



Analysis of Households Poverty Scorecard Census Data from Rural Balochistan

**Balochistan Rural Development and Community
Empowerment (BRACE) Programme**

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Table Contents

Acknowledgment	1
Abbreviations and acronyms	3
1.Introduction	4
1.1 Background of the BRACE Programme	4
1.2 Objectives of the BRACE Programme	6
2. What is Poverty Scorecard Census (PSC)	8
2.1 Poverty Targeting Strategies for Programme	8
2.2 Methodology of the Poverty Scorecard Census (PSC)	9
2.2.1 Data Collection Method	10
2.2.2 Implementation of Poverty Scorecard Census	10
3. Results of BRACE Programme PSC Census	11
3.1 Poverty Status of Households in BRACE Programme Districts	12
4. Conclusion	17
5. References	18

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BRACE	Balochistan Rural and Community Empowerment Programme
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Programme
CAT	Community Awareness Toolkit
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDLD	Community Driven Local Development
CI	Community Institutions
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CO	Community Organisation
CRP	Community Resource Person
CMST	Community Management Skills Training
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
GoB	Government of Balochistan
H&D	Human Dynamics
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
IGG	Income Generating Grant
IMI	Institutional Maturity Index
LMST	Leadership and Management Skills Training
LSO	Local Support Organisation
LSON	Local Support Organisation Network
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MHI	Micro Health Insurance
MIP	Micro Investment Plan
MIS	Management Information System
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
OTW	Orientation Training Workshop
PFM	Public Financial Management
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
PIU	Programme Implementation Unit
PSC	Poverty Score Card
PMT	Proxy Means Test
PSLM	Pakistan Standard Living Management Census
RSP	Rural Support Programme
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
SES	Socio Economic Census
SMT	Social Mobilisation Team
TA	Technical Assistance
TVET	Technical and Vocational Educational Skills Training



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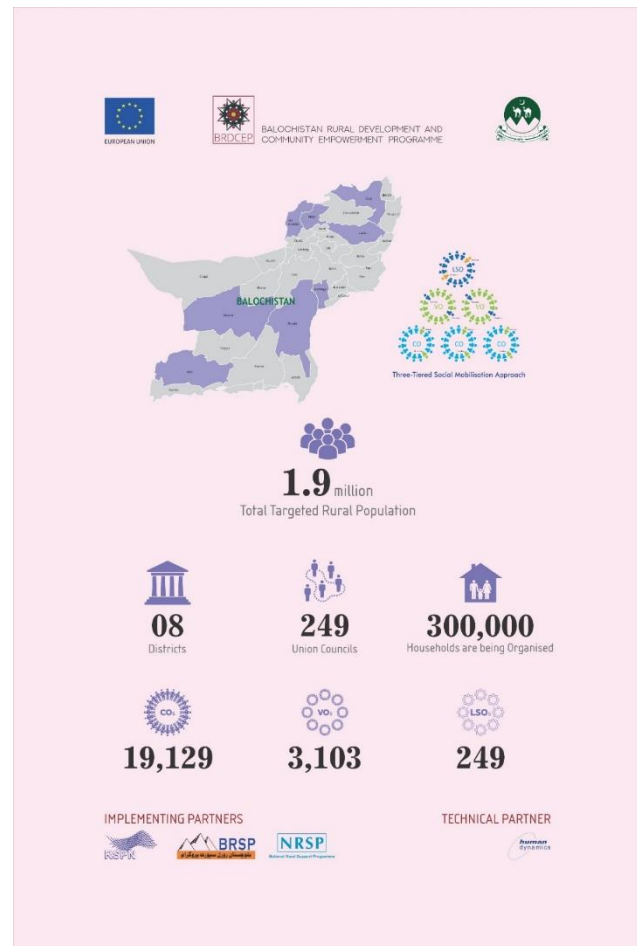


1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE BRACE PROGRAMME

The population of Balochistan have suffered disproportionately, relative to the other regions of the country. This is due not only to the failure of public policies, poor governance, the geopolitical situation, and presence of Afghan refugees but also to rising militancy, security issues and abject poverty. Though Balochistan is in a state of crisis, its vast geography, rich mineral and energy resources and untapped human resources potential provides an opportunity to transform the existing situation. But to do so it must support strategic public policy reforms and foster effective partnership between communities and local authorities. In this context, the European Union (EU) and Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) launched the Balochistan Community Development Programme (BCDP) in 2013 in 40 Union Councils (UCs) of four districts in Balochistan, namely Zhob, Loralai, Khuzdar and Jhal Magsi. The project enhanced social cohesion and improved social services through social mobilisation and capacity development for communities in mutual engagement with local government and local authorities, and other development actors. In 2017, the European Union has scaled up the programme. In June 2017 it launched the Balochistan Rural and Community Empowerment Programme (BRACE Programme) which extends the earlier programme to an additional 249 Union Councils of eight districts including Jhal Magsi, Kech/Turbat, Khuzdar, Killa Abdullah, Loralai¹, Pishin, Washuk, and Zhob.

The programme, which is implemented by Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN), and Hulla & Human Dynamics



¹ District Loralai has been split into two districts-Loralai and Duki in 2017. For the time being BRACE Programme considers it as a single district until proper implementation of gov. of Balochistan's notification and establishment of district structure.

(H&H) builds on the successful three-tier social mobilisation approach to Community Driven Development (CDD) of RSPs in Pakistan. This conceptual framework for this approach was developed by Dr. Akhtar Hameed Khan in the 1950s and 60s in the world famous Comilla Project, and refined in the Daudzai Project by Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan in the early 1970s. The framework was further developed and scaled up by the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) during Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan's 12 years of leadership. Mr. Khan continues to inspire and lead the social mobilisation movement in Pakistan, India and several other parts of the developing world.

The grant component of the five-year BRACE Programme) is being implemented by three implementing partners, namely RSPN, NRSP and BRSP in 249 Union Councils of aforementioned eight districts of Balochistan. The Programme focuses on empowering citizens and communities and providing them with the means to implement community-driven socio-economic development interventions. It will also amplify their voice and capability to influence public policy decision-making through active engagement with local authorities for quality, inclusive, and equitable service delivery, and civic-oversight. The EU has also engaged the services of Human Dynamics (HD), an Austrian company, to enable the Government of Balochistan to foster an enabling environment for strengthening the capacities of local government/authorities to manage and involve communities in the statutory local public sector planning, financing, and implementation processes. The Programme also has a Public Finance Management (PFM) component, which will work closely with to assist the Government of Balochistan to cost and fund the community-led development policy framework. Clearly defined fiscal and regulatory frameworks, budgetary processes and commitments will be reflected in a multi-annual budgetary framework and defined institutional arrangements.

The overall objective of the Programme is to support the Government of Balochistan in its efforts to reduce the negative impact of economic deprivation, poverty and social inequality, environmental degradation and climate change, and instead to develop opportunities by building and empowering resilient communities to participate actively in identifying and implementing socio-economic development activities on a sustainable basis in partnership with local authorities.

Under BRACE Programme, 1.9 million Pakistani citizens of 300,000 poor rural households in 249 union councils will be mobilised and organised into a network of people's own institutions: 19,129 Community Organisations (COs); 3,103 Village Organisations (VOs); 249 Local Support Organisations (LSOs) and 31 LSO Networks at tehsil level and eight at district level. RSPs then will provide support to improve the lives and livelihoods of the organised households, as well as to foster linkages between the community institutions and local government to improve local basic service delivery. The agreement between the EU and RSPN has been signed and the RSPN



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BRACE Programme component is operational from June 30, 2017 and will be concluded on June 30, 2022. The RSPN's role involves facilitating implementation of the Programme through partner RSPs by ensuring quality control, standardization of procedures, developing a common M&E framework, baseline approaches documentation, responding appropriately to lessons learnt and providing value-added strategic backing where required. RSPN will also aim at wider dissemination of the lessons learnt through evidence-based advocacy with stakeholders and the media to scale up successful development approaches.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE BRACE PROGRAMME

The overall objective is to support the Government of Balochistan in reducing the negative impact of economic deprivation, poverty and social inequality, environmental degradation and climate change, and to turn this into opportunities to build and empower resilient communities participating actively in identifying and implementing socio-economic development activities on a sustainable basis in partnership with local authorities.

The specific objectives are:

Specific Objective-1: to empower citizens and communities and provide them with means enabling them to implement community-driven socio-economic development interventions, an increased voice and capability to influence public policy decision making through active engagement with local authorities for quality, inclusive, and equitable service delivery, and civic-oversight.

Specific Objective-2: to foster an enabling environment for strengthening the capacities of local authorities to manage and involve communities in the statutory processes of the local public sector planning, financing and implementation process.

These objectives will be achieved through the following expected results:

ER 1: An inclusive and representative system of community participation in the local development process, aiming at promoting social, economic and environmental outcomes for the communities, particularly women and marginalised groups, is implemented;

ER 1.1: Establishment and empowerment of a three-tiered participative system of federated community organisations at community, village and union council levels capable of development needs identification & prioritisation, development planning, resource mobilisation, and execution, and operation & maintenance of community infrastructures;



ER 1.2: Increased capacity of citizens, communities and marginalised groups, particularly women, to assert their rights and hold local authorities accountable by engaging them in joint participatory development planning and execution for a more relevant and efficient public service delivery;

ER 1.3: Improved access of communities, particularly women and marginalised groups, to quality public services and benefit from climate-resilient community infrastructures and productive assets planned and maintained jointly with local authorities;

ER 1.4: Increased number of poor community members, particularly women and marginalised groups, are engaged in income generating activities;

ER 1.5: Experiences on the ground are assessed and disseminated in order to inspire the design of the building blocks of a Local Development Policy framework

ER 2: A local governance mechanism enabling people, particularly women and marginalised groups, to effectively interact with local authorities at all stages of formulation and implementation of local development is implemented;

ER 2.1: A dedicated policy framework to deliver economic environmental and social outcomes in a process involving the local authorities and communities, and its institutional arrangements for community-led development and participation in local governance processes for effective service delivery in partnership with local authorities is developed and operationalised;

ER 2.2: Improved capacities of the local authorities to become "developmental", mobilise their resources to reach out communities, and systematically involve them in planning, co-resourcing and managing local development activities

ER 2.3: A PFM reform strategy and action plan are developed and implemented. This result will provide Balochistan with basic components for improved public financial management at provincial level and will pursue greater harmonisation and alignment among donors and move towards an eventual Sector-Wide Approach to community-led development under government leadership.

ER 2.4: The Balochistan Rural Development Academy has acquired the necessary capacity to deliver a comprehensive capacity building programme on community-led development and local governance.

ER 2.5: Technical and institutional capacities of implementing partners strengthened to effectively support the Government of Balochistan in its objective of improving public service delivery.



2. WHAT IS POVERTY SCORECARD CENSUS (PSC)?

2.1 POVERTY TARGETING STRATEGIES FOR BRACE PROGRAMME

As part of the social mobilisation process, the RSPs have adopted the Poverty Scorecard (PSC) tool for identifying the poor and to discern the poverty status of households. PSC as a tool for poverty targeting was mainly developed to give practitioners a simple, effective and low cost method for identifying the poor to conduct targeted programme interventions. It is also useful for improving transparency and accountability in terms of poverty targeting and tracking the graduation process of households. PSC uses the proxy means test (PMT) formula, derived on the basis of Pakistan Standard Living Measurement Census (PSLM) 2007 with a set of easily verifiable indicators that correlate well with poverty along with a simple scoring system (World Bank 2013).

It was developed by the World Bank, and used by the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) for its unconditional cash transfer (UCT) programme, and adopted by the RSPs as part of the social mobilisation processes for poverty targeted interventions. The households' poverty scorecard datasets will be used to establish baseline benchmarks by identifying the poorest households in order to effectively engage them in the social mobilisation process and provide targeted interventions exclusively designed for household income and productivity enhancements.

Under the BRACE programme, BRSP and NRSP used the existing PSC tool to conduct PSC census covering 100% of the households in eight Programme districts of Balochistan. Then PSC was initiated in May 2017 and completed in April 2018. The BRACE Programme interventions have been designed for different categories of poor households. Generally, BRACE Programme interventions are targeted at the poorest households falling within the 0-23 PSC category (poor category or band).

At the Programme evaluation stage (Year 2021-22), the BRACE Programme partner RSPs will undertake sample based PSC census of households targeted for the programme interventions in order to measure the change in their poverty status, i.e. to estimate how many households have improved their poverty status or graduated out of poverty.



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2.2 METHODOLOGY OF THE POVERTY SCORECARD CENSUS (PSC)

RSPN, in consultation with BRSP and NRSP, had finalised a manual to conduct the PSC census, standardised PSC tool, undertaken a gender analysis of the tool and added some additional questions.

2.2.1 Methodology for Data Collection

The poverty scorecard census employed Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) methodology and approach whereby enumerators used portable tablet computer devices to enter data directly in to the devices equipped with a customised application software.

The CAPI approach is generally used for administering a questionnaire face-to-face at household doorstep. The interviewer reads questions from the screen (which the respondent cannot usually see) and responses are typed into designated fields of poverty scorecard questionnaire.

The following are the advantages for using CAPI approach for poverty scorecard census which will help the Programme teams in a number of ways:

- Routing problems within the questionnaire are eliminated;
- Interviewers cannot miss questions or ask the wrong questions;
- Questions are 'customised' correctly;
- Mathematical calculations can be carried out within the census application software;
- The computer checks for inadmissible or inconsistent responses;
- Errors from separate data entry are eliminated.

While CAPI has many merits and reduced the census time by far, there were some technical problems and software issues that were solved with timely support from BRSP and NRSP.

2.2.2 Implementation of Poverty Scorecard Census

The overall planning and management of census have been done by a focal person for poverty scorecard census based at the BRSP head office at Quetta and NRSP Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) at Kech/Turbat. The focal person preferably was the Manager M&E BRACE Programme or a Senior M&E person deputed from the BRSP and NRSP head offices.

The details for district census management and monitoring teams was provided to the enumeration teams for needful coordination and follow-up. The focal persons at the head office and PIU had



made it sure that the information of the district management teams was completed that was responsible for each district.

Within each district, local teams of enumerators have been hired and trained to collect poverty scorecard census data. Each enumerator reached the designated RSP office before 08:30 a.m. (or earlier as decided by the district team manager) every day, where s/he the tablet. However, considering the population spread and low density the RSP district teams could make a plan for daily activities as per specific local requirements. On start of each day, the enumerator then responsible to prepare the tablet computer for the census (“Update Device Data”) before leaving for the field to conduct household interviews in accordance to their daily route plans. Moreover, the above-mentioned district managers had provided the enumeration teams with the name of the target revenue village, settlements and the number of households to be covered that day on daily basis.



3.RESULTS OF THE BRACE PROGRAMME PSC CENSUS DATA

3.1 RURAL HOUSEHOLDS' DEMOGRAPHICS IN BRACE PROGRAMME DISTRICTS

In the BRACE Programme PSC census tool multiple questions related to households demographics were included and the findings from the census reveal the following given statistics in Table-1. In total, across eight districts, PSC census survey covered 313,447 households with a population of 1,749,097. This data allows to get information about individual households and those falling in poor category.

Table-1: Rural Households' Demographics in Brace Programme Districts

Indicators	Kech	Pishin	Zhob	Khuzdar	Washuk	Loralai	Jhal Magsi	Killa Abdullah	Total
Total HHs	39,285	64,752	20,384	72,136	13,749	35,056	17,118	50,967	313,447
Population	189,911	366,818	111,827	363,948	76,109	206,105	87,752	346,627	1,749,097
Male	85,224	185,694	60,789	188,039	38,824	105,879	45,299	186,254	896,002
Female	78,277	178,837	49,143	169,621	35,460	93,435	40,966	156,966	853,095
HHs Members under age 18	81,059	210,629	62,045	201,129	40,623	112,419	48,217	203,703	959,824
Members above 65	6,138	5,163	2,625	6,742	1,658	4,209	1,757	5,299	33,591
Dependents b/w 0-2	23,790	25,006	7,959	31,897	5,481	13,690	8,180	12,513	128,516
Dependents b/w 3-4	11,069	21,556	7,254	25,130	4,705	9,838	4,541	16,788	100,881
Dependents b/w 5-6	3,825	12,214	3,622	10,528	2,345	6,559	2,773	14,133	55,999
Dependents b/w 7 or more	1,479	5,643	1,255	3,409	899	3,972	1,355	7,081	25,093
Married	91,809	89,129	35,484	99,840	22,645	53,487	27,845	77,335	497,574
Unmarried	67,386	27,292	6,729	17,212	5,980	17,288	4,148	28,484	174,519
Widowed	3,597	4,147	939	5,873	1,516	3,991	1,699	2,294	24,056
Divorced	704	30	5	284	37	24	23	15	1,122
Nikkah Solemnized	32	589	174	108	4	1,164	1	970	3,042

3.2. POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN BRACE PROGRAMME DISTRICTS

In the Poverty Scorecard (PSC) scoring system, the poverty score of each household can range from 0 to 100, with 0 showing highest likelihood of being poor to 100 least likelihood of being poor. For the purpose of better organising households into poverty categories for targeted interventions, and to gauge a better picture of on-ground realities, six bands for households have been developed, i.e., 0-11, 12-18, 19-23, 24-34, 35-59 and 60-100.



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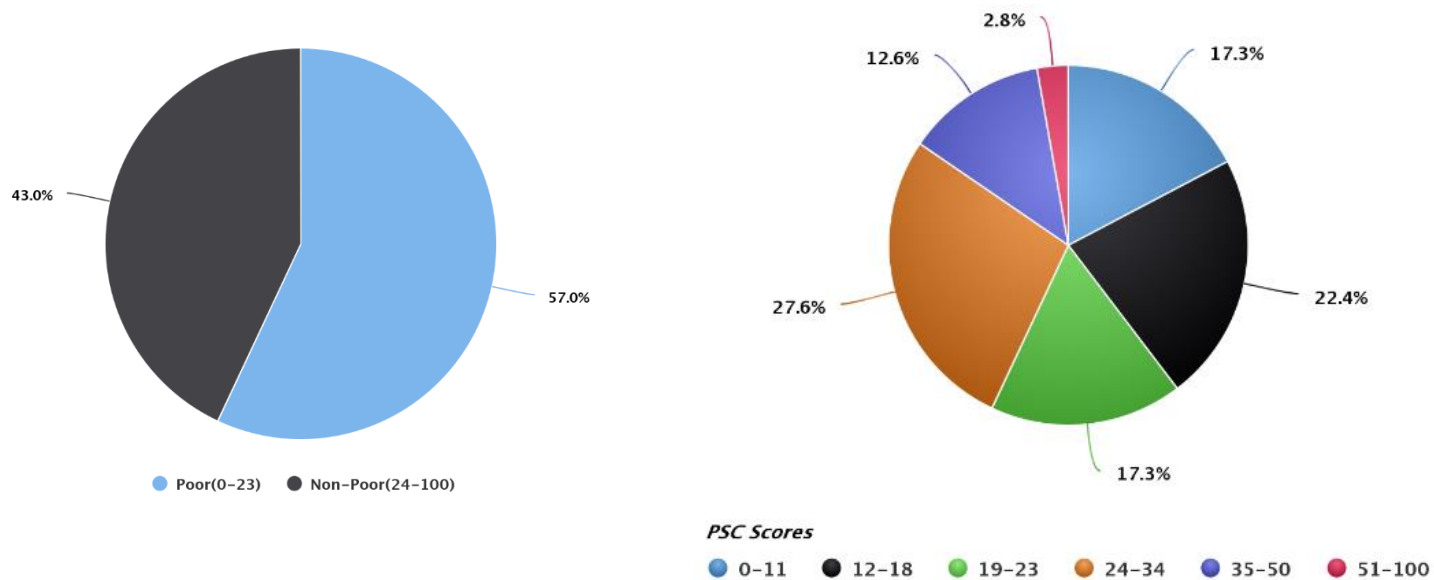
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In the eight districts of the BRACE Programme, PSC census covered all households. As shown in Table-2 below, a total of 313,447 households were covered. Table-2 further shows that these households fall into different poverty score bands. For the overall census in eight districts, 57% of the households are poor, i.e. they fall in the 0-23 PSC band. The table also shows inter-district differences. For example, Washuk district has the highest rate of poor households with 68% while in Kech district 40% households fall in the poor category.

Table-2: Poverty Band Wise Status of Household (% of households)

District Name	(0-23)	(24-100)	(0-23)	(24-100)	Total HHs
Washuk	68%	32%	9,374	4,473	13,749
Killa-Abdullah	67%	33%	34,466	16,521	50,967
Khuzdar	61%	39%	44,103	28,003	72,136
Loralai	59%	41%	20,696	14,360	35,056
Jhal Magsi	58%	42%	10,010	7,108	17,118
Zhob	56%	44%	11,442	8,942	20,384
Pishin	51%	49%	33,322	31,430	64,752
Kech	40%	60%	15,627	23,658	39,285
Grand-Total	57%	43%	179,040	134,495	313,447



District Washuk Households Poverty Profile

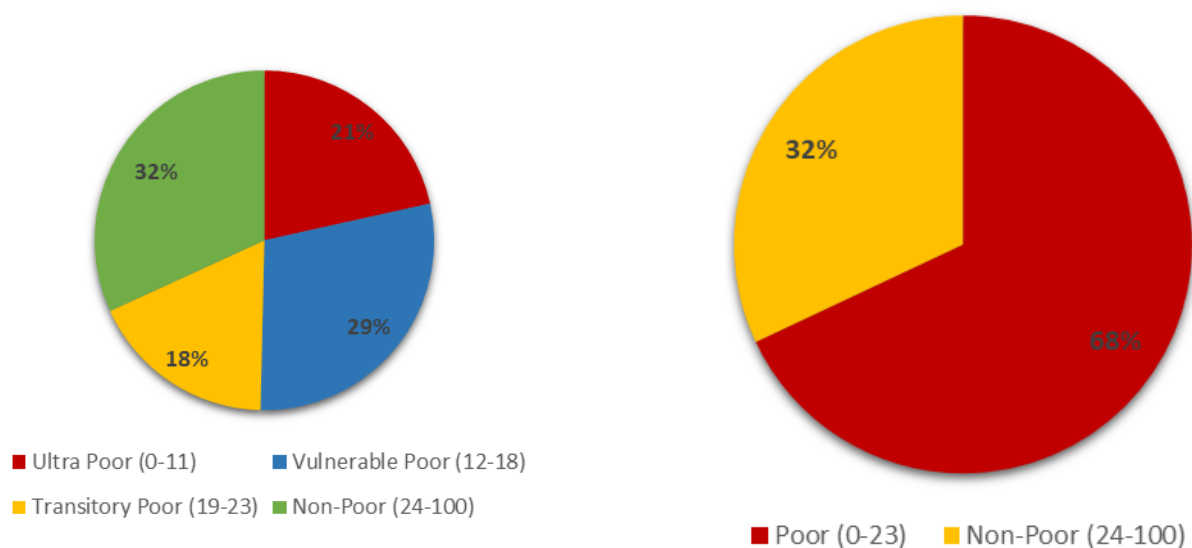


3.2.1 DISTRICT WASHUK POVERTY DISTRIBUTION

According to BRACE PSC census, district Washuk is on 1st position in terms of total number of poor households falling in (0-23) poverty band. Overall, 68% households fall in (0-23) poverty band and the remaining 32% households fall in (24-100) poverty band. Moreover, 21.5% households fall in Ultra Poor (0-11), 29% households fall in Vulnerable Poor (12-18), 17.8% households fall in Transitory Poor (19-23) and 31.5 % households fall in Non-Poor (24-100) poverty band.

Table-3: District Washuk Poverty Distribution

PSC Band	Number of HHs	Poverty Distribution %
Ultra Poor (0-11)	2,959	21.5
Vulnerable Poor (12-18)	3,967	29
Transitory Poor (19-23)	2,448	17.8
Non-Poor (24-100)	4,375	31.5
Total	13,749	100



District Killa Abdullah Households Poverty Profile

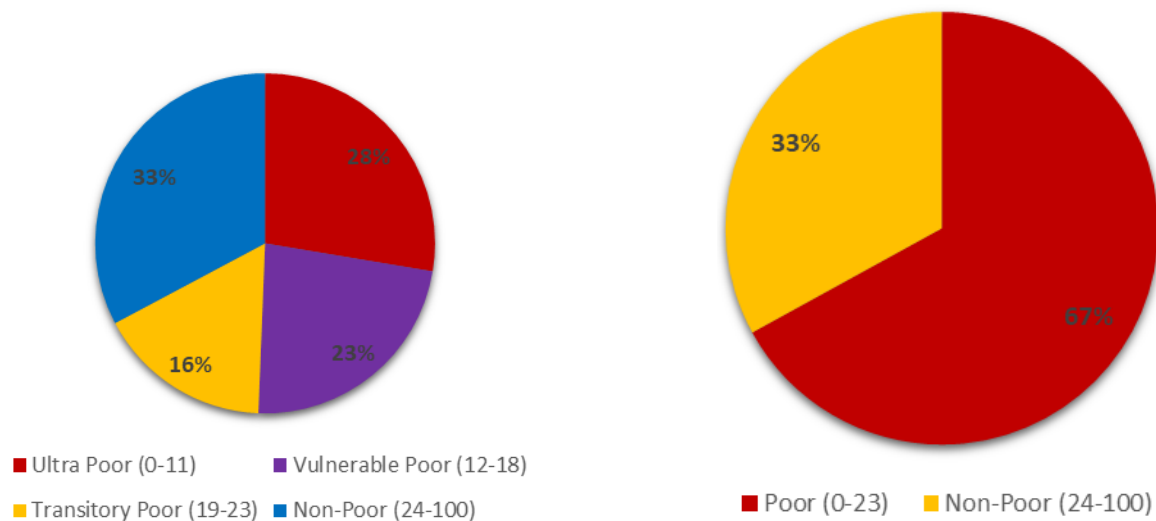


3.2.2 DISTRICT KILLA ABDULLAH POVERTY DISTRIBUTION

According to BRACE PSC census, district Killa Abdullah is on 2nd position in terms of total number of poor households falling in (0-23) poverty band. Overall, 67% households fall in (0-23) poverty band and the remaining 33% households fall in (24-100) poverty band. Moreover, 27.6% households fall in Ultra Poor (0-11), 23% households fall in Vulnerable Poor (12-18), 16.6% households fall in Transitory Poor (19-23) and 33% households fall in Non-Poor (24-100) poverty band.

Table-4: District Killa Abdullah Poverty Distribution

PSC Band	Number of HHs	Poverty Distribution %
Ultra Poor (0-11)	14,085	27.6
Vulnerable Poor (12-18)	11,720	23
Transitory Poor (19-23)	8,461	16.6
Non-Poor (24-100)	16,701	33
Total	50,967	100



District Khuzdar Households Poverty Profile



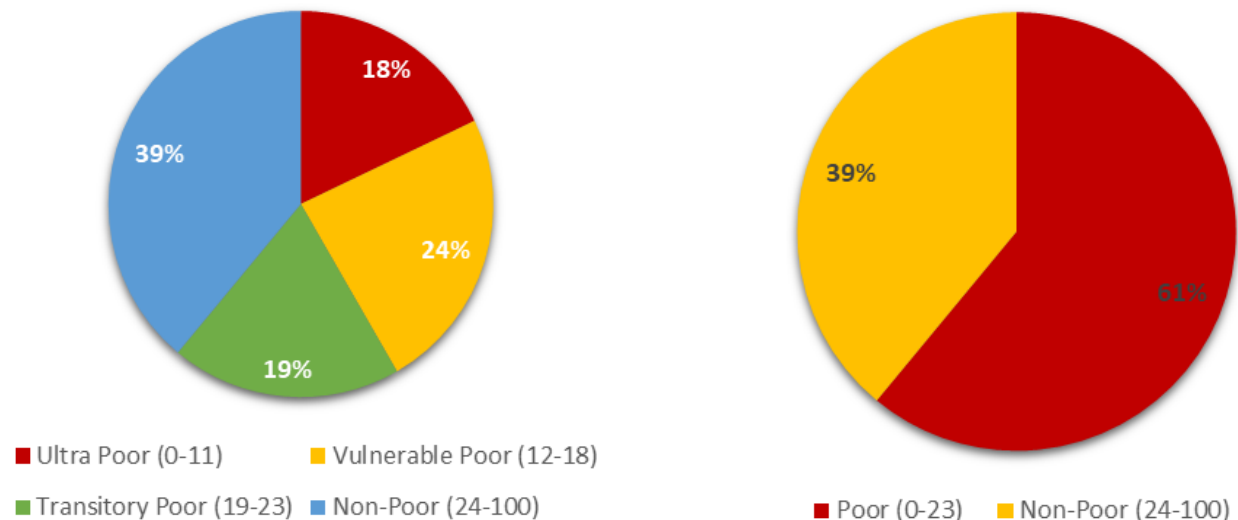
3.2.3 DISTRICT KHUZDAR POVERTY DISTRIBUTION

According to BRACE PSC census, district Khuzdar is on 3rd position in terms of total number of

poor households falling in (0-23) poverty band. Overall, 61% households fall in (0-23) poverty band and the remaining 39% households fall in (24-100) poverty band. Moreover, 18% households fall in Ultra Poor (0-11), 23.8% households fall in Vulnerable Poor (12-18), 19.4% households fall in Transitory Poor (19-23) and 39 % households fall in Non-Poor (24-100) poverty band.

Table-5: District Khuzdar Poverty Distribution

PSC Band	Number of HHs	Poverty Distribution %
Ultra Poor (0-11)	12,913	18
Vulnerable Poor (12-18)	17,155	23.8
Transitory Poor (19-23)	13,961	19.4
Non-Poor (24-100)	28,107	39
Total	72,136	100



District Loralai Households Poverty Profile

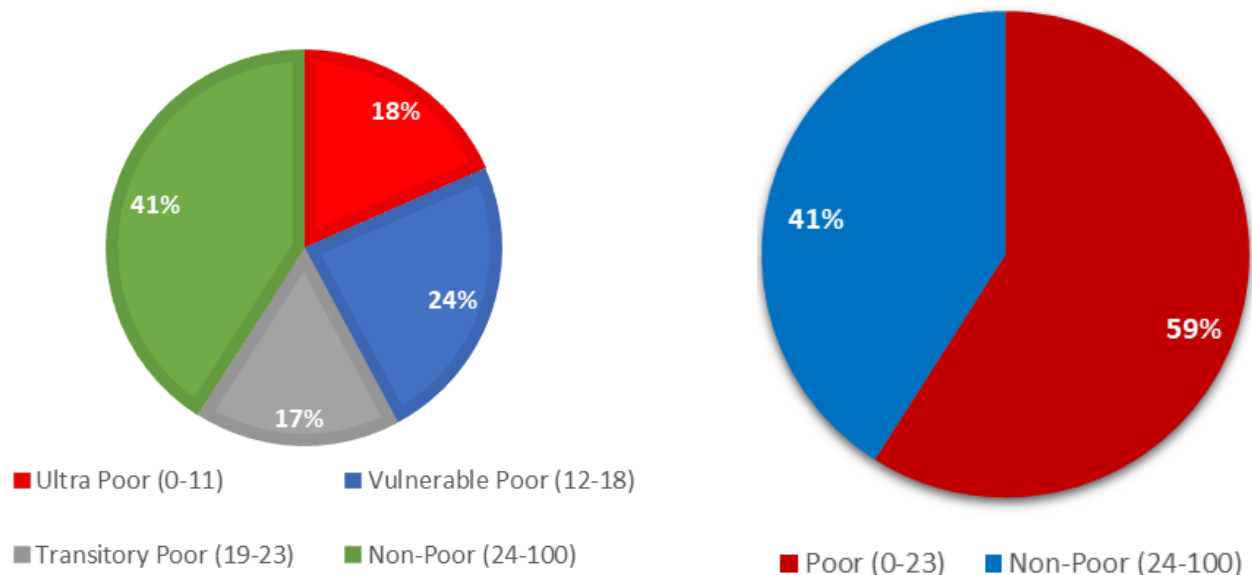


3.2.4 DISTRICT LORALAI POVERTY DISTRIBUTION

According to BRACE PSC census, district Loralai is on 4th position in terms of total number of poor households falling in (0-23) poverty band. Overall, 59% households fall in (0-23) poverty band and the remaining 41% households fall in (24-100) poverty band. Moreover, 18.4% households fall in Ultra Poor (0-11), 23.8% households fall in Vulnerable Poor (12-18), 17% households fall in Transitory Poor (19-23) and 41 % households fall in Non-Poor (24-100) poverty band.

Table-6: District Loralai Poverty Distribution

PSC Band	Number of HHs	Poverty Distribution %
Ultra Poor (0-11)	6,442	18.4
Vulnerable Poor (12-18)	8,339	23.8
Transitory Poor (19-23)	5,915	17
Non-Poor (24-100)	14,360	41
Total	35056	100



District Jhal Magsi Households Poverty Profile

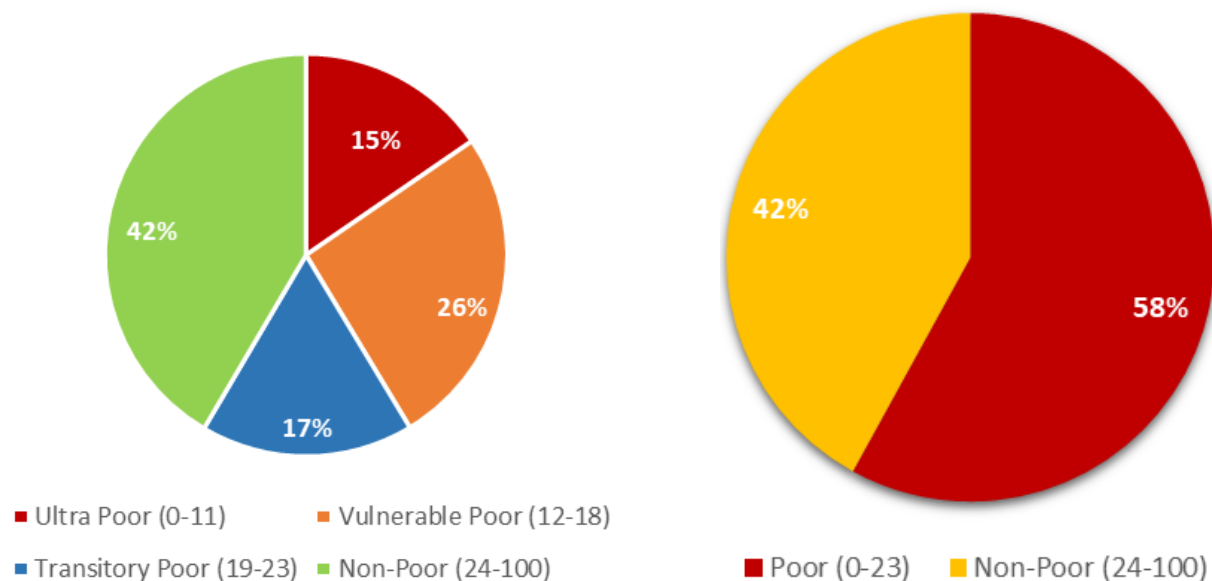


3.2.5 DISTRICT JHAL MAGSI POVERTY DISTRIBUTION

According to BRACE PSC census, district Jhal Magsi is on 5th position in terms of total number of poor households falling in (0-23) poverty band. Overall, 58.5% households fall in (0-23) poverty band and the remaining 41.5% households fall in (24-100) poverty band. Moreover, 15.4% households fall in Ultra Poor (0-11), 26% households fall in Vulnerable Poor (12-18), 17% households fall in Transitory Poor (19-23) and 41.5% households fall in Non-Poor (24-100) poverty band.

Table-6: District Jhal Magsi Poverty Distribution

PSC Band	Number of HHs	Poverty Distribution %
Ultra Poor (0-11)	2,641	15.4
Vulnerable Poor (12-18)	4,440	26
Transitory Poor (19-23)	2,929	17
Non-Poor (24-100)	7,108	41.5
Total	17,118	100



District Zhob Households Poverty Profile

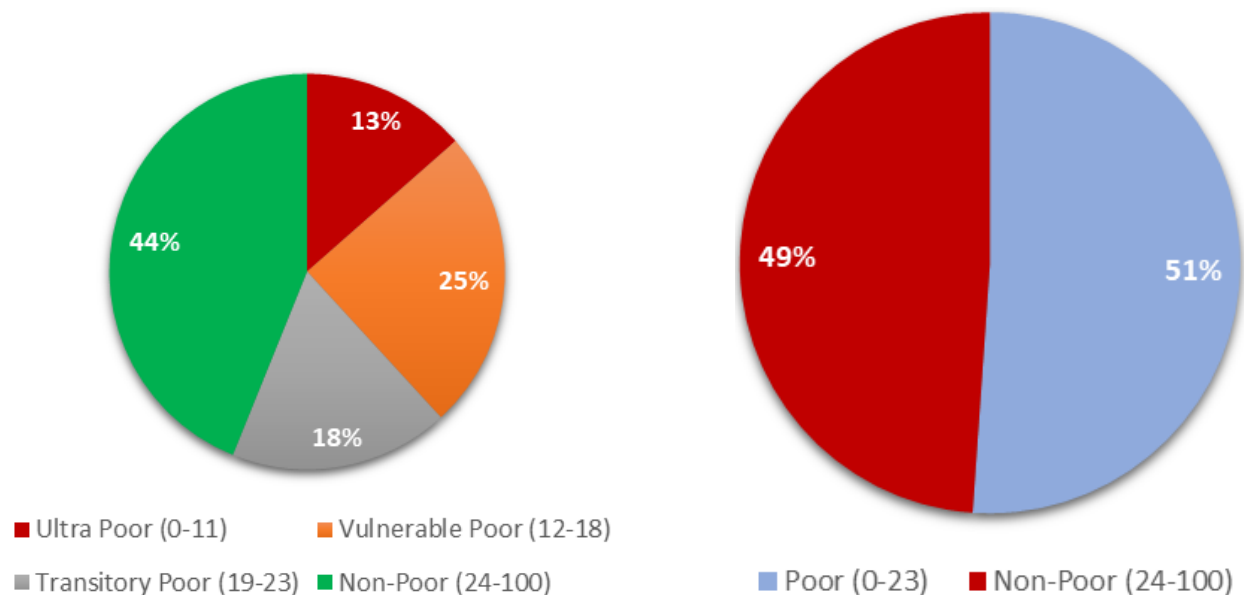


3.2.6 DISTRICT ZHOB POVERTY DISTRIBUTION

According to BRACE PSC census, district Zhob is on 6th position in terms of total number of poor households falling in (0-23) poverty band. Overall, 56% households fall in (0-23) poverty band and the remaining 44% households fall in (24-100) poverty band. Moreover, 13.5% households fall in Ultra Poor (0-11), 24.7% households fall in Vulnerable Poor (12-18), 18% households fall in Transitory Poor (19-23) and 44% households fall in Non-Poor (24-100) poverty band.

Table-6: District Zhob Poverty Distribution

PSC Band	Number of HHs	Poverty Distribution %
Ultra Poor (0-11)	2,755	13.5
Vulnerable Poor (12-18)	5,029	24.7
Transitory Poor (19-23)	3,658	18
Non-Poor (24-100)	8,942	44
Total	20,384	100



District Pishin Households Poverty Profile

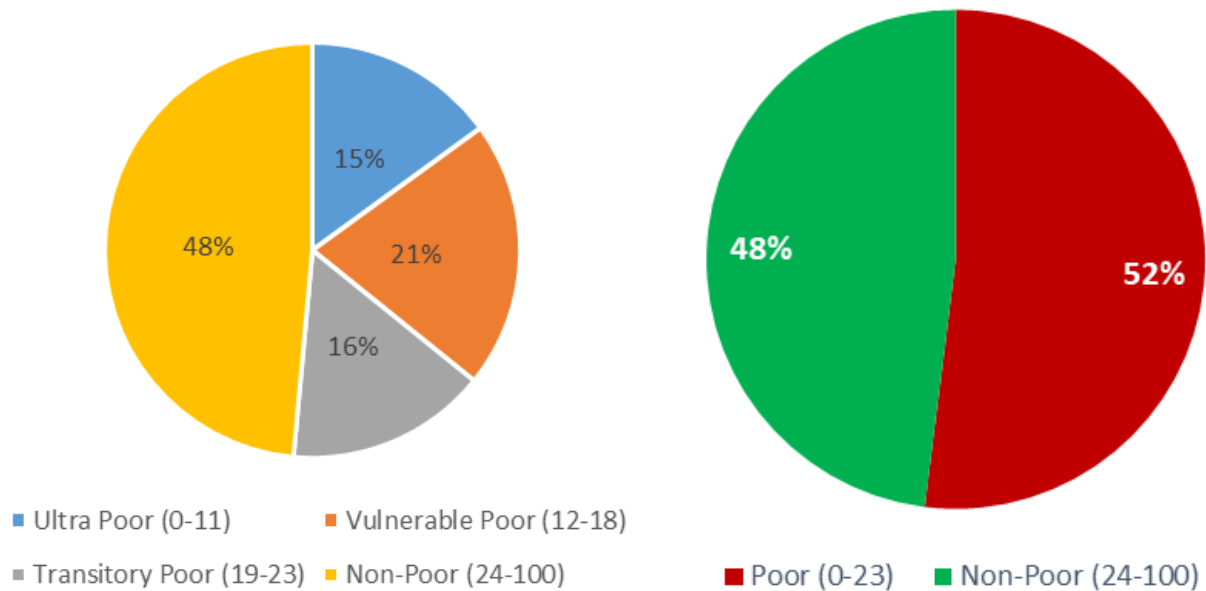


3.2.7 DISTRICT PISHIN POVERTY DISTRIBUTION

According to BRACE PSC census, district Pishin is on 7th position in terms of total number of poor households falling in (0-23) poverty band. Overall, 51% households fall in (0-23) poverty band and the remaining 48% households fall in (24-100) poverty band. Moreover, 15% households fall in Ultra Poor (0-11), 20.8% households fall in Vulnerable Poor (12-18), 15.6% households fall in Transitory Poor (19-23) and 49 % households fall in Non-Poor (24-100) poverty band.

Table-7: District Pishin Poverty Distribution

PSC Band	Number of HHs	Poverty Distribution %
Ultra Poor (0-11)	9,704	15
Vulnerable Poor (12-18)	13,491	20.8
Transitory Poor (19-23)	10,127	15.6
Non-Poor (24-100)	31,430	48
Total	64,752	100



District Kech Households Poverty Profile



3.2.8 DISTRICT KECH POVERTY DISTRIBUTION

According to BRACE PSC census, district Kech is on 8th position in terms of total number of poor households falling in (0-23) poverty band. Overall, 40% households fall in (0-23) poverty band and the remaining 60% households fall in (24-100) poverty band. Moreover, 7.33% households fall in Ultra Poor (0-11), 15.58% households fall in Vulnerable Poor (12-18), 17.4% households fall in Transitory Poor (19-23) and 59.67% households fall in Non-Poor (24-100) poverty band.

Table-8: District Kech Poverty Distribution

PSC Band	Number of HHs	Poverty Distribution %
Ultra Poor (0-11)	2,419	7.33
Vulnerable Poor (12-18)	6,253	15.6
Transitory Poor (19-23)	6,955	17.4
Non-Poor (24-100)	23658	59.7
Total	39285	100

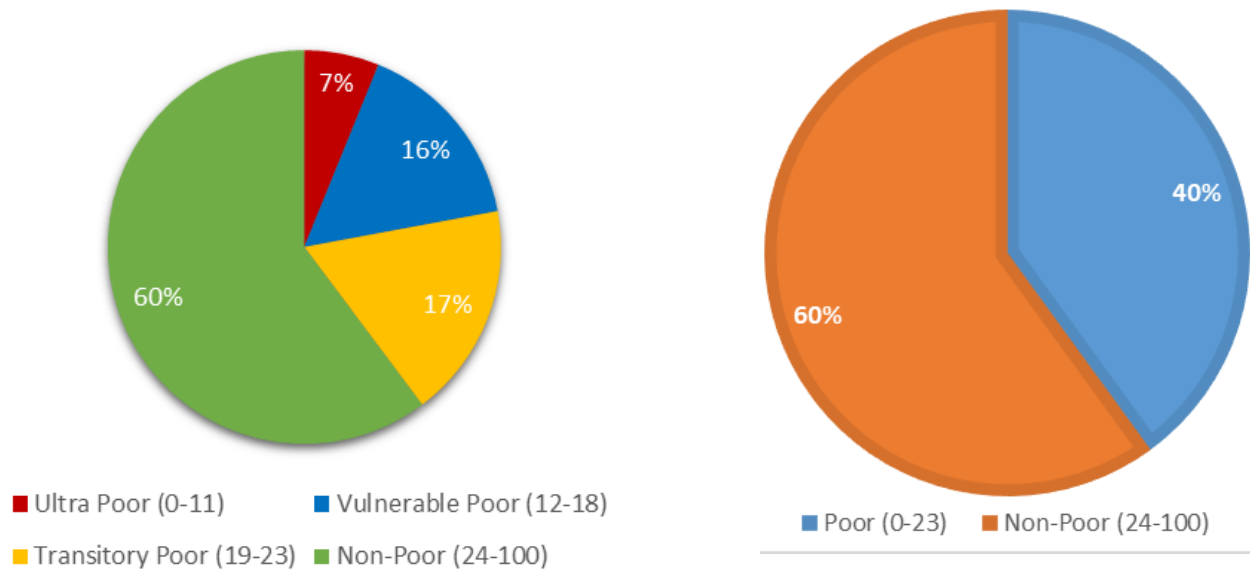


Table-9: Summary of Household Poverty Distribution in BRACE Programme Districts

DISTRICT	WASHUK		KILLA ABDULLAH		KHUZDAR		JHAL MAGSI		LORALAI		ZHOB		PISHIN		KECH		TOTAL	
	HH	% HH	HH	% HH	HH	% HH	HH	%HH	HH	%HH	HH	%HH	HH	%HH	HH	%HH	HH	% HHs
Ultra Poor (0-11)	2,959	21.5	14,085	27.6	12,913	18	2,641	15.4	6,442	18.4	2,755	13.5	9,704	15	2,419	7.33	53,918	17.2
Vulnerable Poor (12-18)	3,967	29	11,720	23	17,155	23.8	4,440	26	8,339	23.8	5,029	24.7	13,491	20.8	6,253	15.6	70,394	22.5
Transitory Poor (19-23)	2,448	29	8,461	16.6	13,961	19.4	2,929	17	5,915	17	3,658	18	10,127	15.6	6,955	17.4	54,454	17.4
Non-Poor (24-100)	4,375	41.5	16,701	33	28,107	39	7,108	41.5	14,360	41	8,942	44	31,430	49	23,658	59.7	134,681	43
Total	13,749	100	50,967	100	72,136	100	17,118	100	35,056	100	20,384	100	64,752	100	39,285	100	313,447	100

CONCLUSION

By conducting this analysis of the poverty scorecard census data of all eight BRACE Programme districts, a trend of poverty among the districts has emerged. By looking at the results from the different indicators in their entirety, it is evident that district Washuk is among the poorest of the Programme districts, proving to have the most undesirable indicators including the highest poverty status (68%). By contrast, district Kech has shown to have the lowest poverty status (40%). This analysis report provides an interesting snapshot of poverty in the eight districts and the spectrum on which they fall at the onset of the BRACE programme; hence how this picture may change as the programme progresses and concludes would be of utmost importance.

Finally, as the Programme moves forward, implementing partner RSPs, using the PSC census data, have already started implementing a mix of transactional and transformational mobilisation processes that build peoples' capacity and confidence particularly for poor and excluded to actively participate in their own governance. Furthermore, using the BRACE PSC census data, implementing partner RSPs will carry out the interventions in the Programme districts.



REFERENCES

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