



IFRAP
Integrated
Flood Resilience &
Adaptation Project



Ministry of Planning
Development &
Special Initiatives



INTEGRATED FLOOD RESILIENCE & ADAPTATION PROJECT

BASELINE ASSESSMENT REPORT **COMPONENT-III**

MONITORING & EVALUATION (M&E) CONSULTANT

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Component-III is the **core recovery and resilience component** of the Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP), addressing the most visible and urgent impact of the 2022 floods in Balochistan: the widespread destruction of housing and the prolonged displacement and vulnerability of flood-affected households. Housing loss was not only a physical shock but also a systemic driver of poverty, health risk, livelihood disruption, and climate vulnerability, making housing reconstruction the primary pathway for restoring essential services and strengthening long-term resilience.

This baseline assessment is based on a comprehensive household survey of 794 flood-affected beneficiary households, stratified representative sample of Balochistan. While the survey represents a statistically robust sample, its findings must be understood in the context of the broader scale of impact: 284,312 flood-affected households were identified across the province, and approximately 97,000 housing units are targeted for reconstruction under Component III. The baseline therefore provides both micro-level evidence and macro-level insight into the magnitude and nature of housing vulnerability in post-flood Balochistan.

Housing Damage and Reconstruction Status

The housing stock prior to the floods was overwhelmingly vulnerable: 98 percent of surveyed households lived in traditional mud (katcha) houses, which proved highly susceptible to flood damage. As a result, the floods caused large-scale structural failure rather than repairable damage, leaving households exposed to recurring climate risks, health hazards, and safety concerns.

The baseline confirms that self-financed reconstruction is not possible for the vast majority of affected households. Reconstruction progress is strongly correlated with access to IFRAP support, underscoring the central role of Component III in enabling recovery at scale.

Structural Vulnerability and Resilience Gap

The baseline analysis highlights a profound resilience deficit in pre-flood housing. Traditional construction methods, absence of flood-resilient design features, and settlement in flood-prone locations combined to create a housing system highly exposed to climatic shocks. Without intervention, reconstructed housing would likely replicate pre-flood vulnerabilities.

Component III directly addresses this gap through the adoption of resilient construction standards, positioning housing not merely as shelter but as a long-term resilience asset. The baseline therefore establishes a clear justification for resilient design, technical oversight, and staged financing mechanisms embedded in the component.

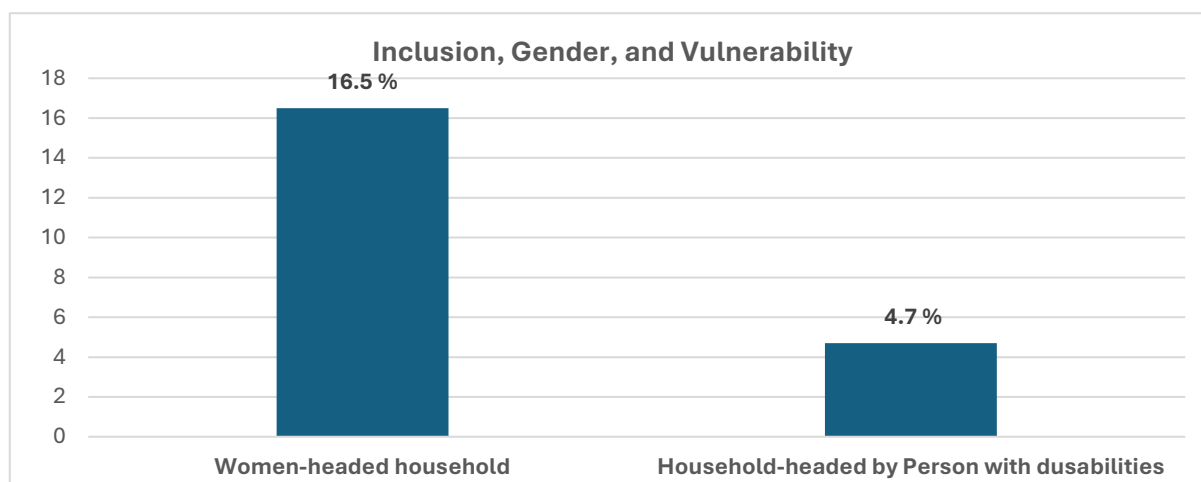
Socio-Economic and Livelihood Constraints

The baseline reveals a population characterized by **extreme economic fragility**. Household livelihoods are predominantly climate-sensitive, with the majority of respondents dependent on subsistence farming, agricultural labour, or daily wage work. Average monthly incomes are extremely low, with minimal diversification and almost no access to formal credit or savings.

This economic profile severely constrains households' ability to contribute financially to reconstruction, absorb cost overruns, or recover from delays. The findings reinforce the importance of predictable tranche-based disbursement, facilitation support, and flexible implementation arrangements under Component III.

Inclusion, Gender, and Vulnerability

Social vulnerability is both widespread and layered. **Women-headed households account for approximately 16.5 percent** of surveyed households, while **households headed by persons with disabilities represent around 4.7 percent**. In addition, a large proportion of households include pregnant or lactating women, elderly members, youth, and persons with disabilities, often in overlapping combinations that intensify vulnerability.



These findings have direct implications for equity-focused implementation, grievance responsiveness, facilitation intensity, and monitoring. The baseline provides a strong evidentiary foundation for the gender- and disability-disaggregated indicators under **IRI-1** and supports targeted attention to vulnerable groups during reconstruction.

Environmental and Safeguards Context

Environmental screening conducted as part of the baseline indicates **minimal ecological risk** associated with housing reconstruction activities. Very few households are located near protected forests or wildlife areas, and anticipated tree removal is negligible. These findings suggest that Component-III is well-positioned for safeguards compliance, with routine monitoring sufficient to manage environmental risks during implementation.

Linkage to Results Framework and Project Development Objectives

Component III provides the **most direct and measurable contribution** to IFRAP's Project Development Objectives:

- **PDO-1 (People regaining access to essential services):** Safe, durable housing restores a fundamental service disrupted by the floods.
- **PDO-2 (People with enhanced resilience to climate risks):** Multi-hazard-resilient housing reduces exposure and vulnerability to future floods and climate shocks.
- **PDO-3 (Person-days of employment generated):** Housing reconstruction generates substantial local employment through construction labor and associated activities.

In addition, Component III anchors **IRI-1 (Houses reconstructed)** and its gender and disability disaggregation, with the baseline clearly defining denominators and vulnerability profiles for accurate progress tracking.

Why This Baseline Matters

This baseline establishes a clear, quantified, and policy-relevant starting point for one of the largest post-disaster housing reconstruction efforts in Pakistan. By linking detailed household-level findings

to province-wide impact magnitudes and project targets, it provides a robust foundation for implementation monitoring, adaptive management, and endline evaluation. It also offers critical evidence for future scale-up, policy learning, and integration of resilience standards into broader housing and recovery programs.

2. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The 2022 floods caused unprecedented damage to housing stock across Balochistan, disproportionately affecting rural and low-income households living in structurally vulnerable dwellings. Widespread destruction of traditional mud houses, prolonged displacement, loss of assets, and erosion of livelihoods left hundreds of thousands of families exposed to ongoing climate and safety risks.

Within this context, Component III of IFRAP focuses on the reconstruction and restoration of flood-damaged housing using a beneficiary-driven, climate-resilient approach. The component is designed to move households from unsafe, flood-exposed shelters to multi-hazard–resilient housing, thereby restoring a core essential service and strengthening long-term resilience to future climate shocks.

Component III aligns with World Bank recovery principles that emphasize:

- beneficiary ownership,
- equity and inclusion,
- resilience-oriented design,
- transparency and accountability, and
- results-based monitoring.

The baseline assessment presented in this report captures the starting conditions against which the effectiveness, equity, and resilience outcomes of Component III will be measured over the project lifecycle.

2.1 Scope of Component III

Component III supports the reconstruction of flood-damaged housing units for eligible households across flood-affected districts of Balochistan. Its scope includes:

- **Beneficiary-driven housing reconstruction**, supported through phased financial tranches;
- Adoption of **multi-hazard–resilient construction standards**, addressing flood, runoff, and climate risks;
- **Inclusion-focused implementation**, prioritizing women-headed households, persons with disabilities, elderly members, and other vulnerable groups;
- Generation of **local employment opportunities** through household- and community-level construction labor;
- Compliance with **environmental and social safeguards**, including minimal ecological disturbance and site-level mitigation where required.

Component III does not directly provide WASH, electricity, health, education, or livelihood infrastructure. However, the baseline assessment documents access gaps in these services where they materially influence reconstruction readiness, household well-being, and long-term resilience, thereby informing future project extensions or complementary programming.

Implementation is carried out through the Component III Project Implementation Unit (PIU-C-3) in coordination with local facilitation structures, including Village Reconstruction Committees (VRCs), community representatives, and Implementation Partner field teams.

2.2 Purpose of the Baseline Assessment

The baseline assessment for Component III is designed to:

- establish **pre-intervention housing, vulnerability, and socio-economic conditions**;
- define denominators and disaggregation bases for PDO and IRI measurement;
- identify constraints affecting reconstruction readiness and sequencing;
- inform **monitoring priorities** during implementation; and
- provide a defensible reference point for **endline evaluation** of resilience, service restoration, inclusion, and employment outcomes.

The sections that follow present a detailed, evidence-based analysis of these baseline conditions.

3. BASELINE ANALYSIS

Component-III of the Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP) focus on beneficiary-driven reconstruction of flood-damaged housing across all districts of Balochistan. The approach aligns with the revised Results Framework, emphasizing multi-hazard resilience, inclusion of vulnerable households, and transparent progress monitoring through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU-C-3).

The baseline survey covered **794 beneficiary households** and establishes the pre-intervention status of housing conditions, vulnerability profile, service access, environmental compliance, and socio-economic standing. These findings provide the reference point for measuring future changes in PDO indicators, including:

- People with enhanced resilience to climate risks
- People regaining access to essential services
- Person-days of employment generated through housing reconstruction
- Gender and inclusion disaggregated outcomes

DISTRICT-WISE BASELINE SURVEY SAMPLE

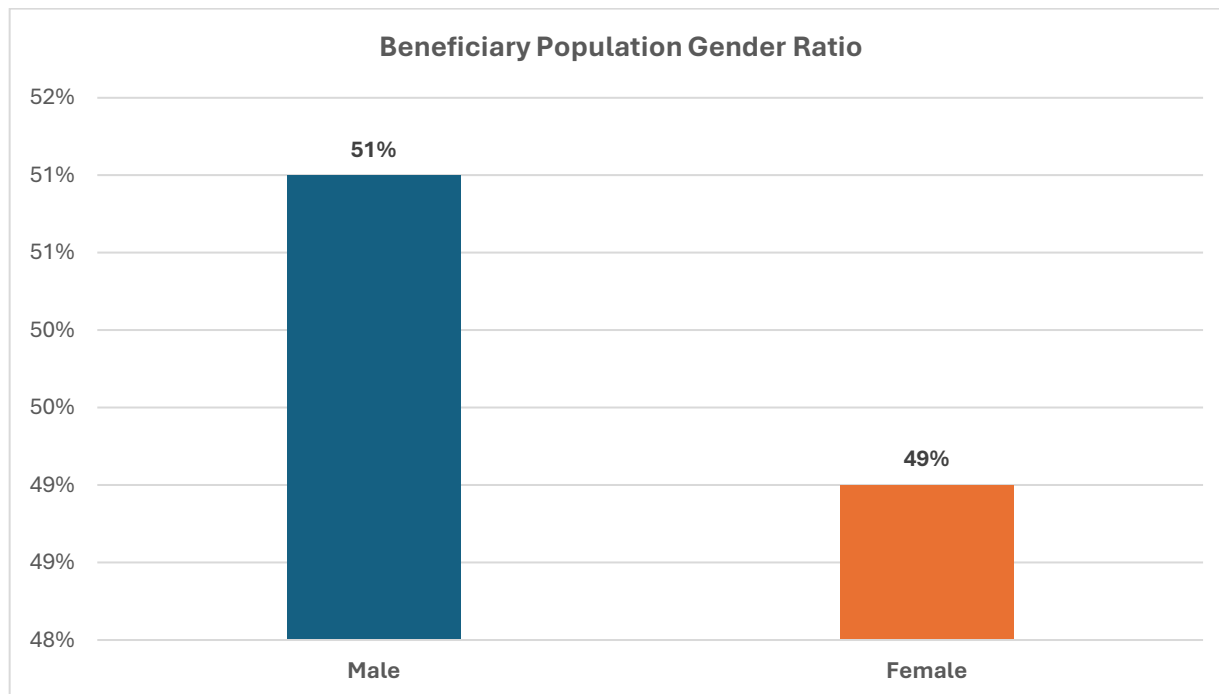
Lot	District	Nos.
1	Chaman	10
	Harnai	10
	Killa Abdullah	12
	Pishin	10
	Quetta	9
1 Total		51
2	Duki	20
	Killa Saifullah	10
	Loralai	11
	Sherani	10
	Zhob	10
	Ziarat	20
2 Total		81
3	Kalat	5
	Kharan	38
	Khuzdar	33
	Mastung	10
	Nushki	19
	Surab	17
3 Total		122
4	Gwadar	10
	Lasbela	69
4 Total		79
5	Kachi	5
	Sibi	13
5 Total		18
6	Jhal Magsi	12
	Usta Muhammad	40
6 Total		52

Lot	District	Nos.
7	Nasirabad	126
7 Total		126
8	Jaffarabad	90
8 Total		90
9	Barkhan	30
	Dera Bugti	44
	Musakhel	20
9 Total		94
10	Sohbatpur	81
10 Total		81
Overall		794

This chapter presents a structured analysis of the baseline situation for Component-III, highlighting district-wise variations, vulnerability patterns, levels of damage, reconstruction readiness, and constraints that may influence implementation and monitoring.

3.1 Beneficiary Profile and Household

The demographic profile of the surveyed households reflects a balanced representation of gender and age groups, providing a reliable foundation for further socio-economic and vulnerability analysis. Of the **5,311 individuals** recorded, **2,709 (51%) are males** and **2,602 (49%) are females**, indicating no significant gender skew in the sample. This balanced distribution supports meaningful gender-disaggregated analysis throughout the baseline.



A notable element within this demographic structure is the size of the youth segment, representing a considerable proportion of household members. While youth (15–24 years) are often categorized as part of the household's consumption group, in the context of IFRAP's reconstruction activities they also represent a critical human resource. Youth commonly support material handling, coordination with field teams, on-site labour, and play an enabling role in households where women, elderly members, or persons with disabilities lead or significantly contribute to reconstruction decisions.

The presence of elderly, pregnant or lactating women, and disabled members across many households further reinforces the need for vulnerability-informed sequencing during implementation. These demographic layers shape the household's coping strategies, exposure to risks, and capacity to recover from shocks, and therefore remain central to both reconstruction planning and ongoing monitoring.

Overall, the demographic composition captured through the baseline provides a clear picture of household structure, highlighting both the dependency considerations and the internal labour strengths (especially youth) that will influence reconstruction readiness and progress under Component-III.

3.1.1 Household Headship and Vulnerability Typologies

3.1.1.1 Women-Headed Households (WHH)

The baseline identifies **131 WHH (16.5%)**, representing a significant gendered vulnerability within the beneficiary pool. This proportion aligns with global post-disaster trends, where women often assume headship due to male mortality, migration, or livelihood disruption. Across Balochistan's rural districts (already subject to substantial gender disparities in income, access to services, safety, and social mobility) the presence of women as primary household heads carries significant implications.

This is a meaningful proportion, indicating that women are not at the margins of the program's beneficiaries, they represent a sizeable and visible segment whose circumstances will substantially shape the Result Framework outcomes.

The inclusion of women-headed households across most districts also confirms that gender considerations are not limited to a few locations; instead, they are distributed across the project geography, reinforcing the need for gender-responsive planning, delivery, and monitoring throughout IFRAP's lifecycle.

Districts with disproportionately high WHH include:

- Sohbatpur (22 WHH)
- Lasbela (17 WHH)
- Nasirabad (11 WHH)
- Harnai (6 WHH)

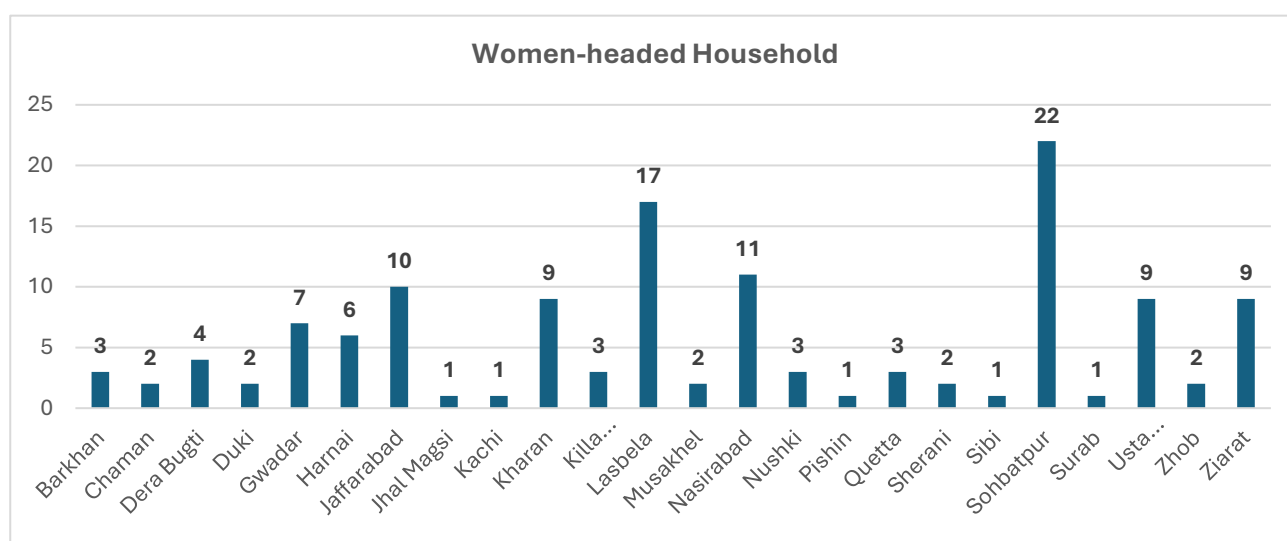
These districts represent priority clusters where facilitation efforts, grievance redress, and technical assistance must be more intensive. WHH often face:

- Lower asset recovery capacity
- Limited access to skilled labour
- Mobility constraints
- Lower bargaining power with masons/labourers
- Increased dependency on VRC support

The demographic structure of these households shown in the following tables is characterized by balanced gender composition, moderate youth presence, and a small proportion of vulnerable individuals, each of whom experiences road inaccessibility differently. To ensure meaningful analysis of equity, inclusivity, and implementation performance, all disaggregated variables are coded in PMIS data entry forms to ensure automated reporting and visualization

as shown in the following tables.

01 Women Headed Household			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Barkhan	3	27	30
Chaman	2	8	10
Dera Bugti	4	40	44
Duki	2	18	20
Gwadar	7	3	10
Harnai	6	4	10
Jaffarabad	10	80	90
Jhal Magsi	1	11	12
Kachi	1	4	5
Kalat	0	5	5
Kharan	9	29	38
Khuzdar	0	33	33
Killa Abdullah	3	9	12
Killa Saifullah	0	10	10
Lasbela	17	52	69
Loralai	0	11	11
Mastung	0	10	10
Musakhel	2	18	20
Nasirabad	11	115	126
Nushki	3	16	19
Pishin	1	9	10
Quetta	3	6	9
Sherani	2	8	10
Sibi	1	12	13
Sohbatpur	22	59	81
Surab	1	16	17
Usta Muhammad	9	31	40
Zhob	2	8	10
Ziarat	9	11	20
Overall	131	663	794



For endline comparison, WHH reconstruction progress will serve as a critical equity indicator.

3.1.1.2 Persons-with-Disability-Headed Households (PWD-HH)

Households headed by persons with disabilities represent a particularly important vulnerability segment within the IFRAP target population. Disability intensifies the impact of shocks and constrains recovery pathways, especially in rural, low-service environments like Balochistan.

In the IFRAP baseline sample of **794 households**, **37 households (4.7%)** are headed by individuals with disabilities. While the proportion is relatively small compared to women-headed households. Disabled household heads are spread across **15 districts** in the sample. This means disability is a cross-district issue, not confined to a specific geographic type or region.

Districts with higher proportions in the sample:

- Chaman – 20.0% (2 of 10 households)
- Harnai – 20.0% (2 of 10)
- Nushki – 10.5% (2 of 19)
- Barkhan – 10.0% (3 of 30)
- Gwadar – 10.0% (1 of 10)
- Sherani – 10.0% (1 of 10)

These percentages are meaningful within the sample, and they highlight:

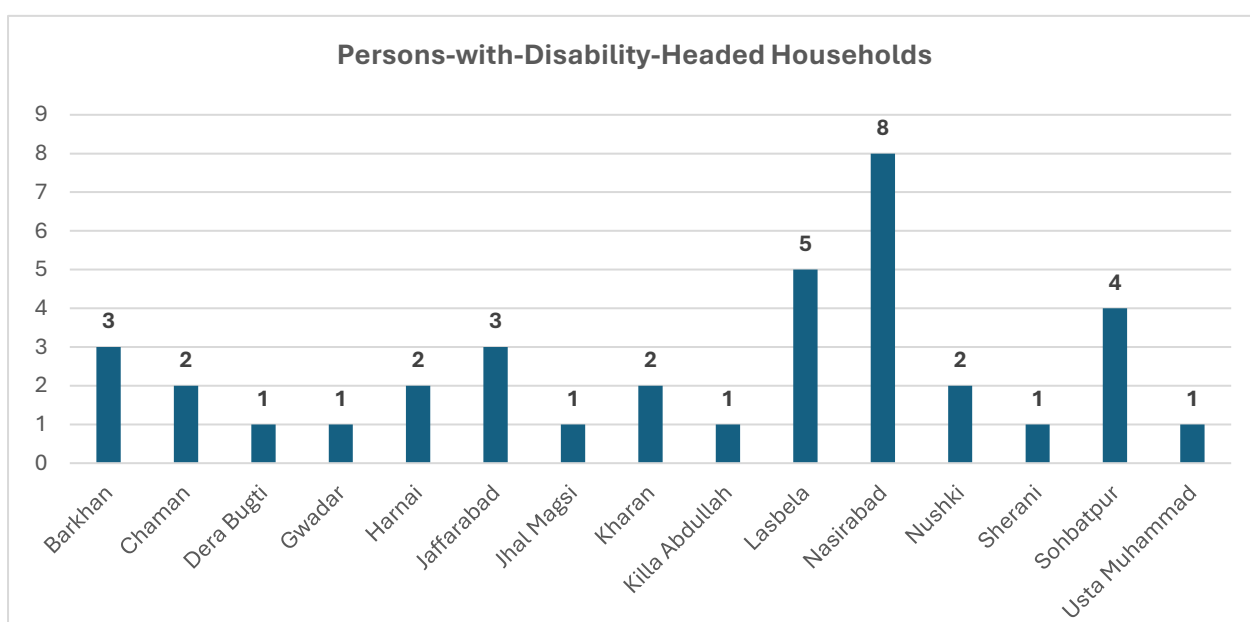
- Localities where disability may be particularly visible
- Districts where IFRAP implementation teams may already be interacting with multiple disabled-headed households
- Areas well-suited for disability-inclusive pilot activities and monitoring

Districts with larger absolute numbers in the sample:

- Nasirabad (8 PWD-HH)
- Sohbatpur (4 PWD-HH)
- Lasbela (5 PWD-HH)
- Barkhan (3 PWD-HH)
- Jafferabad (3 PWD-HH)

02 Disable Person Headed Household			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Barkhan	3	27	30
Chaman	2	8	10
Dera Bugti	1	43	44
Duki	0	20	20
Gwadar	1	9	10
Harnai	2	8	10
Jafferabad	3	87	90
Jhal Magsi	1	11	12
Kachi	0	5	5
Kalat	0	5	5
Kharan	2	36	38
Khuzdar	0	33	33
Killa Abdullah	1	11	12
Killa Saifullah	0	10	10

02 Disable Person Headed Household			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Lasbela	5	64	69
Loralai	0	11	11
Mastung	0	10	10
Musakhel	0	20	20
Nasirabad	8	118	126
Nushki	2	17	19
District	Yes	No	Overall
Pishin	0	10	10
Quetta	0	9	9
Sherani	1	9	10
Sibi	0	13	13
Sohbatpur	4	77	81
Surab	0	17	17
Usta Muhammad	1	39	40
Zhob	0	10	10
Ziarat	0	20	20
Overall	37	757	794



Absolute numbers matter for planning:

- These districts offer the greatest immediate opportunity to demonstrate inclusion in reconstruction.
- They are likely to require more facilitation support (VRC, IP staff) to ensure accessible communication and complaint handling.
- They form important “monitoring clusters” for gender-disability intersectional analysis, because disabled household heads often rely heavily on women relatives for care.

PWD-HH face acute reconstruction challenges, including:

- Reduced physical capacity to supervise construction
- Higher reliance on neighbours, VRCs, and field teams
- Economic precarity
- Accessibility needs during construction

Their baseline position will serve as a benchmark for disability-inclusive reconstruction, particularly compliance with C-3's accessibility guidelines.

3.1.1.3 Intersectionality: Dual Vulnerability Clusters

A significant number of households present multiple simultaneous vulnerabilities, such as:

- WHH + low income
- WHH + vulnerable women group
- PWD-HH + elderly dependents
- PWD-HH + no access to basic services

The baseline identifies dozens of these intersectional households. For monitoring and endline, this subset represents an early warning group where delays, grievances, and construction gaps are more likely.

The presence of overlapping vulnerabilities significantly increases the socio-economic risks faced by affected households and may directly influence their ability to equally benefit from project interventions. The analysis indicates that households falling within dual or multiple vulnerability categories are more exposed to barriers related to access, participation, mobility, information dissemination, livelihood recovery, and service utilization. These compounded vulnerabilities also reduce household coping capacity during implementation and recovery phases.

Women-Headed Households (WHHs) with low income levels are particularly vulnerable due to limited financial resilience, restricted livelihood opportunities, and increased dependency burdens. Similarly, WHHs belonging to vulnerable women groups may face additional constraints linked to social exclusion, limited decision-making power, and restricted access to institutional support mechanisms. These factors may increase the likelihood of delayed access to project benefits, reduced participation in consultations, and higher grievance incidence if targeted facilitation measures are not ensured.

Households headed by Persons with Disabilities (PWD-HH), especially those with elderly dependents, face heightened mobility and accessibility challenges, particularly in remote or underserved areas. Inadequate transportation access, health-related limitations, and dependency ratios may further constrain their engagement in project-related activities and access to public services. Likewise, PWD-HHs lacking access to basic services such as water supply, sanitation, health facilities, or road connectivity demonstrate increased exposure to exclusion risks and service delivery gaps.

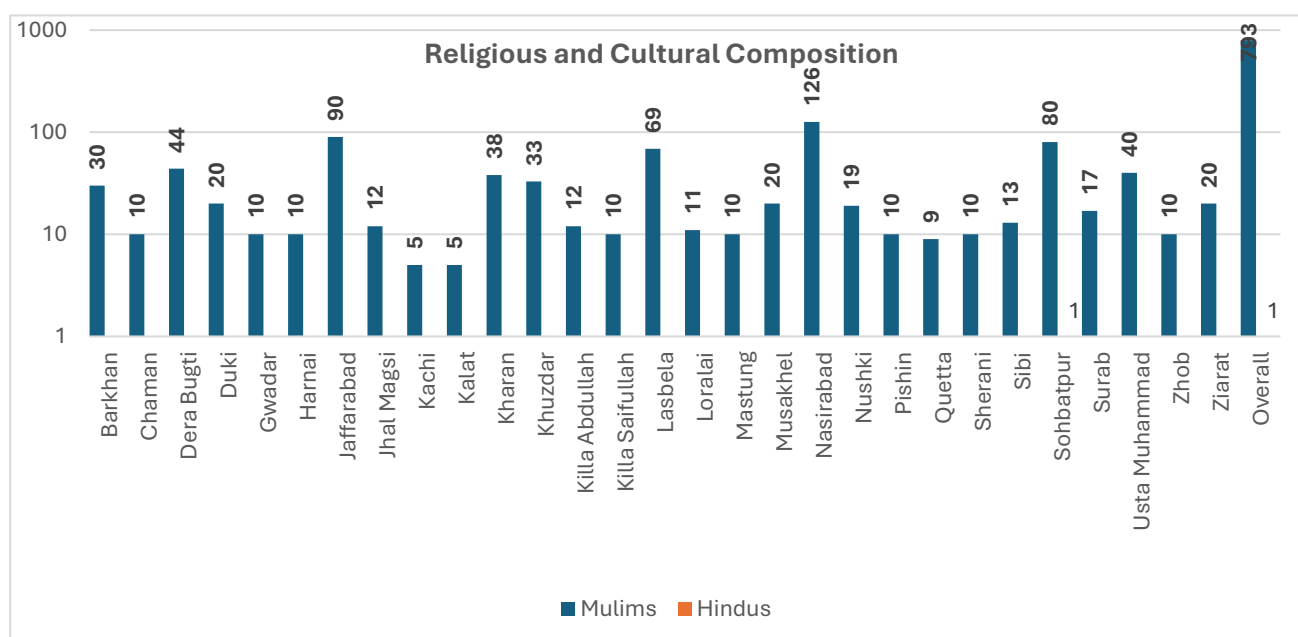
these intersectional households require priority attention through disaggregated monitoring and targeted tracking mechanisms. The baseline findings suggest the need for development of vulnerability-sensitive indicators within the PMIS and GRM systems to monitor whether these groups are receiving timely benefits, equitable service access, and adequate grievance resolution support. Monitoring tools should therefore include vulnerability tagging, geo-referenced tracking, and periodic follow-up assessments to identify implementation bottlenecks affecting these households.

3.1.2 Religious and Cultural Composition

The sample is overwhelmingly homogeneous:

- Muslim: 793 households (99.9%)
- **Hindu: 1 household**, located in Sohbatpur
- No other religious minorities are present.

03 Religion of Surveyed Beneficiaries								
District	Muslims	Hindus	Christians	Sikhs	Parsis	Buddhists	Other	Overall
Barkhan	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Chaman	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Dera Bugti	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Duki	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Gwadar	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Harnai	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Jaffarabad	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Jhal Magsi	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Kachi	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kalat	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kharan	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Khuzdar	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Killa Abdullah	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Killa Saifullah	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Lasbela	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
Loralai	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Mastung	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Musakhel	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Nasirabad	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	126
Nushki	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Pishin	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Quetta	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Sherani	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Sibi	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Sohbatpur	80	1	0	0	0	0	0	81
Surab	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Usta Muhammad	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Zhob	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Ziarat	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Overall	793	1	0	0	0	0	0	794



While the dataset does not show religious vulnerability, the absence of multi-faith presence means that *cultural or religious dynamics do not influence reconstruction processes*.

3.1.3 Household Size, Age Distribution, and Gender Balance

The surveyed population of **5,311 individuals** reflects a balanced demographic structure with **2,709 males (51%)** and **2,602 females (49%)**, indicating gender parity across beneficiary households. This distribution is consistent with provincial population trends and ensures that gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation can be reliably undertaken within Component-III.

04 Male and Female Beneficiaries				
District	Male Members	Female Members	Transgender Members	Overall
Barkhan	111	104	0	215
Chaman	46	42	0	88
Dera Bugti	152	145	0	297
Duki	103	86	0	189
Gwadar	24	33	0	57
Harnai	25	21	0	46
Jaffarabad	345	339	0	684
Jhal Magsi	40	41	0	81
Kachi	21	14	0	35
Kalat	16	17	0	33
Kharan	156	139	0	295
Khuzdar	108	115	0	223
Killa Abdullah	52	37	0	89
Killa Saifullah	56	55	0	111
Lasbela	180	186	0	366
Loralai	35	51	0	86
Mastung	35	37	0	72
Musakhel	82	71	0	153
Nasirabad	387	363	0	750
Nushki	48	69	0	117
Pishin	37	39	0	76
Quetta	34	26	0	60
Sherani	43	37	0	80
Sibi	70	57	0	127
Sohbatpur	209	198	0	407
Surab	79	82	0	161
Usta Muhammad	111	95	0	206
Zhob	36	38	0	74
Ziarat	68	65	0	133
Overall	2709	2602	0	5311

A particularly significant feature of the baseline is the large youth (15 to 24) cohort within the surveyed households. The dataset records:

- **490** male youth, and
- **425** female youth,

amounting to **915 youth beneficiaries**, nearly **one in every five individuals** in the surveyed population. This concentration of young people is especially prominent in Nasirabad, Jaffarabad, Kharan, Lasbela, Musakhel, Dera Bugti and Usta Muhammad, all of which also exhibit high levels of structural damage and reconstruction need.

3.1.3.1 Implications of the Youth Bulge for Component-III

1. Person-Days of Employment

The baseline establishes a clear demographic foundation for the PDO indicator focused on labour engagement in reconstruction. In districts with substantial youth populations, there is potential for:

- mobilizing youth as part of the local labour force,

- reducing reliance on external skilled and unskilled labour, and
- increasing local economic participation during reconstruction.

This aligns with global post-disaster recovery patterns where youth often contribute significantly to household-level construction, debris clearing, transport of materials, and unskilled masonry support.

Results Framework (Revised PAD dt: JUNE 27, 2025)

Indicator	Target	Status and Rationale
Person-days of employment generated (Number)	14,500,000	New indicator added. The indicator will now track the person-days of employment

2. Enhanced Reconstruction Readiness and Resilience

Resilience Households with youth members tend to demonstrate:

- greater labour availability,
- higher adaptive capacity,
- improved ability to manage construction timelines, and
- reduced dependency on external labour markets.

This labour strength directly links to the PDO indicator “**People with enhanced resilience to climate risks**” and, specifically, its sub-indicator “**of which are youth (number)**.” The baseline identification of youth within surveyed households therefore provides the numerical foundation for measuring how many young individuals will experience strengthened resilience as a result of safer, climate-resilient reconstruction.

This connection is especially important in districts where material supply chains are constrained, and external labour availability is limited. In such areas, youth presence enables households to move more quickly through plinth-to-lintel transitions once tranche disbursements are received, reducing the period of exposure to unsafe structures and contributing directly to climate-resilience outcomes for youth captured under this PDO sub-indicator.

Youth (15–24 years) form a significant proportion of household members and represent a strength during reconstruction. While they contribute to household consumption needs, youth also play an active role in on-site labour, material transport, and coordination with field teams. Their presence enhances a household’s reconstruction capacity, particularly for WHH, elderly-headed, or PWD-HH families.

Thus, the youth cohort is not only an indicator of reconstruction potential but also an important variable for household support planning during implementation.

3.1.3.2 Relevance for Endline Comparison

The significant youth presence makes this demographic a key reference group for endline evaluation, allowing measurement of:

- changes in labour engagement,
- contribution to enhanced resilience outcomes,
- household economic activation during reconstruction, and

Therefore, the youth profile captured in the baseline is essential for both implementation monitoring and final resilience assessment.

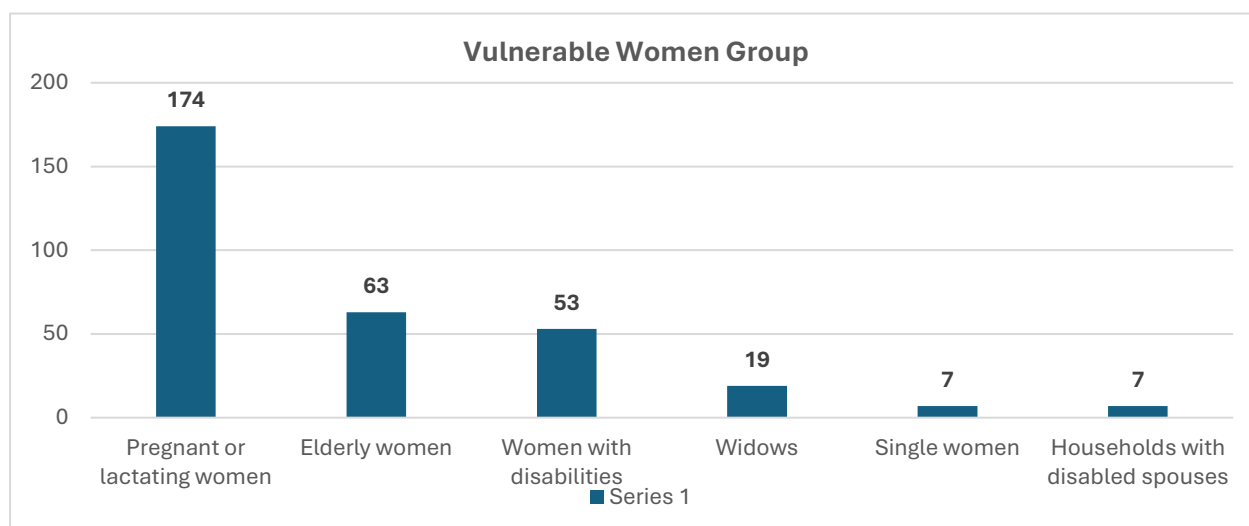
3.1.4 Vulnerable Women Group

The baseline reveals a substantial presence of vulnerabilities across beneficiary households. These vulnerabilities are not peripheral, they sit at the core of Component-III's Result Framework, which explicitly aims to ensure that female flood-affected individuals regain access to improved infrastructure, including safe and resilient shelter. The reconstruction program's effectiveness will therefore be measured, in part, by how well it addresses these gender-specific constraints.

The dataset identifies several critical subgroups whose post-flood living conditions and reconstruction capacities are significantly compromised:

- Pregnant or lactating women (174)
- Elderly women (63)
- Women with disabilities (53)
- Widows (19)
- Single women (7)
- Households with disabled spouses (7)

05 Family Profile											
District	Age	Youth - Male	With Disability	Age	With Disability	Youth - Female	Widow	Single women	Disabled spouse	Elderly women	Pregnant / lactating
Barkhan	111	18	9	104	2	11	0	1	1	6	16
Chaman	46	12	6	42	2	13	0	0	0	4	2
Dera Bugti	152	44	5	145	1	32	0	0	0	1	0
Duki	103	19	1	86	0	13	2	0	0	8	15
Gwadar	24	5	1	33	0	9	0	0	0	0	3
Harnai	25	8	2	21	2	5	2	2	0	2	1
Jaffarabad	345	70	15	339	12	66	2	1	0	1	46
Jhal Magsi	40	12	0	41	0	6	0	0	0	0	7
Kachi	21	6	0	14	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Kalat	16	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharan	156	39	3	139	3	37	0	1	0	0	25
Khuzdar	108	0	2	115	2	10	0	0	0	0	0
Killa Abdullah	52	8	5	37	1	7	0	0	0	1	2
Killa Saifullah	56	14	1	55	2	9	1	0	0	4	5
Lasbela	180	32	1	186	1	39	3	1	1	1	1
Loralai	35	8	0	51	0	9	0	0	0	4	3
Mastung	35	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Musakhel	82	15	1	71	0	7	2	1	0	6	12
Nasirabad	387	59	5	363	4	50	0	0	5	2	21
Nushki	48	0	2	69	0	0	5	0	0	10	0
Pishin	37	7	1	39	3	2	0	0	0	1	1
Quetta	34	12	0	26	0	5	0	0	0	1	1
Sherani	43	13	1	37	1	3	0	0	0	1	0
Sibi	70	14	0	57	0	10	1	0	0	0	9
Sohbatpur	209	35	6	198	13	40	1	0	0	3	0
Surab	79	0	0	82	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Usta Muhammad	111	21	4	95	1	16	0	0	0	5	0
Zhob	36	7	3	38	1	3	0	0	0	1	1
Ziarat	68	12	2	65	2	11	0	0	0	1	2
Overall	2709	490	76	2602	53	425	19	7	7	63	174



These groups collectively indicate that women's vulnerability is multidimensional, shaped by health status, age, disability, socio-economic position, and household composition. Each of these dimensions directly influences a household's ability to rebuild and return to safe living conditions.

3.1.4.1 Pregnant and Lactating Women: Heightened Exposure and Urgent Need for Safe Shelter

The presence of **174 pregnant or lactating women** is one of the most significant gender-related findings in the baseline. These women are among the most sensitive to environmental hazards, especially:

- exposure to heat, cold, and rainfall in temporary shelters
- lack of privacy and inadequate WASH access
- increased health risks due to structural instability
- difficulty relocating or temporarily shifting while construction progresses

For Component-III, this group represents a high-priority segment, as timely reconstruction has direct implications for maternal and neonatal health. Under the PDO's definition of "essential services regained," the reconstruction of safe housing for this population becomes a core service delivery output.

3.1.4.2 Elderly Women: Dependency and Reduced Adaptive Capacity

The baseline identifies **63 elderly women** residing within the surveyed households. Elderly women often experience:

- reduced mobility
- dependency on younger household members
- higher susceptibility to temperature changes
- increased risk of injury from unstable structures

In several districts, such as Duki, Jaffarabad, Musakhel, Kharan, and Lasbela, elderly women are concentrated in households that already face multiple vulnerabilities, including poverty and disability. Their presence amplifies household-level vulnerability, necessitating closer facilitation and prioritization.

3.1.4.3 Women with Disabilities

The baseline records **53 women with disabilities**, in addition to cases where households host disabled spouses or multiple disabled dependents. These individuals face unique barriers:

- limited capacity to supervise construction
- mobility difficulties that worsen in temporary shelters
- increased risks of injury due to structural instability
- psychological stress due to prolonged exposure to unsafe environments

From an M&E standpoint, disability-linked vulnerabilities must feed directly into the sequencing logic, with such households targeted for accelerated facilitation and monitoring.

3.1.4.4 Widows, Single Women, and Female-Only Dependency Patterns

The dataset includes **19 widows, 7 single women, and 7 with disabled spouse**, many of whom reside in households without adult male support. These households are disproportionately found in multiple districts:

These women frequently lack:

- the physical capacity to participate in reconstruction
- financial leverage to hire labour
- social protection networks
- mobility required to manage material procurement

As per the Revised Result Framework, ensuring that these women regain access to safe, resilient shelter is a direct measure of Component-III's effectiveness in restoring essential services.

3.1.4.5 Intersectionality: Overlapping Gender and Health Vulnerabilities

A significant proportion of vulnerable women live in households that also exhibit other structural vulnerabilities such as:

- disability among other members
- extreme poverty
- extended displacement periods
- limited access to water, sanitation, and electricity

This layering of vulnerabilities is especially evident in districts like Nasirabad, Sohbatpur, Barkhan, Lasbela, Harnai, Ziarat, and Jaffarabad, which will require intensive prioritization during sequencing and technical facilitation.

In these areas, women are not just beneficiaries of shelter reconstruction, they are primary indicators of resilience recovery, and their living conditions directly influence endline assessments of essential service restoration.

These intersecting vulnerabilities shape households' reconstruction readiness and highlight the need for tailored facilitation and sustained monitoring support during implementation.

3.1.4.6 Implications for the PDO and Endline Evaluation

The gender and social vulnerabilities identified in the baseline have immediate and long-term implications:

A. Direct Contribution to PDO “Regaining Access to Essential Services”

Safe, resilient shelter is an essential service in itself. For:

- pregnant women,
- widows,
- elderly women, and
- women with disabilities,

safe housing is linked to health, dignity, protection, and mobility. Their progress will form a critical pillar of the PDO measurement at endline.

B. Reconstruction Sequencing Must Be Vulnerability-Informed

These households must be prioritized early in construction sequencing, especially where they reside in flood-prone or structurally weak areas.

C. Endline Will Measure Gendered Improvements in Safety and Service Access

The baseline provides a detailed foundation for assessing:

- improvements in safety,
- restoration of privacy,
- reductions in exposure to environmental hazards,
- improved physical accessibility,
- and overall well-being.

D. Monitoring Will Capture Trends in Access Barriers

Routine monitoring will complement baseline data by tracking:

- whether these groups receive tranches without delay,
- whether construction progresses at acceptable pace,
- and whether technical guidance addresses their specific needs.

3.1.5 Household Vulnerability Index

The baseline dataset also reveals several cross-vulnerability clusters where households exhibit more than one form of structural o

r demographic disadvantage. This pattern is particularly important for understanding households that may face higher reconstruction barriers and demand intensified facilitation.

A notable subset includes women-headed households that also have at least one person with a disability, concentrated in districts such as Harnai, Gwadar, Usta Muhammad, Sohbatpur, Chaman, Nasirabad, Killa Abdullah, Barkhan, Ziarat, and Lasbela. These locations exhibit compounded vulnerability, where limited economic capacity intersects with mobility, health, and care-related constraints.

The distribution of these households across multiple districts indicates that a significant proportion of women-headed households are simultaneously exposed to disability-related vulnerabilities, increasing their dependency ratio and reducing adaptive capacity during the reconstruction process. The concentration of such cases in the identified districts reflects geographically clustered vulnerability patterns that may require district-specific facilitation strategies. From a proportional analysis perspective, these households represent a comparatively higher-risk segment within the beneficiary population due to the coexistence of gender-based and disability-related disadvantages. Their presence within the vulnerability index highlights the need for targeted monitoring indicators and proportional resource allocation during implementation and endline assessment.

Another subgroup comprises women-headed households hosting other vulnerable members, such as elderly dependents, pregnant or lactating women, or youth with disabilities. These cases are predominantly observed in Nasirabad, Barkhan, Jaffarabad, Sohbatpur, Lasbela, Harnai, and Ziarat. Such households tend to rely more heavily on community networks and VRC facilitation and may experience slower reconstruction progression if additional support mechanisms are not actively provided.

The baseline findings suggest that a considerable percentage of women-headed households are carrying additional caregiving responsibilities, thereby increasing social and economic pressure on already resource-constrained households. The prevalence of these vulnerability combinations across multiple districts indicates a recurring demographic trend rather than isolated cases. These households are comparatively more dependent on external facilitation and social support systems, and therefore may account for a disproportionately higher share of delayed reconstruction cases if targeted interventions are not ensured. Their inclusion in the vulnerability index enables proportional tracking of reconstruction progress and service delivery gaps among high-dependency households during implementation and endline evaluation.

Similarly, households headed by persons with disabilities who also host vulnerable family members appear in several districts, including Harnai, Gwadar, Jhal Magsi, Nasirabad, Usta Muhammad, Barkhan, Jaffarabad, Dera Bugti, Nushki, Kharan, Sohbatpur, Chaman, Killa Abdullah, Lasbela, and Sherani. These cases represent some of the most complex vulnerability profiles within the beneficiary pool. The combination of limited physical capacity and the presence of other dependents suggest a heightened need for proactive supervision and targeted social support.

This subgroup represents one of the highest proportional vulnerability categories identified in the baseline assessment due to the intersection of disability, dependency burden, and limited household coping mechanisms. The widespread geographic presence of these households across numerous districts demonstrates that compounded vulnerability is not localized but forms a significant component of the broader beneficiary profile. These households are likely to require a greater proportion of project facilitation, grievance support, and follow-up interventions compared to less vulnerable households. The percentage-based tracking of these households will be essential for assessing equity in reconstruction outcomes, identifying implementation disparities, and measuring whether vulnerable groups are benefiting proportionately from project interventions.

Incorporating these patterns into the vulnerability index strengthens the baseline's analytical value and provides a more realistic assessment of households with the highest risk of delayed reconstruction or incomplete housing outcomes. These clusters will also serve as important reference groups during endline evaluation to examine whether the project achieved equitable resilience improvements.

Collectively, these intersectional vulnerability clusters represent a critical proportion of the beneficiary population requiring enhanced social mobilization, facilitation support, and monitoring attention. Their inclusion within the Household Vulnerability Index improves the project's ability to conduct

disaggregated analysis, identify disproportionate risks, and monitor whether resilience and reconstruction benefits are being distributed equitably across highly vulnerable groups. Continuous percentage-based tracking of these categories during implementation and endline stages will support evidence-based decision-making and strengthen social inclusion outcomes across the project lifecycle.

3.1.6 Recommendations for Reconstruction, Monitoring, and Endline Evaluation

The presence of households with multiple, overlapping vulnerabilities has direct implications for reconstruction planning. Districts where women-headed households coexist with disabled or otherwise vulnerable members, such as Nasirabad, Sohbatpur, Barkhan, Lasbela, Harnai, and others, will require more frequent follow-up visits, stronger VRC engagement, and tailored communication by field teams.

Likewise, districts with disability-headed households that also accommodate vulnerable dependents, including Harnai, Gwadar, Jhal Magsi, Usta Muhammad, Kharan, and Sherani, represent high-priority cases for technical facilitation, verification support, and grievance redress responsiveness. These areas may become early indicators of potential reconstruction bottlenecks unless adequately supported.

From a monitoring standpoint, these cross-vulnerability clusters will be tracked throughout the implementation cycle. As routine monitoring expands the dataset, we expect clearer trend lines on how these households progress relative to less-vulnerable groups. This will also strengthen the attribution base for the endline survey, enabling a more nuanced assessment of inclusion outcomes and resilience gains.

In the context of endline evaluation, these households will serve as sensitivity groups, helping determine whether the project delivered proportionate benefits across demographic segments and whether targeted facilitation strategies translated into measurable improvements in housing safety, service access, and socio-economic stability.

3.1.7 Summary of Key Findings

1. **16.5% WHH and 4.6% PWD-HH** represent strong inclusion needs.
2. Pregnant, lactating, and elderly women form critical at-risk subgroups.
3. Multiple overlapping vulnerabilities are common and predict future reconstruction delays.
4. District-level vulnerability mapping reveals priority zones for early sequencing.
5. The baseline provides a solid quantitative and qualitative foundation for endline comparison.
6. Routine monitoring will deepen and refine these baseline findings over time.

3.2 Housing Damage and Current Status

This section analyses the extent, nature, and persistence of housing damage among the 794 surveyed beneficiary households. The findings reveal wide inter-district variability and indicate that a large proportion of households continue to live in structurally compromised conditions more than two years after the 2022 floods. The analysis is critical for understanding reconstruction readiness and for sequencing support under Component-III.

3.2.1 Houses Still Affected by Flood Damage

The baseline data shows that out of 794 surveyed households, **652 households (82%)** reported that their houses were *still affected* by the flood at the time of the visit. These households displayed visible structural damage, incomplete reconstruction, or had not yet commenced rebuilding activities. This

indicates that the majority of the surveyed population continues to live in compromised or unsafe conditions and remains in need of ongoing reconstruction support.

06 Is your house still affected with flood			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Barkhan	30	0	30
Chaman	10	0	10
Dera Bugti	43	1	44
Duki	20	0	20
Gwadar	10	0	10
Harnai	10	0	10
Jaffarabad	86	4	90
Jhal Magsi	12	0	12
Kachi	3	2	5
Kalat	5	0	5
Kharan	37	1	38
Khuzdar	33	0	33
Killa Abdullah	11	1	12
Killa Saifullah	10	0	10
Lasbela	68	1	69
Loralai	11	0	11
Mastung	10	0	10
Musakhel	19	1	20
Nasirabad	124	2	126
Nushki	19	0	19
Pishin	10	0	10
Quetta	9	0	9
Sherani	10	0	10
Sibi	1	12	13
Sohbatpur	4	78	82
Surab	17	0	17
Usta Muhammad	0	39	39
Zhob	10	0	10
Ziarat	20	0	20
Overall	652	142	794

In contrast, 142 households (18%) reported stable housing conditions at the time of the baseline visit. Field verification and cross-referencing with construction stage data confirm that these 142 households are IFRAP-supported cases, where reconstruction activities were already completed or were at advanced stages during the baseline exercise.

The random sampling approach resulted in the inclusion of beneficiaries at different reconstruction stages. According to “Construction Stage at the Time of Baseline Visit” data shows that several households had:

- Completed their houses,
- Reached roof level,
- Reached lintel level, or
- Were nearing completion under IFRAP financing,

which explains why they were classified as “not affected” during the baseline visit. Their improved structural condition is a reflection of early progress under Component-III rather than an indication of self-recovery or support from external channels. No households in the baseline reported receiving reconstruction support from NGOs, INGOs, or other government schemes outside IFRAP.

This distinction is essential for interpreting the baseline results accurately. The 142 reconstructed or near-completed households demonstrate that IFRAP-supported reconstruction is already yielding tangible outputs, while the remaining 652 households represent the active caseload requiring continued support. Together, these households represent the active reconstruction caseload under IFRAP, reflecting both the progress already achieved and the volume of work still underway at the time of the baseline visit.

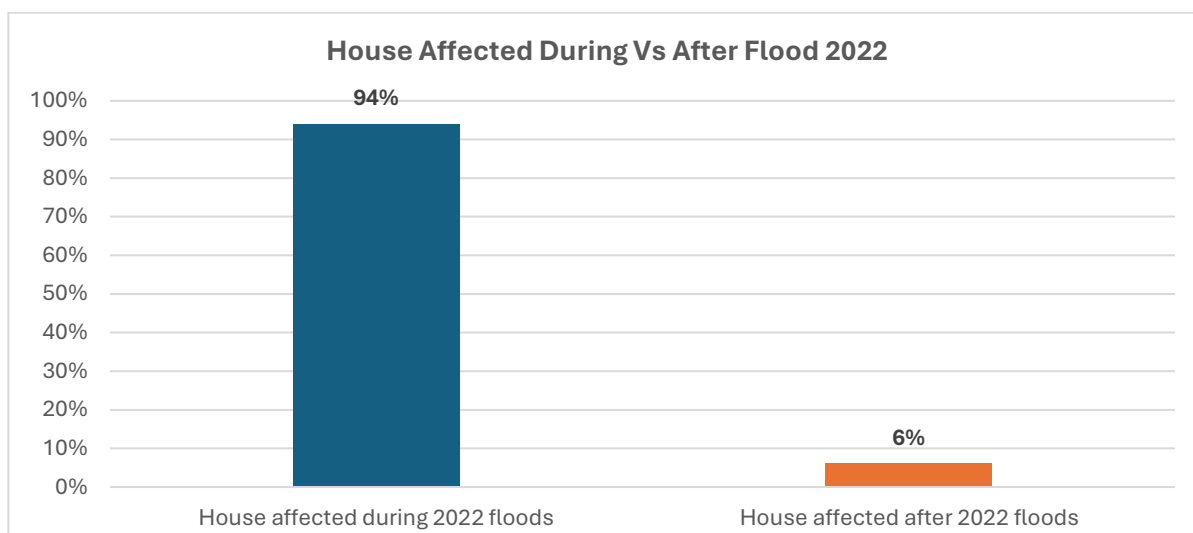
3.2.2 Reasons for Continued Damage

The persistence of flood-related damage among **652 households (82%)** reflects a combination of structural, financial, and timing-related factors rather than a singular cause. At the time of the baseline visit, these households had not been able to complete reconstruction, and their houses still exhibited visible flood impact. The reasons behind this continued damage provide important insights into the systemic barriers that households face during early recovery and reconstruction.

07 Reason behind still affected			
District	Affected in 2022 flood (no grants received)	Affected after 2022 flood	Overall
Barkhan	29	1	30
Chaman	10	0	10
Dera Bugti	43	0	43
Duki	20	0	20
Gwadar	7	3	10
Harnai	10	0	10
Jaffarabad	57	29	86
Jhal Magsi	12	0	12
Kachi	3	0	3
Kalat	5	0	5
Kharan	36	1	37
Khuzdar	33	0	33
Killa Abdullah	11	0	11
Killa Saifullah	10	0	10
Lasbela	68	0	68
Loralai	11	0	11
Mastung	10	0	10
Musakhel	19	0	19
Nasirabad	123	1	124
Nushki	19	0	19
Pishin	10	0	10
Quetta	9	0	9
Sherani	10	0	10
Sibi	0	1	1
Sohbatpur	0	4	4
Surab	17	0	17
Usta Muhammad	0	0	0
Zhob	10	0	10
Ziarat	20	0	20
Overall	612	40	652

The baseline categorizes these households into two main groups based on their reported reason for continuing damage:

- **612 households (94%)** indicated that their houses were affected during the 2022 floods and had not yet recovered or been fully repaired,
- **40 households (6%)** reported that their houses were affected after the 2022 flood, experiencing additional or repeated damage.



3.2.2.1 Households Affected During the 2022 Flood (612 households)

This group represents the core of IFRAP’s reconstruction caseload. These households experienced substantial structural damage during the 2022 floods but had not yet progressed to completion at the time of baseline verification. Their continued damage is closely linked to three primary factors:

A. Tranche and Banking Delays

As highlighted in early project observations and QPR-01, a considerable number of households faced delays in:

- opening bank accounts,
- completing documentation, and
- receiving their first tranche disbursement.

These banking-side processing bottlenecks (rather than PIU-level delays) slowed the transition from eligibility to actual construction initiation. Households depending exclusively on IFRAP funds were unable to begin reconstruction without the first instalment.

B. Limited Financial and Livelihood Capacity

Given the overwhelmingly low-income profile identified in Section 3.6, most households lacked the financial means to purchase materials or hire labor in advance. As a result, construction progress remained stalled until funds became available, prolonging continued exposure to damaged structures.

These 612 households are not “unreached” or “uncovered,” but rather represent the active reconstruction caseload in various stages prior to completion.

3.2.2.2 Households Affected After the 2022 Flood (40 households)

A smaller subset of 40 households reported that their dwelling had experienced additional deterioration after the 2022 flood. Field observations indicate that this generally reflects progressive weakening of already damaged structures, minor runoff exposure, or moisture-related degradation rather than a new flood event. These households remained unable to restore or inhabit their original homes, reinforcing the need for timely reconstruction support.

In most of these instances, structures that were damaged in 2022 continued to deteriorate over time due to:

- exposure to rain or moisture,
- weakened foundations,
- poor structural condition, or
- delays in initial repair.

These factors resulted in the perception of “new” or “post-flood” damage by the households, even though the root causes were linked to the original event and prolonged exposure, rather than a distinct new hazard.

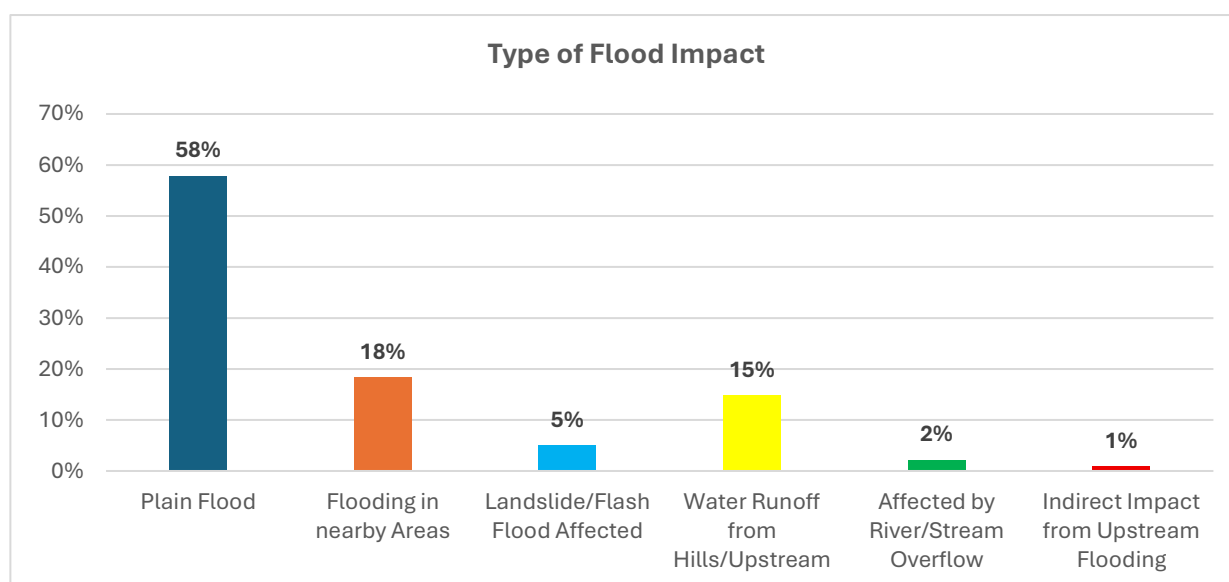
These 40 cases highlight the reality that some households experienced gradual worsening of damage over time due to extended delays in reconstruction and the fragile condition of their homes. Overall, continued damage among surveyed households reflects sequencing timelines, financial constraints, and the fragile condition of mud-based structures, rather than shortcomings in program delivery.

3.2.3 Nature and Type of Flood Impact

The baseline identifies six primary types of hazard exposure, with district-level variation reflecting diverse geographic and hydrological conditions. Understanding hazard exposure types is essential for supervising resilient reconstruction, guiding district-specific engineering guidance, and ensuring adherence to multi-hazard compliance standards.

08 Area affected by the flooding								
District	Plain Flood	Flooding in nearby Areas	Landslide/Flash Flood Affected	Water Runoff from Hills/Upstream	Affected by River/Stream Overflow	Indirect Impact from Upstream Flooding	Other	Overall
Barkhan	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Chaman	2	1	0	4	0	0	3	10
Dera Bugti	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Duki	9	0	0	1	10	0	0	20
Gwadar	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Harnai	2	0	1	7	0	0	0	10
Jaffarabad	18	71	0	0	1	0	0	90
Jhal Magsi	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Kachi	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kalat	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kharan	8	6	16	8	0	0	0	38
Khuzdar	18	0	0	15	0	0	0	33
Killa Abdullah	1	3	0	8	0	0	0	12
Killa Saifullah	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	10
Lasbela	66	3	0	0	0	0	0	69
Loralai	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Mastung	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Musakhel	5	0	0	15	0	0	0	20
Nasirabad	122	4	0	0	0	0	0	126
Nushki	10	0	2	0	0	7	0	19
Pishin	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Quetta	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Sherani	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Sibi	10	1	0	2	0	0	0	13
Sohbatpur	47	35	0	0	0	0	0	82
Surab	12	0	5	0	0	0	0	17
Usta Muhammad	19	15	0	0	0	0	5	39

08 Area affected by the flooding								
District	Plain Flood	Flooding in nearby Areas	Landslide/Flash Flood Affected	Water Runoff from Hills/Upstream	Affected by River/Stream Overflow	Indirect Impact from Upstream Flooding	Other	Overall
Zhob	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Ziarat	0	0	4	14	0	0	2	20
Overall	459	145	39	117	17	7	10	794



Plain Flooding - 459 households (58%)

Plain flooding remains the dominant impact type, highly concentrated in:

- Nasirabad (122), Lasbela (66), Sohbatpur (47), Jaffarabad (18), Kharan (8), Surab (12)

These areas represent extensive flood plains where stagnant water pressure causes wall collapses and foundational weakening.

Flooding in Nearby Areas - 145 households (18%)

Significant in districts like:

- Jaffarabad (71), Sohbatpur (35), Usta Muhammad (15)

This category suggests damage via seepage, waterlogging, and lateral moisture penetration, often overlooked but structurally significant.

Landslides / Flash Flooding - 39 households (5%)

Primarily observed in:

- Kharan (16), Surab (5), Ziarat (4), Mastung (10)

These districts lie in rugged or semi-hilly terrain, where flash floods create sudden erosive forces.

Water Runoff from Hills / Upstream - 117 households (15%)

High incidence recorded in:

- Killa Abdullah (8), Harnai (7), Pishin (10), Khuzdar (15), Kharan (8), Musakhel (15), Ziarat (14)

Runoff-driven lateral force is a major contributor to wall displacements and roof failures.

River/Stream Overflow - 17 households (2%)

Primarily observed in Jaffarabad, Killa Saifullah and Duki, where riverine swelling contributes to incremental erosion.

Indirect Upstream Impact & Other Causes - 7 households (1%)

A small subset reported indirect impacts such as seepage from upstream flood channels or secondary effects like structural settlement.

This hazard typology supports the selection of multi-hazard resilient construction standards under Component-III and helps refine field engineer guidance for district-wise supervision.

3.2.4 Household-Level Impacts: Injuries, Losses, and Displacement

The baseline results reveal that the effects of the 2022 floods extended far beyond structural damage to housing. They caused multi-dimensional shocks to households, including injuries, asset losses, and prolonged displacement. These impacts have a direct bearing on reconstruction capacity, labour availability, economic resilience, and the priorities for sequencing under Component-III.

3.2.4.1 Flood-Related Injuries and Physical Harm

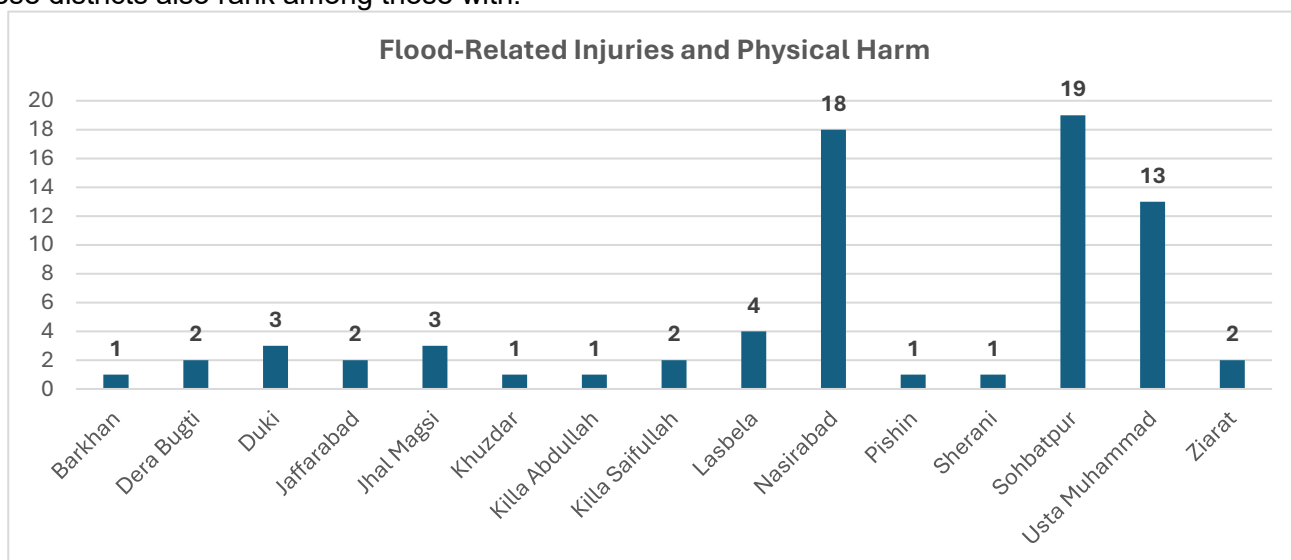
A total of **73 households (9%)** reported that at least one family member was injured or physically harmed during the flood events. The clustering of injuries is noteworthy:

- Nasirabad: 18 cases
- Sohbatpur: 19 cases
- Usta Muhammad: 13 cases
- Duki: 3 cases

09 Any household member injured or affected by flooding			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Barkhan	1	29	30
Chaman	0	10	10
Dera Bugti	2	42	44
Duki	3	17	20
Gwadar	0	10	10
Harnai	0	10	10
Jaffarabad	2	88	90
Jhal Magsi	3	9	12
Kachi	0	5	5
Kalat	0	5	5
Kharan	0	38	38
Khuzdar	1	32	33
Killa Abdullah	1	11	12
Killa Saifullah	2	8	10
Lasbela	4	65	69
Loralai	0	11	11
Mastung	0	10	10
Musakhel	0	20	20
Nasirabad	18	108	126
Nushki	0	19	19
Pishin	1	9	10
Quetta	0	9	9
Sherani	1	9	10
Sibi	0	13	13

09 Any household member injured or affected by flooding			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Sohbatpur	19	63	82
Surab	0	17	17
Usta Muhammad	13	26	39
Zhob	0	10	10
Ziarat	2	18	20
Overall	73	721	794

These districts also rank among those with:



- persistent structural damage,
- high economic losses,
- and delayed reconstruction.

This indicates a compound vulnerability pattern where households that sustained injuries also face heightened barriers to recovery.

Flood-related injuries often reduce a household's physical ability to:

- participate in debris clearing,
- supervise construction,
- transport materials,
- or contribute labour.

This loss of labour capacity can disproportionately slow reconstruction, especially in households lacking extended family networks. For women-headed households or PWD-headed households, injuries of even a single adult member significantly deteriorate reconstruction readiness.

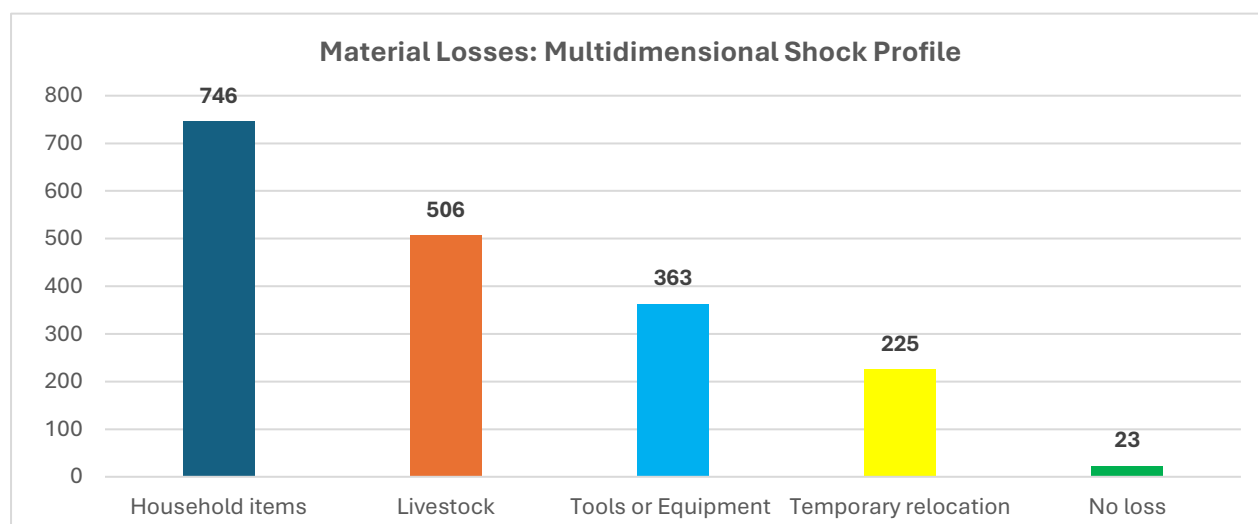
3.2.4.2 Economic and Material Losses: Multidimensional Shock Profile

The multi-response dataset reveals extensive economic losses with significant district-level clustering:

- Loss of household items: 746 cases
- Loss of livestock: 506 cases
- Loss of tools/equipment: 363 cases
- Temporary relocation: 225 cases

- No loss reported: only 23 households

10 Any household member injured or affected by flooding (Multiple Choices)							
District	Household items	Livestock	Tools or Equipment	Temporary relocation	No loss	Other	Overall
Barkhan	27	0	7	15	1	0	50
Chaman	8	4	1	0	2	1	16
Dera Bugti	35	31	0	4	1	0	71
Duki	20	0	10	0	0	0	30
Gwadar	10	9	10	10	0	0	39
Harnai	10	2	5	4	0	0	21
Jaffarabad	90	84	0	6	0	0	180
Jhal Magsi	12	12	12	0	0	0	36
Kachi	5	5	5	0	0	0	15
Kalat	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kharan	38	38	38	19	0	0	133
Khuzdar	33	10	0	0	0	0	43
Killa Abdullah	12	4	6	0	0	2	24
Killa Saifullah	9	0	0	0	1	0	10
Lasbela	61	57	63	1	1	0	183
Loralai	1	0	3	0	7	0	11
Mastung	7	3	0	0	0	0	10
Musakhel	9	0	3	5	10	0	27
Nasirabad	126	121	76	53	0	0	376
Nushki	19	0	0	0	0	0	19
Pishin	10	4	1	0	0	0	15
Quetta	9	1	1	0	0	0	11
Sherani	10	2	1	0	0	1	14
Sibi	13	11	0	7	0	0	31
Sohbatpur	81	75	82	74	0	0	312
Surab	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
Usta Muhammad	39	25	32	27	0	0	123
Zhob	10	3	5	0	0	0	18
Ziarat	20	5	2	0	0	1	28
Overall	746	506	363	225	23	5	1868



This means over 97% of households suffered at least one major economic shock, and over 60% experienced multiple types of losses simultaneously.

Livestock Losses

The loss of livestock (a key productive asset in rural Balochistan) is especially severe in:

- Kharan (38 cases)

- Nasirabad (121 cases)
- Sohbatpur (75 cases)
- Jaffarabad (84 cases)

Livestock loss impacts:

- food security,
- household income,
- agricultural productivity,
- and the ability to hire labour for reconstruction.

These households are likely to experience slower recovery trajectories, even if tranche disbursements are timely.

Loss of Tools and Equipment

Significant losses in tools and equipment (e.g., 82 cases in Sohbatpur, 76 in Nasirabad, 38 in Kharan) undermine the ability of households to:

- engage in farming,
- undertake repairs,
- generate income for reconstruction co-costs,
- or contribute unskilled labour.

Loss of productive tools therefore has a direct negative correlation with construction readiness.

3.2.4.3 Temporary Relocation and Duration of Displacement

Temporary or prolonged relocation emerged as a significant secondary impact of the 2022 floods. A total of **225 households** reported that they had to relocate from their original villages or towns due to the complete or partial uninhabitability of their houses. The duration of displacement varies widely across districts, ranging from short-term stays of a few weeks to prolonged relocation extending over one to three years.

Examples include:

- **Kharan:** 1,093 days
- **Lasbela:** 730 days
- **Harnai:** 105 days
- **Sibi:** 101 days
- **Barkhan:** 78 days
- **Sohbatpur:** 66 days

11 Duration of temporary relocation	
District	Avg. Days
Barkhan	78
Chaman	0
Dera Bugti	233
Duki	0
Gwadar	7

Harnai	105
Jaffarabad	53
Jhal Magsi	0
Kachi	0
Kalat	0
Kharan	1093
Khuzdar	0
Killa Abdullah	0
Killa Saifullah	0
Lasbela	730
Loralai	0
Mastung	0
Musakhel	19
Nasirabad	21
Nushki	0
Pishin	0
Quetta	0
Sherani	0
Sibi	101
Sohbatpur	66
Surab	0
Usta Muhammad	32
Zhob	0
Ziarat	0
Overall	143

The long displacement periods reported by households reflect the severity of damage sustained and the absence of safe, inhabitable structures. Families relocated because their houses were structurally unsafe, and many have not returned to their original settlements due to unfinished or non-initiated reconstruction. This displacement pattern is therefore directly linked to housing loss rather than new environmental hazards.

Several factors explain prolonged displacement:

- the original house became structurally unstable or collapsed
- families moved to relatives' homes, rented rooms, or makeshift arrangements
- lack of financial capacity to repair or rebuild immediately
- delays in receiving reconstruction support
- reliance on temporary shelters for extended periods

In many cases, households have effectively established temporary living arrangements outside their original settlement, waiting for reconstruction to progress before returning.

The long duration of relocation is a direct indicator of the depth of structural damage and the inability of families to return without external support. This underscores the importance of timely reconstruction assistance under Component-III, particularly for households that are still away from their villages or towns years after the initial flood.

3.2.4.4 Multi-Dimensional Shock Burden: A Reconstruction Barrier

A significant analytical finding is that many households experienced three or more simultaneous shocks:

- structural damage,
- asset loss,

- livestock loss,
- injury,
- temporary displacement.

This shock layering reduces reconstruction capacity in measurable ways:

- fewer productive assets to sell for complementary costs,
- reduced labour due to injury or fatigue,
- emotional stress affecting decision-making,
- diminished ability to procure materials.

Districts with the highest multi-shock burden (like; Nasirabad, Sohbatpur, Kharan, Jaffarabad, Lasbela) are also districts where construction stages are significantly delayed.

This correlation underscores the need for vulnerability-sensitive sequencing and district-level facilitation support.

These household-level impacts set a critical foundation for endline assessment:

A. Reconstruction Progress for Injured and Shock-Affected Households

Endline will measure whether households that suffered injuries or multiple losses managed to complete reconstruction at similar rates to less-affected households.

B. Asset Restoration and Economic Resilience

Livestock and tool losses will influence income recovery and ability to pay for complementary construction needs. Endline should measure improvements in:

- livelihood stability,
- household economic coping capacity,
- and reliance on external assistance.

C. Reduction in Displacement Vulnerability

Endline should assess whether high-displacement districts achieved:

- stronger structural safety,
- improved living conditions,
- and reduced need for relocation in future hazard events.

D. Contribution to PDO “Regaining Access to Essential Services”

Households suffering from multiple shocks are least likely to restore essential services without structured support. Endline will evaluate improvements in:

- safe housing
- mobility
- and physical security (ramp, tactile, resilient housing)

as direct indicators of PDO achievement.

3.2.5 Analytical Interpretation and Reconstruction Implications

A critical element influencing the persistence of damaged housing is the mismatch between the scale of need and the available financing under IFRAP. According to project records and the Government of Balochistan's verified damage assessments, **over 284,312 housing units** were recorded as affected during and after the 2022 floods. In contrast, the current project envelope for Component-III supports the reconstruction of **approximately 97,000 units**, including the Additional Financing approved in 2025.

This means that **less than 35% of the total damaged housing stock** falls within the financed scope of IFRAP. The remaining households (despite being affected) fall outside the current eligibility window simply due to funding limitations, not implementation or verification delays at the PIU level. This structural gap helps explain why the majority of surveyed households continue to live in compromised structures.

In addition to the financing gap, the baseline findings align with operational observations indicating systemic banking-related delays in both account opening and tranche disbursements. These procedural bottlenecks have contributed to slower financial flow to eligible households in several districts. Banking-side processing constraints (such as account opening backlogs or document verification delays) temporarily slowed tranche flow in several districts, particularly where financial service points were limited or overburdened.

These two structural issues (the funding coverage limitation and the banking-side delays) form the primary explanation for why many households continue to reside in compromised structures more than two years after the disaster.

Given these realities, several implications emerge:

3.2.5.1 The scale of disaster impact relative to project financing

The large gap between damaged and financed housing units underscores the necessity for additional funding, including a possible expansion of Component-III in future IFRAP phases or through co-financing arrangements.

3.2.5.2 Reconstruction delays are rooted in systemic financial processing

Banking bottlenecks in account setup, verification, and tranche release have slowed the pace of household-level reconstruction, particularly in high-volume districts. Addressing these constraints is essential for accelerating progress.

3.2.5.3 High-damage districts demand priority sequencing

Districts such as Nasirabad, Jaffarabad, Sohbatpur, Lasbela, Kharan, and Barkhan require enhanced field support and strengthened coordination with financial service providers to ensure timely disbursements.

3.2.5.4 Case for IFRAP extension and C-3 scale-up

The baseline provides clear evidence for advocating:

- a scope extension,
- additional financing, and
- a longer timeframe for Component-III to address widespread residual vulnerabilities.

3.2.5.5 Reconstruction progress must be contextualized

Future assessments, including the endline, will need to interpret district-level outcomes in light of

1. the initial funding limitation, and

2. the banking system's ability to process beneficiary payments efficiently.

The baseline therefore reinforces the strategic need to mobilize additional financing for IFRAP's housing component, as the existing allocation can only address a fraction of the province's reconstruction needs. Without supplementary investment, a large share of affected households will continue living in unsafe dwellings, prolonging vulnerability and undermining long-term resilience.

3.2.6 Endline Relevance and Future Measurement

The baseline provides a comprehensive reference point for assessing the long-term outcomes of Component-III under conditions of both significant financial limitations and systemic disbursement bottlenecks. These realities shape how endline evaluation should interpret reconstruction progress, service restoration, and resilience gains.

Given that only **a fraction of the province's 284,312 damaged housing units** fall within IFRAP's current financial scope (approximately **97,000 units**), the endline must measure results not as a reflection of universal recovery but as the maximum achievable impact within a constrained financing envelope. This distinction is essential to ensure that endline findings accurately capture program effectiveness rather than structural funding shortfalls.

Similarly, the presence of banking-side delays in account opening and tranche disbursement introduces an external processing variable that will need to be considered when comparing baseline and endline outcomes. The endline must assess how effectively these bottlenecks were mitigated and whether improved financial processing translated into accelerated reconstruction for eligible households.

Within this context, several areas become central to endline measurement:

3.2.6.1 Progress Among High-Vulnerability Segments

The baseline identifies multiple clusters of vulnerability (including women-headed households with disabled members, and disability-headed households with dependents) that will serve as sensitivity groups for determining whether the project achieved equitable improvements in resilience and safety.

3.2.6.2 Reconstruction Progress Against the Baseline Damage Profile

The endline will compare district-level reconstruction achievements against:

- the initial severity and persistence of damage,
- the hazard typologies (plain flood, flash flood, runoff, etc.),
- and the baseline distribution of long-term displacement.

3.2.6.3 Impact of Financial Processing Improvements

Future monitoring will reveal the extent to which banking constraints were addressed. The endline must evaluate:

- the time required for account opening,
- tranche disbursement speeds, and
- how these improvements correlate with construction progress among beneficiaries.

3.2.6.4 Level of Compliance with MCG Standards

Baseline findings highlight significant exposure to repeated or multi-form hazards. Endline measurement must determine whether households reconstructed through Component-III:

- adopted safer building practices,
- reduced exposure to future flooding,
- and achieved meaningful increases in climate resilience.

3.2.6.5 Contribution Toward Reducing the Provincial Recovery Gap

Although IFRAP cannot address the entire housing need, its contribution to reducing the provincial reconstruction deficit must be measured. The endline should quantify:

- the proportion of financed households who transitioned from unsafe to resilient housing,
- the geographic distribution of improvements, and
- residual gaps requiring future investment.

Overall, the baseline establishes a critical analytical foundation for understanding where households started, what vulnerabilities constrained reconstruction readiness, and how future improvements can be measured at endline. This ensures that the final evaluation captures not only physical outputs but also systemic performance, equity, and resilience outcomes.

3.3 Housing Structure and Reconstruction Readiness

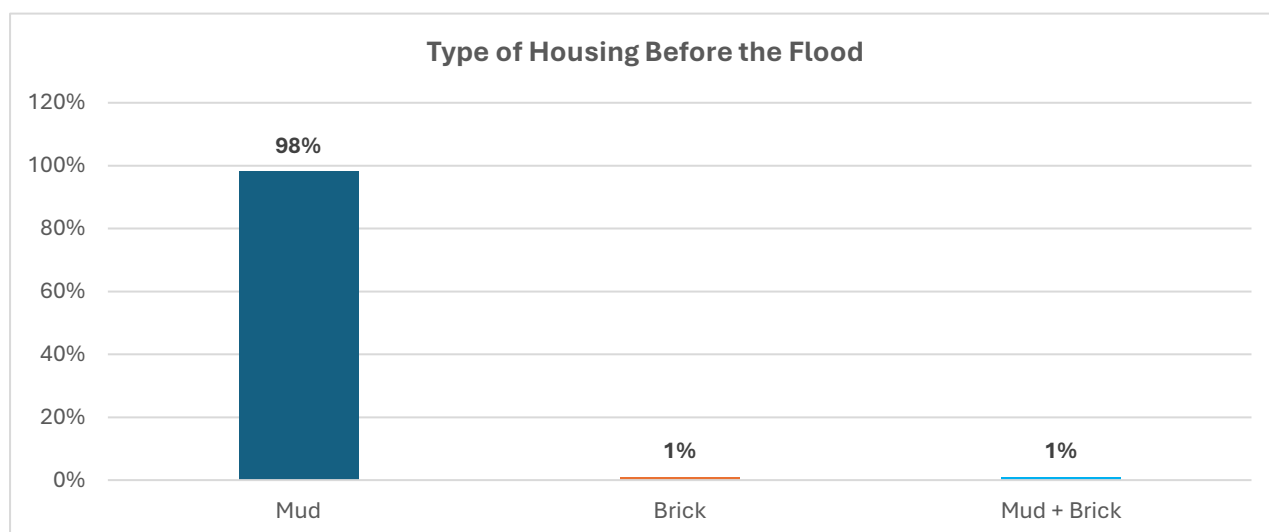
This section examines the structural characteristics of beneficiary houses prior to flooding, the type of resilient structures households intends to build, and the actual construction stage at the time of the baseline visit. These findings provide critical insights into the engineering challenges, resource requirements, and the likely pace of progress under Component-III. Overall, the data show substantial variation across districts, with clear clusters of households that are structurally ready to reconstruct and others that will require intensified facilitation, technical guidance, and financial follow-through.

3.3.1 Type of Housing Before the Flood

The baseline findings show that **98% (776 households)** lived in *traditional mud structures* prior to the 2022 floods, while only a very small number (11 brick and 7 mixed mud-brick units) had any form of semi-engineered construction.

12 House type before flood				
District	Mud	Brick	Mud + Brick	Overall
Barkhan	30	0	0	30
Chaman	10	0	0	10
Dera Bugti	44	0	0	44
Duki	20	0	0	20
Gwadar	8	2	0	10
Harnai	10	0	0	10
Jaffarabad	82	5	3	90
Jhal Magsi	12	0	0	12
Kachi	5	0	0	5
Kalat	5	0	0	5
Kharan	38	0	0	38
Khuzdar	33	0	0	33
Killa Abdullah	12	0	0	12
Killa Saifullah	10	0	0	10
Lasbela	68	1	0	69
Loralai	11	0	0	11
Mastung	10	0	0	10
Musakhel	20	0	0	20
Nasirabad	126	0	0	126
Nushki	19	0	0	19
Pishin	10	0	0	10

12 House type before flood				
District	Mud	Brick	Mud + Brick	Overall
Quetta	2	3	4	9
Sherani	10	0	0	10
Sibi	13	0	0	13
Sohbatpur	82	0	0	82
Surab	17	0	0	17
Usta Muhammad	39	0	0	39
Zhob	10	0	0	10
Ziarat	20	0	0	20
Overall	776	11	7	794



This overwhelmingly mud-based housing stock is one of the single most important explanatory factors behind the scale of destruction observed during the floods. The prevalence of such structures provides critical analytical context for understanding:

- why damage levels were severe and widespread,
- why displacement durations extended for years,
- why self-recovery was minimal,
- and why Component-III must emphasize engineered, multi-hazard–resilient designs.

3.3.1.1 Structural Vulnerability of Mud Housing in Flood-Prone Areas

Mud houses (while culturally appropriate and cost-effective) have extremely low resistance to hydrostatic pressure, prolonged moisture, and erosion. In districts like Nasirabad, Jaffarabad, Sohbatpur, Lasbela, and Kharan, sustained waterlogging and plain flooding directly undermined:

- wall stability,
- foundation integrity,
- roof support systems,
- and overall structural cohesion.

During the 2022 floods, these structures:

- absorbed water,
- lost load-bearing capacity,

- and collapsed rapidly even under moderate inundation.

The dominance of mud housing explains the uniform pattern of high damage across districts, regardless of whether floods were plain, runoff-based, or flash events. Even short-duration flooding was enough to render houses unsafe.

3.3.1.2 Mud Housing and Socioeconomic Constraints

The reliance on mud structures is not only a cultural preference, it is also a reflection of economic necessity. As established in upcoming Section 3.6, most households rely on:

- farming,
- daily wage labour,
- and extremely low monthly incomes (10,000–20,000 PKR).

Families in these brackets typically lack:

- resources to invest in brick/block housing,
- savings to procure cement or steel,
- access to formal credit,
- access to skilled masons,
- or ability to adopt resilient construction methods.

Thus, the prevalence of mud housing is a symptom of chronic poverty, not a voluntary choice. Low-income households living in mud structures suffered disproportionately because they lacked the financial capacity to:

- prepare for disasters,
- invest in stronger pre-flood housing,
- or rebuild quickly after the event.

This created prolonged displacement and heightened reliance on IFRAP.

3.3.1.3 Pre-Flood Housing Typology as a Driver of Long Reconstruction Cycles

Mud structures cannot be “repaired” when fully soaked or structurally compromised, they must be rebuilt from scratch. Therefore, the housing typology itself:

- increased total demand for full reconstruction,
- reduced the feasibility of partial repairs,
- increased reliance on IFRAP tranches,
- extended displacement durations,
- and slowed recovery across multiple districts.

This explains why 652 households were still affected at the time of the baseline, while households living in brick/block houses (though very few) were able to retain partial structural integrity.

The pre-flood housing typology sets a critical foundation for understanding the severity of damage, the patterns of displacement, and the operational logic of Component-III. The dominance of mud

structures (combined with widespread poverty) created a situation where self-recovery was nearly impossible. As a result, households remain highly dependent on IFRAP assistance to rebuild safely.

This baseline evidence underscores that housing resilience in Balochistan cannot be achieved without shifting from traditional mud structures to engineered construction, and any future program extensions should continue reinforcing this transition to break the cycle of vulnerability.

3.3.2 Type of House Intended for Reconstruction

Households overwhelmingly prefer block masonry and brick-based resilient construction, aligning with IFRAP's multi-hazard-resilient approach as per the Minimum Construction Guidelines (MCG). The baseline distribution shows:

- Block Masonry: 309 households (39%)
- Brick Structures: 454 households (57%)
- Stony Masonry: 31 households (4%)

13 Type of house going to be constructed				
District	Brick	Stoney Masonry	Block Masonry	Overall
Barkhan	0	0	30	30
Chaman	6	0	4	10
Dera Bugti	0	0	44	44
Duki	1	2	17	20
Gwadar	10	0	0	10
Harnai	0	0	10	10
Jaffarabad	90	0	0	90
Jhal Magsi	7	0	5	12
Kachi	5	0	0	5
Kalat	1	0	4	5
Kharan	13	0	25	38
Khuzdar	0	0	33	33
Killa Abdullah	8	2	2	12
Killa Saifullah	0	10	0	10
Lasbela	0	0	69	69
Loralai	0	0	11	11
Mastung	7	0	3	10
Musakhel	0	0	20	20
Nasirabad	126	0	0	126
Nushki	18	0	1	19
Pishin	6	0	4	10
Quetta	9	0	0	9
Sherani	2	8	0	10
Sibi	13	0	0	13
Sohbatpur	82	0	0	82
Surab	4	0	13	17
Usta Muhammad	39	0	0	39
Zhob	2	8	0	10
Ziarat	5	1	14	20
Overall	454	31	309	794

Block masonry dominates in districts like:

- Lasbela (69), Dera Bugti (44), Khuzdar (33), Kharan (25), Surab (13)

Brick construction dominates in:

- Nasirabad (126), Jaffarabad (90), Sohbatpur (82), Usta Muhammad (39)

This shift from mud to engineered materials reflects strong beneficiary willingness to adopt safer construction methods, an important behavioural indicator for long-term resilience.

However, this transition also requires:

- adequate material supply chains,
- trained local masons,
- financial disbursements without delays, and
- technical supervision from field engineers.

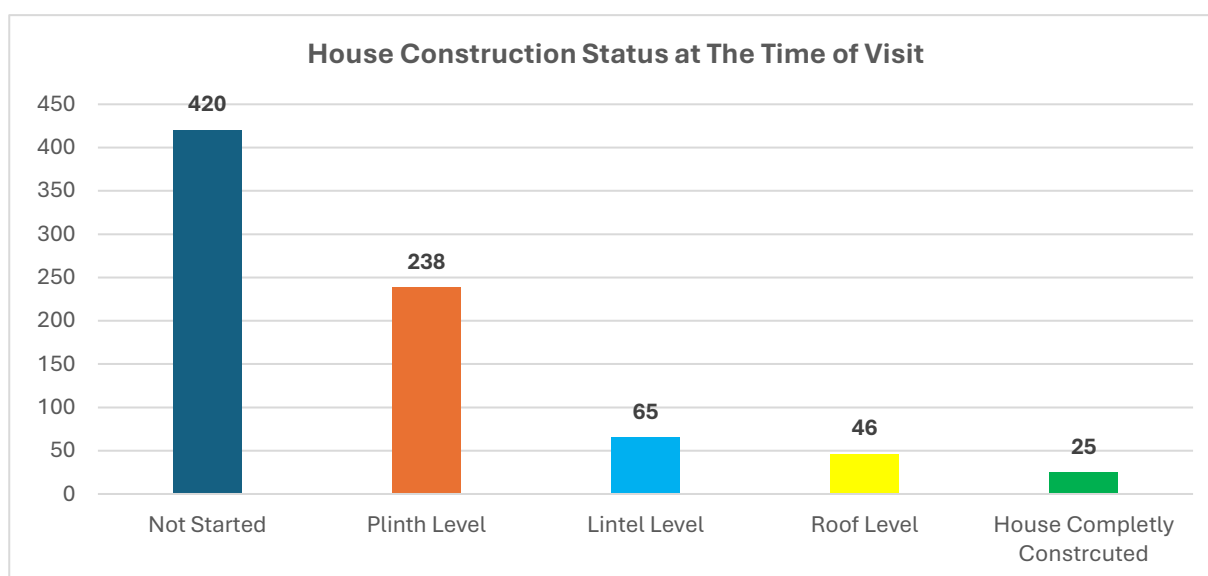
These factors directly influence construction pace and quality.

3.3.3 Construction Stage at the Time of Baseline Visit

Construction readiness varies significantly across districts. Out of 794 households:

- 420 households (53%) had not started construction
- 238 households (30%) were at plinth level
- 65 households (8%) had reached lintel level
- 46 households (6%) were at roof level
- 25 households (3%) had fully completed construction

14 House construction stage at the time of visit						
DistrictOPI	Not Started	Plinth Level	Lintel Level	Roof Level	House Completely Constructed	Overall
Barkhan	9	19	2	0	0	30
Chaman	10	0	0	0	0	10
Dera Bugti	1	28	3	10	2	44
Duki	20	0	0	0	0	20
Gwadar	10	0	0	0	0	10
Harnai	0	9	1	0	0	10
Jaffarabad	31	43	13	3	0	90
Jhal Magsi	4	5	2	1	0	12
Kachi	3	2	0	0	0	5
Kalat	5	0	0	0	0	5
Kharan	38	0	0	0	0	38
Khuzdar	33	0	0	0	0	33
Killa Abdullah	12	0	0	0	0	12
Killa Saifullah	10	0	0	0	0	10
Lasbela	2	26	15	12	14	69
Loralai	11	0	0	0	0	11
Mastung	10	0	0	0	0	10
Musakhel	0	13	4	3	0	20
Nasirabad	53	41	13	10	9	126
Nushki	19	0	0	0	0	19
Pishin	10	0	0	0	0	10
Quetta	9	0	0	0	0	9
Sherani	10	0	0	0	0	10
Sibi	13	0	0	0	0	13
Sohbatpur	41	35	3	3	0	82
Surab	17	0	0	0	0	17
Usta Muhammad	9	17	9	4	0	39
Zhob	10	0	0	0	0	10
Ziarat	20	0	0	0	0	20
Overall	420	238	65	46	25	794



Districts Dominated by “Not Started” Status

Districts Where Construction Progress Has Not Yet Started Significantly:

- Kharan (38/38), Khuzdar (33/33), Duki (20/20), Ziarat (20/20), Naushki (19/19), Surab (17/17)

Districts With Significant Progress

- **Lasbela:** Plinth (26), Lintel (15), Roof (12), Completed (14)
- **Nasirabad:** Plinth (41), Lintel (13), Roof (10), Completed (9)
- **Usta Muhammad:** Mixed progress up to roof level

These districts had earlier verification cycles or stronger field facilitation, enabling households to initiate construction sooner.

These districts overlap with areas experiencing:

- high vulnerability clusters,
- material supply limitations,
- lower income-generating opportunities, and
- banking delays in account opening and tranche disbursement (as documented in QPR-01).

This reinforces that construction readiness is shaped by **structural constraints**, not beneficiary unwillingness. Variation in construction stages reflects differences in sequencing timelines, banking processes, material availability, and facilitation intensity across districts.

3.3.4 Implications for Component-III Implementation

The housing structure patterns and construction stages suggest several important implications:

A. Tailored Engineering Supervision

Districts dominated by mud housing require strict compliance with the Minimum Construction Guidelines (MCG), especially during plinth, intel, and roof construction stages

.Banking-Process Support is Critical

Construction readiness strongly correlates with districts where beneficiaries completed banking formalities early. Delays in account openings and tranche disbursements hindered progress in several districts.

B. Proper Supply of Construction Material

Block and brick construction depends on a steady and reliable supply of materials. Remote districts such as Musakhel, Barkhan, and Sherani may need additional logistical support to ensure timely delivery of these materials.

C. Vulnerability-Based Sequencing

Households with WHH + disability, PWD-HH + dependents, or elderly care responsibilities must be prioritized for earlier construction support.

D. Readiness Benchmark for Endline

The construction-stage data from the baseline will help the endline assess:

- how quickly households move from one stage to the next
- how many houses are fully completed
- the quality of safe, multi-hazard resistant construction
- district-wise reconstruction equity

3.4 Access to Basic Services (Critical Service Gaps and Implications for Future Programming)

Although WASH, drinking water supply, and electricity are not included in IFRAP's formal results framework, the baseline data reveals that these services represent a **fundamental layer of resilience** that significantly influences the effectiveness of housing reconstruction and overall recovery. Their absence weakens the impact of Component-III and contributes to continued vulnerability even after a household receives a reconstructed shelter.

The baseline analysis therefore serves a dual purpose:

1. identifying service gaps that shape current living conditions, and
2. building a rigorous evidence base for consideration of WASH, water, and electrification investments under any future extension of IFRAP, especially through village-level infrastructure packages.

These services are essential for safe, dignified, and sustainable living, and their restoration is often necessary for households to fully benefit from reconstructed housing.

3.4.1 Sanitation Access (A Foundational Gap Affecting Health, Safety, and Dignity)

Access to safe and dignified sanitation is a cornerstone of public health, human well-being, and social dignity. For women, adolescent girls, persons with disabilities, and elderly individuals, the presence or absence of a functional toilet within the household has far-reaching implications (from privacy and safety to health outcomes and daily workload). In the context of flood-affected communities in Balochistan (where housing, services, and basic infrastructure have been damaged) the question of sanitation becomes even more critical.

15 Toilet facility available			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Barkhan	5	25	30
Chaman	9	1	10
Dera Bugti	1	43	44

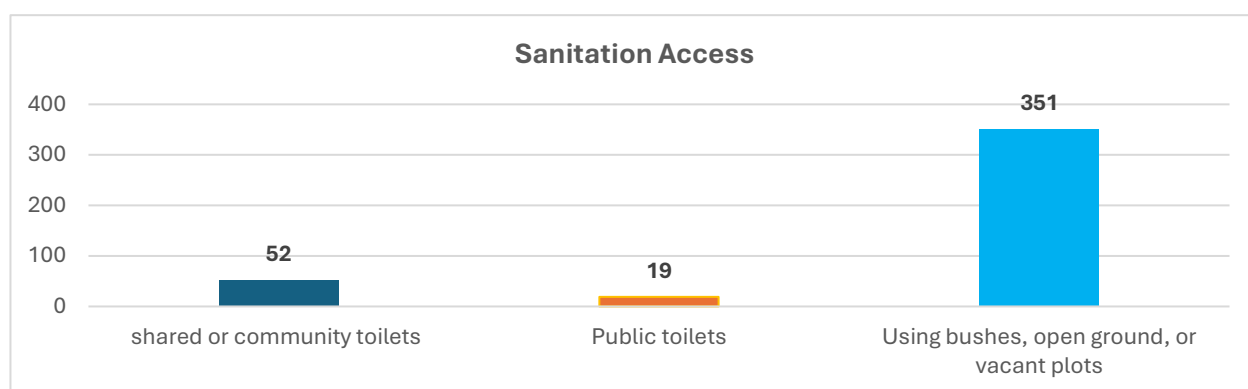
15 Toilet facility available			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Duki	1	19	20
Gwadar	8	2	10
Harnai	1	9	10
Jaffarabad	28	62	90
Jhal Magsi	0	12	12
Kachi	4	1	5
Kalat	5	0	5
Kharan	21	17	38
Khuzdar	33	0	33
Killa Abdullah	12	0	12
Killa Saifullah	0	10	10
Lasbela	60	9	69
Loralai	3	8	11
Mastung	10	0	10
Musakhel	0	20	20
Nasirabad	78	48	126
Nushki	19	0	19
Pishin	10	0	10
Quetta	9	0	9
Sherani	1	9	10
Sibi	10	3	13
Sohbatpur	18	64	82
Surab	17	0	17
Usta Muhammad	6	33	39
Zhob	5	5	10
Ziarat	16	4	20
Overall	390	404	794

More than half of surveyed households (**404 households, 52%**) lack access to a toilet, relying instead on:

- open defecation (351 households),
- shared or community toilets (52 households),
- public facilities (19 households).

16 How do you manage toilet needs (Multiple Choices)						
District	Sharing toilets with neighbours	Sharing Community toilets	Public toilets	Using bushes, open ground, or vacant plots	Other	Overall
Barkhan	0	0	0	25	0	25
Chaman	1	0	0	0	0	1
Dera Bugti	0	0	0	43	0	43
Duki	0	0	0	19	0	19
Gwadar	2	0	0	0	0	2
Harnai	0	0	0	9	0	9
Jaffarabad	11	7	11	43	0	72
Jhal Magsi	0	0	0	12	0	12
Kachi	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kalat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharan	0	9	8	8	0	25
Khuzdar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Killa Abdullah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Killa Saifullah	0	0	0	10	0	10
Lasbela	5	1	0	4	0	10
Loralai	0	0	0	8	0	8
Mastung	0	0	0	0	0	0
Musakhel	0	0	0	20	0	20
Nasirabad	3	2	0	43	0	48

16 How do you manage toilet needs (Multiple Choices)						
District	Sharing toilets with neighbours	Sharing Community toilets	Public toilets	Using bushes, open ground, or vacant plots	Other	Overall
Nushki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pishin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quetta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sherani	0	0	0	9	0	9
Sibi	0	0	0	3	0	3
Sohbatpur	1	9	0	54	0	64
Surab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Usta Muhammad	0	0	0	33	0	33
Zhob	0	0	0	5	0	5
Ziarat	1	0	0	3	0	4
Overall	24	28	19	351	0	422



Sanitation deprivation is most acute in districts such as Barkhan, Dera Bugti, Duki, Musakhel, and Usta Muhammad, where open defecation is nearly universal.

3.4.1.1 Health and Safety Implications

Access to sanitation is not only about whether a household has a toilet; it is also about what families do **when they do not**. This indicator provides critical insight into the daily practices households use to manage toilet needs, especially in communities where toilet access is limited or where existing facilities were damaged or destroyed by floods.

The responses allow us to understand **coping behaviours**, safety risks, public health concerns, and the lived experiences of women, children, elderly individuals, and persons with disabilities. Unlike yes/no indicators, this dataset captures the **real-life alternatives households rely on**, often under challenging circumstances.

Sanitation is not a marginal concern; it directly influences:

- post-reconstruction health outcomes,
- exposure to waterborne diseases,
- safety risks for women and girls (privacy, harassment, night exposure),
- contamination risks near living areas,
- community hygiene and disease spread.

Flood-affected households already face weakened immunity, stress, and limited financial means. Adding sanitation deprivation amplifies health risks and can trigger:

- recurring illness,

- medical expenses that erode reconstruction budgets,
- school absences for children (especially girls),
- declining productivity for adults engaged in construction.

3.4.1.2 Strategic Relevance for Future Programming

These patterns support the case for integrating **village-level sanitation solutions**, such as:

- shared toilet clusters,
- community twin-pit latrines,
- sanitation blocks in high-density settlements,
- decentralized wastewater systems.

Such investments are cost-effective, scalable, and align with WB's WASH-for-resilience principles.

Housing reconstruction without sanitation results in partial recovery, not resilience. Although sanitation is outside IFRAP's current mandate, the baseline findings highlight critical WASH gaps that may be considered for community-level support in any future project extension.

3.4.2 Drinking Water Security (A Critical Determinant of Reconstruction Pace and Household Health)

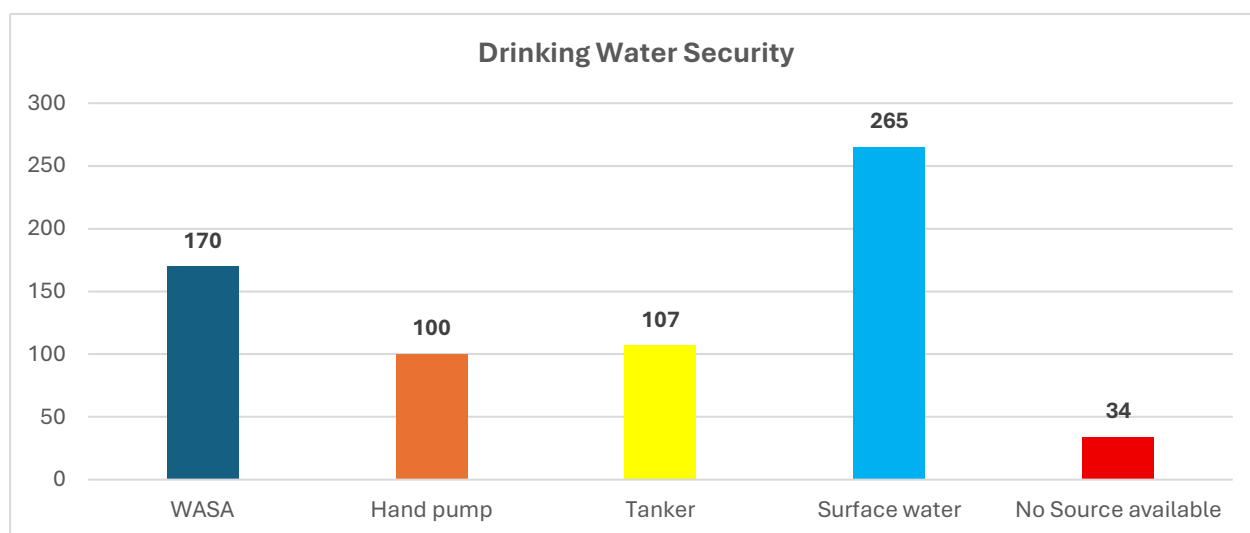
Access to safe drinking water is one of the most fundamental determinants of public health and community resilience. In flood-affected communities, water access is not merely a service issue; it is a survival issue. Floods contaminate groundwater, damage infrastructure, interrupt service delivery, and increase the risk of waterborne diseases, risks that disproportionately affect women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

Drinking water access is fragmented. Households depend on:

- surface water (265 households),
- tankers (107 households),
- hand pumps (100 households),
- WASA/piped water (170 households),
- no source available (34 households).

17 Drinking water source							
District	WASA	Hand pump	Tanker	Surface water	No Source available	Other	Overall
Barkhan	5	0	0	7	3	15	30
Chaman	1	0	3	1	0	5	10
Dera Bugti	11	8	15	0	10	0	44
Duki	3	0	0	0	12	5	20
Gwadar	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Harnai	0	0	0	9	1	0	10
Jaffarabad	11	23	0	51	1	4	90
Jhal Magsi	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Kachi	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Kalat	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kharan	5	16	9	8	0	0	38
Khuzdar	16	0	2	0	0	15	33
Killa Abdullah	0	0	11	0	0	1	12

17 Drinking water source							
District	WASA	Hand pump	Tanker	Surface water	No Source available	Other	Overall
Killa Saifullah	1	0	0	2	0	7	10
Lasbela	59	0	0	10	0	0	69
Loralai	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Mastung	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Musakhel	0	0	0	0	2	18	20
Nasirabad	6	20	0	100	0	0	126
Nushki	13	0	6	0	0	0	19
Pishin	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Quetta	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Sherani	0	2	0	1	0	7	10
Sibi	0	0	0	13	0	0	13
Sohbatpur	18	16	0	48	0	0	82
Surab	4	0	0	2	0	11	17
Usta Muhammad	10	11	0	7	5	6	39
Zhob	2	3	0	1	0	4	10
Ziarat	0	1	10	0	0	9	20
Overall	170	100	107	265	34	118	794



Districts such as Nasirabad, Jaffarabad, Sohbatpur, and Sibi exhibit acute water insecurity.

Understanding how households obtain and manage drinking water is essential for assessing vulnerability, health risks, and the resilience of water systems in flood-affected communities. While the *primary water sources* households rely on, this indicator reveals how families cope **when those sources are insufficient, unreliable, unsafe, or entirely unavailable**. The distinction is important. A household may report that it “has” a water source but still depend on secondary or tertiary methods to meet daily needs. This section therefore highlights the underlying pressures on water security that households continue to face in the aftermath of the 2022 floods.

18 How do you manage drinking water needs (Multiple Choices)					
District	Buying water tanker	Fetching from community / neighbor's	Rainwater collection	Other	Overall
Barkhan	0	3	0	0	3
Chaman	0	0	0	0	0
Dera Bugti	0	10	0	0	10
Duki	10	5	2	0	17
Gwadar	0	0	0	0	0

Harnai	0	1	0	0	1
Jaffarabad	0	0	1	0	1
Jhal Magsi	0	0	0	0	0
Kachi	0	0	0	0	0
Kalat	0	0	0	0	0
Kharan	0	0	0	0	0
Khuzdar	0	0	0	0	0
Killa Abdullah	0	0	0	0	0
Killa Saifullah	0	0	0	0	0
Lasbela	0	0	0	0	0
Loralai	0	0	0	0	0
Mastung	0	0	0	0	0
Musakhel	0	2	0	0	2
Nasirabad	0	0	0	0	0
Nushki	0	0	0	0	0
Pishin	0	0	0	0	0
Quetta	0	0	0	0	0
Sherani	0	0	0	0	0
Sibi	0	0	0	0	0
Sohbatpur	0	0	0	0	0
Surab	0	0	0	0	0
Usta Muhammad	0	0	0	5	5
Zhob	0	0	0	0	0
Ziarat	0	0	0	0	0
Overall	10	21	3	5	39

Water insecurity is a hidden bottleneck in reconstruction, especially for WHH, elderly-headed households, and PWD-HH who cannot fetch water or hire labour.

3.4.2.1 Village-Level Water Investments

These findings justify the inclusion of:

- communal hand pumps,
- solar or gravity-fed water schemes,
- village filtration systems,
- rehabilitation of existing water points,

in future IFRAP phases.

Water access is an enabler, without which reconstructed houses cannot support healthy, resilient living. These findings do not alter Component-III's results framework but provide important evidence for potential community-level water interventions in future programming.

3.4.3 Electricity Access

Electricity is a foundational service that influences almost every aspect of daily life: lighting, communication, access to information, the ability to study or work after dark, and the functioning of basic appliances that support health and comfort. In flood-affected communities, having or not having an electricity connection can make the difference between continued isolation and meaningful participation in recovery.

Electricity gaps affect **332 households (42%)**, with some districts lacking electricity almost entirely (e.g., **Duki, Killa Abdullah, Killa Saifullah, Pishin, Musakhel, Sherani, Ziarat**).

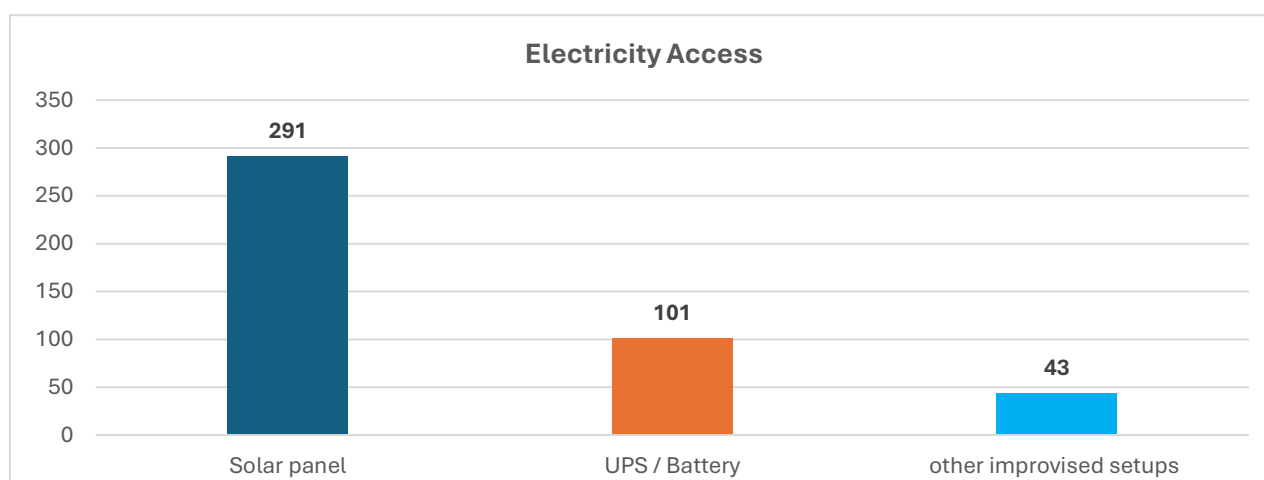
19 Electricity facility available in your house			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Barkhan	8	22	30
Chaman	1	9	10
Dera Bugti	10	34	44
Duki	0	20	20
Gwadar	9	1	10
Harnai	9	1	10
Jaffarabad	74	16	90
Jhal Magsi	11	1	12
Kachi	4	1	5
Kalat	5	0	5
Kharan	5	33	38
Khuzdar	17	16	33
Killa Abdullah	0	12	12
Killa Saifullah	0	10	10
Lasbela	59	10	69
Loralai	11	0	11
Mastung	10	0	10
Musakhel	0	20	20
Nasirabad	90	36	126
Nushki	19	0	19
Pishin	0	10	10
Quetta	7	2	9
Sherani	0	10	10
Sibi	10	3	13
Sohbatpur	59	23	82
Surab	8	9	17
Usta Muhammad	34	5	39
Zhob	2	8	10
Ziarat	0	20	20
Overall	462	332	794

Households rely heavily on:

- solar panels (291 households),
- UPS/battery systems (101),
- other improvised setups (43 households).

20 How do you manage electricity needs (Multiple Choices)					
District	Solar panel	Generator	UPS / Battery	Other	Overall
Barkhan	6	0	0	16	22
Chaman	9	0	9	0	18
Dera Bugti	32	0	0	2	34
Duki	20	0	0	0	20
Gwadar	1	0	0	0	1
Harnai	1	0	0	0	1
Jaffarabad	14	0	0	2	16
Jhal Magsi	1	0	1	0	2
Kachi	1	0	1	0	2
Kalat	0	0	0	0	0
Kharan	25	0	3	8	36
Khuzdar	16	0	0	0	16
Killa Abdullah	12	0	8	0	20
Killa Saifullah	10	0	0	0	10
Lasbela	8	0	0	3	11
Loralai	0	0	0	0	0
Mastung	0	0	0	0	0

20 How do you manage electricity needs (Multiple Choices)					
District	Solar panel	Generator	UPS / Battery	Other	Overall
Musakhel	11	0	0	9	20
Nasirabad	36	1	29	0	66
Nushki	0	0	0	0	0
Pishin	10	0	10	0	20
Quetta	2	0	2	0	4
Sherani	10	0	10	0	20
Sibi	1	0	0	2	3
Sohbatpur	23	0	0	1	24
Surab	9	0	0	0	9
Usta Muhammad	5	0	0	0	5
Zhob	8	0	8	0	16
Ziarat	20	0	20	0	40
Overall	291	1	101	43	436



Electricity is not just a comfort; it is an operational necessity:

- Phones cannot be charged regularly → delayed communication with engineers, VRCs, or banks.
- Lack of lighting reduces safety, especially for women and children.
- Materials and equipment cannot be stored safely without lighting or basic security.
- Daily household tasks become more burdensome, reducing time for construction oversight.

Energy poverty also forces families to divert income toward solar panels or batteries, reducing their ability to purchase necessary construction materials or labour.

Community-level electrification solutions (such as solar mini-grids or village-level hybrid systems) are realistic and scalable additions to a future enhanced IFRAP.

Housing reconstruction achieves structural resilience; electricity access ensures functional resilience. Electricity access similarly falls outside IFRAP's scope, yet remains essential for dignified living and may warrant consideration in future resilience-focused investments.

3.4.4 Distance to Health and Education Facilities

Average distances highlight systemic service isolation:

- **8.1 km** to health facilities,
 - 5 km to schools,
- with extremes of 30.1 km (Jhal Magsi) and 20+ km (Sherani, Zhob).

21 District-wise average distance ratio of health and school facilities		
District	Avg. Distance to health facility	Avg. Distance to school
Barkhan	7.8	3.6
Chaman	10.0	3.8
Dera Bugti	7.8	37.5
Duki	7.4	3.1
Gwadar	4.2	2.5
Harnai	4.5	2.5
Jaffarabad	8.7	4.9
Jhal Magsi	30.1	1.4
Kachi	1.0	1.0
Kalat	2.0	0.5
Kharan	9.9	2.0
Khuzdar	3.9	2.4
Killa Abdullah	13.0	0.9
Killa Saifullah	6.3	1.4
Lasbela	4.4	2.1
Loralai	7.2	1.2
Mastung	14.5	0.7
Musakhel	12.4	2.7
Nasirabad	12.0	6.6
Nushki	2.9	2.0
Pishin	2.1	0.9
Quetta	2.8	2.7
Sherani	20.2	1.1
Sibi	10.7	3.5
Sohbatpur	2.7	0.9
Surab	13.9	1.4
Usta Muhammad	4.2	2.0
Zhob	21.3	1.4
Ziarat	2.3	1.8
Overall	8.1	5.0

While IFRAP does not support health or education infrastructure, service isolation intensifies vulnerability, affecting:

- emergency health access during reconstruction,
- childbirth risks for pregnant women,
- mobility for school-aged children,

This data informs future planning for community resilience packages.

3.4.5 Strategic Implications for Future IFRAP Extension

This baseline unequivocally demonstrates that:

3.4.5.1 Housing reconstruction alone does not ensure dignified living

Without WASH, safe water, and reliable electricity, households remain vulnerable and unable to fully benefit from improved shelter.

3.4.5.2 Village-level essential service packages should be considered in future phases

The baseline findings strongly support developing a community infrastructure component, potentially in Component-III, including:

- village sanitation blocks,
- community drinking water systems,
- solar-powered micro-grids,
- improved pathways to health and school facilities.

3.4.5.3 Investments must be community-based, not household-level

This ensures:

- cost-effectiveness,
- scalability across multiple villages,
- equitable access,
- simplified operations and maintenance,
- alignment with WB's community-driven development (CDD) frameworks.

Endline evaluations will reflect housing outcomes only, but these baseline findings inform forward planning. Future extensions or complementary investments may consider including village-level WASH, water supply, and energy systems to complement resilient housing interventions.

This ensures the final report remains aligned with the project scope while providing value-added strategic recommendations.

3.5 Livelihoods and Household Economy

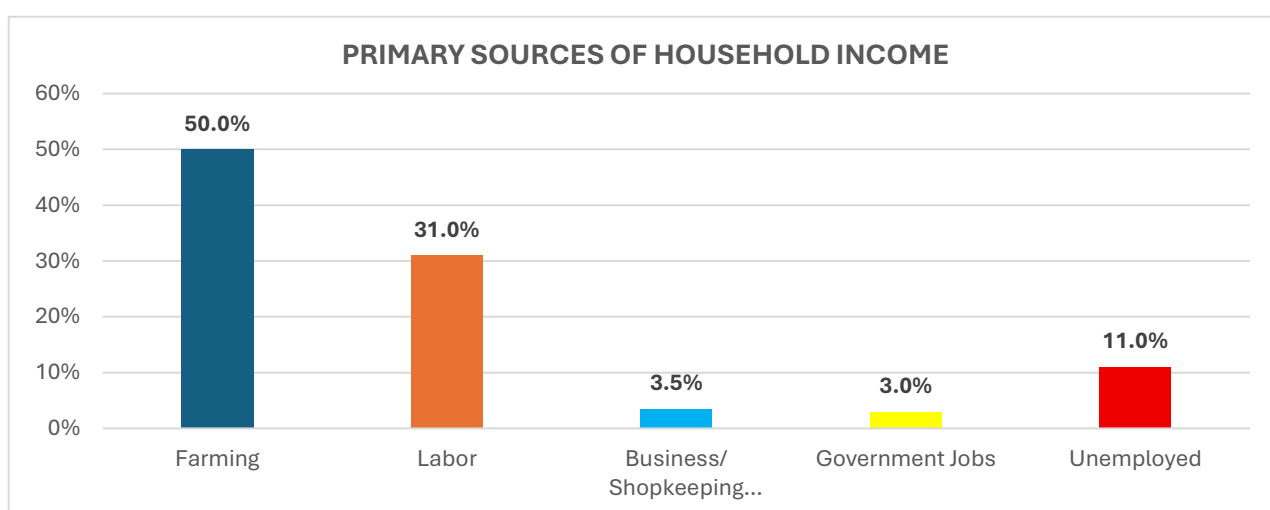
Livelihood systems are a central determinant of how quickly and effectively households are able to recover from climate shocks. In the context of Component-III, livelihood resilience directly shapes a household's capacity to supervise construction, procure materials, contribute labour, and sustain basic needs during reconstruction. The baseline findings reveal a population with high exposure to climate-sensitive livelihoods, low-income diversity, and limited financial buffers, creating a challenging environment for sustained recovery. This section provides an in-depth analysis of these patterns, examining how economic fragility intersects with vulnerability and reconstruction readiness.

3.5.1 Primary Sources of Household Income

Livelihoods among surveyed households are overwhelmingly rural and highly sensitive to climate variability. Farming is the dominant income source, followed by daily wage labour. Very few households rely on formal employment or stable commercial activities. According to the dataset, **398 households depend on farming**, and an additional **244 households rely on daily labor** as their primary means of income. Only **26 households hold government jobs**, and a small fraction engage in small businesses, shopkeeping, or artisan work.

- **Farming:** 398 households (50%)
- **Labor:** 244 households (31%)
- **Business/Shopkeeping/Artisan:** 28 households (3.5%)
- **Government jobs:** 26 households (3%)
- **Unemployed:** 89 households (11%)

22 Primary source of income									
District	Farming	Labor	Business	Govt. Job	Shopkeeper	Artisan	Unemployed	Other	Overall
Barkhan	20	3	0	0	3	1	3	0	30
Chaman	0	6	0	0	0	1	2	1	10
Dera Bugti	17	25	0	0	1	0	1	0	44
Duki	1	12	0	4	0	0	2	1	20
Gwadar	0	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	10
Harnai	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	10
Jaffarabad	69	19	0	1	0	0	1	0	90
Jhal Magsi	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Kachi	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kalat	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kharan	17	12	0	0	0	1	8	0	38
Khuzdar	8	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Killa Abdullah	2	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	12
Killa Saifullah	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	10
Lasbela	1	32	1	2	5	3	25	0	69
Loralai	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	1	11
Mastung	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Musakhel	11	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	20
Nasirabad	114	7	1	2	0	0	2	0	126
Nushki	0	12	0	1	0	0	6	0	19
Pishin	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
Quetta	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	9
Sherani	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	10
Sibi	7	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	13
Sohbatpur	66	11	1	2	1	0	1	0	82
Surab	0	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
Usta Muhammad	31	5	0	0	0	1	0	2	39
Zhob	0	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	10
Ziarat	4	3	0	5	0	0	8	0	20
Overall	398	244	5	26	10	13	89	9	794



This income composition reveals several underlying challenges. Farming communities are the most severely affected during floods: croplands are inundated, livestock perish, irrigation channels collapse, and soils lose productive fertility. Consequently, farming households often resume work months after a flood, generating very little income in the interim. Daily labourers face similar volatility, as labour demand drops sharply during and after disasters. Their income is irregular and entirely dependent on local market conditions.

Districts such as Nasirabad, Jaffarabad, Sohbatpur, Usta Muhammad, and Kharan (also recorded high structural damage) have the largest concentration of farming-dependent households. This combination of livelihood fragility and structural loss places them at the highest risk of prolonged recovery.

The dominance of farming and labour as primary income sources underscores a major constraint: household incomes are neither stable nor diversified enough to sustain reconstruction activities without consistent tranche disbursements. This reliance on climate-sensitive livelihoods also weakens long-term resilience, making these districts critical targets for future livelihood strengthening interventions.

3.5.2 Secondary Income Sources and Economic Buffering Capacity

Most households in the sample rely entirely on a single income source. The baseline shows that **686 households (86%)** reported having no secondary income source, with only a very small minority reporting farming or labour as secondary activities.

23 Secondary source of income						
District	Farming	Labor	Govt. Job	None	Other	Overall
Barkhan	0	0	0	27	0	27
Chaman	0	0	0	8	0	8
Dera Bugti	0	0	0	43	0	43
Duki	0	0	0	18	0	18
Gwadar	0	0	0	10	0	10
Harnai	0	0	0	4	0	4
Jaffarabad	1	2	0	86	0	89
Jhal Magsi	0	0	0	12	0	12
Kachi	0	0	0	5	0	5
Kalat	0	0	0	5	0	5
Kharan	0	0	0	30	0	30
Khuzdar	0	0	0	33	0	33
Killa Abdullah	2	0	0	10	0	12
Killa Saifullah	0	0	0	10	0	10
Lasbela	0	0	0	44	0	44
Loralai	0	0	0	5	0	5
Mastung	0	0	0	10	0	10
Musakhel	0	0	0	17	0	17
Nasirabad	4	1	0	119	0	124
Nushki	0	0	0	13	0	13
Pishin	0	0	0	9	0	9
Quetta	0	1	0	8	0	9
Sherani	0	0	0	6	0	6
Sibi	0	2	2	4	0	8
Sohbatpur	0	1	0	80	0	81
Surab	0	0	0	16	0	16
Usta Muhammad	0	0	0	39	0	39
Zhob	1	0	0	5	0	6
Ziarat	2	0	0	10	0	12
Overall	10	7	2	686	0	705

The near absence of secondary income streams means that households lack an economic safety net. When floods destroy crops, disrupt markets, or reduce labour demand, households have no fallback options. This economic fragility directly reduces their capacity (in case of delayed banking process) to:

- purchase construction materials at the right time,
- arrange transportation from markets to sites,

- hire skilled masons for critical stages,
- or absorb price fluctuations in cement, sand, or steel.

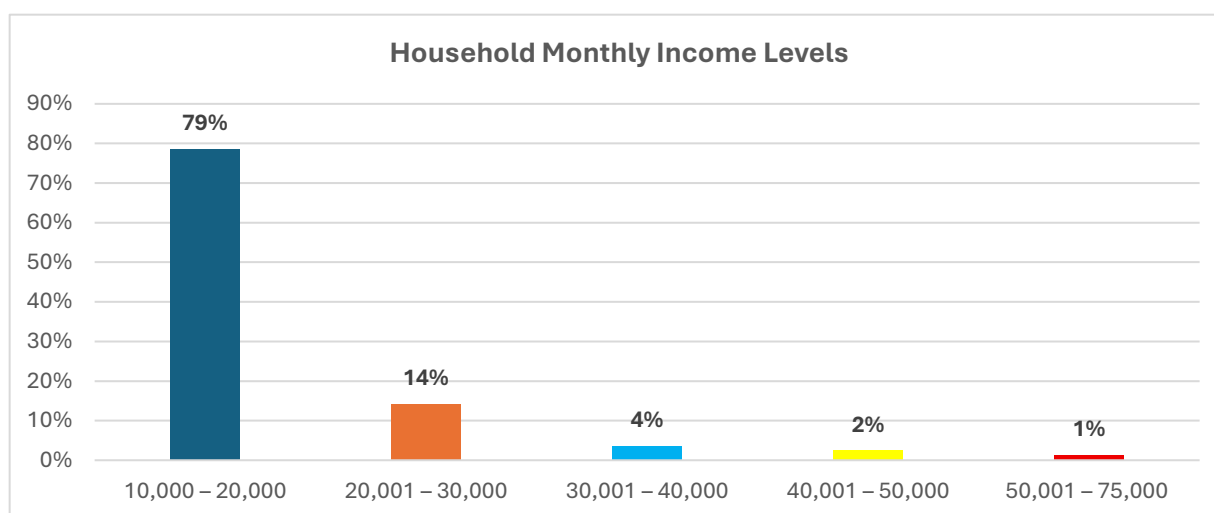
In highly vulnerable households (WHH, PWD-HH, elderly dependents), the absence of a secondary income source compounds their exposure to delays and reconstruction stagnation.

The lack of income diversification creates a structural barrier to recovery. As reconstruction advances, these households are likely to be disproportionately dependent on efficient tranche release and facilitation support. Without addressing economic fragility, construction delays may persist despite technical eligibility.

3.5.3 Household Monthly Income Levels

Income levels across the surveyed households are extremely low. **Nearly 80% of households earn between 10,000–20,000 PKR per month**, and only a marginal 1% report incomes above 50,000 PKR.

24 Average monthly income (approx.)						
District	10,000 – 20,000	20,001 – 30,000	30,001 – 40,000	40,001 – 50,000	50,001 – 75,000	Overall
Barkhan	24	2	1	0	0	27
Chaman	6	1	1	0	0	8
Dera Bugti	39	3	1	0	0	43
Duki	3	7	4	3	1	18
Gwadar	8	2	0	0	0	10
Harnai	1	3	0	0	0	4
Jaffarabad	84	3	1	1	0	89
Jhal Magsi	12	0	0	0	0	12
Kachi	5	0	0	0	0	5
Kalat	5	0	0	0	0	5
Kharan	30	0	0	0	0	30
Khuzdar	33	0	0	0	0	33
Killa Abdullah	2	5	0	2	3	12
Killa Saifullah	1	2	5	1	1	10
Lasbela	42	1	1	0	0	44
Loralai	0	0	0	4	1	5
Mastung	10	0	0	0	0	10
Musakhel	9	7	1	0	0	17
Nasirabad	119	3	2	0	0	124
Nushki	12	0	1	0	0	13
Pishin	2	7	0	0	0	9
Quetta	5	0	2	1	1	9
Sherani	4	1	0	1	0	6
Sibi	6	0	0	1	1	8
Sohbatpur	33	45	1	1	1	81
Surab	16	0	0	0	0	16
Usta Muhammad	33	6	0	0	0	39
Zhob	6	0	0	0	0	6
Ziarat	4	2	4	2	0	12
Overall	554	100	25	17	9	705



Low monthly income restricts households' ability to self-finance even basic components of construction. With most households operating at subsistence-level income, competing needs arise between:

- food purchases,
- medical costs,
- school expenses,
- transportation,
- and construction-related expenditures.

Furthermore, households earning below 20,000 PKR are highly sensitive to disruptions. If banking delays postpone tranche disbursements, these families cannot compensate by using savings or credit. Their reconstruction stalls immediately.

The income profile signals a systemic constraint. Component-III's success is tightly linked to timely tranche flow, as most households lack the financial elasticity to progress independently. Low incomes will remain a major determinant of reconstruction pace and must be factored into endline assessments and future programming recommendations.

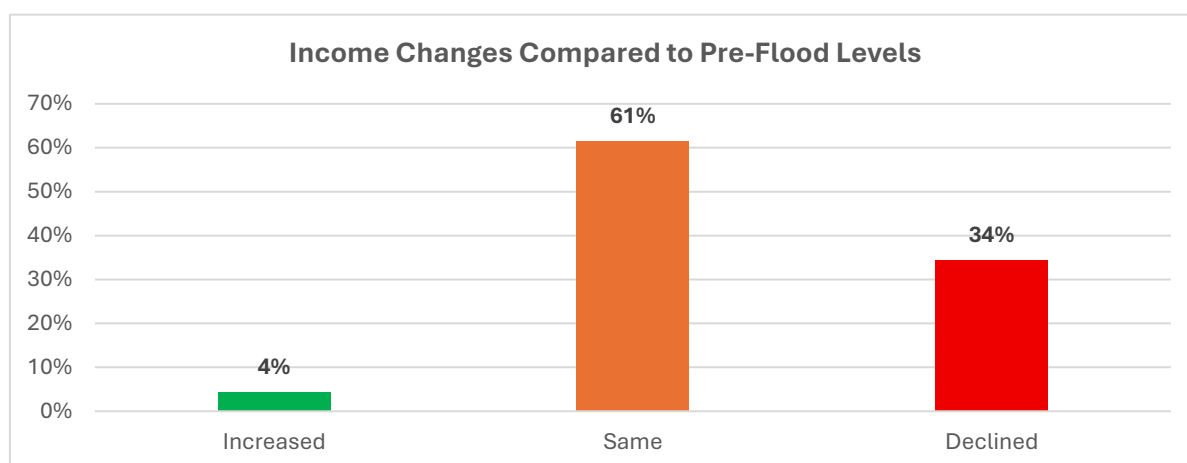
3.5.4 Income Changes Compared to Pre-Flood Levels

Households were asked to compare their current income levels to those prior to the 2022 floods. The responses highlight significant economic stagnation:

- **433 households (61%)** report income levels that have remained the same,
- 242 households (34%) report a decline,
- only **30 households (4%)** report any income increase.

25 Income status compared to pre-flood level				
District	Increased	Same	Declined	Overall
Barkhan	0	13	14	27
Chaman	0	3	5	8
Dera Bugti	1	41	1	43
Duki	0	17	1	18
Gwadar	0	10	0	10
Harnai	0	4	0	4
Jaffarabad	0	32	57	89

25 Income status compared to pre-flood level				
District	Increased	Same	Declined	Overall
Jhal Magsi	0	0	12	12
Kachi	0	0	5	5
Kalat	0	5	0	5
Kharan	0	30	0	30
Khuzdar	0	25	8	33
Killa Abdullah	0	7	5	12
Killa Saifullah	0	2	8	10
Lasbela	2	39	3	44
Loralai	0	5	0	5
Mastung	0	10	0	10
Musakhel	0	16	1	17
Nasirabad	0	17	107	124
Nushki	0	13	0	13
Pishin	0	5	4	9
Quetta	2	6	1	9
Sherani	0	4	2	6
Sibi	0	7	1	8
Sohbatpur	4	76	1	81
Surab	0	16	0	16
Usta Muhammad	21	18	0	39
Zhob	0	5	1	6
Ziarat	0	7	5	12
Overall	30	433	242	705



The “same income” category does not imply recovery; rather, it often reflects a return to low, unstable pre-flood incomes with little or no improvement in livelihood security. Households reporting income declines are concentrated in high-damage districts such as Nasirabad, Jaffarabad, and Sohbatpur, where agricultural disruption and livestock loss were greatest.

The extremely small percentage reporting increases suggests that only a limited number of households accessed new opportunities during the reconstruction cycle, such as labour work in other districts or petty trade.

Income stagnation and decline reinforce the point that recovery remains incomplete. These trends also suggest that without targeted livelihood interventions or broader economic revitalization, many households may continue facing constraints even after their homes are reconstructed. This is an important area for endline comparison.

3.5.5 Access to Financial Assistance and Loans

Only **175 households (22%)** reported receiving any form of external financial assistance or loan support, and most of this assistance came from NGOs or social networks rather than formal institutions.

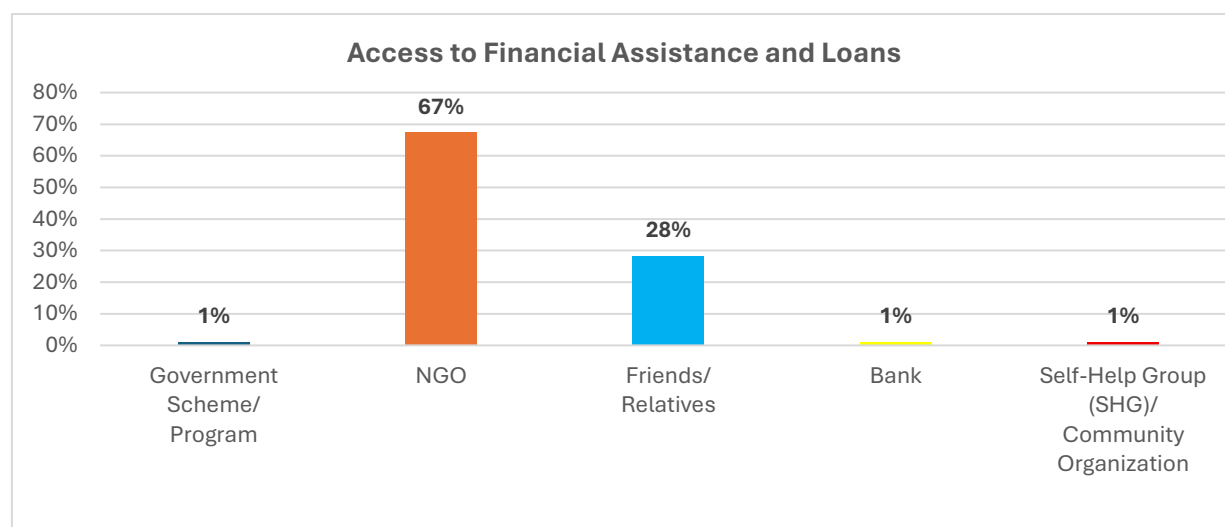
26 Receive any financial assistance after the flood or took any loans			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Barkhan	7	3	10
Chaman	0	44	44
Dera Bugti	0	20	20
Duki	49	41	90
Gwadar	0	5	5
Harnai	0	38	38
Jaffarabad	5	7	12
Jhal Magsi	0	10	10
Kachi	67	2	69
Kalat	0	11	11
Kharan	4	122	126
Khuzdar	0	19	19
Killa Abdullah	4	6	10
Killa Saifullah	2	80	82
Lasbela	0	17	17
Loralai	0	39	39
Mastung	4	6	10
Musakhel	0	33	33
Nasirabad	0	10	10
Nushki	0	20	20
Pishin	11	9	20
Quetta	0	30	30
Sherani	7	3	10
Sibi	0	10	10
Sohbatpur	0	10	10
Surab	0	5	5
Usta Muhammad	10	3	13
Zhob	4	5	9
Ziarat	1	11	12
Overall	175	619	794

The reliance on informal assistance (mainly family, relatives, or NGOs) reveals both the potential and limitations of social capital in rural Balochistan. Formal finance (banks, microfinance institutions) remains almost absent from beneficiary households, reflecting:

- documentation barriers,
- low financial literacy,
- institutional access constraints,
- lack of collateral or creditworthiness.

27 Receive any financial assistance after the flood or took any loans (Multiple Choices)							
District	Government Scheme/ Program	NGO	Friends/ Relatives	Bank	Self-Help Group (SHG)/Community Organization	Other	Overall
Barkhan	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Chaman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dera Bugti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duki	1	47	7	0	2	0	57
Gwadar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harnai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

27 Receive any financial assistance after the flood or took any loans (Multiple Choices)							
District	Government Scheme/ Program	NGO	Friends/ Relatives	Bank	Self-Help Group (SHG)/Community Organization	Other	Overall
Jaffarabad	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Jhal Magsi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kachi	1	67	0	0	0	0	68
Kalat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharan	0	4	1	0	0	0	5
Khuzdar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Killa Abdullah	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Killa Saifullah	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Lasbela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loralai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mastung	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Musakhel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nasirabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nushki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pishin	0	0	10	0	0	1	11
Quetta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sherani	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Sibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sohbatpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Usta Muhammad	0	6	5	0	0	0	11
Zhob	0	0	3	2	0	0	5
Ziarat	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Overall	2	126	53	2	2	2	187



Given this, households depend almost entirely on IFRAP tranches as their primary financing mechanism for reconstruction. This makes delays in account opening or tranche disbursement particularly detrimental to the momentum of construction.

The low rate of formal financial access reinforces the need for streamlined banking coordination, simplified documentation processes, and stronger facilitation mechanisms. For future programming, integrating community-level financial literacy or microfinance linkage support could significantly strengthen resilience.

3.5.6 Implications for Reconstruction and Future Project Design

The overall livelihood and economic profile of surveyed households present a clear pattern of vulnerability:

1. Rural, climate-sensitive, single-source livelihoods limit the financial flexibility needed for reconstruction.
2. Extremely low monthly incomes make households dependent on timely tranche release.
3. High unemployment and underemployment weaken household resilience.
4. Limited access to formal finance exacerbates delays and increases reconstruction fragility.
5. Districts with multiple shocks (income loss + asset loss) are at risk of lagging behind in construction progress.

These findings underscore the need for future program design (either through expansion of IFRAP or complementary projects) to include livelihood support packages, such as:

- youth employment programs tied to reconstruction,
- skill development for local masons and labourers,
- small grants for productive assets,
- cash-for-work schemes,
- linkages with value chains for agriculture and livestock.

Such interventions would reduce long-term vulnerability and strengthen the sustainability of housing reconstruction gains.

Livelihood and income dynamics are as critical to Component-III as structural engineering or tranche disbursement. The baseline establishes a clear economic profile that will guide endline comparisons and also highlight areas where the project can significantly enhance resilience by integrating livelihood strengthening activities.

3.6 Environmental Safeguards

Environmental safeguards are a critical component of IFRAP's commitment to sustainable, climate-resilient recovery. Beyond rebuilding homes and livelihoods, the project must ensure that reconstruction activities do not negatively affect forests, biodiversity, or local ecosystems.

This section presents baseline findings on household proximity to ecologically sensitive areas, potential environmental impacts of reconstruction, and the extent to which tree removal or compensatory planting is anticipated.

The environmental indicators were collected only for the **sampled 794 households** across all districts. These results do not represent district-wide ecological mapping; instead, they serve as an environmental risk profile of the surveyed population.

3.6.1 Proximity to Forest Areas

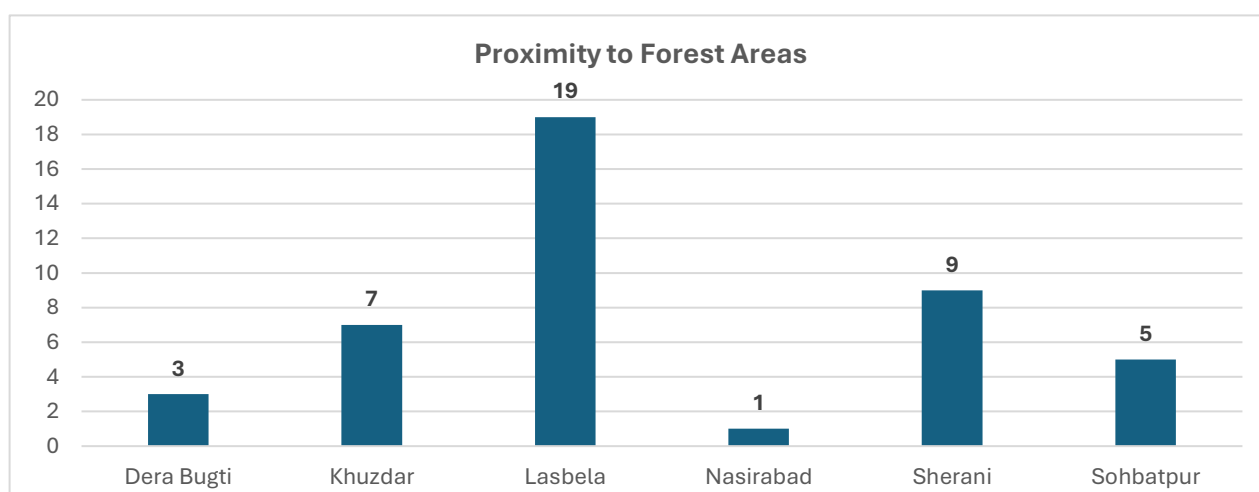
Only **44 households** in the entire sample reside near forested areas. This represents just **5.5%** of surveyed families. This low exposure reflects the broader ecological reality of Balochistan, where dense forests are limited, fragmented, or restricted to specific mountainous zones such as Ziarat, Sherani, and selected upland pockets.

The vast majority (**750 households**) have no proximity to forests, meaning reconstruction activities across most IFRAP districts will not pose forest-related ecological risks.

28 Is site close to forest			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Barkhan	0	30	30
Chaman	0	10	10
Dera Bugti	3	41	44
Duki	0	20	20
Gwadar	0	10	10
Harnai	0	10	10
Jaffarabad	0	90	90
Jhal Magsi	0	12	12
Kachi	0	5	5
Kalat	0	5	5
Kharan	0	38	38
Khuzdar	7	26	33
Killa Abdullah	0	12	12
Killa Saifullah	0	10	10
Lasbela	19	50	69
Loralai	0	11	11
Mastung	0	10	10
Musakhel	0	20	20
Nasirabad	1	125	126
Nushki	0	19	19
Pishin	0	10	10
Quetta	0	9	9
Sherani	9	1	10
Sibi	0	13	13
Sohbatpur	5	77	82
Surab	0	17	17
Usta Muhammad	0	39	39
Zhob	0	10	10
Ziarat	0	20	20
Overall	44	750	794

However, for the 44 forest-adjacent households, reconstruction must be monitored to ensure that:

- no trees are removed unnecessarily,
- no slope integrity is compromised,
- and households are supported with climate-resilient, low-impact construction practices.



Forest exposure among surveyed households is very low, indicating that reconstruction under Component-III is unlikely to interact with forest ecosystems.

3.6.2 Construction Impact on Forests

The baseline shows that among the **44 households** located close to forested areas, only one household reported that reconstruction activities may result in the destruction of nearby forest resources. The remaining **43 households (98%)** indicated that their construction would not affect forest cover.

29 Construction work causes forest destruction			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Barkhan	0	0	0
Chaman	0	0	0
Dera Bugti	0	3	3
Duki	0	0	0
Gwadar	0	0	0
Harnai	0	0	0
Jaffarabad	0	0	0
Jhal Magsi	0	0	0
Kachi	0	0	0
Kalat	0	0	0
Kharan	0	0	0
Khuzdar	1	6	7
Killa Abdullah	0	0	0
Killa Saifullah	0	0	0
Lasbela	0	19	19
Loralai	0	0	0
Mastung	0	0	0
Musakhel	0	0	0
Nasirabad	0	1	1
Nushki	0	0	0
Pishin	0	0	0
Quetta	0	0	0
Sherani	0	9	9
Sibi	0	0	0
Sohbatpur	0	5	5
Surab	0	0	0
Usta Muhammad	0	0	0
Zhob	0	0	0
Ziarat	0	0	0
Overall	1	43	44

This distribution confirms that potential forest-related impacts are highly localized and limited to a single case within the sampled population. Field verification in this case will be necessary to ensure that tree removal or site clearance is minimized and aligned with IFRAP's environmental mitigation requirements. For all other forest-adjacent households, the baseline indicates no expected disturbance to forest vegetation, slopes, or tree clusters during reconstruction.

Environmental monitoring should remain focused on the single household that reported potential forest disturbance, while all other cases show no baseline risk requiring mitigation.

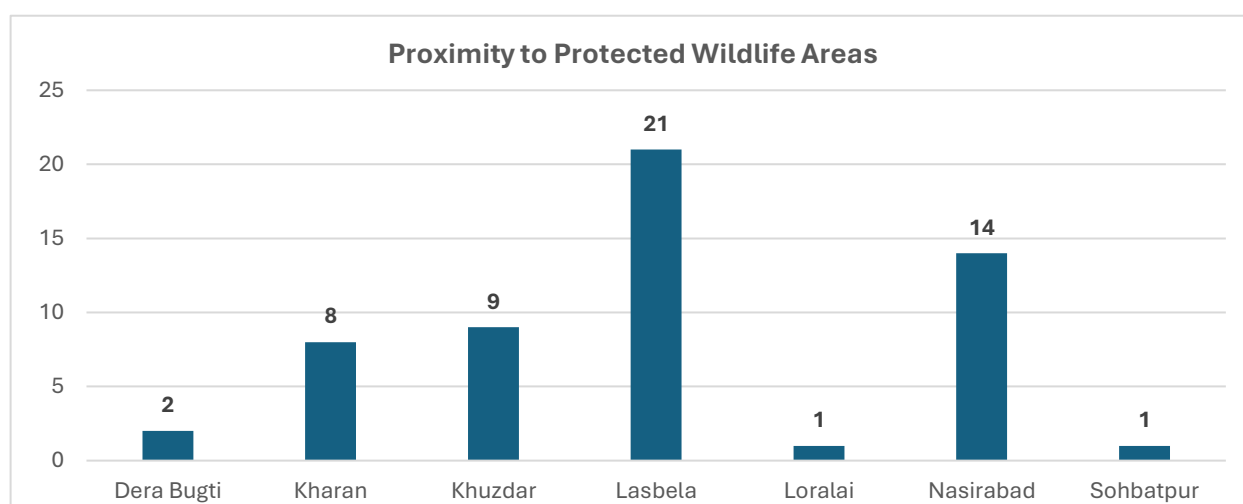
3.6.3 Proximity to Protected Wildlife Areas

The baseline shows that **56 households (7%)** are located close to protected wildlife areas, while the remaining **738 households (93%)** reported no such proximity. This indicates that a small but notable portion of the Component-III caseload resides near ecologically sensitive zones where wildlife presence or habitat protection is likely.

30 Is site close to protected areas of the wild life			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Barkhan	0	30	30
Chaman	0	10	10
Dera Bugti	2	42	44
Duki	0	20	20
Gwadar	0	10	10
Harnai	0	10	10
Jaffarabad	0	90	90
Jhal Magsi	0	12	12
Kachi	0	5	5
Kalat	0	5	5
Kharan	8	30	38
Khuzdar	9	24	33
Killa Abdullah	0	12	12
Killa Saifullah	0	10	10
Lasbela	21	48	69
Loralai	1	10	11
Mastung	0	10	10
Musakhel	0	20	20
Nasirabad	14	112	126
Nushki	0	19	19
Pishin	0	10	10
Quetta	0	9	9
Sherani	0	10	10
Sibi	0	13	13
Sohbatpur	1	81	82
Surab	0	17	17
Usta Muhammad	0	39	39
Zhob	0	10	10
Ziarat	0	20	20
Overall	56	738	794

Districts with notable concentrations of wildlife-adjacent households include:

- Lasbela (21)
- Nasirabad (14)
- Khuzdar (9)
- Kharan (8)



Several other districts reported small numbers, while most districts reported zero cases.

The presence of 56 wildlife-proximate households indicates a modest but operationally relevant environmental sensitivity within the reconstruction caseload. These households fall within areas

where natural habitat, grazing corridors, or wildlife movement is expected. For these locations, reconstruction activities must ensure that site preparation, material staging, and construction do not create disturbance or encroachment.

While exposure remains limited to 7% of households, these locations will require basic environmental diligence during implementation. PIU field teams should apply routine safeguards screening to ensure reconstruction remains compliant with IFRAP's environmental requirements, especially regarding habitat disturbance and site-level waste disposal. No additional mitigation is required for the remaining 738 households.

3.6.4 Construction-Induced Wildlife Destruction

Among the 56 households located close to protected wildlife areas, none reported that their reconstruction activities would cause disruption or destruction of wildlife habitats. All 56 households (100%) indicated no expected wildlife impact resulting from construction.

31 Construction work causes destruction of the wildlife			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Barkhan	0	0	0
Chaman	0	0	0
Dera Bugti	0	2	2
Duki	0	0	0
Gwadar	0	0	0
Harnai	0	0	0
Jaffarabad	0	0	0
Jhal Magsi	0	0	0
Kachi	0	0	0
Kalat	0	0	0
Kharan	0	8	8
Khuzdar	0	9	9
Killa Abdullah	0	0	0
Killa Saifullah	0	0	0
Lasbela	0	21	21
Loralai	0	1	1
Mastung	0	0	0
Musakhel	0	0	0
Nasirabad	0	14	14
Nushki	0	0	0
Pishin	0	0	0
Quetta	0	0	0
Sherani	0	0	0
Sibi	0	0	0
Sohbatpur	0	1	1
Surab	0	0	0
Usta Muhammad	0	0	0
Zhob	0	0	0
Ziarat	0	0	0
Overall	0	56	56

District-level reporting confirms that no household (in any district) anticipated wildlife disturbance as a result of reconstruction activities. Even in wildlife-proximate districts such as Lasbela, Nasirabad, Khuzdar, Kharan, and others, households consistently reported zero impact.

Although 7% of sampled households are located in wildlife-adjacent areas, the reconstruction footprint remains confined to existing residential plots. Households plan to rebuild on original footprints without clearing additional land, altering vegetation, or expanding into surrounding terrain. This explains the absence of anticipated wildlife disturbance.

Wildlife-related safeguard risks are non-existent at baseline. Reconstruction under Component-III does not present any reported threat to wildlife habitats, and no additional mitigation measures are required beyond routine environmental screening for the 56 wildlife-proximate sites. The baseline therefore positions Component-III strongly for compliance with World Bank environmental safeguards related to biodiversity and habitat protection.

3.6.5 Site Close to Clusters of Trees

The baseline shows that **99 households (12.5%)** reported that their reconstruction site is located close to a cluster of trees, while **695 households (87.5%)** reported no such proximity.

32 Site close to cluster of trees			
District	Yes	No	Overall
Barkhan	0	30	30
Chaman	5	5	10
Dera Bugti	0	44	44
Duki	0	20	20
Gwadar	0	10	10
Harnai	0	10	10
Jaffarabad	6	84	90
Jhal Magsi	0	12	12
Kachi	1	4	5
Kalat	0	5	5
Kharan	0	38	38
Khuzdar	4	29	33
Killa Abdullah	9	3	12
Killa Saifullah	0	10	10
Lasbela	17	52	69
Loralai	0	11	11
Mastung	0	10	10
Musakhel	0	20	20
Nasirabad	11	115	126
Nushki	1	18	19
Pishin	3	7	10
Quetta	0	9	9
Sherani	0	10	10
Sibi	1	12	13
Sohbatpur	0	82	82
Surab	0	17	17
Usta Muhammad	14	25	39
Zhob	7	3	10
Ziarat	20	0	20
Overall	99	695	794

Districts with notable concentrations include:

- Ziarat (20)
- Lasbela (17)
- Usta Muhammad (14)
- Nasirabad (11)
- Killa Abdullah (9)
- Zhob (7)
- Jaffarabad (6)
- Chaman (5)

- Khuzdar (4)
- Pishin (3)

Multiple other districts reported one or zero cases.

These clusters hold local environmental value and often provide shade, fodder, minor food support, and wind protection, particularly in arid districts.

With nearly one in eight households located near clusters of trees, vegetation proximity represents a moderate but localized environmental consideration for reconstruction. These clusters typically include shade trees, fruit trees, or mixed vegetation that provide micro-climatic benefits, support livestock, and contribute to household well-being in arid districts. Their presence underscores the need to avoid unnecessary disturbance during site preparation and construction.

Reconstruction activities at these 99 locations may require minor precautionary measures to ensure roots, shade canopies, and soil stability are not adversely affected. For the remaining 695 households, the baseline confirms no tree-related environmental sensitivity.

3.6.6 Number of Trees Expected to Be Removed

The baseline shows that **only two households** anticipate the need to cut trees during reconstruction, while **792 households** reported no expected tree removal. The two cases requiring tree cutting are located in:

- Nasirabad (1 tree)
- Ziarat (1 tree)

No other district reported any expected tree loss.

33 How many trees will be removed		
District	Will Construction cause cutting of trees?	How many trees will be removed?
Barkhan	0	0
Chaman	0	0
Dera Bugti	0	0
Duki	0	0
Gwadar	0	0
Harnai	0	0
Jaffarabad	0	0
Jhal Magsi	0	0
Kachi	0	0
Kalat	0	0
Kharan	0	0
Khuzdar	0	0
Killa Abdullah	0	0
Killa Saifullah	0	0
Lasbela	0	0
Loralai	0	0
Mastung	0	0
Musakhel	0	0
Nasirabad	1	1
Nushki	0	0
Pishin	0	0
Quetta	0	0
Sherani	0	0
Sibi	0	0
Sohbatpur	0	0
Surab	0	0

33 How many trees will be removed		
District	Will Construction cause cutting of trees?	How many trees will be removed?
Usta Muhammad	0	0
Zhob	0	0
Ziarat	1	1
Overall	2	2

Tree removal requirements are extremely limited, representing just **0.25% of the total caseload**. Both cases involve the removal of a single tree, reflecting minor adjustments to facilitate construction on existing residential plots rather than large-scale vegetation clearance.

These isolated cases require basic mitigation only, such as proper documentation and compensatory planting in accordance with ESCP requirements. For the remaining 792 households, the baseline confirms zero anticipated impact on trees during reconstruction.

3.6.7 Will Construction Cause Cutting of Trees?

Among households where construction was already underway (plinth, lintel, roof, or completed stages), only **one household** reported that trees had been cut as part of reconstruction activities. This case was reported in:

34 Trees were cut down due to the construction work				
District	Trees were cut down due to the construction work?	How many tree(s) were cut down?	New sapling planted as replacement of cut down trees?	Number of trees planted?
Barkhan	0	0	0	0
Chaman	0	0	0	0
Dera Bugti	0	0	0	0
Duki	0	0	0	0
Gwadar	0	0	0	0
Harnai	0	0	0	0
Jaffarabad	0	0	0	0
Jhal Magsi	0	0	0	0
Kachi	0	0	0	0
Kalat	0	0	0	0
Kharan	0	0	0	0
Khuzdar	0	0	0	0
Killa Abdullah	0	0	0	0
Killa Saifullah	0	0	0	0
Lasbela	0	0	0	0
Loralai	0	0	0	0
Mastung	0	0	0	0
Musakhel	0	0	0	0
Nasirabad	1	2	0	0
Nushki	0	0	0	0
Pishin	0	0	0	0
Quetta	0	0	0	0
Sherani	0	0	0	0
Sibi	0	0	0	0
Sohbatpur	0	0	0	0
Surab	0	0	0	0
Usta Muhammad	0	0	0	0
Zhob	0	0	0	0
Ziarat	0	0	0	0
Overall	1	2	0	0

- **Nasirabad (2 trees cut)**

All other districts reported **no tree cutting** during construction. The baseline also confirms that **no saplings were planted** to replace the two removed trees.

Actual tree removal during ongoing reconstruction is extremely rare, limited to a single case. The absence of compensatory sapling planting reflects the typical early-stage focus on shelter restoration rather than environmental restoration activities.

Although the environmental footprint is minimal, the lack of sapling replacement indicates an opportunity to reinforce ESCP-aligned replanting practices during implementation. A simple, low-cost planting arrangement would fully offset the minor losses observed and strengthen local climate resilience.

3.7 Facilitation & Stakeholder Engagement

Effective facilitation and meaningful community participation form the backbone of IFRAP's implementation model. The baseline findings show that engagement during field visits was active, structured, and inclusive across nearly all surveyed districts. Stakeholder presence was not incidental while it was systematic, reflecting an early commitment to transparency, local ownership, and safeguards compliance.

Across 29 districts, a total of **1,023 stakeholder presences** were recorded during visits, representing Village Reconstruction Committees (VRCs), community representatives, and Implementation Partner (IP) project staff. Because this is a multiple-response indicator, these numbers reflect a cumulative presence rather than unique individuals, but they demonstrate the frequency and depth of community interaction from the outset.

35 Stakeholders present during the visit (Multiple Choices)				
District	VRC Member	Community Representative	IP Project Staff	Overall
Barkhan	12	0	30	42
Chaman	0	0	10	10
Dera Bugti	0	2	43	45
Duki	0	0	20	20
Gwadar	0	10	0	10
Harnai	4	0	10	14
Jaffarabad	1	89	0	90
Jhal Magsi	0	7	5	12
Kachi	0	5	0	5
Kalat	0	0	5	5
Kharan	0	38	0	38
Khuzdar	0	13	25	38
Killa Abdullah	0	0	12	12
Killa Saifullah	0	2	10	12
Lasbela	69	69	69	207
Loralai	0	0	11	11
Mastung	5	5	0	10
Musakhel	0	0	20	20
Nasirabad	3	123	1	127
Nushki	0	4	15	19
Pishin	0	0	10	10
Quetta	0	0	9	9
Sherani	0	10	0	10
Sibi	0	13	0	13
Sohbatpur	44	81	14	139
Surab	0	0	17	17
Usta Muhammad	10	38	0	48
Zhob	0	0	10	10
Ziarat	0	0	20	20
Overall	148	509	366	1023

3.7.1 Strong and Consistent Stakeholder Participation

The engagement patterns confirm that the baseline process took place within a visible and accountable community space. Districts such as **Lasbela** and **Sohbatpur** recorded particularly high levels of participation, signaling both active community involvement and strong project facilitation structures. Even in districts with smaller populations or more remote geographies, stakeholder turnout was consistent, showing that communities were neither isolated nor indifferent to the process.

The combined figure of over a thousand touchpoints across 794 surveyed households underscores a critical point: the baseline was not conducted as a technical exercise alone. It was carried out with local oversight, community voices, and project staff all contributing to the accuracy, legitimacy, and inclusiveness of the engagement.

3.7.2 Village Reconstruction Committees: Role in Community Governance

VRCs emerged as a cornerstone of project readiness. Widely present across districts, their involvement ensured that information was shared accurately and that the process reflected community-defined priorities. Their participation helped build trust and provided an essential platform for households, especially vulnerable groups such as **women-headed households**, elderly caregivers, and persons with disabilities, to communicate needs and concerns.

The presence of VRCs during household visits indicates that communities already had active governance structures in place. Their role will remain central throughout implementation: providing oversight, supporting site verification, helping coordinate grievance mechanisms, and maintaining transparency in reconstruction processes.

3.7.3 Community Representatives: Legitimacy and Social Cohesion

The participation of community representatives such as elders, religious leaders, local notables has added social legitimacy to the baseline process. Their involvement ensured that community norms, sensitivities, and local power dynamics were navigated respectfully. In districts with complex tribal structures or historical resource tensions, their presence played a stabilizing role.

These representatives helped clarify questions for respondents, mediate misunderstandings, and support vulnerable households during the survey process. Their involvement indicates strong social acceptance of the project and reinforces the collaborative character of baseline engagement.

3.7.4 Implementation Partner Staff: Operational Backbone of the Process

IP project staff provided the logistical, technical, and safeguards oversight needed to ensure that baseline visits were conducted ethically and systematically. Their consistent presence across districts ensured that enumerators adhered to methodological standards, facilitated communication with communities, and managed practical challenges on the ground.

For many households, particularly women and vulnerable members, the visible presence of trained staff created a safer and more supportive environment for participating in the baseline.

IP staff involvement also signals strong **project readiness**: the systems, human resources, and field presence required for effective implementation were already in place at baseline.

Overall, the data demonstrate that IFRAP enters implementation with **strong participatory foundations**, active local governance structures, and a high degree of community trust, key preconditions for inclusive, resilient reconstruction.

3.8 Baseline Implications for the Results Framework (RF)

The Revised Results Framework specifies four PDO-level indicators and fourteen Intermediate Results Indicators (IRIs). Component-III contributes directly to several of these indicators, primarily those related to: (i) essential service restoration, (ii) climate resilience, (iii) gender and disability inclusion, and (iv) person-days of employment.

This section presents how Component-III baseline evidence informs, establishes, or contextualizes the measurement of these indicators. It does not revise indicator definitions; rather, it clarifies attribution logic and provides analytical guidance for how results should be interpreted during implementation and at endline.

3.8.1 PDO–1: People Regaining Access to at least One Essential Service

Definition: People affected by the 2022 floods who regain access to improved infrastructure providing shelter, irrigation, transport, or community facilities.

Component-III Contribution:

Component-III contributes to **shelter**, one of the four essential services listed. The baseline identifies **794 households** whose housing reconstruction progress will translate into essential service restoration once completion is achieved.

Baseline Position:

- **0 people have regained access** to fully reconstructed, compliant shelters at baseline.
- The **active caseload** represents the full denominator for future progress measurement.

Analytical Interpretation:

- Completed C-3 houses during implementation will be counted toward PDO–1.
- The baseline confirms that **Component-III provides the clearest and most attributable contribution** to PDO-1 because reconstructed housing is a direct, unambiguous essential service.

Implication for Monitoring:

- Progress will be measured as each verified completion is recorded through PIU-C3.
- WHH and PWD-HH disaggregation must be applied systematically to enable IRI tracking.

3.8.2 PDO–2: People with Enhanced Resilience to Climate Risks

Definition: Number of people benefiting from flood protection infrastructure or early warning systems. Sub-indicators: *of which youth* and *of which women*.

Understanding Attribution for Component-III

While the core PDO–2 definition focuses on flood protection infrastructure and early warning systems, the WB has allowed **counting climate-resilient housing beneficiaries as part of enhanced resilience** where housing reconstruction materially reduces exposure to climate risks.

This applies because Component-III upgrades households from unsafe, damaged, climate-exposed structures to multi-hazard-resilient units that reduce:

- injury risk,
- exposure to rain, runoff, and extreme temperatures,
- structural collapse risk,

- displacement likelihood.

Baseline Contribution: Establishing the Youth Sub-Indicator

The baseline identifies **915 youth** (15–24 yrs) across 794 sampled households. This provides:

- A **numerical foundation** for measuring the PDO–2 youth sub-indicator (as required).
- A method for expanding youth counts across the full eligible caseload through proportional estimation.

Interpretation Logic:

Youth living in reconstructed, climate-resilient houses will be counted under the sub-indicator “**of which youth number.**” Their enhanced resilience arises from:

- safer infrastructure,
- reduced hazard exposure,
- stronger housing integrity,
- quicker recovery from future flood events.

Women Sub-Indicator:

The baseline identifies:

- **2,602 women**
- **131 WHH**
- **multiple vulnerable women categories (pregnant, elderly, disabled, widows)**

This provides a complete disaggregation base for measuring the PDO–2 sub-indicator “**of which are women.**”

Component-III provides a **clear, measurable population-level baseline** for PDO–2’s youth and women sub-indicators, despite not being the primary driver of flood protection infrastructure.

3.8.3 PDO–3: Person-Days of Employment Generated

Definition: Total number of person-days of employment created by the project.

Baseline Value:

- **0 person-days** (as employment is generated only once construction accelerates).

Baseline Contribution:

Component-III households represent:

- A high proportion of youth (915 individuals)
- Large pools of household labour in farming and unskilled labour sectors (642 households)

These create a **strong foundation** for calculating direct and indirect employment from:

- unskilled labour in brick/block construction,
- material transport,
- skilled masonry support,

- debris clearing.

Interpretation for RF:

Employment generation for C-3 is **household-driven**, not contractor-driven.

Thus, the baseline labour profile informs:

- how many labour days households *could* generate during reconstruction
- how to estimate household-level employment via direct

3.8.4 Intermediate Results Indicators (IRI) - Component-III Alignment

IRI-1: Housing Units Restored/Reconstructed (Target: 97,000)

Component-III is the **primary driver** of this indicator.

Baseline:

- **0 reconstructed units counted** (as only future completions count).
- The survey establishes a clear structural and demographic baseline for tracking future completions.

3.8.5 IRI-1(a): Of which female-headed households / vulnerable women

Baseline value:

- **131 WHH (16.5%)**
- **174 pregnant/lactating women**
- **63 elderly women**
- **53 women with disabilities**

(and others per definition)

These groups form the **baseline disaggregation** needed for IRI-1a. Their reconstruction progress becomes a direct measure of gender equity in service restoration.

3.8.6 IRI-1(b): Of which households with persons with disabilities

Baseline value:

- **37 PWD-headed households**
- Several additional households with disabled dependents

These represent the denominator for monitoring improvements in accessibility and inclusion.

3.8.7 Implications for Endline Evaluation

The baseline clearly defines the population and conditions against which C-III results will be measured. Endline will therefore assess:

1. Essential service restoration

% of households transitioning from unsafe to resilient housing.

2. Enhanced climate resilience

Youth, women, WHH, and PWD-HH benefiting from hazard-resistant structures.

3. Employment generation

Labour demand created during reconstruction cycles.

4. Inclusion and equity

Whether WHH, PWD-HH, and multi-vulnerability households experienced proportional progress.

5. Environmental safeguards

Verification that tree removal and wildlife/forest impacts remain negligible.

3.8.8 Summary of RF Alignment

RF Indicator	Baseline Status	C-3 Contribution	Measurement Pathway
PDO-1 Essential Services	Baseline = 0	Direct (housing)	Verified completions
PDO-2 Resilience	Baseline = 0	Direct (resilient housing)	Household members in completed units
PDO-3 Employment	Baseline = 0	Direct + indirect	Labour logs + construction stage
IRI-1 Housing Units	Baseline = 0	Primary indicator	PIU verification + MIS
IRI-1a Women	Baseline = 0	Strong	Disaggregated progress
IRI-1b Disability	Baseline = 0	Strong	Progress tracking
Other IRIs	Not applicable	None	Beyond C-3 scope

ANNEXES**ANNEX-A: SCHEME-WISE SAMPLE LIST**

Sr.#	Lot	District	Tehsil	Date of Visit	HRU Code	Respondent Name
1	1	Chaman	Chaman	9/18/2025	298421	Bibi Sadiqqa
2	1	Chaman	Chaman	9/18/2025	298508	Bibi Zaira
3	1	Chaman	Chaman	9/18/2025	298570	Doulat Khan
4	1	Chaman	Chaman	9/18/2025	298571	Sayed Ali
5	1	Chaman	Chaman	9/19/2025	298422	Akhtar Muhammad
6	1	Chaman	Chaman	9/19/2025	298561	Ahmad Sha
7	1	Chaman	Chaman	9/20/2025	298267	Abdul Manan
8	1	Chaman	Chaman	9/20/2025	298273	Rozi Khan
9	1	Chaman	Chaman	9/20/2025	298276	Allah Muhammad
10	1	Chaman	Chaman	9/20/2025	298360	Asif Sheraz
11	1	Harnai	Nakas II	10/11/2025	127146	Sakhoola Bibi
12	1	Harnai	Nakas II	10/11/2025	127272	Zewar Khan
13	1	Harnai	Nakas II	10/11/2025	126870	Khushala Bibi
14	1	Harnai	Nakas II	10/11/2025	127204	Zarkan Bibi
15	1	Harnai	Nakas II	10/11/2025	127083	Naseeba
16	1	Harnai	Nakas II	10/11/2025	126874	Jamila Bibi
17	1	Harnai	Nakas II	10/11/2025	127202	Bangala
18	1	Harnai	Nakas II	10/11/2025	127331	Habibullah
19	1	Harnai	Saddar II	10/10/2025	125852	Gul Meer Khan
20	1	Harnai	Saddar II	10/10/2025	126198	Abdual Qadeer
21	1	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	9/17/2025	137288	Shabir Ahmed
22	1	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	9/17/2025	137285	Marban
23	1	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	9/17/2025	137243	M. Yousaf
24	1	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	9/17/2025	137276	M .Essa
25	1	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	9/17/2025	137229	Bibi Haleema
26	1	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	9/17/2025	137260	A. Waheed
27	1	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	9/18/2025	137159	M.Yaseen
28	1	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	9/18/2025	137151	M.Sarwar
29	1	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	9/18/2025	137295	Bibi Rakima
30	1	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	9/18/2025	137259	Bibi Hanifa
31	1	Killa Abdullah	Toba	10/8/2025	139076	Abdul Basit
32	1	Killa Abdullah	Toba	10/8/2025	139072	Sultan Muhammad
33	1	Pishin	Pishin	9/29/2025	164430	Raziq Khan
34	1	Pishin	Pishin	9/29/2025	164336	Muhammad Ishaq
35	1	Pishin	Pishin	9/29/2025	164628	Zainuddin
36	1	Pishin	Pishin	9/30/2025	164328	Bibi Nasira
37	1	Pishin	Pishin	9/30/2025	166719	Nasar Khan
38	1	Pishin	Pishin	9/30/2025	165139	Malak Fareed Ullah
39	1	Pishin	Pishin	9/30/2025	164329	Noor Khan

Sr.#	Lot	District	Tehsil	Date of Visit	HRU Code	Respondent Name
40	1	Pishin	Pishin	9/30/2025	166717	Abdul Ahad Khan
41	1	Pishin	Pishin	9/30/2025	164601	Naseeb Ullah
42	1	Pishin	Pishin	9/30/2025	166595	Jamal Uddin Kakar
43	1	Quetta	Sariab	10/4/2025	207800	Dostain
44	1	Quetta	Sariab	10/4/2025	208481	Ameena Bibi
45	1	Quetta	Sariab	10/4/2025	209112	Ghulam Mustafa
46	1	Quetta	Sariab	10/4/2025	207979	Muhammad Raheem
47	1	Quetta	Sariab	10/4/2025	207802	Hamza Khan
48	1	Quetta	Sariab	10/4/2025	209139	Khair Muhammad
49	1	Quetta	Sariab	10/4/2025	206664	Rabia Khatoon
50	1	Quetta	Sariab	10/4/2025	206665	Noba Bibi
51	1	Quetta	Sariab	10/4/2025	207801	Farman Ali
52	2	Duki	Duki	9/22/2025	118769	Abdul Qayoum
53	2	Duki	Duki	9/22/2025	118699	Amir Khan
54	2	Duki	Duki	9/22/2025	118729	Amir Muhammad
55	2	Duki	Duki	9/22/2025	118714	Dur Muhammad
56	2	Duki	Duki	9/22/2025	118770	Hamdullah
57	2	Duki	Duki	9/22/2025	118756	Naseebullah
58	2	Duki	Duki	9/22/2025	118718	Niaz Muhammad
59	2	Duki	Duki	9/22/2025	118719	Taj Muhammad
60	2	Duki	Duki	9/23/2025	119928	Jalal Uddin
61	2	Duki	Duki	9/23/2025	119849	Khan Muhammad
62	2	Duki	Duki	9/23/2025	118620	Abdul Muhammad
63	2	Duki	Duki	9/23/2025	119838	Raz Muhammad
64	2	Duki	Duki	9/23/2025	119905	Abdul Khaliq
65	2	Duki	Duki	9/23/2025	118696	Abdul Raheem
66	2	Duki	Duki	9/23/2025	119829	Ali Muhammad
67	2	Duki	Duki	9/23/2025	119846	Juma Khan
68	2	Duki	Duki	9/23/2025	119839	Muhammad Hussain
69	2	Duki	Duki	9/23/2025	119883	Muhammad Rasool
70	2	Duki	Duki	9/23/2025	119913	Saeed Gul
71	2	Duki	Duki	9/23/2025	119892	Sanaullah
72	2	Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah	9/20/2025	139548	Fasal Diyan
73	2	Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah	9/20/2025	139538	Gohar Khan
74	2	Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah	9/20/2025	139534	Nusurullah
75	2	Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah	9/20/2025	139523	Juma Khan
76	2	Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah	9/20/2025	139535	Moladad
77	2	Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah	9/20/2025	139525	Obaidullah
78	2	Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah	9/20/2025	139526	Taweez Khan
79	2	Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah	9/21/2025	139511	Hameedullah
80	2	Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah	9/21/2025	139530	Amir Muhammad
81	2	Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah	9/21/2025	139529	Abdul Malik

Sr.#	Lot	District	Tehsil	Date of Visit	HRU Code	Respondent Name
82	2	Loralai	Bori	9/17/2025	173058	Muhammad Aslam
83	2	Loralai	Bori	9/18/2025	173131	Hayatullah
84	2	Loralai	Bori	9/18/2025	173070	Bakhtiyar Khan
85	2	Loralai	Bori	9/18/2025	173049	Nasir Khan
86	2	Loralai	Bori	9/19/2025	173191	Abdul Malik
87	2	Loralai	Bori	9/19/2025	173183	Ahmedullah
88	2	Loralai	Bori	9/19/2025	173214	Ghulam Haider
89	2	Loralai	Bori	9/19/2025	173187	Muhammad Latif
90	2	Loralai	Bori	9/19/2025	173128	Muhammad Nazar Shah
91	2	Loralai	Bori	9/19/2025	173194	Muhammad Noor
92	2	Loralai	Bori	9/19/2025	173192	Ramatullah
93	2	Sherani	Sherani	9/24/2025	117202	Taza Khan
94	2	Sherani	Sherani	9/24/2025	117197	Akhtar Shah
95	2	Sherani	Sherani	9/24/2025	117216	Noor Bibi
96	2	Sherani	Sherani	9/24/2025	117234	Sobidar Khan
97	2	Sherani	Sherani	9/25/2025	117233	Shahwali Khan
98	2	Sherani	Sherani	9/25/2025	117201	Safar Khan
99	2	Sherani	Sherani	9/25/2025	117204	Jamama Bibi
100	2	Sherani	Sherani	9/25/2025	117206	Abdul Muhammad
101	2	Sherani	Sherani	9/25/2025	117220	Sayad Khan
102	2	Sherani	Sherani	9/25/2025	117232	Naseebullah
103	2	Zhob	Zhob	9/22/2025	224827	Kemia Bibi
104	2	Zhob	Zhob	9/22/2025	224828	Azad Khan
105	2	Zhob	Zhob	9/22/2025	224763	Abdul Rahim
106	2	Zhob	Zhob	9/23/2025	224953	Bibi Shareefa
107	2	Zhob	Zhob	9/23/2025	224971	Sardar Shah
108	2	Zhob	Zhob	9/23/2025	224939	Amir Muhammad
109	2	Zhob	Zhob	9/23/2025	224743	Ainudin
110	2	Zhob	Zhob	9/23/2025	224823	Abdul Rehman
111	2	Zhob	Zhob	9/24/2025	224765	Amanullah
112	2	Zhob	Zhob	9/24/2025	226928	Ahsanullah
113	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/26/2025	228354	Naqeeb Ullah
114	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/26/2025	229744	Bibi Kalsoom
115	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/26/2025	229771	Ziaul Haq
116	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/26/2025	235816	Qemat Bibi
117	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/27/2025	228580	Muhammad Qasim
118	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/27/2025	228575	Bibi Shabana
119	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/27/2025	228280	Izat Ullah
120	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/27/2025	228296	Hayat Bibi
121	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/27/2025	228338	Bibi Hawa
122	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/27/2025	228331	Munir Ahmed
123	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/27/2025	228310	Muhammad Anwar

Sr.#	Lot	District	Tehsil	Date of Visit	HRU Code	Respondent Name
124	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/27/2025	228386	Faiz Ul Haq
125	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/28/2025	229770	Shoib Khan
126	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/28/2025	228566	Bibi Robina
127	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/28/2025	228579	Naqeeb Ullah Khan
128	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/28/2025	229767	Haji Muhammad Masoom
129	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/28/2025	228576	Bibi Halema
130	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/28/2025	228577	Bibi Rozina
131	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/28/2025	228567	Bibi Gulanda
132	2	Ziarat	Ziarat	9/28/2025	228574	Syed Shahzada
133	3	Kalat	Kalat	9/25/2025	113282	Muhammad Saleem
134	3	Kalat	Kalat	9/25/2025	113336	Dad Khuda
135	3	Kalat	Kalat	9/25/2025	113265	Muhammad Ashraf
136	3	Kalat	Kalat	9/25/2025	113284	Fazal Ahmed
137	3	Kalat	Kalat	9/25/2025	113375	Habib Ur Rehman
138	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/17/2025	132774	Noor Ahmed
139	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/20/2025	132915	Zhair Ali
140	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/24/2025	132922	Abdul Kalam
141	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/24/2025	132920	Muhammad Murad
142	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/24/2025	132921	Arbab Ali
143	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/24/2025	132924	Bharam Khan
144	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/24/2025	132914	Nek Muhammad
145	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/24/2025	132916	Sher Ahmed
146	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/26/2025	132917	Younis Ali
147	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/27/2025	45027	Shazia
148	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/27/2025	307530	Noor Khatoon
149	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/27/2025	307534	Allah Noor
150	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/27/2025	307539	Abdul Samad
151	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/27/2025	307532	Siyat Khatoon
152	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/28/2025	307546	Umaid Ali
153	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/28/2025	307536	Sharbano
154	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/28/2025	307524	Rabia Khatoon
155	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/28/2025	307528	Muhammad Khan
156	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/28/2025	307547	Muhammad Isaq
157	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/28/2025	307992	Humira Bibi
158	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/28/2025	307529	Bhaeeda Bibi
159	3	Kharan	Kharan	9/28/2025	309529	Muhammad Waseem
160	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132771	Shahbeer Ahmed
161	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132756	Ahmed Jan
162	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132740	Allah Noor
163	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132773	Asmatullah
164	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132777	Habib Ur Rheman
165	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132779	Hafeezullah

Sr.#	Lot	District	Tehsil	Date of Visit	HRU Code	Respondent Name
166	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132776	Haji Hidyat Ullah
167	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132742	Haji Shaeen
168	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132781	Mir Ahmed
169	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132764	Muhammad Arif
170	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132772	Muhammad Yaseen
171	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132730	Ramallah
172	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132778	Syed Shah
173	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132769	Ubaidullah
174	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/23/2025	132748	Zia Ur Rheman
175	3	Kharan	Sar Kharan	9/26/2025	132743	Jafar Khan
176	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/27/2025	153524	Saddam Hussain
177	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/27/2025	153525	Sanaullah
178	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/27/2025	153540	Karim Bakhsh
179	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/27/2025	153589	Muhammad Arif
180	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/27/2025	153590	Muhammad Baqa
181	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/27/2025	153600	Muhammad Ramzan
182	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/27/2025	153566	Muhammad Ibrahim
183	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/27/2025	153567	Nasrullah
184	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	156698	Ali Akbar
185	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	156676	Nawab Khan
186	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	156687	Ghulam Rasool
187	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	156695	Munir Ahmed
188	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	156680	Abdul Sallam
189	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	156701	Abdul Malik
190	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	156472	Deedar Ali
191	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	156688	Muhammad Sadiq
192	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153840	Abdul Wahab
193	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153857	Muhammad
194	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153985	Abdul Hameed
195	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153588	Attaaullah
196	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153841	Ghulam Murtaza
197	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153563	Rasool Bakhsh
198	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153843	Abdul Nabi
199	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153564	Nisar Ahmed
200	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153880	Muhammad Saleh
201	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153574	Fateh Muhammad
202	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153521	Moula Bakhsh
203	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153870	Ahmed Maki
204	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153581	Ali Akber
205	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153610	Ahmed
206	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153531	Ghulam Shah
207	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153881	Muhammad Ibrahim

Sr.#	Lot	District	Tehsil	Date of Visit	HRU Code	Respondent Name
208	3	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	9/28/2025	153529	Muhammad Nawaz
209	3	Mastung	Dasht	9/29/2025	175229	Jan Khan
210	3	Mastung	Dasht	9/29/2025	175226	Janan
211	3	Mastung	Dasht	9/29/2025	175216	Ali Muhammad
212	3	Mastung	Dasht	9/29/2025	175228	Muhammad Akbar
213	3	Mastung	Dasht	9/29/2025	175217	Muhammad Yaqoob Shah
214	3	Mastung	Mastung	9/29/2025	175219	Muhammad Azam
215	3	Mastung	Mastung	9/29/2025	175225	Ghulam Qadir
216	3	Mastung	Mastung	9/29/2025	175231	Abdul Saleem
217	3	Mastung	Mastung	9/29/2025	175224	Meer Jan
218	3	Mastung	Mastung	9/29/2025	175221	Sadam Hussain
219	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245490	Muhammad Ibrahim
220	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245360	Abdul Khaliq
221	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	248095	Ram Bibi
222	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245820	Ghulam Mustafa
223	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245673	Muhammad Ramzan
224	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245661	Imdad Ullah
225	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	247983	Riaz Ahmed
226	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245871	Zakria Khan
227	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245931	Abdul Manan
228	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245916	Abdul Ghafar
229	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245882	Shehbaz Khan
230	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245569	Zar Bi Bi
231	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245548	Naz Bi Bi
232	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245551	Niamat Ullah
233	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245565	Zafar Ahmed
234	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	247950	Jamila
235	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	248101	Saeed Ahmed
236	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	248022	Allah Baksh
237	3	Nushki	Nushki	9/23/2025	245440	Muhammad Murtaza
238	3	Surab	Surab	9/25/2025	249554	Atta Ullah
239	3	Surab	Surab	9/25/2025	249588	Ghaus Bux
240	3	Surab	Surab	9/25/2025	249592	Azmat Ullah
241	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249867	Mehboob Ali
242	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249875	Muhammad Akbar
243	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249870	Faiz Muhammad
244	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249842	Abdul Samad
245	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249876	Atta Ullah
246	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249877	Saeed Ahmed
247	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249871	Abdul Razaq
248	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249498	Abdul Majeed
249	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249488	Abdul Sattar

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250	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249491	Ubaid Ullah
251	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249595	Muhammad Umar
252	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249533	Bi Bi Zarina
253	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249471	Noor Muhammad
254	3	Surab	Surab	9/26/2025	249606	Hazoor Bux
255	4	Gwadar	Gwadar	10/9/2025	249371	Zeenat
256	4	Gwadar	Gwadar	10/9/2025	249287	Tahira Bibi
257	4	Gwadar	Gwadar	10/9/2025	249288	Sharifa
258	4	Gwadar	Gwadar	10/9/2025	249370	Sagheer Ahmed
259	4	Gwadar	Gwadar	10/9/2025	249286	Rasheeda
260	4	Gwadar	Gwadar	10/9/2025	249263	Rafiq Ahmed
261	4	Gwadar	Gwadar	10/9/2025	249369	Naz Bibi
262	4	Gwadar	Gwadar	10/9/2025	249225	Mahyar
263	4	Gwadar	Gwadar	10/9/2025	249285	Kulsoom
264	4	Gwadar	Gwadar	10/9/2025	249307	Famida
265	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/11/2025	194722	Ghulam Qadir
266	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/11/2025	194723	Mohammad Hashim
267	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/11/2025	192980	Faiz Mohammad
268	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/11/2025	192937	Amina
269	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/11/2025	192938	Ruksana
270	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/11/2025	194508	Qadir Bux
271	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/11/2025	192963	Qasim
272	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/11/2025	192960	Dilawar
273	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/11/2025	194513	Mohammad Yaqoob
274	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/12/2025	193259	Mohammad Ashfaq
275	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/12/2025	193255	M.Javed
276	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/12/2025	193244	Sher Mohammad
277	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/12/2025	194890	Madhoo
278	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/12/2025	192999	Ayoub
279	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/12/2025	196284	Khalid Khan
280	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/12/2025	194899	Feroz Khan
281	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/12/2025	194897	Saddo Khan
282	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/12/2025	196354	Naseema
283	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/13/2025	193469	Safoora
284	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/13/2025	193560	Mohammad Hashim
285	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/13/2025	193563	M.Ibrahim
286	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/13/2025	193633	Mohammad Umar
287	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/13/2025	193551	Ghulam Hussain
288	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/13/2025	193467	Khair Bibi
289	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/13/2025	193482	Khan Mohammad
290	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/13/2025	193494	Naseema Aziz
291	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/13/2025	193490	Salma

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292	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/13/2025	193474	Najma
293	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/13/2025	193472	Azeemullah
294	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/13/2025	193489	Saleem Ullah
295	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/16/2025	193191	M.Suleman
296	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/16/2025	196340	Sher Afzal
297	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/16/2025	192996	M.Ameen
298	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/16/2025	196125	Rabia
299	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/16/2025	196117	Janna Janu
300	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/16/2025	196116	M.Ashfaq
301	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/16/2025	196122	Baydi
302	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/16/2025	196124	Razia Bibi
303	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/16/2025	196120	Haseena Begum
304	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/16/2025	196123	Attaullah
305	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/17/2025	195260	Ghulam Mustafa
306	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/17/2025	195243	Ghulam Rasool
307	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/17/2025	200502	Mohammad Rahim
308	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/17/2025	199397	Khadijat
309	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/17/2025	199373	Abdul Gafoor
310	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/18/2025	196170	Sarfaraz
311	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/18/2025	205164	Abdul Haq
312	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/18/2025	195911	Mohammad Usman
313	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/18/2025	196051	Ahsannullah
314	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	192906	Fatima
315	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	186452	Mohammad Afzal
316	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	187320	Mohammad Yousuf
317	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	187291	Mohammad Essa
318	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	187635	Abdul Majeed
319	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	187705	Zar Gul
320	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	192871	Asghar Ali
321	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	192872	Sikander Shah
322	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	192869	Hussain Shah
323	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	192760	M Usman
324	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	187729	Asghar Ali
325	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	187717	Azeemullah
326	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/19/2025	187718	Mohammad Akbar
327	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/20/2025	195422	Mohammad Tahir
328	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/20/2025	196244	Mohammad Amin
329	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/20/2025	195404	Atta Mohammad
330	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/20/2025	195397	Shakoor Ahmed
331	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/20/2025	196182	Akhter
332	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/20/2025	195392	Wahid Bux
333	4	Lasbela	Bela	9/20/2025	187282	Shakeel

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334	5	Kachi	Dhadar	10/7/2025	312540	Qadeer Ahmed
335	5	Kachi	Dhadar	10/7/2025	312619	Lakhmeer Khan
336	5	Kachi	Dhadar	10/7/2025	312340	Gul Bibi
337	5	Kachi	Dhadar	10/7/2025	312512	Doda Khan
338	5	Kachi	Dhadar	10/7/2025	312325	Ameer Jan
339	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/4/2025	219054	Nasrullaha
340	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/4/2025	219053	Fareedullaha
341	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/5/2025	217011	Pakar Khan
342	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/5/2025	217026	Rehmtullaha Khan
343	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/5/2025	217023	Noor Muhammad
344	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/6/2025	218087	Amanullaha Khan
345	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/6/2025	217950	Kaloo Khan
346	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/6/2025	216941	Sardarna
347	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/6/2025	216934	Rehmat
348	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/6/2025	216936	Rajul
349	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/6/2025	217015	Muhammad Awies
350	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/6/2025	217012	Mureed Khan
351	5	Sibi	Sibi	10/6/2025	217955	Soomar Khan
352	6	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	10/4/2025	341489	Noraiz Khan
353	6	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	10/4/2025	341523	Zarnaz Bibi
354	6	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	10/4/2025	341511	Shahzadi
355	6	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	10/4/2025	341538	Kamal Khan
356	6	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	10/4/2025	341472	Allah Bux
357	6	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	10/4/2025	341530	Jani Beg
358	6	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	10/5/2025	341444	Fida Hussain
359	6	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	10/5/2025	342354	Peral Khan
360	6	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	10/5/2025	341475	Sarfraz Hussain
361	6	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	10/5/2025	341468	Qaisar Khan
362	6	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	10/5/2025	341529	Ali Gohar
363	6	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	10/5/2025	341467	Ali Madad
364	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/25/2025	43217	Imdad Hussain
365	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/25/2025	43213	Hidayatullah
366	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/25/2025	43190	Hameed Ali
367	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/25/2025	43206	Hubdar Ali
368	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/25/2025	43195	Ashraf Ali
369	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/25/2025	43174	Abdul Jabbar
370	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/26/2025	37479	Mohammed Ameen
371	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/26/2025	43920	Sonjhan Khatoon
372	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/26/2025	42825	Shabeera
373	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/26/2025	43874	Naweed Ahmed
374	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/26/2025	39380	Muneer Ahmed
375	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/26/2025	39387	Munawar Bibi

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376	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/26/2025	37463	Ameer Bux
377	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/26/2025	44005	Muhammad Noor
378	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/26/2025	43915	Zameer Hussain
379	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/26/2025	43875	Riaz Hussain Jamali
380	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/27/2025	34230	Ali Haider
381	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/27/2025	31793	Rukhsana
382	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/27/2025	40857	Mai Likhan
383	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/27/2025	34330	Rabban Khan
384	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/27/2025	34252	Lal Bibi
385	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/27/2025	31820	Ameer Bux
386	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/27/2025	30995	Manzoor Hussain
387	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/27/2025	43647	Ali Dad
388	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/27/2025	36308	Abid Hussain
389	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/28/2025	32121	Syed Sagheer Shah
390	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/28/2025	35905	M Husnain
391	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/28/2025	37607	Abdul Ghafar
392	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/28/2025	44114	Atta Muhammad
393	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/28/2025	39151	Bilawal
394	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/28/2025	35891	Mohammed Rafiq
395	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/28/2025	39998	Waris
396	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/28/2025	44115	Ahmed Khan
397	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/29/2025	37310	Mai Jamul
398	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/29/2025	36105	Sultana
399	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/29/2025	35173	Ali Dost
400	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/29/2025	37147	Sarwar Shah
401	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/29/2025	35050	Morio
402	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/29/2025	35106	Amanullah
403	6	Usta Muhammad	Usta Muhammad	9/29/2025	39904	Khanul Khatoon
404	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/17/2025	102538	Muhammad Hayat
405	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/17/2025	69669	Abdul Rahman
406	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/17/2025	69726	Sajjan
407	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/17/2025	68251	Zahr Khaton
408	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/17/2025	65546	Yar Muhammad
409	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/17/2025	69027	Gul Muhammad
410	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/17/2025	69727	Wazeera Bibi
411	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/17/2025	69723	Muhammad Malook
412	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/17/2025	69200	Mai Sohnee
413	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48637	Naik Muhammad
414	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48636	Naik Muhammad
415	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48642	Naik Muhammad
416	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48684	Bilawal
417	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48648	Rasool Bux

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418	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48641	Naik Muhammad
419	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48644	Abdul Fatah
420	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	51742	Dad Muhammad
421	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48677	Muhammad Ghazi
422	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48658	Bakhtiyar Khan
423	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48657	Haydar Ali
424	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48659	Zar Bi Bi
425	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48670	Muhammad Hussain
426	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/19/2025	48665	Qakoob Ali
427	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/20/2025	72489	Zano Khan
428	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/20/2025	71292	Eidan Khan
429	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/20/2025	71536	Bano
430	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/20/2025	72617	Lal Khatoon
431	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/20/2025	72201	Muhammad Yousif
432	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/20/2025	72766	Sher Muhammad
433	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/22/2025	52187	Rajab Ali
434	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/22/2025	52069	Sher Dil Khan
435	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/22/2025	52176	Manzor Ahmed
436	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/22/2025	52175	Khamisa Khan
437	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/22/2025	52183	Abull Raouf
438	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/22/2025	52161	Amanullah
439	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/22/2025	52160	Khair Muhammad
440	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/22/2025	51929	Ghulam Rasool
441	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/24/2025	76533	Mai Toti
442	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/24/2025	69880	Bibi Naz
443	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/24/2025	69882	Naseer Ahmed
444	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/24/2025	76957	Waqar Ali
445	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/24/2025	74076	Muhammad Malook
446	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/24/2025	75106	Sahib Khan
447	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/24/2025	75864	Meer Gull
448	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/24/2025	75107	Nawaz Sharif
449	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/24/2025	76959	Zia Khan
450	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/24/2025	74005	Sabir Ali
451	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/25/2025	71774	Mondar Khan
452	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/25/2025	72046	Ghulam Hussain
453	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/25/2025	71780	Muhammad Arif
454	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/25/2025	71357	Jawansal
455	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/25/2025	73685	Qurban Ali
456	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/26/2025	79316	Sahah Akram
457	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/26/2025	79927	Pasand Ali
458	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/26/2025	47253	Abdul Razaq
459	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/26/2025	78378	Taj Muhammad

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460	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/26/2025	74486	Jan Muhammad
461	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/26/2025	75325	Babal Khan
462	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/26/2025	47231	Abdul Razaq
463	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/26/2025	75594	Israr Ahmed
464	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/29/2025	77362	Mehar Ali
465	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/29/2025	69715	Fozia Bibi
466	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/29/2025	122280	Babal Khan
467	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/29/2025	77536	Sabaz Ali
468	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/29/2025	122282	Azizullah
469	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/29/2025	51982	Azizullah
470	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/29/2025	76507	Turak Ali
471	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/29/2025	75316	Babul Khan
472	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/29/2025	122283	Babul
473	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/29/2025	77532	Sadora Khan
474	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/29/2025	69705	Dargahi Khan
475	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/29/2025	106198	Abdul Waheed
476	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/30/2025	60090	Abdul Aziz
477	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/30/2025	60435	Ameeran
478	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/30/2025	61144	Zahida
479	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/30/2025	76720	Lal Bux
480	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	9/30/2025	60023	Dur Bibi
481	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	10/3/2025	69866	Muhammad Waris
482	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	10/3/2025	58480	Sajjad Ali
483	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	10/3/2025	58247	Rehmatullah
484	7	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	10/3/2025	60067	Sahista
485	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/12/2025	99694	Shah Muhammad
486	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/12/2025	105694	Muheem Khan
487	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/12/2025	105586	Sadar Ud Deen
488	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/12/2025	105710	Shoaib Ul Haq
489	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/13/2025	105537	Muhammad Akram
490	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/13/2025	105549	Muhammad Akbar
491	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/13/2025	99946	Khamisa Khan
492	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/13/2025	105535	Muhammad Zaman
493	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/13/2025	99618	Imam Khatoom
494	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/16/2025	99933	Ghamtal Ali
495	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/16/2025	99895	Ali Ahmed
496	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/16/2025	99914	Zafrullah
497	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/18/2025	104410	Muhammad Idrees
498	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/18/2025	109665	Abdul Ghani
499	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/18/2025	105912	Ali Ahmed
500	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/18/2025	102585	Fateh Ali
501	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/18/2025	105879	Rahma Bibi

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502	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/18/2025	105883	Sabaz Ali
503	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/18/2025	104423	Muhammad Akbar
504	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/18/2025	99789	Gul Naz
505	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/18/2025	105898	Aysa
506	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/21/2025	110794	Sharifa
507	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/21/2025	106288	Muhammad Zaman
508	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/21/2025	108696	Abdul Wahab
509	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/21/2025	108680	Parveesha
510	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/21/2025	106142	Abas Ali
511	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/21/2025	106422	Abdul Hameed
512	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/21/2025	110795	Shah Wali
513	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/21/2025	110410	Abdul Haq
514	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/21/2025	110445	Rajab Deen
515	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/21/2025	110467	Ghulam Haidar
516	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/21/2025	106388	Hayat Ali
517	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/23/2025	110440	Imam Khatoon
518	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/23/2025	107146	Waqar Ahmed
519	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/23/2025	102594	Ali Hassan
520	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/23/2025	109683	Noor Ahmed
521	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/23/2025	99717	Ejaz Ahmed
522	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/23/2025	108708	Faraz Ali
523	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/23/2025	108617	Zahid Hussain
524	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/23/2025	106236	Iktiyar Ali
525	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/23/2025	106289	Shah Wali
526	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/26/2025	105891	Ali Khan
527	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/26/2025	48018	Muhammad Jaan
528	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/26/2025	47992	Israr Ahmed
529	7	Nasirabad	Tamboo	9/26/2025	105875	Ali Khan
530	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/13/2025	21193	Malnaz Bibj
531	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/13/2025	5160	Muhammad Hayat
532	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/13/2025	6565	Sobdar
533	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/13/2025	6564	Raisldar
534	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/13/2025	21186	Gul Meer
535	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/16/2025	16438	Qamar Din
536	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/16/2025	6126	Inyat
537	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/18/2025	17856	Suhrab Khan
538	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/18/2025	17053	Shabana
539	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/18/2025	17080	Saleema B B
540	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/18/2025	17084	Muhammad Ibraheem
541	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/18/2025	10229	Hadi Bux
542	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/18/2025	17079	Fatima Bb
543	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/18/2025	10281	Bahawal Khan

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544	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/18/2025	17040	Abdul Wahid
545	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/19/2025	10261	Allah Rakhiya
546	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/19/2025	10194	Ghulam Bibi
547	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/19/2025	10195	Niaz Muhammad
548	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/20/2025	19554	Zainab Khatoon
549	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/20/2025	9697	Yaseen Khan
550	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/20/2025	9693	Yar Ali
551	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/21/2025	19623	Sain Jial Shah
552	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/21/2025	7912	Majed
553	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/21/2025	7991	Jamel Ahmad
554	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/21/2025	10688	Hazar Khan
555	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/21/2025	10811	Gulsher
556	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/21/2025	8084	Arshad Rabani
557	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/22/2025	51920	Zain Ul Abden
558	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/23/2025	14972	Amena Bb
559	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/23/2025	20470	Sikandar Shah
560	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/23/2025	15247	Qadir Bux
561	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/23/2025	15722	Mer Sahib
562	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/23/2025	15782	Kaura Khan
563	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/23/2025	15676	Faiz Ullah
564	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/23/2025	14320	Ghulam Qadir Jatoi
565	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/23/2025	15856	Hinfa
566	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/23/2025	14317	Imtaiz Ahmed
567	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/23/2025	15809	Sadori
568	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/23/2025	20440	Wali Muhammad.
569	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	15896	Benazeer
570	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	15192	Qutab Ud Den
571	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	20416	Muhammad Ismail
572	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	16598	Sohna Khan
573	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	20574	Shezada
574	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	16939	Hakim Ali
575	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	15902	Rubina
576	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	14237	Noor Muhammad
577	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	15811	Laila
578	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	20572	Gul Jan
579	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	16956	Marwi
580	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	16681	Ali Murad
581	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	20417	Ali Nawaz
582	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/24/2025	16600	Abdul Nabi
583	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/25/2025	19052	Muhammad Amin
584	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/25/2025	19053	Laila
585	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/25/2025	18779	Hibat Ali

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586	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/25/2025	18798	Nadeem Ali
587	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/25/2025	18765	Shezadi
588	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/25/2025	19063	Talib Hussain
589	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/26/2025	18823	Shabaran
590	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/26/2025	18821	Nadir Ali
591	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/26/2025	6096	Konjan
592	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/26/2025	18840	Khadim Hussain
593	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/26/2025	14065	Ghulam Yaseen
594	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/26/2025	18856	Amina Bi Bi
595	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/26/2025	14079	Ameran Bb
596	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/26/2025	6492	Eid Muhammad
597	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/26/2025	6697	Dost Ali
598	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/26/2025	9523	Bakhsha Khan
599	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/26/2025	7869	Abdul Sattar
600	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/26/2025	18497	Abdul Samad
601	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/27/2025	8027	Daim Khan Rind
602	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/27/2025	20719	Syed Mohbat Shah
603	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/27/2025	14549	Sakina
604	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/27/2025	14315	Sajaan Khan
605	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/27/2025	20583	Moosa Khan
606	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/27/2025	17784	Moor Khan
607	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/27/2025	12538	Mazhar Khan
608	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/27/2025	14327	Badal Khan
609	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/27/2025	8022	Zahoor Ahemd
610	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/27/2025	18079	Peer Jan
611	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/29/2025	21237	Haq Nawaz
612	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/29/2025	12448	Zar Bano
613	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/29/2025	21141	Ali Share
614	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/29/2025	12086	Mai Sohni
615	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/29/2025	17092	Peero
616	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/30/2025	7476	Nor Hassan
617	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/30/2025	7057	Mor Khan
618	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	9/30/2025	7045	Dil Sher Khan
619	8	Jaffarabad	Jhatpat	10/3/2025	9522	Dur Khatoon
620	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/25/2025	239669	Malak Yar Khan
621	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/25/2025	238399	Qadir Shah
622	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/25/2025	236378	Essa Khan
623	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/25/2025	239101	Khan Muhammad
624	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/25/2025	236649	Muhammad Daria
625	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/25/2025	236452	Azad Khan
626	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	238843	Atta Ullah Shah
627	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	236556	Mainkhan Shah

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628	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	236547	Muhammad Sidiq
629	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	238298	Sahibjan
630	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	237336	Khan Muhammad
631	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	237032	Jamal Khan
632	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	236553	Shikar Khan
633	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	237482	Lal Shah
634	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	238493	Nik Muhammad
635	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	238159	Syed Muhammad
636	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	238205	Sahab Jan
637	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	239552	Muhammad Ibrahim
638	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	236550	Sher Ahmed
639	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	238572	Fareed Ahmed
640	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	238494	Lal Muhammad
641	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/26/2025	242812	Hafeezullah
642	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/27/2025	236813	Lal Muhammad
643	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/27/2025	237262	Dalan
644	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/27/2025	236946	Yar Khan
645	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/27/2025	237092	Kamal Khan
646	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/27/2025	237278	Gul Jan
647	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/28/2025	238152	Hayat Bibi
648	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/28/2025	238151	Jalal Uddin
649	9	Barkhan	Barkhan	9/28/2025	237963	Lal Jan
650	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/21/2025	260500	Dina Khan
651	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/21/2025	264158	Shireen Bibi
652	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/22/2025	263475	Mondarali
653	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/22/2025	263094	Abdul Rahman
654	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/22/2025	263062	Noor Hussain
655	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/22/2025	263158	Muhammad Latif
656	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/22/2025	264326	Sahaullah
657	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/22/2025	264516	Shah Murad
658	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/23/2025	261067	Umar Bibi
659	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/23/2025	261247	Shair Khan
660	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/23/2025	260550	Chunardi
661	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/24/2025	259254	Mandost Khan
662	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/24/2025	261275	Katu Khan
663	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/24/2025	261382	Baran
664	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/24/2025	261365	Syedali
665	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/24/2025	261303	Shandar Khan
666	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/24/2025	261363	Geela
667	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/24/2025	261327	Lateef Khan
668	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/25/2025	261028	Haleem
669	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/25/2025	261405	Mir Bahar

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670	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/25/2025	261398	Umar Bakhsh
671	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/25/2025	259342	Mahmood Khan
672	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/25/2025	263592	Khair Zadi
673	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/25/2025	263759	Umerd Ali
674	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/26/2025	253647	Mugheem Ahmed
675	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/26/2025	253633	Paneri Khan
676	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/26/2025	253588	Mirali
677	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/26/2025	253626	Allah Dad
678	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/26/2025	253842	Arbab Ali
679	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/26/2025	253668	Sher Mohammed
680	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/26/2025	253606	Toor Khan
681	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/26/2025	253901	Feroz Khan
682	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/27/2025	253742	Din Muhammad
683	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/27/2025	253736	Maarshallah
684	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/27/2025	253735	Jaffar Jamali
685	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/27/2025	253721	Qadir Bakhsh
686	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/27/2025	253719	Nehal Din
687	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/27/2025	253720	Shah Murad
688	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/27/2025	233709	Bagoo Khan
689	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/27/2025	253712	Rindo Khan
690	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/27/2025	253739	Imam Din
691	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/28/2025	261372	Haji
692	9	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	9/28/2025	253610	Raza Muhammad
693	9	Dera Bugti	Sui	9/21/2025	264119	Shah Dost
694	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/28/2025	177462	Raheem Uddin
695	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/28/2025	177380	Hayat Khan
696	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/28/2025	177366	Rozak
697	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/28/2025	177349	Nanak
698	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/28/2025	177550	Hayat Khan
699	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/28/2025	178978	Wali Muhammad
700	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	177639	Fazal Ul Rehman
701	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	178239	Suba Khan
702	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	177939	Shabir Ahmed
703	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	177346	Nadar
704	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	177477	Muhammad Akram
705	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	177441	Khaliq Din
706	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	177936	Zaro Jan
707	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	177906	Mado Khan
708	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	178762	Meer Zaman
709	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	177433	Eid Muhammad
710	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	178770	Fazal Jan
711	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	177947	Mach Gull

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712	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	178557	Nazar Muhammad
713	9	Musakhel	Musakhel	9/29/2025	178555	Jamal Uddin
714	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/11/2025	296883	Azizullah
715	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/11/2025	297924	Zaffarullah
716	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/11/2025	297281	Aisha Bibi
717	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/11/2025	291924	Ahmed Ali
718	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/11/2025	297300	Hadi Bux
719	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/11/2025	297696	Zaffarullah
720	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/17/2025	295358	Agha Mohammad
721	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/17/2025	295809	Niaz Ali
722	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/17/2025	295850	Imam Zadi
723	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/18/2025	276328	Abdul Razaq
724	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/18/2025	294601	Waqar Hussain
725	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/18/2025	294461	Nawab
726	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/18/2025	294424	Kazbano
727	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/18/2025	276299	Zaffarullah
728	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/21/2025	296117	Jaam Khan
729	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/21/2025	294810	Abdul Baari
730	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/21/2025	294850	Kazbano
731	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/21/2025	292662	Nasibullah
732	10	Sohbatpur	Fareedabad	9/22/2025	295283	Noor Muhammad
733	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/16/2025	270253	Abdul Rehman
734	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/16/2025	283795	Zubaida
735	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/16/2025	270261	Habibullah
736	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/16/2025	270254	Rahim Bux
737	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/16/2025	270255	Mehrullah
738	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/16/2025	270256	Abdul Razaq
739	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/16/2025	270263	Abid Ali
740	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/16/2025	283753	Ali Hassan
741	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/16/2025	270259	Zakir Hussain
742	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/16/2025	270257	Maqbool Ahmed
743	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/16/2025	283777	Manzoor Ahmed
744	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/17/2025	275414	Muhammad Salah
745	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/17/2025	276575	Zeenat Bibi
746	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/17/2025	275572	Mumtaz Bibi
747	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/23/2025	279866	Akhtar Hussain
748	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/23/2025	279855	Sadori Kahtoon
749	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/23/2025	280239	Raheema Kahtoon
750	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/23/2025	280232	Sirajudin
751	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/23/2025	279728	Airz Muhammad
752	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/23/2025	279835	Karam Ali
753	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/23/2025	279872	Ghulam Mustafa

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754	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/23/2025	279875	Ahmed Khan
755	10	Sohbatpur	Manjhi Pur	9/23/2025	279938	Peer Ali
756	10	Sohbatpur	Saeedabad	9/19/2025	280864	Mohammed Umer
757	10	Sohbatpur	Saeedabad	9/19/2025	280462	Malhar
758	10	Sohbatpur	Saeedabad	9/19/2025	270919	Dharoo
759	10	Sohbatpur	Saeedabad	9/19/2025	280334	Mai Ameeran
760	10	Sohbatpur	Saeedabad	9/19/2025	277056	Sabra Khatoon
761	10	Sohbatpur	Saeedabad	9/19/2025	276715	Samandar
762	10	Sohbatpur	Saeedabad	9/19/2025	279403	Sardar Khan
763	10	Sohbatpur	Saeedabad	9/20/2025	276952	Sabul Bibi
764	10	Sohbatpur	Saeedabad	9/20/2025	276500	Nazir Fatima
765	10	Sohbatpur	Saeedabad	9/20/2025	270954	Mukhtar Kahtoon
766	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/11/2025	296752	Abdul Qudos
767	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/12/2025	290001	Qasim Kahtoon
768	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/12/2025	291283	Shahid Aziz
769	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/12/2025	290036	Abdul Lateef
770	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/12/2025	290035	Sobadar Khan
771	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/12/2025	290006	Sher Dil
772	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/12/2025	271621	Muhammad Bux
773	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/12/2025	290027	Muhammad Khan
774	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/12/2025	285590	Juma Khan
775	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/12/2025	288122	Abdul Wahab
776	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/12/2025	288248	Imtiaz Ahmed
777	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/12/2025	289703	Nasir Nawab
778	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/12/2025	290016	Irshad Ali
779	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287845	Mir Hassan
780	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287971	Morkho
781	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287879	Sobhan Bibi
782	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287925	Ali Nawaz
783	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287972	Khamisa Khan
784	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287898	Basra
785	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287936	Naheed
786	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287827	Abdul Ghafar
787	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287874	Noor Bano
788	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287886	Mohabat Khan
789	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287885	Gohar
790	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287882	Alim Kahtoon
791	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287937	Muhammad Iqbal
792	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	287890	Riffat
793	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/13/2025	277747	Fateh Muhammad
794	10	Sohbatpur	Sohbatpur	9/25/2025	296879	Khadim Hussain

ANNEX-B: BASELINE SURVEY TOOLS

DB.#	Q.#	HRU Profile Data Collection Tool
ID.1.0	0	Informed Consent & Data Privacy: <i>(Enumerator reads aloud at the start of interview)</i> We are conducting this survey as part of the Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP), supported by the Government of Balochistan and the World Bank. The purpose is to understand your household's situation and monitor the support being provided. Your participation is voluntary. The information you share will remain confidential and will only be used for project monitoring and reporting. You may refuse to answer any question or stop the interview at any time without any impact on your eligibility or entitlements under the project. Do you agree to participate in this survey?
	1	Yes ہاں
	0	No نہیں
Identification		
ID.1.1	1	Lot پیکچ
ID.1.2	2	District ضلع
ID.1.3	3	Tehsil تحصیل
ID.1.4	4	Union Council یونین کونسل
ID.1.5	5	Village/Settlement گاؤں
ID.1.6	6	Household Code/ID (Issued by HRU) گھر کا نمبر
ID.1.7	7	GPS Coordinates? [Auto captured] جی پی ایس کوآرڈینیٹس [خود بخود درج ہوں گے]
ID.1.8	8	Date of Visit: _____ / _____ / _____ تاریخ جس دن آپ سروے کر رہے ہیں
ID.1.9	9	Respondent Name: _____ جواب دینے والے کا نام
ID.1.10	10	CNIC Number? (13 digits only) شناختی کارڈ نمبر
ID.1.11	11	Mobile Number? (11 digits only) موبائل نمبر
HC.2.1	12	Is this a women-headed household? کیا یہ خواتین کی سربراہی والا گھرانہ ہے
	1	Yes ہاں
	0	No نہیں
HC.2.2	13	Is this household headed by a person with any disability? کیا یہ گھرانہ کسی معذور شخص کے زیر سربراہی ہے
	1	Yes ہاں
	0	No نہیں
HC.2.3	14	What is your religion? آپ کا مذہب کیا ہے
	1	Muslims مسلمان
	2	Hindus ہندو
	3	Christians عیسائی
	4	Sikhs سکھ
	5	Parsis پارسی
	6	Buddhists بدھ مت کے پیروکار
HC.2.3y	7	Other (please specify) دیگر (براہ کرم تفصیل لکھیں)
Beneficiary's Family Composition		
HC.3.1	15	Number of Male members in your family? گھر میں مرد ارکان کی تعداد کیا ہے
HC.3.2	16	Number of Female members in your family? گھر میں خواتین ارکان کی تعداد کیا ہے
HC.3.3	17	Number of Transgender members in your family? آپ کے خاندان میں خواجہ سرا افراد کی تعداد کیا ہے
The Loop from Q.# 18 to 20 will run the same number of times as entered in Q.# 15 and 16		
HC.3.1.1 and HC.3.2.1	18	Age? عمر
HC.3.1.2 and HC.3.2.2	19	Does this family member have any disability? کیا اس کو کوئی معذوری ہے
	1	Yes ہاں
	0	No نہیں
If "Greater than Zero" entered in Q.# 16 then continue with Q.# 20		Otherwise goto Q.# 21

DB.#	Q.#	HRU Profile Data Collection Tool
HC.3.2.3	20	If women is from Vulnerable Group, than select the relavent options? کسی اگر خاتون کسی کمزور (محتاج) طبقے سے تعلق رکھتی ہیں خاتون جن جن گروپس میں آتی ہیں، اُن تمام آپشنز کا انتخاب کریں
	1	Widow (with no children over 18 years of age) بیوہ (جن کے 18 سال سے بڑے بچے نہ ہوں)
	2	Single women not residing with a male relative اکیلی خواتین جو کسی مرد رشتہ دار کے ساتھ نہیں رہ رہیں
	3	Women with disabled spouse وہ خواتین جن کے شوہر معذور ہیں
	4	Elderly women (above 60 years) معمر خواتین (60 سال سے زائد عمر کی)
	5	Pregnant / lactating women حاملہ / دودھ پلانے والی خواتین
	6	None کوئی نہیں
SA.4.2	21	General Observations of M&E Field Staff? (optional) (if any) ایم اینڈ ای فیلڈ اسٹاف کے خیالات/راے؟ (اگر کوئی ہوں)

DB.#	Q.#	HRU - Baseline Survey Data Collection Tool
consent		Informed Consent & Data Privacy: (Enumerator reads aloud at the start of interview) We are conducting this survey as part of the Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP), supported by the Government of Balochistan and the World Bank. The purpose is to understand your household's situation and monitor the support being provided. Your participation is voluntary. The information you share will remain confidential and will only be used for project monitoring and reporting. You may refuse to answer any question or stop the interview at any time without any impact on your eligibility or entitlements under the project. Do you agree to participate in this survey?
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
Identification		
ID.1.1	1	District ضلع
ID.1.2	2	Household Code/ID (Issued by HRU) گھر کا نمبر
ID.1.3	3	CNIC Number? (13 digits only) شناختی کارڈ نمبر
ID.1.4	4	Date of Visit: / / تاریخ جس دن آپ سروے کر رہے ہیں
Flood Impact		
FI.2.1	5	Is your house still affected with flood? کیا آپ کا گھر اب بھی سیلاب سے متاثر ہے
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
		If "Yes" selected in Q.# 5 then continue with Q.# 6 Otherwise goto Q.# 7
FI.2.1.1	6	Select the reason behind still affected? آپ کا گھر اب تک متاثر ہونے کی وجہ کیا ہے
	1	Affected in 2022 flood (no grants received) سیلاب دو ہزار بائیس میں متاثر (کوئی گرانٹ موصول نہیں ہوئی)
	2	Affected after 2022 flood دو ہزار بائیس کے بعد آنے والے سیلاب میں متاثر
FI.2.1.1Y	3	Other (please specify) دیگر (براہ کرم تفصیل لکھیں)
FI.2.2	7	How was your area affected by the flooding? آپ کا علاقہ سیلاب سے کس طرح متاثر ہوا
	1	Plain Flood عام سیلاب سے متاثر
	2	Flooding in nearby Areas قریبی علاقوں میں سیلاب سے متاثر
	3	Landslide/Flash Flood Affected لینڈ سلائیڈ / اچانک آنے والے سیلاب سے متاثر
	4	Water Runoff from Hills/Upstream پہاڑوں / اوپر سے آنے والے پانی کے بہاؤ سے متاثر
	5	Affected by River/Stream Overflow دریا / ندی نالے کے ابلنے سے متاثر
	6	Indirect Impact from Upstream Flooding بالائی علاقوں کے سیلابی اثرات
FI.2.2y	7	Other (please specify) دیگر (براہ کرم تفصیل لکھیں)
FI.2.3	8	Was any household member injured or affected due to flooding? کیا آپ کے گھرانے کا کوئی فرد سیلاب کے باعث زخمی یا متاثر ہوا
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
FI.2.4	9	Did you experience any loss of assets due to the flood? (select all that apply) کیا آپ کو سیلاب کے باعث کسی اثاثے کا نقصان ہوا؟ (تمام موزوں جوابات منتخب کریں)
	1	Household items گھریلو سامان
	2	Livestock مویشی
	3	Tools or Equipment اوزار یا سامان
	4	Temporary relocation عارضی نقل مکانی

DB.#	Q.#	HRU - Baseline Survey Data Collection Tool
	5	No loss کوئی نقصان نہیں
FI.2.4y	6	Other (please specify) دیگر (براہ کرم تفصیل لکھیں)
		If "Temporary relocation" selected in Q.# 9 then continue with Q.# 10 Otherwise goto Q.# 11
FI.2.4.1	10	Duration of temporary relocation? _____ days عارضی نقل مکانی کی مدت؟ _____ دن
House Construction Details		
HC.3.1	11	What type of house did you have before the flood? سیلاب سے پہلے آپ کا گھر کس قسم کا تھا
	1	Mud (مٹی کا مکان) کچا
	2	Brick (اینٹ کا مکان) پکا
	3	Mud + Brick (مٹی اور اینٹ کا ملا مکان) کچا + پکا
	4	RCC (آر سی سی مکان)
HC.3.1y	5	Other (please specify) دیگر (براہ کرم تفصیل لکھیں)
HC.3.2	12	Have you been selected for HRU reconstruction program? کیا آپ کو ایچ آر یو ری کنسٹرکشن پروگرام کے لیے منتخب کر لیا گیا ہے
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
		If "Yes" selected in Q.# 12 then continue with Q.# 13 Otherwise goto Q.# 15
HC.3.3	13	What type of house going to be constructed? کون سا قسم کا مکان تعمیر کیا جا رہا ہے
	1	Brick اینٹ کا مکان
	2	Stoney Masonry پتھری والی تعمیر
	3	Block Masonry کنکریٹ بلاک کی تعمیر
HC.3.4	14	House construction stage at the time of visit? سروے کے وقت مکان کی تعمیر کس مرحلے میں تھی
	1	Not Started شروع نہیں ہوا
	2	Plinth Level (زمین سے اوپر) کی سطح پلنٹھ
	3	Lintel Level (کھڑکی/دروازے کے اوپر شہتیر) کی سطح لینٹل
	4	Roof Level چھت کی سطح
	5	House Completely Constrcuted گھر مکمل طور پر تعمیر ہو چکا ہے
Access to Basic Services		
ABS.4.1	15	Toilet facility available? کیا بیت الخلاء کی سہولت دستیاب ہے
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
		If "No" selected in Q.# 15 then continue with Q.# 16 Otherwise goto Q.# 17
ABS.4.1.1	16	How do you manage toilet needs? Please specify آپ بیت الخلاء کی ضروریات کیسے پورا کرتے ہیں؟ براہ مہربانی وضاحت کریں
	1	Sharing toilets with neighbors پڑوسیوں کے ساتھ بیت الخلاء کا اشتراک
	2	Sharing Community toilets کمیونٹی بیت الخلاء کا اشتراک
	3	Public toilets عوامی بیت الخلاء
	4	Using bushes, open ground, or vacant plots جنگلات، کھلی زمین یا خالی پلاٹ استعمال کرنا
ABS.4.1.1y	5	Other (please specify) دیگر (براہ کرم تفصیل لکھیں)
ABS.4.2	17	Drinking water source? پینے کے پانی کا ذریعہ کیا ہے
	1	WASA واسا
	2	Hand pump ہینڈ پمپ
	3	Tanker ٹینکر
	4	Surface water زمین کی سطح پر موجود پانی
	5	No Source available کوئی ذریعہ دستیاب نہیں
ABS.4.2Y	6	Other (please specify) دیگر (براہ کرم تفصیل لکھیں)
		If "No Source available" selected in Q.# 17 then continue with Q.# 18 Otherwise goto Q.# 19
ABS.4.2.1	18	How are you managing drinking water? (Select relevnt option) اگر کوئی ذریعہ دستیاب نہیں تو آپ پینے کے پانی کا انتظام کیسے کر رہے ہیں
	1	Buying water tanker خریدنا پانی ٹینکر سے
	2	Fetching from community / neighbor's source برادری یا ہمسایہ کے کنکشن سے پانی بھرنا
	3	Rainwater collection بارش کے پانی کا ذخیرہ
ABS.4.2.1y	4	Other (please specify) دیگر (براہ کرم تفصیل لکھیں)
ABS.4.3	19	Do you have electicity facility available in your house? کیا آپ کے گھر میں بجلی کی سہولت دستیاب ہے

DB.#	Q.#	HRU - Baseline Survey Data Collection Tool
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
		If "No" selected in Q.# 19 then continue with Q.# 20 Otherwise goto Q.# 21
ABS.4.3.1	20	How do you manage electricity need? بجلی کا متبادل ذریعہ کیا ہے؟ براہ مہربانی وضاحت کریں
	1	Solar panel سولر پینل
	2	Generator جنریٹر
	3	UPS / Battery یو پی ایس / بیٹری
ABS.4.3.1y	4	Other (please specify) دیگر (براہ کرم تفصیل لکھیں)
ABS.4.4	21	Distance to nearest health facility from Village? _____ km گاؤں سے سب سے قریب صحت کی سہولت تک فاصلہ کیا ہے؟ _____ کلومیٹر
ABS.4.5	22	Distance to the nearest school from Village? _____ km گاؤں سے سب سے قریب اسکول تک فاصلہ؟ _____ کلومیٹر
Livelihood & Economic Status		
LE.5.1	23	Primary source of income? آمدنی کا بنیادی ذریعہ کیا ہے
	1	Farming کھیتی باڑی
	2	Labor مزدور
	3	Business کاروبار
	4	Govt. Job سرکاری ملازمت
	5	Shopkeeper دوکاندار
	6	Artisan ہنرمند
	7	Unemployed بے روزگار
LE.5.1y	8	Other (please specify) دیگر (براہ کرم تفصیل لکھیں)
		If "Other than Unemployed" selected in Q.# 23 then continue with Q.# 24 Otherwise goto Q.# 28
LE.5.2	24	Secondary source of income? (optional) ثانوی آمدنی کا ذریعہ کیا ہے
	1	Farming کھیتی باڑی
	2	Labor مزدور
	3	Business کاروبار
	4	Govt. Job سرکاری ملازمت
	5	Shopkeeper دوکاندار
	6	Artisan ہنرمند
	7	None کوئی نہیں
LE.5.2y	8	Other (please specify) دیگر (براہ کرم تفصیل لکھیں)
LE.5.3	25	Average monthly income (approx.)? _____ PKR اوسط ماہانہ آمدنی (تقریباً)؟ _____ روپے
	1	10,000 – 20,000
	2	20,001 – 30,000
	3	30,001 – 40,000
	4	40,001 – 50,000
	5	50,001 – 75,000
	6	75,001 – 100,000
	7	Above PKR 100,000
LE.5.4	26	Income status compared to pre-flood level? سیلاب آنے سے پہلے کی آمدنی کے مقابلے میں اب آپ کی آمدنی کیسی ہے
	1	Increased آمدنی زیادہ ہوئی
	2	Same آمدنی وہی رہی
	3	Declined آمدنی کم ہوئی
		If "Declined" selected in Q.# 26 then continue with Q.# 27 Otherwise goto Q.# 28
LE.5.4.1	27	Please briefly explain the reasons for decline in your income? براہ کرم اپنے آمدنی میں کمی کی وجوہات مختصر طور پر بیان کریں
LE.5.5	28	Did you receive any financial assistance after the flood or took any loans? سیلاب کے بعد کیا آپ کو کہیں سے مالی امداد ملی؟ یہ آپ نے کہیں سے قرض لیا؟
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
		If "Yes" selected in Q.# 28 then continue with Q.# 29 Otherwise goto Q.# 30
LE.5.5.1	29	What type of Source of loan/financial assistance? (Select all that apply) آپ کے قرض / مالی معاونت کا ذریعہ کیا ہے؟ (تمام موزوں جوابات منتخب کریں)

DB.#	Q.#	HRU - Baseline Survey Data Collection Tool
	1	Government Scheme/Program سرکاری اسکیم / پروگرام
	2	Non-Government Organization (NGO) غیر سرکاری تنظیم (این جی او)
	3	Friends/Relatives دوست / رشتہ دار
	4	Bank بینک
	5	Self-Help Group (SHG)/Community Organization خود مدد گروپ (SHG) / کمیونٹی تنظیم
LE.5.5.1y	6	Other (please specify) دیگر (براہ کرم تفصیل لکھیں)
Environmental Protection		
EP.6.1	30	Is site close to forest? کیا یہ جگہ جنگل کے قریب ہے
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
		If "Yes" selected in Q.# 30 then continue with Q.# 31 Otherwise goto Q.# 32
EP.6.1.1	31	The construction work will lead to destruction of forest? کیا تعمیراتی کام کے باعث جنگل کو نقصان پہنچے گا
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
EP.6.2	32	Is site close to protected areas of the wild life? کیا یہ جگہ جنگلی حیات کے محفوظ علاقوں کے قریب ہے
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
		If "Yes" selected in Q.# 32 then continue with Q.# 33 Otherwise goto Q.# 34
EP.6.2.1	33	The construction activities lead to the disruption/destruction of wildlife habitat? کیا تعمیراتی سرگرمیوں سے جنگلی حیات کے مسکن میں خلل یا نقصان ہوتا ہے
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
EP.6.3	34	Site close to cluster of trees? کیا یہ جگہ درختوں کے جھنڈ کے قریب ہے
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
		If "Not Started" selected in Q.# 14 then continue with Q.# 35 Otherwise goto Q.# 41
EP.6.3.1	35	Will Construction cause cutting of trees? کیا تعمیراتی کام کے باعث درخت کاٹے جائیں گے
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
		If "Yes" selected in Q.# 35 then continue with Q.# 36 Otherwise goto Q.# 41
EP.6.3.2	36	How many trees will be removed? کتنے درخت کاٹے جائیں گے
		If "Plint/Lintel/Roof/Completed" selected in Q.# 14 then continue with Q.# 37 Otherwise goto Q.# 41
EP.6.4	37	Trees were cut down due to the construction work? کیا تعمیراتی کام کے باعث درخت کاٹے گئے
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
		If "Yes" selected in Q.# 37 then continue with Q.# 38 Otherwise goto Q.# 41
EP.6.4.1	38	How many tree(s) were cut down? کتنے درخت کاٹے گئے
EP.6.4.2	39	New sapling planted as replacement of cut down trees? کیا درختوں کی کٹائی کے بدلے نئے پودے لگائے گئے
	1	Yes جی ہاں
	0	No نہیں
		If "Yes" selected in Q.# 39 then continue with Q.# 40 Otherwise goto Q.# 41
EP.6.4.3	40	Number of trees planted? Numbers: _____ لگائے گئے نئے پودوں/درختوں کی تعداد
GQ.7.1	41	Were any of the following stakeholders present during the visit? کیا سروے کے دوران درج ذیل میں سے کوئی اسٹیک ہولڈرز موجود تھے
	1	VRC Member رکن وی آر سی
	2	Community Representative کمیونٹی نمائندہ
	3	IP Project Staff آئی پی پروجیکٹ عملہ
GQ.7.2	42	Suggestions to improve IFRAP program delivery? آئی ایف آر اے پی پروگرام کی فراہمی کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے تجاویز
SA.8.2	43	General Observations of M&E Field Staff? (optional) (if any) ایم اینڈ ای فیلڈ اسٹاف کے خیالات/راے؟ (اگر کوئی ہوں)

ANNEX-C: VISUAL EVIDENCE



