPTER-III

METHOD AND PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY

1. The Nature of Study

Though the content of the "Introductory Chapter" indicates the nature of the study, however, a detailed account is required to signify the nature, scope and the way the study has been conducted by the researcher. The detailed description is, therefore, placed in a separate chapter.

The nature of the study describes, a popular and one of the major types of research as undertaken in social sciences i.e. descriptive research. Descriptive research involves events that have already taken place. Thus in a descriptive research, the phenomena is not only analyzed objectively but the events/situation are related with some factors affecting them. According to Best, descriptive research describes and interprets "what is"? "It is concerned with conditions and relationship that exist, practices that prevail, beliefs, point of views and attitudes that are held, processes are going on, effect that are being felt or trends that are developing".

Descriptive research also investigates how an existing phenomenon is related to some proceeding events or what was the effect of those preceding events on the present condition. Its process involves gathering and tabulating facts, an element of analysis and interpretation, comparison or contrast of variables as well as their measurement and classification.

Keeping in view the suitability and relevance of descriptive research and more importantly to secure the evidence concerning the existing structure with particular reference to Barani Area Development Project, its success and failure, the researcher adopted this type of research for study.

2. Main Approaches in the Study

The study comprises of four main approaches:

a. An in-depth analysis of the situation or phenomena i.e. social, economic and political in which the problem of the study exists.

b. A comprehensive situational analysis of the developmental process of the project in question, which was passing through its various phases.

On the basis of these approaches, an attempt has been made to secure an objective evidence of the role played by various government and non-government organizations and pattern, nature of community participation towards poverty alleviation of the people expected from the Barni Area Development Project. The nature of such analysis is briefly stated.

c. Face to face contact with the authorities that were responsible for implementation of the project.

d. Face to face contact with beneficiaries who were benefited by the project.

3. Documentary Analysis

The socio-economic and partly educational analysis of the region is an integral part of this study, because they are the perennial factors, which determine the contour/nature of a system and the life style of the people. This part of study usually termed as "an intensive deskwork" on the problem mainly consists of the following sources.

i. Statistical Analysis:

a. Policies of the government of both provincial and federal on socio-economic development of the region and the country.

b. National Development Plans from 1983-1998.

c. Survey of Pakistan (1997-1998)

d. Human Development Reports

e. NWFP Development Statistics 1997

f. NWFP Development Statistics 1999

g. Important District Wise Socio-Economic Indicators of NWFP 1995-1996

h. Important District Wise Socio-Economic Indicators of NWFP 1996-1997

i. Important District Wise Socio-Economic Indicators NWFP 1998-1999

j. Barani Development Project PC-I Original and Revised 1993

k. Annual Review of the Project Conducted by Bank

l. Evaluation Reports Conducted by NGO's

m. SRSC Reports on its various Projects

n. Researches done on related dimension of the project

ii. ***Analysis of the conceptual aspect of poverty and poverty alleviation in Pakistan and in the region:***

For studying the nature and magnitude of poverty and its alleviation strategies, the following sources have been studied.

a. Global poverty and initiatives of poverty eradication

b. National policy and initiatives on poverty reduction

c. International seminars reports on poverty and its eradication

d. National seminars reports on poverty and its eradication

e. Articles contained in national and international journals on the relevant subject.

f. Review of projects conducted on poverty alleviation in the rural areas of Pakistan and the region

g. Reports on human development in Pakistan

h. The salient features of the Barani Area Development Project NWFP and the expected role of government and non-government organizations, details account of which have been given in chapter no IV.

i. The documentary analysis also includes the socio-economic profile/account of NWFP as well as the socio-economic and demographic profile of District Karak, which have been recorded in separate Chapter-VII.

iii. Instrument Used for Collection of Data

The INSTRUMENT used for the collection of relevant information on the overall status of the project, and on the specific status of the target district Karak, is characterized in certain respects.

(i) Interview Schedule:

A comprehensive "Interview Schedule" was prepared for the purpose of collection of factual information on all the major components of the project subjected to implementation in the target area. (Appendix – A)

(ii) Interview Schedule:

As SRSC was expected to play major role in the project and to come out with concrete results, therefore, a detailed "Interview Schedule" was formulated for the organization. Though the main purpose of this Interview Schedule was to ascertain the effectiveness of their activities to be carried out, such as the formation of Village Organizations, Vos, women organizations WOs and status of implementation of their multifarious schemes, mandated for it in the project. (Appendix –B)

(iii)Interview Schedule:

A similar comprehensive "Interview Schedule" was prepared for the beneficiaries of the selected union council of the target district Karak. The central purpose of the schedule was to ascertain from the people the benefit accrued to them from the project and to identify problems that have been facing to them. (Appendix-C)

iv. Universe

Karak was upgraded to the status of district on 1st July 1982. Prior to that it was a sub-division of Kohat district. It comprises of Karak. Banda Daud Shah and Takht-e-Nasrati sub-divisions. The district Headquarter lies at a distance

of 112 Kilometers from Kohat and 56 kilometers from Bannu at Karak town. It is situated at 24 kilometers eastward of the Peshawar-D.I.Khan road. A metalled road joins Karak with this Highway at Surdag confluence. The newly under construction Indus Highway passes through the centre of Karak district which has reduced the distance from Kohat by 46 kilometers. It enters Karak at Karrapa and exits at Manzini Banda.

The district is bounded by Mianwali District on Southeast. Lakki Marwat district on South. Hangu and Kohat district on north and Waziristan agency and Bannu district on west.

The topography of Karak district consists of a succession of ranges of broken hills whose general trend is from east to west. The general elevation of the district is from 600 to 1.40 meters above the sea level. The Khattak range starts from the boundary of Karak with South Waziristan and runs in an east-west direction up to the river Inuds. Its average height is about 1.000 meters above sea level. The general drainage of the district, northeast to southwest. In general the height of these hills decrease from west to east. Two important hill ranges are located in the southeast. One, lying in the south eastern part of the district along the boundary of Karak and Mianwali is known as the Surgarh while the other, close to it, further north west is known as the Shingarh. The average height of these hills is about 1.000 meters above sea level. The highest point is in this range is 1.482 meters above sea level.

Barak sub-tribe of Khattaks over-whelming populates Karak. They belong to the group of Karnalri Pathans. They are now a hill-tribe but once inhabited in Tochi valley from where they were pushed to the present location by their cousins Shitaks according to Olaf Caroe in the Pathans. One British described them as having most of the virtues and least of the vices of Pathans.

There are Pucca as well as Katcha houses found in the district. A house generally consists of two or three rooms with a verandah. People live in a joint

family system and live together in one house or adjacent houses. The quality and construction of the houses have improved with the prosperity brought by barani area development project and the people working in the Middle East countries. Karak is a rural area with only a few urban settlements like Karak. Teri and Takht-e-Nasrati. Even these towns carry rural character.

Karak is a semi-arid region and the total cultivated area is Barani. There is no river or canal passing through the district to serve irrigation purposes. The total population of Karak district was 430.795 as enumerated in March 1998 with an intercensal percentage increase of 72.4 since March 1981 when it was 249.681 souls. The average annual growth rate was 3.3 percent during this period. The total area of district is 3.372 square kilometers, which gives population density of 128 persons per square kilometer as against 74 persons observed in 1981 indicating a fast growth rate of the district.
(District Senses Report 1998)

v. ***Sample of the Study***

As indicated earlier, the Barani Area Development Project NWFP included four districts, Kohat, Karak, Mansehra and Haripur. Only Karak district because of its rural characteristics has been selected for the study. Further two Union Councils one possessing central position in the district and another situated in the far-flung area has been selected for detailed analysis according to the parameters set for the study. As the Barani Project contains various components provided in the basic scheme, only two major components have been treated in detail.

a. Rural infrastructure b. Village level development

The detail treatment in "Rural infrastructure is again confined to water supply schemes, irrigation schemes and roads in rural area. Similarly in "Village level Development" the study has been delimited to Village Organization

(VOs) and Women Organizations (WOs), productive investment scheme and availing of credit from various banks.

vi. Sample Size

Part-A

There were 11 Union Council in District Karak, which consisted of 212 villages, the total Union Councils wise membership in these 11 union council were 6818. The distribution of respondents is indicated in the following table.

S/No	Name of Union Council District Karak	Membership
1.	Sabir Abad	722
2.	Karak	912
3.	Esak Chauntra	531
4.	Jandri	204
5.	Chokara	281
6.	Dabli Lawaghar	679
7.	Jehangiri	422
8.	Ghundi Mir Khan	350
9.	Ahmad Abad	1,764
10.	Takht-e-Nasrati	903
11.	Shnawa Gudi Hel	50
	Total: -	**6818**

Source SRSC As of June 2001 Kohat Region.

It was difficult to reach all the union councils, so the researcher selected two union councils i.e. Union Council Karak and Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati. Village wise population of these union councils can be seen in the following tables.

1. Union Council Karak

S/No	Name of Villages	Membership/Sample
1.	Bari Khwar	27
2.	Kanda Karak BK	32
3.	Algadi Karak-2	20
4.	Rehmat Abad L.K	29
5.	Kanda Karak-2	20
6.	Laqi Banda	20
7.	Metha Khel	35
8.	Kanda Karak (KK)	30
9.	Unday Sharqi Banda	30
10.	Ulalki Banda	35
11.	Dooran Khel (RA)	20
12.	Sangar Abad	30
13.	Mirza Khel	30
14.	Ali Baz Koroona	30
15.	Katch Banda	29
16.	Metha Khel 2	31
17.	Metha Khel Sangatri	27
18.	Taki Metha Khel	30
19.	Ghar Kaley	32
20.	Taki Metha Khel-2	22
21.	Shoblay Banda 2	25
22.	Kanda Shrqi-2	20
23.	Kanda Balanain	22
24.	Muhammad Colony	25
25.	Kanda Baji Khel	25
26.	Terandaz Khel	25
27.	Tapi Kanda	26
28.	Lajmir Koroona	16
29.	Shista Gul Koroona	25
30.	Tappi Kanda-2	32
31.	Karak Sir	22
32.	Emer Khel	25
33.	Gul Rauf Koroona	30
34.	Samar Badshah	25
	Total Respondents in Union Council Karak	**912**

2. Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati

S/No	Name of Villages	Membership/Sample
1.	Chatha Banda	40
2.	Chatha Banda-1	41
3.	Zarki Nasrati	36
4.	Yousaf Khel	38
5.	Khada Banda-1	46
6.	Bogara	50
7.	Topy Kalay	33
8.	Shaheedan Wazir	52
9.	Mobeen Koroona	40
10.	Mohallah Qureshan	40
11.	Bogara South	36
12.	Nusrat Abad Bala	50
13.	Nusrat Abad Payan	35
14.	Rangeen Khel	40
15.	Nusrat Abad	35
16.	Lakarki Banda	31
17.	Salman Shah Koroona	35
18.	Aziz Abad	32
19.	Zarki Nasrati	30
20.	Tople Kalay	27
21.	Warga Banda	25
22.	Sarmina Banda	40
23.	Wagi Bala	25
24.	Aspalmay	30
25.	Bogara Jadeed	16
	Total:	**903**

Source: Social Organization Progress Report for Karak as of June 2001

Name of Union Councils	Total Sample of Membership	Sample Size
1. Union Council Karak	912	100
2. Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati	903	100
Total: -	**1815**	**200**

Two union councils, namely, Union Council Karak and Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati were taken purposively. The project has worked throughout the District Karak and therefore, the researcher selected one union council in the center of district i.e. Union Council Karak and one Union council in the outskirts of the district i.e. Union council Takht-e-Nastrati. The intention behind it was somewhat comparatively analyze the contributions of the project

in both the city and outskirts. The members (those who have had the credit from the project and also supported other local people) in these union councils is as follows:

Name of Union Council	Total Number of Members	Sample Size
1. Union Council Karak	912 / 9 =	100
2. Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati	903 / 9 =	100
	1815:	**200**

The number of members in both of the union councils is somewhat similar and hence, 100 members/respondents were taken from each of the union councils by using the following formula:

Systematic Random Sampling (S.R.S)

$N = N_1 + N_2$

$1815 = 912 + 903$

$N_1 = 912$ $n_1 = 100$ $f_1 = 912/100 \approx 9$

$N_2 = 903$ $n_2 = 100$ $f_2 = 903/100 \approx 9$

Every 9th members in both the Union Councils were interviewed.

(Source: Warwick & Linger pp 69-110)

Part-B

Besides the data collected from the members, the researcher also collected data from the SRSC staff members in Kohat Region. The number of staff members and their sex-wise distribution is given below:

Personnel of SRSC in Kohat Region

Staff Members	Male	Female
Management staff	01	01
Professionals/social organizer	35	13
Supportive staff	20	-

Source: SRSC Regional Office Peshawar

The data was taken from the social organizers/management staff only because they could fulfill the study objectives. Therefore, the total number of

organizers/management staff was 50 i.e. 36 males and 14 females and all of them were interviewed.

vii. Mode of Collection of Data

The researcher personally visited the target area, met the people, collected information on the spot, interviewed them and recorded their answers according to the content of the interview schedule.

The researcher also conducted frequent visits to the office of Deputy Commissioner District Karak for seeking information on the progress of the project.

Besides concentrating on the focal points of the study, the researcher sought opportunities to hold formal meetings with officials of Barani Area Office, SRSC, and their concerned line departments and with all important players who have played executive role both in the formulation and implementation of the project in the reference area so that a broad perspective and insight into the nature of the problem could be obtained.

The researcher also obtained formal permission from the concerned authorities of Barani Development Office, District Coordination Committee and the National Coordination of SRSC through formal requests made through Dean Faculty of Arts University of Peshawar for collection of requisite data from the field.

viii. Mode of Interpretation of Data

After collection of data according to the tools devised for the said purpose, it was organized and tabulated accordingly. The role-played by government organizations and non-government organizations were analyzed in separate sections. The base line data obtained for the year 1993 (initial stage of the project) was compared with each and every item against the data obtained in the year 2000, (the target year of the completion of the project). Such comparison was thought to serve the objective of ascertaining the direct impact of all activities carried out in the project towards uplifting the socio-economic status of the people for which the project had been exclusively launched in the area.

CHAPTER-IV

DESCRIPTION OF THE N.W.F.P BARANI AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (BADP)

(A) Conceptual Aspect Of The Project

1. Background of the Project

The government of Pakistan proposed the inclusion of developmental project "Agriculture in Barani Areas of NWFP" to the Asian Development Bank Mission in Islamabad in March 1989. In November 1989 during loan negotiations for the Bank-Financed second Barani Area Development Project, located in Punjab Province, the government reiterated its priority for similar Bank assistance for NWFP. A fact-finding mission from the bank visited Pakistan from 1st to 13th March 1990, which resulted in an agreement between the government and the Bank for a project preparation technical assistance.

The project preparation began in November 1990 by a consultant firm. The Bank review mission met with the consultants and government representatives to discuss the project preparation issues in April and August 1991. The last visit was followed by loan fact finding mission from 11th to 30th September 1991, during which an understanding was reached with the Federal Government and the NWFP Provincial Government on the broad outline of the scope, cost and implementation arrangements for the proposed project.

The project was approved by ECNEC in November 17, 1992 and agreements were signed with ADBP in December 1992. After fulfilling the conditionality by government of NWFP the loan was financially agreed in November 1993. The bank released initial advance of $ 1.5 million in March 1994. (AIDE Memories Mission Review NWFP BADP, 1994, p.1)

2. Justification of the Project

Barani area in NWFP covers 14 out of 16 districts which can be divided in different ecological areas and which determines potential of agricultural development in NWFP particularly production of wheat, maize and fodder productivity. Despite significant deficiencies in physical landscape, climate and socio-cultural background of barani areas similarities in certain features exist. Higher population pressure, low productivity in agriculture and a deteriorating land resource base, are responsible for increase in off farm labour for which no employment opportunities are available in the area. Therefore the surplus labour is forced to migrate to large urban centers or cities for jobs.

The Public sector development programes in the past have generally favoured resource rich areas and have mainly focused on development of surface irrigation. Owing to their typical physiographical and uncertain weather conditions, barani areas have been ignored in the development programmes. Low productivity associated with higher population pressure has made the barani areas of NWFP food deficient requiring import from other parts of the country. The launching of the Barani Area Development Project (BADP) for improving such situation was a right decision on the part of the government. The major components of BADP were agricultural development, rural infrastructure, village level development, and rural credit and project management.

The project was in accordance with the objectives of Seventh Five Years Plan (1989-93) i.e. "to evolve an integrated programme for developing barani and mountainous areas as part of a large term programme to asset environmental degradation and conserve the country physical resources of forest land and water" these concern have also been expressed in the government National Agriculture Policy 1989". (Government of NWFP, BADP Revised PCI, 1996-99, p.6)

3. Objectives of the project

The following objectives were set for the project to enhance productivity of barani agriculture and to improve the economic, social and sustainable well being of the people living in barani area in NWFP.

a. To develop and demonstrate technology packages to improve agricultural productivity and natural resource management for a wide range of agro-ecological conditions.

b. To expand and improve rural infrastructure

c. To strengthen the institutional capacity to plan and implement barani development programme.

d. To involve the rural population in planning and implementation of the project. (Revised PCI 1996-99, pp. 8-9)

4. Expected outcome of the Project

The following results were expected to be obtained through the implementation of the proposed project in the target area.

a. An annual increase in crop production during implementation of the project

b. Change in the cropping pattern by polarization high value crop will maximize the returns of the barani substance for farms.

c. The project activities would open new prospect for increasing employment opportunities in the project area.

d. The participation of women in the project activities would add to the productivity of labour force, thereby improving the women agro-socio-economic conditions in the project area.

e. The wide spread demonstrations and adoption of deep tillage practices would reduce run-off and increase soil absorptive capacity.

f. The demonstration of new technology would bring environmental change resulting in adoption of modern agronomics practices and deep tillage in the project area.

g. The project livestock component would focus on improved productivity and health, which in time would contribute to lower livestock numbers and less pressure on rangeland.

h. The project would encourage stall-feeding, which would also reduce pressure on rangelands allowing them to regeneration. (Revised PCI (1996-99) pp.48-49).

i. Fodder crops would be encouraged resulting in greater availability of green manures and further improvement in soil fertility.

j. The projects social forestry and rangelands development programmes were expected to have important positive environmental impacts. The farm forestry programme would increase the availability of wood fuel and timber decreasing the dependence on common property resources.

k. The water shed management and a forestation activity in Abbottabad would contribute to halting soil erosion and reducing population improvement water retention and slope stabilization.

l. The water supply component would contribute to reducing contamination of ground water by improved hand pump and water seal designs. Improvement to existing waterways would reduce water loss and asset seepage.

m. Surface and ground water potential would be exploited under the project. (Ibid, p.49)

Economic Benefits of the Project

Generally the economic life of the project was taken to be 20 years from the start of implementation while the established orchards and forests areas would have a longer life and improvement in genetic quality of livestock population would continue beyond 20 years. The results/benefits of the project would be more visible in its incremental benefits particularly relating to: - (Ibid, p.49)

a. Rain fed Crops

The incremental crop production would be achieved chiefly in the barani areas through increased crops yields generated by greater use of modern forms inputs, improved access to production credit development of an adoption of site specific packages of improved crop technology. The major incremental production resulting from the project is

estimated at 34000-mt wheat, 12000 mt maize and 2600 mt grain and oil seeds. Yields on areas where the full package of technology were to be applied, were expected to nearly double the yield in future without project condition. (Ibid, p.50)

b. Irrigated Crops

About 250 acres of newly irrigated area would be developed each year for six years totaling 15000 hectare cropping intensity would increase from the current average of about 90 percent to 180 percent. Full development yield would establish 2.4 m/hectare for wheat 2.2 m/hac for Rabi fodder.

c. Other Crops Output

Incremental production of milk and milk products would mainly result from adoption of better animal and nutrition practices as well as enhanced genetic selection. Milk production from buffalo/cattle is estimated to increase by about 30 percent (10000 liters per year). Incremental goat milk production of 700 liters per year. The incremental goat milk production would result from the introduction of a milking goat breed in the project area.

The increased production of forestry products including fuel wood and green fodder grass would be achieved through the expansion of area planted to indigenous tree species on about 16000 hectare of both private and common property. Incremental benefits from transport cost savings from the project road component would start in 1993 and continue to increase through out the economic life of the project.

The total net economic value of quantified annual incremental production crops, livestock, and forestry produets in year 2000.

a. Benefits from incremental barani field crops production account for about 59.4 percent of total value of Rs.126.5 million.
b. Fruit and vegetable production of 7.8 percent (Rs.17.4 million)
c. Live stock production 7.2 percent (Rs.14.9 million)
d. Forestry products 13.4 percent (Rs.27.3 million) (Ibid, pp.50-51)

The Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR)

The EIRR as estimated for various components would be as under: -

a. Agriculture: 31.0 percent
b. Forestry: 12.0 percent
c. Rural Road: 16.0 percent

1. Features of the Development Activities in the project

The following were the main features of the developmental activities undertaken in the barani area of NWFP.

a. Strengthen of a wide range of agricultural support barani, agriculture and horticultural extension, livestock production, forestry, and water shed management.
b. Expansion and improvement of physical and social rural infrastructure including irrigation, potable water and roads
c. Establishment of Village Organizations (VOS) and Women Organizations (WOS) to plan, execute and manage small scale village level economic activities
d. A credit line to provide production development, and cottage industry loans to individuals and groups of small farmers, landless persons and women
e. Establishment of Barani Development Office to coordinate project implementation and plan for further barani development programmes for other areas
f. Provision of international and local counseling services for planning, implementation and monitoring and conducting supervision of various activities of the project (Ibid pp.50-51)

2. Brief Description of the Selected Components in the Project Focused in the Study

As noted earlier, the project main components included agriculture, research, agriculture extension, horticulture, livestock production, forestry, rural infrastructure and production investment schemes. As the study has been delimited to two components, "Rural Infrastructure, Village Level Development, therefore, a brief description of each component is given below.

(i) Rural Infrastructure

The project Rural Infrastructure Development included construction of new and improvement of existing irrigation system, potable water supply system and improvement of roads. In addition to meeting basic technical and economic viability criteria, such projects selected would serve rural population not yet benefiting from irrigation and water supply schemes in the project area.

a. Irrigation Schemes

A total of 19 irrigation schemes have to implement by DIPH in the four districts of the project area. Civil work will include the construction of new or the improvement of existing system. Such system would serve a command area of 60 hectare approximately and would benefit up to 125-farm households. New irrigation schemes will generally included permanent flood diversion strategy or pick-up weirs, unlined distribution channels, improvement of the existing irrigation system focused primarily on providing permanent division structure, water and mini dams including limited channel lining.

b. Potable water Supply Schemes

Lack and poor quality of potable water and the presence of water-born diseases had been adversely affecting the health of the rural population in the project area, impairing the productivity of the agriculture labour force. In many parts of the project area, female residents often traveled long distances to fetch water for home consumption. The project would provide for the construction and improvement of village water supply system,

which would cover 3 to 5 villages and serve a population of upto 500. In the Kohat and Karak districts systems would be designed for water requirement of 25 liters per person per day.

c. Rural Roads

Transportation in the project area was constrained by the poor quality of village link roads and in the same area, secondary roads. As a result, access to agricultural input, farm labour and, agricultural produce became less competitive in market due to high transportation costs. Access to social services is also reduced. The project would reduce the above hazards through the upgrading of about 110 k/m of existing secondary and tertiary roads to farm to markets road standard.

(ii). Production Investment Schemes

a. Objectives and Scope

Villages can be most effectively organized around productive activities, and the implementation of productive investment schemes with genuine participation of beneficiaries in planning and implementation has proven to be an effective entry point and catalyst in organizing village population. Selected villages will be organized in VOS and WOS under the project institutional strengthening component. In effective development and participation the project would assist VOS and WOS in funding the construction of about 440 productive investment schemes. The schemes that are likely to be taken up by VOS and WOS include those dealing with livestock and poultry development, fruit production and processing, tree nurseries and seed production plots, small stores for agricultural inputs and sericulture. (Ibid pp.51-52)

(B) Implementation Mechanism of the Project

The following were the main features of the mode of implementation of the project

(i) Organization

1. The project will establish a Barani Development Office (BDO) under the NWFP, Planning and Development Department, Peshawar, which will be responsible for the project implementation, coordination and supervision and for planning future Barani Development Programmes.
2. The project provided for (BDO) to engage the services of NGOs to organize and improvise VOS and WOS in project area. Sarhad Rural Support Corporation (SRSC) had been engaged to undertake village organization and training activities in Kohat and Karak.
3. The project provided 231 months of consulting service to assist the BDO and line agencies in planning and implementing the project.
4. The project will also include provision of 50 months of specialist's consultants (10 international) and (40 local) to assist BDO and implementing agencies in designing and undertaking specific project activities.
5. The BDO assisted by government and implementing agencies and NGOs will prepare a detailed training programme for staff and beneficiaries.
6. NWFP line agencies will be responsible for day-to-day implementation of the project components in the following manners.
7. Agricultural University for agricultural research
   a. Department of agriculture, livestock for cooperation to agriculture, livestock production in extension
   b. The Fruit and Vegetable Development Board for horticulture extension
   c. Development of Forestry, Fisheries and Wild life for forestry services
   d. Department of Irrigation and Public Health Engineering (DIPHE) for irrigation and water supply and
   e. The department of Construction and Work (DEW) for construction of rural roads

(ii) Coordination Arrangements

a. NWFP constituted the Project Review Board (PRB), which was to be chaired by its Additional Chief Sectary (Development). The PRB was to approve annual work programme and budget for a subsequent financial year and to review implementation progress.

b. NWFP will constitute an executive committee (EC) for barani area development project under the chairmanship of Director General SDU, P&D Department to seek expeditious treatment to all those matter which will normally awaited the (PRB) for satisfactory resolution in clearance of production investment schemes

c. NWFP constituted a Divisional Project Review Committees (DPRC) for BADP under the Chairmanship of Commissioners Kohat and Hazara Divisions for reviewing the programme of implementation

d. In each of the four districts in the project area the provincial government also constituted "District Coordination Committee (DCC) to be chaired by DC to ensure coordination and cooperation among implementing and associating agencies and to assist with timely implementation of the project activities.

(C) Financial Aspect of the Project

The total cost of the project in the original PC-I was estimated at Rs. 1017.514 million by applying exchange Rs.24.8 for US$ 41.0 million. But due to price escalation, cost of money items i.e. civil works, land acquisition commodities services and equipment etc the PC-I was found much below the current rates, therefore, the PC-I was revised and the project cost was estimated at Rs.1470-205 and increase of 425.69 million. The project cost in term of million of US$ remained the same. No change in scope and targets of the project were made. (Ibid pp.52-53)

The following table shows the revised shares of the project.

1. Revised Shares of the Project Cost (Rs. In million)

Description	*Total original PC-I cost*	*Total Revised cost*	*Expected as of June 1996*	*Estimated 1996-1999*	*Total 3 + 4*
ADB	814.154	1200.672	320.514	879.858	1200.372
Govt. of Pakistan	178.560	239.823	72.116	167.708	239.823
Benefit	24.800	30.010	8.014	21.995	30.010
Total	**1017.514**	**1470.205**	**400.644**	**1099.821**	**1470.205**

(PC-I Revised PCI-24)

2. Component Wise Revised Cost Summary

S/No.	*Component*	*FEC*	*LCC*	*Total*
1.	Agriculture Research	6.200	50.025	56.235
2.	Agriculture Extension	12.149	74.934	87.083
3.	Horticulture Extension	2.514	16.028	18.542
4.	Livestock production extension	6.822	41.199	48.021
5.	Forestry	25.100	161.235	186.335
6.	Village level development	28.590	130.250	158.840
7.	Institutional strengthen (BDO)	21.110	96.477	117.587
8.	Infrastructure	73.292	390.604	463.896
9.	Rural credit	56.677	247.214	303.394
10.	Service charge on bank loan	29.782		29.782
	G. Total	**262.236**	**1207.969**	**1470.205**

(Revised PCI P.58)

3. Component Wise Revised Cost Summary of the Selected Components

S/No.	*Component*	*FEC*	*LCC*	*Total*
1.	Village level component	28.590	130.250	156.840
2.	Infrastructure a) Water supply schemes	4.813	26.687	31.500
	b) Irrigation schemes	4.673	27.723	32.396
	c) Roads	63.806	336.194	400.000
	Total	73.292	390.604	463.896
	Grand total	175.174	911.458	1084.632

(Revised PCI (1996-99) p.62)

4. *Annual Phasing of the Cost to be Incurred on Rural Infrastructure Development*

Description	*1st 93-94*	*2nd 94-95*	*3rd 95-96*	*4th 96-97*	*5th 97-98*	*6th 98-99*	*Total*
1) Infrastructure a) Irrigation	0.000	7.344	7.138	14.706	3.208	0.000	32.396
b) Rural Road	0.000	0.000	0.000	80.000	126.690	193.310	400.000
c) Water Supply	0.000	4.000	14.946	4.2000	6.000	2.354	31.500
2) Production Investment Scheme		9.681	8.790	26.286	36.066	33.753	158.840
3) Rural Credit		44.298	94.298	44.298	57.000	57.000	303.394

(Revised PCI (1996-99) p.63)

5. *Targets and Achievement (As of June 96 and Proposed Target for 1996-99*

Irrigation system	*Targets PC-I*	*Achievements upto June 1996*	*Target 1996-1997*	*Target 1997-98*	*Target 1998-99*	*Total*
Kohat	6	50%	1	3	-	4
Karak	8	40%	2	3	-	5
Road Skm kohat	26.45	-	26.45	-	-	26.45
Karak	28.1	-	28.1	-	-	28.1
Water supply Kohat	4	80%	20%	-	-	20%
Karak	4	28%	22%	-	-	22%

(Revised PCP.94)

(E) Mandatory Role to be played by Sarhad Rural Support Corporation (NWFP) (SRSC)

1. Background

As every one is aware of the fact that the rural development programmes were restricted to those implemented by government departments in the past. As the development aspects were managed by the implementing agencies only a fraction of these could reach the beneficiaries. Political uncertainties, changes of government and repeated disruption in development and most importantly lack of involvement in developing the community based on local institutions, rendered in development process discontinued rather came to complete halt.

In such uncertain political environment, those concerned with development began to emphasize the need and importance of community based development intervention, where local community from their own institutions, which may not be entirely dependent on government resources, could manage their own development by soliciting support from NGOs and by materializing their local resources.

Community based development in Pakistan experienced a revival in 1980s, when the lesson of Camilla Pilot Project adopted and applied to other programmes and regions in Pakistan. The major success been the Agha Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) initiated in northern areas and Chitral, and the Organi Pilot Project OPP) Karachi.

The AKRSP was conceived an institutional development project and is now being replicated in Pakistan in the shape of Baluchistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), the Sarhad Rural Support Corporation (SRSC), and the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP).

As noted earlier, the AKRSP model was first replicated at a small scale in 1990 in NWFP through SRSC, which had been established as an independent non-government organization (NGOs). SRSC was broadly based on the conceptual model of AKRSP. The effectiveness of this model is based on its demonstrated impact on productivity and equitable distribution of benefits among the poor. Moreover, the intention of the

government to implement (SAP) through village organizations indicates the desire of the policy makers to use community-based organizations as vehicles for development.

2. The Role of SRSC

The SRSC broadly operates on the social organization principles of AKRSP. The institutional model aims at farming multi purpose road based village institutions whose members mobilize savings, access credit, and participation in skill development and assume managerial and technical responsibilities for a range of development projects. In addition, rural community share cost for a range of projects in the productive and social sectors.

In NWFP the government extension system is better developed and for a project implementation SRSC heavily relies on government line departments and villages' organizations in effect to improve accessibility in cost effectiveness of government services and to link village organization with permanent sources of support.

The SRSC has already worked in four districts of NWFP, kohat, karak, charsadda and Manschra. In 1995, SRSC community organizations in the programme area (300 community organizations and 156 women organizations) with total membership of 13,460. These organizations have collectively saved Rs.5.5 million, while establishing a coordinated field base. SRSC has developed an effective partnership with government from the policy level to the district officials.

The SRSC programme area comprises of a variety of agro-ecological zones, including canal irrigated agricultural areas, rain fed agriculture zones and semi-arid and arid regions, while agriculture is the mainstay of the rural economy, in the semi-arid and arid zone animal husbandry and off farm income is an important source of livelihood.

3. The Objective of SRSC Engagement in the Barani Area Development Project BADP

The SRSC was contracted by the government to assist in the implementation of the Asian Development Bank financed project in 1995.

In the BADP project proposed, it was concerned that SRSC would introduce a saving programme as part of its social mobilization methodology. For community access to credit the SRSC would facilitate links with Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan, which would provide credits to small farmers. It would also launch training programmes for the members of VOS, WOS in managerial and income earning skills and staff of government agencies in community participation development (PC-I P-45)

The project further envisages that the SRSC would be engaged for village level organizations and productive investment schemes. It would be mandatory for the organizations to form 450 village and women organizations and construction of 420 productive investment schemes (PIS) in the target areas (PC-I P-56).

The organization of VOS/WOS would start work during the first year and would he initially restrict to kohat and karak District Construction of productive schemes would also commence during the first year. (The detail of such activities has been given in the section of financial aspect of the project.

The targets and achievement upto 1996 and the anticipated targets for SRSC activities are shown in the following table.

Development schemes	*Original PC-I targets*	*Revised*	*Achievement upto 1996*	*Target 1996-97*	*Target 1997-98*	*Target 1998-99*	*Total*
1) Formation of VOS							
a) Kohat	100	323	148	25	25	125	175
b) Karak	100	315	140	25	25	125	175
Total	200	638	288	50	50	250	375
2)New GFPS							
a) Kohat	100	200	40	15	60	85	160
b) Karak	100	178	18	15	60	85	160
Total	200	378	58	30	120	170	326
3) Conferences for VOS							
a. Kohat	34	79	24	15	15	25	55
b. Karak	34	72	17	15	15	25	55
Total	68	151	41	30	30	50	110
4) Activities Training							
Kohat/Karak	-	1150	-	500	250	400	1150

(PC-I (Revised) P-94)

CHAPTER V

THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF BARANI AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. NWFP (1993-94)

A. Implementation of the Project, Targets and Achievements (1993-94)

The review mission from the Asian Development Bank visited Pakistan from 14-22 September 1994 made review of the project and the result achieved so far and discussed with the government of Pakistan and the staff of the concerned departments, the existing as well as the implementing agencies, the outstanding issues requiring early resolution.

The mission visited the target area of Kohat, Karak, Abbottabad and Haripur and observed the activities being carried out by line-departments and non-government organizations. In its wrap up meeting held on 14th September 1994, the findings of the mission are briefly stated. (NWFP BADP mission review Sep: 1994 pp1-11)

a. **Overall Status:**

Several activities such as extension work by way of demonstration plots for deep village and fertilizer application and establishment of demonstration plots and forest nurseries and livestock activities had been started effectively in all the target area under the project.

b. **Employment of Consultants:**

Negotiations for acquiring the services of consultants of various categories had been concluded and were expected to start work immediately.

c. **Physical Progress:**

i. A total of 132 out of 172 adaptive research trials for crop technology and grasses had been developed for rain fed area.

ii. Up to June 1994, 918 demonstration plots and 140 deep village demonstration plots were established and had received tremendous response from the farmers because of their better crop production.

iii. Out of 180 off-season vegetable plots, 80 demonstration plots were laid out.

iv. Training on fruits and vegetable preservation improved orchard management, vegetable production, nursery raising and spraying etc was given to beneficiaries.

v. The live stock related activities such as laying out of 38 fodder demonstration plots provision of 126234 doses of vaccination and castration of 357male animals (under selective breeding programme) had been carried out. Moreover, 19 artificial insemination centers and 112 animal health facilities in village had been provided.

vi. About, 2 million seeding in 64 villages had been established. A forestation was carried out only on 70 acres land against the target of 500 acres. The seeding was observed overcrowded in the beds and the plastic bags used were too small.

vii. Field activities under rural infrastructure could not be carried out in 1993-94 due to the delay receipt of fund and the engagements of consultant, work on 8 irrigation schemes and 8 water-supply schemes were expected to start in October 1994.

viii. SRSC had been engaged to help implement the component of village level development. A total of 58 community-based organizations (COs) had completed in Kohat and Karak. The PCI of fine production Investment schemes (PIS) had been submitted to Barani Development officer (BDO) for and approved by Project Review Board (PRB).

ix. So far as the rural credit component was concerned the project aimed at providing through Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) and

other participating credit institutions financial assistance in the form of loans to small farmers/ groups with in Barani Area, to be identified and assisted by NGOs. As Kohat and Karak districts though the SRSC had organized 45 COs and 13 WOs but had not been able to facilitate any lending to the target group because the ADBP had already been operating in Kohat and Karak districts before the project started. The mission asked BDO to make efforts and integrate ADBP lending activities with the economic activities of the target group in the project. So that it could meet its objectives.

x. Another important development in the project was that the Bank of Khyber (BOK) was in the process of preparing proposal to participate in the implementation of the rural credit component of the project.

d. **Major Issues and Action to be Taken:**

The following major issues have been identified in the course of implementation of the project.

a) The Bank of Khyber (BOK) approved the mission of the lengthy procedure of its participation in the project activities. However, it agreed with SRSC possible co-operation under the project.

b) Not very close relationship between ADBP and SRSC had been developed so far. On the whole the mission was pleased to note that the project implementation had been satisfactory, may be due to the effective leadership of the Project Director.

e. **Suggestion Forwarded by the Mission for the Improvement of the Process of Implementation of the Project in Future.**

The Mission for improvement of the implementation of the project in future has forwarded the following suggestions.

a) Effective monitoring system will be developed.

b) Research results of demonstration plots should be shown to as many potential users as possibly.

c) Identification of the sub-project should be done by BDU, ADBP and SRSE collectively.

d) The meetings of the local working committees are held frequently.

f. **Summary of target achieved in Quantitative term:**

S.No	Items	Achievements up to June 1994
1.	Trials in Agri: Technology	132 (out of 172)
2.	Demonstration Plots	918
3.	Deep tillage Demonstration Plots	140
4.	Off Season Vegetable Plots	80 (out of 180)
5.	Organization of Vos	45
6.	Organization of Wos	13
7.	Fodder Demonstration Plots	38
8.	Doses of Vaccination (Male Animal)	126234
9.	Castration of Male Animal	357
10.	Establishment of Artificial insemination centers	19
11.	Provision of Animal Health Facilities	112

(Ibid 1994, pp 1-11)

B. Implementation of the Project, Targets and Achievements (1994-1996) Mid – Term Review

The mission from the Asian Development Bank conducted a "Mid – Term Review 1996" of NWFP Barani Area Development Project (BADP) from 17th August 1996 to 2nd September 1996. The mission visited the field sites in Kohat, Karak and Haripur, the project districts and held discussion with concerned authorities and the officials of line department by the ADBP and the Bank of Khyber and SRSC and other concerned with Economic Affairs Division of Ministry of Finance. The summary of findings and conclusion of the wrap up meeting of the Mid – Term Review are clearly stated below. (NWFP BADP 1994-96 Mission Mid – Term Review pp. 1-15)

Physical Programe of the Project (July 30, 1996)

*1. **Agricultural:***

a) Eighty percent construction work on Barani Agricultural Research Station started in 1995 at Kohat, had been completed. Research work had also been initiated at the center.

b) The target achievement on 68.0 percent adoptive research trials and 90.0 percent research experiments had been gained.

c) Around 400 demonstration plots had been established for each crop season.

d) Against the PCI target the achievements were 54.0 percent for crop demonstration, 81.0 percent for deep tillage and 32.0 percent for farmer field days.

e) Fifty-eight members of village organization had been trained as "Village Extension Workers".

f) The project strengthened the seed production farms.

g) The project also provided inputs and technical assistance to interested village organizations.

h) The FVDB nursery at Haripur had been upgraded and new nursery had been established at Abbottabad.

i) Improved variety of fruits was sold to farmers.

j) The FVDB had also established 234 farmers associations in Haripur and Abbottabad.

k) Against in PCI target the achievements were fruit nursery production 29.0 percent, model orchard 100.0 percent, off season vegetables production demonstration 50.0 percent, food and processing demonstration 45.0 percent, formation of producers associations 88.0 percent, training of staff, farmers and woman 50.0 percent.

2. *Live Stock Production:*

The project had laid out 246 demonstration plots on farmers' fields and districted 50 Beetal bucks, 300 Damani rams, 623 Beetal goats units and 8900 Fayouni poultry birds. In addition, 2000 doses of locally produced buffalo semen, and 10,000 doses of imported Fresian semen were produced and 2051 buffaloes and 9293 buffaloes were inseminated. Other achievements included vaccination of over 136000 livestock and 700,000 poultry and provision of animal health training to 192 village animals' husbandry workers. The existing 131 veterinary institutions were strengthened. The cumulative achievements against PCI targets were appointment of incremental staff 91.0 percent, total demonstration plots (37.0 percent) distraction of animals and poultry 35.0 percent, artificial incrimination 41.0 percent (for buffaloes), 91.0 percent (for cows), treatment of animals 25.0 percent for live stock, 80.0 percent for poultry and the training of village workers was 66.0 percent.

3. *Forestry:*

The forestry programmes included water shad management, community forestry programme, farm forestry and social forestry programmes. The accumulative achievements against the PCI target were 42.0 percent for farm forestry nurseries, 30.0 percent for community forestry nurseries, 56.0 percent for nurseries (under Galis programme) and 38.0 percent for nurseries under the watershed programme. A forestation achievements were 24.0 percent for community plantation, 22.0 percent for farm forestry, 17.0 percent for Gali programme, 19.0 percent for water shad plantation, 41.0 percent for lead land stabilization, 27.0 percent for road side plantations, and 23.0 percent for schools and mosques plantations on Kohat and Karak. The achievement of the training programme to the farm forestry was 27.0 percent against the target.

4. *Rural Infrastructure:*

a) **Irrigation Schemes:**

The project was assisting in developing additional irrigated area through the construction of new schemes, and improvement of the existing systems. Twenty irrigation schemes had been selected of which 15 were in Kohat and Karak districts and 5 in Abbottabad and Haripur districts up to July 1996, 7 irrigation schemes had been completed and work was underway on another 5 in Kohat and Karak districts, the physical completion rate for the work such components was estimated at 51.0 percent.

b) **Potable Water Schemes**

The work on 8 water supply schemes in Kohat and Karak districts was in progress. Two schemes have been identified in Abbottabad and Haripur. The overall competition states for the potable water supply sub component were 63.0 percent.

c) **Rural Roads:**

The project provided for upgrading of about 90 Km secondary and tertiary roads from farm to market. Roads standards survey for 55 Km of roads in Kohat and Karak districts had been completed. Tender formalities were in progress. An other 13 roads with a length of 35 Km have been identified for Abbottabad and Haripur.

5. ***Village Level Development Programme:***

a) **Organization of VOs and WOs:**

The village level development (VLD) component was started in Kohat and Karak districts to promote self sustaining village development by establishing of village organization (VOs) and women organizations (WOs) and by development of their capacities Production Investment Schemes (PIS) priority village development schemes financed on a 20/80 cost sharing leases communities and project grants served as the entry point for community mobilization. The purpose of VOs is also to facilitate farmers' access to the services provided by the line agencies and the Banks. In Kohat and Karak the SRSE had found 308 VOs including 135 WOs and had achieved 154.0 percent of PCI target with membership of 6655 man and 3161 women. The VOs and WOs had generated Rs 3.2 million of savings. 165 PIS had been identified and 58 were completed. Moreover 42 managers conferences had been held.

b) **Rural Credit:**

Up to June 1996 ADBP had discharged Rs 135.0 to 4262 thousand. This represented 63.0 percent of the amount allocated for credit in the PCI. The average loan size was Rs 31200. The major share of the loan is 85.0 percent was development loan for dairy, livestock and self pump implements and the rest 15.0 percent was considered as enterprise loan. The overall recovery rate had been 88.0 percent for the year 1996.

6. ***Major Issues:***

i. **Agricultural Research and Extension**

a) The Research station had not been supplied electricity so far.

b) The Research station staff was in need of upgrading their research capabilities.

c) The livestock feed research needed to be integrated in to the operation of the Barani Agriculture Research station.

d) Provision of agriculture extension input free of cash to the farmers was another problem.

ii. **Live Stock Production:**

Technical training to the female staff of the livestock was needed.

iii. **Forestry:**

Karak and Kohat districts required the introduction of:

a) A pilot range management programme.

b) The achievements of the targets should be measured by the quality of work not by quantity and therefore no such progarmmes be carried out.

c) Farm forestry needed to be re-oriented and DFO staff be effectively involved.

d) Lack of female forestry staff was a problem.

e) To check water run off in the water shed programme in Abbottabad and Haripur needed structural improvement.

f) The forestation programme in Kohat and Karak needed watering facilities.

iv. **Rural Infra-Structure:**

a) **Rural Roads:**

The main issues with respect to this component related to the increases in unit cost of roads and selection of roads in Abbottabad and Haripur district (which had

increased from Rs 1.5 million per Km as budgeted in PCI to Rs 3.0 million per Km at that time). Roads identified for Abbottabad and Haripur districts were not on the farm to market roads, master plan for NWFP, which had been selected according to objective crisis.

b) **Potable Water Supply Schemes:**

The main issue with respect to this component related to the need to ensure community participation and adequate arrangement and maintenance of the scheme by the beneficiaries including adequate training in O&M.

v. **Village Level Development:**

a. In Kohat and Karak in VLD needed consolidation and initiation of such programme in Abbottabad and Haripur.

b. The female social organization of NGOs to be provided technical training.

c. Rural Credits: - The main issue with respect to rural credit were its weak linkage with project activities concentration of lending for a few items, poor loan recovery in selected branches, insufficient co-ordination among implementing agencies and absence of orientation training on a project objectives and approaches.

vi. **Project Management and Institutional Strengthening:**

Such issues were identified by the mission, which needed attention.

a) Reorganization of BDO.

b) Improvement of women's programme of BADP.

c) Reallocation of project implementation constancy services.

d) Expansion of BADD to new districts.

e) Reallocation of loans proceeds. In reallocation of loan proceed was thought necessary from the production investment schemes. On the whole the mission had recorded satisfaction on the implementation progress and participatory approach already visible in BADP and efforts made for integrated service delivery through community organization. (Ibid, pp. 1-15)

C. The Status of Implementation of the Barani Area Development Project NWFP. (Annual Review April 1997)

The mission from the Asian Development Bank from April 2 to 11, 1997, conducted an annual review of the Barani Area Development project. The mission visited the project area and met with Barani Development Office other concerned bodies representatives of departments. The Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan and SRSC authorities, the findings of the mission were discussed the wrap up alerting on April 11, 1997. The nature of targets and achievements are closely stated. (NWFP BADI, 1997 Mission Annual Review pp. 1-10)

1. *Agricultural Research:*

So far as the progress of this component is concerned 94.0 percent of the target of the work plan in adaptive research of potato and 81.0 percent of the target in research experiments of crop technology and grass had been achieved. The cumulative achievements against the scheme were 110.0 percent for research experiments and 120.0 percent for adaptive research trials. The Barani Agriculture's research station as Kohat has almost been completed.

2. *Agriculture Extension:*

The physical target achieved were 88.0 percent for crop demonstrations, 147.0 percent for deep tillage plots and 21.0 percent for field days. The cumulative achievements were 64.0 percent for crop demonstration, 88.0percent for deep

tillage plots and 36.0 percent for farmers' field days. Moreover, 125 community organization (COs) members were trained as village extension workers.

3. ***Horticulture Extension:***

The physical progress in this component was 100.0 percent for the establishment of demonstration orchard, 58.0 percent for off-season vegetables demonstration plots, 29.0 percent for field days, 45.0 percent for fruit and vegetable preservation demonstration and 52.0 percent for production of fruit. Training was imparted to 790 field staff and 1389 beneficiaries. Moreover, 34000 plants produced in nurseries were districted to farmers. Forty percent of civil work on processing center and food technology for training of women had been completed.

4. ***Live Stock Production Extension:***

Against the project target 114.0 percent for fodder demonstration plots 73.0 percent for vaccination and animal health and immunization programme, 70.0 percent for training of village animal health workers, 34.0 percent for procurement and distributor of beetle goats units and 13.0 percent for procurement and distribution of poultry, strengthening of 131 veterinary institutions targets had been achieved.

5. ***Forestry:***

Up to March 31, 1997 the cumulative achievement against the target was 43.0 percent for farm and community nurseries, 85.0 percent for nurseries under galis and water shed programmes. The total number of plants raised in the nurseries was about 8 million. A forestation achievement were 29.0 percent for community plantation, 20.0 percent for farm forestry, 35.0 percent for roadsides

plantation, 33.0 percent for schools and mosque plantation in Kohat and Karak, 26.0 percent in galis programme, 24.0 percent for water shed and 40.0 percent for bad land stabilization. Under training and extension programme the achievements were 33.0 percent of the target for farmers contact, 36.0 percent for training of village motivators, 40.0 percent for village forestry specialists, 50.0 percent of the target for model farms for integrated land use.

6. ***Rural Infrastructure:***

a) **Irrigation Scheme:**

The target was to develop around 20 schemes, covering total command area of about 1500 hectare. The work on irrigation scheme was in progress and ten schemes have been completed.

b) **Rural Roads:**

As indicated earlier the project had provided for upgrading about 90 Km of existing secondary and tertiary roads to farm to market road (FMR) standards. Fifty-five Km of rural roads in Kohat and Karak had been identified and 40.0 percent play side work and been competed.

c) **Potable Water Supply Schemes:**

The project had provided for the construction of about 10 potable water supply schemes and distribution system, each covering three to five villages and serving a population up to 5000 people. As of March 31, 1997 work was in progress in eight schemes in Kohat and Karak with one scheme compatible. Seven were almost in various stages of completion and would benefit 3323-house hold.

7. ***Village Land Development:***

The SRSC had been engaged by the project to organize and nurture community organization (COs) and women organization (WOs) in the project areas and enable them to plan implement (PIS) and provide them training in managerial skills. The SRSC had taken start in Abbottabad and Haripur and would start work in other districts of Kohat and Karak.

During the plan period 1996-97 154.0 percent of the target for the establishment of VOs and WOs and 138.0 percent for managers conferences have achieved. Savings of Rs. 5424826 had been accomplished and 103 Pls schemes had been completed.

8. ***Rural Credit:***

The Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) as the only participatory credit institution had so far implemented the rural credit component. Negotiations were being carried between government of NWFP and Bank of Khyber (BOK) to involve it in the project up to 1st March 1997; ADBP had discharged Rs. 10.185 million in Abbottabad (47.0 percent of the annual target). The total disbursement since its inception was Rs. 58.075 million for Abbottabad and Rs. 37.935 million for Haripur. In the area covered by Kohat regional office, the total disbursement was Rs. 69.250 million since the inception of the programmes. As of March, 1997 the disbursement was in Kohat is Rs. 3.577 million as against the annual target of Rs. 5.500 million. In Karak Rs. 5.500 million as against the annual target of Rs. 5.358 million, were discussed. In Kohat 38 loans were to female borrowers for wearing, purchase of fertilizer, seeds, chickens and cows. The recovery route were 79.0 percent in Abbottabad, 76.0 percent in Haripur, 48.0 percent in Kohat and 55.0 percent in Karak.

9. ***Consulting Services:***

In the project implementation period 8.0 percent of foreign and 45.0 percent of local consulting services has been utilized.

10. ***Training:***

The training programme had been preceding berth for staff and beneficiaries according to the plan. Overseas training programme had been referred to next financial years.

11. ***Procurement:***

Most of the procurement had been carried out.

12. ***Issues and Actions Suggested:***

i. Issues

The mission identified the following issues.

a) Several female staff posts in forestry and livestock were lying vacant for want of persons, which needed to be filled up without further loss of time.

b) The mission agreed that the emphasis on a forestation in Kohat and Karak should be shifted to a forestation on communal land instead of to do it on farms.

c) The BDO / C&W was to expedite the execution of roadwork in Abbottabad and Haripur so that the construction of the roads should be completed with in the remaining project implementation period.

d) The issue relating to the project review on adequacy of community participation and handing over problem in the drinking water schemes has been left to the PBMU consultants.

and SRSC. The finding of the mission is briefly stated. (NWFP BADP 1999 Mission Annual Review pp. 1-6).

A Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the project had been conducted in August 1996 and the PCI was revised incorporating recommendations and was approved by PDWP and CDWP in 1998. The last Annual Review Mission was completed in April 1998 at which time it was decided to extend the loan closing to 30th April 2000 to facilitate completion of delayed road and works. The Bank also approved such arrangements.

*1. **Physical Progress:***

i. **Agriculture and Forestry:**

a) The research work was completed and equipped.

b) The adaptive trials and research experiments had attained 98-99 targets.

c) The demonstration plot programme for field crops, deep tillage and wheat seed multiplication had met 98-99 targets.

d) In horticulture extension 252 demonstration was under taken and had achieved 105.0 percent of the year target.

e) Beneficiaries had been provided training.

f) Live stock production had surpassed 98-99 targets.

g) Forestry attainments for 98-99-work plan were above the target. There were 31-farm nursery and 46 community nurseries established.

ii. **Rural Infrastructure:**

a) The project irrigation component was composed of 21 small schemes, which had almost been completed.

b) There were 10 water supply schemes under the project, seven were operative one additional was completed in 1998-99 and the work on the rest two was in progress to be finalized in near future. However, the issue of supply of power by WAPDA had not so far been settled.

c) There were 55Km of project rural roads in Kohat and Karak districts and 54Km of rural roads in Hazara division during 1998-99 all size of Kohat and Karak roads were completed while in Hazara division work continued on six other roads.

iii. **Village Level Development Project Management and Rural Credit:**

a) The formation of village organizations by the project through SRSC efforts had doubled the target level of 1998-99. A total of 352 community-based organization (CBOs) were formed in 1998-99 encompassing almost 14000 members. Of them 132 were woman organization (WOs with 4293 members), total serving raised for the project period to about Rs. 15.0 million.

b) The completed productive investment schemes (PIS) were 338 and another 474 were under completion. Which would surpass the target in the coming year.

c) The rural credit ADBP and BoK and SRSC were active in project lending. The ADBP had disbursed Rs. 308 million by December 1998, 90.0 percent of the total target and the Bank of Khyber had disbursed Rs. 59million by June 1998. The aggregate recovery rates were as about 97.0 percent.

2. ***Major Issues Identified and Action Proposed by the Mission:***

a) The implementation of line agency should be conducted only through the VOs and WOs plot form established under the project.

b) It was noted that the credit programme had not been channeled through community groups.

c) The process of productive investment schemes approved in ADBP had been slow.

d) The inflation and the currency depreciative had cut in to the real value of allotment for productive investment, which should be taken in view in future, and make necessary adjustment to maintain the intended purchasing power of the investment.

e) The rural road component, some roadwork was scheduled for completion beyond the loan closing date in April 2000. As there would be no loan, therefore, the concerned authorities were advised to expedite the work.

f) It was advised that the BADP final impact evaluation study should be initiated with a view to contemplating the BADP II preparatory technical assistance.

g) Both the BoK and ADBP were required under the loan agreement to supply to the Bank. (i) Quarterly report with both quantitative and qualitative assessment and (ii) provide credit of the account before closing the final year.

3. **Conclusion:**

The BADP had made significant strides in establishing and integrated community leased area development project. The project had evolved during implementation towards such directions as greater acceptance of participatory approach and increased sensitivity to gender in development.

As advised, refinement should continue to strengthen the process and the lesson learnt should be carried towards to succeeding projects. Further efforts should look in to other project linkages and resources advance cost recovery with in the project and better impact monitoring and evaluation.

(NWFP Barani Area and Development Project (An Overview of the Final Stage)

Component/ Item of Work	Project Target	Achievement up to June 99	% against target
Rural Infrastructure			
a) Irrigation schemes	21	20	95.0
b) Water supply schemes	15	8	53.0
c) Rural roads	110	62	51.0
Village Level Development			
a) Community/ woman organization	758	1157	153.0
b) Productive investment schemes	854	338	52.0

(Ibid, 1999 pp. 1-6)

CHAPTER-VI

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECT OF NWFP

This chapter contains a brief review of the educational and socio-economic development of NWFP since 1995. In some cases, a comparison has been attempted with overall socio-economic situation in Pakistan.

The following sources have been consulted for this purpose.

i. Bureau of Statistics PE&D Department NWFP. Important District wise Socio-Economic Indicators NWFP 1995-96.
ii. Bureau of Statistics PE&D Department NWFP. Important District wise Socio-Economic Indicators NWFP 1996-97.
iii. Bureau of Statistics PE&D Department NWFP. Important District wise Socio-Economic Indicators NWFP 1998-99.
iv. Bureau of Statistics PE&D Department NWFP (1997)
v. Bureau of Statistics PE&D Department NWFP (1999).

I. Educational Aspect

1. Literacy Rate:

The literacy rate in 1998 in Pakistan was 40.17 percent (49.50 male 29.99 female) and in NWFP it has been recorded as 30.70 percent (39.85 male and 20.48 female). In rural area in NWFP, the literacy rate of male was 35.73 and of female was 17.82 percent.

2. Participation Rate

The participation rate of school age children at primary level in 1996-97 in Pakistan was 74.80 percent (85.5 percent male and 63 percent female) and while NWFP it was 60.1 percent (65.4 percent male 35.3 percent female).

3. *Basic Availability of Amenities in the School*

The availability of basic facilities such as drinking water, electricity, and latrine are not adequately available in primary schools of NWFP. In 1997-98 drinking water was available in 37.11 percent male and 42.99 percent female schools. Electricity was provided to 17.53 percent male and 24.82 percent female schools. Latrine facility existed in 8.50 male and 62.05 percent female schools.

4. *Enrolment in Various Age Group*

The number of children in certain age group is the clear indication of educational opportunities provided to children in a region. In NWFP the situation is not ideal in relation to providing school faciliti8es at the earlier age of 4 or 4 of children. Similarly the problem of un-trained teacher at primary level has not been totally reduced. There are 3.13 percent male and 4.08 percent female trained teachers working in primary schools. There are 3.04 percent male and 48.54 percent female teachers who are holding Metric, PTC qualification. The ratio of female as compare to male who are holding low qualification at primary level.

In urban areas 32.57 percent children and in rural areas 34.30 percent children in the age group of 5 + or 5-6 years have been enrolled in primary schools in 1995-96 while 41.73 percent children in urban area and 40.82 percent in rural area in the age group 6-7 years have been admitted in primary schools. There were 19.13 percent of children in urban and 17.44 percent children in rural schools in the age group of 7-8 years have been enrolled in the said period.

5. *Dropout*

The problem of dropout of children from schools because of various reasons has not been totally arrested. The percentage of dropouts of male children during 1996-99 ranged from 8 to 11 and of female children from 11.0 to 13 percent during 196-99.

6. *Shelter less Schools*

There are instances of shelter less, or open-air schools. There are 25.84 percent boys are sitting in open air while 0.01 percent open air girls schools. These school are mostly existing in rural areas. While the buildings, which need major repair, are 13.0 percent male schools and 18.0 female school and there are 16.0 male and 9.0 percent female school are damaging and children life is afresh and require complex replacement. Similar is the worse condition of private building which children have been hired by the government for school.

7. *Building*

The building facilities provided for primary education by the government are not adequate and properly maintained. The situation reveals that there are 13.0 percent male schools and 18.0 percent females, which need major repair. There are 16.0 percent male and 9.0 percent female schools, which are dangerous. Similar in the worst condition of private rented building.

8. *Retention Ratio*

The situation in which retention ratio of children at primary level has been existing (in 1997-98) is of serious concern. It has been revealed that 35.6 percent male and 20.6% female in urban schools and 32.0 percent male and 17.6% female in rural schools have been retained in 5^{th} class against the enrollment of 106.0 in the 1^{st} grade. This clearly shows the inability of the school system to hold children in the schools.

9. *Socio-economic Aspect*

This section of the study briefly discusses important issues like population, agriculture, labour force, housing status, health facilities, availability of basic necessities and the indicators of crimes in the region.

1. Population

The sex-wise population ratio remained constant (52 percent male and 48.0 female from 1994-97). However in 1998, it has been slightly titled (51.0 percent male and 40.0 percent female).

2. Urbanization

In 1981 the urban rural ratio of population was 15.06 percent and 84.94 percent. In 1997 the percentage some what changed to 16.68% and 83.32 percent respectively which shows trend towards urbanization of the region. In 1998 it further changed to 32.5 percent urban and 67.5 percent rural. The population has been increased to 3.4% during 1981 to 1998 in the region.

3. Land Utilization:

The cultivated area in 1994-95 was 31.1 percent and in 1996-97 it has been recorded as 30.7 percent. The cropped area in 1994-95 was 33.4 percent in 1996-97 was 32.7 percent. Similarly, the uncultivated area in 1994-95 was 68.7 percent and 1996-97 it was 69.36 percent. An interesting situation is that both the cultivated and cropped area is gradually decreasing.

4. Production of Wheat

In NWFP in 1993-94 1134.3 metric tone wheat had been produced and in 1996-7 1248.0 metric tones wheat has been introduced which records a slight increase in production. However NWFP is not self-sufficient in wheat production and highly depends upon Wheat/Aatta import from Punjab and other provinces of the country.

5. Tube Well

In NWFP there is 3.1 percent tube wells left pumps as compared to Punjab 91.2 percent, said 3.6 percent and Baluchistan 2.0 percent. Such low percentage cannot meet the irrigation purpose of the vast 69.3 percent-uncultivated area in the region.

6. Livestock

The percentage of cattle rising in NWFP is 14.9 percent in 1986-87 and no increase has been observed in 1996-97. It has been further noted that the number and percentage of other animals such as buffaloes, sheep and goats have decreased in 1996-97 by 0.4 percent. The over all situation of the development of the livestock in the region is not impressive and many put pressure on increasing demand for milk and meat of the people in future.

7. Employment

The percentage of economically active population between 26-45 years age employed in major occupation is 0.29, which means that employment opportunities are scarce for the people in the region. In agriculture 54.00 (42.84 male and 11.17 females) are engaged while in other occupations services administration and production 45.99 percent (44.35 male and 1.64 female) are engaged. The employment opportunities for females in urban area are very limited which is 0.02 percent in agriculture and 0.63 percent in other occupations and services.

8. Child Labour

The child labour force of all ages (10-14 years) is 24.0 percent (40.0% male and 7.06 female) in urban areas while it is 23 percent (40.0 percent male and 3.0 percent female) in rural areas. It further reveals that considerable increase of male children is engaged in child labour in urban and rural areas of the region.

9. Housing status

(i) There are 50.0 percent one room housing units where persons for housing units are 6 and 6 person are living in one room. There are 4.0 percent housing units possessing five rooms and above where persons and above and in which 2 persons are living in one room.

(ii). Such is the case of period of construction of houses, Majority of houses i.e. 37.0 percent (35.0 percent urban and 37.0 percent rural) are 34 years and above are old. The newly constructed houses between 1-10 years old and only 12.0 percent (18.0 percent urban and 17.0 rural). Similar is the case of 37.00 percent houses (34.00 percent urban and 40.00 percent rural) are made of unbaked brick stone with mud. Building made of RCC/RBC in urban area is 20.00 percent and in rural area are 2.0 percent.

(iii). Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine facilities

Separate kitchens are available in 40.0 percent houses as compared to Pakistan 48.0 percent. Separate bathroom exist in 50 percent houses as compared to Pakistan 54.0 percent.

Similarly latrine without flush is available in 67.0 percent and with flush in 43.0 houses as compared to Pakistan are 73.0 percent as 56.0 percent respectively. The situation shows that such basic facilities are lacking and further indicates the backwardness of the province.

10. Health Aspect

The health aspect of the region is not very much encouraging. There are one hospital for 134000 population, one dispensary for 5000 population, one TB clinic for 993000, population, one HRC for 245000, population and BHU for 25000, population in the province.

Similar is the case of availability of health facilities in health institutions to look after health care of the people. There are one doctor for 9406 populations, one compowder for 12870-population one nurse for 25360 population and one midwife for 18248 populations and one dais for 13956 populations.

11. Basic amenities

Electricity: There have been 36.5 percent rural and 60.0 percent in urban domestic connections in the province in 1995-96. The per capita consumption of electricity was 259 (Kwtt) as compared to Pakistan, which are 317. Moreover NWFP consumption as percent of Pakistan is 11.10-.

12. Natural Gas

The total gas units (in million cubic metric) have been raised from 226 in 1991-92 to 300 in 1995-96, while population has been increased from 15.76 million to 17.96 million in the said period. The percentage of gas supply per capita has been merely raised from 14 cm in 1991-92 to 17 cm in 1995-96. It means that the gas supply has not been correspondingly increased in view of the demand of rapidly increasing population in the area. The NWFP shows, as percent of Pakistan was 1.82 in 1995-96.

13. Telephone

There are 110 populations per telephones in Peshawar division in 1995-96.

14. Crimes

The existence of crimes of various natures shows gradual increase during 1994-96 as officially recorded.

Murder cases have been increased form 43.2 percent in 1994 to 44.0 percent, hurts from 46.5 percent in 1994 to 50.6 percent in 1996, deco-ties from 3.6 percent in 1994 to 50 percent in 1996, robberies from 23.0 percent in 1994 23.4 percent 1996 and theft from 13.0 percent in 1994 to 72.0 percent 1996 during the above period. The theft incidences are alarming which clearly indicates the poverty of the people. Another contributing factor is Afghan Refugees who have been reported more involved in various aims in the region.

CHAPTER-VII

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DISTRICT KARAK (N.W.F.P)

Karak district in Kohat Division is the target district of the study. An attempt has been made to make quantitative analysis of the socio-economic and some educational situation in district Karak. This analysis is hoped to provide as base for all the activities carried out under Barnai Project in the area, and the achievement of the project could be better compared with the original situation existed before the initiation of the project.

Individual citation for the facts and figures contained in table form, has been avoided. The sources from which such "Profile" of the district in relation to its socio-economic condition, has been forwarded, are given below:

j. Bureau of Statistics PE&D Department NWFP. Important District wise Socio-Economic Indicators NWFP 1995-96.

ii. Bureau of Statistics PE&D Department NWFP. Important District wise Socio-Economic Indicators NWFP 1996-97.

iii. Bureau of Statistics PE&D Department NWFP. Important District wise Socio-Economic Indicators NWFP 1998-99.

iv. Bureau of Statistics PE&D Department NWFP (1997)

v. Bureau of Statistics PE&D Department NWFP (1999).

1. Area

The area of district Karak is 3955 Sq Km

2. Population

Population Density Per Sq Km

1981	*1998*
63	107

As indicated above population density per sq km in district Karak was 63 in 1981 and raised to 107 in 1998.

3. Migration into Other District (Percentage)

Migration	Kohat District
In Migrants	46.6
Rural Area	57.1
Urban Area	42.90

The trend of migration from district Karak to other districts particularly in Kohat district is revealing. In migrants from Karak to Kohat in 46.6 percent, while from rural parts it is 57.6 percent and from urban parts it is 42.90 percent. The percentage from rural area is comparatively higher.

4. Annual Growth Rate

1980-81	*1996-97*	*1997-98*
3.20	3.20	3.10

The above figures show comparative position of annual growth rate of district Karak. In 1980-81 and in 1996-97 the growth rate remained constant while it has been decreased 0.6 percent in 1997-98. How the Barani Project has boosted up the growth rate in the coming period needs to be inquired?

5. Sex Ratio (Male Per 100 Female)

1981	*1998*
101	96

The above figures indicate that sex ratio (male per 100 female) in 1981 was 101 and it has been dramatically dropped to 96 in 1998.

6. **Population of Urban/Rural Area (In 000s)**

1972			*1981*			*1998*		
Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
19100	0	191000	250,000	14,000	236,000	423000	27,000	396000

In this table population of Urban and Rural areas has been comparatively shown in 1972, 1981 and 1988. These indicate that the district is moving towards urbanization and the population is also fast growing. In 1972 the population of the district was 191000 and was of rural character. In 1998 the population grew to 423000 with urban population as 27000.

7. **Male/Female population (1998)**

Both sex	*Male*	*Female*
422761	206881	215880

The above figures indicate that total population of both sexes in 1998 was 422761 (206881 male and 215880 female) Female population as compared to male has been increased by 8999 persons. This trend has been observed in the preceding table 5.

8. **Trend in Increase/Decrease in Population**

Population 1981			*Population 1998*			*Population%*	
Both sex	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sex*	*Male*	*Female*	*1981*	*1998*
249681	125206	124475	422761	206881	215800	2.26	2.41
100	50.10	49.90	100.00	49.00	51.00		

The above table indicates two different situations one is that the percentage of female population as already observed has been increased from 49.9 to 51.0 as compared to male in 1981 in 1998. The other factor is that the rate of population growth in 1981 was 2.26 and in 1998 it was 2.41. It has been increased by 0.15 percent in 1998.

9. Dependency Ratio %

Total	*Child*	*Old age*
101.92	94.23	7.69

According to the above figure the total dependency ratio is 101.92. The children dependency ratio is 94.23 percent, which is highest as compared to old age 7.69 percent. The highest dependency ratio may have serious implications to bring them up in future.

10. Age Groups of Population

(000s)

0-14 years	*15-64 years*	*65-above years*
116515	123655	9511

The above figures show a considerable situation of liability of children as well as of old age people. The total of children and old person is higher than the economically active number of people of the district population.

11. Population Status From 1998-2012(E) of District Karak

(In 000)

S/No.	*Senses*	*Both*	*Male*	*Female*
1.	1997	421	206	215
2.	1998	423	207	216
3.	1999	441	216	225
4.	2000	554	222	232
5.	2001	469	229	240
6.	2002	476	233	243

The above table shows two distinct features. First that female population is larger than male. Second, the population is gradually increasing. In 1997 the population was 421000, it will be raised to 476000 in 2002 positively.

12. Production of Various Crops in District Karak

S/No.	*Kind*	*1996-97*		*1998-99*	
		Area in hectares	*Production in tones*	*Area*	*Production*
1.	Wheat	29932	18507	34075	25071
2.	Maize	145	145.8	165	187
3.	Rice	-	-	-	-
4.	Grain	10907	4614	9994	4277
5.	Jawar	871	425.5	2251	1133
6.	Bajra	3011	1415	3411	1666
7.	Barley	385	183	318	190
8.	Tobacco	-	-	-	-
9.	Sugar cane	-	-	-	-
10.	Cotton	-	-	-	-
11.	Rape seed of Mustard	277	81	454	133

This table indicates production of various crops in 1996-97 and 1998-99. It shows that production is wheat, maize, jawar, bajra, bareley and rapeseed of mustard has been increased. Only the production in grain has been decreased in the above period.

13. Different Sources of Irrigation in District Karak

S/No.	Description	Area irrigated		
		Total 1636	*1996-97*	*1997-98*
1.	Canals	-	-	-
2.	Tank	-	-	-
3.	Tube well	-	-	-
4.	Wheal	-	1067	1093
5.	Pumps	-	-	-
6.	Others	-	569	569

The above table shows different sources of irrigation in the target district. It shows that the main source of irrigation is wheels whose numbers were 1067 in 1996-97 and 1093 in 1997-98. Other sources have been indicated as 569 for irrigation purpose.

14. Physical Progress of Soil Conservation Organization

S. No.	*Description*	*1996-97*	*1997-98*	*1998-99*
1.	G-1 Wire spur	4	9	6
2.	G-1 Wire Band	10	13	13
3.	Commented spur	1	-	-
4.	Commented bunt	4	6	5
5.	Check dam	1	2	2
6.	Spill way inlet/outlet	-	5	2
7.	Pond development	1	-	1
8.	Inlet/outlet	2	3	-

The above table indicates the physical progress of soil conservation during the period 1996-97 and 1998-99. Various methods have been adopted. The number of such methods is limited and no significant improvement has been made in the above period.

15. Veterinary Hospital Dispensaries Units

Number

Hospital	*Dispensaries*	*Center*	*Total*
3	12	11	26

The above table indicates various health institutions. These facilities seen limited in view of the growing population of the district.

16. Insemination of Animals

Number

1996-97	*1997-98*	*Total increase*
2823	3109	186

This table shows the number of animals inseminated during the period 1996-97 and 1997-98. Total increase in such treatment is 186, which is not very much appreciable.

17. Livestock Population (Animals/Birds)

S/No.	*Description*	*1996-97*
1.	Cattle	69608
2.	Buffalos	793
3.	Sheep	31050
4.	Goats	176873
5.	Poultry	551456
6.	Camels	2391
7.	Horses	100
8.	Asses	23095
9.	Mules	81

The above table shows the kind and number of livestock kept by the people in the district. Cattle sheep, goats, poultry camels and asses have been kept in large number while the number of buffaloes, horses mules are limited.

18. Cooperative Societies Established in District Karak

Year	*No of societies*	*Membership*	*Share completed*	*Work completed*
1997-98	487	18463	12.11	24.26
1998-99	196	6646	12.11	22.46

The above table indicates the number of cooperative societies have been established during 1997-98 and 1998-99. A strange situation is that the number of societies along with the number of members has been reduced from 487 to 196 as well as members from 18463 to 6646.

19. Mineral Production in District Karak

Description	*1997-98*	*1998-99*
Coal	23853	37960
Dolomite	600	420
Gypsum	74817	39452
Rock salt	126439	130282
Silica sand	12053	18934

This table shows the various types of minerals available in district Karak. It shows that the district is rich with mineral resources. Coal, gypsum, rock salt and silica sand etc are available in a large quantity in the area.

20. Electricity Connection in District Karak

	Domestic	*Commercial*	*Industrial*	*Irrigation*	*Total*
1992-93	1762	48	9	7	1778
1997-98	21785 + Commercial		228	519	22532

The above table indicates the availability of electricity in the district. It shows that domestic and commercial connections have been increased in 1998. Moreover industrial and irrigation connections have also been increased in the 1998 as compared to 1993.

21. Village Electrification in District Karak

1994-95	*1995-96*	*1996-97*	*1997-98*
172	178	181	182

As noted earlier, this table also indicates the gradual increase of electrification of villages from 172 in 1994-95 to 182 in 1997-98 and is hoped that such pace of development will be kept in future.

22. Industry Established in District Karak

1995-96	*199-97*	*1997-98*	*1998-99*
1	1	1	1

This table shows a disappointing situation so far as the establishment of industries is concerned. Only one industry has been set up in each year 1996 to 1999. Industrialization also needs considerable attention in this area.

23. Roads Constructed in District Karak

1996-97 to 31.3.1999			*1997-98*			*1998-99*		
Total	*High type*	*Low type*	*Total*	*High type*	*Low type*	*Total*	*High type*	*Low type*
274	274	-	203	203	-	204	204	-

As the development of rural infrastructure is an integral part of socio economic development of the area. Improvement in the construction of roads has been made from 1997 to 1999. It shows that 70 km roads of high type have been constructed in the above period.

24. Population of Motor Vehicles (Registered)

Year	*Motor cycle/scooter*	*Motor car/jeep*	*Tractor*	*Busses mini busses*	*Motor cab Tanga*	*Motor cabs Ruksha*	*Trucks*
1996	289	423	35	116	147	-	15
1997	289	423	35	116	163	-	15
1998	289	423	35	116	163	-	15
On road	185	76	33	85	145	-	12

The above table indicates that the number of vehicles of various types is gradually increasing in the area. The number of motor cars/jeeps buses and cabs are comparatively higher. The presence of vehicles indicates the mobility of people in the area, which is however not too much speedy.

25. Telephone Connections Provided in District Karak

Year	*Telephone exchange*			*Connections*		
	Auto	*Manual*	*Total*	*Auto*	*Manual*	*Total*
1996-97	5	16	21	1665	1276	2941
1997-98	6	13	19	2306	1463	3796
1998-99	9	8	17	2870	893	3763

The above table indicates the number of telephone connections given to the households of the area. The trend from manual to auto is gradually increasing. Sufficient improvement in connection of both auto and manual has been made in 1998-99.

26. Television Sets Installed in District Karak

1995	*1996*	*1997*
175	174	6

The table shows that people are keeping television set though their number of compared to their population is not significant.

27. News Papers Printing Press Available in District Karak

1997	*1998*	*1999*
2	-	-

The development of the print media is significance in the area. It shows that there is only one printing press in the district, which clearly indicates the level of literacy in the area.

28. Education Availability of Primary Schools in District Karak

(Numbers)

1995-96			1996-97			1997-98			1998-99		
Total	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
337	169	533	639	379	260	655	380	275	679	396	283

The table shows the number of primary schools available for boys and girls in the district. Increase both in boys and girls' schools have been made in 1996 and 1999. Fifty percent increase is observed in both male and female primary schools in the district. This clearly shows that government is according attention to the development of primary education in the area.

29. Teaching Staff Enrolment Exist in Primary Schools in District Karak

Description	1994-95			1996-97			1997-98			1998-99		
	Total	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
Teachers staff	1486	989	497	1860	1249	611	1876	1238	638	1955	1282	673
Enrollment of students	49466	37674	11972	65589	40365	25224	67567	48699	18868	66642	46774	19868
Ratio	1.33			1.32			1.32			134		

The above table shows increase the enrolment and teaching staff in primary schools. The number of children both male and female and respective teacher has been considerably increased in 1999 as compared to 1995. The teacher and student ratio is almost 1.32, which is manageable.

30. Health Institutions and Beds Strength Available in District Karak

Year	*Hospitals and Bes*	*Dispensaries*	*RHCs and Beds*	*TB center*	*MCH Centre*	*Sub Health Centre*	*BHUs*	*Leprosy centre*
1996	6120	2	520	-	2	-	2-	-
1997	6140	3	452	-	2	-	20	-
1998	6138	2	456	-	2	-	24	-

This table indicates health institutions and number of beds provided in these institutions. It shows that both institutions and the provision of beds are not sufficient in view of the growing needs of the population. Moreover, little increase in the number of beds has been made in 1998 as compared to 1996.

31. Population Per Health Institution in District Karak

1996		*1997*		*1998*	
Hos/Desp/Bed	*Population*	*Hos/Desp/Bed*	*Population*	*Hos/Desp/Bed*	*Population*
120	3322	140	2912	138	3048

The above table clearly indicates the depressing situation of the health facilities provided to the people of district Karak. As revealed from above table there are 120 beds in hospitals/dispensaries for 3322 populations in 1996, which have been increased to only 138 per 3048 populations. There is above one bed for 25 patients in these institutions.

32. Housing Units / Household Size in District Karak

(Percentage)

Rural	*Urban*	*House Holds Size*
95.0	5.0	7.5

The table shows the composition of housing units in urban and rural areas. These are 95.0 percent housing units in rural and 5.0 percent in urban areas. The household size is 7.5, which is higher than ratio at national level. The table further shows that the district still possess rural character.

33. Annual Development Programme for District Karak

(Rs. In Million)

S/No.	Sectors	1995-96	%	1996-97	%	1998-99	%
1.	Education	16.933	14%	3.365	7.0%	2.500	6.0%
2.	Health	27.500	23.0%	2.00	5.0%	3.000	6.0%
3.	Agriculture	0.130	0.10%	-	-	-	-
4.	Forest	0.800	0.60%	-	-	-	-
5.	Building/housing	6.200	4.9%	0.900	2.0%	1.368	2.0%
6.	Transport/communication Roads	2.00	2.0%	-	1.0%	-	2.0%
7.	Public health engineering	51.000	42.0%	36.204	80.0 %	39.818	078 %
8.	Urban development	2.205	2.0%	-	-	0.423	0.74 %
9.	L.G – RD	14.2000	12.0%	1.527	5.0%	2.350	4.0%
10.	Water	0.200	0.1%	0.300	7.0%	-	-
11.	Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Women development	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: -		121.168		44.296		50.639	

The above table shows the annual development programme relating to various sectors during 1995-96 to 1998-99. In 1995-96 educations, health, public health engineering and rural development were given priority over other sectors. Health engineering was on the top. In 1998-99 such emphasis has been lowered down. However, the public health engineering still enjoy priority among all other sectors.

34. The Status of Public Health Engineering Provided for District Karak

1994		Upto June 1998	
Expected	Percentage coverage	Expected	Percentage coverage
19.060	87.37	284.803	89.77

As noted earlier, public health engineering had been accorded priority in the annual development programme of the region. In 1994 87.37 percent of the target of public health engineering has been achieved. In 1998, the percentage has been raised to 89.77 percent. The situation of relating to the provision of safe drinking water is satisfactory and the efforts of the government are appreciated.

CHAPTER-VIII

DATA ANALYSIS

Part-A: Barani Development Project
Physical Achievements As Of June 2000

I. Agriculture

Table # 1

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Adaptive Research Trials Programme in Barani Development Project NWFP

Description		Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
a.	Wheat	Number	225	249	111.0
b.	Ground Nuts	Number	149	149	100.0
c.	Dates	Number	44	41	93.0
d.	Beer	Number	42	39	93.0
e.	Maize	Number	136	137	101.0
f.	Sunflower	Number	13	13	100.0
g.	Citrus	Number	9	9	100.0
h.	Others	Number	88	101	115.0
Total: -			**706**	**738**	**105.0**

Source: Barani Development Office P.I N.W.F.P

The above table shows that the adaptive research trials in various products, have achieved significant targets in June 2000 against the revised targets of 1996. The targets achieved in groundnuts, sunflower, and citrus were 100 percent. While these were 111.0 percent in wheat, 101.0 percent in maize and 115.0 percent in other crops. The overall achievement of production target in agricultural sector was 105.0 percent, which was highly encouraging. Only in dates and beer the achievement was 93.0 percent respectively.

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Adaptive Research Trials Programme in Barani Development Project NWFP

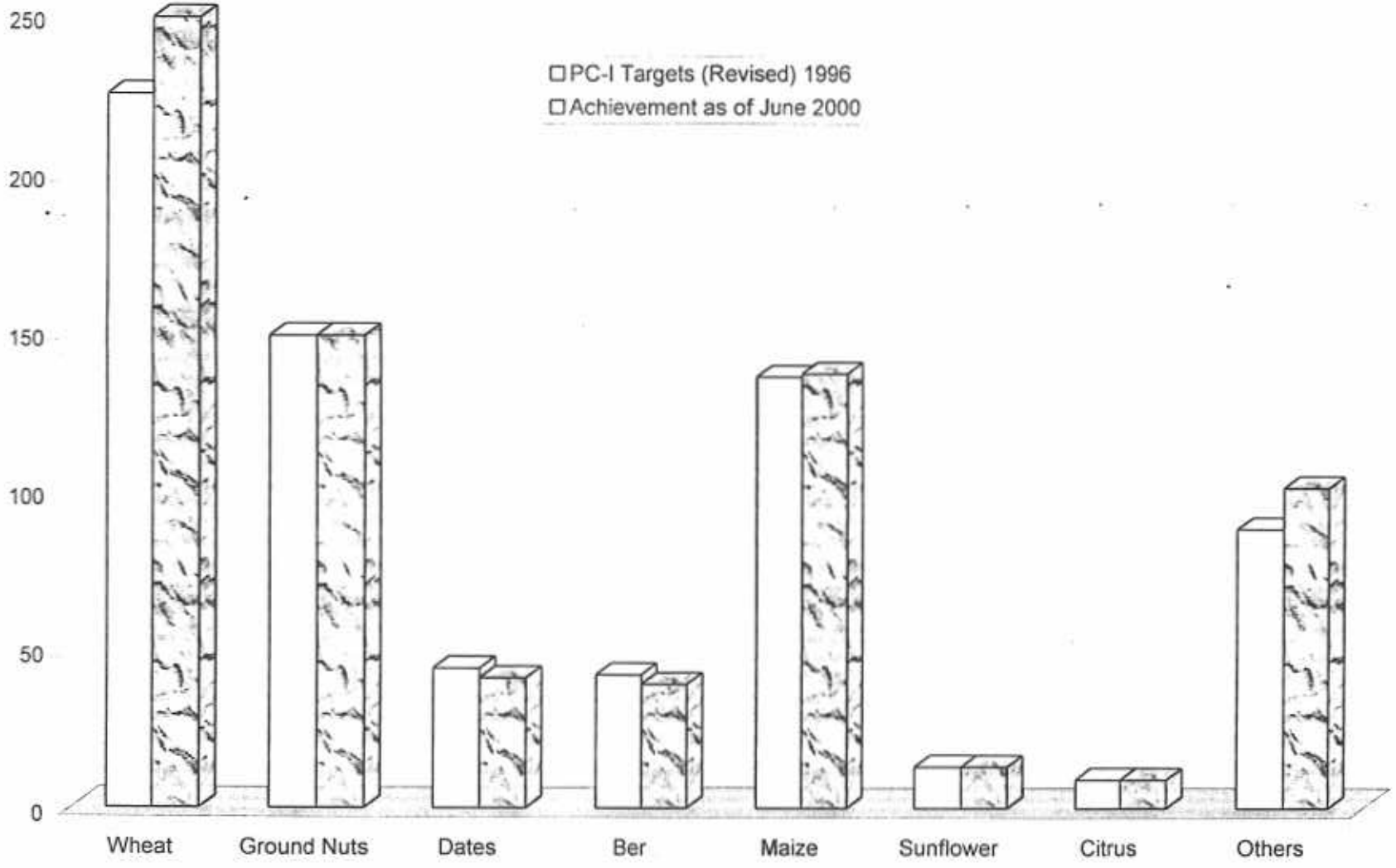


Table # 2

Showing Targets and Achievement upto June 2000 in Research Experiment in Barani Development Project N.W.F.P

Description		Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
a.	Wheat	Number	64	90	141.0
b.	Gram	Number	64	18	28.0
c.	Lentils	Number	21	22	105.0
d.	Rape seed	Number	25	30	120.0
e.	Barley	Number	21	8	38.0
f.	Sorghum	Number	16	16	100.0
g.	Millet	Number	13	15	115.0
h.	Maize	Number	10	8	80.0
i.	Sunflower	Number	7	8	114.0
j.	Ground nut	Number	15	18	120.0
k.	Others	Number	139	121	87.0
Total:			**395**	**354**	**90.0**

Source: Barani Development Project N.W.F.P P-1

The above table indicates the nature of the achievement of the targets in June 2000 set against the revised PC-I in 1996 in research experiments of various products. The targets achieved in wheat was 141.0 percent, lentils 105.0 percent rapeseed 120.0 percent, sorghum 100.0 percent millet 115.0 percent, sunflower 114.0 percent and ground nuts 120.0 percent. However, the targets achieved in maize were 80.0 percent in groundnuts 87.0 percent and in others 90.0 percent. Only in gram and barley the targets achievement was 28.0 percent and 38.0 percent respectively, which was not significant in such experiment in the project.

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Research Experiment in Barani Development Project NWFP

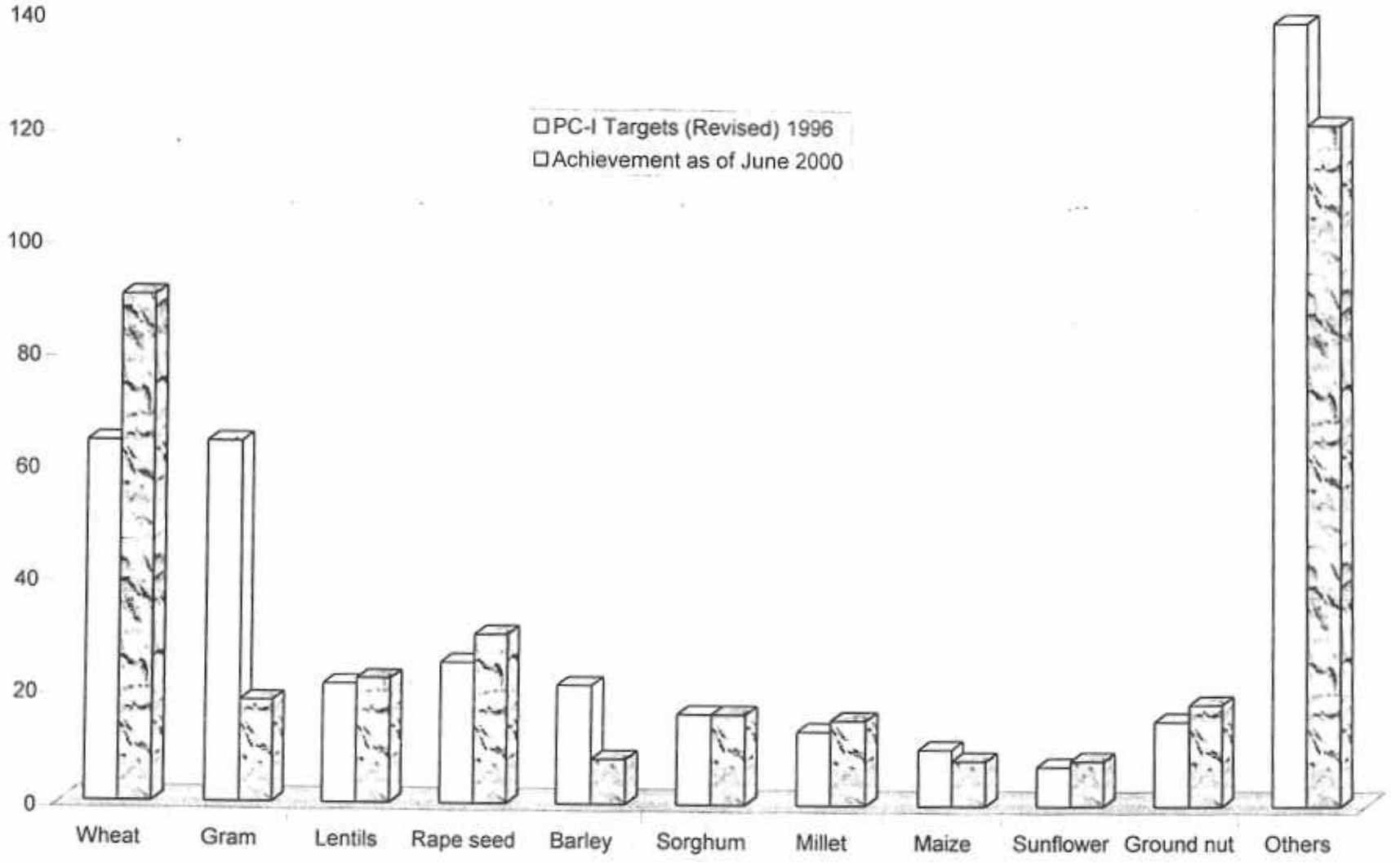


Table # 3

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Agriculture Extension (Demonstration) in Barani Development Project N.W.F.P

Description		Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
a.	Maize	Number	1035	835	81.0
b.	Ground nut	Number	377	344	91.0
c.	Soyabeen	Number	400	300	75.0
d.	Millets	Number	105	105	100.0
e.	Sorghum	Number	105	105	100.0
f.	Wheat	Number	2295	2295	100.0
g.	Gram	Number	530	515	97.0
h.	Sarsoon	Number	555	621	112.0
i.	Sunflower	Number	20	10	50.0
j.	Cotton	Number	-	-	-
Total: -			**5402**	**5157**	**95.0**

Source: Barani Development Office N.W.F.P. P-2

The above table reveals the achievement of the targets in June 2000 set in 1996 for agriculture extension (demonstration) in Barani Development Project NWFP. The targets achieved in such activities in millets, sorghum, and wheat was 100.0 percent respectively while in sarsoon, was 112.0 percent. In maize, it was 81.0 percent, in Soya been, it was 75.0 percent in gram, it was 97.0 percent. Only in sunflower 50.0 percent target has been achieved. The overall achievement of the target was 95.0 percent, which was considerable.

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Agriculture Extension (Demonstration) in Barani Development Project NWFP

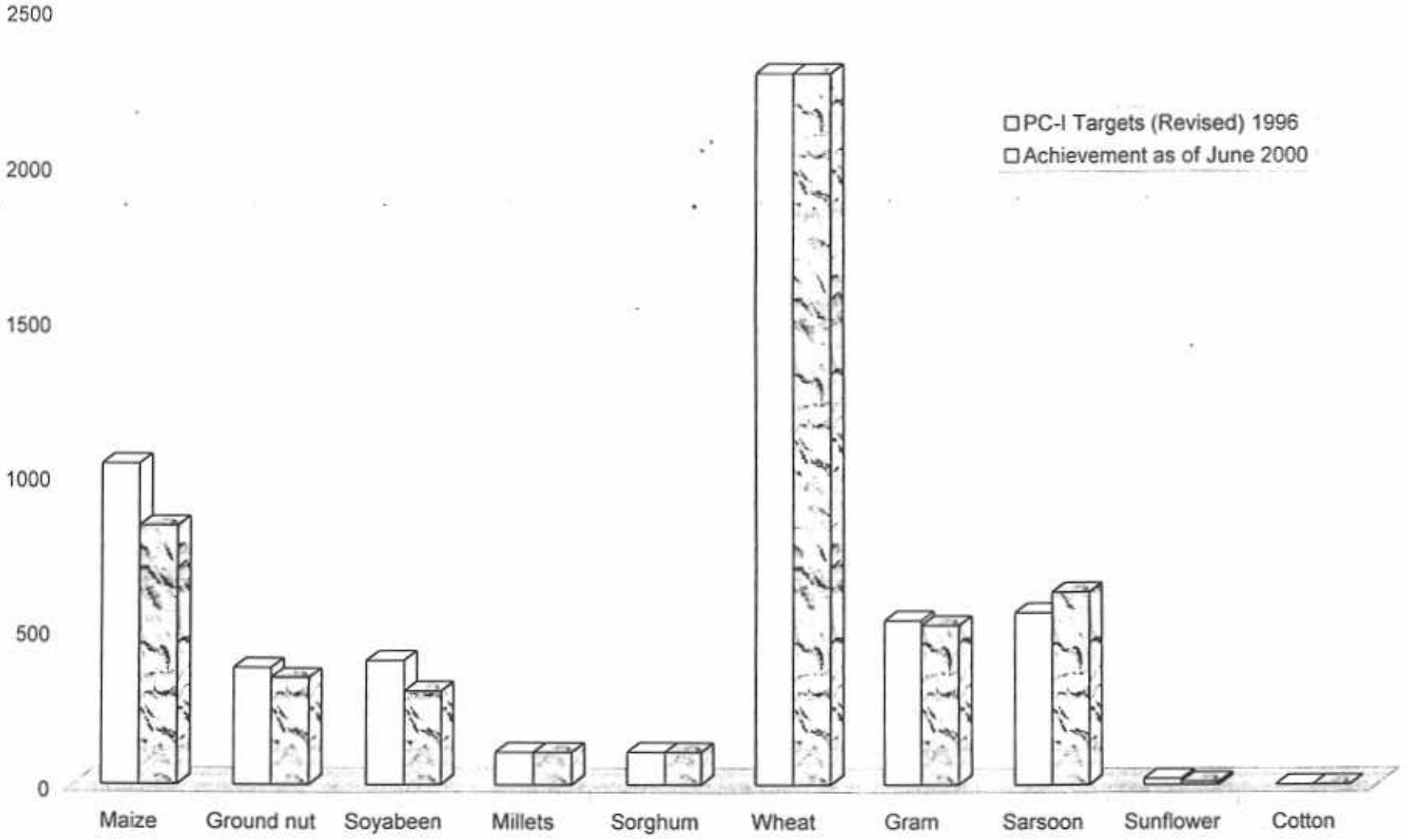


Table # 4

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Training Programme in Barani Development Project N.W.F.P

Description		Unit	Achievement upto 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Cumulative Achievement
a.	Beneficiaries	Number	354	54	408
b.	Man campaign	Number	3814	1926	5740
c.	Refresher courses	Number	144	4	148
d.	Staff	Number	45	-	45

Source: Barani Development Office NWFP P-2

The above table indicates the cumulative achievement of the targets in training programme in June 2000, set against the schemes in 1996. The cumulative achievements in such activities are significant, as 408 beneficiaries have availed training opportunities against 354. Similarly, 5740 persons have benefited from main campaign against 3814. Moreover, 148 refresher courses have been conducted against 144 and staff training programme has been availed by 100.0 percent concerned officials. The overall achievement has been gained to a considerable extent.

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Training Programme in Barani Development Project NWFP

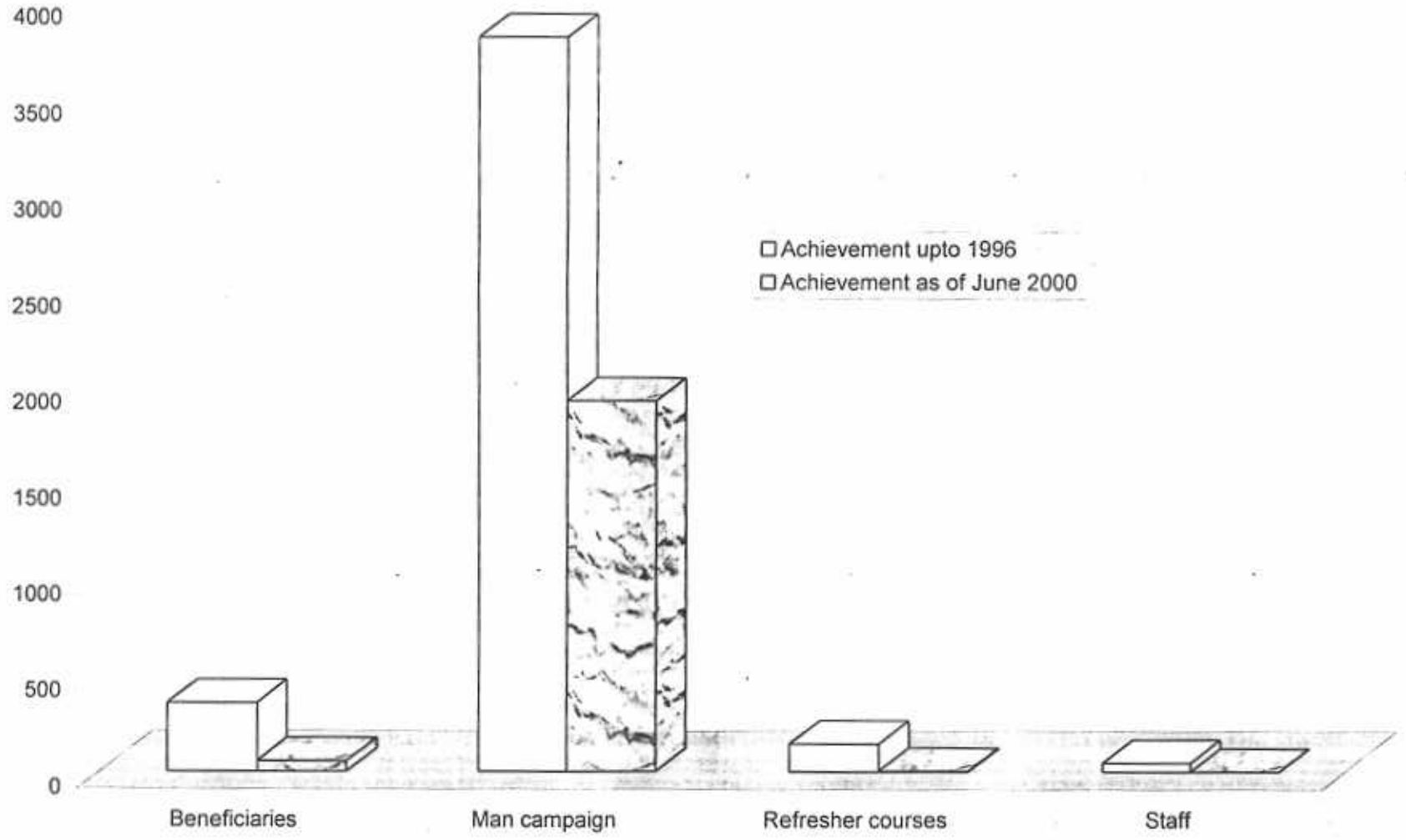


Table # 5

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Horticulture Extension (Demonstration Programme) in Barani Development Project NWFP

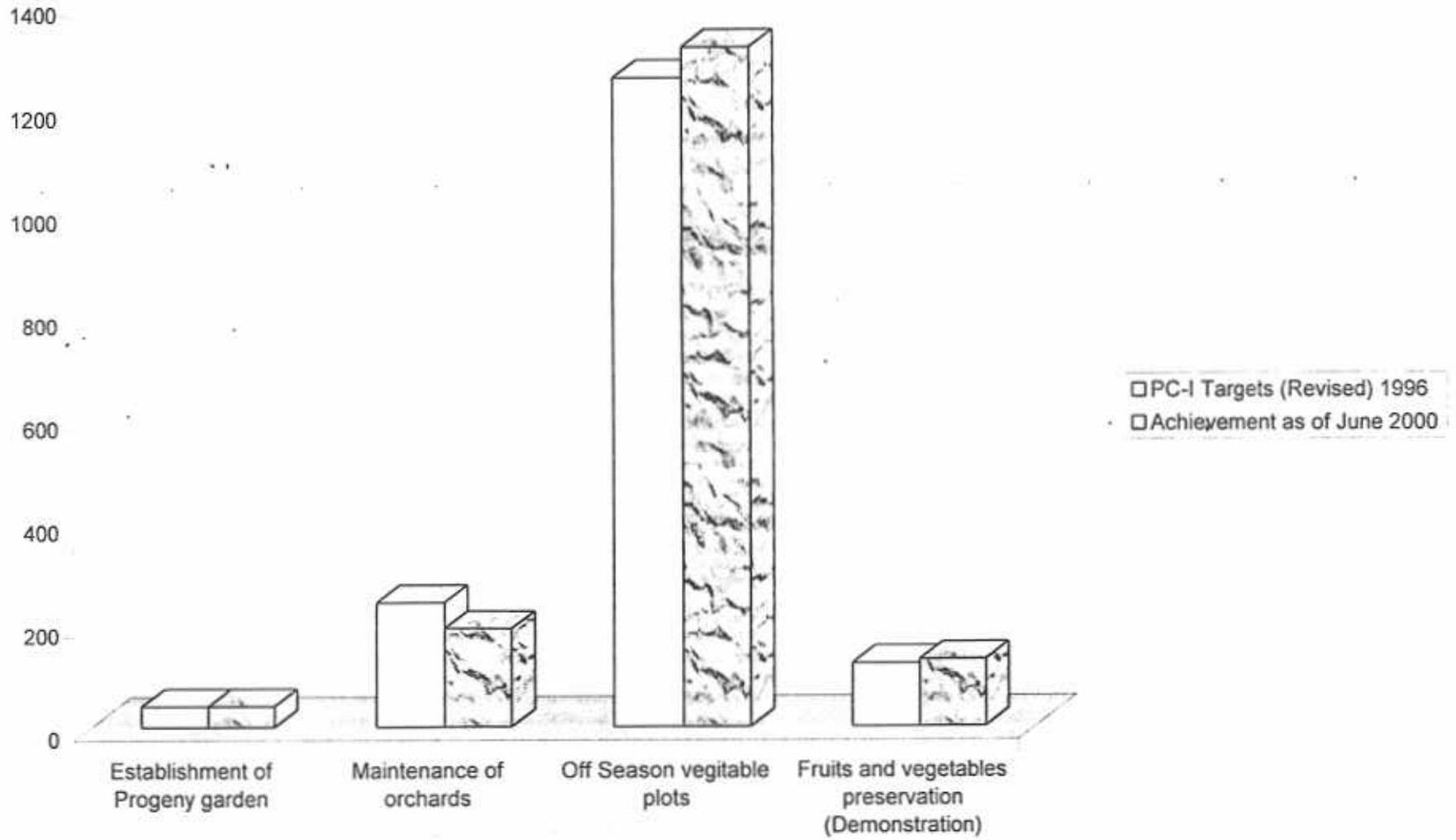
Description		Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
i.	***Demonstration Programme***				
a.	Establishment of Progeny garden	Number	40	40	100.0
b.	Maintenance of orchards	Number	240	190	79.0
c.	Off Season vegetable plots	Number	1253	1311	105.0
d.	Fruits and vegetables preservation (Demonstration)	Number	122	129	106.0
Sub Total:			**1655**	**1670**	**101.0**
ii.	***Production of fruits plants***				
a.	Production of Fruits plants	Number	100.000	69023	69.0
b.	Plant sold	Number	100.000	67844	68.0

Source: Barani Development Office N.W.F.P P-3

The above table reveals the percentages of targets achieved in horticulture extension in Barani Project N.W.F.P. In demonstration programme such as establishment of progeny garden, maintenance of orchards, off-season vegetables, fruit and vegetables, the targets attained were 100.0 percent, 79.0 percent, 105.0 percent and 106.0 percent respectively. The overall achievement is 101.0 percent.

Similarly, in the production of fruit plants, the targets achieved were 69.0 percent and 68.0 percent respectively, which was below against the high targets achieved in other activities, indicated above.

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Horticulture Extension (Demonstration Programme) in Barani Development Project NWFP



Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Horticulture Extension (Production of fruits plants) in Barani Development Project NWFP

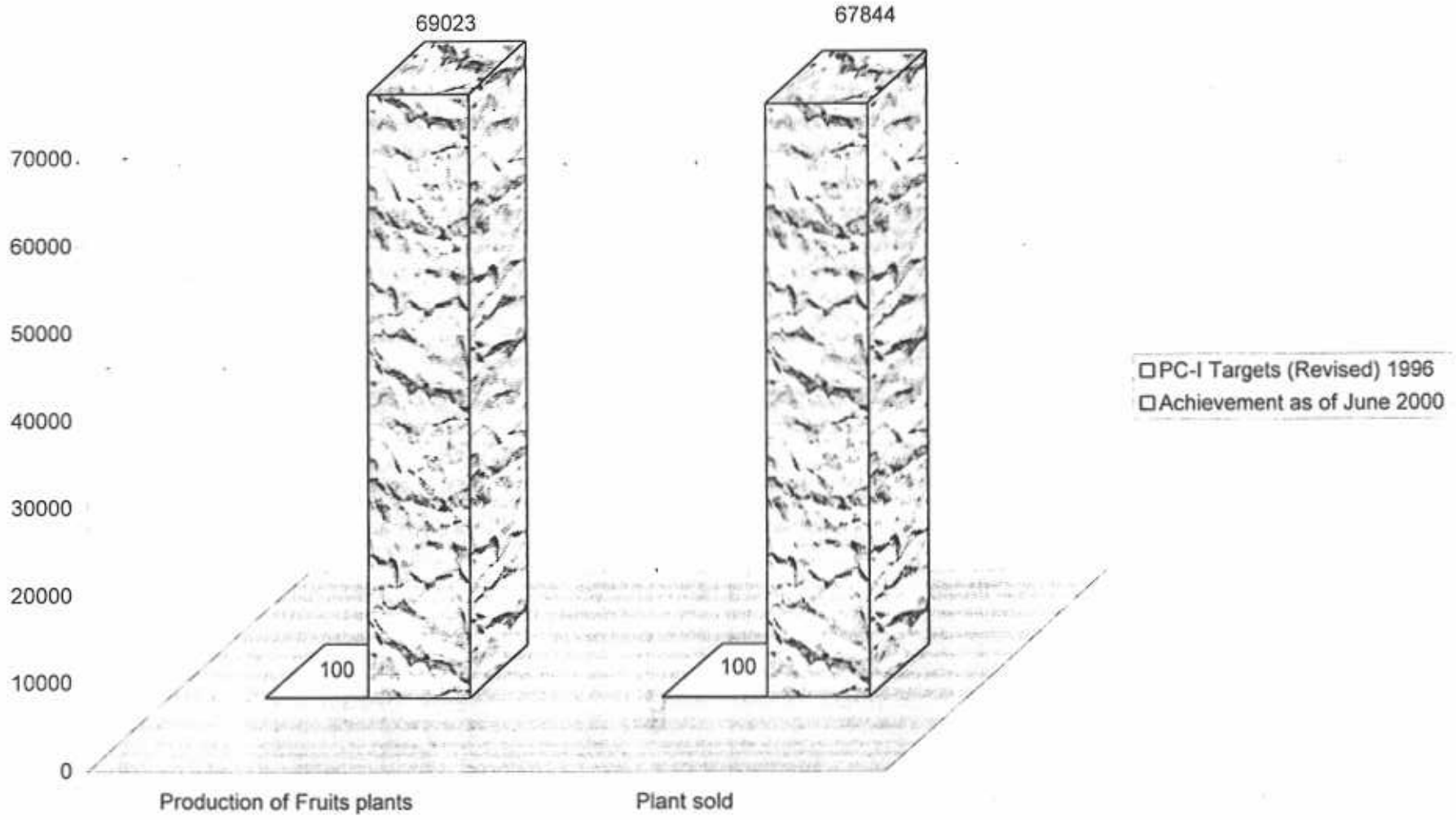


Table # 6

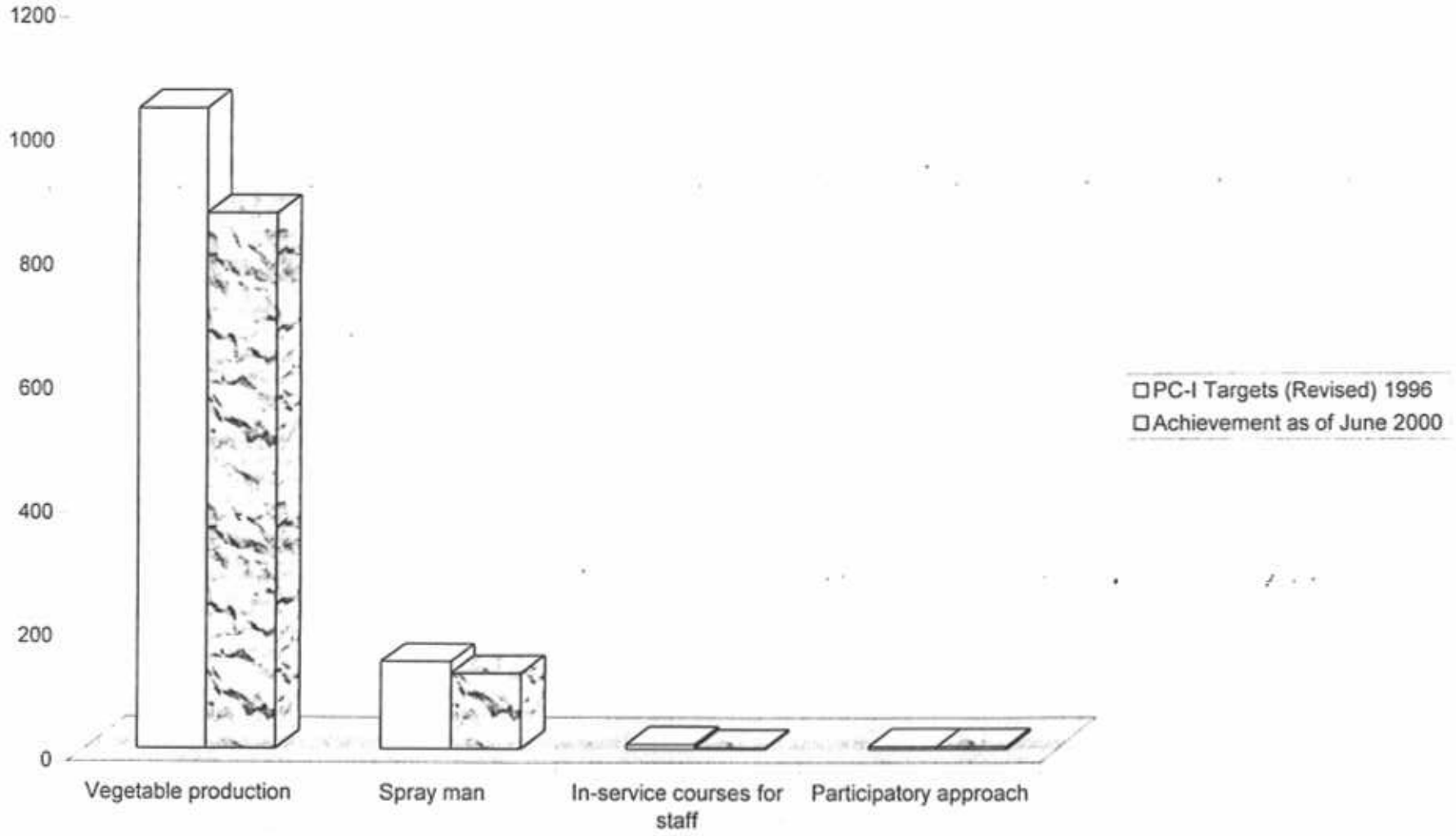
Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Horticulture Extension (Training Programme) in Barani Development Project N.W.F.P

Description		Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
i.	***Training Programme (Staff)***				
a.	Vegetable production	Number	1033	864	84.0
b.	Spray man	Number	140	121	86.0
c.	In-service courses for staff	Number	7	2	29.0
d.	Participatory approach	Number	4	4	100.0
Sub Total:			**1180**	**987**	**84.0**
ii.	***Beneficiaries***				
a.	Vegetable production (Farmers)	Number	1086	1201	111.0
b.	Orchard owners	Number	270	340	126.0
c.	Preservation of fruits vegetables (women)	Number	1217	1307	107.0
d.	Nursery man	Number	63	65	103.0
e.	Producers associations members	Number	668	954	143.0
Sub Total: -			**3304**	**3867**	**1170.0**

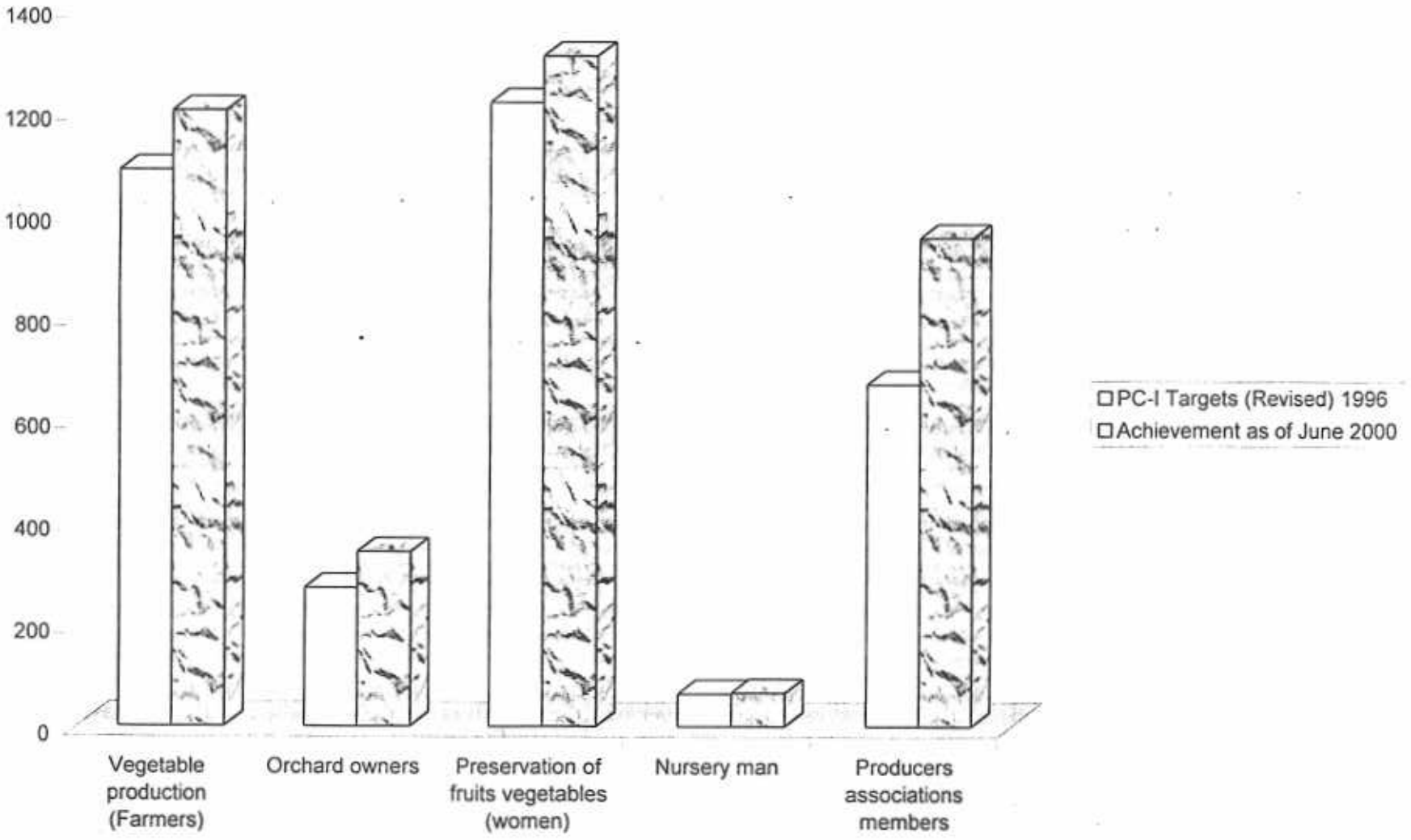
Source: Barni Development Office NWFP P-3

The above table shows the organization of training programme of various natures in horticulture extension and the targets achieved in the project. In training programme organized for the staff in various activities like vegetable production, spray, and participatory approach, the overall achievement was 84.0 percent. Similarly, the training programme launched for beneficiaries, in vegetable production, for orchard owners in preservation of fruits and vegetables and for nursery men and producer association members, the overall targets achieved are 117.0 percent which were quite ambitious.

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Horticulture Extension (Training Programme) in Barani Development Project NWFP



Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Horticulture Extension (Training Programme for Beneficiaries) in Barani Development Project NWFP



II. Live Stock

Table # 7

Showing the Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Live Stock Production Extension (Establishment of Integrated Live Stock, Procurement of Animals, Fodder Demonstration Plots and Animal Health) in Barani Development Project NWFP

Components / Activities		Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
i.	Establishment of integrated livestock Production Area	Number	2	2	100.0
ii.	Procurement of Animals / Poultry				
a.	Batal Goats unit (One male and one female)	Number	6084	6370	105.0
iii.	Fodder Demonstration plots	Number	470	633	135.0
iv.	Animal Health & Immunization programme				
a.	Anthrax Spore Vaccination (ASV)	Doses	181000	4822	3.0
b.	Black Quarter vaccination (BQV)	Doses	181000	59939	33.0
c.	Haemonhagic Septicemia Vaccination (HSV)	Doses	181000	72586	40.0
d.	Enterotoxaemia Vaccine (ETR)	Doses	210000	98394	47.0
e.	New Castle Diseases Vaccination (NDR)	Doses	1075000	2381934	222.0

Source: Barani Development Office NWFP P-4

The above table indicates the achievement of the targets of various activities undertaken in livestock production in Barani Development Project in the year 2000 against the target laid down in the year 1996.

The target achieved in establishment of integrated livestock production was 100.0 percent, in procurement of animals/poultry, 105.0 percent in fodder demonstration plots 135.0 percent, in animal health and immunization 33.0 percent & 40.0 percent in HSV 47.0 percent in ETR 47 percent and in New castle disease vaccination the target was very high i.e. 222.0 percent. The overall performance of the project in this area except in some cases is considerably good.

Showing the Targets and Achievement upto June 2000 in LIve Stock Production Extension (Establishment of Integrated Livestock, Procurement of Animals, Fodder Demonstration Plots and Animal Health) in Barani Development Project NWFP

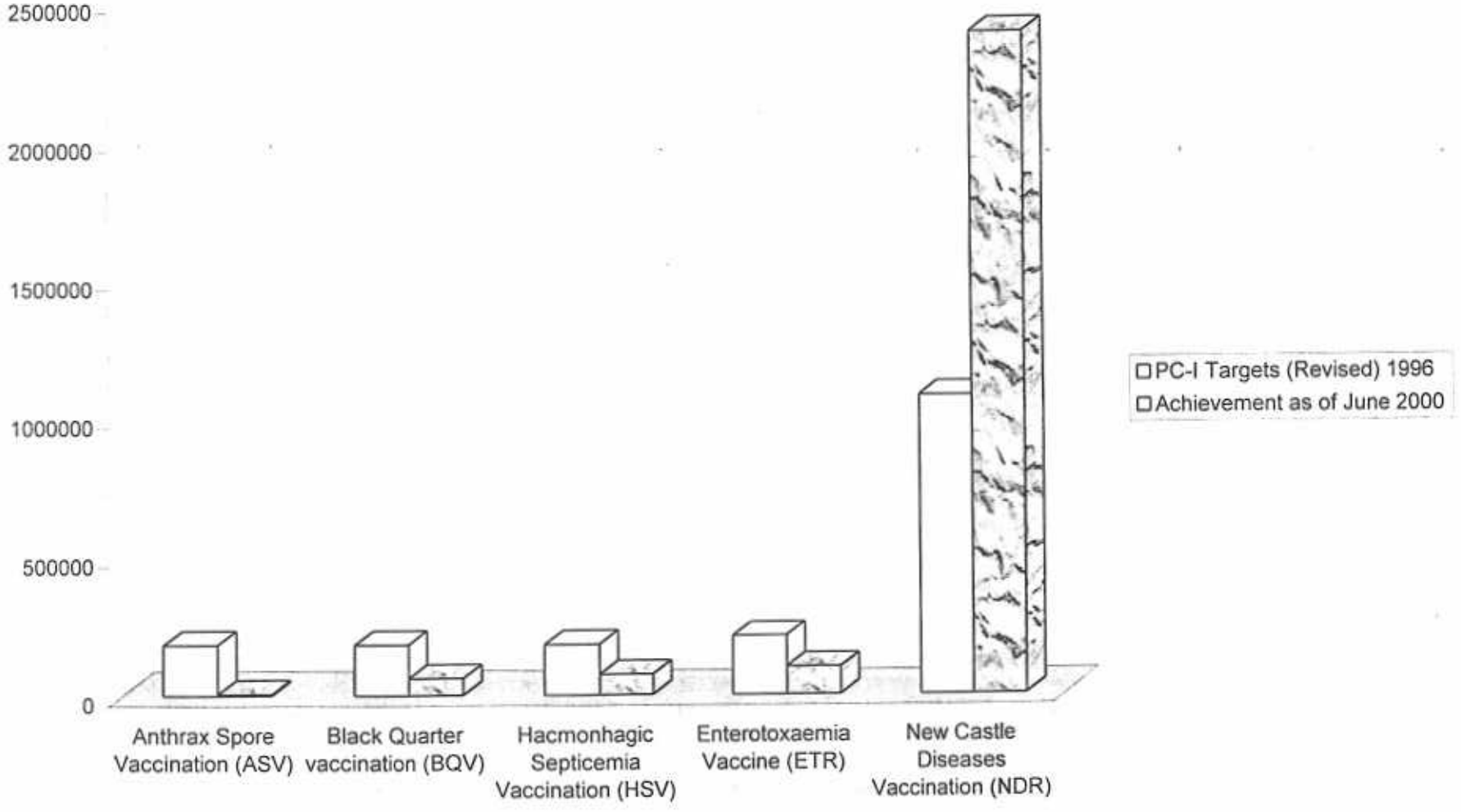


Table # 8

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Live Stock Production (Treatment and Breed Improvement) in Barani Development Project NWFP

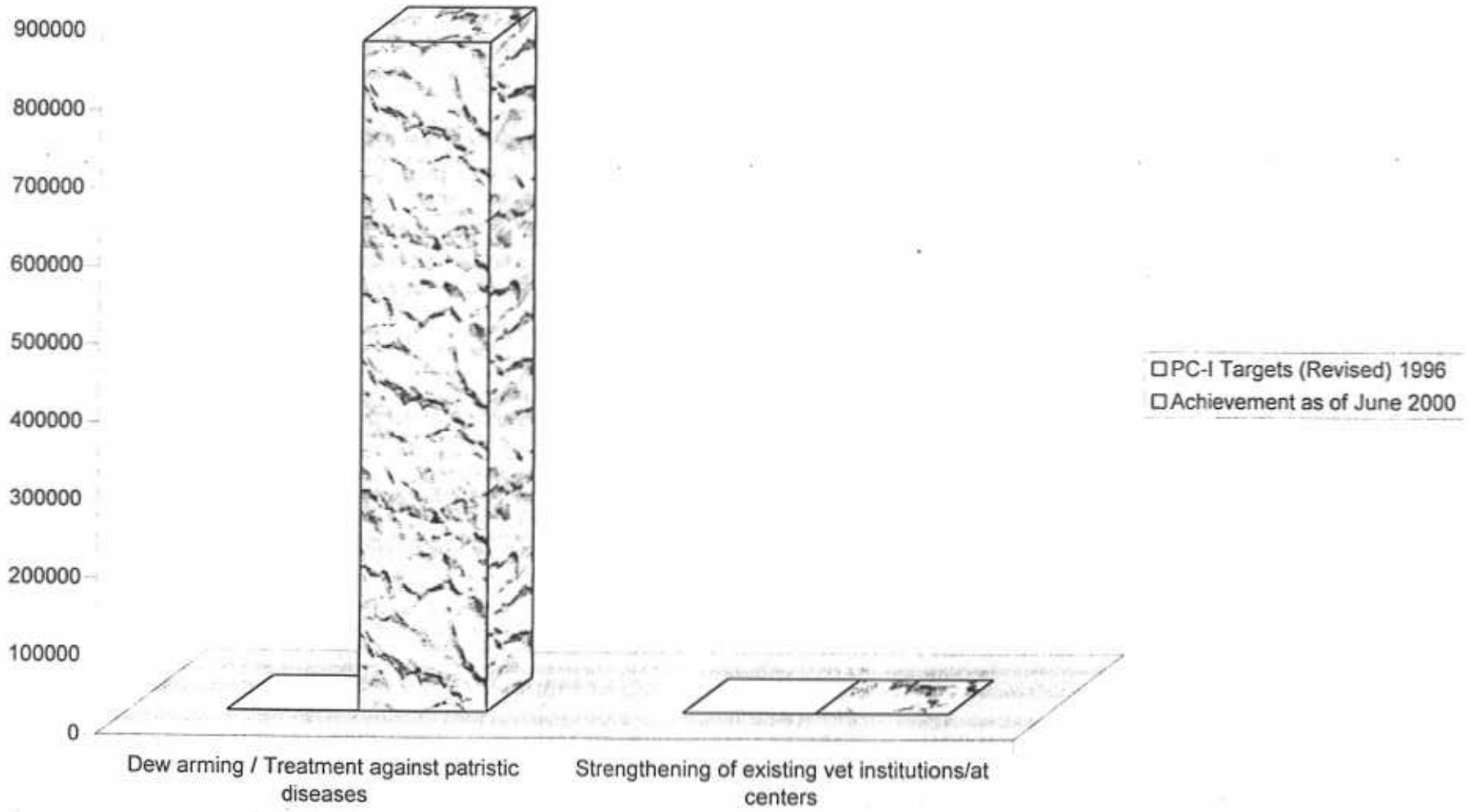
Component and Activity		Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
i.	***Treatment /First Aid***				
a.	Dew arming / Treatment against patristic diseases	Number	900.000	857080	214.0
b.	Strengthening of existing vet institutions/at centers	Number	146	146	100.0
ii.	***Breed Improvement***				
a.	Procument of Frisian semen	Doses	33137	33137	100.0
b.	Procument of Bull semen	Doses	9976	9976	100.0
c.	Procumbent of Exotic/Frisian semen	Doses	30,000	30,000	100.0
iii.	***A1 programme***				
a.	Cow inseminated	Number	33137	66984	202.0
b.	Buffalo inseminated	Number	9976	7646	77.0

Source: Barani Development Office NWFP P-4

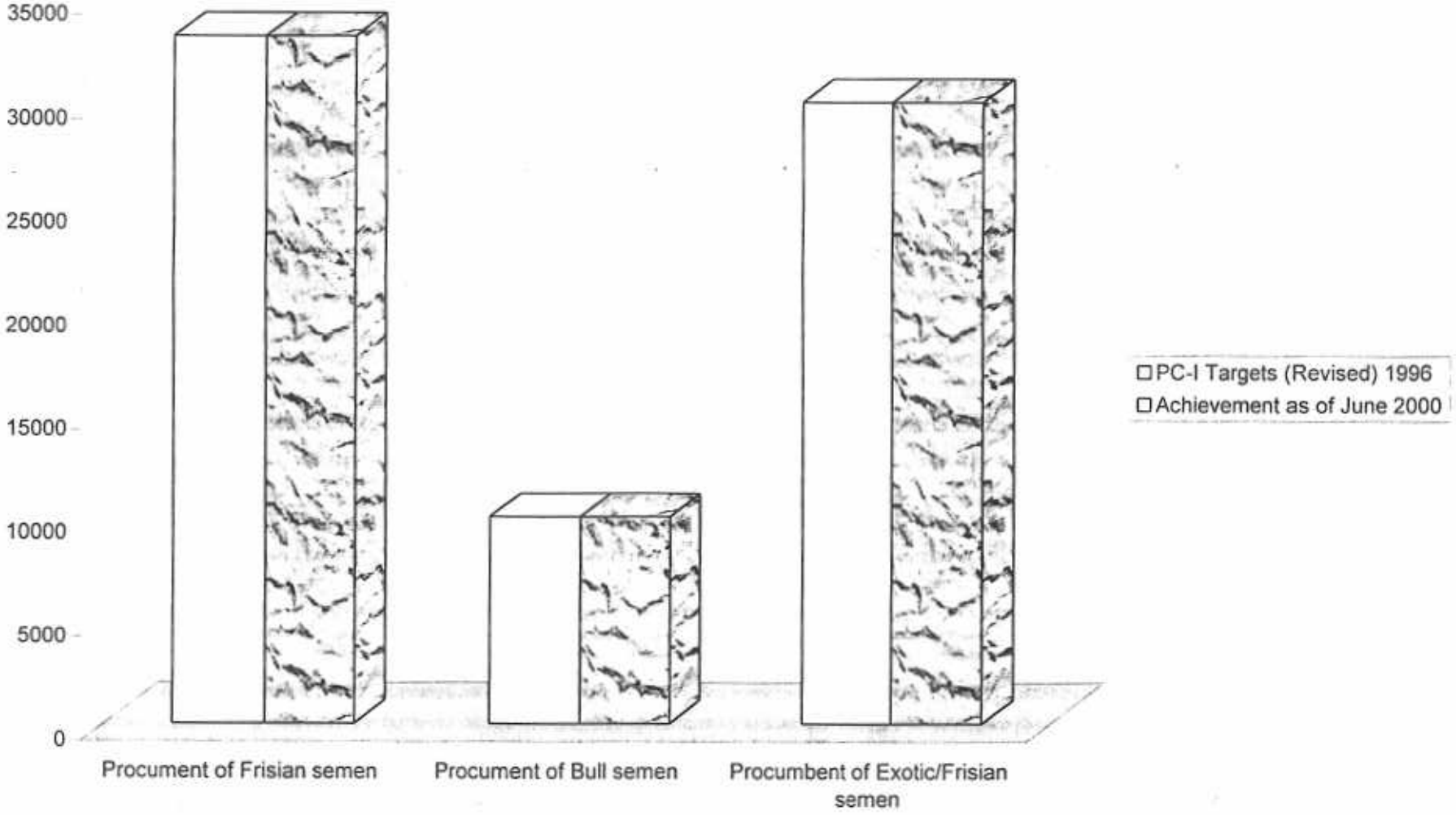
The above table reveals the targets laid down in the year 1996 and their achievement in June 2000 in livestock production activities in Barani project.

The target achieved in treatment of animals was 214.0 percent, strengthening of existing institutions and centers 100.0 percent, bread improvement 100.0 percent, procurement of exotic semen 100.0 percent and cow and buffalo insemination 202.0 percent and 77.0 percent respectively. The overall achievement in this area was above 100.0 percent, which is appreciable and attributed to excellent performances of the project.

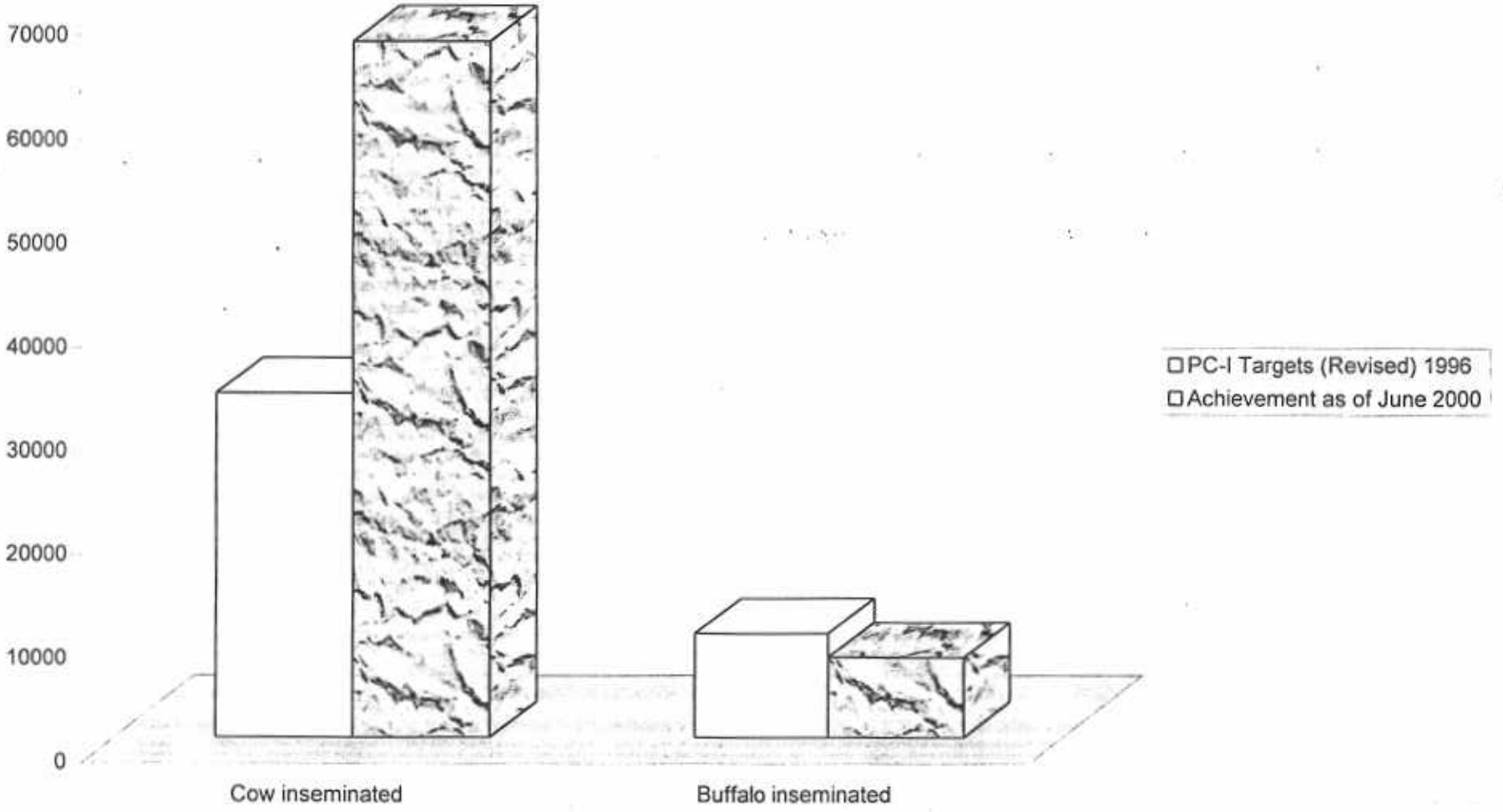
Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Live Stock Production (Treatment/First Aid) in Barani Development Project NWFP



Showing Targets and Achievement upto June 2000 in Livestock Production (Breed Improvement) in Barani Development Project NWFP



Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Live Stock Production (Incemination Programme) in Barani Development Project NWFP



III. Forestry

Table # 9

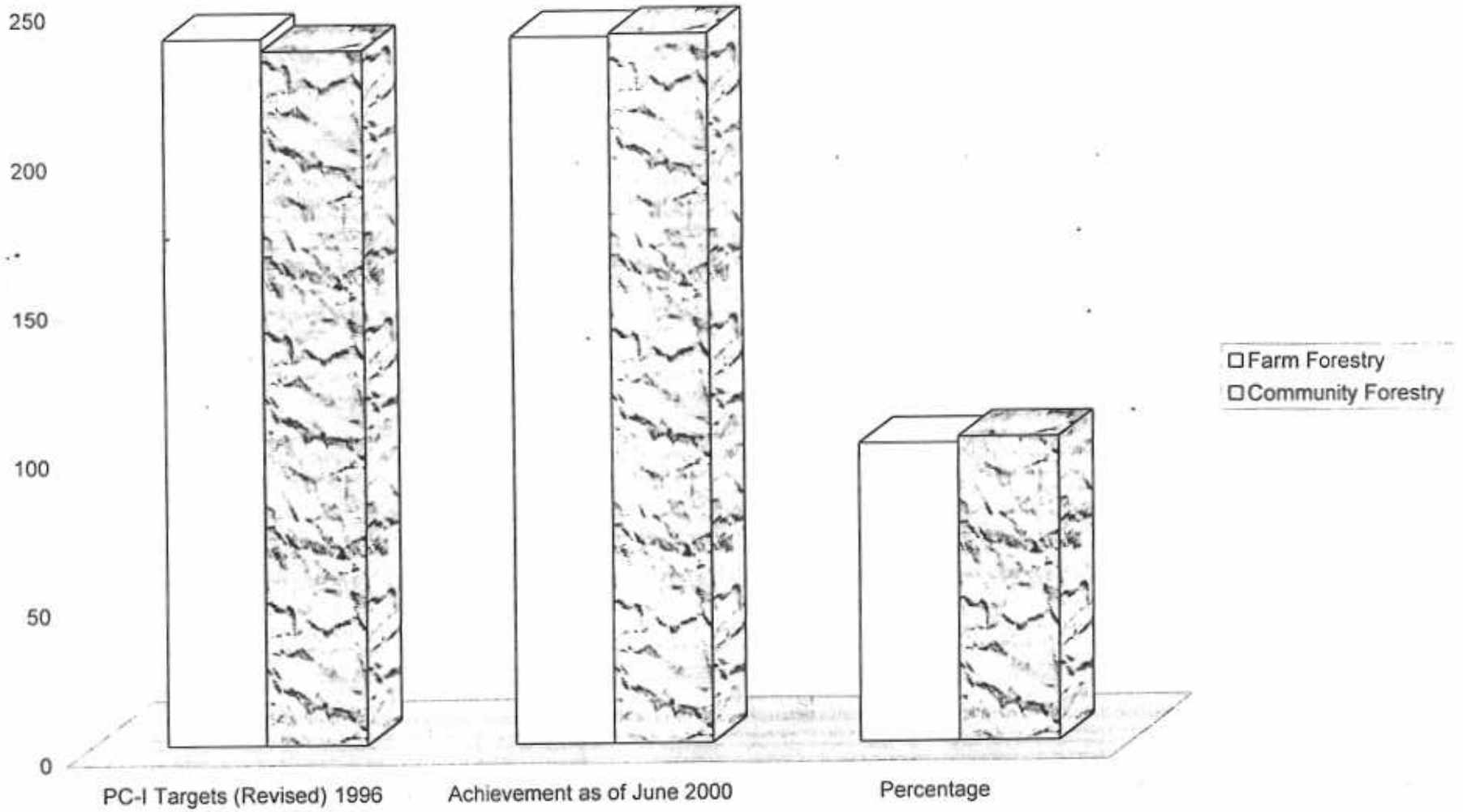
Showing the Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Forestry (Establishment of Nurseries & Forestation) in Barani Development Project NWFP

Component / Activity		Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
i.	***Establishment of Nurseries***				
a.	Farm Forestry	Number	237	237	100.00
b.	Community Forestry	Number	233	238	102.0
ii.	***Aforestation***				
a.	Community plantation	Acres	22076	23682	107.0
b.	Farm Forestry	Acres	15500	15500	100.0
c.	Galis Guzara	Acres	17314	16502	95.0
d.	Watershed	Acres	16584	15945	95.0
e.	Bad land stabilization	Acres	800	874	109.0
Sub Total			72544	72503	100.0

Source: Barani Development Office NWFP P-5

The above table indicates the targets set in the year 1996 and achieved in June 2000 in forest development activities of the project. It was revealed that targets achieved in farm forestry is100.0 percent, in community forestry 102.0 percent, in community plantation 107.0 percent. These activities are related to establishment of nurseries. So far as a forestation is concerned, the target achieved in farm forestry was 100.0 percent, in Galis Guzara was 95.0 percent and bad land stabilization is 109.0 percent. The overall achievements were 100.0 percent, which shows an excellent performance of the project in the target area.

Showing the Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Forestry (Establishment of Nurseries) in Barani Development Project NWFP



Showing the Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Forestry (Aforestation) in Barani Development Project NWFP

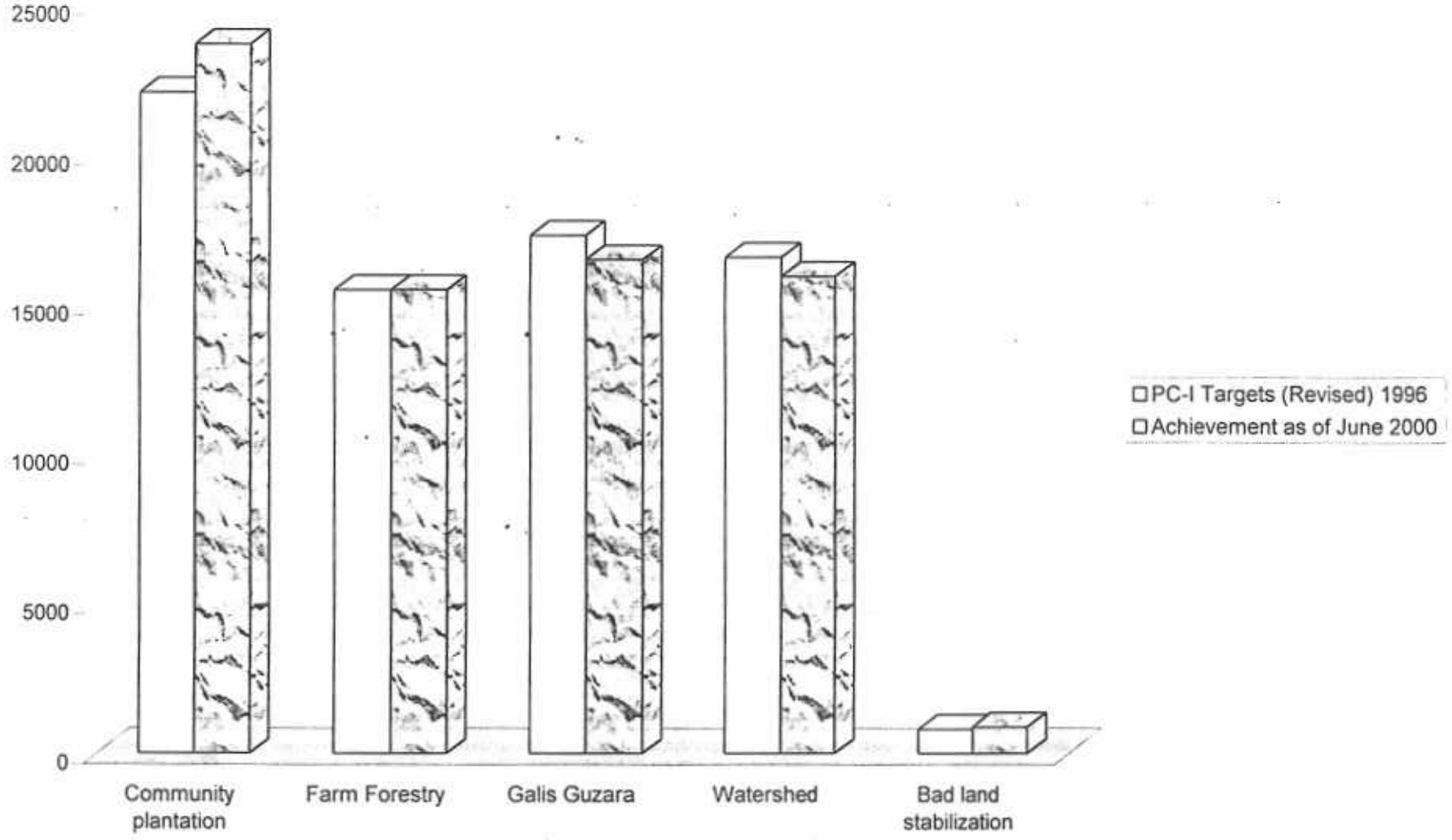


Table # 10

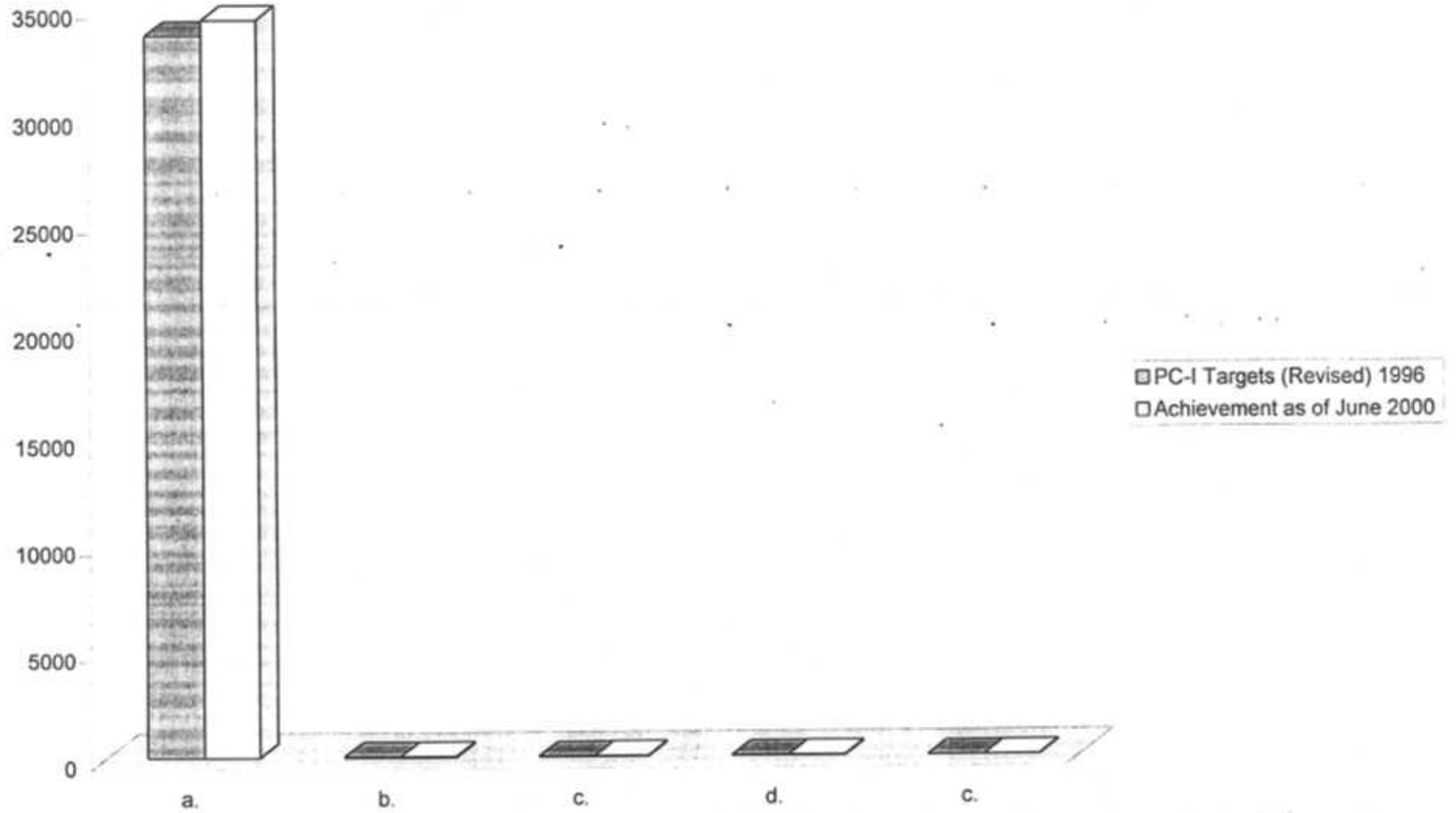
Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Forestry (Training and Extension) in Barani Development Project NWFP

Component/Activity		Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
Training and Extension					
a.	Farm Forestry (Farmers contact)	Number	33675	34396	102.0
b.	Village Motivators	Number	70	68	97.0
c.	Training of village forestry societies	Number	43	49	114.0
d.	Training of women in Forestry	Number	37	50	135.0
c.	Establishment of model integrated land use farms	Number	20	20	100.0
Sub Total:			**3385**	**3453**	**102.0**
f.	Model management of critical sites	Acres	225	255	113.0
g.	Land stabilization watershed	Acres	332	302	91.0

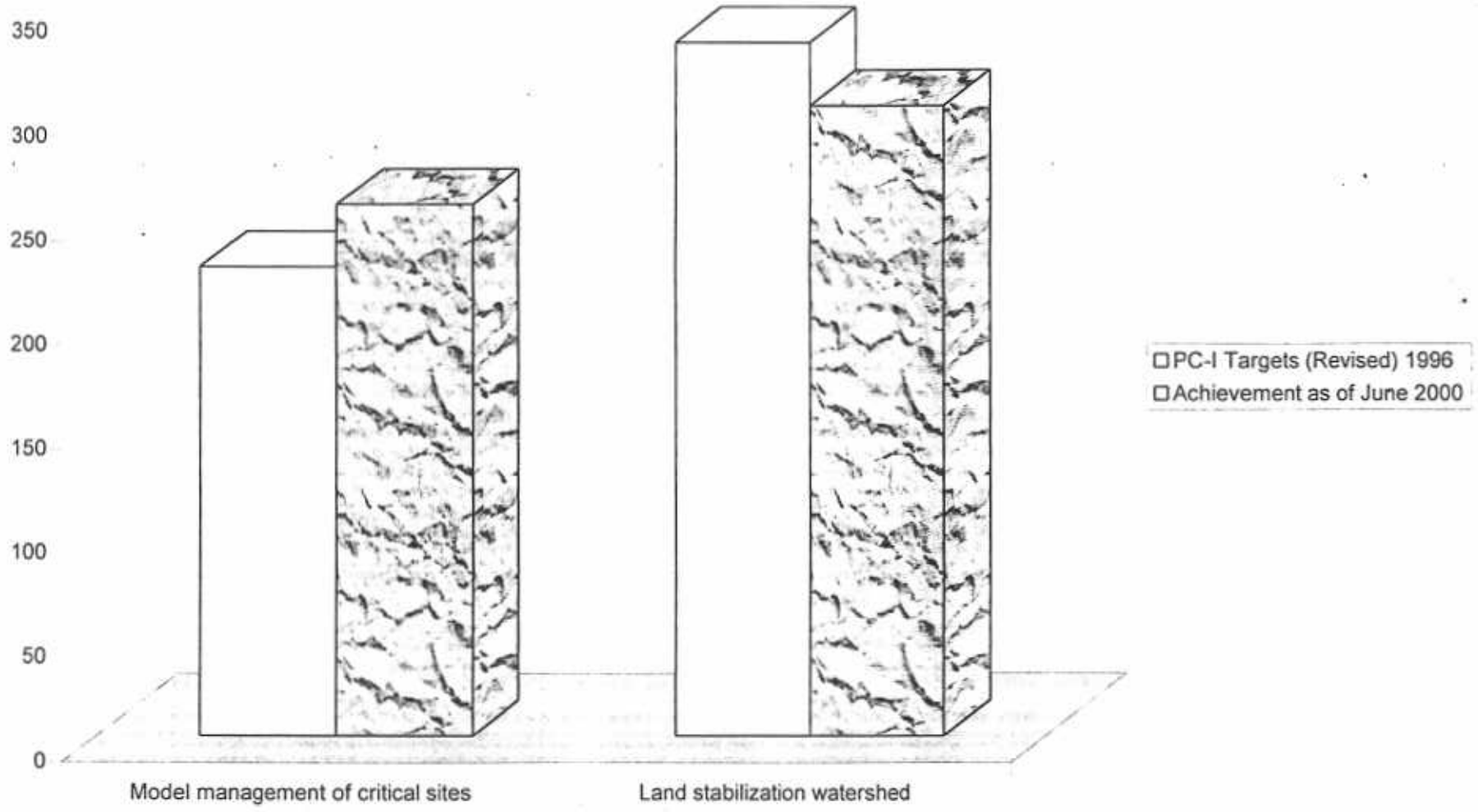
Source: Barani Development Office NWFP P-5

The table shows the targets set in the year 1996 and their achievement by June 2000, relating to training and extension activities in forestry. In training and extension of farmers, village motivators and women in forestry and establishment of model integrated land use farms, the overall achievement of the target was 102.0 percent. So far as the model management of critical sites and land stabilization watershed are concerned, the targets attained are 113.0 percent and 91.0 percent respectively. The overall performance in such activities was almost very good.

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Forestry (Training and Extension)
Barani Development Project NWFP



Whowing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Forestry Barani Development Project NWFP



IV. Rural Infrastructure

Table # 11

Showing the Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Rural Infrastructure (Irrigation) in Kohat and Karak in Barani Development Project NWFP

	Component/Activity	Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
A.	***Irrigation Kohat and Karrak***				
1.	Construction of lift irrigation scheme at Shewak Kohat	% age	100	100	100.0
2.	Construction of left irrigation scheme at Bazi Band Kohat	% age	100	100	100.0
3.	Improvement of Naryab Civil Irrigation Scheme Kohat	% age	100	100	100.0
4.	Construction of two Nos flood irrigation Band at Khadakana Karrak	% age	100	100	100.0
5.	Improvement and repair to B.D.Shah Civil Irrigation Channel Karrak	% age	100	100	100.0
6.	Construction of flood irrigation bund for the land of Aral Banda Chowkara Karrak	% age	100	100	100.0
7.	Improvement of Shakar khel Weir & Channel Karrak	% age	100	100	100.0
8.	Construction of left irrigation for land of Makori Karrak	% age	100	100	100.0
9.	Construction of 7 Nos Dug wells in Karrak	% age	100	100	100.0
10.	Improvement of Bazadi Chakar kot to Tappi Channel Spring	% age	100	100	100.0
11.	Construction of 3 Nos Flood Protection spurs on left side of Kasho Nallah for redemption of agriculture land	% age	100	100	100.0
12.	Improvement of Shaik Khan Sangore Irrigation Channel on Nallah.	% age	100	100	100.0
13.	Construction of 3 Dug well in Karrak	% age	100	100	100.0
14.	Construction of 5 Dug wells in Karrak	% age	100	100	100.0
15.	Construction of Kotki Irrigation Scheme Kohat	% age	100	100	100.0
16.	Improvement and rehabilitation of Irrigation Chennel Kak Alga Hangu Kohat	% age	100	100	100.0

Source: Barani Development Office NWFP P-6

The above table reveals a number of activities, which have been undertaken in the development of infrastructure with particular reference to irrigation in Kohat and Karak District. These activities are mostly relating to construction of life irrigation schemes, construction of irrigation band, improvement of water channels, construction of flood protection spurs, construction of dug well and improvement and rehabilitation of irrigation channel in the target areas. The achievement of all these activities was 100.0 percent, which shows an ideal performance of the project.

Showing the Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Rural Infrastructure (Irrigation) in Kohat and Karak in Barani Development Project NWFP

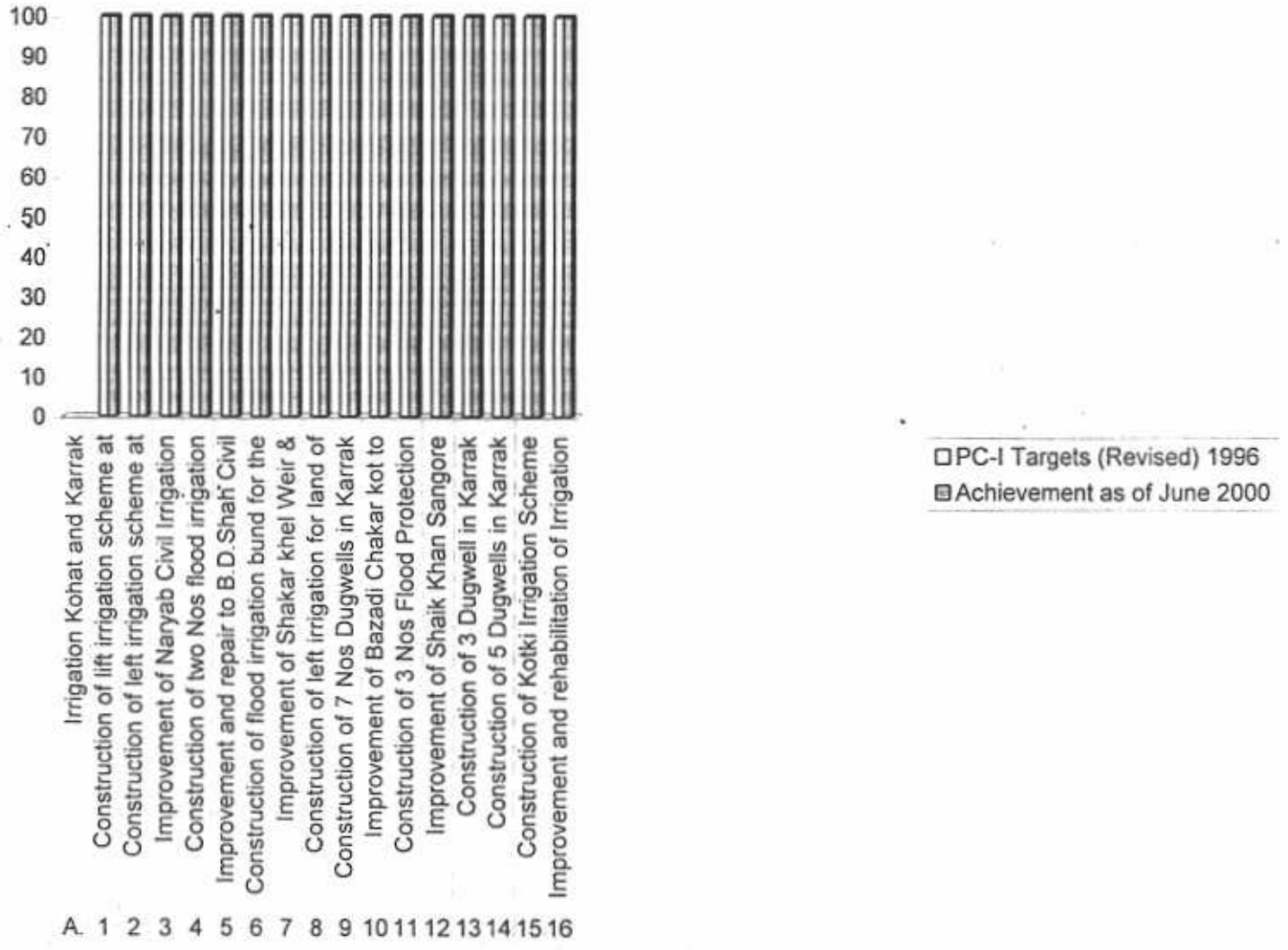


Table # 12

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Water Supply Scheme in Kohat and Karrak District in Barani Development Project NWFP

Component/Activity		Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
B.	*Water Supply Scheme*				
1.	Water Supply Scheme Kotani Marchanungi Kohat	% age	100	100	100.0
2.	Water Supply Scheme Alizai Khadizai Kohat	% age	100	100	100.0
3.	Water Supply Scheme Anarcheena Kohat	%	100	100	100.0
4.	Water Supply Scheme Manzani Kalay Karrak	% age	100	100	100.0
5.	Water Supply Scheme Manzani Kalay Karak	% age	100	100	100.0
6.	Water Supply Scheme Ghar Kalay Karak	% age	100	100	100.0
7.	Water Supply Scheme Shinki Banda Karak	% age	100	100	100.0
8.	Water Supply Scheme Haji Banda Karrak	% age	100	100	100.0
9.	Water Supply Scheme Terri B.D.Shah Karak	% age	100	100	100.0

Source: Barrani Development Office NWFP P-7

The above table indicates target set in the year 1996 and their achievement in June 2000 in water supply schemes in Kohat and Karak District. These schemes are relating water supply to various villages such as Marchangi, Khadizai, Manzani Kaley, Ghar Kaley, Shinki Banda, Haji Banda and Terri. The achievement of the targets in these activities was 100.0 percent, which shows excellent performance of the project.

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Water Supply Scheme in Kohat and Karak District in Barani Development Project NWFP

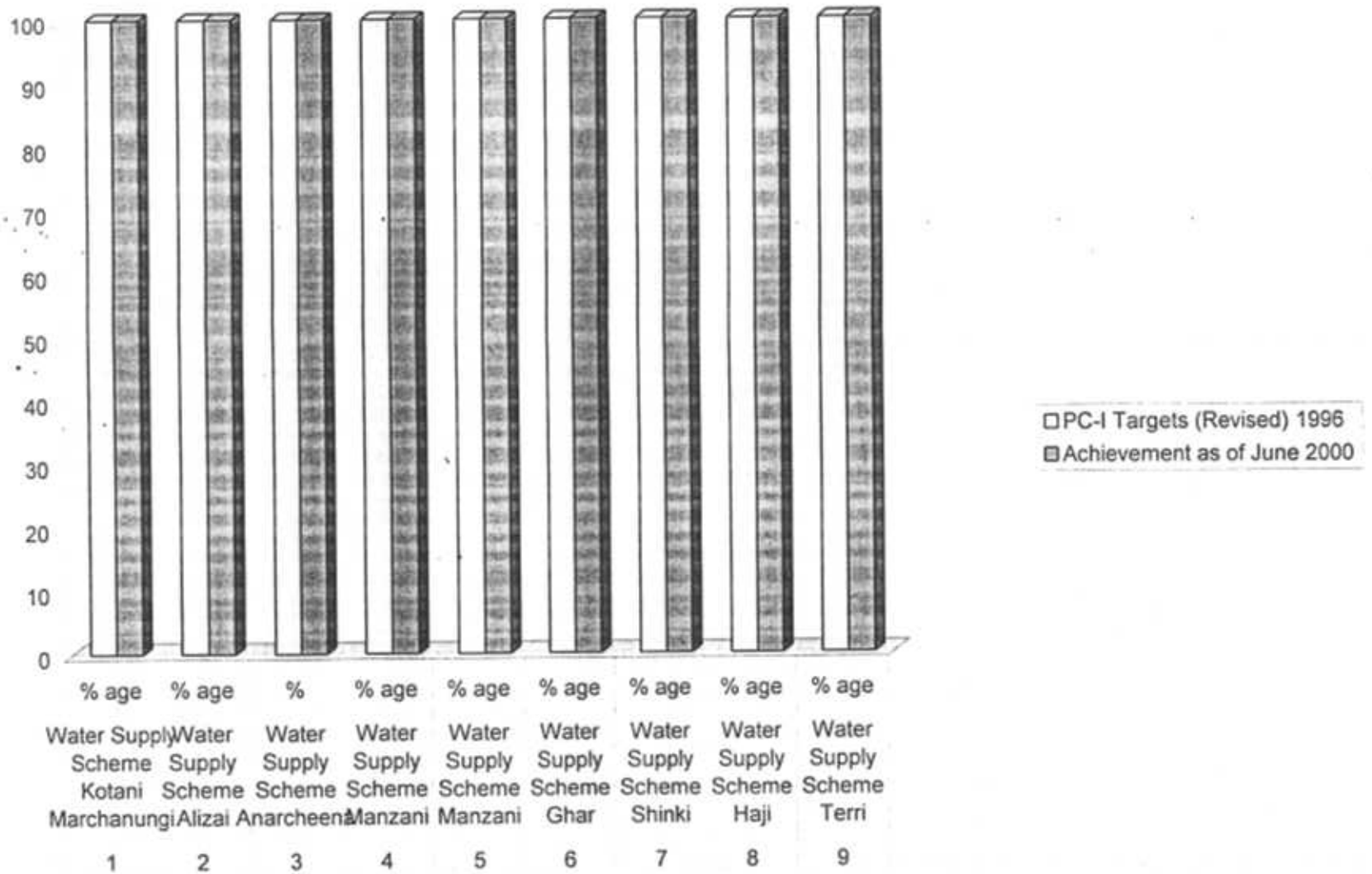


Table # 13

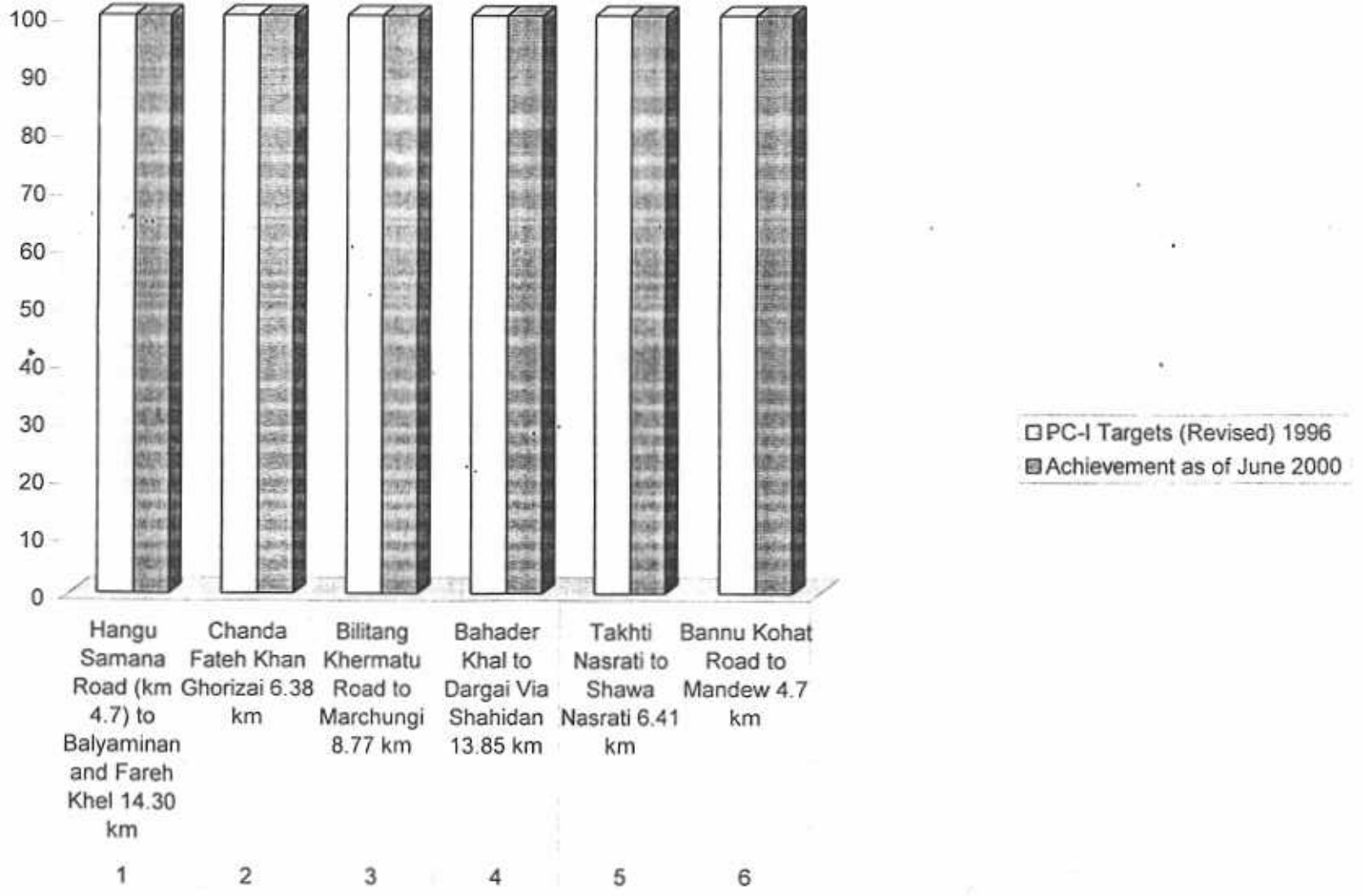
Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Rural Roads in Kohat and Karrak District in Barani Development Project NWFP

Component/ Activity		Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
C.	***Rural Roads***				
1.	Hangu Samana Road (km 4.7) to Balyaminan and Farch Khel 14.30 km	% age	100	100	100.0
2.	Chanda Fateh Khan Ghorizai 6.38 km	% age	100	100	100.0
3.	Bilitang Khermatu Road to Marchungi 8.77 km	% age	100	100	100.0
4.	Bahader Khal to Dargai Via Shahidan 13.85 km	% age	100	100	100.0
5.	Takhti Nasrati to Shawa Nasrati 6.41 km	% age	100	100	100.0
6.	Bannu Kohat Road to Mandew 4.7 km	% age	100	100	100.0

Source: Banari Development Office NWFP P-7

The above table indicates the performance of the project in relation to the target it has set and the achievement of the targets in June 2000 in rural roads development in Kohat and Karak District. The construction of these rural roads have been planned for Hangu Samana, Chanda Fateh Khan, Bilitang, Bahadur Khel, Takhti Nasrati and Bannu Kohat road, the achievement of these construction was 100.0 percent which signifies the ideal implementation of the schemes in the project.

Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 in Rural Roads in Kohat and Karak District in Barani Development Project NWFP



V. Village Level Development (SRSC)

Table # 14

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 Village Level Development component (SRSC) in Barani Development Project NWFP

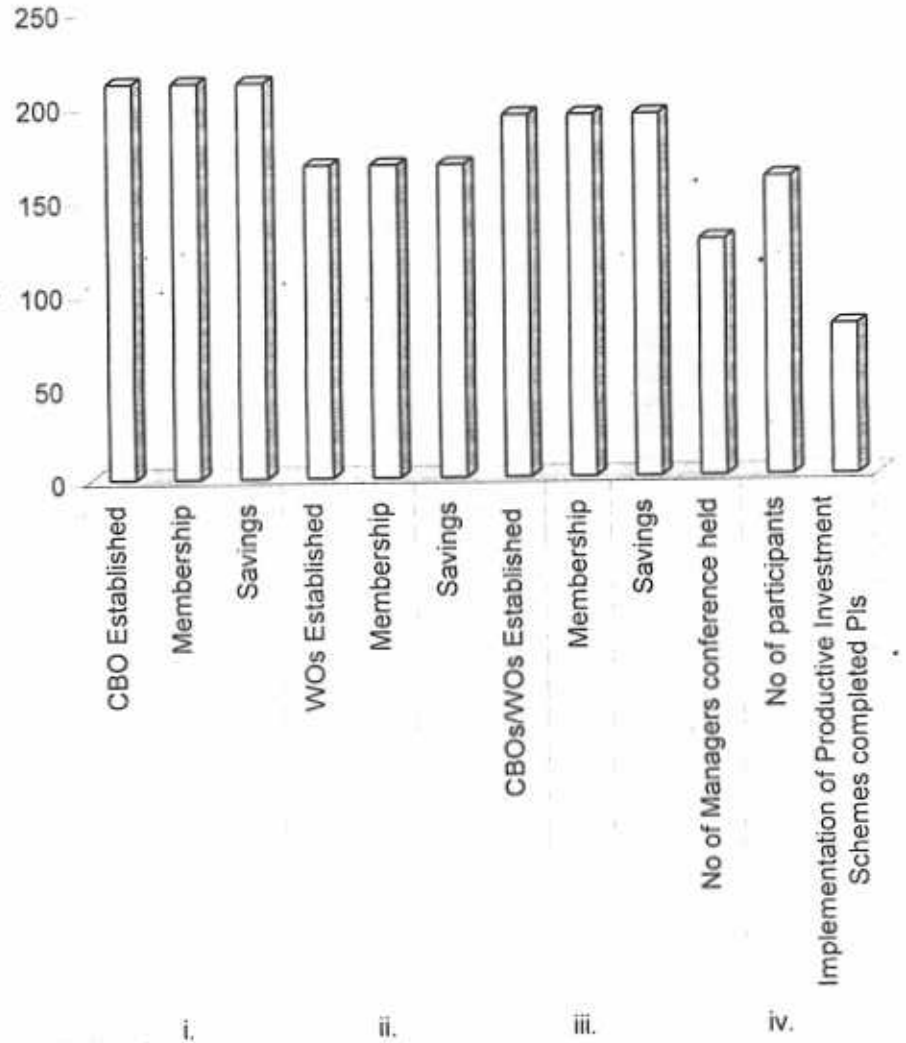
Component/Activity		Unit	PC-I Targets (Revised) 1996	Achievement as of June 2000	Percentage
1.	*Formation of Village Organization (Vos)*				
i.	Community Based Organization				
	a. CBO Established	Number	455	959	211.0
	b. Membership	Number	-	34423	-
	c. Savings	Rs.	-	12865072.00	-
ii.	Women Organization				
	a. WOs Established	Number	303	506	167.0
	b. Membership	Number	-	33363	-
	c. Savings	Rs.	-	5322358.00	-
iii.	Total				
	a. CBOs/WOs Established	Number	758	1465	193.0
	b. Membership	Number	-	67784	-
	c. Savings	Rs.	-	18187430.00	-
2.	Managers Conference				
	a. No of Managers conference held	Number	154	194	126.0
	b. No of participants	Number	15400	24522	159.0
3.	Implementation of Productive Investment Schemes completed PIS	Number	654	526	80.0

Source: Barrani Development Office NWFP P-8

The above table indicates various activities undertaken by SRSC in the Barani Area Development Project N.W.F.P. These activities are specifically relating information of village organization (Vos) holding of Managers Conferences and implementation of production investment schemes (PIS). The target achieved in formation of village organization is 211.0 percent in women of organization it was 167.0 percent in CBOs/WOs 193.0 percent in Managers conferences it was 126.0 percent and in the implementation of production investment schemes (PIS) the achievement of the target was 80.0 percent.

The performance of all activities undertaken by SRSC accepts PLS was excellent and commendable.

Showing Targets and Achievements upto June 2000 Village Level Development Component (SRSC) in Barani Development Project NWFP



Part-B: SRSC Role in Barani Area Development Project NWFP (1993-2000)

Table # 1

Showing the Purpose of Utilization of Credit Provided to Males in the Project Area of District Karak, Barani Development Project NWFP

1993		2000	
Purpose for which credit was given	Amount as credit utilized	Purpose for which credit was given	Amount of credit utilized
-	-	Enterprise	Rs.3.22 (Million)
		Agriculture Inputs	
		Live stock	

The table indicates the purpose of utilization of Credit by Males in the Project Area of District Karak. Rs. 3.22 (Million) amount of credit was utilized by Male members in the field of enterprise, agriculture inputs and livestock in the year 1993-2000.

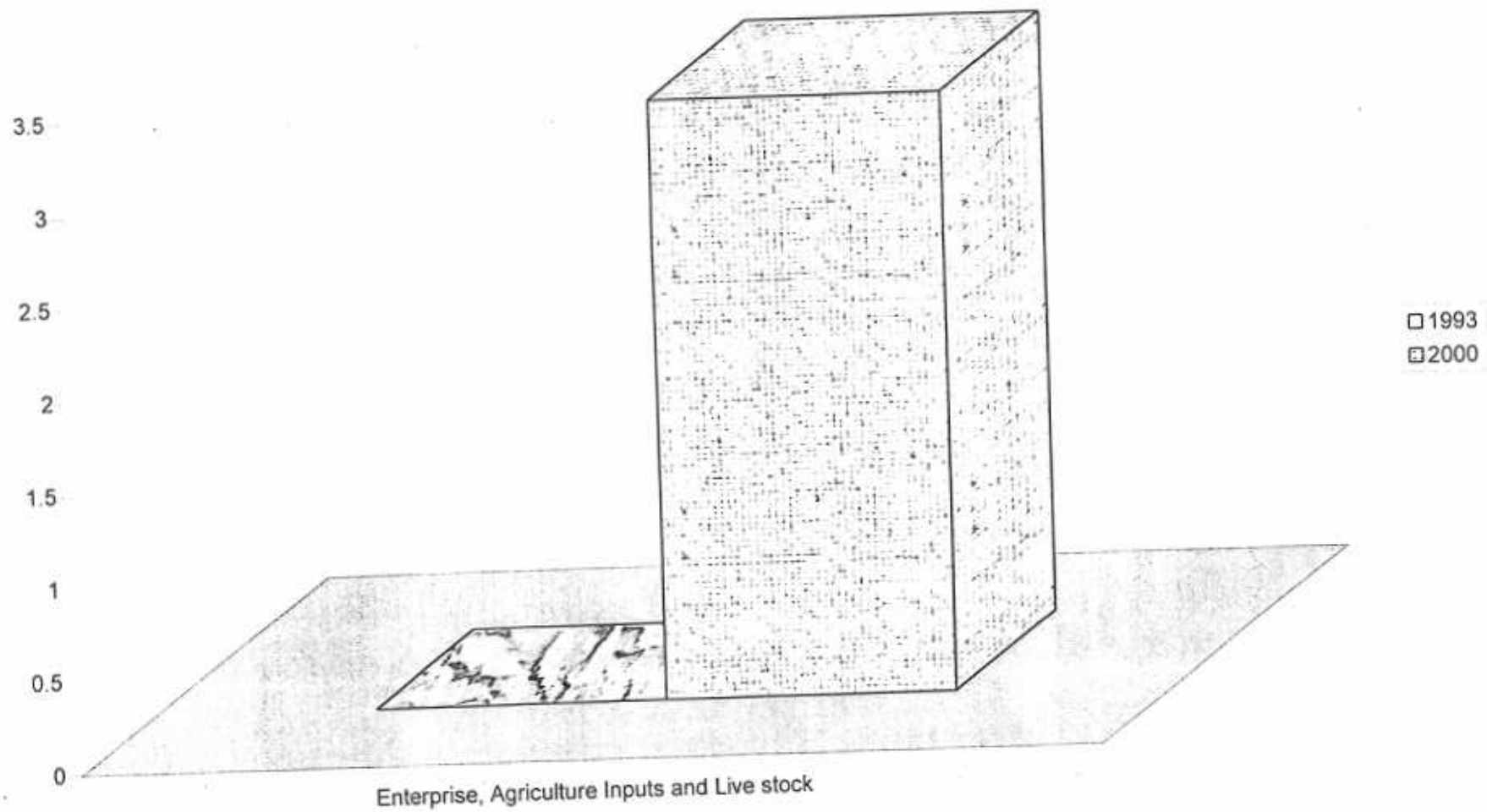
Table # 2

Showing the Purpose of Utilization of Credit Provided to Females in Project Area of District Karak, Barani Development Project NWFP

1993		2000	
Purpose for which credit was given	Amount as credit utilized	Purpose for which credit was given	Amount of credit utilized
-	-	Enterprise	Rs.0.121 (Million)
		Agriculture Inputs	
		Live stock	

The table indicates the purpose of utilization of Credit provided to females in Project Area of District Karak. Rs. 0.121 (Million) amount was utilized by female members in the field of enterprise, agriculture inputs and livestock in the year 1993-2000.

Showing the Purpose of Utilization of Credit Provided to Male in the Project Area of District Karak, Barani Development Project NWFP



Showing the Purpose of Utilization of Credit Provided to Female in Project Area of District Karak, Barani Development Project NWFP

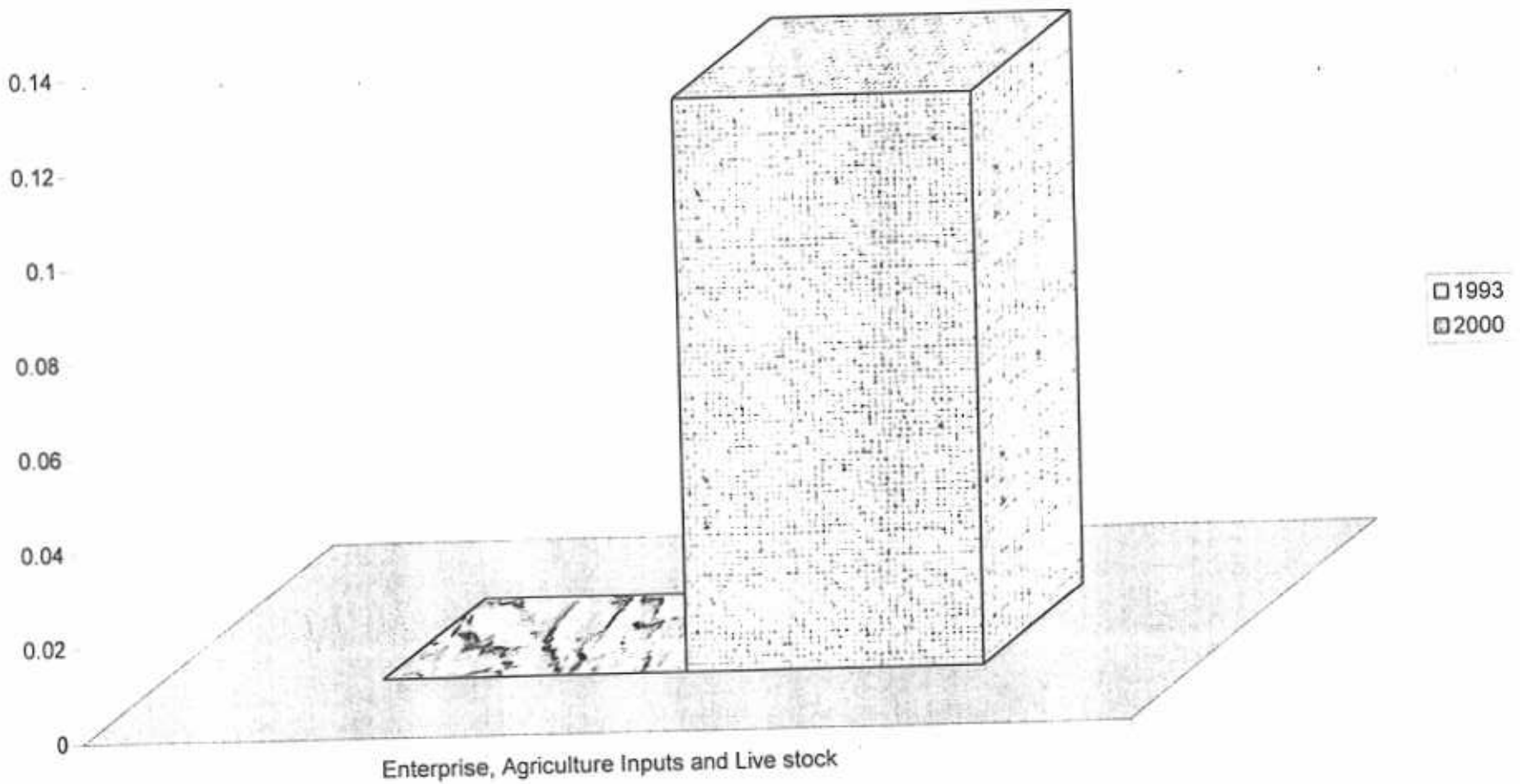


Table # 3

Showing the Amount of Credit Received and Paid by People during 1993-2000 of the Target Area Karak in Barani Development Project NWFP

Principal Amount Received		Total Principal Amount Paid by	
Male	Female	Male	Female
Rs. 7.481 (Million)	Rs. 1.936 (Million)	94.0% (of due amount)	98.0% (of due amount)

The table describes the principal amount received by Male and Female and paid by them in the year 1993 to 2000. Rs. 7.481 (Million) was received by Male and they paid 94.0%. Similarly, female received Rs. 1.936 (Million) and paid by them 98.0%. The table reflects significant improvement in the payment amount to the project.

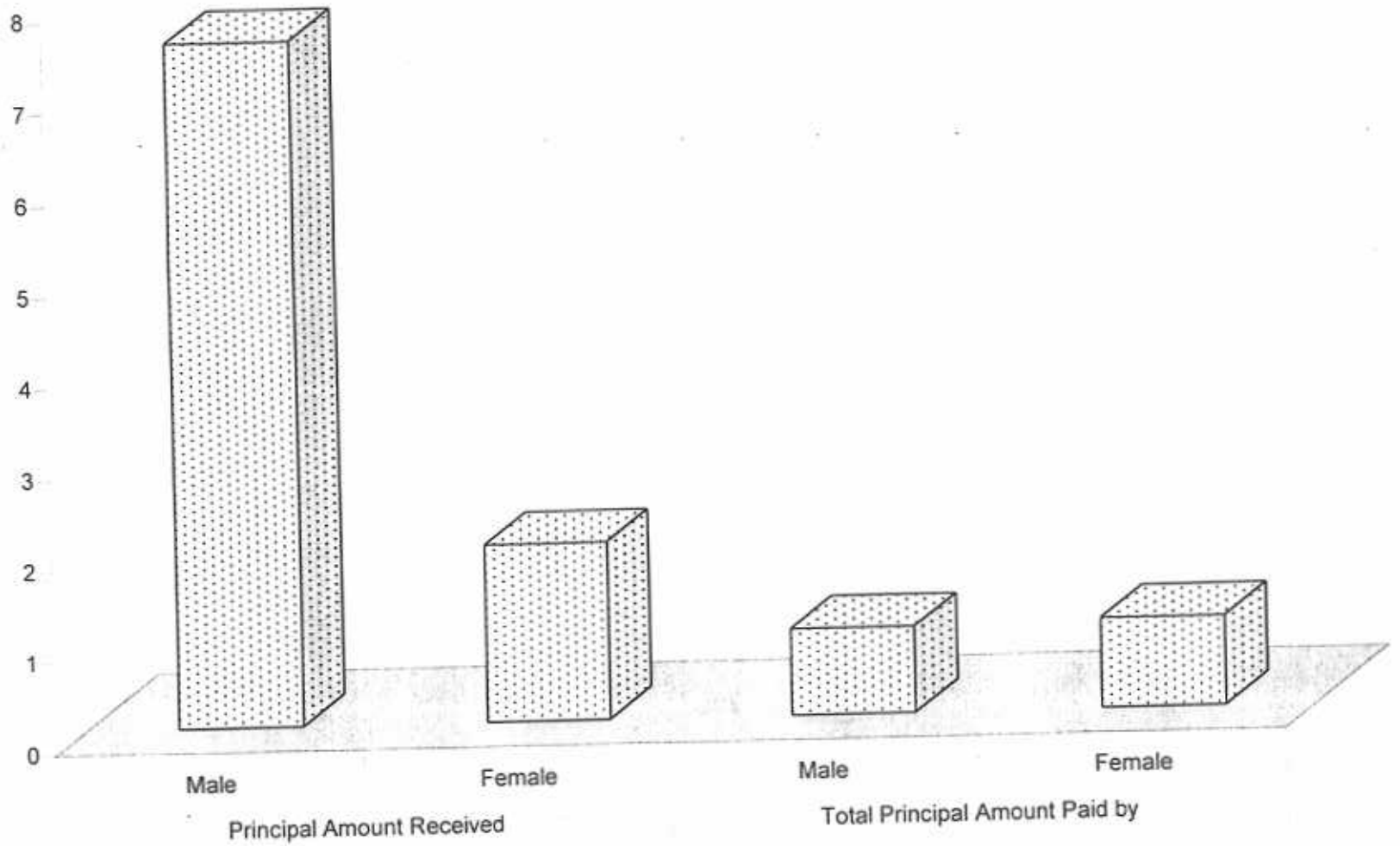
Table # 4

Showing the State of Saving and Investment of Male and Female in the Project Area in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak Barani Development Project NWFP

Saving & Investment		Male		Female	
		1993	2000	1993	2000
a.	Saving	-	Rs.836 (Million)	-	Rs. 1.989 (Million)
b.	Investment	-	Rs. 6.489 (Million	-	Rs. 2.273 (Million)

The table indicates the saving and investment of both the sexes in the Project Area of District Karak. Rs.8.36 (Million) were saved by Male and Rs.1.989 (Million) were saved by females. Rs.6.489 (Million) were invested by Male and Rs.2.273 (Million) were invested by female.

Showing the Amount of Credit Received and Paid by People during 1993-2000 ofthe Target Area Karak in Barani Development Project NWFP



Showing the State of Saving and Investment of Male and Female in the Project Area in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak Barani Development Project NWFP

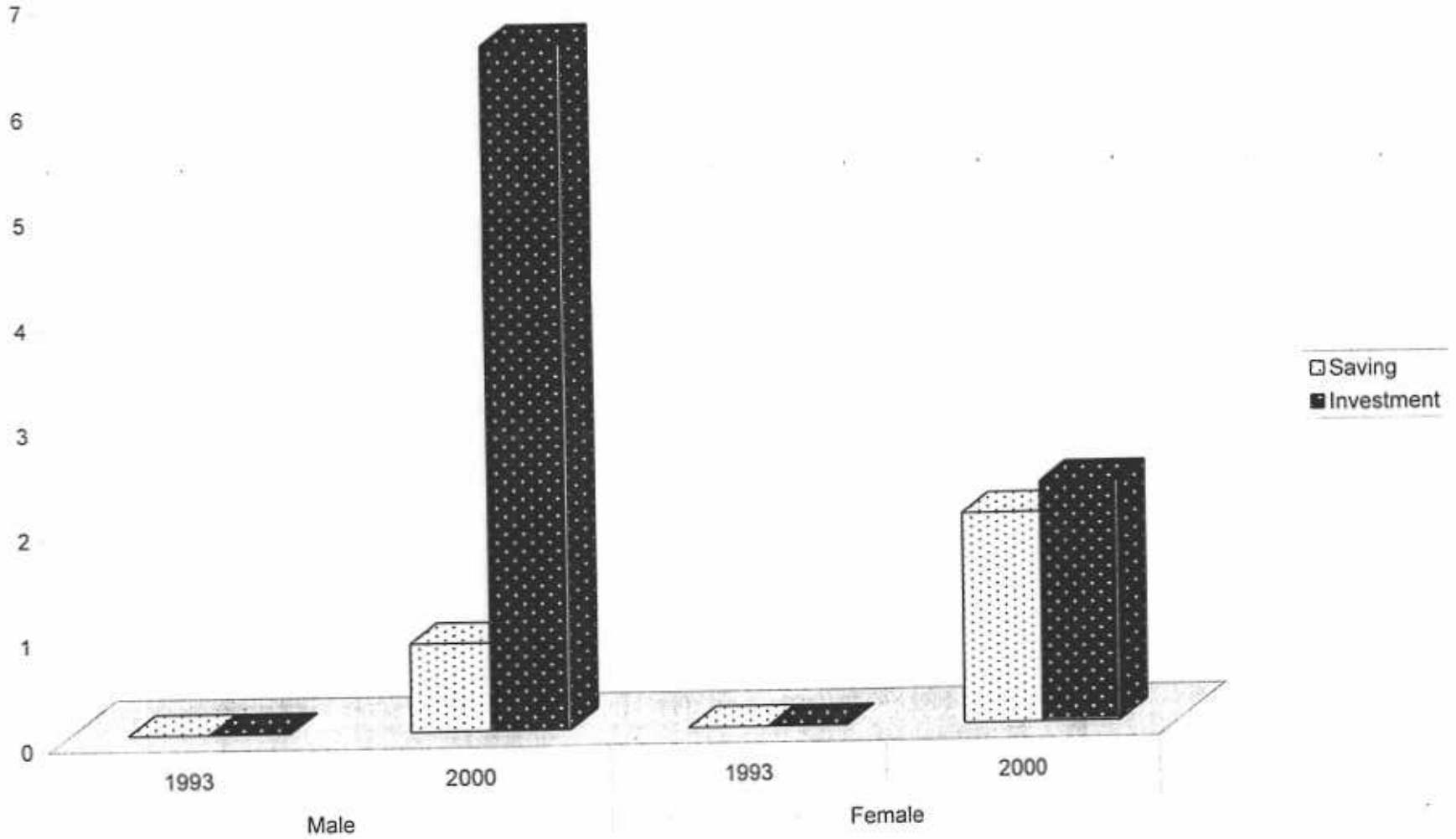


Table # 5

Specific Problems/Difficulties in the Formation of Village Organization (VOS in the Project Area n=36

Problems / difficulties	Respondents No.	Percentage
Lack of common interest	3	8
Lack of confidence among each other	5	14
Lack of awareness regarding development techniques	18	50
Misperceptions about programme	3	8
Vested interests	7	19

The above table describes the specific problems faced by the project in the formation of village organization (VOS). The most serious problems to SRSC in the formation of village organization were lack of awareness noticed by 50% project members, while 19% indicated that vested interest groups were hurdles in formation of village organization. 8 % SRSC members indicated lack of common interest and 8% showed lack of confidence, while 8% showed confusion about the initiation of any programme of community development.

Specific Problems/Difficulties in the Formation of Village Organization (VOs in the Project Area n=36

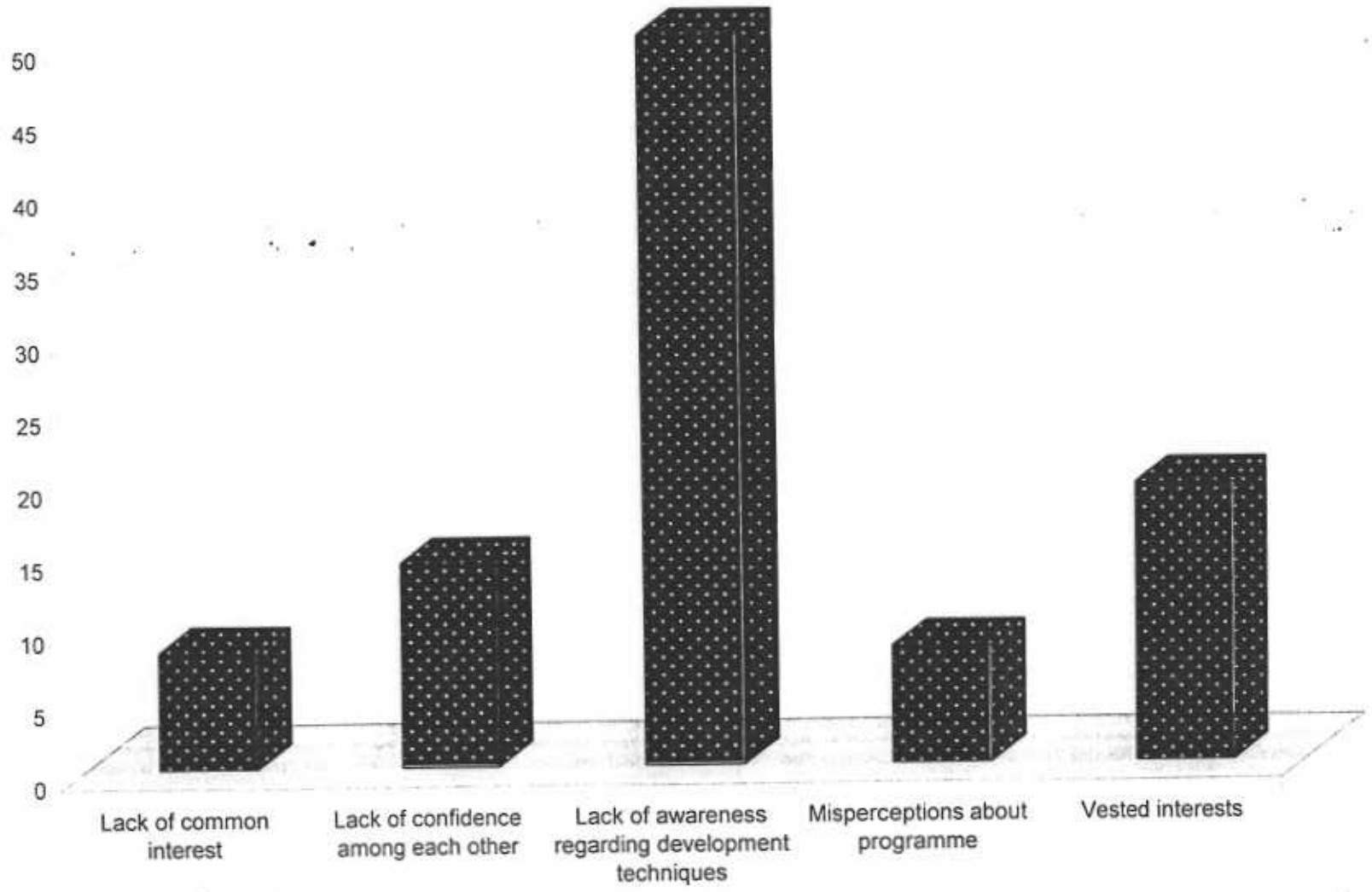


Table # 6

Specific Problems/Difficulties in the Formation of Women Organizations (WOS) in the Project Area n=14

Problems / difficulties	Respondents No.	Percentage
Lack of productive mobility	1	7
Conservatism	2	14
Illiteracy	4	29
Resultantly high dependency on men	2	14
Shortage of trained women staff	1	7
Restricted mobility / culture factors	4	29

The table describes the problems faced by SRSC in the formation of women organization in District Karak. Illiteracy was one of the main reason due to which women organizations were not properly developed in time. 29% SRSC members noticed this, while 29% have noticed culture factors, 14% indicated resultantly high dependency on men, 7% shortage of trained women staff and 7% indicated lack of productive mobility.

Specific Problems/Difficulties in the Formation of Women Organization (WOs) in the Project Area n=14

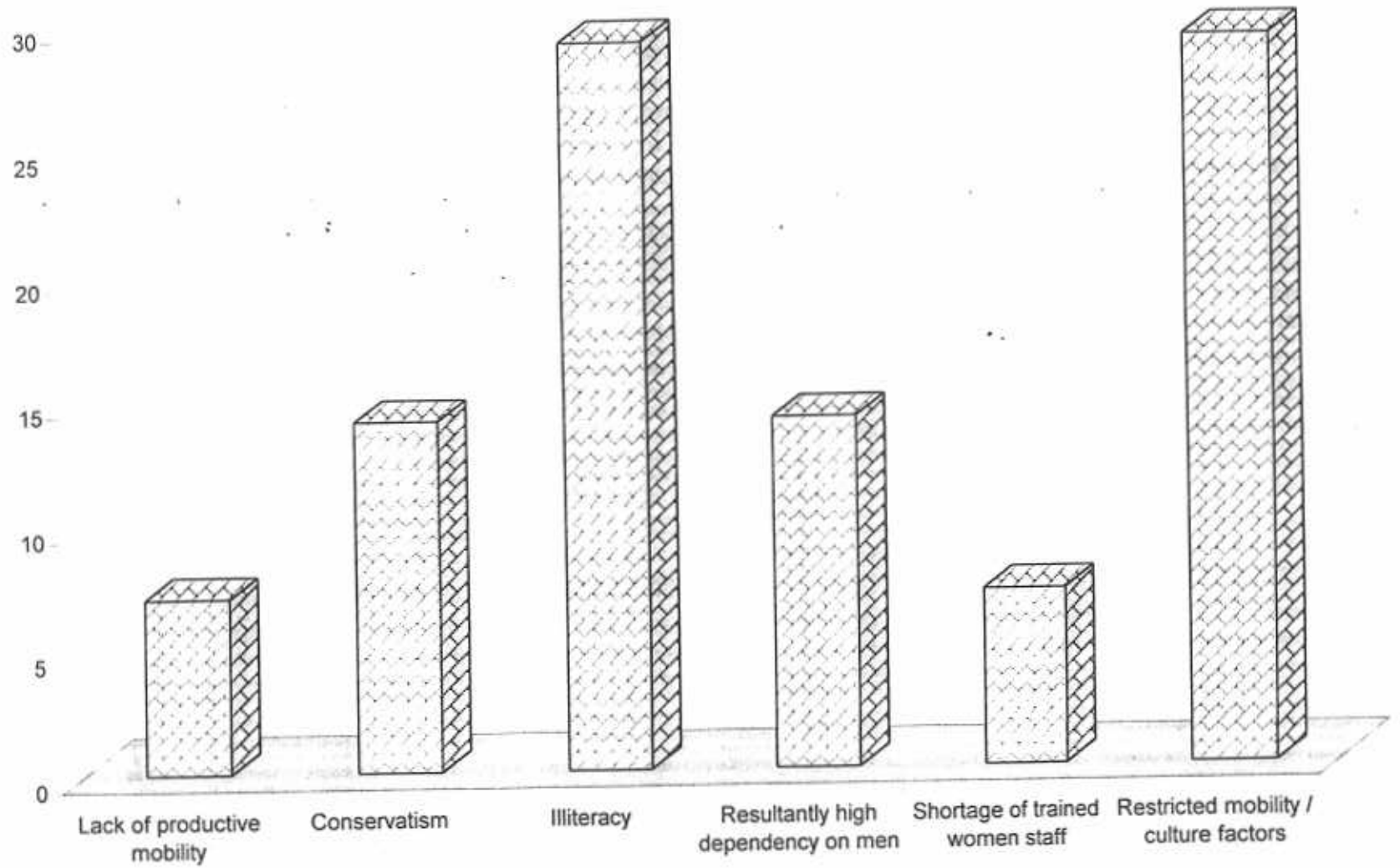


Table # 7

Specific Problems to the Village Organization (VOS) Faced in Carrying out their Activities in the Project Area n=36

Problems / difficulties	Respondents No.	Percentage
Opposition by vested interest group	5	14
Poverty	15	42
Lack of Opportunities for participatory activities	5	14
Insecure environment for economic development	11	31

The table indicates problems faced by the village organization (VOS) in carrying out their activities in the project area. 42% SRSC members have noticed poverty as the main hurdle in the formation of village organization. 31% have noticed insecure environment for economic development, 14% noticed opposition of vested interest groups, while other 14% indicate lack of opportunities for participatory activities.

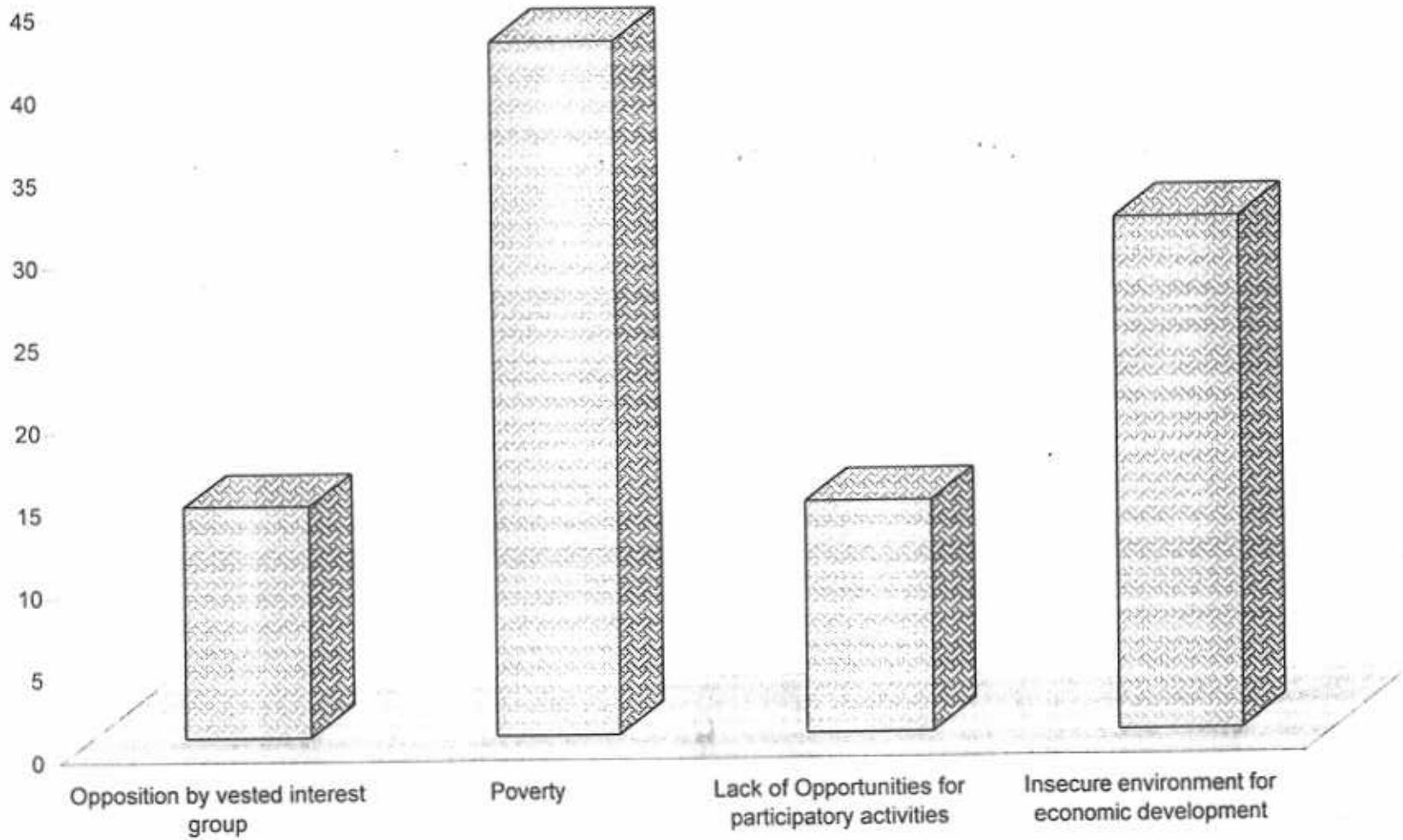
Table # 8

Specific Problems to Women Organizations (WOS) Faced in Carrying their Activities in the Project Area n=14

Problems / difficulties	Respondents No.	Percentage
Restricted mobility	2	14
Lack of opportunities to do things themselves	3	21
Illiteracy	2	14
Exploitation by men	5	36
Poverty	2	14

The table indicates that men mostly exploited women. This was reported by 36% SRSC staff members while 21% show lack of opportunities to do things themselves, 14% indicate poverty and 12% staff members describe restricted mobility as the main problems in carrying out their activities in the Project Area.

Specific Problems to the Village Organization (VOs) Faced in Carrying out their Activities in the Project Area n=36



Specific Problem to Women Organizations (WOs) Faced in Carrying their Activities in the Project Area n=14

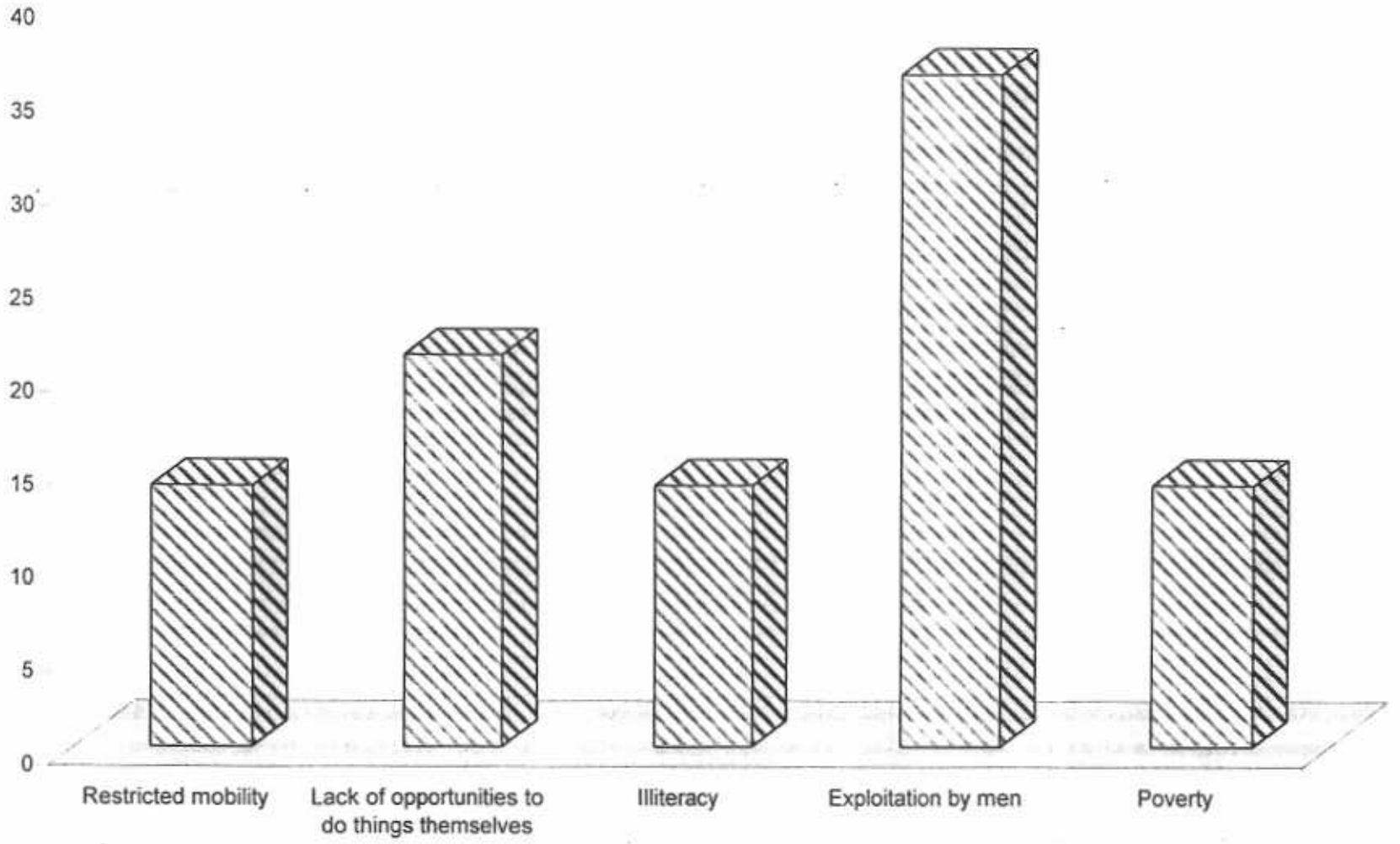


Table # 9

Activities Presently Carried Out by Village Organizations After the Termination of the Project in the Area n=36

Activities	Respondents No.	Percentage
Keeping the organizations intact by meetings regularly	4	11
Schemes for those who were not benefited from BADP	12	33
Credit for profit earning ventures	5	14
Manager conferences	5	14
Linkages with line departments	10	28

The table describes the opinion of SRSC members regarding the present activities being carried out by VOs after the termination of the project. Majority of SRSC members (33%) replied that VOS were engaged in development of various schemes for those who were not benefited from BADP.Regarding various linkages 28% respondents indicate that they have made various linkages programme with line departments to exploit other area of development, 14% respondents reported that most of the VOS were involved in manager conferences, 14% were involved in credit for profit earning venture while 11% show that Vos were kept intact through regular meetings.

Activities Presently Carried Out by Village Organization After the Termination of the Project in the Area n=36

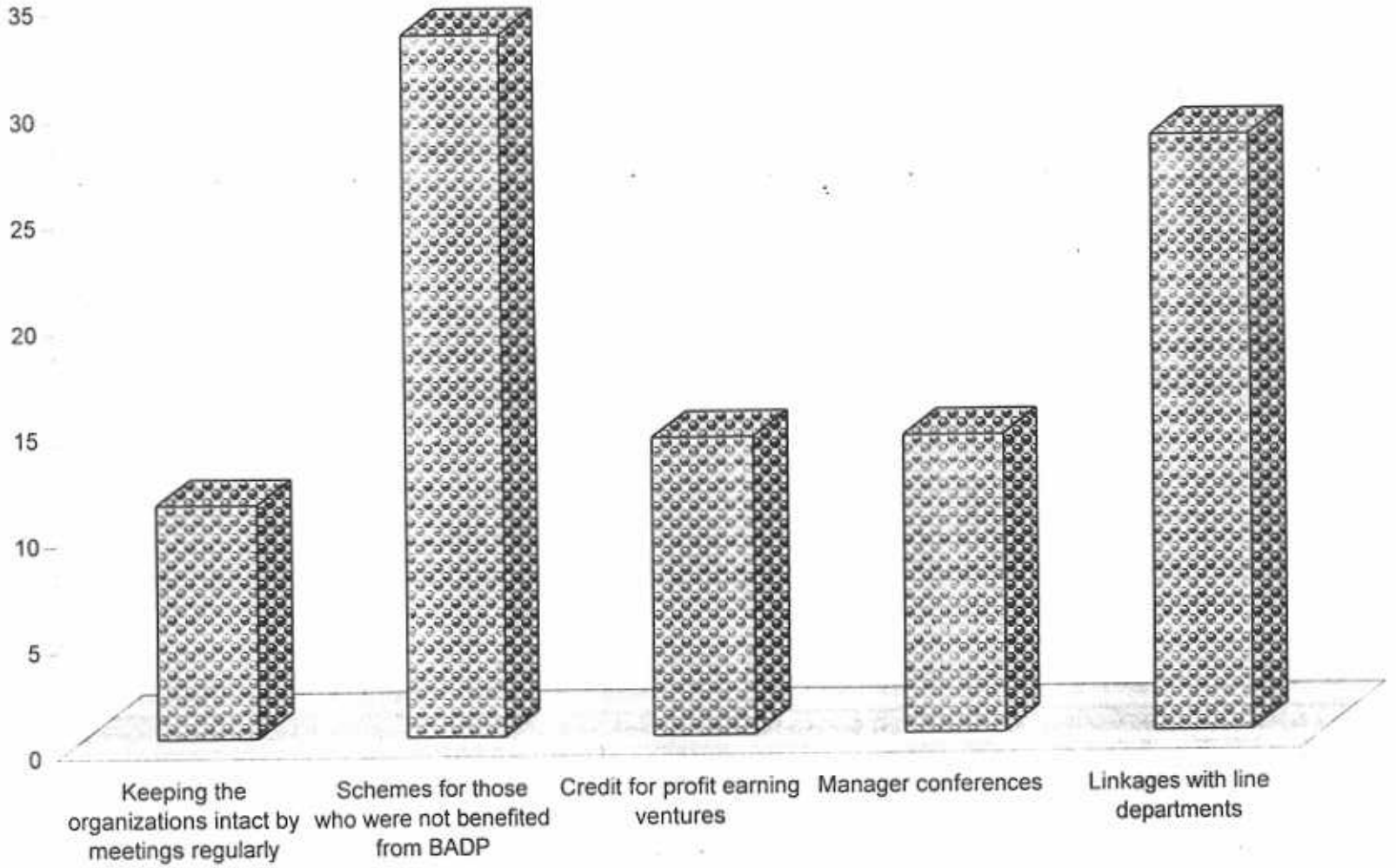


Table # 10

Activities Presently Carried out by Women Organizations in the Area After the Discontinuation of the Project n=14

Activities	Respondents No.	Percentage
Regular meetings, savings and discussion on problem for possible solution	1	7
P1 for those who did not benefit from BADP schemes	3	21
Credit for profit earning ventures	2	14
Manager conferences	1	7
Social sector activities (Health & Education)	7	50

The table indicates the opinion of SRSC staff members regarding women organization activities being presently carried out after the termination of the project. 50% indicate that most of WOS were involved in social sectors activities like; health & education. 21% indicate that WOS start P1 for those who were not benefited from BADP schemes, while 14% indicate that WOS provide credit for profit earning ventures. 7% WOS were involved in manager conferences and 7% were engaged in regular meeting, savings and discussing various problems and finding out solution for it.

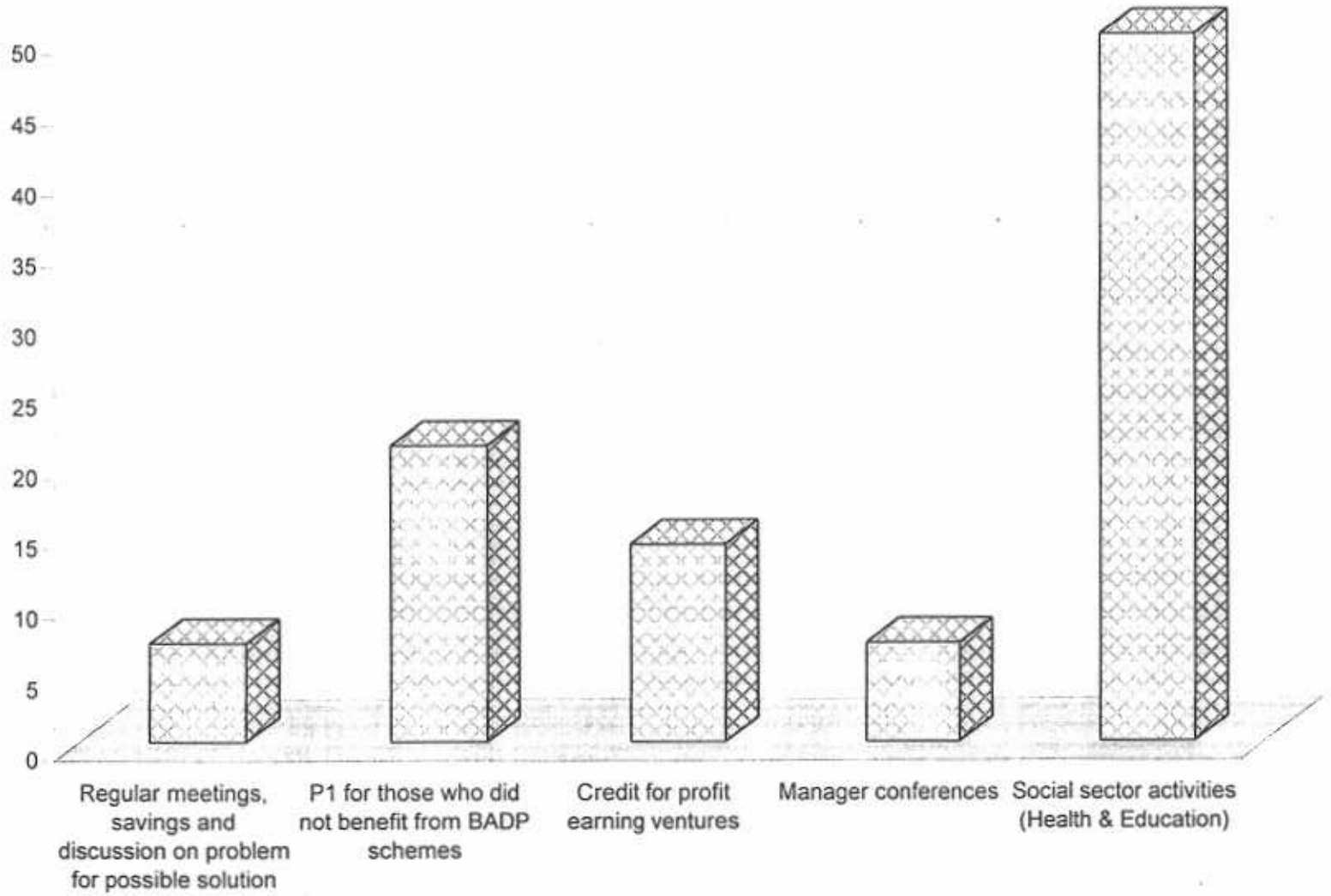
Table # 11

Problems and Difficulties to SRSC in the Disbursement of the Loans n=36

Problems / difficulties	Respondents No.	Percentage
Unfavorable weather conditions affected disbursement of agricultural loan	15	42
Problem in Credit disbursement	21	58

The table describes the problems in the disbursement of the loans. Majority of SRSC staff (58%) have noticed that the community members have problems in credit disbursement, while 42% indicate that unfavorable weather/condition affected disbursement of agriculture loan.

Activities Presently Carried out by Women Organizations in the Area After the Discontinuation of the Project n=14



Problems and Difficulties to SRSC in the Disbursement of the Loans n=36

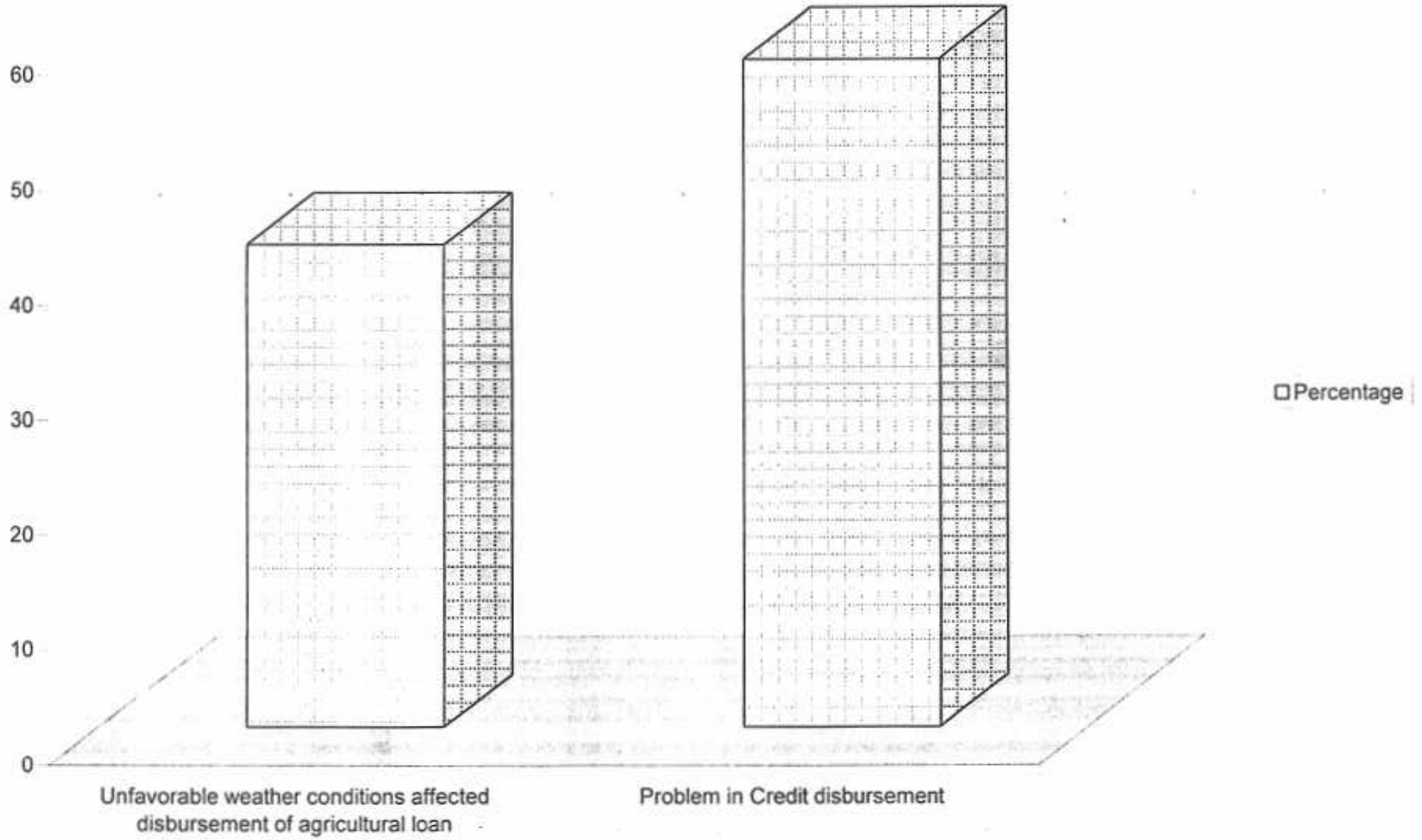


Table # 12

Problems and Difficulties to the People in the Repayment of Loans
n=36

Problems / difficulties	Respondents No.	Percentage
Credit is mis-utilize	23	64
Credit is hijacked	13	36

The table indicates that 64% SRSC staff members have noticed that the community members mis-utilized the credit being given by the project while 36% indicate that some time the credit was hijacked and used on irrelevant activities.

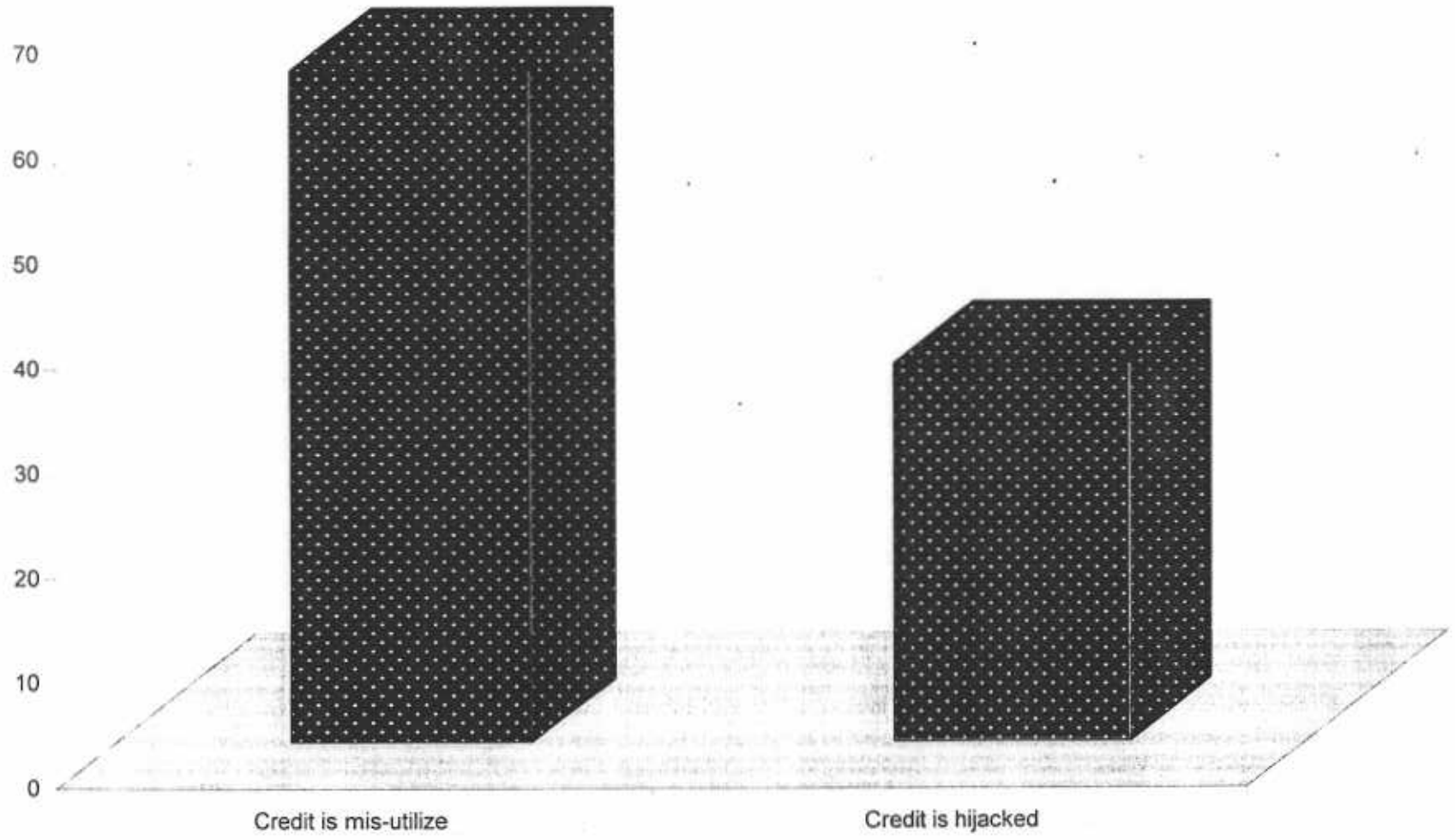
Total # 13

Weaknesses and Flaws in Village Organizations (VOS) in the Project Area
n=36

Weaknesses	Respondents No.	Percentage
Lack of confidence on office bearers	6	17
Individual problems over ride common interests	8	22
Lack of follow-up problems/human logistic support	22	61

The table describes that 61% SRSC staff members have noticed that VOS have follow up problems and human logistic support, while 22% have noticed individual problems due to which they are unable to improve their socio-economic development. 17% members indicate that the community members have no trust/confidence in office bearer.

Problems and Difficulties to the People in the Repayment of Loans n=36



Weaknesses and Flaws in Village Organizations (VOs) in the Project Area n=36

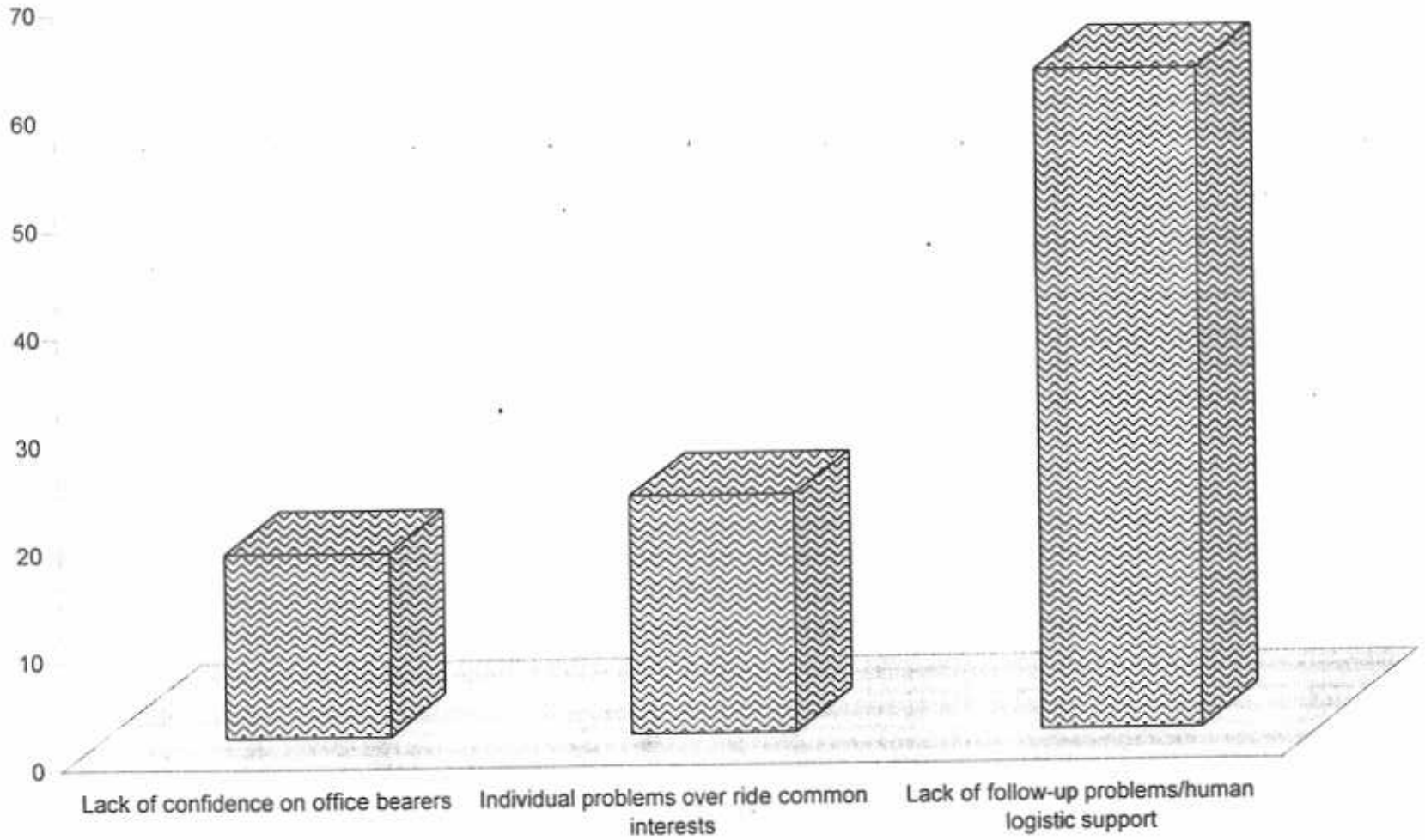


Table # 14

Weaknesses and Flaws Found in Women Organizations (WOS) in the Project Area n=14

Weaknesses	Respondents No.	Percentage
Lack of conceptual clarity	7	50
Lack of follow-up	2	14
Lack of opportunities to implement development packages	3	21
Absence of prior orientation	2	14

The table describes that 50% SRSC members were of the opinion that (WOS) have lack of conceptual clarity while 21% replied that women have lack of opportunities to implement development packages. 14% show that WOS have lack of follow up facilities and 14 show that WOS have lack of prior orientation of development.

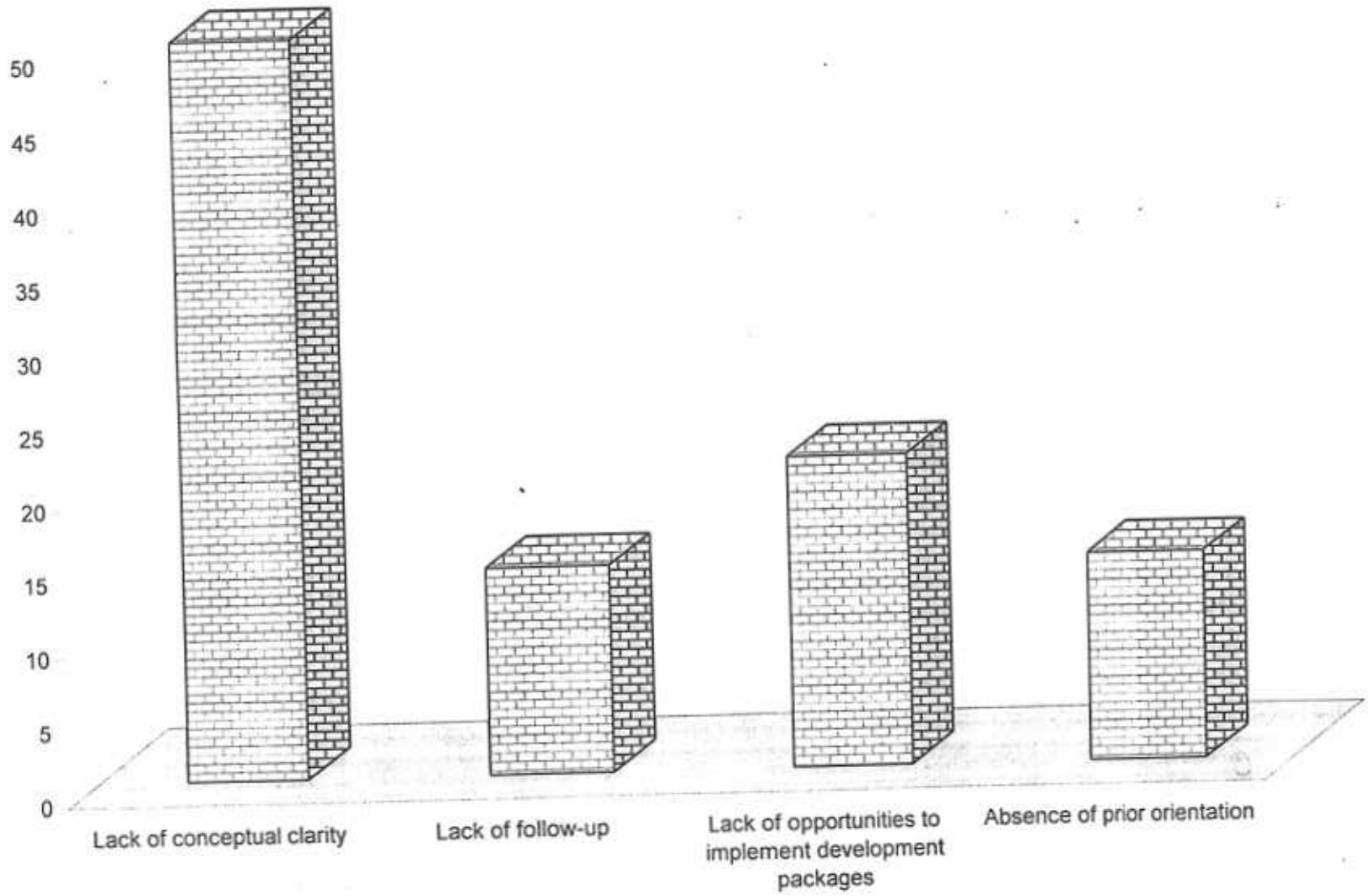
Table # 15

Incentives Provided to Village Organizations for Carryout their Activities Effectively and Efficiently n=36

Incentives	Respondents No.	Percentage
Training in different organizational affairs	22	61
Exposure visits to well established organizations	8	22
Awareness about activities	6	17

The table indicates that 61% SRSC members were of the opinion that the project has provided training facilities to VOS while 22% have noticed that different visits have been arranged for VOS to establish their organization and 17% SRSC staff show that VOS have develop certain programmes for community awareness about different development activities.

Weaknesses and Flaws Found in Women Organizations (WOs) in the Project Area n=14



Incentives Provided to Village Organization for Carryout their Activities Effectively and Efficiently n=36

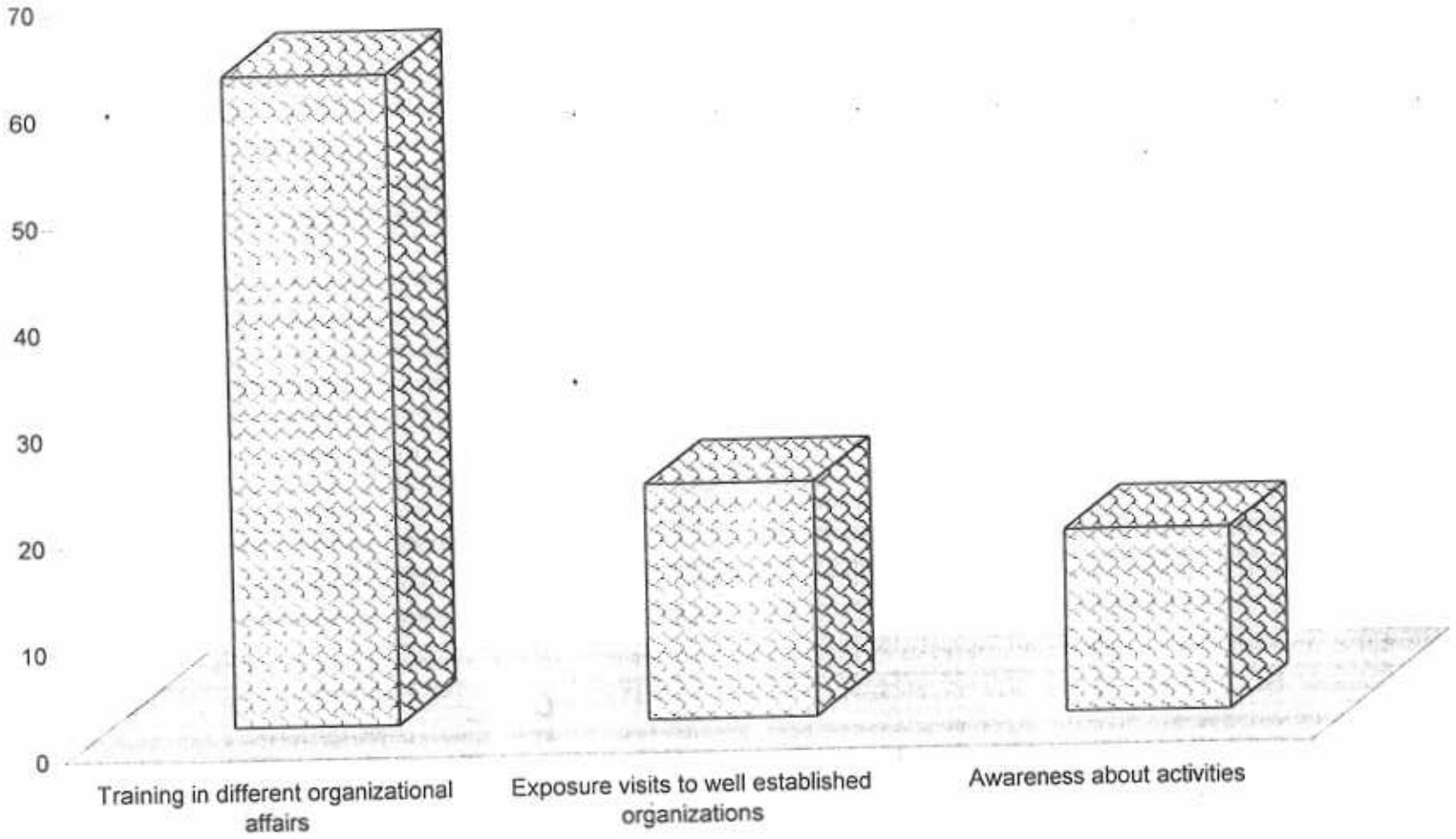


Table # 16

Types of Incentives Provided to the Women Organizations for Carryout their Activities Effectively and Efficiently n=14

Types of Incentives	Respondents No.	Percentage
All activities	9	64
P1, credit, training etc	5	36

The table shows that 64% SRSC staff members were of the opinion that WOS were engaged in all developmental activities in the project area, while 36% shows that WOS were involved in Pc1 credit training only.

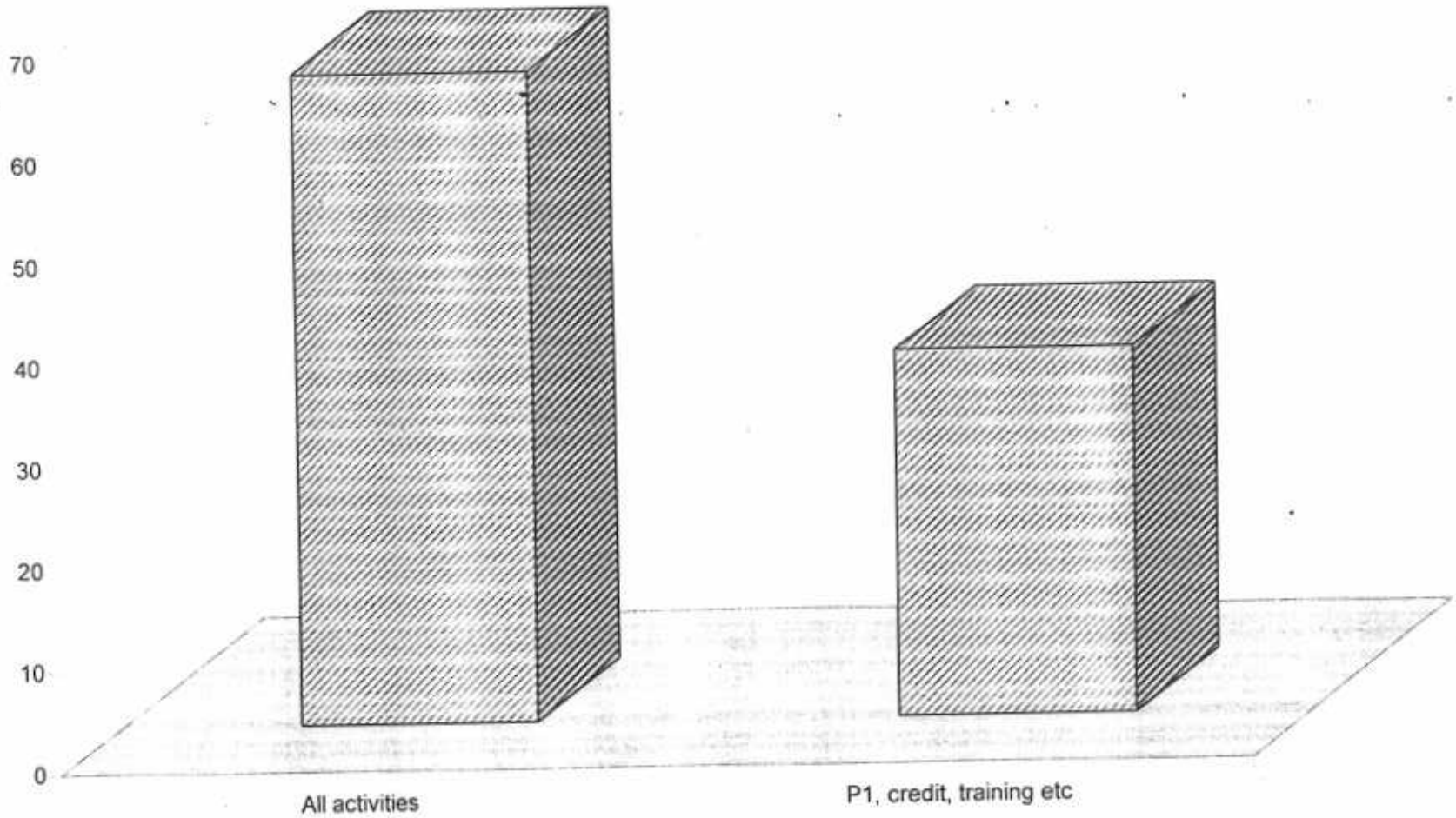
Table # 17

Type of Mechanism Developed for Follow up Important Activities after Completion of the Project in the Area n=36

Types of mechanism	Respondents No.	Percentage
Visit each & every VOs/WOs & ask about all previously held activities and report it back to regional office in form of NFR (Note for record)	36	100

The table indicates that 100% mechanism has been developed by the project authorities/staff members to visit each and every VOS, WOS and ask about all previously held activities and report it back to regional office in the form of (NFR) note for record.

Types of Incentives Provided to the Women Organization for Carryout their Activities Effectively and Efficiently n=14



Type of Mechanism Developed for Following up some Important Activities after Completion of the Project in the Area n=36

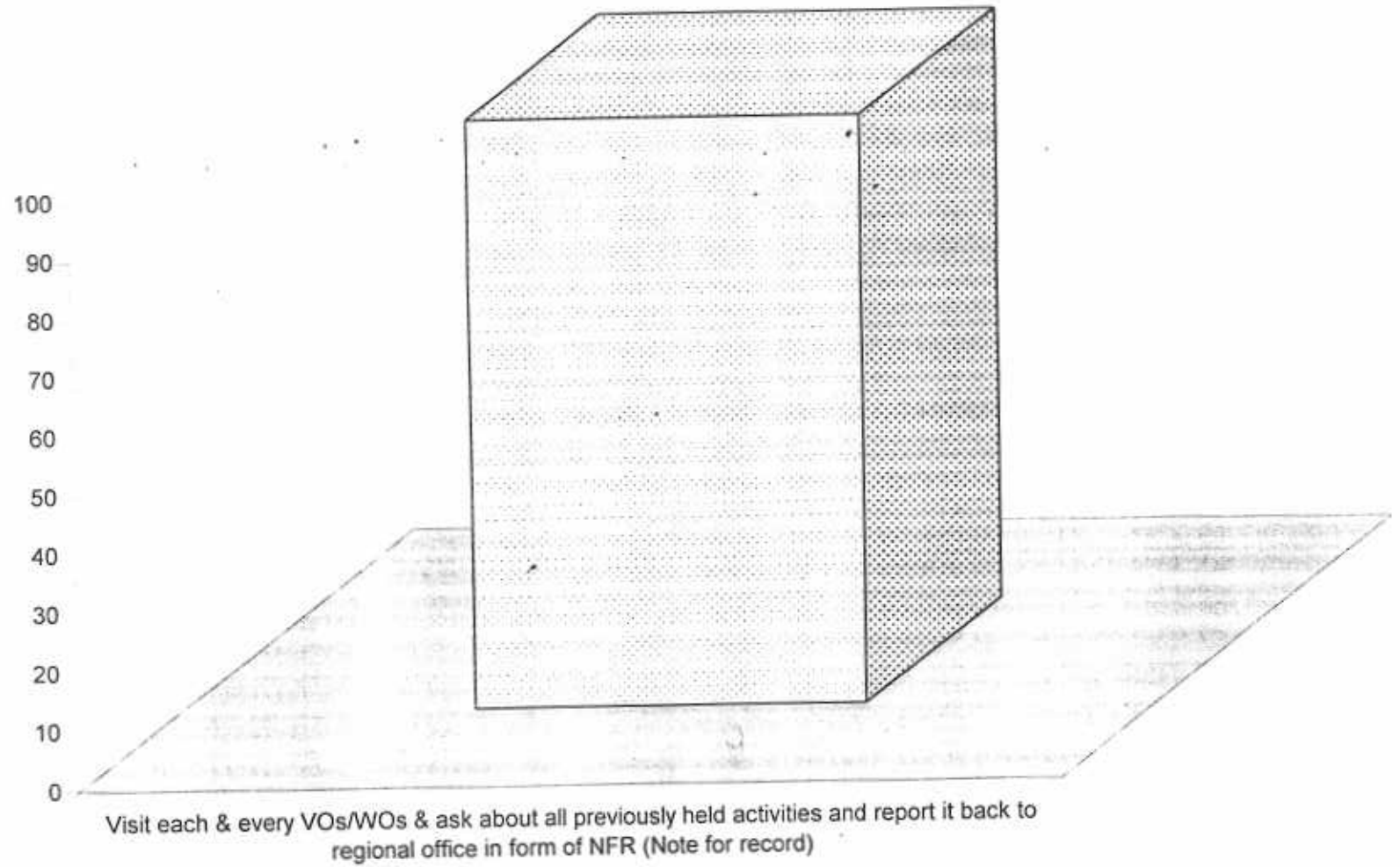


Table # 18

Problems in the Maintenance of Infrastructure Developed Under the Project n=36

Problems / difficulties	Respondents No.	Percentage
Poverty	23	64
Absence of Organization & Management system	10	28
Any other	3	8

The table indicates that 64% SRSC staff members have noticed that poverty is the only reason in the infrastructure development while 28% shows that absence of organization and management system is an obstacle in the way of infrastructure development. 8% have given different reasons due to which development is not possible.

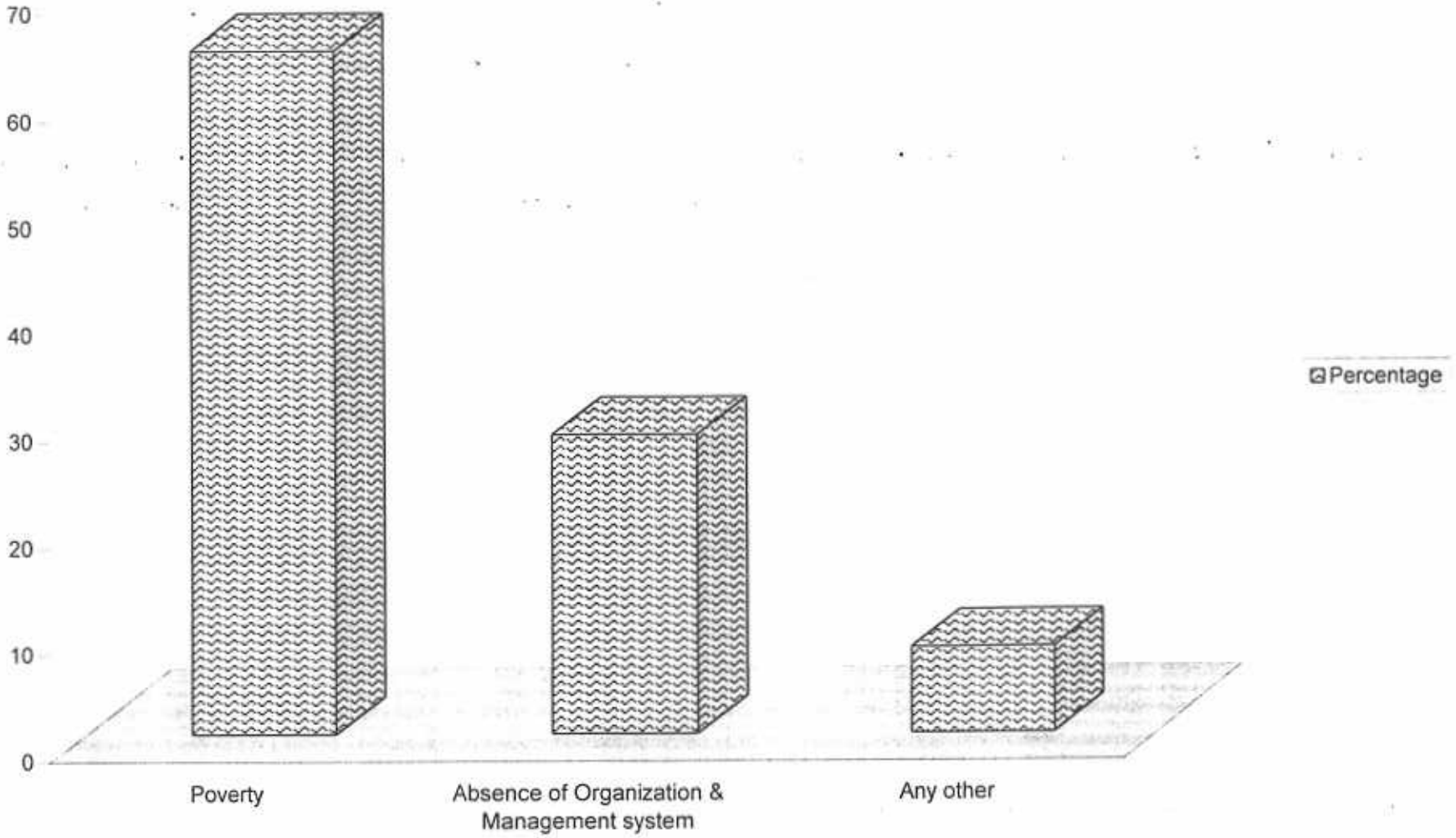
Table # 19

The Indication in General Terms in the Improvement of Life Style of the Target People is a Result of Initiation of this Project n=36

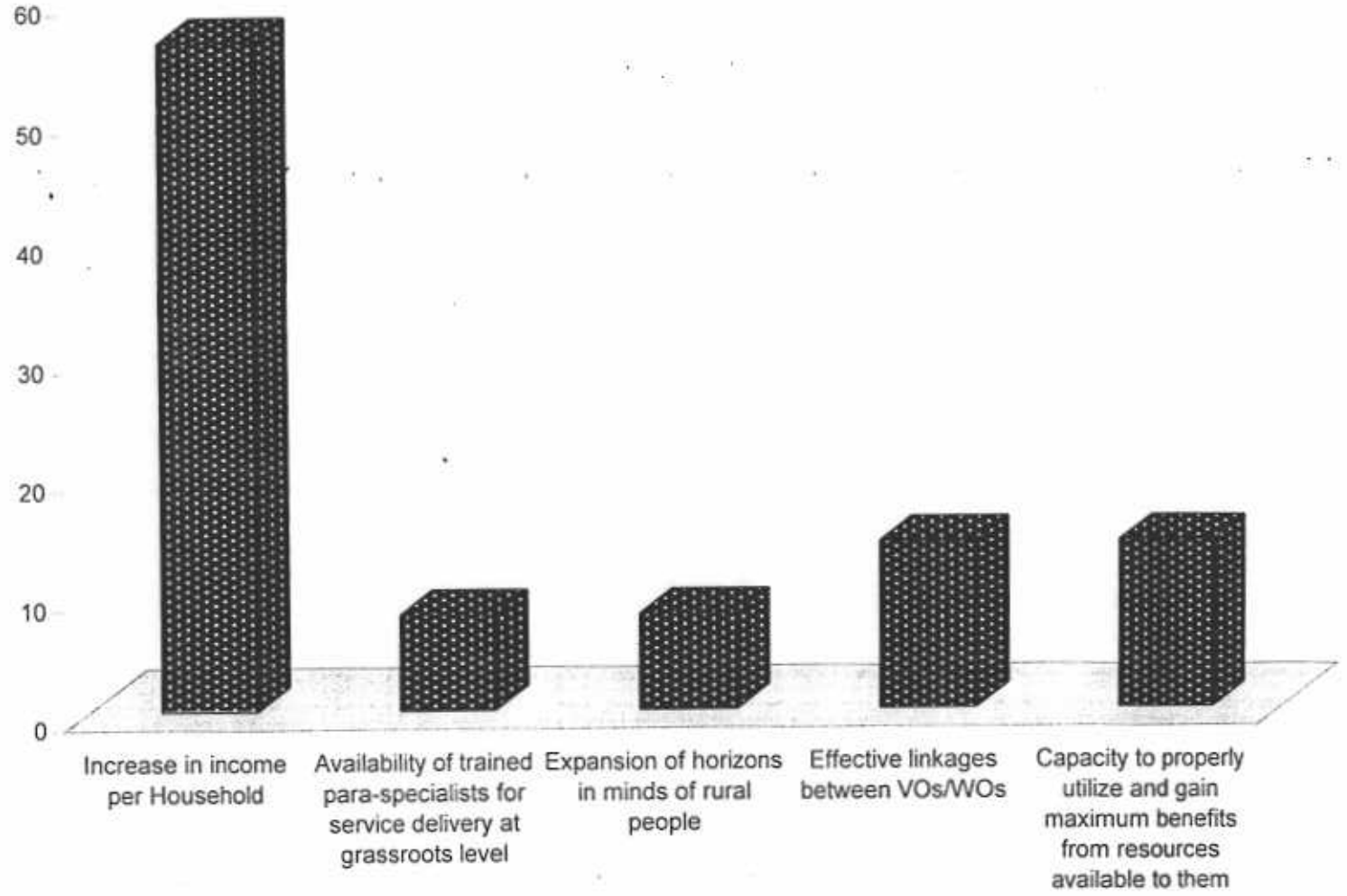
Indication	Respondents No.	Percentage
Increase in income per Household	20	56
Availability of trained para-specialists for service delivery at grassroots level	3	8
Expansion of horizons in minds of rural people	3	8
Effective linkages between VOs/WOs	5	14
Capacity to properly utilize and gain maximum benefits from resources available to them	5	14

The table describes that 56% SRSC members were of the opinion that per household income has been increased due to the project intervention. 14% shows that effective linkages have been developed between VOS, WOS, while 14% shows that capacity has been developed to utilize credit properly and gain maximum benefits from available resources. 8% shows that availability of special delivery system has been developed at grass root level, and 8% show that awareness among rural community has been created due to the intervention of the project.

Problems in the Maintaince of Infrastructure Developed Under the Project n=36



The Indication in General Terms in the Improvement of Life Style of the Target People is a Result of Initiation of this Project n=36



Part C: The Impact of Barani Area Project on the Selected Union Council District Karak

Table # 1

The Status of the House Existed Before and After the Initiation of the Project in District Karak (In % Age)

Status of the house	Union Council Karak n=100				Union Council Takht - e- Nasrati n=100			
	1993		2000		1993		2000	
	Kacha	Paka	Kacha	Paka	Kacha	Paka	Kacha	Paka
a) The house was Kacha/Paka	80	20	60	40	92	8	70	30
b) The boundary wall was Kacha/Paka	90	10	22	78	96	4	66	34

The table describes the comparative nature/status of houses in Union Council Karak and Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati. Also the year wise improvement in terms of Pakka (Cemented) is also reflected by it. In village Kanda karak in the year 1993, 80 percent of the houses were Kacha while 20% were Paka. Likewise, majority (90%) of the houses were boundried by Kacha walls and only 10 percent houses were boundried by Pakka walls. After the lapse of six years, i.e. in the 2000, tremendous improvement took place as the percentage of Kacha houses in the year 1993 got down to 60% and the 20% paka houses got paka. Similarly, improvement took place in the boundaries of the houses too. The percentage of houses of kacha boundaries 90% in the year 1993 got reduced to 22% and the paka boundried houses increased from 10% in the year 1993 to 78 percent.

The trend of improvement of paka houses and paka boundaries houses is also found in Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati. In the year 1993, 92% houses were Katcha and 96% houses had kacha boundaries. The Paka houses in the same time were 8% and paka boundried were only 4 percent. Similarly, in the year 2000 the percentage of kacha house reduced from 92% to 70% and paka houses increased from 8% to 30 percent. The same improvement/change is also found in the boundaries of the houses as reduction was observed from 93% paka boundried houses to 66% and paka houses increased from 8% to 30% percent and paka boundried houses increased from 4% to 34 percent.

Thus, it shows that a clear and significant change/improvement took place in both of the union councils and socio-economic development occurs.

The Status of the House Existed Before and After the Initiation of the Project in District Karak (In % Age)

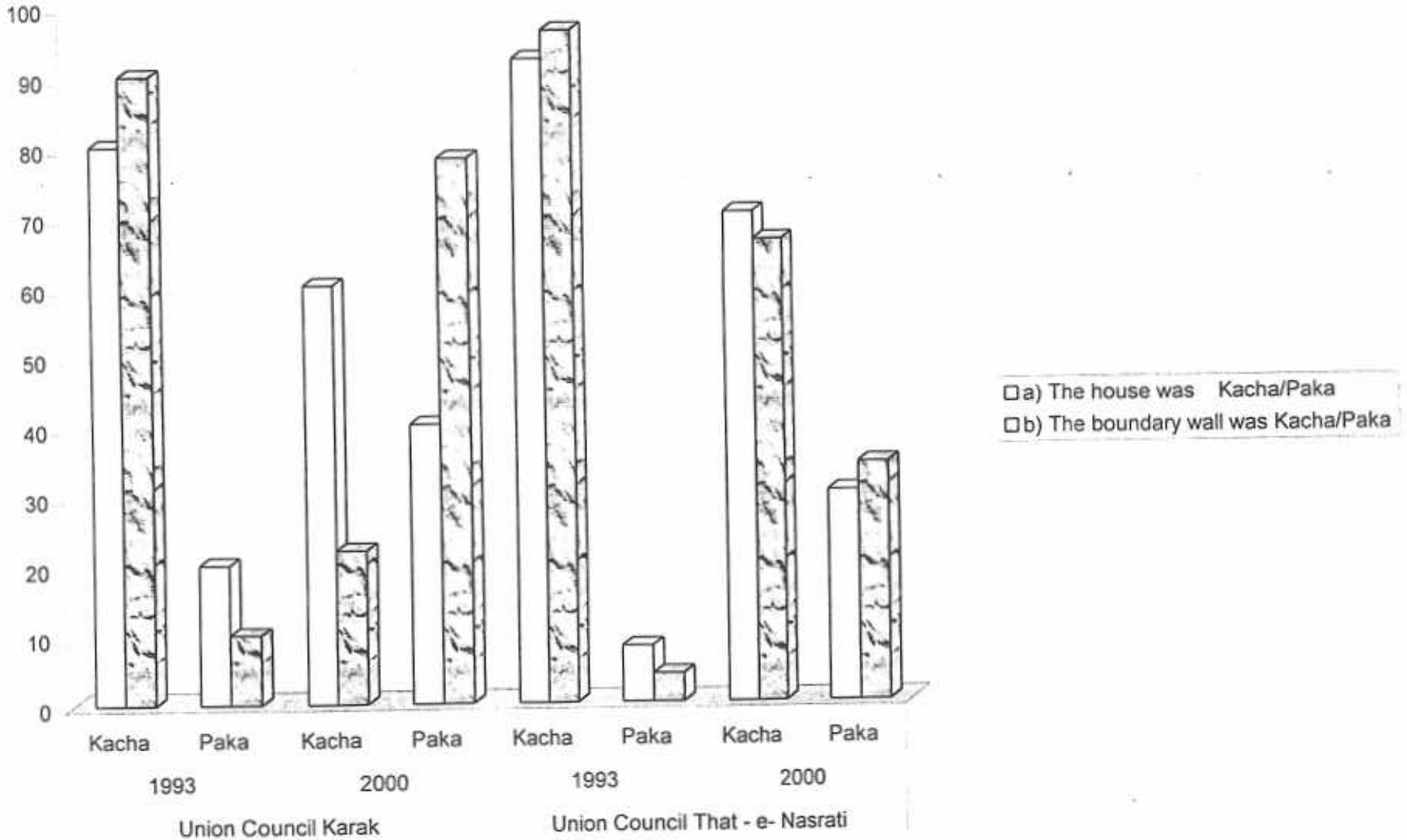


Table # 2

The Household Status by Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine (In % Age)

Status of the household	Union Council Karak n=100				Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100			
	1993		2000		1993		2000	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
a) Kitchen (Separate)	72	28	94	6	72	28	96	4
b) Bathroom (Separate)	72	28	92	8	72	36	94	6
c) Latrine	40	60	94	6	74	26	94	6
d) Latrine with flush	60	40	92	8	58	42	92	6
e) Latrine without flush	4	96	24	76	32	36	92	6
f) Proper arrangement of sewerage existed	4	96	82	18	24	76	78	22

The above table gives a comparative year-wise analysis of the union council Karak and union council Takht-e-Nasrati in terms of many things like kitchen, bathroom, latrine, sewerage system etc. In union council Karak, in the year 1993, there were 72% kitchens (separate), 72% bathrooms (separate) 40% latrine, 60% latrine with flush, 4% simple latrines and 4% proper arrangement of sewerage system. All these houses were improved in the year 2000 to 94% kitchen (separate), 92% bathroom (separate), 94% latrine, 92% latrine with flush, 24 latrines without flush, and 82% proper sewerage system.

The same improvement in the same house wares was found in union council Takht-e-Nasrati too. As in the year 1993 there were 72% kitchen (separate), 72% bathroom (separate), 74% latrine, 58% flush latrine, 32% latrines without flush, and 24% proper sewerage system.

The percentage of all these house wares improved in the year 2000 to 96% kitchen (separate), 94% bathrooms (separate), 94% latrine, 92% flush latrine, 92% latrine without flush and 78% proper sewerage system. It reflects the improvement of the mentioned house wares from the year 1993 to 2000 as the indicator of socio-economic improvement in the living standard of the people.

The Household Status by Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine (In % Age)

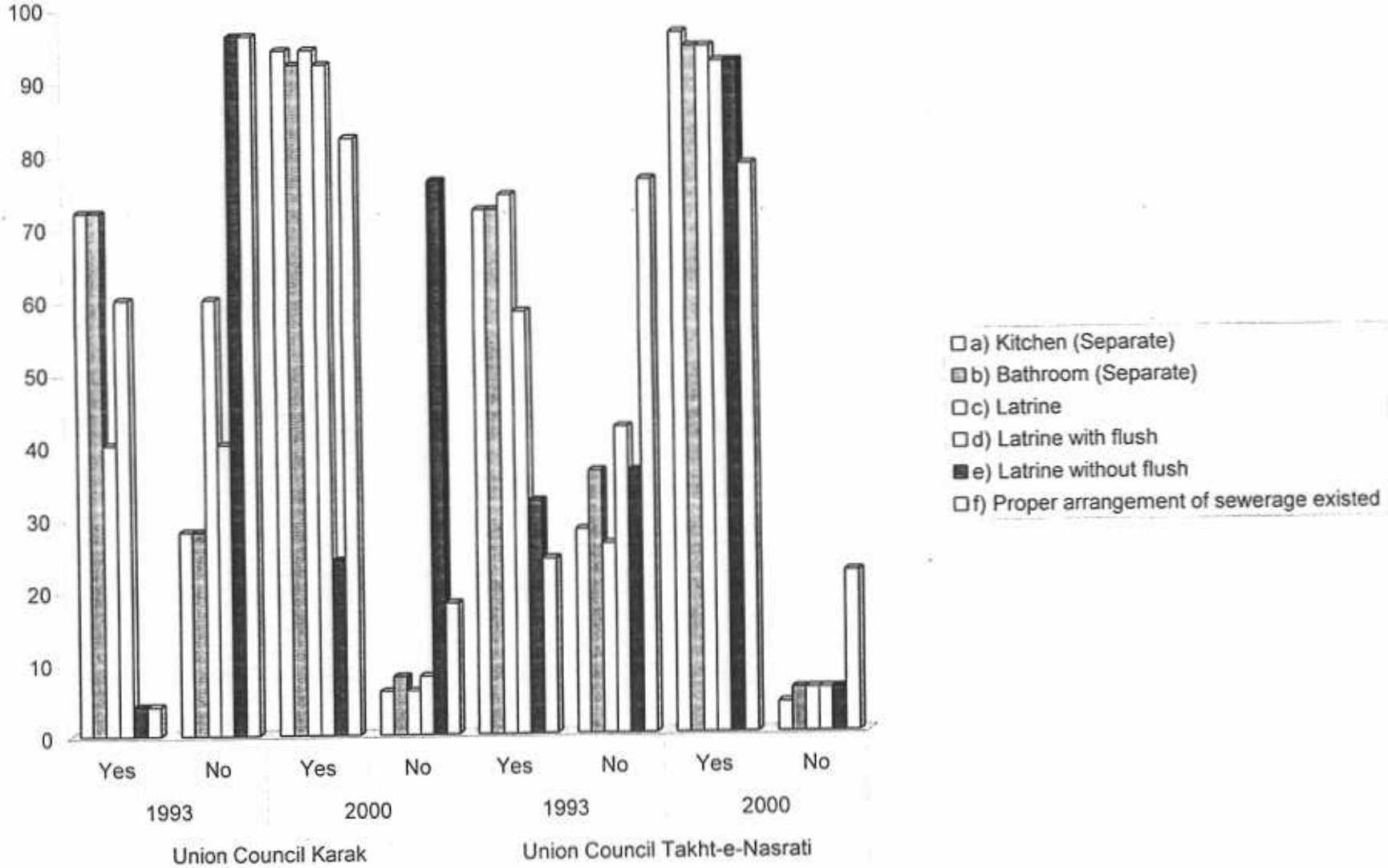


Table # 3

Sources of Irrigation and Adequacy of Water Available for Crops (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100				Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100			
	1993		2000		1993		2000	
	Adequacy	Inadequacy	Adequacy	Inadequacy	Adequacy	Inadequacy	Adequacy	Inadequacy
a) Tube Well	18	82	58	32	14	86	48	52
b) Canal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Stream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Persian Wheal	88	12	94	6	28	72	40	60
e) Karaiz System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

This table shows detail of the tube wells and Persian wheels in union council Karak and union council Takht-e-Nasrati in the year 1993 & 2000. In the year 1993 in Union council Karak, only 18% respondents considered the tube wells and 88% respondents considered the Persian wheels as adequate while in the year 2000 the percentage of respondents increased from 18% to 58% and 88% to 94% considering the tube wells and Persian wheels as sources for irrigation water availability.

The same development was observed in union council Takht-e-Nasrati too as in the year 1993, 14% respondents stood the tube wells and 28% respondents stood Persian wheels as adequate while in the year 2000 the percentage of these respondents increased from 14% to 48% and 28% to 40%. It demonstrates that in both of the union councils the sources of irrigation water availability improved.

Sources of Irrigation and Adequacy of Water Available for Crops (In % Age)

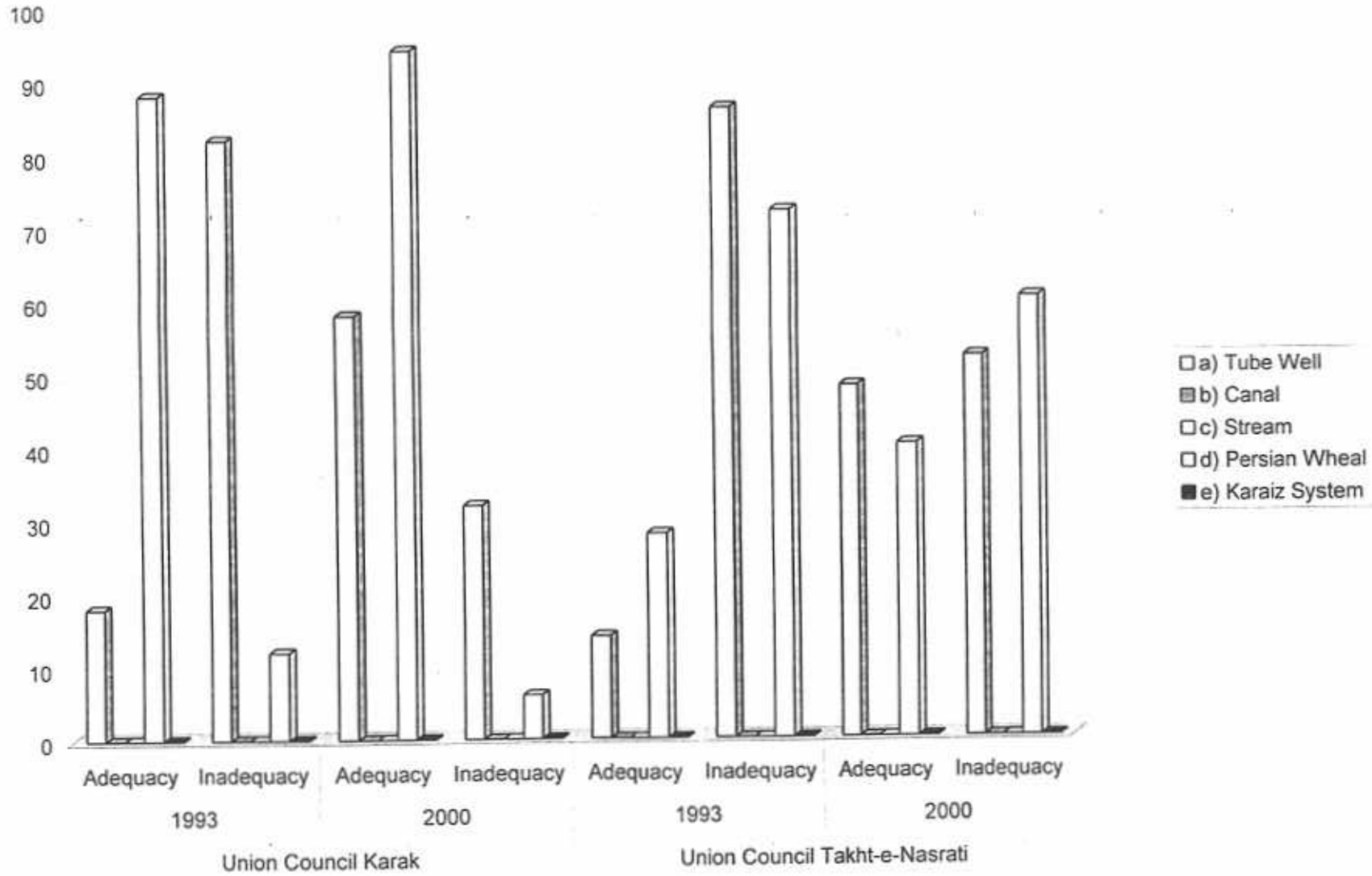


Table # 4

Per acre Production in Rain fed Area in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Mund) (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100						Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100					
	1993			2000			1993			2000		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
a) Wheat	-	48	2	24	76	-	-	40	60	-	64	56
b) Maize	18	32	-	36	64	-	16	32	52	16	36	48
c) Sogram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Mustard	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Gram	36	20	44	36	40	24	20	40	40	20	40	40
f) Rice	36	56	8	44	56	-	16	32	52	24	40	36
g) Any other	34	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Denotation: (In Munds)
A: 1 - 11
B: 12 - 21
C: 22 - 31

This table describes per acre production in rain fed area in the year 1993 and 2000 in District Karak in union council Karak. 48% respondents reported that the production per acre in rain fed area in the year 1993 was from 1-11 Munds while in the year 2000 the ratio increase due to project intervention. 24% and 76% respondents show that per acre production increased from 1-11 Munds to 12-21 munds respectively.

Likewise, in union council Takht-e-Nasrati 40% and 60% respondents reported that in the year 1993 the production in rain fed area was 1-11 Mounds and 12 to 21 Munds respectively, while in the year 2000 64% and 56% respondents reported that with the intervention of the project the ratio of production increased to 12-21 and 22 to 31 Munds per acre production in rain fed area of district Karak.

18% and 32% respondents reported maize production in the year 1993 in union council Karak from 1-11 and 12-21 Munds per acre while in the year 2000 the ratio of production increased due to project intervention. 36% and 64% respondents reported maize production increased from 1-11 to 12 to 21 munds the total increase. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati 40% and 60% respondents reported that in the year 1993 the ratio of production per acre was from 12-21 and 22-31 Munds while in the year 2000 there was no remarkable increase in the production of maize. Per acre production of mustard in union council Karak in the year 1993 hundred percent respondents reported that the production ratio was 1-11 Munds per acre, while in union council Takht-e-Nasrati no response was received.

In ratio of gram, there was no remarkable difference noticed in the year 1993 in both of the union councils. However, as for rice production is concerned, majority 56% respondents reported it 12 to 21 Munds in the year 1993 in union council Karak and this ratio remained the same in the year 2000 too. While in union council Takht-e-Nasrati in the year 1993, majority (52%) reported the rice production between 22 to 31 Munds and in the year 2000 in the same union councils, the percentage got down to 40 percent, reporting the production to 22 to 31 Munds due drought season.

Per acre Production in Rainfed Area in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Mund) (In % Age)

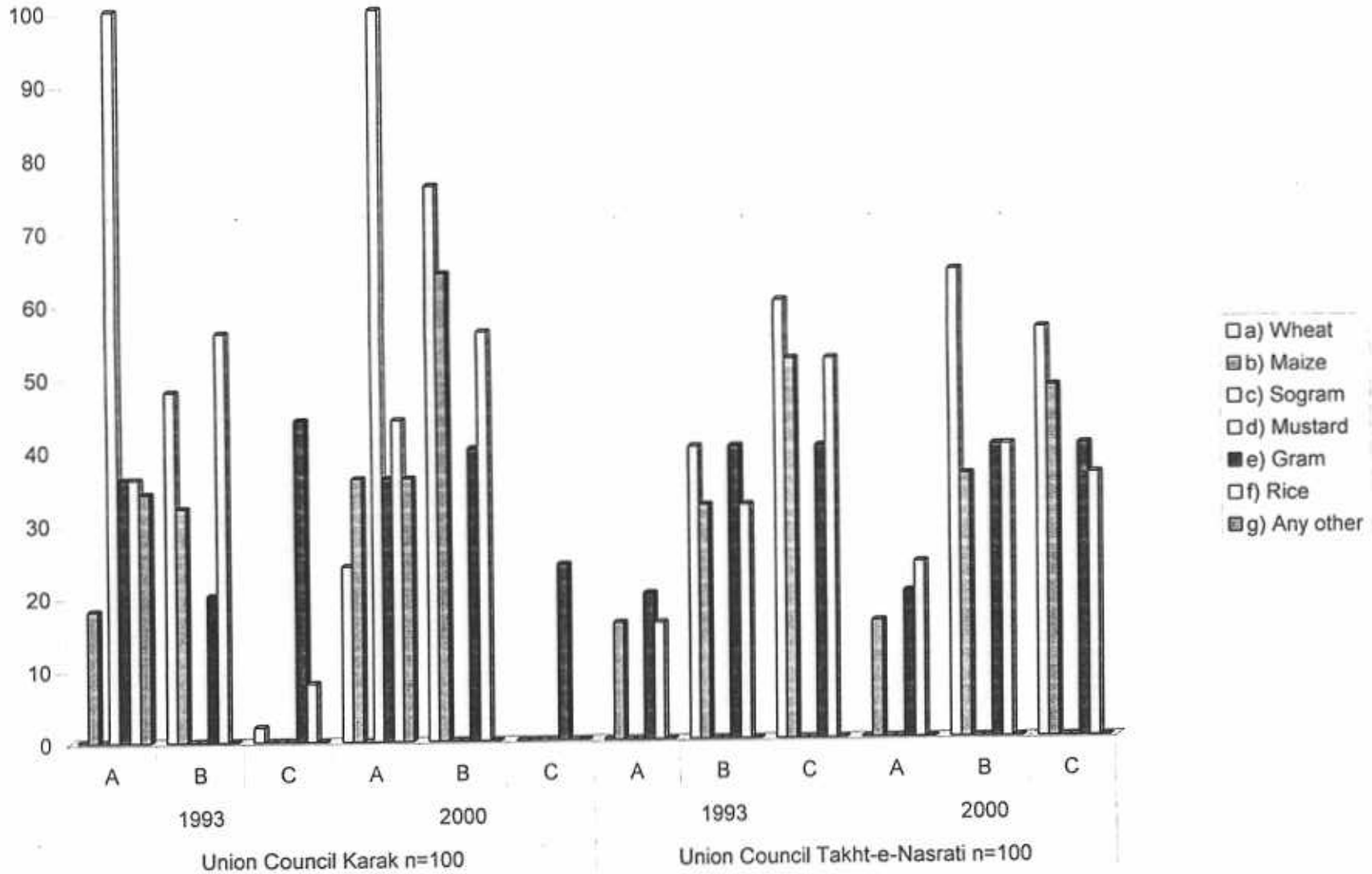


Table # 5

Per Acre Production in Irrigated Area in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Munds) (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100								Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100							
	1993				2000				1993				2000			
	A	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
Wheat	8	32	60	-	-	8	28	64	8	40	52	-	8	46	-	46
Maize	8	24	68	-	16	16	68	-	8	-	92	-	8	-	-	92
Sugram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mustard	12	-	4	-	12	-	4	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Gram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	42	46	-	12	48	-	40
Rice	40	44	16	-	4	24	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Denotation: (In Munds)

a. 15 – 21
b. 22 – 28
c. 29 – 35
d. 36 – above

This table demonstrates the impact of the project on the production of products year-wise, in District Karak. In the year 1993 in union council Karak, majority 60% of the respondents reported that the production of wheat per acre was 29 to 35 Munds while 32% respondents reported the wheat as 22 to 28 Munds. 68% reported the maize as 29 to 35 Munds per acre in the same year and 24% reported it as between 22 to 28 Munds per acre. Majority 44% reported rice production per acre as between 22 to 28 Munds, 40% replied it as 15 to 21 Munds and only 16% mentioned the production from 29 to 35. All these products increased in the year 2000 in the same union councils as 64% respondents reported that after the project the production of wheat per acre increased.

Per Acre Production in Irrigated Area in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Munds) (In % Age)

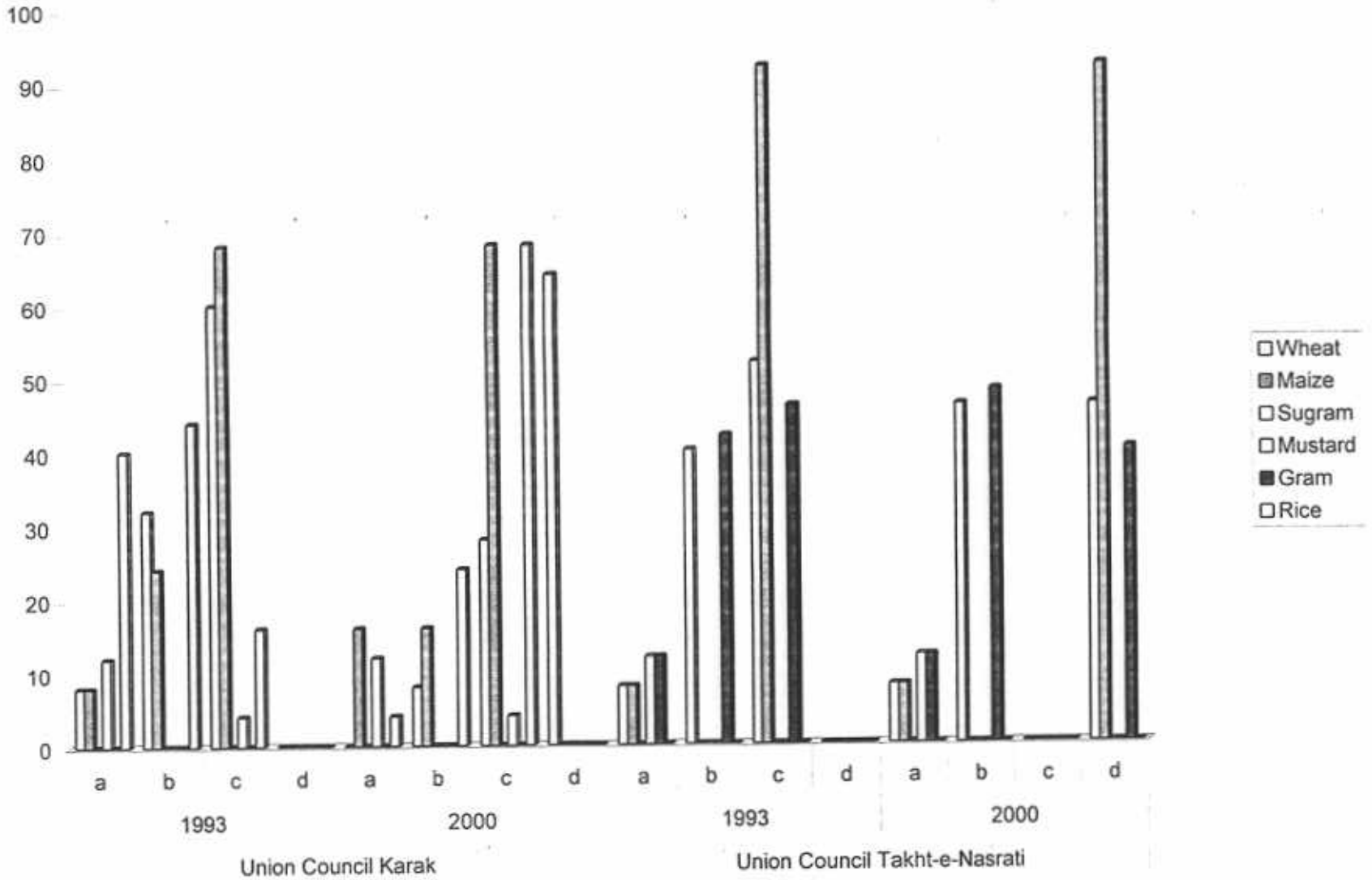


Table # 6

Nature of Live Stock Extension Extended 1993 and 1999 to District Karak (in Rs.) (Percentage Per Unit)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100						Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100					
			1993		2000				1993		2000	
	Yes	No	N	Rs	N	Rs	Yes	No	N	Rs	N	Rs
Cows	96	4	1-5	10,000/-	2-5	15000/-	96	4	1-5	10,000/-	2-5	15000/-
Goats	70	-	3-12	1000/-	5-20	1500/-	100	-	3-12	900/-	3-25	1200/-
Sheep	10	90	1-10	900/-	2-6	1600/-	20	80	1-10	900/-	2-8	2000/-
Donkey	30	70	1-2	1000/-	1-4	1100/-	60	40	1-2	1000/-	1-5	1100/-
Poultry	76	24	3-20	100/-	6-40	125/-	76	24	3-18	100/-	6-30	125/-
Oxen	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	96	2	5000/-	2	7000/-
Buffalo	36	64	1-2	2000/-	1-4	22000/-	58	42	1	20000/-	1-2	25000/-
Bull	4	96	1	4000/-	1-2	6000/-	10	90	1	4000/-	1-2	6000/-

Number = in total
Value per unit

This table describes the nature of livestock owned by the respondents in the two union councils, namely, union council Karak and union council Takht-e-Nasrati of District Karak. In union council Karak, in the year 1993, 96% each respondents had 1 to 5 cows, the value of cow was Rs. 10,000 of each cow. 70% had 3 to 12 goats of Rs.1000 for each, 10% had 1 to 10 sheep's of Rs. 900 for each, 30% owned 1 to 2 donkeys of Rs.1000 for each, 76 had 3 to 20 poultry of Rs.100 for each, 36% had 1 to 2 Buffaloes of Rs.12000 for each & 4% respondents each had 1 Bull of Rs.4000. The number and value of livestock holding increased in the same union council in the year 2000. 96% owned 2 to 5 cows of Rs.15000

for each, 70% had 5 to 20 goats of Rs.1500 for each, 10% had 2 to 6 sheep of Rs.1600 each, 30% had 1 to 4 donkeys of Rs.1100 each, 76% had 6 to 40 poultry of Rs.125 each, 36% had 1 to 4 buffaloes of Rs.22000 each, & 4% had 1 to 2 Bulls of Rs.6000 each.

In union council Takht-e-Nasrati, in the year 1993, 96% respondents had 1 to 5 cows of Rs.10000 each, hundred percent respondents had 3 to 12 goats of Rs.900 for each, 20% had 1 to 10 sheep's of Rs.900 for each, 60% had donkey of Rs.1000 for each, 76% had 3 to 18 poultry of Rs.100 for each, 4% had 2 oxen's of Rs.5000 for each, 58% each had one buffalo of Rs.20000 for each, and 10% each had one Bull of Rs.4000.

However in the year 2000 in the same union councils both the number of livestock and their values increased. Then 96% had 2 to 5 cows of Rs.15000 for each. 100% had 3 to 25 goats of Rs.1200 for each, 20% had 2 to 8 sheep's of Rs.2000 for each, 60% had 1 to 5 donkey of Rs.1100 for each, 76% had 6 to 30 poultry of Rs.125 for each, 4% each had 2 oxen's of Rs. 7000 for each, 58% had 1 to 2 Buffalos of Rs. 25000 for each, and 10% had 1 to 2 Bulls of Rs.6000 for each.

Nature of Live Stock Extention extended in 1993 and 2000 in district Karak (Value per animal)

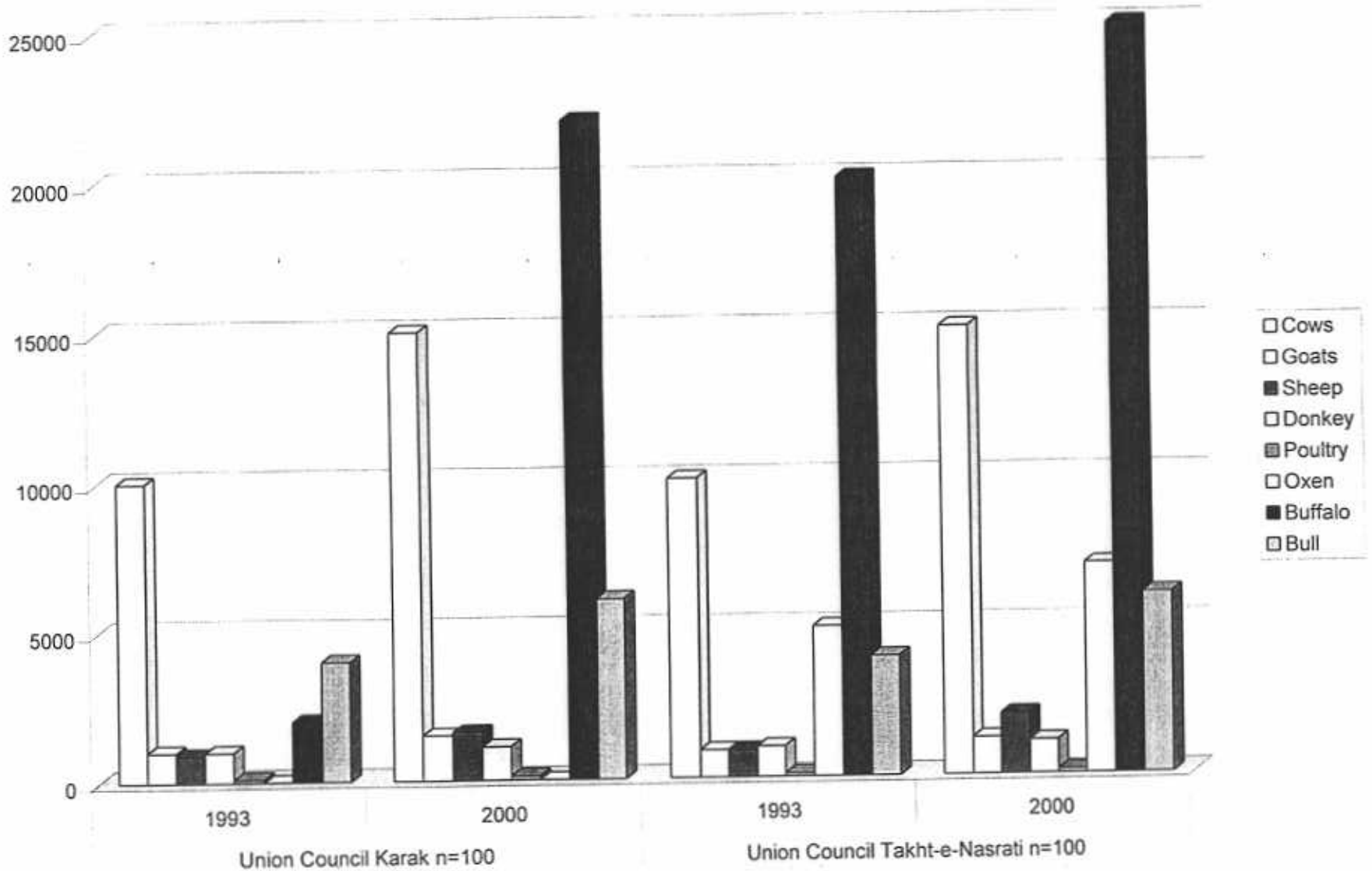


Table # 7

The State of Annual Income Increased/Decreased from Various Sources of Commodities in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (in Rs.)

(In %Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n-100						Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100					
	1993			2000			1993			2000		
	4000-11000	11001-19000	19001-Above	4000-14000	14001-25000	25001-Above	4000-11000	11001-19000	19001-Above	4000-14000	14001-25000	25001-Above
Milk/milk production	96	-	4	48	96	4	72	18	10	80	-	20
Value of Chicken	Below 1000	1001-5000	5001-above	3000-4000	4001-5000	5001-above	Below 1000	1001-5000	5001-above	3000-4000	4001-5000	5001-above
	28	60	12	8	56	36	30	24	46	68	20	12
Value of sale of eggs	Below 1000	1001-5000	5001-above	7001-8000	8001-9000	9001-above	Below 1000	1001-5000	5001-above	7001-8000	8001-9000	9001-above
	96	-	4	96	-	4	60	16	24	70	20	8

The above table shows the increase/decrease of annual income of the respondents from various sources of commodities in the year 1993 and the year 2000, in Karak District. In union council Karak in the year 1993 majority 96% respondents obtained Rs.4000 to 11000 from milk/milk production & 4% had Rs.19000 & above. In the year 2000 in the same union councils, increase is observed in the income as 96% respondents received Rs.14001 to 25000 from milk/milk production while in the year 1993 in the same union councils no single respondents reported the same income 60% respondents reported Rs.1001 to 5000, 28% Rs.below 1000 & 12% reported 19001 & above as a value from chickens. However, in the year 2000, tremendous increase is observed as 12% and 36% respondents who reported the income increased from 25001 & above from chicken products. As for the income from the sale of eggs is concerned, a little increase was observed because 4% respondents reported the income as between 9001 & above in the year 1993 & likewise 4% respondents reported the income in the year 2000 as 250001 & above.

In union council Takht-e-Nasrati, a good increase was observed as in the year 1993, 10% respondents received 19001 & above income while in the year 2000 the number of respondents increased to 20% & thus received 25001 & above income from milk/milk production. However, as for the income from chicken is concerned, there has been decrease in the year 2000 as compared to the year 1993 in the income because the figures rather than going upward got down ward. Similarly, as for the income from the sale of eggs is concerned, there too no significant increase was observed because in the year 1993 16% respondents reported the income from it as between.

The State of Annual Income Increased/Decreased from Various Sources of Commodities in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In% Age)

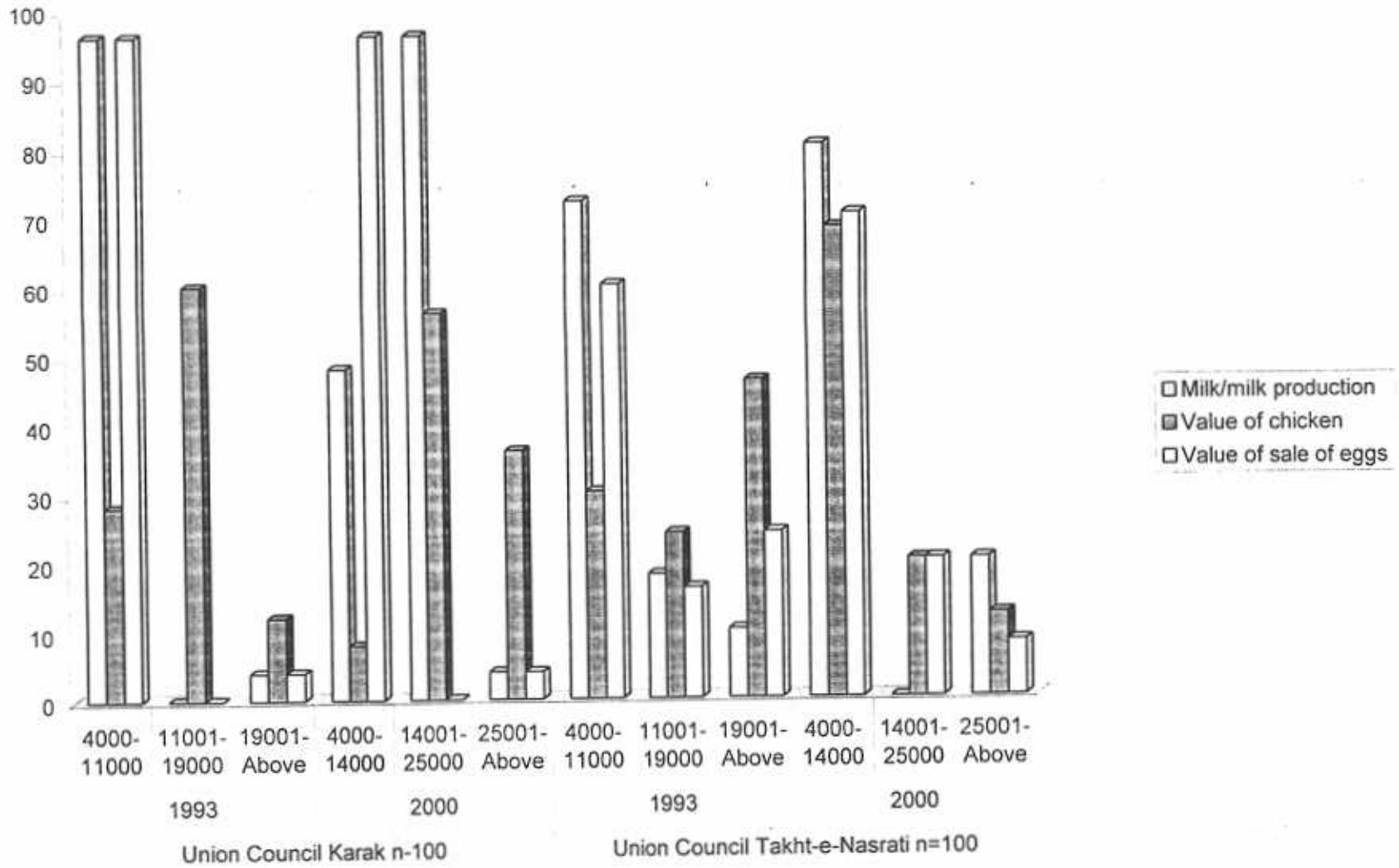


Table # 8

Per Annual Consumption Expenditure Increase/Decrease on Food and Non-Food Items in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Rs.) (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100										Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100									
	1993					2000					1993					2000				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
Food items	-	-	-	68	32	-	-	-	64	36	-	-	72	12	16	-	-	84	8	8
Clothing/foot wear	72	28	-	-	-	-	68-	32	-	-	60	20	-	-	-	34	44	22	-	-
Medical health care	64	28	8	-	-	10	72	18	-	-	70	30	-	-	-	70	20	10	-	-
Bus/transport	76	20	4	-	-	76	16	8	-	-	90	10	-	-	-	70	30	-	-	-
Utility	36	60	4	-	-	4	72	24	-	-	78	22	-	-	-	64	36	-	-	-
Education	80	20	-	-	-	70	30	-	-	-	90	10	-	-	-	80	20	-	-	-
Social obligation	68	8	20	-	-	44	52	4	-	-	48	40	12	-	-	30	28	20	22	-

A: below 1000
B: 1001-2000
C: 2001-3000
D: 3001-4000
E: 4001- and above

This table explains the increase/decrease of per annual expenditure on food and non-food items in the year 1993 & in the year 2000 in District Karak. In union council Karak in the year 1993, 68% respondents spent Rs.3001 to 4000 and 32% spent Rs.4001 & above on food items, while in the year 2000 there has been increase of consumption as 36% respondents spent Rs.4001 & above on food items. It clearly shows the

improvement in the economic position of the respondents. In the year 1993, 72% respondents reported that clothing/foot wear consumed below Rs.1000 & 28% reported Rs.1001 to Rs.2000 while in the year 2000, the expenditure got high as 68% reported Rs.1001 to Rs.2000 & 32% reported Rs.2001 to Rs.3000 on clothing & foot wear. Even the consumption on health care increased in the year 2000 because in the year 2000 18% reported the consumption as Rs.2001 to Rs.3000 while in the year 1993 only 8% reported the same amount.

There has also been increase in the expenses of Bus/transport in the year 2000 because in the year 2000. 8% claimed that consumption was Rs.2001 to Rs.3000 & in the year 1993 only 4% reported the same consumption. In the year 1993 4% respondents reported that expenses on utility as between Rs.2001 to Rs.3000 and in the year 2000 the number increased to 24% claiming the same amount. On education too there has been 10% increase in the respondents' number who reported the expenses as between Rs.1001 to Rs.2000. However, there has been decrease in the annual expenses in the year 2000 on social obligations.

Similarly, the same trend of increase in the expenditures on such items is found in union council Takht-e-Nasrati too. In this union council decrease is observed in the year 2000 in respect of the annual consumption on food items. However, increase is observed in the consumption on clothing/foot wear, as 22% respondents declared the consumption on it between Rs.2001 to Rs.3000 rupees in the year 2000 while in the year 1993 no single respondents declared this much amount. Likewise, increase was observed in the consumption on medical/health care 10% declare Rs.2001 to Rs.3000 in compares to zero% in the year 1993, on Bus/transport 30% declared Rs.1001 to Rs.2000 in comparison to 10% in the year 1993, on utility 36% declared Rs.1001 to Rs.2000 and 22% in the year 1993, on education 20% in the year 2000 & 10% in the year 1993 and also on social obligation i.e. 22% respondents reported the consumption as between Rs.3001 to Rs.4000 and no respondents declared the same amount in the year 1993.

Per Annual Consumption Expenditure Increase on Food and Non-Food Items in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Rs.) (In % Age)

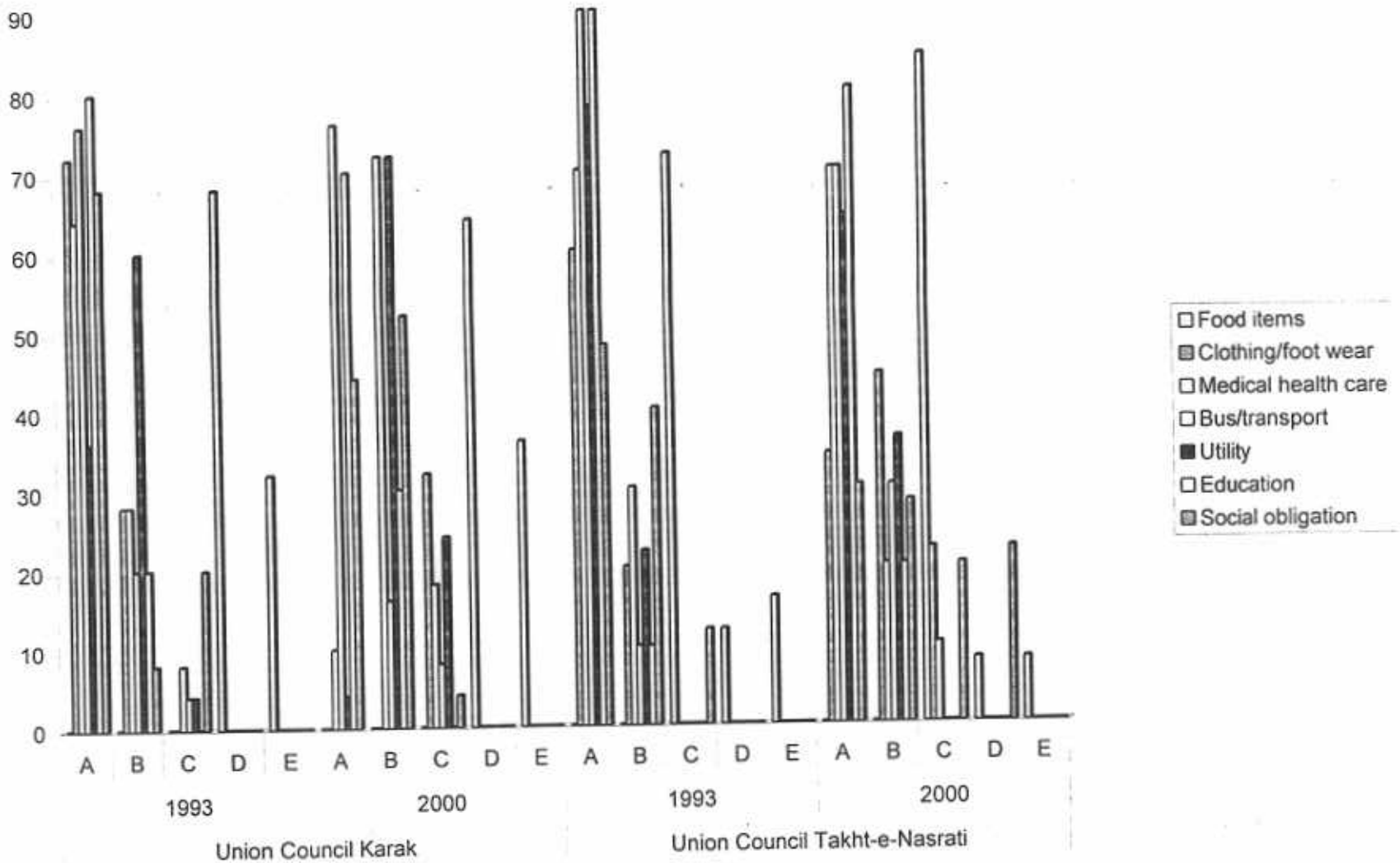


Table # 9

Capital Assets Owned by People in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Rs.) (In % Age)

Description	Respondents #	Union Council Karak n=100				Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100			
		1993		2000		1993		2000	
		N	V	N	V	N	V	N	V
Tractor	15	1	3 lack	1-2	8 lack	1	3 lack	1-2	8 lack
Vehicle	10	1	2,50000	1-2	6 lack	1	2,50000	1-2	6 lack
T.V	75	1	10000	1	17000	1	5000	1	10000
Radio/Tape Recorder	90	1-2	2000	1-3	5000	1-2	1500	1-2	4000
Refrigerator	40	1	10000	1	20000	1	10000	1	20000
A/C	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air cooler	30	1-2	3000	1-2	8000	1-2	3000	1-2	8000
Fan	95	1-10	1000	1-30	1400	1-10	1000	1-12	14000
Agri implements	40	-	-	-	-	1-3	2000	1-5	4000
Barani machinery	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property	60	20-80 canal	10000	20-200	12000	15-100	10000	15-150	12000
Cash	30	-	3 lack	-	4 lack	-	-	-	-
Ornaments/ gold	70	1-5	4000	1-5	5000	1-5	4500	1-5	5000

Per Household
N= Number / total
V= Value per unit

This table describes the owner of capital assets by people in the year 1993 & in the year 2000 in the two union councils namely, union council Karak & union council Takht-e-Nasrati in Karak district. In union council Karak increase in the number & the value is almost found in respect of

many capital assets in the year 2000 as compared to the year 1993. In the year 1993, 15% respondents had one tractor of Rs.3 Lac, 10% each had one vehicle of 2,50000 value, 75% had each had one T.V, amounting to Rs.10000 each, 90% each owned 1 to 2 Radio/Tape Recorder of Rs.2000 each, 40% each owned one Refrigerator of Rs.10000 each, 30% owned 1 to 2 Air Cooler amounting to Rs.3000 each, 95% each owned 1 to 10 fans of Rs.1000 each, 60% each owned 20 to 80 canal land of Rs.10000 for each canal, 30 each had 3 lac rupees in cash & 70% each owned 1 to 5 Tola Gold of Rs.4000 for each Tola Gold. In the year 2000 the situation changed because the number of tractors increased from 1 to 2 of Rs.8 lac for each, vehicles increased from 1 to 2 amounting to 6 lac for each, Radio/Tape Recorder increased from 1 to 2 and 1 to 3 of Rs.5000 for each, fans number increased from 1 to 10 and 1 to 30 of Rs.1400 for each, property ownership increased from 20 to 80 to 20 to 200 canal of Rs.12000 for each canal & the ownership of cash increased from 3 to 4 lac, while in respect of other Assets no increase was observed in number but only the value increased due to the laps of 7 years. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati too improvement was observed in the year 2000 in comparison to the year 1993. 15% respondents each had one tractor of Rs.3 lac in the year 1993 and increased in the year 2000 to 1 to 2 of Rs.8 lac. Similarly, 10% owned one vehicle of Rs.2, 50000 & increased in the year 2000 to 1 to 2 of Rs.10 lac, 95% each owned 1 to 10 fans of Rs.1000 in the year 1993 & increased in the year 2000 to 1 to 12 of Rs.1400, 40% each owned 1 to 3 agriculture implements of Rs.2000 & increased to 1 to 5 of Rs.4000, & the property ownership of 60% respondents was 15 to 100 canals of Rs.10000 for each canals and increased in the year 2000 to 15 to 150 canals of Rs.12000 for each canal. However, in respect of other capital assets no change was observed in number but only the value increased due to the passage of time.

Capital assests owned by people in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak
(value per unit in Rs.)

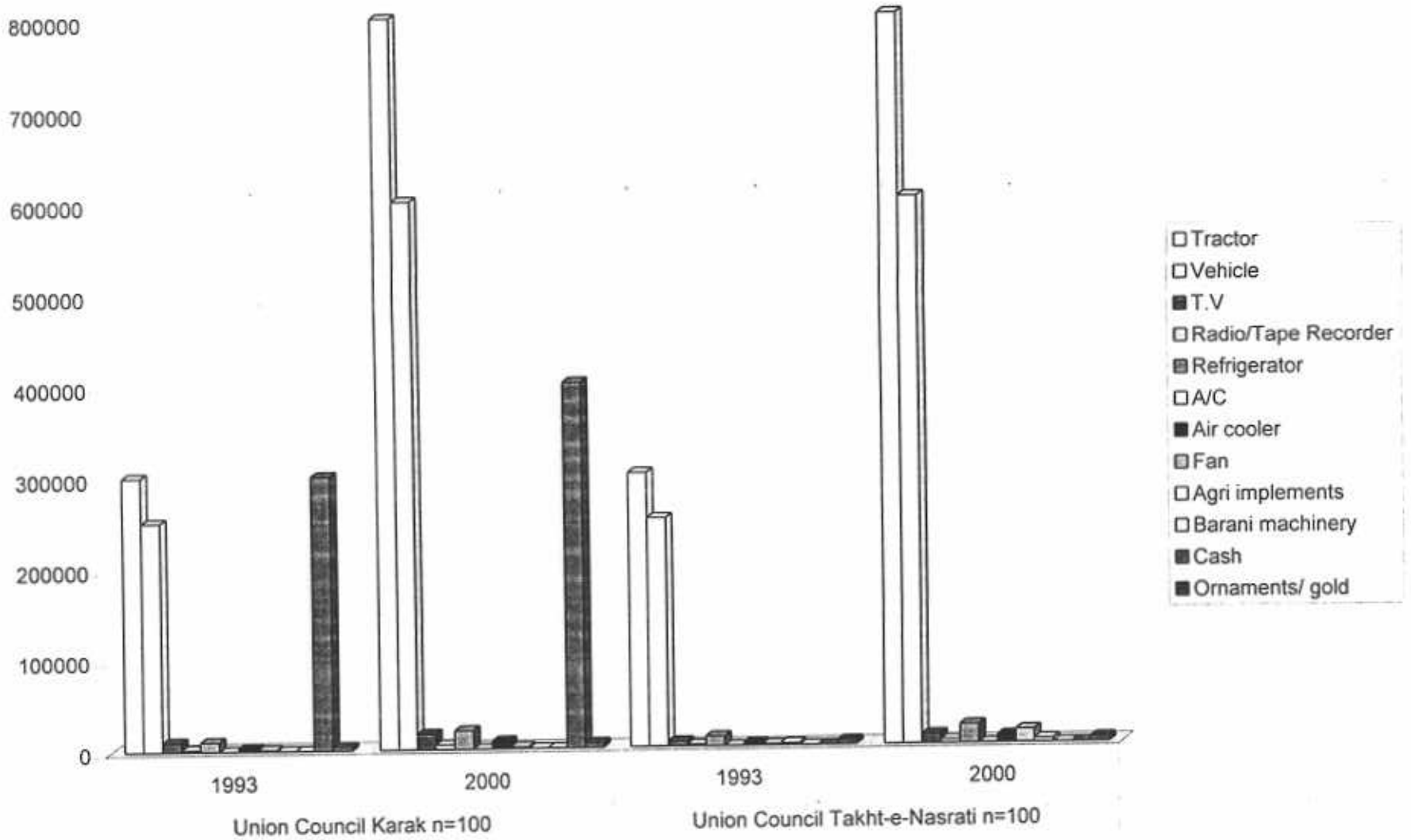


Table # 10

Improvement in Water Born Diseases in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100				Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100			
	1993		2000		1993		2000	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Hepatitis	72	28	52	48	56	22	48	52
Goiter	56	44	36	64	40	30	36	64
Kidney stone	46	54	30	70	44	56	4	96
Dysentery	64	36	44	56	48	52	6	94
Malaria	30	70	12	88	16	84	10	90
Any other	58	42	22	78	18	64	14	86

Any other:

a. Small pox b. Cholera c. Nausea vomiting

This table explains the state of improvement in the two union councils in the year 1993 & in the year 2000 respectively. In the year 1993 in union council karak, majority of the respondents i.e. 72%, 56%, 46%, 64%, 30% & 58% referred to the existence of the water born diseases like Hepatitis, Goiter, Kidney stone, dysentery, malaria & other diseases small pox, choleras, Nausea vomiting respectively. In the year 2000, in the same union council, such diseases as only 52%, 36%, 30%, 44%, 12% and 22% respondents indicated the existence of Hepatitis, Goiter, Kidney stone, Dysentery, Malaria and others diseases respectively.

In reference to these diseases, there has been reduction in them in union council Takht-e-Nasrati from the year 1993 to 2000. The percentage of respondents indicating these diseases in the same union councils decreased from 56% to 48%, 40% to 36%, 44% to 4%, 48% to 6%, 16% to 10% and 18% to 14% in relation to Hepatitis, Goiter, Kidney stone, dysentery, Malaria and other diseases respectively. It means that significant reduction was observed in the mentioned diseases in both of the union councils from the year 1993to2000.

Improvement in Water Born Diseases in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In % Age)

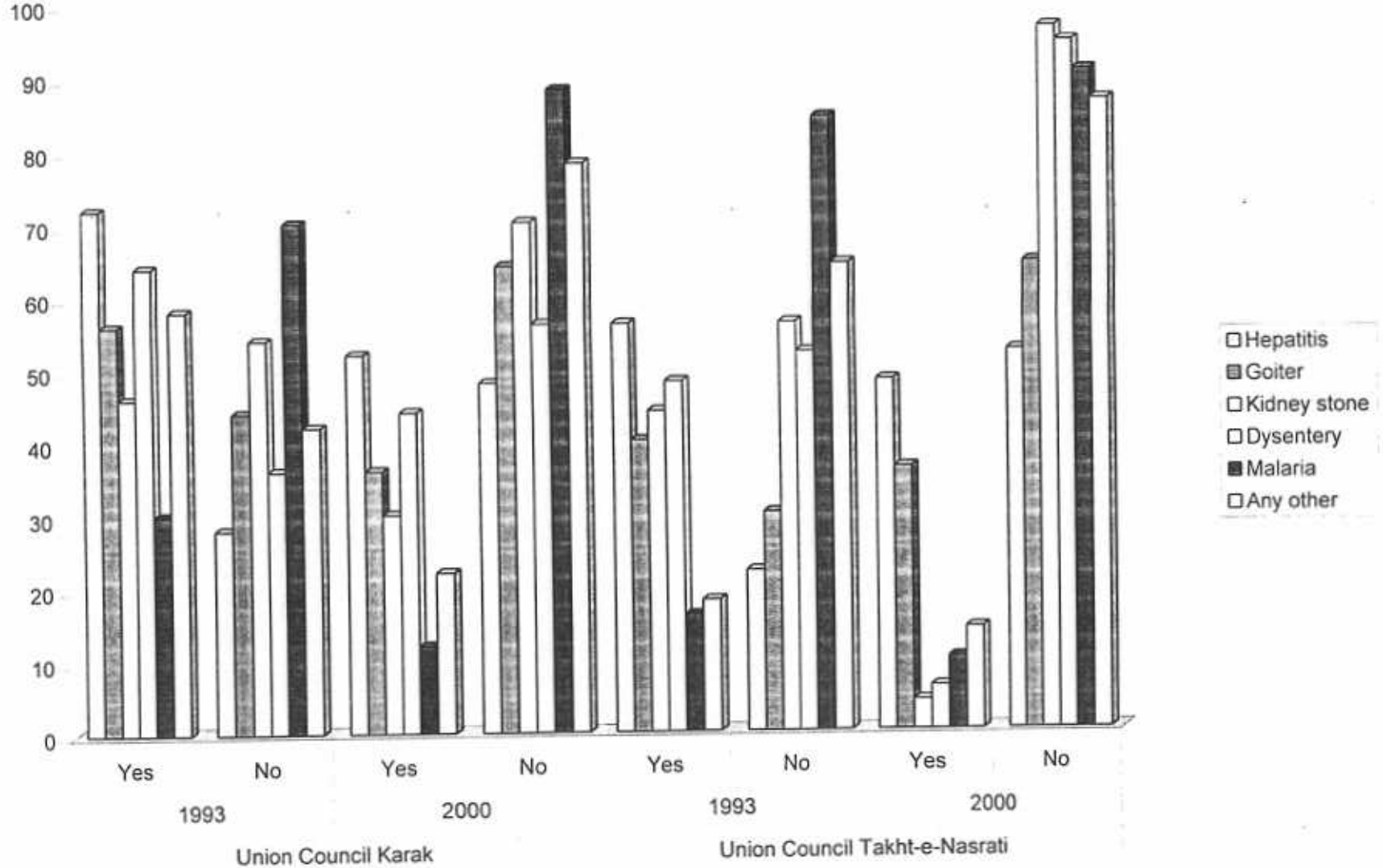


Table # 11

General Improvement in Health Status of the People in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In % Age)

Description			Union Council Karak n=100				Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100			
			1993		2000		1993		2000	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Children	A	Polio	64	36	32	68	68	32	50	50
	B	Fever	40	60	8	82	54	46	8	92
	C	T.B	48	52	8	82	56	44	-	100
	D	Malaria	20	80	12	88	20	80	-	100
	E	Any other	60	40	20	80	72	28	50	50
Male	A	Paralysis	32	72	12	88	34	66	16	84
	B	Joint disease	28	72	20	80	36	64	30	70
	C	Malaria	60	40	44	56	68	32	60	40
	D	Depression	-	100	-	100	16	84	-	100
	E	Cold	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100
Female	A	Pre-mature pregnancy	60	40	44	56	8	96	30	70
	B	Depression	12	76	-	100	8	92	-	100
	C	Likoria	-	100	-	100	54	46	34	66
	D	Joint pain	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100

The table indicates general improvement in health status of District Karak. The ratio of polio among children in the year 1993 of union council Karak 64% respondents followed by 68% percent respondent in union council Takht-e-Nasrati have noticed polio. In the year 2000 polio decreased among children both in union council Karak and the union council Takht-e-Nasrati to 68% and 50%.

Fever among children in the year 1993 in union council Karak was 40% followed by 54% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati. While the fever decrease in the year 2000 in both union council up to 82% and 92% due to project intervention. Likewise the ratio of T.B was notice 48% in union council Karak and 56% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati in the year 1993, while in the year 2000, it reduced up to 82% in union council Karak and 100% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati in the year 2000. 88% and 100% Malaria was reported to decrease in the year 2000 which show significant achievement of the project in reducing the Child diseases.

The table further shows that diseases among male like paralysis were reduced to 88% and 84% in both union council in the year 2000. While joint Diseases were reduced to 80% and 70% Malaria reduced. 56% to 40%, while depression reduced to 100% in both union council. Cold were reduced to 100% in both union council in the year 2000.

The female pre-mature pregnancies were reduced to 56% and 70% in both union councils in 2000. Depression, likoria, joint pain, was reduced to 100% in the year 1993-2000 in both union councils.

General Improvement in Health Status of the People in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In % Age)

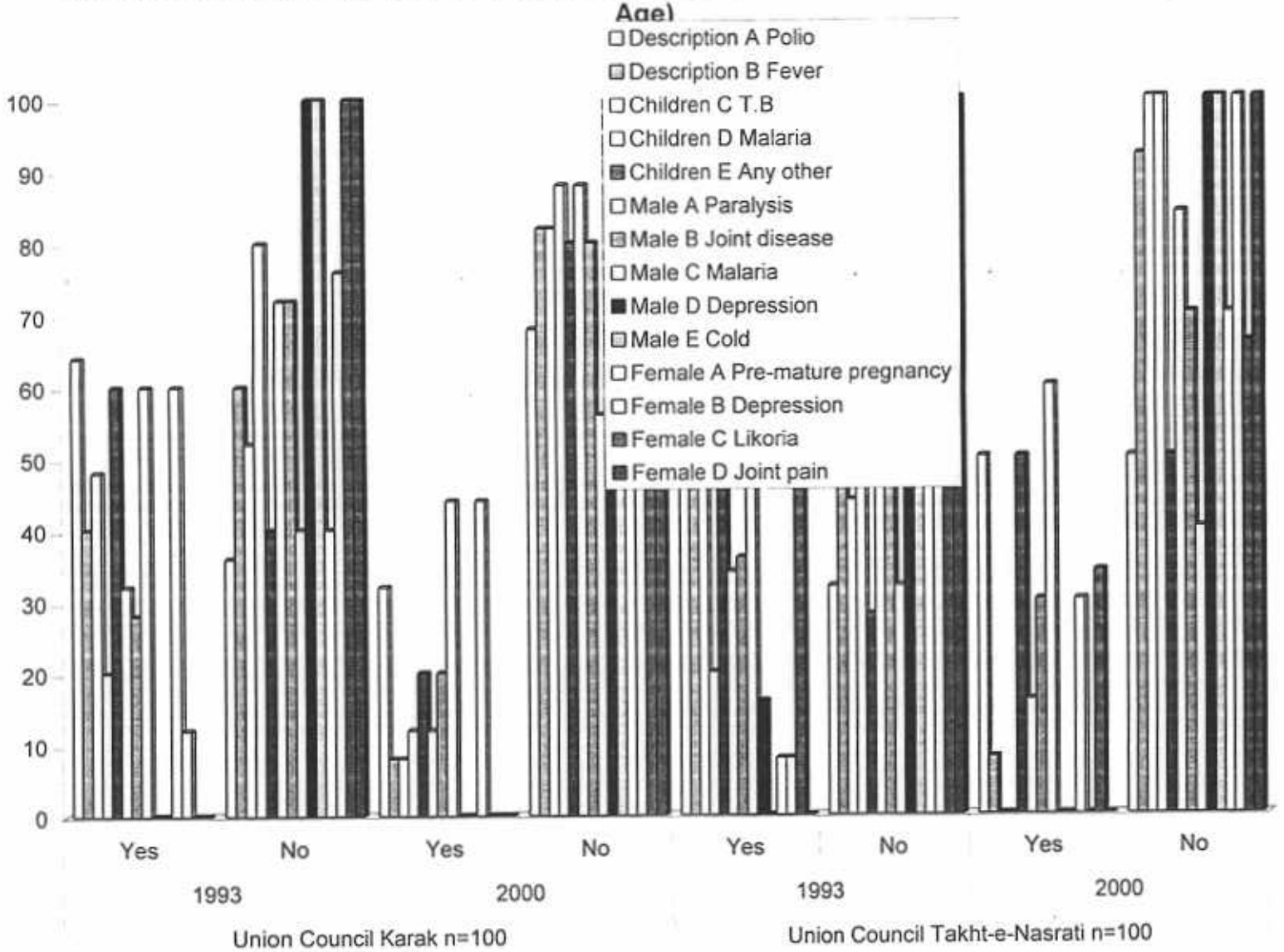


Table # 12

The Extent of Distance Reduced Through Construction of Road in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Kilometers) (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100						Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100					
	1993			2000			1993			2000		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Distance from village to central village after project	64	36	-	64	-	26	76	12	12	76	2	4
Distance from farm to market after project	64	36	-	48	52	-	76	12	12	80	16	4

Denotation:
A= 2-3
B= 4-5
C= 6 and above

This table shows the reduction in distance by roads construction in the year 1993 and in the year 2000 in the union council Karak and union council Takht-e-Nasrati in district Karak. It explains that in the year 1993 in union council Karak as per saying of majority 64% respondents show the distance from village to central village has been reduced from 2 to 3 km after the construction of road by project and 64% respondents claimed that after the road construction by the project, the distance from farm to market has 4 to 5 kms reduced.
Likewise, somewhat the same effect/impact was observed in union council Takht-e-Nasrati, as 76% respondents in the year 1993 and 76% in the year 2000 reported that the distance from villages to central village has been reduced from 2 to 3 kms by road construction and the same situation is observed, in relating to the distance reduction from farm to market, as 80% in the year 2000 & 76% in the year 1993. In the year 1993 in the same union councils 12% respondents claimed 4 to 5 kms distance reduction & 12% reported 6 & more than 6 kms distance reduction from farm to central villages after project. 12% respondents pointed that the distance from farm to market has been reduced from 4 to 5 kms while 4% respondents claimed that the reduction in distance quite tremendous, i.e. 6 and above. It comes out of this table that mostly the union council Takht-e-Nasrati has been significantly influenced as compared to union council Karak.

The Extent of Distance Reduced Through Construction of Road in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Kilometers)

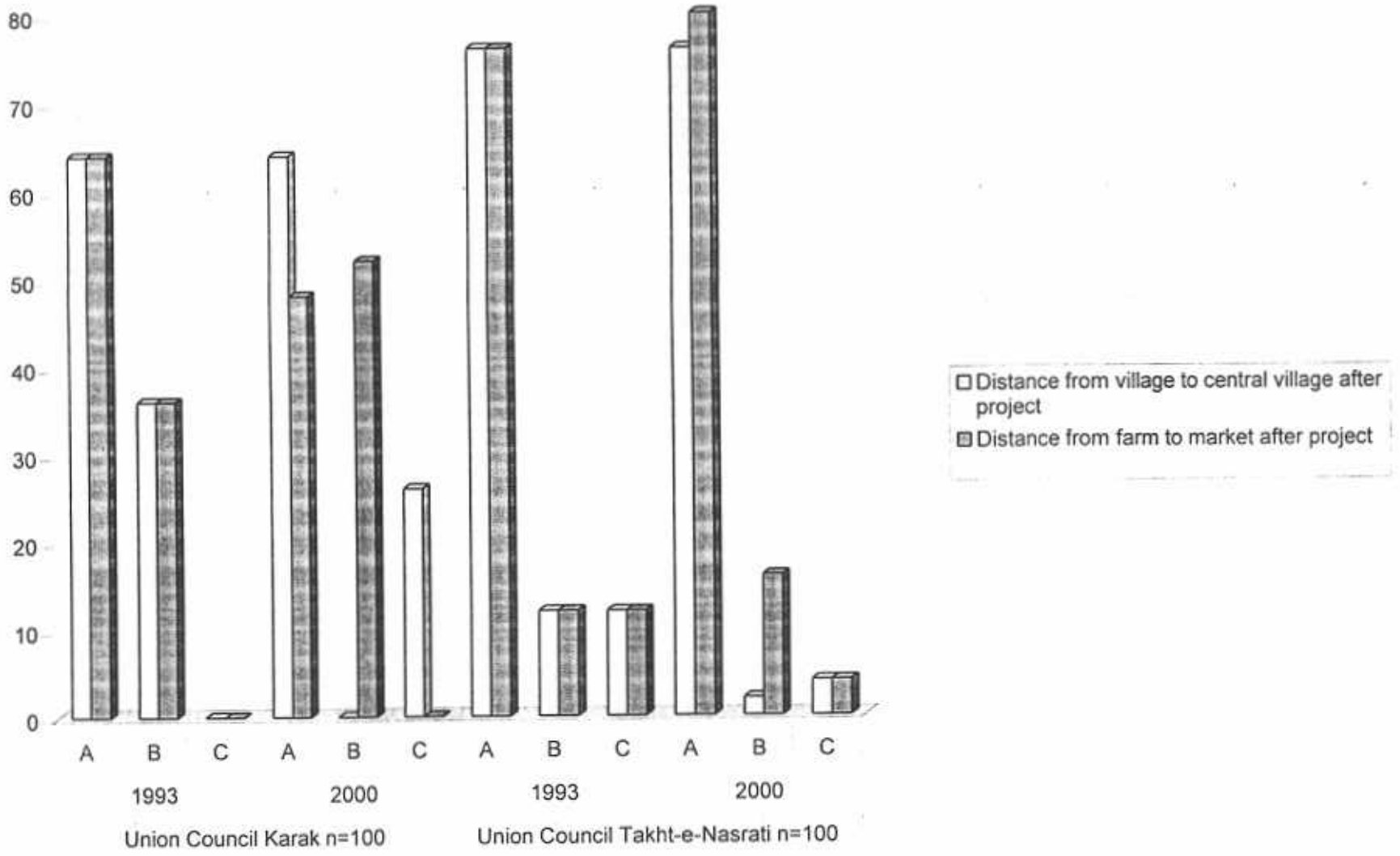


Table # 13

Transport Charges Per/Head Increased/Decreased from Village (in Rs) (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100						Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100					
	1993			2000			1993			2000		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Bus	80	-	20	76	-	24	56	22	22	56	30	14
Flying coach	-	30	70	-	32	68	18	20	62	16	30	54
Cab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raksha	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	16	-	20

1993
A. 30 – 500
B. 501 – 1000
C. 1001 – and above

1999
A. 35 – 1300
B. 1301-2600
C. 2601 and above

The table depicts transport charges per head per month in District Karak. In union council karak 80% people reported that bus charges per month were from Rs.30 to 500 in the year 1993 while in the year 2000 76% respondents reported that the charges increased to Rs. 35-1300. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati 56% respondents responded that the bus charges were from Rs.30-500. The ratio of bus charges reported by 56 respondents increase to 35-1300 per month.

Likewise in both union council the flying coach charges in the year 1993 were Rs.1001 and above reported by 70% and 82% respondents, while in the year 2000 the ratio of charges increased to Rs.2.601 and above reported by 68% and 54% respondent in both union council. Only 20% respondent used the Rakshaw in the year 2000 and they were per month charges Rs.1301-2600 in both union council.

Transport Charges Per/Head Increased/Decreased from Village (In Rs.) (In % Age)

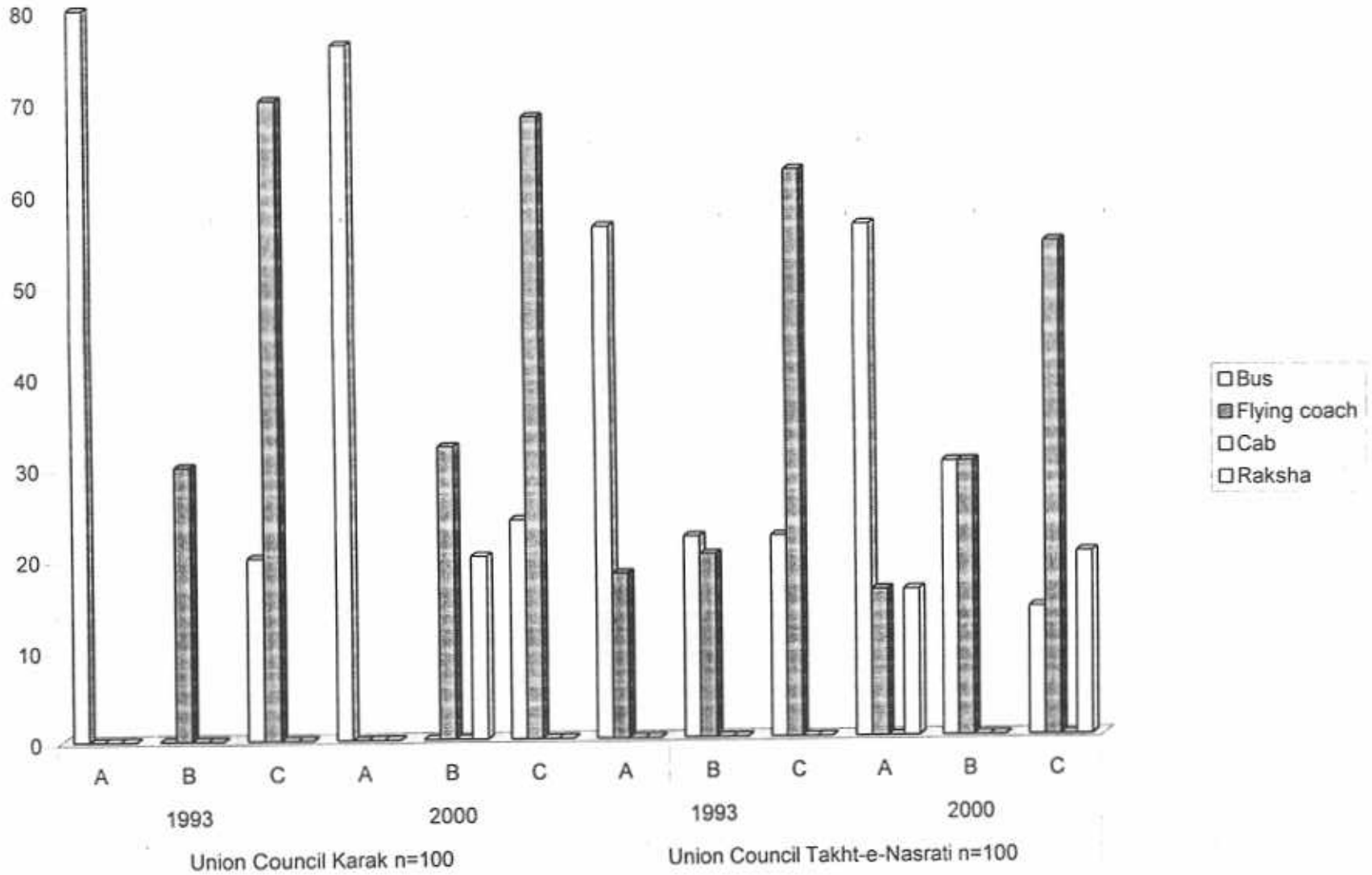


Table # 14

Reduction in Maintenance Expenses of Vehicle Per Month After Construction Rural Road in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In % Age)

Description	Respondents #	Union Council Karak n=100		Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100	
		1993	2000	1993	2000
		Value	Value	Value	Value
Bus	20	8,000	11,000	9,000	12,000
Flying Coach	15	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Rakshah	100	-	-	-	-
Cycle	85	50	100	50	100
Tractor	25	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000

Value per unit per month

Above table describes the cost per month on the maintenance of vehicles after the construction of rural road. In union council karak 5% respondents stood the per month cost on the bus vehicle maintenance as 8000/- in the year 1993 & 11,000 in the year 2000. 6% described the cost as Rs.2000 in the year 1993 on flying coach & Rs.3000 in the year 2000. 20% respondents described the cost on cycle in the year 1993 as only Rs.50 & Rs.100 in the year 2000. Likewise, 2% considered the cost of maintenance on tractor in the year 1993 as Rs.4000 & Rs.6000 in the year 2000.

In union council Takht-e-Nasrati, 5% respondents reported the cost of maintenance of Bus per month as Rs.3000 in the year 1993 & Rs.12,000 in the year 2000. 6% reported the cost on flying coach as Rs.3000 in the year 1993 & Rs.4000 in the year 2000. 20% replied the cost on cycle as Rs.50 in the year 1993 & Rs.100 in the year 2000. 12% reported the cost on tractor as Rs.5000 in the year 1993 & Rs.7000 in the year 2000 the trend of the data shows that the cost of maintenance of all kinds of vehicles has not tremendously increased while complaining the state in the year 1993 & in the year 2000. It shows the reduction in the cost on maintenance, which is productive due to road construction.

Reduction in Maintenance Expenses of Vehicle Per Month After Construction of Rural Road in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In % Age)

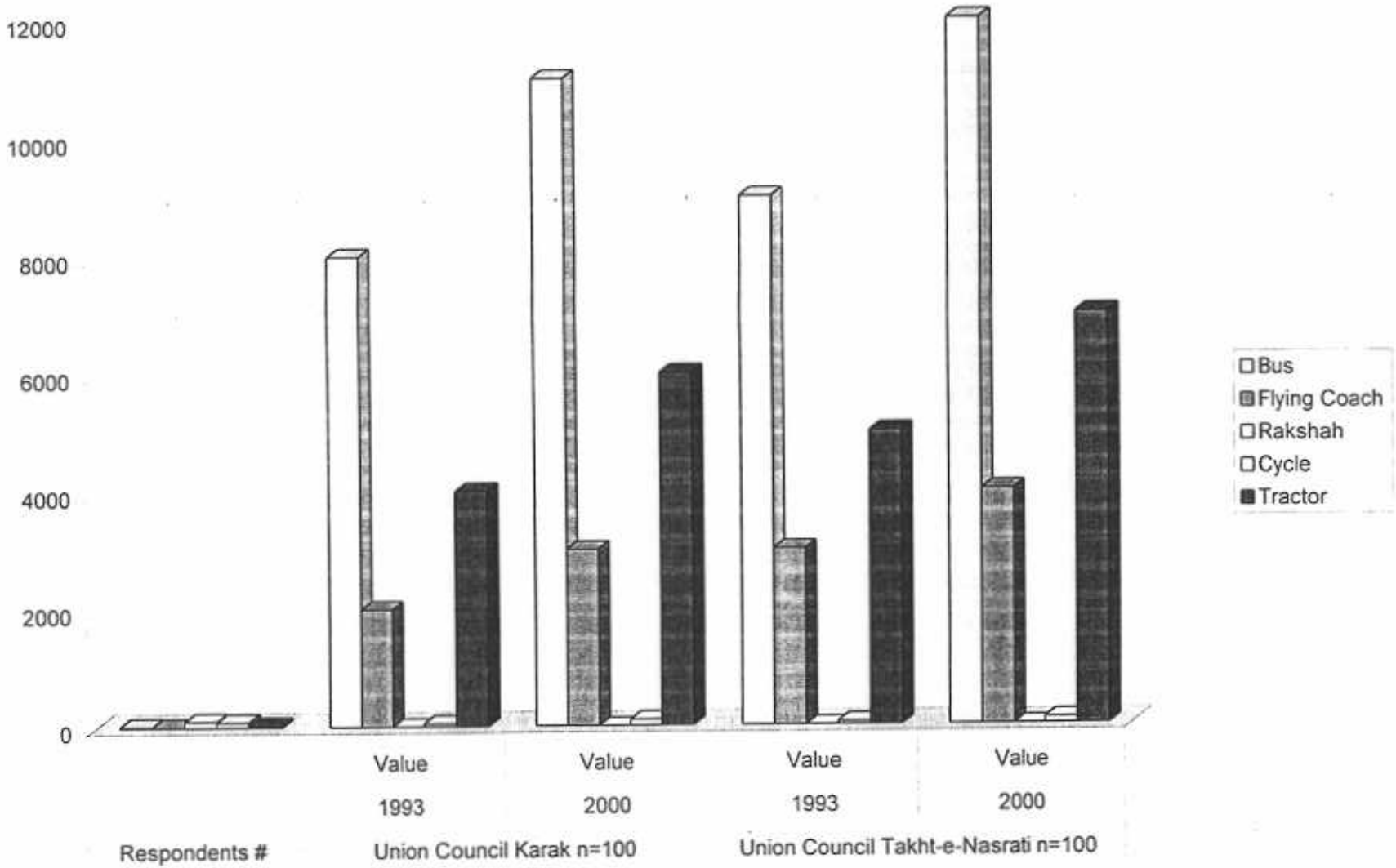


Table # 15

Increase in Production of Vegetable in Barani & Irrigated Area of District Karak (In Munds) (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100												Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100											
	Barani						Irrigated						Barani						Irrigated					
	1993			2000			1993			2000			1993			2000			1993			2000		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onion	12	56	32	8	60	32	44	32	24	40	32	28	20	40	40	52	8	40	56	4	40	60	4	36
Chelli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turnip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Denotation: (In Munds)
A= 8-12
B= 13-17
C= 18 and above

The above table explains the increase in production of vegetable in the Barani & Irrigated area of District Karak. In union council karak, in Barani area in the year 1993, 56% respondents produced 13 to 17 Munds of Onion, 32% produced 18 & above Munds & 12% produced 8 to 12 Munds while in the year 2000 there has been increase of 60% respondents from 56, who produced onion of 13 to 17 Munds. As for irrigation of the same union councils is concerned, there too increase was observed as in the year 2000 28% respondents produced 18 & above Munds of onion while in the year 1993 it was only 24 percent.

In the barani area of union council Takht-e-Nasrati, there was a bit decrease in the production of onion in the year 2000. In the year 1993 40% respondents produced 13 to 17 Munds of onion but in the year 2000. It came down to 8 percent similarly 40% each produced 18 & above Munds of onion in the year 1993 and in the year 2000 the same percentage in this respect was found.

In the irrigated area of the same union council, the reduction in the onion production was observed. In the year 2000 the number of respondents producing 18 & above Munds reduced from 40% in the year 1993 to 36% in the year 2000.

Increase in production of vegetable i nBarani and Irrigated area of District Karak (in Munds) (in %age)

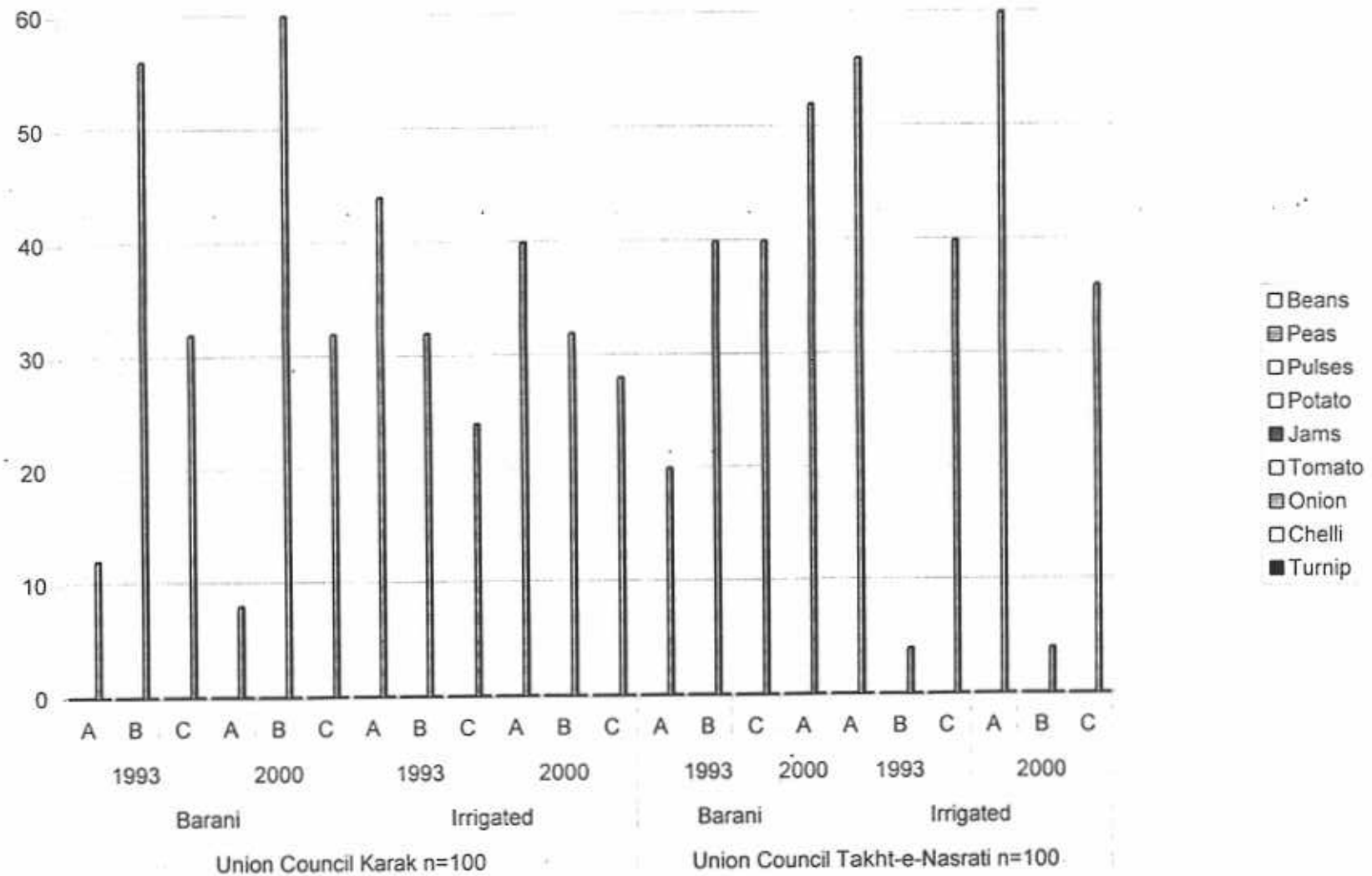


Table # 16

Variety of Crops Produced in Barani & Irrigated Area in District Karak (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100												Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100											
	Barani						Irrigated						Barani						Irrigated					
	1993			2000			1993			2000			1993			2000			1993			2000		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Wheat	88	12	-	82	16	-	30	24	46	20	30	50	20	60	20	20	50	30	16	40	44	36	30	34
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soyabean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maize	40	30	30	30	20	50	20	40	40	16	30	54	20	40	40	16	40	44	20	30	50	16	20	64

Denotation: (In Mund)
A= 6 – 15
B= 16-25
C= 26 – above

Above table explains the variety of crops produced in Barani & irrigated area of District Karak. In the Barani area of union council Karak, 88% respondents produced wheat 6 to 15 Munds, & 12% 16 to 25 Munds while in the year 2000 improvement is observed as the percentage of 12 increased to 16% in producing 16 to 25 Munds. In the year 2000 increase was observed in the production of Maize as in the year 1993, 30% claimed production of 26 & above Munds while in the year 2000 it got 50%. Likewise, there has been increase in the percentage of respondents producing 16 to 25 Munds.

In the irrigated area of the same union council, increase was observed as 46% produced 26 & above Munds of wheat in the year 1993 while in the year 2000 it increased to 50 percent. As far Maize production is concerned, the same trend was found in it too, as only 40% respondents produced 26 & above Munds of Maize while it increased in the year 2000 to 54 percent.

In the Barani area of union council Takht-e-Nasrati, improvement in the production of wheat & Maize is visible as 20% respondents produced 26 & above Munds of wheat in the year 1993 and in the year 2000 it increased to 30 percent & similarly, 40% reported the production of maize between 26 & above Munds while in the year 2000 it improved to 44 percent.

In the irrigated area of the same union councils, there was no increase was observed in the wheat as 44% produced 26 & above Munds while in the year 2000 in lowered down to 34 percent while in the production of maize, there was a visible increase because in the year 1993, 50% respondent the production between 26 & above Munds while in the year 2000 it improved to 64 percent & however, on the whole significant increase has been observed in both of the union councils in relation to wheat & Maize production.

Variety of Crops Produced in Barani & Irrigated Area in District Karak (In % Age)

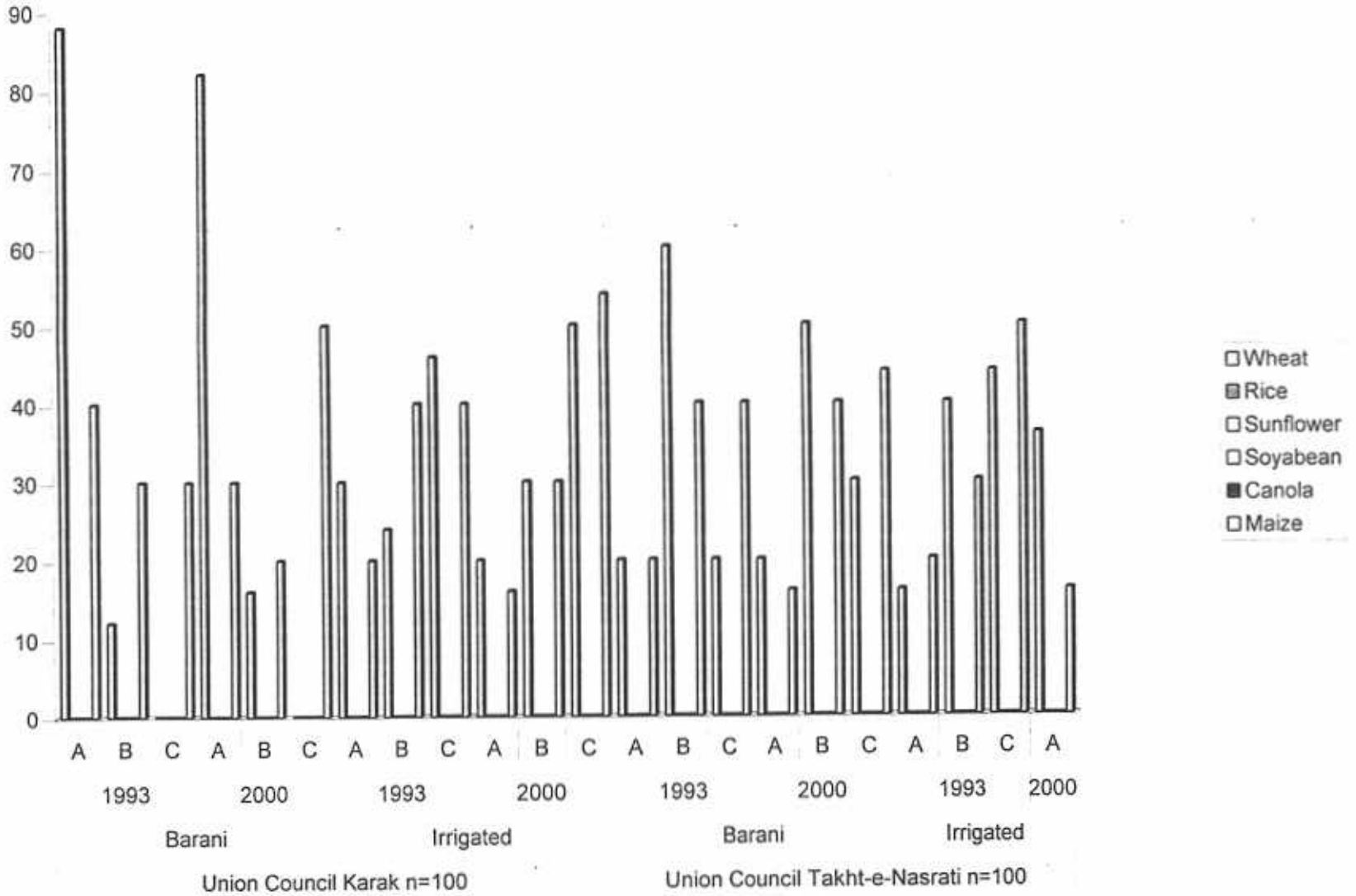


Table # 17

Per Household Per Month Produced in 1993-2000 in District Karak (In Rs.) (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n-100						Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100					
	1993			2000			1993			2000		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Milk	92	8	-	80	10	10	70	30	-	60	40	-
Beaf	70	30	-	60	30	10	90	10	-	90	10	-
Mutton	88	12	-	80	20	-	96	4	-	92	8	-
Poultry Meat	70	20	10	70	20	10	92	8	-	88	12	-
Fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	60	40	-	60	40	-	60	20	20	40	30	30

Denotation: (In Rs.)

A= 300 – 2800
B= 2801 – 5300
C= 5301 and above

The above table describes the monthly wise produce of many items per household in the year 1993-2000 in District Karak. In union council Karak 92% respondents in the year 1993 & 80% in the year 2000 produced milk worth Rs. 300 to Rs.2800 per month 8% in the year 1993 & 10% in the year 2000 produced milk of Rs.2801 to Rs.5300 and above this level there was no production of milk in the year 1993 while in the year 2000 there has been improvement 10% respondents reported the production of milk per month of Rs.5301 & above. In relation to Beef production, 70% respondents reported the production of Beef in the year 1993 as of Rs.300 to 2800, 30% reported of Rs. 2800 to Rs.5300 while 60% reported to production in the year 2000 as of Rs.300 to Rs.2800, 30% of Rs.2801 to Rs.5300 and 10% reported it of Rs.5301 & above. 88% respondents

reported the production of Mutton in the year 1993 as of Rs.300 to Rs.2800 & 12% reported it of Rs.2801 to Rs.5300 while in the year 2000, 80% reported it of Rs.300 to 2800 and 20% of Rs.2801 to Rs.5300. 70% respondents reported the production of poultry meat in the year 1993 as of Rs.300 to Rs.2800, 20% of Rs.2801 to Rs.5300 & 10% of Rs.5301 & above and the same with of it remained the same in even the year 2000. Likewise, the worth of Eggs remained the same in the year 1993 & 2000 as 60% reported to production of worth Rs.300 to Rs.2800 and 40% reported Rs.2801 to Rs.5300.

In union council Takht-e-Nasrati, 70% respondents reported the production of Milk of Rs.300 to 2800, and 30% reported Rs.2801 to 5300 while in 2000 60% reported Rs.300 to 2800 & 40% 2801 to 5300, while the worth of beef production remained the same as 90% reported Rs.300 to 2800 & 10% reported Rs.2801 to Rs.5300. The worth of butter in the year 1993 was Rs.300 to 2800 as per 96% respondents & Rs.2801 to 5300 per 4% respondents while in the year 2000 the worth of butter increased as 8% reported 92% respondents mentioned Rs.300 to 2800 and 8% Rs.2801 to 5300 in the year 1993 and in the year 2000 the percentage of respondents got greater 12% who mentioned the worth between Rs.2801 to Rs.5300. As far the worth of eggs is concerned, there has been improvement of worth as 30% in the year 2000 and 20% in the year the year 1993 was reported. Similarly, 30% in 2000, and 20% in the year 1993 reported the worth of eggs production per month.

Per Household Per Month Produced in 1993-2000 in District Karak (In Rs.)(In % Age)

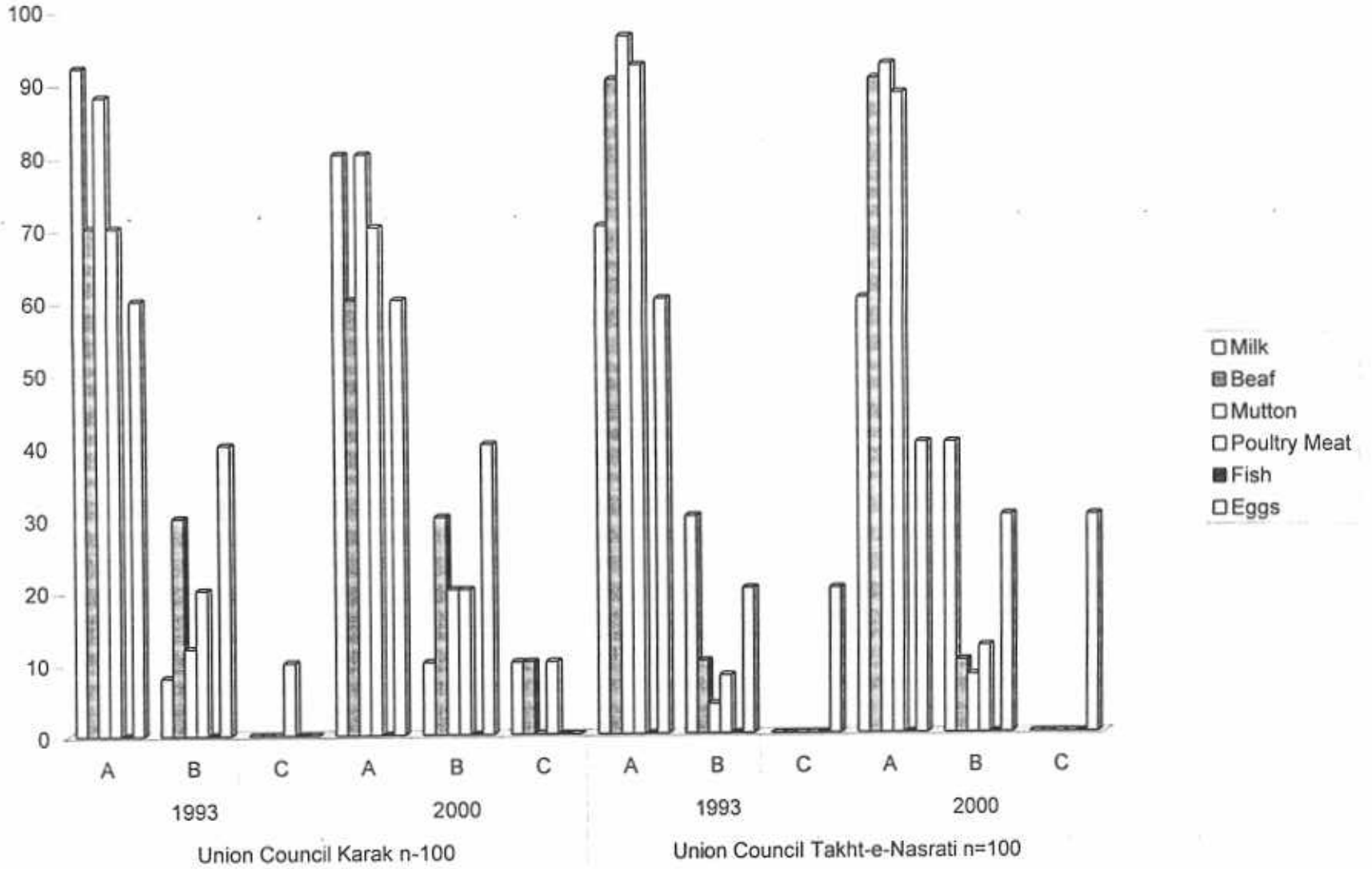


Table # 18

Quality of Fertilizers Used by Farmers in Barani and Irrigated Area in District Karak (in bags) (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100												Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100											
	Barani						Irrigated						Barani						Irrigated					
	1993			2000			1993			2000			1993			2000			1993			2000		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Urea	92	8	-	100	-	-	80	16	4	80	12	8	42	16	4	68	4	-	52	16	4	68	4	-
Ammonium Salphate	28	-	-	12	16	-	8	20	-	-	16	12	8	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-
Die-Ammonium Salphate	88	-	-	64	24	-	48	32	4	40	32	12	64	-	-	64	-	-	64	-	-	64	-	-
Nitro-Salphate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single super Phasphate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple super Phasphate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ammonium Nitrate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulphate of Pot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Denotation: (In bags)
A= 1 – 7
B= 8 – 14
C= 15 and above

The above table explains the quality of fertilizers used by farmers in Barani & irrigated area in Karak District. In the Barani are of union council Karak in the year 1993, majority (92%) of the farmers respondents used 1 to 7 begs urea in their field & only 8 respondents used 8 to 14 bags of urea. 28 percent respondents used 1 to 7 bags of Ammonium Salphate, 88 percent used 1 to 7 bags Die-Ammonium Salphate. In the year 2000 the state of farmers got improved & hence, cent percent respondents started using 1 to 7 bags urea, 12 percent 1 to 7 bags and 16 percent used 8 to 14 bags A. Salphate 64 percent respondents used 1 to 7 bags Die-A. Salphate & 24 percent used 8 to 14 bags D. A. Salphate.

In irrigated area in the year 1993 of the same union council. 8% of the respondents used 1 to 7 bags urea, 16% used 8 to 14 bags urea & 4% respondents used 15 & above bags urea. 20% used 8 to 14 bags A. Salphate & 8% used 1 to 7 bags. 48% used 1 to 7 bags D.A. Salphate, 32% used 8 to 14 bags and 4% used D.A Salphate bags. In the year 2000 the state of the farmers got improved and a significant change in the use of quality of fertilizer has been experienced as 18 percent respondents started using 15 & above bags of urea, 80% 1 to 7 bags & 12% 8 to 12 bags. 12% started using 15 & above bags of A. Salphate & 16% used 8 to 14 bags. Likewise. 12% respondents started using 15 & above D.A Salphate, 14% 1 5o 7 bags & 32% used 8 to 14 bags.

In the Barani are of union council Takht-e-Nasrati. in the year 1993, 42% respondents used 1 to 7 bags urea, 16% 8 to 14 bags and 4% used 15 & above bags. Only 8% respondents used 1 to 7 bags A.Salphate. 64% respondents used 1 to 7 bags D.A.Salphate. In the same village in the year 2000 there has been a change became of the project work as 68% respondents used 1 to 7 bags urea, & 4% used 8 to 14 bags. However, the use of D.A. Salphate remained the same as 64% respondents used it. In the irrigated area of the same village in the year 1993, 52% respondents used 1 to 7 bags urea, 16% used 8 to 14 bags & 4% used 15 & above bags of urea 8% respondents used 1 to 7 bags of A. Salphate & 64% respondents used 1 to 7 bags D.A. Salphate. In the same union council in the year 2000, there has been a change as 68% used 1 to 7 bags urea & 4% used 8 to 14 bags urea. While the percentage of use of A.Salphate & D.A Salphate remained the same as was in the year 1993.

Quality of Fertilizers Used by Farmers in Barani and Irrigated Area in District Karak (In Bags)
(In % Age)

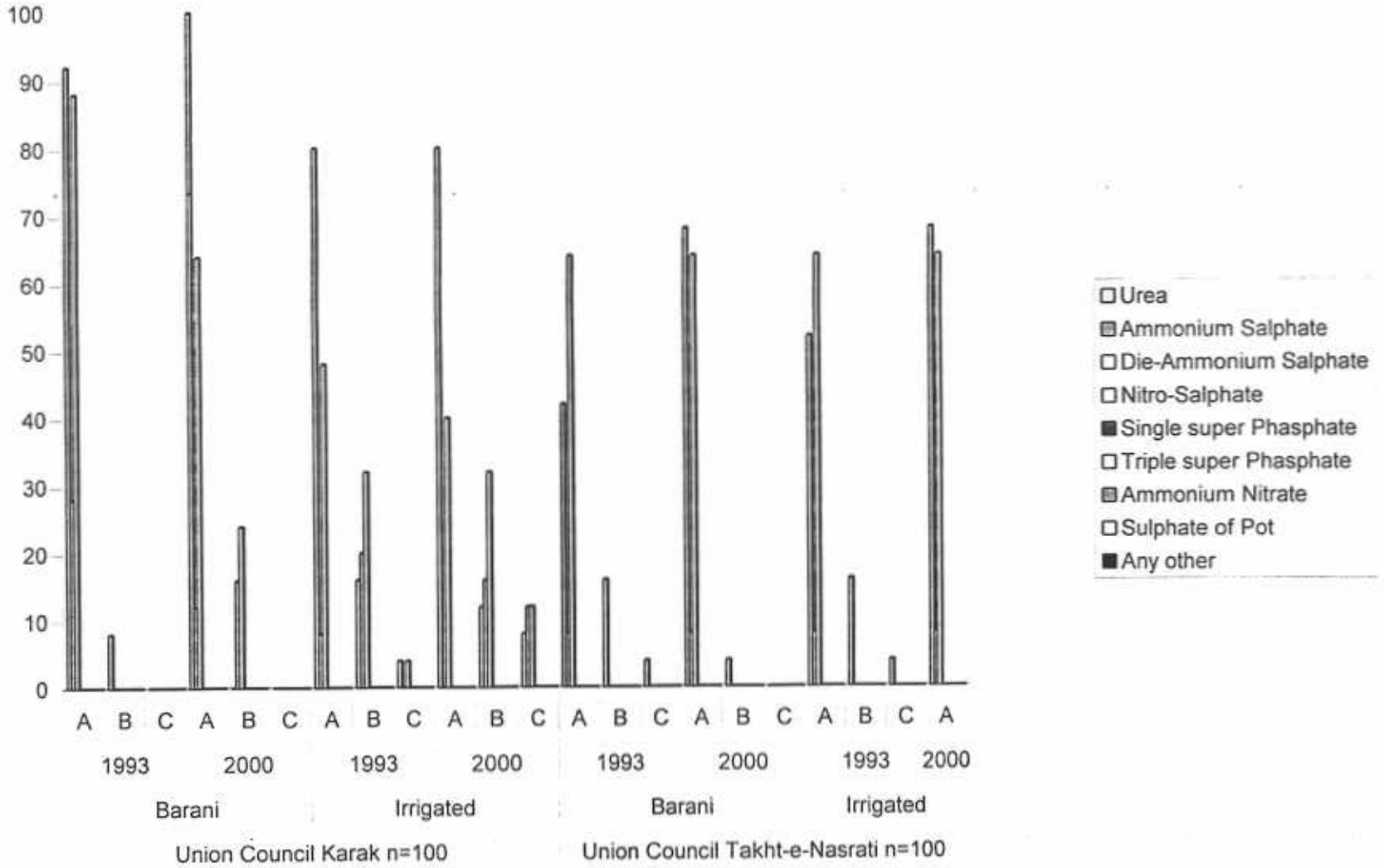


Table # 19

Types of Training Arranged for Male in the Project Area in District Karak (In% Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100												Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100											
	1993						2000						1993						2000					
	Days			Months			Days			Months			Days			Months			Days			Months		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Technical Training	-	-	-	2	-	-	20	-	-	30	4	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	28	-	-
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	26	-	-
Management skills	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-
Vocational Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	2	-	-
Educational /Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-

Denotation: (in days) (In the year 1993)
A= 1-2
B=3-4
C=5 and above

Denotation: (in months) (In the year 2000)
A= 1-2
B= 3-4
C= 5 and above

The above table describes the arrangements of trainings & their types for female in the project area of Karak District. In Union council Karak in the year 1993, these has been Technical Trainings of 1 to 2 months as per 2 percent arranged for males while in the same village, in the year 2000, the number of trainings in many other skills too were introduced as 20 Technical Trainings of 1 to 2 days, 24 livestock trainings of 1 to 2 days, 32 Management skills training of 1 to 2 days, 32 vocational trainings of 1 to 2 days & 30 literacy trainings of to the same period. The same situation was observed in union council Takht-e-Nasrati.

Types of Training Arranged for Male in the Project Area in District Karak (In % Age)

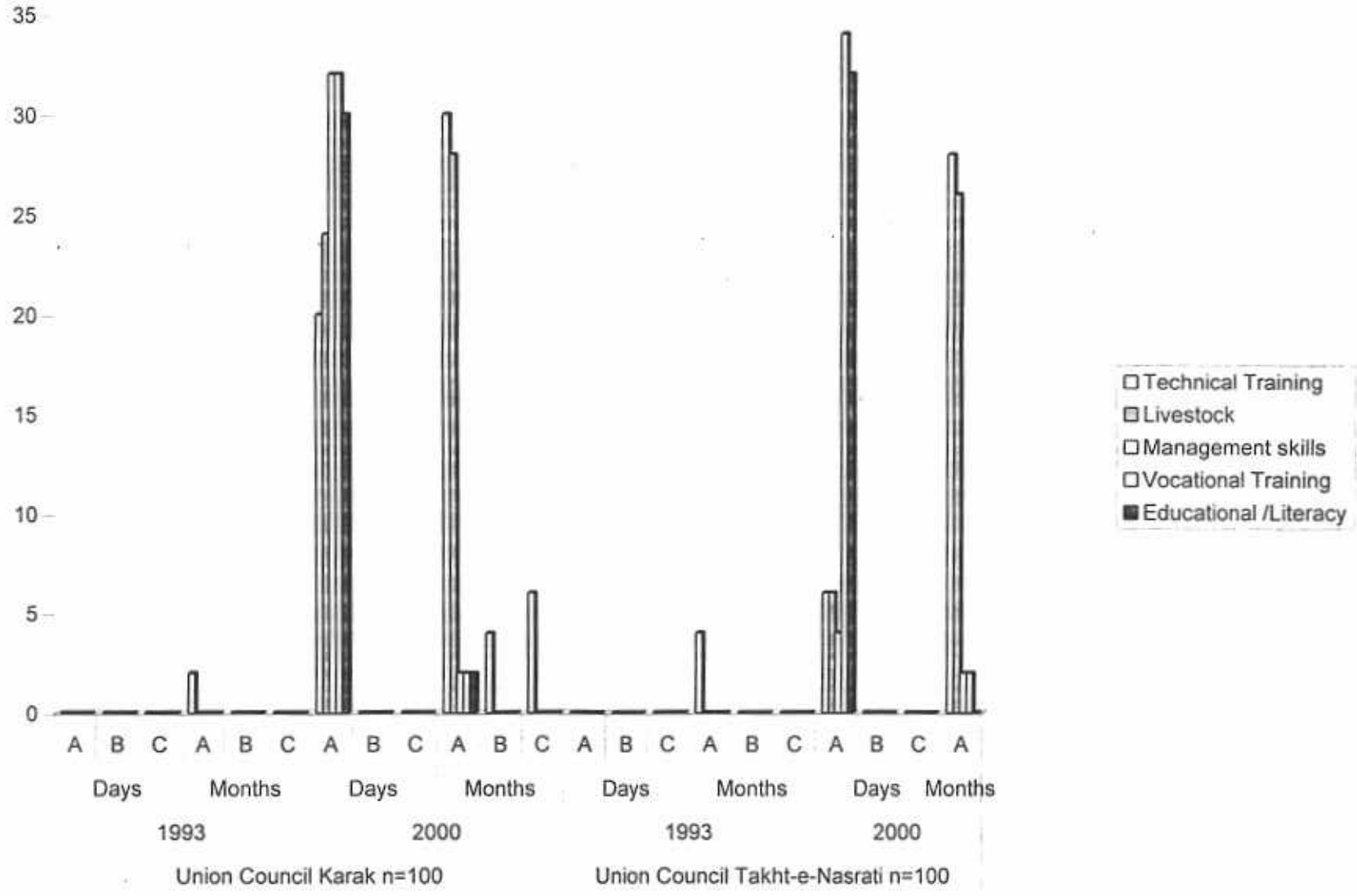


Table # 20

Types of Training Arranged for Female in the Project Area in District Karak (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100												Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100											
	1993						2000						1993						2000					
	Days			Months			Days			Months			Days			Months			Days			Months		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Technical Training	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	26	-	-
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	26	-	-
Family welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	22	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	10	-	-
Management skills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-
Vocational Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-

Denotation: Days (In the year 1993)
A= 6
B=12
C= 13 and above

Denotation: Months (In the year 2000)
A= 1
B= 2
C= 3 and above

The above table explains the types of trainings arranged for females in the project area of District Karak. In the year 1993 in union council Karak, 2 percent of respondents have been given technical training for 1 month while in the same union council in the year 2000, the number of trainings improved. Hence, 20% respondents have been given livestock training for 6 days, 20% received training in family welfare for 6 days & 22% for 13 & above days. 4% received training in Management skills for 12 days. 28% had vocational training for 12 days & 16% had it for 6 days. 20% had training in educational literacy for 12 days & 6% had for 6 days. 46% respondents received 1 month technical training, 30% received 1 month livestock training, 8% received 1 month family welfare training & 14% had 1 month training in educational literacy.

While in union council Takht-e-Nasrati, in the year 1993, there was no training recorded. However, in the year 2000, in the same union council 6% respondents received 6 days & 26% 1 month technical training 6% received 6 days & 26% 1 month training in livestock, 18% received 1 day & 10% 1 month training in family welfare. 4% respondents have been given 6 days and 10% 1 month training in Management skills, 32% respondents received 6 days vocational training and 30% received 6 days training in educational literacy.

Types of Training Arranged for Female in the Project Area in District Karak (In % Age)

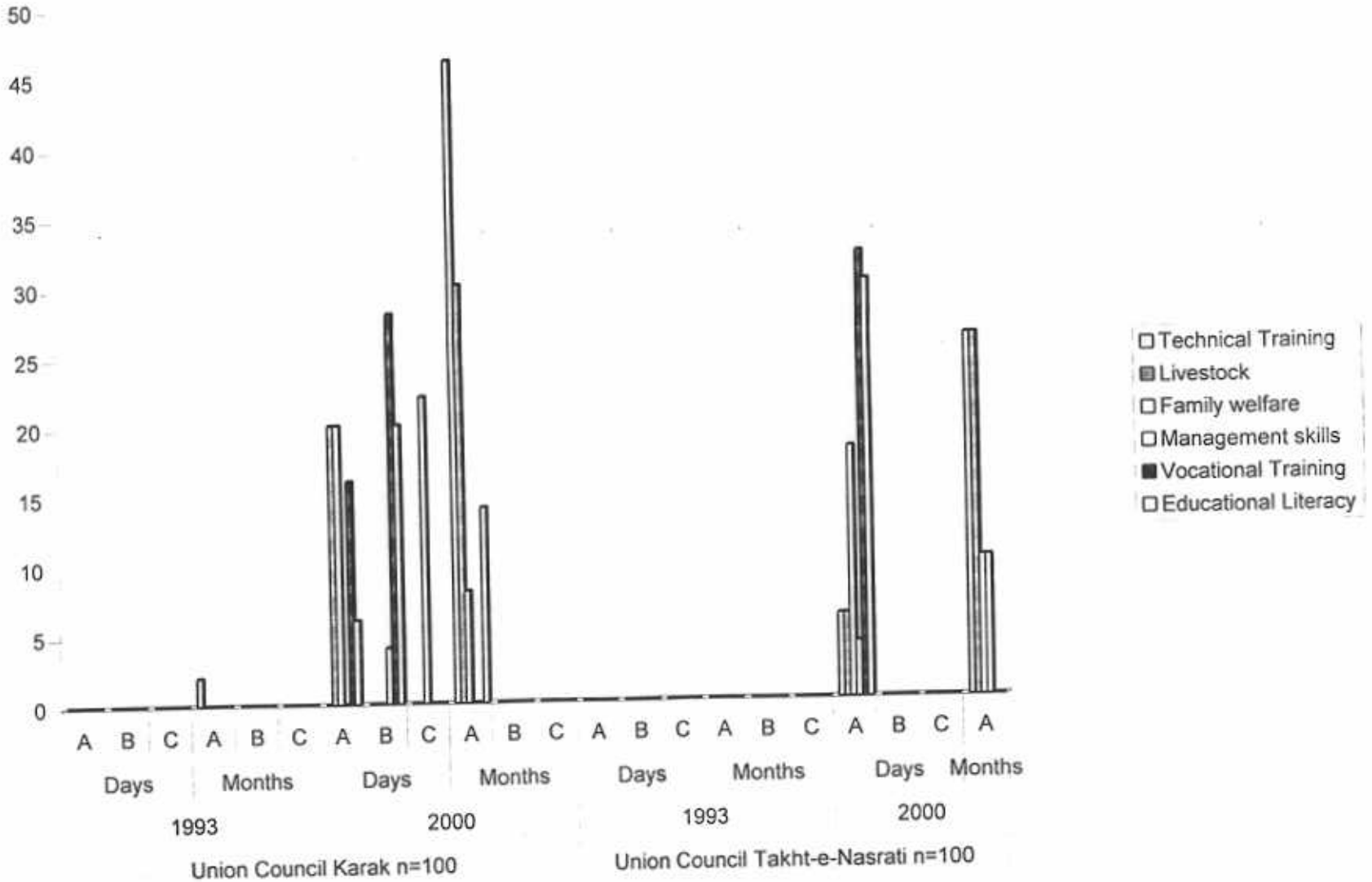


Table # 21

Formation of Village Organization (VOS) Age Composition of Participants in Project Area of District Karak (In % Age)

Age Range in Years	Union Council Karak n=100				Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100			
	1993		2000		1993		2000	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
20 – 25	-	-	4	-	-	100	4	-
26 – 30	-	-	92	4	-	-	60	40
31 – 35	-	-	-	-	4	46	12	-
36 – 40	-	-	-	-	4	46	4	-
41 – 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 – 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 – 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61 – 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The table explains the age group of the participants and the formation of VBOs in the union council karak and union council Takht-e-Nasrati, in the project area of district karak. In the year 1993, in union council Karak, there was no VBO while in the year 2000 the formation of VBOs was initiated and majority 92% of the respondents claimed the age of their members as between 26 to 30 years while only 4% of the members were 20 to 25 years old.

Similarly, in union council Takht-e-Nasrati in the year 1993, only 4% members of VBOs were 31 to 35 & other 4% were 36 to 40 years old. Significant change is perceived in the year 2000 in the same village as majority 60% members were 26 to 30 years old, 12 members were 31 to 35 & 4 each were 36 to 40 & 20 to 25 years old. This table clarifies that mostly the age of the members of VBOs is/was between 26 to 30 years old.

Formation of Village Organization (VOs) Age Composition of Participants in Project Area of District Karak (In % Age)

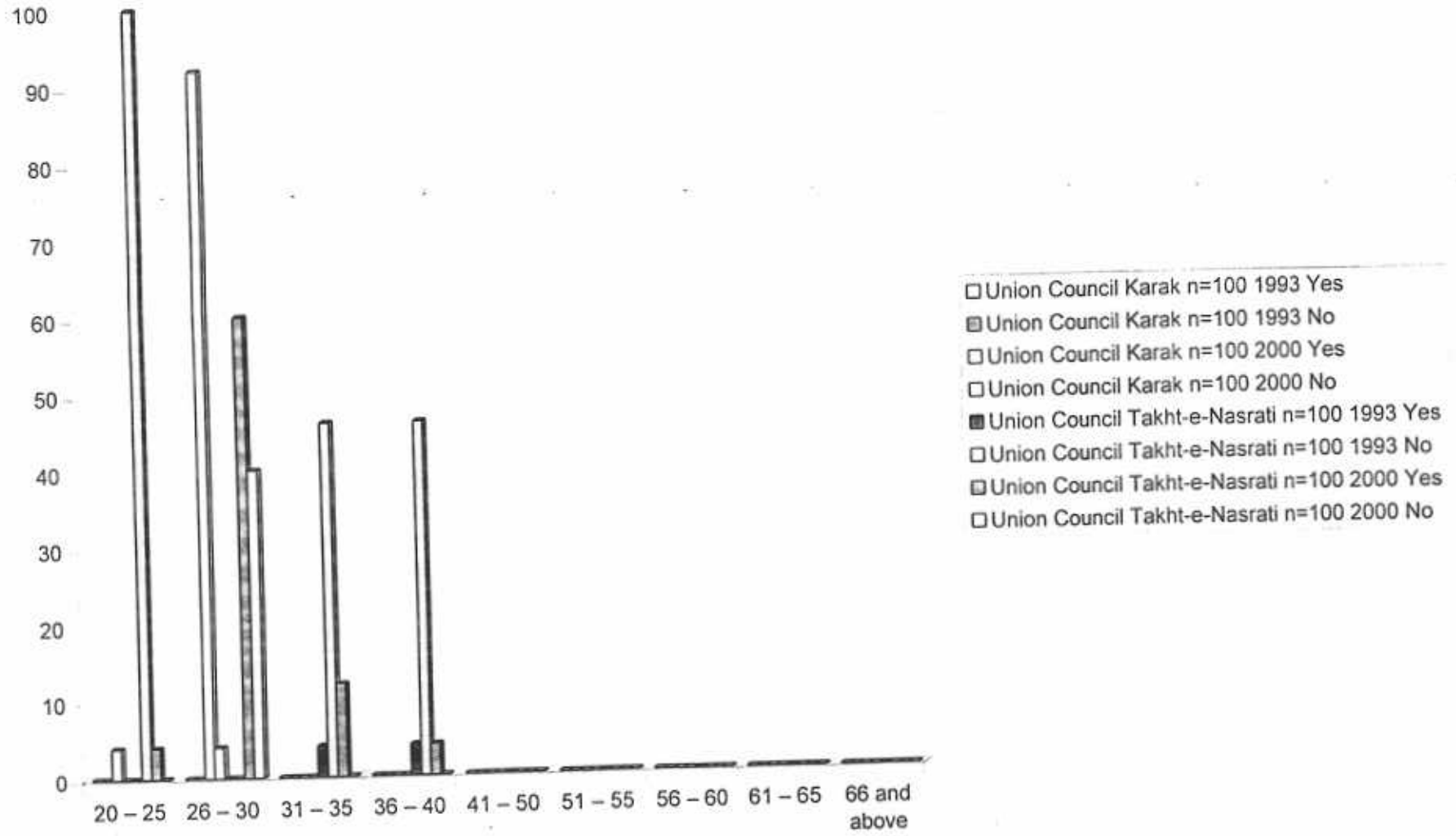


Table # 22

Formation of Woman Organization (WOS) Age Composition of the Participants in the Project Area of District Karak (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100				Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100			
	1993		2000		1993		2000	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
20 – 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
26 – 30	-	-	92	8	-	-	68	20
31 – 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
36 – 40	-	-	-	-	4	96	4	-
41 – 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 – 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 – 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61 – 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The above table shows the age composition of the participants in the women organizations in union council Karak and union council Takht-e-Nasrati in the District Karak is project area. In the year 2000 in union council Karak, a significant number 92% of the participant's age, in women organizations, was between 26 to 30 years. On the other hand in union council Takht-e-Nasrati in the year 1993, the participants age was quite higher as 36 to 40 year. In the same union council, in the year 2000, only 4 percent participants age was 20 to 25 years, 4 percent were 31 to 35 years old, other 4 percent were 36 to 40 years old while these has been a tremendous increase of participants from age group (26-30 years) in women organizations, which clearly indicates that more young people come in the activities of organization.

Formation of Woman Organization (WOs) Age Composition of the Participants in the Project Area of District Karak (In % Age)

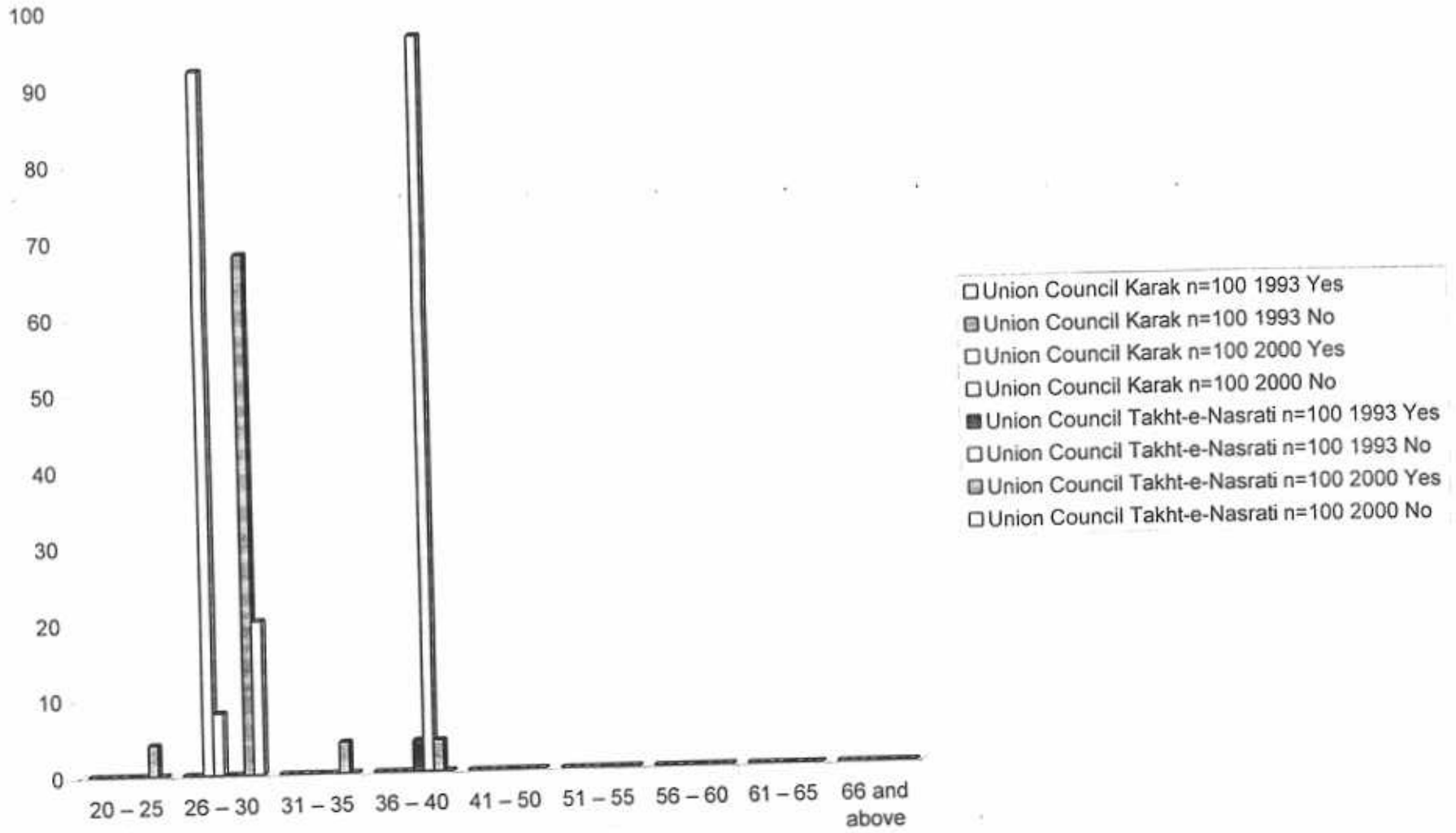


Table # 23

Economic Status has been Improved through this Project (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100		Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Through hand pump scheme	80	20	90	10
Through loan scheme	90	10	96	4
Easy availability of education by project	80	20	60	40
Any other	60	40	66	34

Denotation: (Any other include)

a. Self Employment
b. Skill development
c. Awareness

This table shows the improvement of economic status of the respondents through the project in union council karak & union council Takht-e-Nasrati. Majority of the respondents i.e. 80%, 90%, 80% and 60% respondents admitted that their economic status has been improved by hand pumps schemes. loan scheme, easy availability of education by project and others (self employment, skill development, awareness) respectively. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati the percentage of respondents is quite greater as 90%, 96%, 60% and 66% indicated that their economic status has been improved by hand pumps, loan schemes, easy availability of education by project and others (self employment, skill development awareness) respectively.

Economic Status has been Improved through this Project (In % Age)

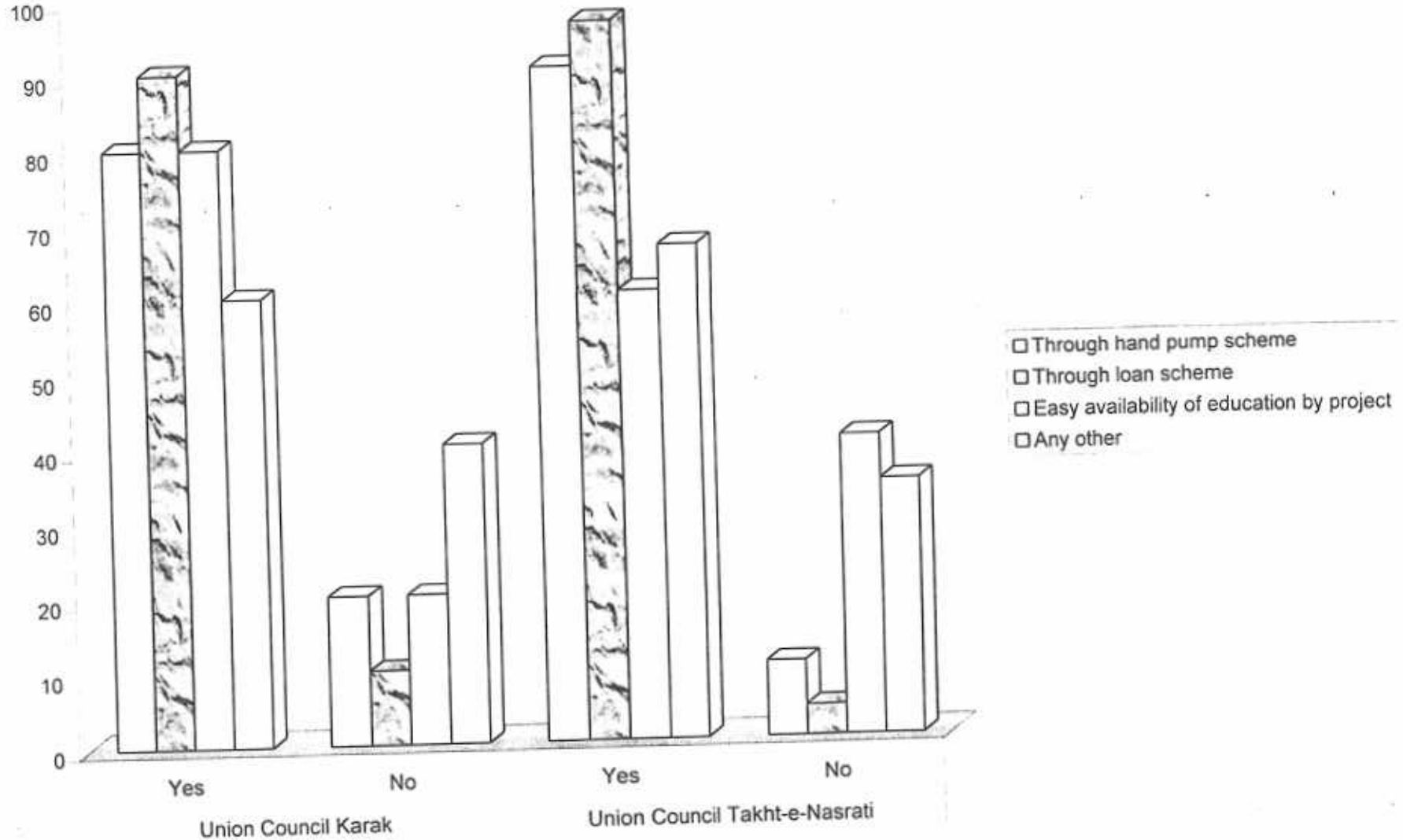


Table # 24

Improvement in the Socio-Cultural Status with the Intervention of the Project (In % Age)

Description	Union council Karak n-100		Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Credit scheme developed sense of contact/interaction	68	32	64	36
Awareness has treated by the project	36	64	56	44
Through various schemes the relation between families established	84	16	60	40

This table explains the improvement of the socio-cultural status of the respondents of the union council karak and union council Takht-e-Nasrati, by the project. In union council karak, 68%, 36% & 84% respondents indicated that their socio-cultural status has been improved by the credit schemes, awareness by the project, & the various schemes strengthen their relationships, respectively. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati, 64% respondents stressed that their socio-cultural status has been improved by the credit schemes, which developed the sense of contact/interaction. 56% respondents in the same union council referred that awareness improved their socio-cultural status and 60% respondents reinforced that the various schemes the relations between families strengthened & therefore in turn improved their socio-cultural status.

The Socio-Cultural Status has been Improved through this Project (In % Age)

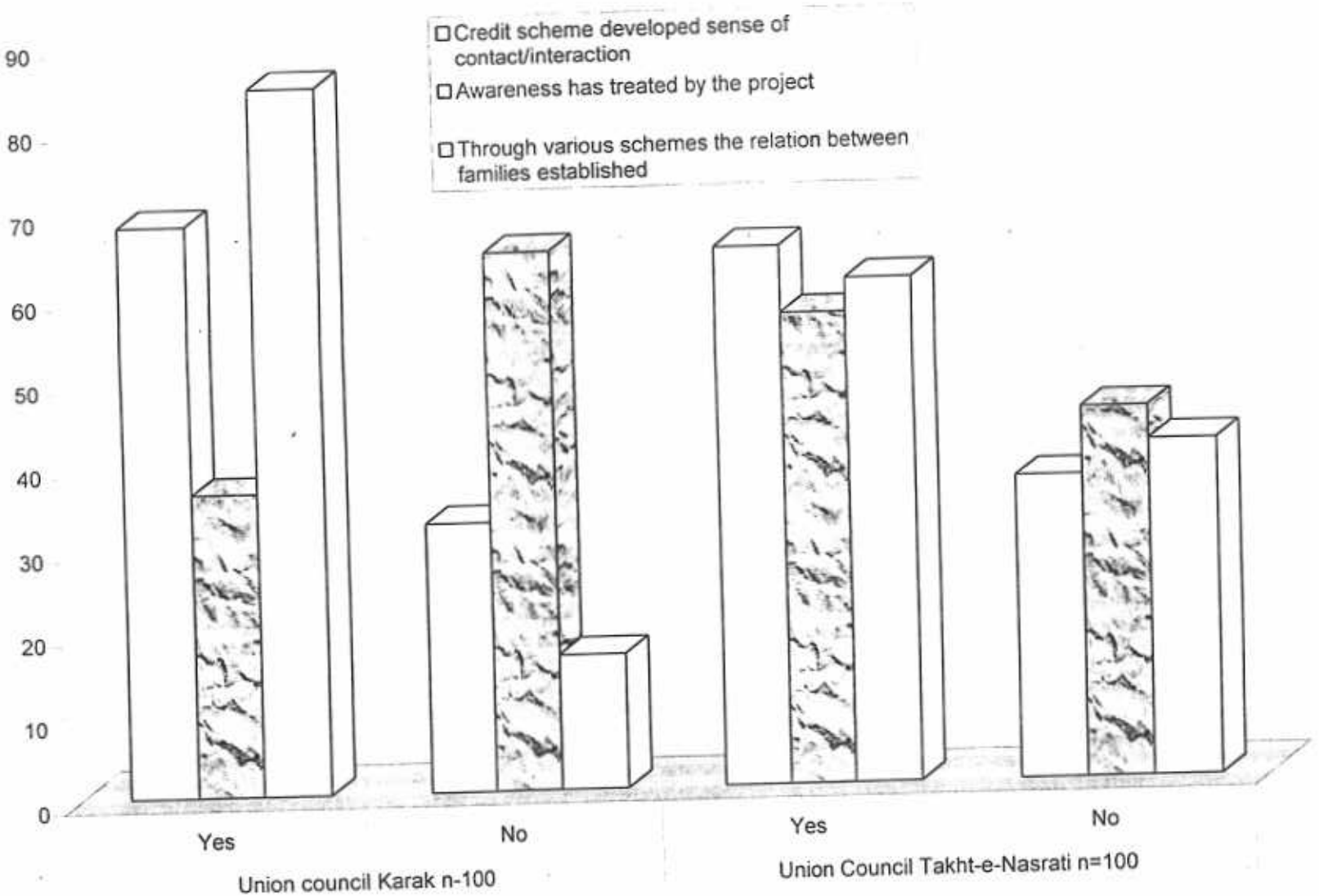


Table # 25

Suggestion to Replicate the Barrani Area Project to other Region of the Country (In% Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100		Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Through Agriculture loan the Barrani land should be made fertile	96	4	72	28
Local Resources should be exploited	84	16	60	40
The Barrani Area should be targeted	76	24	64	36
The people should be given training	80	20	48	52

This table is based on the suggestions of the respondents of union council Karak and union council Takht-e-Nasrati regarding the replication of Barani Area project to other regions of the country. In union council Karak, a greater majority 96% of the respondents suggested that the Barani land should be made fertilized through agriculture loan. 84% respondents suggested that local resources need to be exploited. 76% respondents asked for the concentration on the Barni areas and 80% respondents suggested that people be given the training.

Similarly in union council Takht-e-Nasrati too the percentage of respondents was greater who opted for the above four options, as 72% suggested that through agricultural loan the Barani land should be made fertilized, 60% respondents stressed on the exploitation of local resources, 64% respondents asked that Barani area should be targeted and 48% suggested that people should be given training.

Suggestion to Replicate the Barani Area Project to other Region of the Country (In % Age)

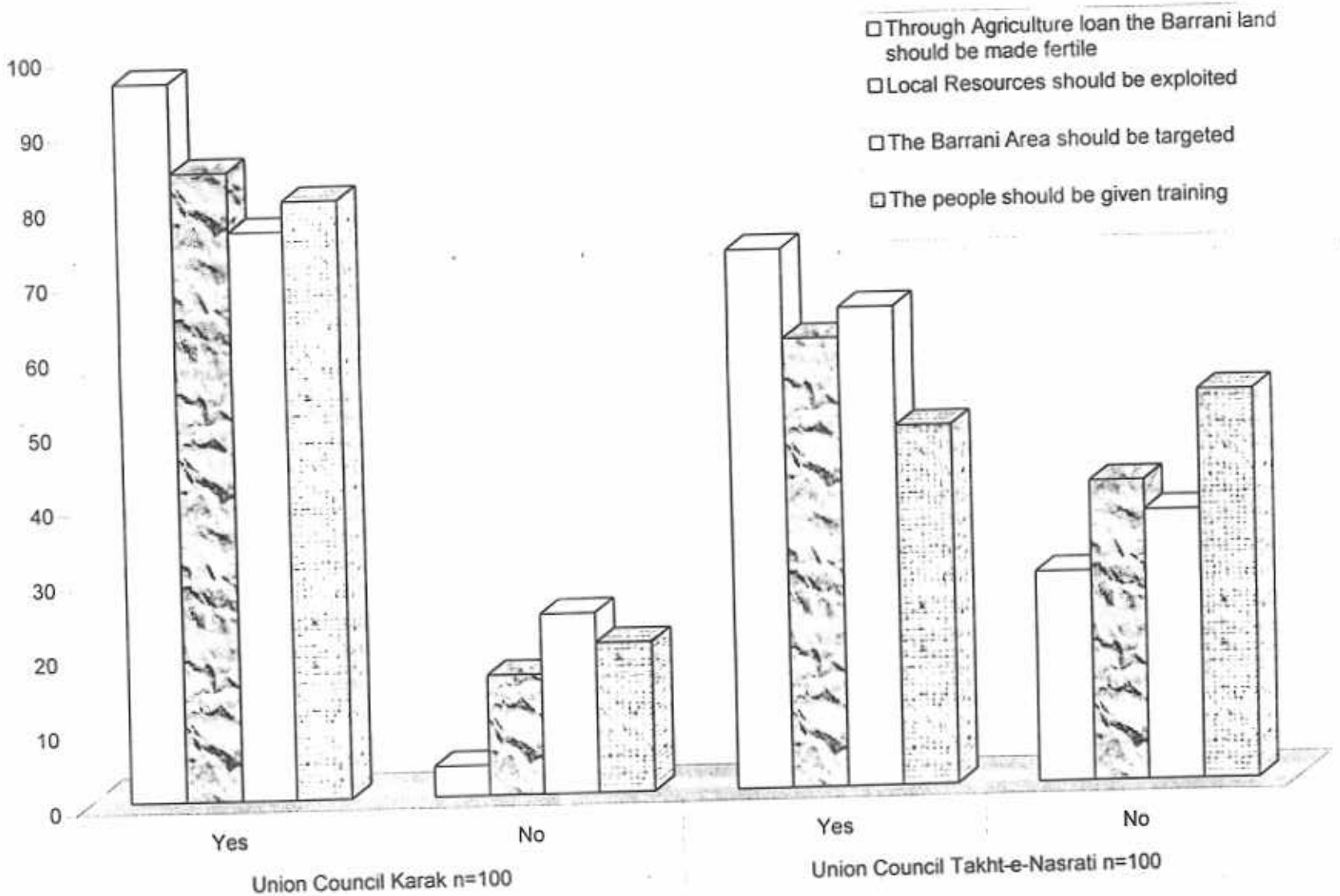


Table # 26

Most Important Aspects/Components in the Project Needed Development/Improvement, which has been Ignored by the Planners/policy Maker of the Project in the Past

Description	Union Council Karak n=100		Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Lower class has been ignored	88	12	84	16
Proper planning and needs assessment should be made	84	16	78	22
Illiterate people are less benefited	92	8	76	24

The above table shows those areas/components which have been ignored by the planner, policy makers of the project in the past & which need to be incorporated/stressed in the project now. In union council Karak majority (88%) of the respondents asserted that the project ignored the lower class & did nothing for them, 84% respondents claimed that no proper planning & needs assessment has been done while 92% respondents accepted that there has been no benefit given to the illiterate people.

Likewise, in union Council Takht-e-Nasrati too, majority of the respondents i.e. 84%, 78% and 76% considered the ignoring of lower class by the project the past, no proper planning & needs assessment and ignoring of illiterate people respectively.

Most Important Aspects/Components in the Project Needed Development/Improvement which has been Ignored by the Planners/Policy Maker of the Project in the Past (In % Age)



Table # 27

Activities which is carried out by Village Organization at Present after the termination of the Project in the Project Areas (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100		Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Work for the uplift of the community	96	4	84	16
Completion of different incomplete schemes	94	6	82	18
Still working by SRSC in the Area	90	10	86	14
Do nothing	4	96	6	94

This table explains the nature of activities carried out by village organizations in union council Karak & union council Takht-e-Nasrati of the project area. In union council Karak an overwhelming majority (96%) of the respondents claimed that their Vos have been presently working for the uplift of the area, 94% respondents asserted that the Vos have completed the different incomplete schemes, 90% claimed that their Vos have been still working assisting SRSC in the area and only 4% respondents do not agree with the effectiveness of Vos.

In union council Takht-e-Nasrati too majority of the respondents i.e. 84%, 82%, 86% agreed with the contribution of Vos to community uplift, completion of different incomplete schemes, cooperating with SRSC in area development respectively. Only 6% respondents agreed that Vos did nothing for the people during that time.

Activities which is carried out by Vilage Organization at Present after the termination of the Project in the Project Areas (In % Age)

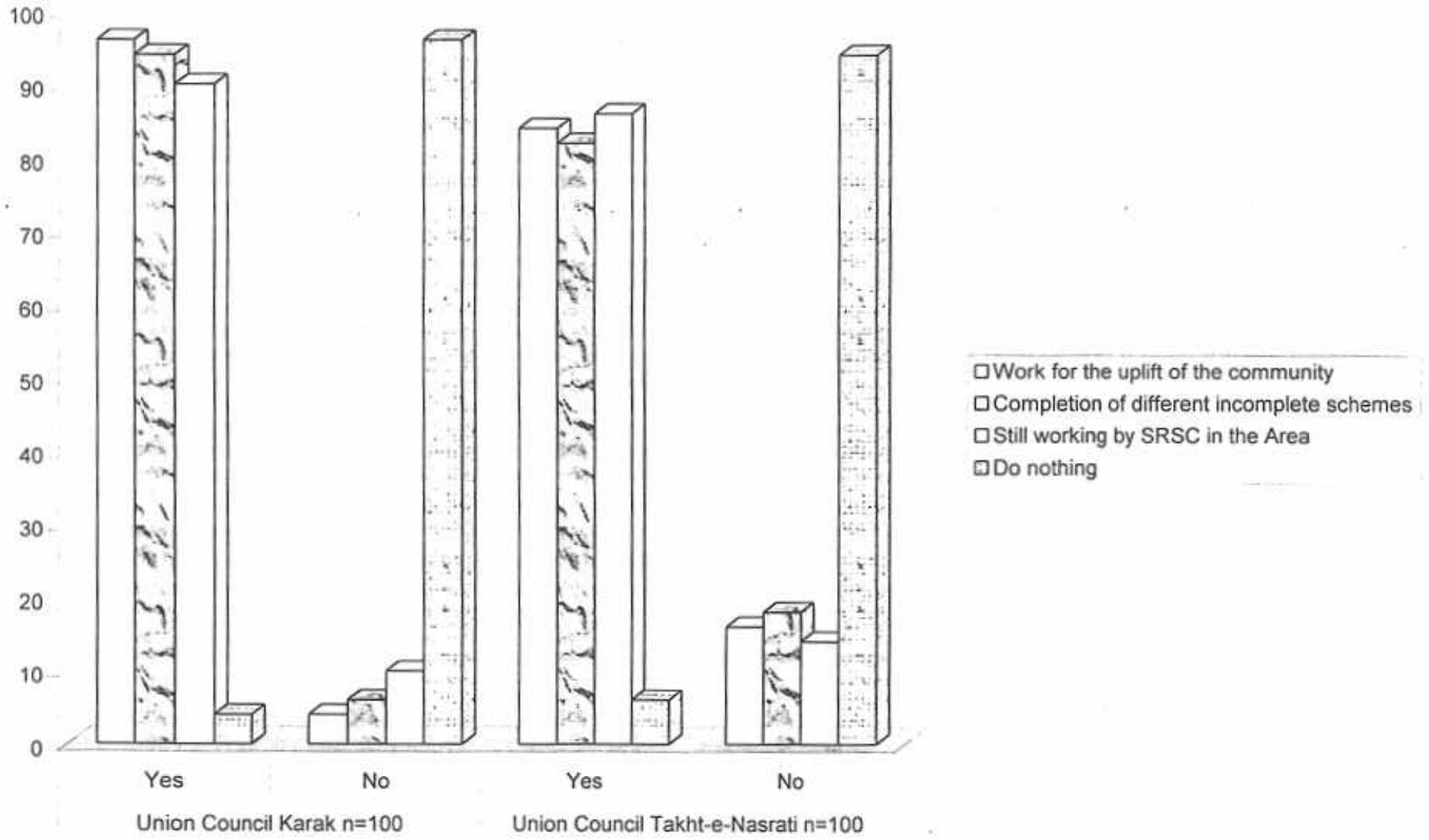


Table # 28

Activities that is Carried out by Women Organization in the Area at Present After Termination of the Project (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100		Union council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
To train women to look after their children education & health care	96	4	100	-
Working according to the project instruction	72	28	84	16
Doing nothing	4	96	10	90

This table describes the sustainability of women organization even after the termination of the project. In union council Karak 96% respondents and in union council Takht-e-Nasrati cent percent respondents opined that even after the end of the project, WOs were involved in training women to better look after their children education & health care and similarly in union council Karak 72% respondents and in union council Takht-e-Nasrati 84% respondents claimed that WOs were still working in accordance with the project instruction. Only 4% respondents in union council Karak and 10% respondents in union council Takht-e-Nasrati were not satisfied with the activities of WOs after the project was over.

Activities which is Carried out by Women Organization in the Area at Present After Termination of the Project (In % Age)

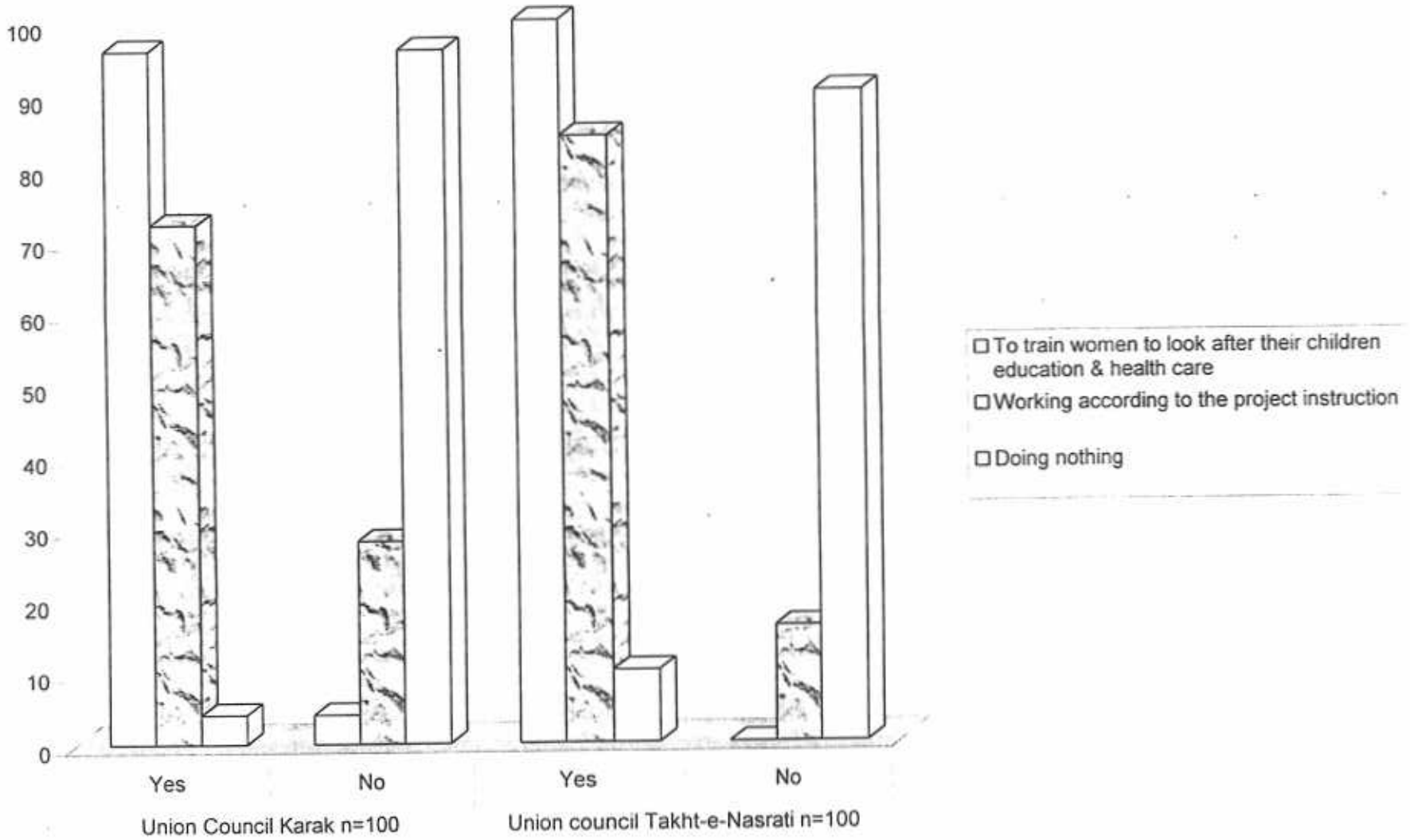


Table # 29

Problems and Deficiencies face by people in the Disbursement of the Loans (In % Age)

Description	Union Council Karak n=100		Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Unawareness of the Bank procedure	80	20	78	22
The loan are not provided on time	100	-	100	-
The loan procedure is complicated	96	4	98	2
The project keeps property as a bail which poor people are lacking	84	16	96	4

This table explains the problems, which were faced by the respondents in the attainment of loan. In union council Karak 80% respondents and in union council Takht-e-Nasrati 78% respondents faced the problem of unawareness of the Bank procedure in loan attainment, while cent percent respondents in both union council complained that the loans were not provided on time. 96% respondents in union council Karak and 98% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati considered the procedure of loan as more complicated, and 84% respondents in union council Karak and 96% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati complained that loan attainment was difficult because for loan property was kept as a bail, which poor people could not manage.

Problems and Deficiences face by people in the Disbursement of the Loans (In % Age)

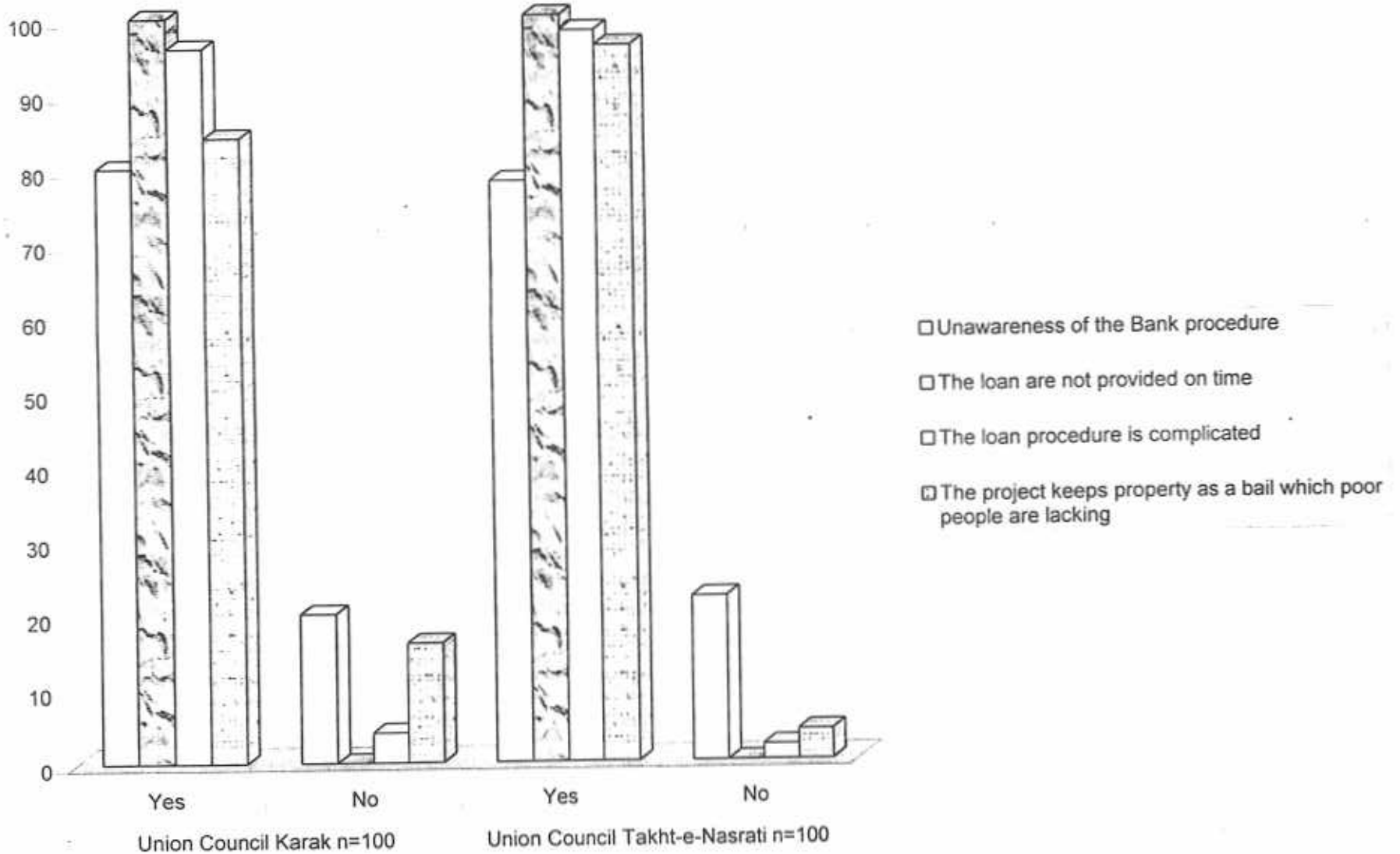


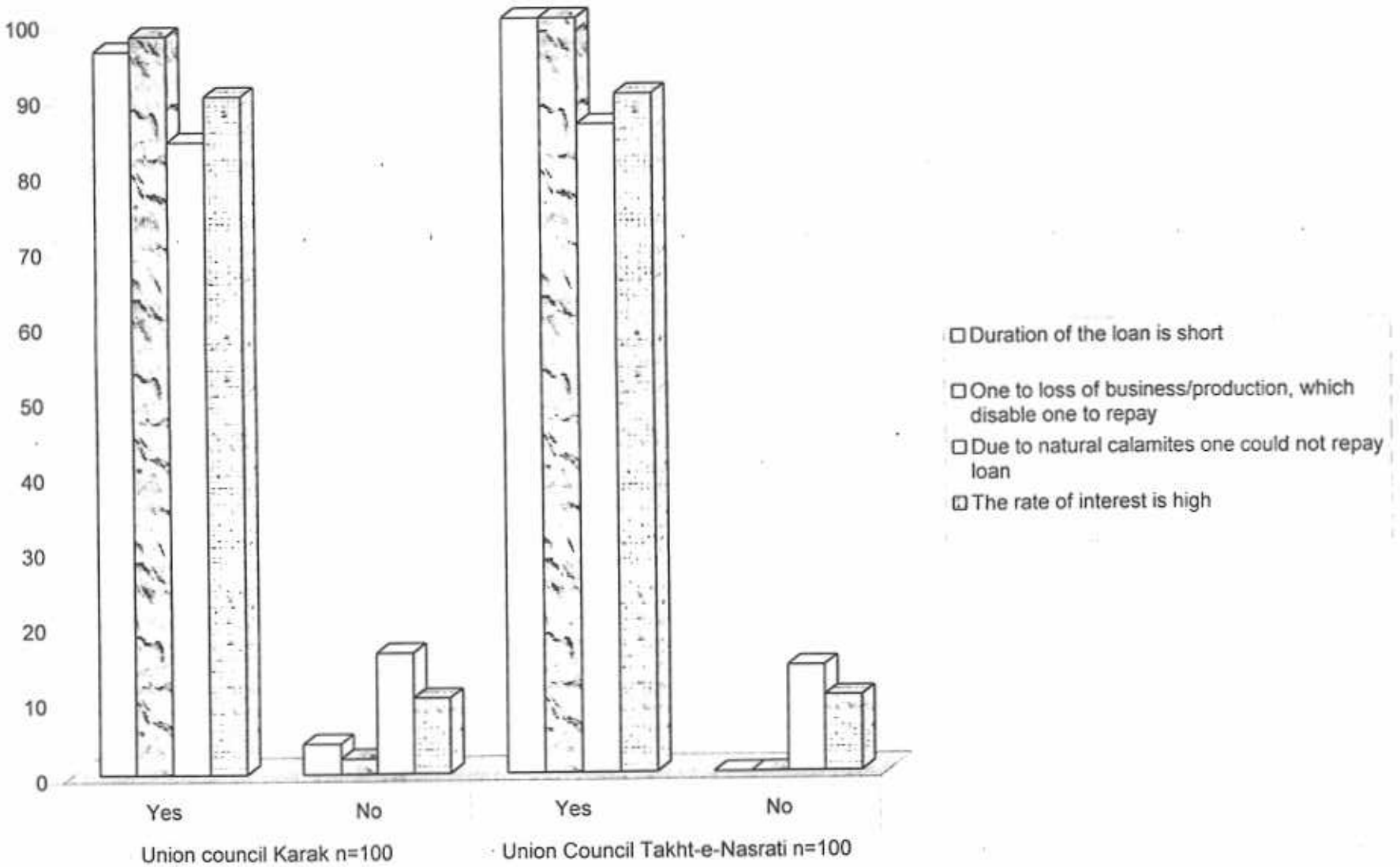
Table # 30

Problems and Deficiencies face by People in the Repayment of the Loans (In % Age)

Description	Union council Karak n=100		Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati n=100	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Duration of the loan is short	96	4	100	-
One to loss of business/production, which disable one to repay	98	2	100	-
Due to natural calamites one could not repay loan	84	16	86	14
The rate of interest is high	90	10	90	10

The above table describes the problems, which the people of the two union councils face in the repayment of loan. In union council Karak 96% respondents and cent percent respondents in union council Takht-e-Nasrati complained that the duration of loan (repayment period) was short, while 98% respondents in union council Karak & cent percent in union council Takht-e-Nasrati stated that in case of loss of business or in production, they were then unable & disable to repay the loan. 84% respondents in union council Karak and 86% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati explained that because of natural calamities, they were unable to repay the loan while 90% respondents in union council Karak and 90% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati complained that because of the high interest rate on loan they could not repay the loan.

Problems and Deficiencies face by People in the Repayment of the Loans (In % Age)



Chapter-IX

FINDINGS CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATION

Part-A BARANI DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT AS OF JUNE 2000

1. Adaptive Research Trials

The Target in the adaptive research trials in various products has been significantly achieved in the project; however, in Beer and Dates the achievement of the target was 93.0 percent.

2. Research Experiments

In research experiments the target laid down to be achieved by June 2000 in various products. Research experiments in maize and in groundnut were encouraging which were 80.0 percent and 87.0 percent respectively.

3. Agriculture Extension (Demonstration)

The targets laid down in Agriculture Extension (Demonstration) in the project for the year 2000, in Millet, Sorghum, Wheat and Sorsoon have been achieved by 100.0 percent. However, the process had been slow in case of Maize, Groundnuts, soyabeen and gram. Only in sunflower 50.0 percent target has been achieved.

4. Training Programme

The cumulative achievement of the targets laid down for the year 2000 against the year 1996 in the training programme for staff, campaigners and beneficiaries, in the project, was quite outstanding.

5. Horticulture Extension (Demonstration Programme)

The target set down in the year 1996 to be achieved in the year 2000 in Horticulture Extension in demonstration programme has been achieved above 100.0 percent. However, in production of food fruits plants the progress was sluggish which is 68.0 percent.

6. Horticulture Extension (Training Programme)

The target laid down in the year 1996 for its achievement in the year 2000 in Horticulture Extension in Training Programme for staff nurserymen and beneficiaries above 100.1 percent in June 2000. However, in the training programme relating to refresher courses for staff was 29.0 percent.

7. Livestock Production Extension

The target set in the year 1996, to be achieved in June 2000 in livestock production extension has achieved 100.0 percent and above 100.0 percent in establishment of integrated livestock, Batal Goat units, Fodder demonstration and New castle Diseases Vaccination. However, the achievement of the target in Black Quarter, Hemorrhagic and Enterotoxaemia was from 33.0 percent to 47.0 percent. The achievement of the target in Anthrax spore was very poor which was 3.0 percent.

8. Livestock Production (Treatment and Breed Improvement)

The targets laid down in the year 1996 to be achieved by June 2000 in Livestock Production, have been attained 100.0 percent. In the first aid and cow inseminated activities the achievement of the targets was beyond expectations, which were 214.0 and 202.0 percent respectively. Only in Buffalo insemination the achievement of the target was 77.0 percent.

9. Forestry (Establishment of Nurseries Forestation)

The target envisaged in the revised PC-I of the year 1996 in the project for achievement by June 2000 in forestry has been attained above 100.0 percent. Only in a forestation of Galis Guzars, Watershed, the achievement of the target was 95.0 percent.

10. Forestry (Training & Extension)

The target set in revised PC-I in the year 1996 to be achieved by June 2000 in Forestry (Training and Extension) in the project has been attained above 100.0 percent in farm forestry, training of village forestry societies, training of women, establishment of model integrated farm and model management of critical sites. However, the achievement of targets in village motivators and land stabilization watershed was above 90.0 percent.

11. Rural Infrastructure (Irrigation)

The target set for development of rural infrastructure, focusing irrigation, to be achieved by June 2000, was above 100.0 percent both in Kohat and Karak Districts. These achievements included construction of left irrigation band, repair of irrigation channels, improvement of weirs and channels, and construction of dug wells.

12. Rural Infrastructure Water Supply Schemes

The target set in the year 1996 for installation of water supply schemes in rural areas of Kohat and Karak Districts to be achieved by June 2000 have attained 100.0 percent. These schemes have been extended to three villages in Kohat and six villages in district Karak.

13. Development of Infrastructure: (Rural Roads)

The targets laid down in the revised PC-I in the year 1996 to be attained by June 2000 in the construction of rural roads in Kohat and Karak Districts have been achieved 100.0 percent. The construction rural roads have been extended to several villages of the targets area.

14. Village Level Development (SRSC Role)

The role of SRSC in the village level development in the project areas was significant. The organization achieved its targets by June 2000, ranging from 126.0 percent to 211.0 percent in all its activities such as formation of village organization, community based organization, saving schemes, managers conferences and implementation of productive investment schemes.

Part-B: SRSC Role in Barani Area Development Project NWFP (1993-2000)

A significant amount (Rs.3.22 million) was utilized by male members in the field of enterprise, agriculture inputs and livestock in the year 1993-2000 in District Karak, Barani Development Project N.W.F.P.

A lesser amount (Rs.0.121 million) was utilized by female members in the field of enterprise, agriculture inputs & livestock in the year 1993-2000. However, it was considerable achievement on the part of the project that despite cultural inhibitions it worked for females' development.

The amount received by males was greater (Rs.7.481 million) than the amount (1.936 million) received by females. On the other hand, the repayment on the part of female was greater 98% than male 94%.

The savings by males were higher (Rs.8.36 million) than the females' savings (Rs.1.989 million) likewise, the investment by males was Rs.6.489 million and by females was 2.273.

There were a number of problems in the formation of Vos and for SRSC and majority 50% indicated the lack of awareness as the problem and 10% reported the vested interest groups as the hurdle.

Likewise, there were also some problems in the formation of WOs to SRSC and hence majority of the respondents 29% stood illiteracy as the problem, which discourages the formation of WOs. 29% noticed cultural factors while 14% indicated that the high dependency on men folk was the inhibition in the way of WOs formation.

The VOS could not perform well due to certain problems and among them poverty was on the top (According to 42% SRSC staff members). 31% indicated that insecure environment was responsible, while 14% reported the vested interest groups as a hurdle and 14% indicated lack of opportunities for participatory activities.

Women Organizations were confronted with a number of problems in carrying out their activities effectively. 36% respondents stated that men exploited the status of women while 21% each explained lack of opportunities to women to do things independently as well as, illiteracy, & poverty respectively as hurdles in the way of WOs in carrying on developmental activities.

Majority 36% of SRSC members reported that Vos were engaged even after the termination of the project in the development of various schemes for those who were benefited from BADP. 28% indicated that they have made various linkages programmes with live departments to exploit other areas of development 13% each stated that the Vos were engaged in giving credit for profit earning & managing conferences respectively.

Majority 50% of the SRSC members reported that WOs even after the termination of the project were involved in the improvement of health & education. 21% assured that WOs started PC-1 for those who were not benefited from BADP schemes while 14% indicated that WOs provided credit for profit earning ventures.

Majority of 58% of the SRSC staff opined that people faced problems in the credit disbursement, while 42% reported that unfavourable condition affected disbursement of agriculture loan.

As for the utilization of credit was concerned, majority 64% complained that the people (community members) mis-utilized the credit given to them by the project, while 36% reported that some time the credit was hijacked and was used on irrelevant activities.

There were a number of weaknesses & flaws with the Vos in the project area. Majority 61% of the staff members reported that Vos had lack of follow-up problems & human logistic support. 22% asserted that individual problems over ridded common interests & 17% indicated lack of confidence in office bearers.

WOs were found with a number of weaknesses as for example, 50% SRSC staff members clarified that WOs had lack of conceptual clarity 21% stated that WOs had lack of

opportunities to implement development packages while 14% each indicated absence of prior orientation & lack of follow-up respectively.

As far the provision of incentives to Vos by the project were concerned, majority 61% of the staff members mentioned the provision of training facilities to Vos, while 22% each explained that exposure visits to well established organizations had been arranged and awareness about the activities had been created.

Majority 64% of SRSC members opined that WOs were engage in all developmental activities in the project area, while 36% indicated that WOs were involved in PC-1 credit training only.

There was 100% agreement of the staff members that mechanism had been developed by the project to visit each & every Vos, WOs & ask about all previously held activities & to report it back to regional office in form of (NFR) note for record.

Majority 64% of SRSC staff members reported that poverty was the only reason in the infrastructure development, while 28% indicated the absence of organization & management system & 8% gave different other reasons responsible for paralyzing infrastructure development.

Majority 56% of SRSC members reported that there had been increase in per household income of the people due to the project intervention 14% reported that effective linkages had been developed between Vos & WOs, while other 14% indicated that the capacity had been developed to utilize credit properly & gain maximum benefits from the available resources. 8% asserted that the project created awareness among the rural community regarding development.

Part-C The Impact of Barani Area Project on the Selected Union Councils of District Karak

On the basis of the collected data the following findings are drawn. However, it merits mentioning that the over all data indicates that the project intervention has tremendously led to the development of the socio-economic condition of the people. These findings are about the two union councils namely; union council Karak and union council Takht-e-Nasrati of Karak District where the project worked and hence their comparative condition is given by comparing their condition in the year 1993 with 2000.

In the year 2000 in the union council Karak, increase in the number of Pakka houses was 20% and the cemented boundaries increased 68%. Similarly, in the year 2000 in union council Takht-e-Nasrati the number of Pakka houses increased 22% and cemented boundaries increased 30%. There was improvement in the house ware items too. 22% increase was observed in the year 2000 in respect of separate Kitchen, 22% increased in respect of separate Bathrooms, 54% increase was observed in the availability of latrines, 32% rise was found in the availability of latrines, 34% in respect of latrine with flush and 26% rise was observed in the existence of proper arrangements for sewerage in the year 2000.

Even the satisfaction regarding the sources of irrigation & water availability was noted as quite improved in the year 2000. 40% increase was noted in the year 2000 marking the Tube well availability as adequate. While 6% decrease was observed marking the Persian wheel as inadequate. Here it needs to be mentioned that even in union council Takht-e-Nasrati, 12% decrease was noted in standing the Persian wheel as inadequate, but this decrease was not reflecting the deterioration of the condition of the people rather it reflected the advancement of agricultural technology. 34% increase was observed in the year 2000 in respect of the numbers of Tube Wells.

Owing to the project interventions, the per acre production in the rainfed Areas of District Karak improved in overall terms in both of the union councils. 28% more considered the wheat production as between 12 to 21 mounds in the year 2000, 32% more indicated the

production of maize between 12 to 21 munds, the gram production decreased to 20% regarding those respondents who claimed the production between 22 to 31 munds. Likewise, no respondent claimed the production of rice in category "C" in the year 2000 (22 to 31 munds) while in the year 1993, 8% claimed the production of rice as between 22 to 31 munds.

There has been also been increase in the per acre production in the irrigated areas of District Karak. In union council Karak, in the year 2000, considerable increase was formed particularly in respect of wheat as compared to 1993. 64% respondents mentioned the wheat production as 36 & above munds in the year 2000 while in the year 1993 no single respondents had this much production or above. While no such increase was found in respect of maize, mustard & rice. However, in union council Takht-e-Nasrati, the increase was both considerable and in somewhat all cereal crops in the year 2000. 46% respondents mentioned the wheat production as 36 & above munds, 92% indicated the maize production in the same range and 40% mentioned the production of gram as 36 & above munds in the year 2000, while in the year 1993 there was not even a single respondent, in respect of all these crops, having the range of production as such.

The number and value of livestock also improved, which is an indicative of improvement of living standard, in both of the union councils in the year 2000. In union council Karak the number of livestock holding improved in the year 2000, as compared to the year 1993, from 1-5 cows to 2-5 cows, 3-12 to 5-20 goats, 1-10 to 2-6 sheep, 1-2 to 1-4 donkeys, 3-20 to 6-40 poultry, 1-2 to 1-4 buffaloes, and 1 to 1-2 bulls. Also the value of these livestock improved in the year 2000.

In union council Takht-e-Nasrati too, the same trend of increase in the number & value of the livestock holding was observed in the year 2000. In comparison to the situation of livestock holding & its value in the year 1993, increase was observed in the year 2000 from 1-5 to 2-5 cows, 3-12 to 3-25 goats, 1-10 to 2-8 sheep, 1-2 to 1-5 donkeys, 3-18 to 6-30 poultry, 1 to 1-2 buffaloes, & 1 to 1-2 bulls.

The annual income of the people from various sources of commodities also increased in the year 2000. As in union council Karak majority of the respondents 96% reported in the year 1993 that the income from milk/milk production was between Rs.4000 to Rs.11000 per Annum while in the year 2000 majority of respondents 96% reported the income from this source as between Rs.14001 to Rs.25000. Likewise, only 12 % respondents indicated the income from chickens as between Rs.5001 & above while in the year 2000 the percentage increased to 36% reporting the same income.

In union council Takht-e-Nasrati somewhat the same increase was observed. In the year 1993 only 10% indicated the income from milk production from Rs.19001 & above & in the year 2000 increased 20 percent. While in respect of value of chickens there was decrease in the income as 46% 12% in the year 2000 indicated the value of chickens from Rs.5001 & above while in respect of value of eggs, there was increase in the year 2000 in income as 70% reported the income as Rs.7001 to Rs.8000 while in the year 1993, 60% reported the income below Rs.1000.

As the increase/decrease in the consumption of food & non-food items per annum was concerned, in both the union councils, a considerable increase was found in the consumption. In union council Karak, majority of the respondents 36% reported the consumption on food items as Rs.4001 & above, while in year 1993 only 32% reported such expenses. In the year 1993, 72% respondents reported the expenses on clothing, footwear as between Rs.1000 to Rs.2000 while in the year 2000 the 68% respondents reported that the expenses got high to Rs.2000 to Rs.3000. The annual expenditure on medical health care, bus/transport, utility and social obligation also increased in the year 2000.

In union council Takht-e-Nasrati the situation in respect of food items was different. The annual expenses on food items decreased from 16% in the year 1993 to 8% mentioning the expenses as Rs.4001 & above. While in respect of other items, there was considerable increase in the expenses in the year 2000 as 22% & zero% in the year1993, 10% in the year 2000 & zero% in the year 1993 reported the expenses as Rs 2001 to Rs 3000 on clothing/foot wear & medical health care respectively. 30%, 36%, 20% in 2000 & 10%,

22%, & 10% in the year 1993 reported the consumption on Bus/transport, utility & education as between Rs.1001 to 2000.

Quite considerable difference & increase was observed in the holding of capital assets & its value in the year 2000 as compared to the year 1993. In union council Karak, in the year 1993, 15% each owned one tractor in the year 2000 it improved to 1-2. In the year 1993, 10% each held one vehicle, 90% owned one 1 to 2 Radio/Tape Recorders, 95% owned 1-10 fans, 60% held 20 to 80 Kanal Land & it improved in the year 2000 to 1-2 vehicles, 1 to 3 Radios/Tape recorders, 1 to 30 fans & 20 to 200 kanal of land respectively of the same respondents.

In union council Takht-e-Nasrati too the situation of owning the capital assets improved in the year 2000. In the year 1993, 15%, 10%, 95%, 40% and 60% owned one tractor, one vehicle, 1 to 10 fans, 1 to 3 agriculture implements and 15 to 100 Kanal of land. In the year 2000 it improved from 1-2 tractors, 1-2 vehicles, 1-12 fans, 1-5 agriculture implements & 15 to 150 kanal of land.

The water born diseases also decreased in the year 2000 in both of the union councils, e.g. union council karak & union council Takht-e-Nasrati. In union council Karak the percentage of the disease in the year 1993 was 72% hepatitis, 56% goiter, 46% kidney stone, 64 dysentery, 30% malaria, & other kinds of diseases were 58% while in the same union council in the year 2000 the situation improved and the percentage got down to 52% Hepatitis, 36 goiter, 30% kidney stone, 44% dysentery, 12% malaria and 22% other kind of diseases.

In union council Takht-e-Nasrati too the percentage of water born diseases in the year 1993 was greater, as 56% respondents mentioned hepatitis, 40% goiter, 44% kidney stone, 48% Dysentery, 16% Malaria and 18% other diseases while in the year 2000 the decrease was observed as 48% reported Hepatitis, 36% goiter, 4% kidney stone, 6% dysentery, 10% malaria, while the percentage of other kind of diseases was only 14 percent.

The general health status of the children, male & female also improved in both union councils in the year 2000. In Union council Karak in the year 1993, the percentage of general diseases more (Among children, 64% Polio, 40% fever, 48% T.B, 20% malaria & 60% other diseases among males, 32% paralysis, 28% joint diseases, 60% malaria, among females, 60% pre-mature pregnancy, 12% depressions), and in the year 2000 the situation improved to 32% polio, 8% fever, 8% T.B, 12% Malaria, 20% other diseases, 12% paralysis, 20% joint disease, 44% malaria & 44% premature pregnancy. Likewise in union council Takht-e-Nasrati too the ratio of all such kind of diseases got down in the year 2000. In the year 1993 the percentage of diseases was reported as 68% polio, 54% fever, 56% T.B, 20% malaria, 72% other diseases of children, 34% paralysis, 36% joint diseases, 68% depression (female), & 54% likoria, while in the year 2000 the ratio of such diseases decreased to 50% polio, 8% fever, zero percent T.B, zero percent Malaria (Children), 50% other diseases (children) 16% paralysis, 30% joint diseases, 60% Malaria among males, zero percent depression, 30% pre-mature pregnancy, zero percent depression among females, & 34% likoria.

The road constructed in the project area, reduced the distance from the villages to central villages & the distance from farm to market. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati majority of respondents 64% mentioned the reduction in distance between villages and central villages to 2-3 kms and also the same percentage mentioned 2 to 3 kms reduction in the distance from farm to market. While in the year 2000, 10% respondents mentioned the reduction of 6 & above kms from villages to central villages and 52% indicated the reduction as between 4 to 5 kms from farms to market.

In union council Takht-e-Nasrati, 20% mentioned the reduction as 4-5 kms from villages to central villages & 16% mentioned the reduction in the distance from farm to market as 4 to 5 kms in the year 2000, while in the year 1993 only 12% each mentioned the reduction in distance as such.

There has been per head increase in the transport charges in both of the union councils in the year 2000. In union council Karak in the year 1993 majority of the respondents 80% mentioned the Bus Charges as between Rs.30 to Rs.500 and the charges on flying coach

were reported by majority of respondents 70% as between Rs.1001 & above while in the year 2000 majority of the respondents 76% reported the charges between Rs.35 to Rs.1300 and in respect of flying coach charges, majority of respondents 68% reported Rs.2601 & above. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati majority of respondents 56% mentioned the Bus charges as Rs.30 to Rs.500 & 62% reported the charges on flying coach as Rs.1001 & above in the year 1993, while in the year 2000, majority of respondents 56% mentioned the bus charges as Rs.35 to Rs.1300 and 54% mentioned the charges on flying coach as Rs.2601 & above.

The per month expenses on the maintenance of vehicles after the construction of road did not get too much greater in the year 2000. Contrast to the expenses in the year 1993 union council Takht-e-Nasrati, 20%, 15%, 85% and 25% respondents reported the per month expenses on the maintenance of Bus, flying coach, cycle & tractor as Rs.8000 in the year 2000, 50 & 4000 respectively. In the year 2000 the expenses increased to Rs.11000, 3000, 100 & 6000 respectively on such vehicles. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati, in the year 1993, the cost of maintenance as per the same percentage given above, was Rs.9000, 3000, 50 & 5000 while in the year 2000 it increased to Rs.12000, 4000, 100 & Rs.7000.

Increase in production of vegetables in Barani & irrigated areas of District Karak were also found to be a bit significant in the year 2000. In the Barani areas of union council Takht-e-Nasrati, 56% reported the production of onion in the year 1993 as 13 to 17 munds while in the year 2000 the percentage improved to 60%. In the irrigated areas of the same union council, 24% reported its production in the year 1993 as 18 & above munds & in 2000 the percentage improved to 28.

In the Barani areas of union council Takht-e-Nasrati the production remained the same during in the year 1993 & 2000 while in the irrigated areas of the same union council, decrease was observed in the year 2000 as compared to the year 1993.

The production of various crops in both the Barani & Irrigated Areas of the project area increased in the year 2000. In the Barani area of union council Karak in 2000, more respondents i.e. 16% reported the production of wheat as 16 to 25 munds while in the

year 1993 the percentage was 12% only. In the irrigated areas of the same union council majority of respondents 50% declared the wheat income as 26 & above munds in the year 2000 while in the year 1993 it was only 46 %. The maize production in Barani areas was reported in the year 2000 by 50% in the year 2000 as 26 & above munds and in the year 1993 only 30% mentioned that much production. In irrigated areas, in the year 2000, more 54% reported the production of maize as 26 & above & in the year 1993 it was only 40 %.

In Barani areas of union council Takht-e-Nasrati, there was increase (30% & 44%) in the year 2000 in Barani areas the percentage of respondents having the production of wheat as 26 mounds and above increased from 30% to 40%, while during the year 1993 the percentage of respondents having the same amount of wheat was from 30% to 40% reporting the production of wheat as 26 & above munds & in the year 1993, the percentage was only 20% & 40% respectively. In the irrigated areas of the same union council only increase was found (64%) in respect of maize production i.e. 26 & above munds as compared to 1993, 50%.

There was also increase in the value of monthly per household produce in both of the project areas. In the year 2000, in union council Karak, majority of respondents 10% each reported the value of milk and Beef as Rs.5301 & above while in the year 1993 there was no single respondent to mention this much value. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati too, increase in the percentage of respondents 40%, 8%, 12% and 30% was observed in the year 2000, as the milk, mutton, poultry meat & egg's value was reported between Rs.2801 & Rs.5300. In the year 1993, the percentage of respondents was lesser i.e. 30%, 4%, 8% & 20 %.

Owing to the project intervention, increase was also found in the year 2000 in the application of quality of fertilizers used by farmers. In the year 2000 the Barani areas of union council Karak, 16% and 24% respondents reported the use of 8 to 14 bags of Ammonium Sulphate and Die-Ammonium Salphate respectively while in the year 1993 there was no respondent reporting this much quantity of fertilizer. In the irrigated areas of the same union council, 8%, 12% each mentioned 15 & above bags of Urea, Ammonium

Salphate and Die-Ammonium Salphate in the year 2000 while in the year 1993 only 4% each mentioned the same number of bags of Urea & Die-Ammonium Salphate.

In both the Barani areas & irrigated areas of union council Takht-e-Nasrati there was decrease in the use of fertilizers.

As for the types of trainings arranged for males in the project area of District Karak were concerned, there has been quite increase in trainings in the year 2000 as compared to the year 1993 in union council Karak. In the year 2000, 30%, 28%, 2%, & other 2 respondents reported the arrangement of technical training, livestock training, management skill training, vocational training & educational/literacy training for 1 to 2 months respectively likewise, 20%, 24%, 32%, 32% & 30% respondents reported the same trainings in the same year & union council as of 1 to 2 days respectively, while in the year 1993 only 2% respondents reported 1to 2 months technical training. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati too only 4% respondents reported 1 to 2 months technical training in the year 1993 while in the year 2000, 28%, 26%, 2% & other 2% respondents reported 1 to 2 months Technical training, livestock training, management skills training & vocational training respectively. Likewise, 6%, 6%, 4%, & 34% respondents reported the same training of 1 to 2 days respectively 32% reported 1 to 2 days educational/literacy training too in the year 2000.

On the other hand the trainings arranged for females in the project area were quite insignificant (2% mentioned 1 to 2 months technical training) in union council Karak in the year 1993. However, in the same village, the number of training significantly improved in the year 2000. 24%, 30% & 8% respondents reported 1 to 2 months technical training, livestock training & training in family welfare respectively. Similarly, 20% each reported 6 days livestock training & family welfare training while 4%, 28% & 20% respondents reported 12 days management skill training, vocational training & educational/literacy training respectively.

In union council Takht-e-Nasrati, no training was reported in the year 1993 while in the year 2000, 6%, 6%, 18%, 32% & 30% respondents reported the completion of 6 days

technical training, livestock training, training in family welfare, management skills training, vocational training & educational training respectively. Similarly, 26%, 26% & 10% each reported technical training, livestock training, family welfare training & management skills training respectively.

As far as the formation of males Village Organization (Vos) & the age of the participants in the project area was concerned, there was no Village Organization in the union council Karak in the year 1993 while in the year 2000, 92% respondents of 26 to 30 years of age reported the existence of Village Organizations. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati, in the year 1993, only 4% respondents each of 31 to 35 & 36 to 40 years of age reported the existence of Village Organization. In the same union council the situation improved in the year 2000 & 4% respondents (20 to 25 years), 60% (26-30 years), 12% (31 to 35 years & 4% (36 to 40 years of age) reported the formation of village Organizations.

Similarly, in union council Karak, there was no women organization in the year 1993 & in the year 2000 92% respondents (26 to 30 years of age) reported the formation of women organization. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati, only 4% respondents (36 to 40 years of age) reported the formation of women organization. In the year 2000, the situation improved & hence, 4% (20 to 25 years old), 68% (26 to 30 years old), 4% (31 to 35 years old) & 4% (36 to 40 years old) reported the formation of women organizations.

Regarding improvements of economic status majority of the respondents 90% in union council Karak claimed that their economic status has been improved through the loan scheme while 80% each indicated the improvement of their economic status by hand pump scheme and education scheme respectively. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati too majority 96% regarded the loan scheme as responsible for the improvement of their economic status while 90%, 66% & 60% respondents mentioned the hand pump scheme, any other (self employment, skill development awareness) & education scheme respectively.

In union council Karak, majority of respondents 84% reported that their socio-cultural status has been improved by the establishment of inter families relations through various

schemes 68% mentioned that credit scheme developed the sense of interaction & in turn resulted in the improvement of socio-cultural conditions. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati, majority 64% mentioned that their socio-cultural status has been improved by the credit scheme while 60% respondents mentioned that inter families relations through various schemes improved their socio-cultural status.

The replication of Barani Area Project to other regions of the country was strongly favored and therefore in union council Karak majority 96% suggested that through agriculture loan the Barani land should be made fertilized. 84% suggested that local resources should be exploited & 80% suggested that local people should be given training. In union council Takht-e-Nasrati too majority 72% suggested that through agriculture loan the Barani land should be made fertile.

In union council Karak & union council Takht-e-Nasrati, majority 88%, 84% complained that the essential component, which has been ignored by the planners/policy makers of the project in the part, was the ignoring of the lower class. Similarly, 84% in union council Karak & 78% in union council described that no proper planning & needs assessment has been made in past, such state tarnished the efficiency of the projects in past.

In union council Karak & union council Takht-e-Nasrati, 96% and 84% respondents respectively stated that presently the village Organization has been working for the uplift of the overall community while 94% in union council Karak & 82% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati reported that village organizations have been working on different incomplete schemes. 90% in union council Karak & 86% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati clarified the Vos have been still working in the area with the support of SRSC. Only 4% in union council Karak & 6% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati disagreed with the works of Vos.

The women organizations sustained even after the termination of the project and hence, majority of the respondents (96% in union council Karak & 100% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati) reported that the WOs have been training women to rightly look after their children's education & health care. 72% in union council Karak & 84% in union

council Takht-e-Nasrati replied that the WOs have been working according to the instructions, used to be given by the project.

There have been a number of problems in the disbursement of the loans & therefore 100% respondents in both of the union councils members clarified that the loans have not been given in time, 96% in union council Karak & 98% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati complained that the loan procedure was complicated. 84% in union council Karak & 96% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati described that the project helps the property as a bail, which poor people cannot afford. Regarding the problem of loan disbursement 80% are in union council Karak & 78% are in union council Takht-e-Nasrati clarified that the problem in the disbursement of loan is the unawareness of people about the Bank procedure.

There have been a number of problems faced by the beneficiaries in the repayment of loan. In union council Karak 96% respondents & in union council Takht-e-Nasrati 100% declared that the duration of loan is short. 98% in union council Karak & 100% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati reported that because of loss in business/production, the loanee remains unable to repay. 84% in union council Karak & 86% in union council Takht-e-Nasrati reported that because of natural calamities the payment couldn't be made in time & 90% in Kanda Karak & 90% in Wagi Bala regarded the rate of interest as very high.

CONCLUSIONS

Part -A

Barani Development Project as in June 2000 and the data taken from the community members, Vos, WOs and SRSC staff members, found complete agreement in the claims regarding the physical achievement. The whole primary data and BADP claims about the physical achievement agreed that both the adaptive research trials and research experiments significantly improved after the project interventions. Pakistan has long been a laboratory for various developmental programmes since its independence. The Barani Development Project was also one such programme of community development. The inferences drawn from the data taken from the community members, Vos, WOs and staff members of SRSC regarding the targets/ objectives set by the BADP upto June 2000 were found to be incomplete harmony with the claims of BADP regarding physical achievements. The targets laid down in agriculture extension (Demonstration) in the project for 2000, in Millet, Sorghum, Wheat, Sarsoon, Maize, Groundnut, Soyabeen & Sunflower were achieved properly. The training programs for the staff and beneficiaries proved quite excellent. The targets set down in 1996 to be achieved upto 2000 in Horticulture Extension / Demonstration & Horticulture Extension Training was excellently achieved.

The target set in the year 1996, to be achieved in June 2000 in livestock production extension was achieved in the areas like establishment of integrated livestock, Betal goat units fodder demonstration & now castle diseases vaccination likewise, the target of livestock production (Treatment & Breed improvement) was also attained & the achievement of the target concerning the first aid & cow/buffalo insemination was beyond expectations.

The target set in the revised PC-1 of the year 1996 in the project for achievement by June 2000 in forestry was hundred percent attained in a forestation of Galis Guzars, watershed. Also the training in the field of farm forestry, training of village forestry societies, training of women, establishment of model integrated farm and management of critical sites were successfully held.

The target set for development of rural infrastructure focusing irrigation like construction left irrigation band, repair of irrigation channels, improvement of weirs and channels and construction dug well was successfully achieved in both Kohat & Karak Districts. The target set in 1996 for installation of water supply schemes and construction of rural roads in both of the districts were fully achieved. The role of SRSC in the village level development including formation of Vos, CBOs, WOs, saving schemes, managers conferences & implementation of productive investment schemes was fully successful & achieved.

Part-B

SRSC has been very successful in its role in transforming the status of the people of the respective area. It considerably performed well in Barani Area Development Project NWFP during in the year 1996-2000. Both the savings and investments of males increased significantly higher than females. SRSC faced problems in the formation of Vos like lack of awareness among people etc. The formation of WOs, was mainly paralyzed by illiteracy. As far the performance of both Vos & WOs was concerned, they could not perform well due to poverty & exploitation of women status by men respectively. The Vos & WOs were engaged even after the termination of the project in the development of various schemes for those who were benefited from BADP. According to the SRSC staff the people did not reimburse the loan in time because of its mis-utilization by the members.

The main problem described by Vos & WOs was that SRSC did not provide them the logistic support/facility in the follow up of the activities. SRSC staff also complained against the WOs that they had lack of conceptual clarity about the developmental activities and lack of opportunities to implement developmental packages. It was claimed that Vos & WOs were provided both the training facilities, like exposure visits for the purpose of creating awareness among the members.

The SRSC staff also explained that because of poverty & absence of organizational & management system the infrastructure development could not be attained. They also asserted that due to project intervention the household income increased and effective

linkages between VOs & WOs got strengthened, which onward led to the proper utilization of credit & maximums benefits from available resources.

Part-C

The researcher made a number of conclusions on the basis of the collected data. The whole data reflects that the project has done appreciably in improving the lots of the poor people in the target areas. The people were greatly benefited from the project's activities and started living a honorable life. These conclusions are about the two union councils, namely; Union Council Karak and Union Council Takht-e-Nasrati, and it needs a mention here that the respective Barani Area Development Project didn't only work in these two union councils but also worked in the entire district Karak. Therefore two union councils were taken for the study. District Karak provided the researcher a modal, which in the government worked and was running Barani Area Development Project and the NGOs, namely, SRSC (Sarhad Rural Support Corporation) worked on involving the people in the developmental activities. Hence, both the government and the NGO worked together for the betterment of the respective people. Government provided and developed the physical infrastructure while the NGO kept on involving the people in developmental efforts. This joint venture for creating sustainable development significantly improved the living standard of the people. For ensuring more reliability to the results of the study, the condition of such areas in the year 1993 and in the year 2000 was compared & analyzed.

The nature of the houses i.e. their structure sanitation, was too poor in both the union councils in 1993 and considerable improvement was observed during this period upto the year 2000. This primarily happened because of the improvement of the economic conditions of the people by the project intervention. In such areas the Old Persian wheel for irrigation could not catch up with the needs of the present time and the introduction of more sophisticated irrigation technology and tube well installation enhanced the productivity of crops like, wheat, maize etc.

The provision of tube wells facility brought the once barren & uncultivated deserts into cultivatable agricultural fields. This transformation not only doubled the productivity in quantitative terms but also indirectly benefited the people in number of aspects.

Both the value & number of livestock holding increased because now the people had enough of fodder available. Such increase ensured economic stability & security of the people the people concerned. Besides, the milk production, because of greater number of livestock, increased and also the value of chickens & eggs increased tremendously.

Improvement in livestock & chicken etc. led directly to the up-gradation of economic status of the people and therefore a significant increase occurred in food items, health care, transport, utility charges,, education & social obligations. Such increase could not have been as much of the people had been unable to afford it.

Now, the people could afford good food, good education for children and utilizing the transport expenses etc.

The project imposed the socio-economic status of the people due to which they now afford and adopt enabled the people in affording to adopt new technology like tractor, flying coach, radio, tap recorders, dish antenna etc. Also the land holding size increased because of the capacity building of the people.

The people had been utilizing the surface water from the wells, which highly caused water borne diseases to the people, & thus they had to spend most of their earnings on curing. The tube wells provision decreased such water borne diseases like, typhoid, hepatitis, goiter, kidney stones, malaria & dysentery etc. The health status of children & their mothers improved because of reduction in many of the diseases, which were either caused by water, or the poor economic status of the people.

The people, in the year 1993, had to go mostly on foot from one area to another or from villages to villages or farms to villages etc. This apathetic condition was because of the non-availability of mettled roads. The project after constructing the services roads & the roads from farms to market enabled the farmers to easily take their produce into the

markets for good prices. The time being spent in part got reduced but however the charges on transport increased, because now the people utilized the available transport facility & did not like to waste their time in walking on foot.

For the transport owners it proved a good omen, because the building of roads after the spending/expenses on the vehicles considerably decreased.

The Barani Areas were not producing any vegetable but the intervention of project introduced & increased the cultivation of growth of vegetables in those areas through the availability of irrigation sources. The application of even costly fertilizers increased in both the Barani and irrigated areas of the target population. Before the project intervention neither the farmers felt the need of fertilizer nor could afford the expenses due the their poor economic & status. SRSC arranged the different trainings to the people like, skill development training, vocational training, education & literacy training, technical & livestock training etc. Women trainings were also arranged in many areas like, family welfare training, vocational training, management training, literacy training etc. In the year 2000 significant increase was observed in such training. Such trainings equipped both men & women with the skill to contribute both to the their households & nation. This led to the increase of men & women organizations and now they utilize their own existing resources with little support from outside, for their development. Through such organizations the micro-credit schemes were introduced & utilized in spirit by the people for their socio-economic status.

SUGGESTIONS

The project, as is reflected by the study conclusions, has contributed appreciably to the development of the target area but however there were certain factors, which have been checking the efficiency of the project. For improving the efficiency, the researcher recommends certain suggestions for ensuring viable efficiency to the project activities. The suggestions are as follows;

- Pakistan has a predominantly agriculture based economy. The overall development of the country is based upon the contributions of the agriculture class. They have been doing their level best to improve the quality & quantity of their productivity but however there were been certain cultural & physical factors, which constantly discouraged their efforts. This project, which focused upon the improvement of the socio-economics technological & physical aspects led to their improvement considerably. As has been mentioned above that Pakistan in Toto is based on agriculture economy. All the provinces including NWFP don't have the necessary arrangements for improving the living standard of the people. The fact is that living standard is directly dependent upon the improvement of their productivity. Besides the involvement of people in agriculture, there are other areas of income generation too, which if focused will definitely lead to the overall national development. The irony of fate is that how the people with the limited resources and poor knowledge can ensure their national development. It is a question, which can only be met with rich and abundant resources.

This project has been found as a unique of its kind in providing the people with the necessities of improving the living standard and economic development of the Barani Areas. It enriched the existing infrastructure in the target areas and thus led to the fullest satisfaction of the people.

On the basis of its performance and the situation prevailing in the whole country, it is recommended that the Barani Area Project should be replicated in other areas of

Pakistan so as to benefit the poor masses and enabling them not only to enjoy an honourable life but also to contribute fully to the overall national development.

- The performances of the respective Barani Area Project are considerably praiseworthy but after its end the sustainability concept is at stake. It significantly brought improvement to every aspect of life of the target population. People started taking interest and the feeling of ownership emerged among all people. The project activities fully activated the people & integrated them into participatory action. The formation of CBOs got increased and the results got more & more fruitful. The local leadership emerged and turned the theoretical model of development into practical improvement.

However, all these developments have not reached fully to fruition and sustainable condition. The project intervention took the people into the threshold of participatory-based development but still the efforts were at embryonic stage. If the sustenance to such kind of welfare-based feelings is not ensured, the efforts will get definitely useless. Keeping the expected future loss to the projects success in mind, it is suggested that the NGOs should better take interest in carrying on the suspended activities of the project. In this way there intervention will definitely ensure sustainability to the developmental initiatives & the community will stand on their own feet. Here the NGOs intervention is stressed because they are the ones, which have the expertise in developing the sense of self-help & self-reliance. Their efforts will successfully mobilize the left out dormant and resources of the areas & the participation of people in development will be ensured.

- One shortcoming, which was observed in the project activities, was the compartmental/sectoral approach to development. This approach has presently lost its fame in the world of development approaches. This embodies no insurance to sustainable development rather makes certain the incompatible development philosophy. Single sector development may only focus on one particular aspects but does not take the whole frame work towards development. The works of the project are wonderful but however needs to be improved and be made according to the needs of the day. This has generally been observed that decades back the

top down approach, which discouraged community participation, & empowerment carried the philosophy of imposing the decision on the people and carried no initiative to involve the people in determining their own fate themselves. Later on this paradigm was shifted into bottom-up approach to development. This project too practiced successfully the bottom-up/participatory approach & gained considerable improvement.

However, as is mentioned above it lacked the integrated paradigm to development and therefore it is recommended that in future both the Govt. or the NGOs should better work through integrated approach so as to ensure the overall development of the areas and convert the respective areas into a model areas for replicating in other areas.

- Most of the respondents complained of the discriminatory attitude of both SRSC and Barani Area Development Project in loan delivery system. They pointed out that poor class was ignored in micro-credit scheme & only rich people benefited from it. In addition to it they clarified that loan taking procedure was not conducive to the economic status of the poor class. The eligibility criteria determined for it could not be fulfilled by the poor people because for loan taking property was to be showed in guarantee which they could not and therefore only those could be benefited who could make sure such requirements. Besides such collateral, the process is too lengthy and complicated. Even the rules for the recovery of loan were too exploitative ones.

Thus, the loan, which was introduced for the improvement of the socio-economic condition of the people, did not prove useful. It is therefore suggested that loans should be given on needs basis and irrespective of caste, class or colour. Also the delivery & recovery procedure should be made so simple that can be easily utilized by the needy people.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Part-I The Role of Government Organization in Barani Area Development Project N.W.F.P

1. Increase/Decrease in land Utilization in Brani Area in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak.

Description	Land utilization		(In Acre)
	1993	*2000*	*Differences*
a) Total Area	-	-	-
b) Cultivated Area	-	-	-

2. Increase/Decrease in land utilization in Irrigated Area in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Description	Land utilization		(In Acre)
	1993	*2000*	*Differences*
a) Total area	-	-	-
b) Cultivated area	-	-	-

3. Per-Acre production in Rainfed Area in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Description	Per Acre production (In Munds)		Differences
	1993	*2000*	
a) Wheat			
b) Maiz			
c) Sogran			
d) Mustard			
e) Millet			
f) Gram			
g) Any other			

4. Per Acre Production in Irrigated Area in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Description	Per Acre Production (In Munds)		Differences
	1993	*2000*	
a) Wheat			
b) Maize			
c) Sogram			
d) Mustard			
e) Gram			
f) Rice			
g) Any other			

5. Access to Input: Supply and Extension Facilities (in Monetary terms) provided to Barani Area in District Karak (in Rs.)

Description	*1993*	*2000*
a) Agriculture Extension		
b) Live stock Extension		
c) ADBP Mobile Credit System		
d) Fertilizer		
e) Any other		

6. Nature of Live Stock Extension Extended in 1993 and 2000 to District Karak (In Rs)

Description	1993		2000		Differences
	Number	*Value*	*Number*	*Value*	
a) Cows					
b) Goats					
c) Sheep					
d) Donkey					
e) Poultry					
f) Oxen					
g) Baffellow					
h) Bull					
i) Any other					

7. The State of Annual Income Increased/Decreased From Various Sources of Commodities in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Rs)

Description	1993	2000	Differences
a) Milk/Milk Production			
b) Value of Chickens			
c) Values of Sales of Eggs			
d) Any other			

8. Per Annual consumption Expenditure Increased/Decreased on Food and Non Food Items in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Rs.)

Description	1993	2000	Differences
a) Food item			
b) Clothing/Foot wears			
c) Medicine Health care			
d) Bus/Transport			
e) Utility			
f) Education			
g) Social obligation			
h) Any other			

9. Capital Assets Owned by People in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Rs.)

Description	1993		2000	
	Number	*Value*	*Number*	*Value*
1. Tractor				
2. Vehicle				
3. T.V				
4. Radio/Tap Recorder				
5. Refrigerator				
6. A.C				
7. Air Cooler				
8. Fans				
9. Agri-implements				
10. Barani machinery				
11. Property				
12. Cash				
13. Ornaments/Gold				
14. Shares				
15. Any other				

10. Participation Role of School Age Children in All Primary level in 1993-2000 in District Karak (Percentage)

Description	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	1993		*2000*	
a) Total Number of Male Children of School Age (5-9 year)				
b) Total Number of Male Enrolled in (I – V classes)				
c) Total Number of Female Children of school age (5-9 years)				
d) Total Number Female Enrolled in (I – V classes)				

11. Increase/Decrease in Enrollment of School Age Children (5-9 years) in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (Percentage)

Sex	Total Enrollment I-V classes in 1993	Total Enrollment I-V in 2000	Differences
a) Boys			
b) Girls			

12. Drop-out Rate Increase/Decreased in Primary Schools in 1993-2000 in District Karak (Percentage)

Sex	1993		2000		Differences
	Total Enrollment (I-V)	*Total Dropout*	*Total Enrolment (I-V)*	*Total Dropout*	
a) Boys					
b) Girls					

13. The State of Employment of Male in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (Percentage)

Description	Total male population in 1993	Total male population in 2000	Differences
	People employed	*People employed*	
a) Farming			
b) Students			
c) Off Farm work			
d) Self employed			
e) Un-employment			
f) Any other			

14. The State of Employment of Female in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (Percentage)

Description	Total Female Population in 1993	Total Female Population in 2000	Differences
	Population Employed	Population Employed	
a) Farming			
b) Household			
c) Student			
d) Off farm work			
e) Self employed			
f) Un-employed			
g) Any other			

15. Area Under Plantation in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (in acres)

Description	1993	2000
a) Area under plantation		
b) Area treated under conservation		
c) Inventory of standing stock		

16. Improvement in the availability of Drinking Water to the People in the Project Area District Karak in 1993-2000

Description	1993	2000
a) Quality of water (In liters) mode of availability to people		
b) Time saved (in hours) in fetching water from other		

17. Improvement in Water Born Diseases in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Description	Type of water born diseases existed in 1993	Types of water born diseases existed in 2000
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		
f)		

18. Patients Treated in Water Born Diseases in 1993-2000

Sex	1993	2000
	Number patients treated	*Number patient treated*
a) Adult Male		
b) Adult female		
c) Children male		
d) Children female		
e) Old male		
f) Old female		

19. General Improvement in Health Status of the People in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Sex		Common diseases prevailed in 1993	Common diseases prevailed in 2000
1) Children Related	a.		
	b.		
	c.		
	d.		
	e.		
2) Male Related	a.		
	b.		
	c.		
	d.		
	e.		
3) Female Related	a.		
	b.		
	c.		
	d.		
	e.		

20. The Extent of Distance Reduced Through Construction of Road in 1993 and 2000.

Description	Distance in Kilometer before project 1993	Distance in Kilometers after project in 2000
a) Distance from village to central village (before project)		
b) Distance from farm to market (before project)		

21. Transport Charges/per Head/Increased/Decreased from Village (in Rs.)

Description	1993	2000
a) Bus		
b) Flying coach		
c) Cab		
d) Ruksha		
e) Any other		

22. Reduction in Maintenance Expenses of Vehicles Per-month after Construction of Rural Road in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Description	1993 amount spent	2000 amount spent
a) Bus		
b) Flying coach		
c) Cab		
d) Ruksha		
e) Cycle		
f) Tractor		
g) Any other		

23. Increase in Production of Fruits in Barani Area and Irrigated Area in District Karak (Munds)

Types of fruits	Barani Area		Irrigated Area	
	1993	*2000*	*1993*	*2000*
a) Mandaries				
b) Orange				
c) Salustiana				
d) Peach				
e) Grapes				
f) Apple				
g) Strawberry				
h) Any other				

24. Increase in Production of Oil-Seeds in Barani and Irrigated Area of District Karak (In Munds)

Types of fruits	Barani Area		Irrigated Area	
	1993	*2000*	*1993*	*2000*
a) Cotton				
b) Rope seeds				
c) Sunflower				
d) Canola				
e) Soyabean				
f) Soft flower				
g) Any other				

25. Increase in Production of Vegetables in Barani and Irrigated Area of District Karak

Types of fruits	Barani Area		Irrigated Area	
	1993	*2000*	*1993*	*2000*
a) Beans				
b) Peas				
c) Pulses				
d) Potato				
e) Jans				
f) Tomato				
g) Onion				
h) Chilli				
i) Turnip				
j) Any other				

26. Variety of Crops Developed in Barani and Irrigated Area in District Karak (In Acres)

Types of fruits	Barani Area		Irrigated Area	
	1993	*2000*	*1993*	*2000*
a) Wheat				
b) Rice				
c) Sunflower				
d) Soyabean				
e) Canola				
f) Maize				
g) Any other				

27. Variety of Fruits Developed in Barani and Irrigated Area of the Project in District Karak (In Acres)

Description	Barani Area	Irrigated Area
	1993	*2000*
a) Mandarine		
b) Orange		
c) Salustiana		
d) Peach		
e) Grapes		
f) Apple		
g) Strawberry		

28. Variety of Vegetable Developed in Barani and Irrigated Area of the Project in District Karak (In Acres)

Description	Barani Area	Irrigated Area
	1993	*2000*
a) Tomato		
b) Lettuer		
c) Gardong		
d) Beans		
e) Peas		
f) Broccdi		
g) Any other		

29. Per Household Per Month Availability of Live Stock Produced in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Products	In kgs	1993	2000
a) Milk			
b) Beaf			
c) Mutton			
d) Poultry meal			
e) Fish			
f) Eggs (Number)			
g) Any other			

30. Quality of Fertilizer Used by Farmers in Barani and Irrigated Area in District Karak (in Bags/kgs)

Fertilizer	Barani Area		Irrigated Area	
	1993	*2000*	*1993*	*2000*
a) Urea				
b) Ammonium sulphate				
c) Dia Ammonium sulphate				
d) Nitro sulphate				
e) Single super phosphate				
f) Triple super phosphate				
g) Ammonium Nitrate				
h) Sulphate of pot				
i) Any other				

31. A forestation done in Barrani and Irrigated Area in District Karak (in Acres)

Afforest ration	Barani Area		Irrigated Area	
	1993	*2000*	*1993*	*2000*
a) Afforest ration on farms				
b) Afforest ration on common land				

32. Types of Training Arranged for Male in the Project Area in District Karak

Types of training	Before 1993 duration	Upto days/weeks 2000 duration
a) Technical training		
b) Live stock		
c) Management skill		
d) Vocational training		
e) Educational/literacy		
f) Any other		

33. Type of Training Arranged for Female in the Project Area in District Karak (Duration in days/weeks)

Types of training	Before 1993 duration	Upto days/weeks 2000 duration
a) Technical Training		
b) Live stock		
c) Family Welfare		
d) Management Skill		
e) Vocational		
f) Literacy		
g) Any other		

Open-ended questions

Project Related Questions (in General)

34. What problems did you face in the implementation of the project?

    a. _____

    b. _____

    c. _____

    d. _____

    e. _____

35. What problems did you face in the procurement of materials/equipment/machinery for agricultural activities?

    a. _____

    b. _____

    c. _____

    d. _____

    e. _____

    f. _____

36. How do you feel that implementation of the project had been politicized? What is the nature/indication of such political influence?

    a. _____

    b. _____

    c. _____

    d. _____

    e. _____

37. How the objectives/targets of the project have been influenced by such political Interference?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

38. What type of linkage as built up during the implementation of the project, still exist between the people and the line departments?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

39. What weaknesses/short comings did you find in the implementation of the project?

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

40. Do you suggest that such project should be replicated in other rural/barani areas of the region?. If so how?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

41. What were the most important aspects/components in the project needed development/improvement which had been ignored by the planners/policy makers of the project in the past?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION (SRSC)

Part-II **The Role of Non-Government Organization NGO's with special Reference to SRSC in Barani Area Development Project in Karak District**

1. Formation of Village Organization (VOS) Age Composition of Participants in Project Area of District Karak

Age Range in year	Number in 1993 (if any)	Number upto 2000
20 – 25		
26 – 30		
31 – 35		
36 – 40 41 – 50		
51 – 55		
56 - 60		
61 – 65		
66 and above		

2. Formation of Woman Organization (WOS) Age Composition of the Participants in the Project Area of District Karak

Age Range in year	Number in 1993 (if any)	Number upto 2000
20 – 25		
26 – 30		
31 – 35		
36 – 40		
41 – 45		
46 – 50		
51 – 55		
56 – 60		
61 – 65		
66 and above		

3. Number of VOS and WOS Formed in the Project Area in 1993 and 2000 in Karak District

Organizations	Total number existed in 1993	Total number existed in 2000
VOS		
WOS		

4. The State of Saving and Investment Made by Male and Female in the Project Area in 1993 and 2000 in Karak District

Saving and investment	Male number		Female number	
	1993	*2000*	*1993*	*2000*
a) Saving Rs				
b) Investment Rs				

5. The Nature and Benefit Obtained upto 2000 from P/S Undertaken by Male in Project Area of District Karak

Type of P/S	Total amount invested	Total income from investment	Total benefit from investment
a)			
b)			
c)			
d)			
e)			
f)			
g)			

6. The Nature and Benefit Obtained into 2000 from P/S Undertaken by Female in Project Area of District Karak.

Type of P/S	Total amount invested	Total income from investment	Total benefit from investment
a)			
b)			
c)			
d)			
e)			
f)			

7. The State of Rural Credit Programme Initiated in Project Area of District Karak.

Bank	1993 total amount of credit provided	2000 total amount of credit provided
a) ADBP		
b) Khyber Bank		

8. The Purpose of Utilization of Credit Provided to Male in Project Area of District Karak

The Nature of Purpose for which Credit was Given	1993	2000	
	Amount as credit utilized	*Purpose of credit given*	*Amount of credit*

9. The Purpose of Utilization of Credit Provided to Female in the Project Area of District Karak

The nature of purpose for which credit was given	1993	2000	
	Amount as credit utilized	*Purpose of credit given*	*Amount of credit*
a)			
b)			
c)			
d)			
e)			

10. Amount of Credit Received and Paid by People During 1993-2000

Total principal amount received		**Total principal amount paid by**	
By Male	***By Female***	***By Male***	***By Female***

Open-ended questions

SRSC Related Questions

11. What specific problems/difficulties did you face in the formation of village Organization (VOS) in the project area?

    a. _____

    b _____

    c. _____

    d _____

    e _____

12. What specific problems/difficulties did you face in the formation of Women Organizations (WOS) in the project area?

    a. _____

    b. _____

    c. _____

    d. _____

    e _____

13. What the specific problems did the Village Organization (VOS) face in carrying out their activities in the Project Area.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

14. What specific problem did Women Organizations (WOS) face in carrying their activities in the project area.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

15. What activities at present are carried out by village organization after termination of the project in the area?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

16. What activities at present are carried out by Women Organizations in the area after discontinuation of the project?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

17. What problems and deficiencies did you face in the disbursement of the loans?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

18. What problems and deficiencies did the people face in the repayment of the Loans?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

19. What weaknesses and flaws did you find in Village Organizations (VOS) in the Project area?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

20. What weaknesses and flaws did you find in Women Organizations (WOS) in the Project area?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

21. What type of incentives did you provide to village organizers to carryout their activities effectively and efficiently?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

22. What type of incentives did you provide to the Women Organizers to carryout their activities effectively and efficiently?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

23. What type of activities is followed up after completion of the project in the area?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

24. What type of mechanism you have developed for following up some important activities after completion of the project in the area.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

25. What are the problems in the maintenance of infra-structure developed under the project?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

26. What are the indication in general terms in the improvement of life style of the target people is a result of initiation of this project?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR BENEFICIERIES

1. The status of the house existed before and after the initiation of the Project in Karak District.

S.No.	Status of the house	1993	2000
a.	The house was Kacha	-	-
b.	The house was Paka	-	-
c.	The boundary wall was Kacha	-	-
d.	The boundary wall was Paka	-	-

2. The household status by Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine

S.No.	Description	Status existed in 1993	Status existed in 2000
a.	Kitchen (Separate)	-	-
b.	Bathroom (Separate)	-	-
c.	Latrine	-	-
d.	Latrine with flush	-	-
e.	Latrine without flush		
f.	Proper arrangement of sewerage existed	-	-

3. Sources of Irrigation and Adequacy of Water Available for Corps

Description	1993			2000		
	Adequate	Inadequate	Missing	Adequate	Inadequate	Missing
a) Tubewell						
b) Canal						
c) Stream						
d) Persian wheal						
e) Karaiz system						
f) Any other						

4. Per-Acre production in Rainfed Area in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Description	Per Acre production (In Munds)		Differences
	1993	*2000*	
a) Wheat			
b) Maiz			
c) Sogran			
d) Mustard			
e) Millet			
f) Gram			
g) Any other			

5. Per Acre Production in Irrigated Area in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Description	Per Acre Production (In Munds)		Differences
	1993	*2000*	
a) Wheat			
b) Maize			
c) Sogram			
d) Mustard			
e) Gram			
f) Rice			
g) Any other			

6. Nature of Live Stock Extension Extended in 1993 and 2000 to District Karak (In Rs)

Description	1993		2000		Differences
	Number	*Value*	*Number*	*Value*	
a) Cows					
b) Goats					
c) Sheep					
d) Donkey					
e) Poultry					
f) Oxen					
g) Baffellow					
h) Bull					
i) Any other					

7. The State of Annual Income Increased/Decreased From Various Sources of Commodities in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Rs)

Description	1993	2000	Differences
a) Milk/Milk Production			
b) Value of Chickens			
c) Values of Sales of Eggs			
d) Any other			

8. Per Annual consumption Expenditure Increased/Decreased on Food and Non Food Items in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Rs.)

Description	1993	2000	Differences
a) Food item			
b) Clothing/Foot wears			
c) Medicine Health care			
d) Bus/Transport			
e) Utility			
f) Education			
g) Social obligation			
h) Any other			

9. Capital Assets Owned by People in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (In Rs.)

Description	1993		2000	
	Number	*Value*	*Number*	*Value*
1. Tractor				
2. Vehicle				
3. T.V				
4. Radio/Tap Recorder				
5. Refrigerator				
6. A.C				
7. Air Cooler				
8. Fans				
9. Agri-implements				
10. Barani machinery				
11. Property				
12. Cash				
13. Ornaments/Gold				
14. Shares				
15. Any other				

10. The State of Education in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak (Percentage)

Description	Number		Differences
	1993	*2000*	
a) Illiterate			
b) Primary			
c) Middle			
d) Matric			
e) Above Matric			
f) Any other			

11. Improvement in Water Born Diseases in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Description	Type of water born diseases existed in 1993	Types of water born diseases existed in 2000
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		
f)		

12. General Improvement in Health Status of the People in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Sex		Common diseases prevailed in 1993	Common diseases prevailed in 2000
1) Children Related	a.		
	b.		
	c.		
	d.		
	e.		
2) Male Related	a.		
	b.		
	c.		
	d.		
	e.		
3) Female Related	a.		
	b.		
	c.		
	d.		
	e.		

13. The Extent of Distance Reduced Through Construction of Road in 1993 and 2000.

Description	Distance in Kilometer before project 1993	Distance in Kilometers after project in 2000
a) Distance from village to central village (before project)		
b) Distance from farm to market (before project)		

14. Transport Charges/per Head/Increased/Decreased from Village (in Rs.)

Description	1993	2000
a) Bus		
b) Flying coach		
c) Cab		
d) Ruksha		
e) Any other		

15. Reduction in Maintenance Expenses of Vehicles Per-month after Construction of Rural Road in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Description	1993 amount spent	2000 amount spent
a) Bus		
b) Flying coach		
c) Cab		
d) Ruksha		
e) Cycle		
f) Tractor		
g) Any other		

16. Increase in Production of Fruits in Barani Area and Irrigated Area in District Karak (Munds)

Types of fruits	Barani Area		Irrigated Area	
	1993	*2000*	*1993*	*2000*
a) Mandaries				
b) Orange				
c) Salustiana				
d) Peach				
e) Grapes				
f) Apple				
g) Strawberry				
h) Any other				

17. Increase in Production of Oil-Seeds in Barani and Irrigated Area of District Karak (In Munds)

Types of fruits	Barani Area		Irrigated Area	
	1993	*2000*	*1993*	*2000*
a) Cotton				
b) Rope seeds				
c) Sunflower				
d) Canola				
e) Soyabean				
f) Soft flower				
g) Any other				

18. Increase in Production of Vegetables in Barani and Irrigated Area of District Karak

Types of fruits	Barani Area		Irrigated Area	
	1993	*2000*	*1993*	*2000*
a) Beans				
b) Peas				
c) Pulses				
d) Potato				
e) Jans				
f) Tomato				
g) Onion				
h) Chilli				
i) Turnip				
j) Any other				

19. Variety of Crops Developed in Barani and Irrigated Area in District Karak (In Acres)

Types of fruits	Barani Area		Irrigated Area	
	1993	*2000*	*1993*	*2000*
a) Wheat				
b) Rice				
c) Sunflower				
d) Soyabean				
e) Canola				
f) Maize				
g) Any other				

20. Variety of Fruits Developed in Barani and Irrigated Area of the Project in District Karak (In Acres)

Description	Barani Area	Irrigated Area
	1993	*2000*
a) Mandarine		
b) Orange		
c) Salustiana		
d) Peach		
e) Grapes		
f) Apple		
g) Strawberry		

21. Variety of Vegetable Developed in Barani and Irrigated Area of the Project in District Karak (In Acres)

Description	Barani Area	Irrigated Area
	1993	*2000*
a) Tomato		
b) Lettuer		
c) Gardong		
d) Beans		
e) Peas		
f) Broccdi		
g) Any other		

22. Per Household Per Month Availability of Live Stock Produced in 1993 and 2000 in District Karak

Products	In kgs	1993	2000
a) Milk			
b) Beaf			
c) Mutton			
d) Poultry meal			
e) Fish			
f) Eggs (Number)			
g) Any other			

23. Quality of Fertilizer Used by Farmers in Barani and Irrigated Area in District Karak (in Bags/kgs)

Fertilizer	Barani Area		Irrigated Area	
	1993	*2000*	*1993*	*2000*
a) Urea				
b) Ammonium sulphate				
c) Dia Ammonium sulphate				
d) Nitro sulphate				
e) Single super phosphate				
f) Triple super phosphate				
g) Ammonium Nitrate				
h) Sulphate of pot				
i) Any other				

24. Types of Training Arranged for Male in the Project Area in District Karak

Types of training	Before 1993 duration	Upto days/weeks 2000 duration
a) Technical training		
b) Live stock		
c) Management skill		
d) Vocational training		
e) Educational/literacy		
f) Any other		

25. Type of Training Arranged for Female in the Project Area in District Karak (Duration in days/weeks)

Types of training	Before 1993 duration	Upto days/weeks 2000 duration
a) Technical Training		
b) Live stock		
c) Family Welfare		
d) Management Skill		
e) Vocational		
f) Literacy		
g) Any other		

26. Formation of Village Organization (VOS) Age Composition of Participants in Project Area of District Karak

Age Range in year	Number in 1993 (if any)	Number upto 2000
20 – 25		
26 – 30		
31 – 35		
36 – 40		
41 – 50		
51 – 55		
56 - 60		
61 – 65		
66 and above		

27. Formation of Woman Organization (WOS) Age Composition of the Participants in the Project Area of District Karak

Age Range in year	Number in 1993 (if any)	Number upto 2000
20 – 25		
26 – 30		
31 – 35		
36 – 40		
41 – 45		
46 – 50		
51 – 55		
56 – 60		
61 – 65		
66 and above		

28. In what respect your economic status has been improved through this project?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

29. In what respect your socio-cultural status has been improved through this project?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

30. Do you suggest that such project should be replicated in other rural/barani areas of the region?. If so how?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

31. What were the most important aspects/components in the project needed development/improvement that had been ignored by the planners/policy makers of the project in the past?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

32. What activities at present are carried out by village organization after termination of the project in the area?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

33. What activities at present are carried out by Women Organizations in the area after discontinuation of the project?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

34. What problems and deficiencies did you face in the disbursement of the loans?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

35. What problems and deficiencies did the people face in the repayment of the Loans?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

Appendix -C

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